

# 英語友善寺廟雙語設置項目成果表 - 106年成果

## 106年成果



106年是「寺廟」納入認證計畫的第一年,由民政局邀請9家寺廟參與英語環境建置,作為示範廟宇。

英語友善寺廟環境建置 EF標章共計9家。



照市台灣首廟天壇 別團法人台灣省台

臺灣祀典武廟

大天后宮

## 106年成果















北極殿

室灣 府城隍廟

安平開台天后宮

台灣省台南市鹿耳

正統鹿耳門聖母廟

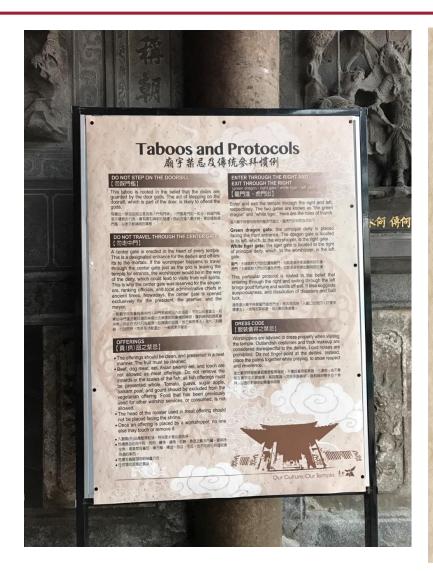
# 英語友善寺廟環境建置之項目



項次	設置項目	對應之EF評核項目
1	廟宇禁忌及傳統參拜慣例(雙語)	英語解說告示牌
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3	筊杯解說(雙語)	英語解說告示牌
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5	廟宇歷史簡介(雙語)	廟宇英語簡介
6	點光明燈簡介(雙語)	廟宇英語簡介
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8	紙錢、線香、平安符之簡介(雙語)	廟宇英語簡介、
		告示性設施英語標示
9	收驚/祭改、轉運/補運之簡介(雙語)	廟宇英語簡介、
		告示性設施英語標示
10	神祇名稱標示(雙語)	告示性設施英語標示
11	服務處、靈籤、籤詩、金爐、油香箱、	告示性、服務性、指
	洗手間、飲水機、垃圾桶、資源回收桶、	示性、禁制性設施英
	等候區、請上X樓、請勿進入、請勿觸	語標示
	摸等標示(雙語)	

## 廟宇禁忌及傳統參拜慣例







## 抽靈籤解說





### Drawing a Chinese Fortune Stick 袖塞鎖

When a believer faces a crossroads in his or her life, they may seek divine answers. The ancient tradition of using Chinese fortune sticks is a way for these people to converse with the gods. If you wish to ask god a question, you may participate in the ritual by following the steps below to find god's answer. 曾信家在人生的交叉陷口诗,曾奉求辞的指引。在道教博林上置義是用采阅编纂通的方式之一。如信家希望神明可以為你指點逐走,可以就試看神寶觀場(讀書以下步驟)

### I. Request to draw a Chinese fortune stick 請求神明賜靈鍛

- 1.Tell the god your name, address, birthday and your question or wish. 告訴練開你的姓名、地址、出生日期及你的問題或類望。
- 2.Throw the divination blocks to find out if god will allow you to draw a Chinese fortune stick. 撥杯詢問神躬是否顯應線體。
- 4.If the god says no (Yin-bwel, where both divination blocks have flat sides facing down), or simply smiles (Chiu-bwel, where both flat sides face up) it is not the right time for you to be making this request. You may formulate a different request and start over with step 1. 如果隐藏林玄实杯代表目前詩機不對。你可以再問其他問題並靠對機杯

#### II. Verify that you have drawn the correct Chinese fortune stick 確認義能

- 5.Once god allows you to draw a stick, place it on the altar table while you seek further approval. The divination blocks must then be tossed again to find out if this is the stick the god intends you to have. If three Shing-bwei are thrown in a row, this means it is the right stick.
- 一旦神明允許你抽靈職後,講將抽完的靈職放在桌上。這時,信家需要繼出三個聖杯,確定此為神明應許的靈職。
- 6.If one throw is Yin-bwei or Chiu-bwei, it means this is not the right stick. This requires that a new stick is drawn and the divination blocks thrown again until god approves of the stick you have drawn. Repeat steps 5 and 6 until three Shing-bwei are thrown in a row.
- 如果糊出院杯或笑杯,代表桌上蘸並不是正確的蘸。這時信氣驚要重新抽籤並得到三個堅杯,乃能得知正確的擬詩。

#### III. Match the Chinese fortune stick to the fortune 拿到對應的鐵詩

7.After god says 'yes' three times in a row to the stick you have placed on the altar, find the fortunes cabinet, Each Chinese fortune stick corresponds to one of the drawers in the cabinet, Open the corresponding drawer and take out one slip of paper, This paper has a fortune written on it that answers your questions.

