

前 言

清代至日治時期的台灣，受地理環境影響，海峽往來多依賴船運，並在西部沿岸形成許多重要的港口城市；除了眾所周知的一府、二鹿、三艋舺之外，還包括了鹽水、笨港、大安、通霄、中港等次要港口。因著河口海岸漂沙的移動，這些港口的功能與重要性隨之改變，並對港口腹地的市街興衰造成影響；梧棲，就是一個深具代表性的例子。

地處大肚溪北鰲峰山西側的梧棲，在清代即是鹿港的重要輔助港口之一，受大肚、大甲兩溪漂沙影響，港道迭有變化；「五汊港」的舊地名頗能說明這種狀況。乾隆中葉以降，聚落隨著海岸線逐漸西移，並在道光至光緒年間形成頗具規模的市街。一百六十餘年前，在幅緣不大的梧棲街上，就有著五座香火鼎盛的重要廟宇，適足以反映當時盛況。位處市街中心的真武宮，由泉州晉江分靈而來，除了主祀真武大帝為傳統海上庇祐神明之外，更維持原鄉十八普等傳統與工字殿的配置格局；無論由任何角度觀察，都是一座深具文化內涵的重要建築，指定為台中縣的縣定古蹟確屬實至名歸。

本校在台中縣政府和真武宮管理委員會的信任與支持下，受託進行這座古蹟的調查研究，深感榮幸，相關成果均已呈現於此研究報告書中。感謝台中縣文化局陳志聲局長與王志雄副局長的信任與支持；研究期間，文化局文資課劉麗華課長、李智富先生、張愛月小姐以及相關同仁，提供了充分的支援與協助，感謝審查會議中洪敏麟、徐慧民、陳啓仁、張嘉祥、劉超驊等教授，對本研究的細心審閱與指正，真武宮管理委員會蔡家桓總幹事等人與地方文史工作者王立任先生的各項協助，他們的支持為本研究完成的最大助力，在此一併感謝。

中國科技大學

閻亞寧 謹誌

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Abstract

The Jen-Wu temple is one of the listed monument of Taichung county. This research is based on the Conservation of Cultural Property Law, and it's the basic principle for the for the further restoration.

The procedure of this research can be decided into several parts:

1. The research of history, not only for this temple but also for the Wu-Chi town and harbor.
2. The research on the cultural value of this temple, including its Architecture and other important objects.
3. The examination of the physical condition of this temple, including its construction ,structure and decades.
4. The basic documentation, including graphic measurement and digital record.
5. A general review and research, to establish a restoration program for this temple.

Through this research, it shows that this temple has a highly cultural content. From historic side, it can reflect the evaluation of the Wu-Chi district and well preserve many customs for over 160 years. On the other hand, the “I” shape plan and its construction can also be seen as a prototype of traditional Jin-Jiang style temple from Fu-Ken.

Due to the earthquake and biological reasons, the temple's physical condition is getting worse, a conservation proposal is also contented in this research.