

府城道教 廟宇文物集

TEMPLE CULTURE OF FU-CHEN (TAINAN) TAOISM

冀寧道人 郭瑞雲 編著

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延平郡王奉明正朔，因地制宜在西定坊設壇祭天之所，昔人稱此地為天公埕，清時建廟於埕，稱天公壇，中華民國七十二年五月三十一日，內政部以台內民字第162241號函核准「台灣首廟天壇」在案。

Being a loyal King to the Ming Dynasty, Koxinga set up an altar at Hsi-ting-fang to worship God for adapting to the changed environment. Therefore this site was called "Tien-Kung-Chen" meaning "God Yard" "Tien-Tan" (The altar for God). It was approved to be named "Taiwanese Taoism Tien-Tan" by Ministry of Domestic Affairs on May 21, 1983 (The Republic of China year 72) through a letter numbered Tai- Nei-Ming-Tsi 162241.

序

道教是中國固有的傳統宗教，始源於羲黃，闡揚於老子，成教於張道陵天師。周、秦、漢學者崇拜黃老之學，稱之為道家。歷魏、晉、南北朝、隋、唐、宋、元、明、清諸代，上自朝廷，下及鄉曲，對於道教，無不有其深切關係。

明末，延平郡王入台，奉明正朔，因地制宜，在西定坊天公壇設壇祭天（即今之忠義路二段八四巷十六號天壇）在東安坊建祀北極殿（即今民權路二段八九號上帝廟）祀奉玄天上帝，為台灣啓建第一座道教廟宇，成為中華民族思想與信仰中心。

延平郡王崇尚道教學術思想，信仰崇奉，影響所及流行民間，所以說道教是中華民族固有的傳統宗教。

道教文化是中華文化中最重要的一部分，而道教廟宇又是宗教信仰的形象表徵，一個時代，一個國家，一個地區，廟宇之表徵，所顯現在宗教信仰的成分上，就代表著這個時代，這個國家，這個地區的文化水準。

府城道廟在台灣開發史上，始終扮演著重要角色的地位，具有遞嬗文化，規範社會，發展經濟，維持治安，促進社區研究發展等諸多功能。府城道廟多數已是三個世紀以上了，已經成為歷史的軌跡。一個人也好，一個民族也好，都是生活在歷史中，道教廟宇珍藏的文物除為廟宇沿革證物，及表達民俗信仰意義外，還可以看出官宦、士紳，社群間的相互關係。只要步入道廟，就會看到道廟一致的共識禱告，風調雨

順，國泰民安，只要是進出道廟燒香求神保佑的信徒們，沒有一個人不是祈求生活安定，降臨福祉，尤其是生活在自由地區的中國人，這也是一種心靈上的慰藉。

台灣道廟三個多世紀以來，文物發展史實，正如台灣時報76年6月3日二版「現代論壇」記者先生集體專訪美籍歷史學家普渡大學歷史系教授高理寧博士所說：「從中國歷史觀點看，台灣確屬中國之一部分，而根據我（高本人）的了解，只要是中國人，都一致同意台灣是屬於中國一部分的事實」。

近廿年來，隨著工商業的發達，經濟起飛，國人生活水準日漸提高，教育文化亦已普及。因之，在物質文明高度衝擊之下，道教信仰成為國人提昇精神生活的一種新趨勢，道廟遂成為精神生活領域的殿堂。為了導引道教信仰能成為國人追求精神生活的主流，以維繫道教純正思想，進而發揚光大，特將三年來搜集之府城道教廟宇顯達之匾額，官宦名士之題詠聯文，整修、重建、擴建或播遷等沿革碑記。供桌、簽筒、臘台、香爐、供盤、龍柱、出巡聖駕、神轎、花瓶、牌位、鳴鐘、雕獅、創建年代等歷史文物，以朝代為單元，以文物為項目分別排列、整理，刊印成輯，備供查考。因為這些歷史文物，無一不是府城道廟之寶物，靡足珍貴。惟有賴於各廟負責人記載與保存，始能傳諸久遠，以啟勵未來，則府城道教宮、觀、壇、堂、廟宇之歷史沿革以及文物燦然明備矣。