在紳朗分了三個堅怀後。你可以拿著權利權子找相對應的務詩。職詩上寫著一首詩,此詩為回應信樂問題的解答。

### Chinese fortune sticks 蠢錢

Chinese fortune sticks, also known as I Ching sticks, are 40 to 50 cm long and usually made of bamboo. Written oneach lot is a number that corresponds to a slip of paper with a fortune written on it. To find your fortune, you must ask god which Chinese fortune stick you should take by using divination blocks.

西鐵通常是由40-50公分長的竹鐵倣成,鐵上刻署數字,万使信果找到對應的應時。當你面對人生的難題時,你可以要杯詢問

神是否可以抽蓋礙。請求神為你指引。

### Fortunes cabinet 鐵詩櫃

Cabinet in which fortunes are kept, Each Chinese fortune stick corresponds to a specific fortune.

寺廟的櫃子通常放著不同的鐵詩,可讓信衆依照鐵上的數字, 找到正確的簸詩。





## 筊杯解說

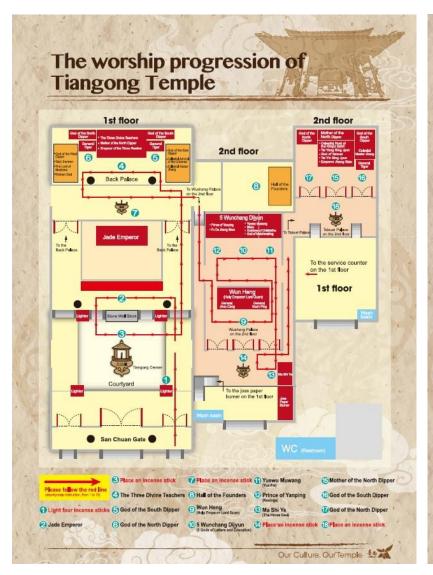








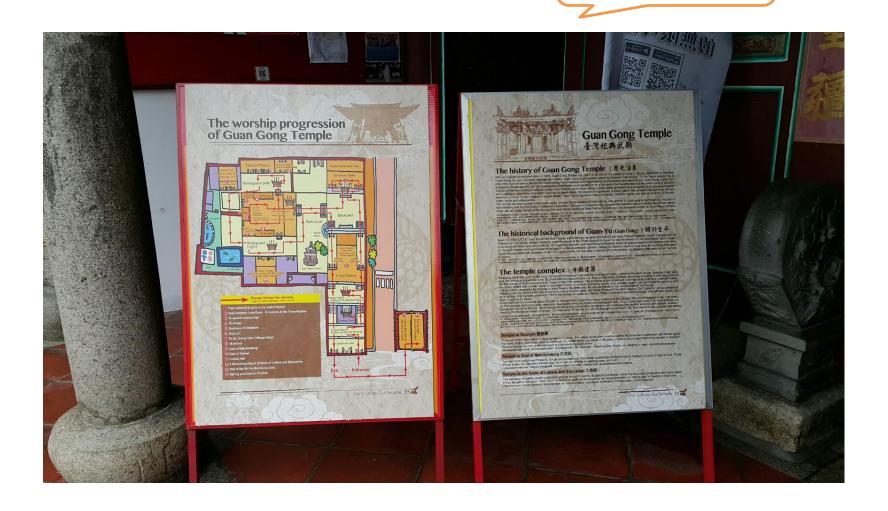
## 首廟天壇







## 祀典武廟



## 參拜動線圖



## 大天后宫



## 廟宇簡介





### **Tainan Grand Matsu Temple** 祀典大天后宫

Matsu. Goddess of the Sea, is worshiped as the Heavenly Queen (called Tianhou in Mandarin) in China's coastal areas, Out of the approximately 400 Matsu temples in Taiwan, Tainan's Grand Matsu Temple was the first official Matsu temple ever built. The temple is a treasure trove of Taiwanese works of folk art, and a popular tourist destination you should not miss if you decide to pay Tainan a visit.

