中山老街
Jhongshan Old Street

在1920-1930年间，建筑仿巴洛克洋楼样式，街道之立面设计繁复、炫丽，山墙纹饰常有花草纹、鸟兽、贝壳状等装饰物，还借文字显示家族姓氏。由于整条街屋相联建筑，构成典雅、华丽的画面对。成为南部示范商圈，重新规划后展现一股新的生命力。

中山公园
Jhongshan Park

中山公园名气「鼓山公园」，曾列为「台湾十二景」之一。园内林木茂盛，具多样化及生态性，主要可分雕塑公园、运动公园、儿童游戏区、保健圈、环山步道及旅游服务中心等主题区，园内并设有东南亚最大之孔庙。

Jhong Shan Park formerly was called "Gushan Park" and has been considered as one of Taiwan's 12 resorts formerly. In the park, there are luxuriant trees with various amusements and ecologies, including such theme areas as sculpture park, sport park, children play area, Zaojue Park, mountain surrounding pedestrian path and travel service center etc. In addition, inside of the park there is the largest Confucian Temple of the Southeast Asia.

A VISITOR'S GUIDE TO CISAN
The old name of Cishan was "Sweet Potato Shed". It was said that there was an old woman establishing a shed at the roadside to sell the paste of sweet potatoes, and also there was a place for travelers' rest that a village was gathered over a long period of time, so named by it. During the Japanese colonized times, in consideration of the ungraceful old name, Cishan was renamed according to the highest mountain "Mt. Chiwei" within the area.

The area of Cishan Town is 94.6122 square kilometers, with long and narrow terrain, most of which are hills and over 40,000 populations.

Tianhou Temple is the main temple of Cishan area, which was said to establish in the period of Emperor Jia Ching of Ching Dynasty. The architectural character presents Fukien-style temple. The main hall enshrines and worships Mazu, the length of which is 68.5 inches and made by woodcarving, with mobile limbs. Besides with history of several hundred years, it can be considered as the treasure of this Town. Nowadays it is one of the historic monuments.

Stone Arches Corridor, also known as "Stone Arches Winding Corridor", established in the Emperor Mei Ji of Japanese-colonized period and is the only stone architecture in Taiwan. The stone materials were adopted from the white sandstones produced in Mt. Ciwei; the surface treatment of each stone is to flatten the contact face and to chisel the outside of which to be rough. Two blocks of pillar besides of stone arches were piled by trapezium stones and the keystones at center are larger that is the special work of Renaissance.