冀寧道人

郭瑞雲

謹識於台南市天壇

PREFACE

Taoism is the original, traditional religion of the Chinese people. Beginning from the time of the Emperors Hsi and Huang, Taoism was explained and spread by Laotse (literally, the old one"). It became a religion largely thanks to Chang Taolin Tien Shih (the "teacher of heaven"). Chou Dynasty, Ching Dynasty, and Han Dynasty scholars worshipped the Huang Lao school of thought, or Taoism as it became known. Through the many dynasties, the Wei, Chin Nanpeichao, Sui, Tang, Sung, Yuan, Ming, and Ching, the religion was passed down. From the dynasties to the modern nation, all have the deepest relationship with Taoism. The late Ming Dynasty, Yenping Chunwang came to Taiwan and Taoism followed. He observed the almanac of the Ming Dynasty. Considering the special strategic position of Taiwan, in Hsi Ting Fang he designed a special oath to worship heaven. It is now a temple located at No. 16 Lane 84, Chungyi Rd., Section 2, Tainan, and is called the Tien Tan Temple. At Tung An Fang, the Peichi Tien Temple was established, now located at No. 89 Mingchuan Rd., Section 2, Tainan, and is now the so-called Hsiang Ti Temple. Worshipping Shuan Tien Shang Ti, it is the first Taoist temple in Taiwan. So, this temple has become the belief and thought center of the Chinese people. Yenping Chun Wang, also called "Koxinga," liked Taoism philosophy and propagated it, not only believing but worshipping so that all the nation was influenced by him and Taoism has spread widely. So Taoism is the original and traditional religion of the Chinese people.

Taoism is the most important aspect of Chinese culture. Taoist temples are the characteristic symbol of the religion. One epic, one nation, one religion, the symbol of the temple, reveals itself under our scrutiny as the cultural standard of this time, this nation, and this region of the world. Fucheng (the ancient name of Tainan City), is rich in Taoist temples, which in the history of Taiwan's development play a very important role and position by transferring Chinese culture to our descendants, providing a formula for society's economic development, maintaining social order, and emphasizing the research and development of the community and many functions. The Taoist temples in Tainan are mostly over 300 years old, and they have become the focus of our history. No matter for one person or many people, they are living examples of history. The materials preserved in Taoist temples are not only evidence of the temples' history and express the folk beliefs, but also reveal the officials, gentlemen, and the social groups and mutual relationships. Every time one goes into a Taoist temple, the same prayers can be heard and seen. Chinese characters commonly written on placards in all of these temples represent "Fung Tiao Yu Shuen" (good climate) and "Guo Tai Ming An" (the government is very good and the people are harmonious). The people go into Taoist temples and burn incense and ask to be blessed, and everybody requests a steady and safe life and asks for good fortune to arrive.

Because the people of Taiwan live in a free region, it is comforting to the spiritual life. In the past three centuries, Taiwan's Taoist temples have preserved many cultural artifacts as has been reported in the Taiwan Daily News, June 3, 1987, second edition. The reporters also interviewed the modern critic and famous American historian Kao Li Ning, who teaches history in the Department of History at Purdue University. Dr. Kao Li Ning said that "It is the point of view from Chinese history that Taiwan is an integral part of China. According to my understanding, if you are a Chinese, then you will be in accordance with this view. Taiwan belongs to China and is a part of China. This is indeed true based on all the evidence before us."

In the past 10 years, because of rapid industrial and commercial development, the economy of Taiwan has taken off and the living standard of the Chinese people has risen dramatically. The education of culture has also spread rapidly. Therefore, under the force of the material culture, the Taoist belief takes on new significance and becomes a modern trend to uplift the spiritual needs of the Chinese people. The Taoist temples have become a palace for the spiritual needs of life. To guide Taoist beliefs becomes the main thrust of Chinese spiritual thought. It helps the Chinese people to maintain the pure thought of Taoism and to make it glorious. I have catalogued many cultural artifacts from the Taoist temples, such as carved wood calligraphy plates containing poetry, written by distinguished men and officials and famous artists. I have found stone carvings with Chinese calligraphy written about the repair, reconstruction, reestablishment, and expansion of Taoist shrines. Tables for sacrificial food offerings to the gods, containers for bamboo fortune tellers' sticks, candle holders, incense burners, vessels for fruits, dragon columns, sedan chairs or carriages for the gods, vases, placards containing the gods' and ancestors' names, bells, carved lions, items indicating the date of establishment of the particular temple, etc. All of these historical materials I have divided into units to indicate every dynasty, and I have catalogued the different items to make it ordered and have printed the results as a reference book. Because these historical materials are the treasures of the Taoist temples, they are very precious and must be accurately accounted for. This important task depends on the administrators in every temple who can write and maintain accurate records so that this important information can be passed down to the next generation and will encourage them for the future. The Taoist temples of Tainan City, variously called in Chinese "Kung, Kuang, Tan, and Miao," must be preserved. Only through the careful work of administrators will the cultural artifacts be brilliantly and perfectly maintained.