在中國政治的國。等相被尊崇政治上文詩、與受性人信義的稱之為《天后』。在臺灣400 多問義祖節中,大天后宣称兩漢代全臺灣一為當祀兵治論祖國。接今,大天已宣的唐宁建 **染是臺灣民間藝術珠寶、亞里歐光等深臺市不可加設方無點。** 

**犯典大**矢后宫

### The history of Tainan Grand Matsu Temple 歷史沿革

#### The Beginning 創立初期

During the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), it is said that the statue of Matsu was brought by a eunuch whose name is San-bao Wang, from Fujian Province to Taiwan, and people built a temple called Transel Temple (Iterally, "Heavenly Princess Temple"). At the end of the Ming Dynasty, Koxinga occupied Taiwan and stayed in Tainan. He persuaded the Prince of Ningling to renovate his home into a temple. (Who are Koxinga and the Prince of Ningjing?)

In 1683, the Qing empire conquered the Ming on the mainland and turned their sights to Taiwan, Learning of Taiwan's imminent surrender, the Prince of Ninging summoned his five concubines and informed them of his decision to take his own life. In fidelity to the prince, the concubines hanged themselves one after another. After burying his concubines, and making obeisance to heaven, earth, and the ancestors, the Prince of Ningjing committed suicide. The concubines are remembered for their loyally and are now worshipped in Wufei Temple, also called the Temple of the Five Concubines in the West Central District of Tainan.

Note: The Prince of Ning, ng was a descendant of the founder of the Ming Dynasty, and was one of its last remaining symbols when the Qing took power, Just before the Ming dynasty collapsed, he was invited to settle in Taiwan, which still recognized the legitimacy of

建数点制度。山大车三三百两三四辆送引出海径自火引通者。整种村尽势到进天长空对海海运,运机补生数点引领者。数元承运工的商者运变,乃通常管理通王米特特人以股份变更(1)匀张义出数 也是对抗的,素的物及**需要是一类的**数数率。如此是的数量效应,类似于异型和热度变染出五亿的原本的原本的原本,如原为物品之间,使此是可是一种体验于表现原始,并无识之意识是两名的严风的意识。 2019年至15日的政治,**1969年**的对象处理。

· 胡克:海本本族主義的第三百後期,在这条建立時,數值以從書。因主張反應達的,使為其前都最後的正統王斯,但即第三年根料來書

#### During the Qing Dynasty 清朝時期

After successfully occupying Taiwan, Qing General Shih Lang presented a petition to Emperor Kang Xi to rename the temple the Grand Mastu Temple. Therefore, Tainan Grand Matsu became the first official Matsu temple that the Qing government approved, in spring of 1818, the Tainan Grand Matsu Temple was badly damaged in a fire and a three-phase restoration was implemented. With donations from three major trade associations in Tainan, this particular effort became the largest and most elaborate restoration in the history of

四班联入基础。据表讲社区区改善之后,真诚教授是名的其书政义员。这四首第一法加全量兼学证证明社图,基础学习自然关节,基础人关约包括统长期之义。三支持有多级是人类民国等经验人类的 最终工作一次概念,而设计在三规的的根据工程,才是实现在两个企业联想就。

### Up to the Present 現今

Although the Tainan Grand Matsu Temple building has been renovated several times, it has retained the same fundamental architectural features since the third restoration effort in the early nineteenth century. The palace hall boasts a tall roof truss. Tainan Grand Matsu Temple has been listed as a historic site of the highest category in Taiwan and also one of Hundreds of Religious Site in Taiwan.

天元章的建筑的李明是多多文章也,还今次国的建筑成就介绍的设备和第二文章的的第三人称单数的一个规模的特殊,但是几个大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大

### Introduction of Deity Statues in the Temple 祀典大天后宫神祇簡介

#### In the main palace 正殿

Matsu: this statue is about four meters tall. She wears a crown with nine beaded tassels and a splendid royal gown, Her eyelida droop slightly as she overlooks all living beings with a solemn but benign expression. Her golden face looks peaceful and regal. 路在政治共同水震、国家九市政权回应调整权、回路型之上:报路展展、提品属于、建设包括建筑规算主、以外要压

• The detties Qien-livyen ("All-seeing") and Shun-fuon-or ("All-hearing") are the two guardians of the Goddess Matsu. In folk-live, the two were monsters that terrotized the village of Meijhou in Chara, each with extraordinary abilities of seeing and form, Matsu subdued them, thereafter using them as her guards. Together they partiol the cost and offer protection to seaffarers and fahermen. 十世紀の東京は本語的情報・在内容的は中、千世紀の祖祖は京都は在東京は古地の東京などの東京は、東京・田田田田村であります。東京は同日でいた。北京の東京は海道の大学が、東京総会 いと大学などの東京である。一名の東京地域の大学と、

Dragon Kings of the Four Seas (at the left side of the statues of Matsu as you stand facing the altar); they are the Gods of the Sea and also the Gods of the Rain. In folklore, the four Dragon Kings include the East, West, South and North Dragon King. The statues shown here include the four Dragon Kings, two generals and four servants.

