Ocean Images of Stele Inscriptions, Horizontal Tablets and Couplets in Penghu

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A Thesis
Submitted to Graduate Institute of Marine Creative Industry
College of Marine Resources and Engineering
National Penghu University
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of
Master of Science
in
Agriculture
June 2008
Penghu, Taiwan, Republic of China

中華民國 97 年 6 月
摘要

澎湖較臺灣早 400 年開發，居民多來自閩南，以海為業，對廟宇的信仰特別濃厚與虔誠，「廟宇」已成為凝聚社區共識的精神支柱。澎湖平均每村里就有 1.5 座廟宇，數量與密度皆居全臺之冠。海洋對於文明演進、社會經濟發展，自古即扮演了重要、關鍵角色。澎湖自許以海立縣，海洋意象相當豐富。隨著時代變遷，廟宇修建不斷，保存的碑記、匾額、楹聯成為歷史佐證依據，然而古文物保存不易，或置文物室、或置倉庫、廟外或路旁。本研究及早收集澎湖地區先復以前碑記、匾額、楹聯，進行研究與詮釋。日本學者伊能嘉矩在 1900 年以 18 天行程踏遍澎湖各地，寫成《澎湖踏查》日記。本研究根據書中景點規劃歷史尋跡之旅，期能於旅行中緬懷其事蹟。

本研究採用：(1) 田野調查法 (2) 深度訪談法 (3) 內容分析法。本研究將文化資產區分成海神信仰、海洋職官、海洋經濟活動、戰爭與海難、海洋生物、廣義海洋等 6 大類，並與文化產業結合。本研究共蒐集 414 件古文物，包括：碑記 142 方，匾額 199 方，楹聯 73 幅。其中含帶海洋意象的古文物 106 件，以海洋職官分項為最多，共 37 件，佔 36%；海洋生物最少，共 2 件，佔 2%。《澎湖踏查》共描述 56 件古文物，澎湖現保有 34 件，佔 61%；佚失 21 件，佔 38%。古文物得來與保存皆不易，應就地妥善保存於聚落的廟宇中。

關鍵詞：社區、廟宇文化、歷史、古文物、文化觀光
Abstract

Penghu is developed 400 years earlier than Taiwan, and the inhabitants almost come from early Minnan, living with the sea. Faiths in temples are strong and reverent in Penghu. Temples have become spiritual supports that cohered community consensus. In average, each village has 1.5 temples. The quantity and density are the first place in Taiwan. The sea has played an important role on civilized evolution and social economic development since the ancient time. Penghu, praising itself by the sea, is rich in ocean images. Along with time vicissitude, temples are reconstructed again and again. Cultural relics in temples have become the evidence of history. However, the preservation of cultural relics is not easy wherever they are set, at the cultural relic rooms, warehouses, outside temples or the roadside. In this research, we study cultural relics such as stele inscriptions, horizontal tablets and couplets in Penghu before 1945, and conduct research and explanation on these cultural relics. A Japanese scholar, Ino Kanori (伊能嘉矩), visited Penghu within eighteen days and wrote a diary called “Field Investigation in Penghu” in 1990. In this research, we also plan a historical journey to the same scenic spots in his diary.

In this research, we apply the following methods: (1) field investigation; (2) in-depth interview; (3) content analysis. This research divides cultural relics of temples into six categories: (1) sea god beliefs, (2) ocean officials, (3) ocean economic activities, (4) war and shipwrecks, (5) marine creatures, and (6) the concept of generalized seas. We combine these cultural relics with the development of cultural industries. We collect 414 cultural relics, including 142 stele inscriptions, 199 horizontal tablets, and 73 couplets. Among 106 relics of ocean image, civil and military official relics are the most, which are 37 altogether, account for 36%; marine creatures relics are the least, which are 2 altogether, account for 2%. “Field Investigation in Penghu” described 56 relics.
In Penghu, there are still 34 relics preserved, account for 61%, and 21 relics lost, account for 38%. It is difficult and fortunate to obtain cultural relics in temples. They should be preserved in temples of villages.

**Key Words:** community, temple culture, history, cultural relics, cultural sightseeing.