Chi Ning Tao Ren (religious name), also known as Kuo Jui Yun,

written at the Tien Tan temple in Tainan City.

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明朝永曆年間

Ming Dynasty: Yung Li year

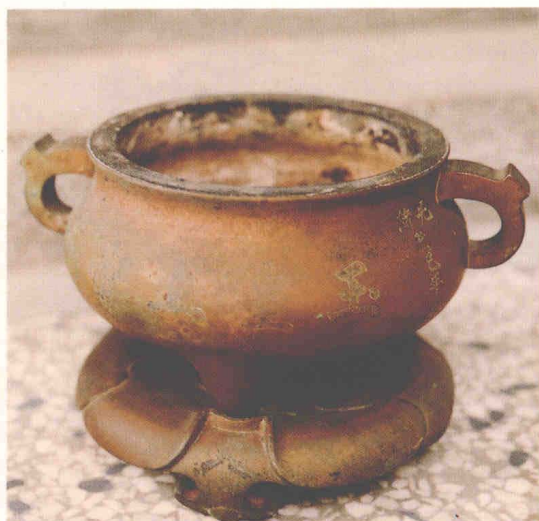
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道教：台南市、北極殿，珍藏文物匾額，明永曆二十三年 己酉中秋應為清康熙八年，明寧靖王，朱術桂所書為本市最古之匾書“威靈赫奕”，按西元應為1669年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷318年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Pei Chi Tien," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a carved wooden sign saying, "Wei Ling Ho I" (dignified power having a great reputation), Chi Yu (the tenth of twelve branches) mid-autumn festival, Ching Dynasty, Kang Hsi eighth year. Written by the Ling Tsing Wang of Ming Dynasty 1669 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 318 years.

銅香爐



道教：台南市、台灣首廟天壇，珍藏文物，明宣德年製銅香爐，西元1435年前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Taiwan Shou Miao Tien Tan," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shuan Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、台灣首廟天壇，珍藏文物古銅香爐，明、宣德年製，西元1435年前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Taiwan Shou Miao Tien Tan," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shuian Te year 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、安南區鹿耳門天后宮，珍藏文物，明宣德銅爐，宣德最後一年為1435年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; An Nan District Lu Erh Men: Temple Name: "Tien Hou Kung," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a copper incense burner of Shuian Te, Ming Dynasty. The last year of Shuian Te is 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、福隆宮，珍藏文物明代銅香爐，距今有500年以上。

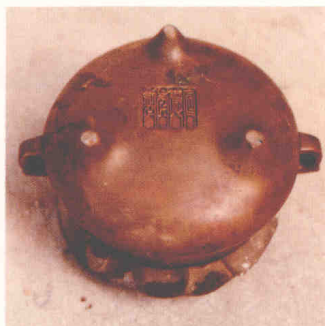
TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Fu Lung Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner manufactured during the Ming Dynasty. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been over 500 years.





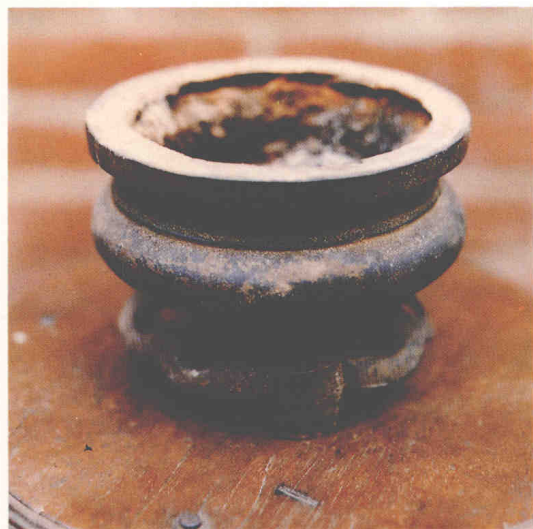
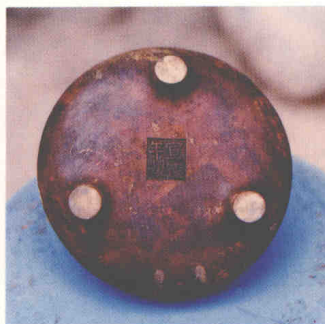
道教：台南市、集福宮，珍藏文物香爐，明、宣德最後一年爲西元1435年前置，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Chi Fu Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuian Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