河南南于南部中之城,又南州城。佛教中,以西郡于白旅了南南郡于、四南郡王、南南取王及北南郡王、秦帝大天西南州南的秦史北河秦皇王、魏名昭的汉汉名将位

 Honorable Kings of the Water Immortals (at the right side of the statues of Matsu as you stand facing the altar); these are water-related delibes that guard the safety of ships. The five statues here are five Chinese historical figures, including Ds IV, who is noted for his great accomplishments in regulating watercourses. Cyu Yuan, a particle poet who littled himself by jumping into a river. Wu Zih-Syu, whose body was abandoned in a river, Slang Yu, who committed suicide in a river, and Han Ao, who had great strength and could move a boat on land.

永知義王,正如阿其名,是共享或者整然申的。主要探謝的內面以的安全,亦如義王政五名中國古代歷史人物,自身的水大海,數國的人即稱《古子词》自然及應應

The Sanguan Dadi ("Emperors of the Three Realms" - Heaven, Earth and Water) statues are enshrined at the back of the Main Palace. They are the gods of Heaven, Earth and Water. It is said that the Emperor of Heaven bestows fortune, that of Earth bestows reprieve for misdeeds and that of Water solves difficulties,

三百人号的异种体外表对主要性的,三四人与分别的人说:"我是一种种能,分别可能与一人的,这种,这种,这种,我们,他们可能因为的之迹,也也是我们的种,用我不知识

#### In the Sacred Parents Hall 聖父母廳

This hall initially was the Prince of Ningjing's chamber. The Prince of Ningjing's five concubines hanged themselves here from the crossbeam in the Main Palace, Delites enshrined here currently include the Prince of Ningling, Matsu's Father, Matsu's Mother and others with merits and virtues,

**过来游戏学第王的结果。而李靖王的五石妃晓着的世袭的上楼四楼。口前过解呼喜州帝的蜀李浩王,请明的父母以及歷任的任何的等后** 

God of Matchmaking: this deity matches couples in marriage by facilitating romantic bonds. It is one of the four famous marriage deities in Tainan (the other three are located in Guan Gong Temple, Grand Guanyin Pavilion and Chongcing Temple). 道數理,月下老人是亞州世間男女民權的革命,大天司司的丹老和臺際四大月老之一(其空三幕四章的把我武略,大翻兵手及重腰令)。

Fu De Jhong Shon (Village Deity or "Lord of the Soil and the Ground"): this god is in charge of a small regional area. Taiwanese people believe that one must have land before he has any wealth; therefore, people call this deity the "Land God" or "Fu De Deity."

Lady Jhushan (Goddess of Childbirth): this goddess is in charge of childbirth; she is the protectress of expectant mothers, women in labor and infants.

在生態數學問題又模學。生子,種類註生物部會可護在特異的構文以及取出生的嬰兒與勞

#### Guanyin Palace (the left rear palace from the main palace) 觀音殿

After General Shih Lang came to Taiwan and turned the mension into Tlanhou Temple, the Guanyin statue was enshrined in this military supervision office, which since then has been called "Guanyin Badeac," The statue of Guanyin Bodhisattva (Avalokitesara or "Goddess of Mercy") is enshrined in the center. Its originally golden face has been blackened over time by incense smoke. The two statues reflect the preferred features of young Chinese boys and girls, and they are located in front of Guanyin. The boy named Shancai has a high forehead, big eyes and full lips, and with palms held together as if in prayer. The girl named Longnu has arched eyebrows, beautiful eyes and hair in a bun, holding an alms bowl in her hands, looking cherubic and graceful.

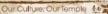
经销售外流,无效应主要的技术研究人员完全,都可以的变换并多在天风水的企业,这种社会制,这种之业模型的一个人就完成的一些用中国的特别工程则对用等,进步大量的实现上进行。 有效的选择了销售不完美的品牌,仍在整计时间被对外来说:我想到这时间的发现的现在分别,还有有时间上外有温度的一大规模,要用的模块,以简单与实现的工程和完全。它和能及对处 那种不是对此一个的风景等(日子的时间,我们来是一种的一种

#### Sanbao Palace (the left front palace from the main palace) 三寶殿

Sanbao Palace was built during the renovation of 1765. In 1971, the original official hall was transformed into a temple hall to worship the Sanbao Buddhas. There are two guardian statues, Weitou Guardian and Chelan Guardian, standing in front of the Sanbao Buddhas. The Sanbao Buddhas are Admitabha Buddha, Shakyamuni Buddha and Bhasaiyay Buddha (the Medicine Buddha), Shakyamuni Buddha is the founder of Buddhair, she comprehends all sufferings in the world and combait them with compassion. Amitabha Buddha and the Medicine Buddha give people hope for the afterlife and strength to fight illness, respectively.