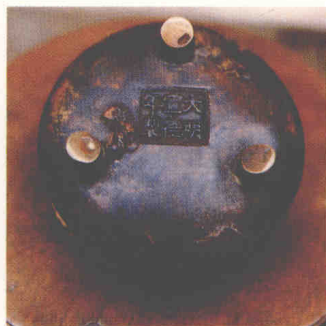
道教：台南市、聚福宮，珍藏文物銅香爐，明、宣德年製，西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Chu Fu Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuian Te year, 1435 AD, Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、和勝堂，珍藏文物銅香爐明宣德年製，西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國 76 年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Ho Shen Tang," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuian Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



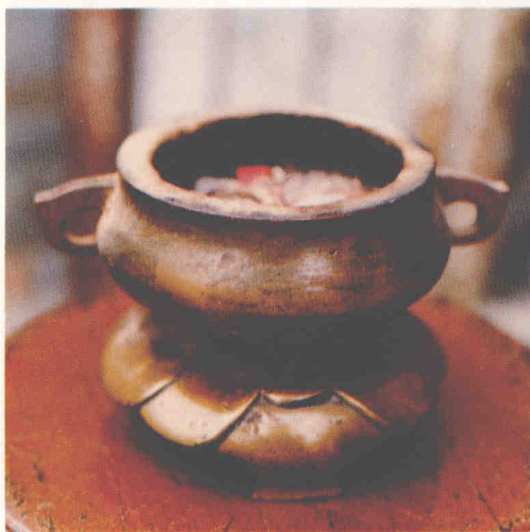
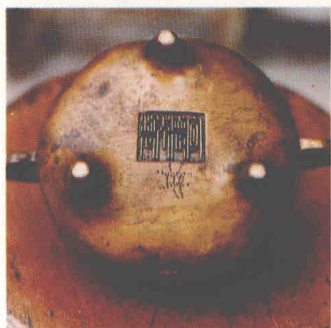
道教：台南市、聚宋宮，珍藏文物銅香爐宣德年製，西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Chu Sung Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuan Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、尊王公壇，珍藏文物銅香爐、明宣德年製，西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Chun Wang Kung Tan," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuan Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、昆沙宮，珍藏文物，明宣德年製銅香爐，西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Kun Sha Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuan Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.





道教：台南市、天池壇，珍藏文物，明、宣德年製銅香爐，西元1435年製，迄今552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Tien Chih Tan," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuian Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、永華宮，珍藏文物，明宣德年製銅香爐，西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Yung Hua Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuian Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、福德爺廟，珍藏文物，明宣德年製銅香爐，西元1435年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Fu Te Yeh Miao," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shiuian Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、安平妙壽宮，珍藏文物，明宣德年製銅香爐，西元1435年迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "An Peng Miao Shou Kung," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a copper incense burner ,manufactured during the Shiu'an Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、安南區鹿耳門天后宮，珍藏文物，明宣德銅爐，宣德最後一年為西元1435年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "An Nan Lu Erh Men Tien Hou Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shiu'an Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、厲王壇，珍藏文物明宣德銅爐，宣德最後一年為西元1435年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Li Wang Tan," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shiu'an Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.





道教：台南市、銀同祖廟，珍藏文物明代銅爐按宣德最後一年為西元1435年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Yin Tung Chu Miao," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shiu'an Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、塩埕北極殿，珍藏文物明宣德年銅爐，按明宣德最後一年為西元1435年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Yen Chen Pei Chi Tien," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shiu'an Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、關帝殿，珍藏文物明宣德銅爐，按明宣德最後一年為西元1435年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Kuan Ti Tien," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shiu'an Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1978 AD), it has been 552 years.



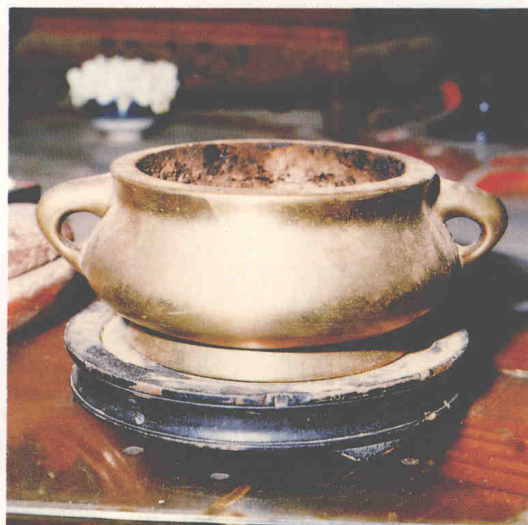
道教：台南市、大人廟，珍藏文物銅香爐大明宣德年製品。西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國76年已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Ta Jen Miao," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shuian Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、灣裡省躬社，珍藏文物銅香爐明宣德年製品，西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Wan Li Hsin Kung Shih," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shuan Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、保安宮，珍藏文物銅香爐明宣德年製品，按明宣德最後一年為西元1435年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Pao An Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during the Shuian Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.





道教：台南市、勝安宮，珍藏文物銅香爐明宣德年製，西元1435年以前，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Shen An Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shiu'an Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



道教：台南市、安南慶和宮，珍藏文物明宣德銅爐，按大明宣德最後一年為西元1435年置，迄今中華民國76年，已歷552年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "An Nan Chin Ho Kung," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a copper incense burner, Ming Dynasty, manufactured during Shiu'an Te year, 1435 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 552 years.



清朝康熙年間

Ching Dynasty: Kang Hsi

匾額

道教：台南市、武廟，珍藏文物匾額“文武聖人”清、康熙三十五年，丙子，西元1696年，任浙江按察使司按察使原台廈督學道，高拱乾敬立，迄今中華民國76年，已歷291年。



TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Wu Miao," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a carved wooden sign saying, "Wen Wu Shen Jen (a man is scholarly and powerful)," Ching Dynasty, Kang Hsi thirty-fifth year, Pin Chih year, 1696 AD. Donated by Supervisor of the Education Ministry Mr. Kao Kung Chien. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 291 years.

道教：台南市、北極殿，珍藏文物匾額“辰居星拱”清康熙52年，癸巳，西元1713年，福建分巡台灣廈門道兼理學政按察使銜檢事加一級，陳璜敬立，迄今中華民國76年，已歷274年。



TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Pei Chi Tien," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a carved wooden sign saying, "Chen Chu Hsin Kung (his power and soul is evident)," Ching Dynasty, Kang Hsi fifty-second year, Kuei Sz year, 1813 AD, written by Inspector General of the Education Ministry Mr. Chen Pin. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 274 years.

道教：台南市、武廟，珍藏文物匾額“誕育聖神”清、康熙五十四年，乙未，西元1715年，賜進士出身特旨陞授福建巡撫都察院陳璜敬立，迄今中華民國76年，已歷272年。



TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Wu Miao," the precious preserved cultural artifact is a carved wooden sign saying, "Tan Yu Shen Shen (the grace of god is born and educated)," Ching Dynasty, Kang Hsi fifty-fourth year, Yi Wei year, 1715 AD. Donated by the inspector of Fuchien Province Mr. Chen Pin. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 272 years.

❧ 碑記

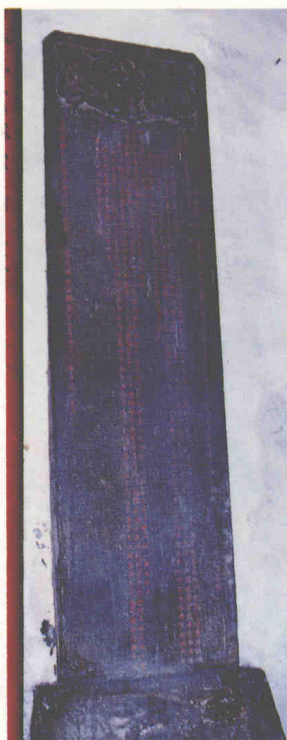


道教：台南市、大天后宮，珍藏文物碑記，清、康熙24年，乙丑西元1685年，施琅碑文，迄今中華民國76年，已歷302年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Ta Tien Hou Kung," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a monument, Ching Dynasty, Kang Hsi twenty-fourth year, Yi Chou year, 1685 AD. Written by Shih Lang. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 302 years.

道教：台南市、大天后宮，重修碑記，清、康熙30年，辛未，西元1691年，迄今中華民國76年，已歷296年。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Ta Tien Hou Kung," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a monument in remembrance of the reconstruction of this temple, Ching Dynasty, Kang Hsi thirtieth year, Hsin Wei year, 1691 AD. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been 296 years.



❧ 神位



道教：台南市，三山國王廟，珍藏文物“先賢昌黎伯退之韓子之神位”木牌，距今約三百年以上。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "San Shan Kuo Wang Miao," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a wooden plaque with the names of the ancestors of Han Chang Li. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been over 300 years.

道教：台南市、武廟，珍藏文物三代廳神位牌，“關公會祖勅封裕昌王，祖父勅封光昭王，父勅封成忠王”，木牌距今已300年以上。

TAOISM: Tainan City; Temple Name: "Wu Miao," the precious cultural artifact preserved is a memorial plaque for the King Yu Chang, and King Kuang Chao. Until ROC year 76 (1987 AD), it has been over 300 years.