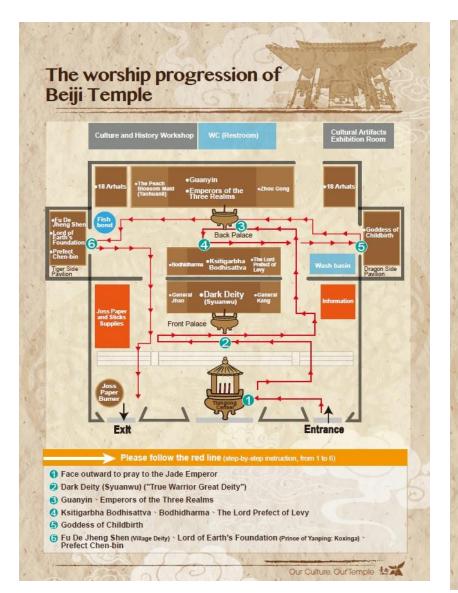
1766年時,正衛天江京新华兴英雄工态,於1971年時,此時11日中海和政府的古書正式韓中和三貴政,亦與為兵政王貴。此為在三貴族的和人和神奇学教才第10年至の政治軍,江学政王貴先為「下海の 「韓國年紀末」及「美術祭」、韓國年紀得到代表書的人、他「楊世賢政治立顧刊報告的心理に表主、利義和哲士教人先後の世界:秦教特別自己日本教養建築







### 北極殿



### Beiji Temple 北極殿



Founded in 1665, Beij Temple is the oldest official temple to the good known as the "Emperor of Mysterious Heaven" or Sysiamut in Tainan City Beij Temple stands on "Vulture Hill", the highest place in old Tainan city three and a half centuries ago. At the time of the Dutch colonization (1624-1682) of the southern coastal areas, the site was home to a clinic; and Koxinga (governor of Taiwan from 1602 to 1683) used it as a medical station during his siege on the nearby Fort Zeelandia. After the Dutch sourmeder, Koxinga decreed the building should be converted into a temple to the Emperor of Mysterious Heaven, and it was completed in 1605. One of the statues of Systamus (the principle dely to whom the Beij Temple is dedicated) enshrined in the temple was brought by Koxinga from China. In 1830, the temple was rebuilt to enshrine Guarqin, and in 1850 the temple was rebuilt to enshrine Guarqin, and in 1850 the temple was again rebuilt with help from the local gentry. It was then renamed "Beij Temple" (meaning") North Pole Temple' in Mandarin).

・開発に見ているのではない。ためでは、日本では、日本では、日本では、日本では、日本では、日本のでは

### Temple layout | 廟宇內部設計

The temple is flanked by an entrance gate on the right and an exit gate on the left. The central gate is reserved for deities and emperors, and may not be entered by mortals. The gates open onto the yard and the prayer pa

The temple houses many statues of the god, the largest being six feet tall and dating back to the Qing dynasty. In front of this is the smaller statue brought by Koxinga from China in 1681:

Other temples tend to have red pillars decorated with dragons, but the pillars in Beiji Temple are unique for their black coloring, representing the North. The flags and central gate are also all in black.

据字名集集入口,在集集出口;市集字证明表现的部门新闻和自己的是才多数等。原则是在中医,中经内的序等;对字之内在正常,并是唯一次天上市。

刘维斯州秦斯并安徽省,而最大的张德勒(近期的五天上司金寿,百度天可召取其至曹朝,而死亡杨德明,且尺寸新小的杨德书为武元(6617)彭以汉帝中魏明灭的死天上司金寿。

可能是其中學工的紅土斯子,國際美術的政策的,其機能的動作,在成功多數大學型(至文數)上述,會上國有「學數,如此代表等的對應,在在實際的所有與實際學數,而其他的機構有了一個代

### Legend of the deity | 神祇由來

### The god of the North - Syuanwu 玄天上帝(玄武大帝)

The god of the North has many names: Syuanwu ("Dark Warrior" or "Nysterious Warrior") is also called Syuandi ("Dark Deity"), Jhenwu or Jhenwudadi ("Great True Warrior") and Heidi ("Black Deity"). There are many tales about Syuanwu. One such tale helts that Syuanwu was once a prince during the time of the "fellow Emperor (c. 2088–2588 B.C.). Growing up, the prince saw the sorrow and pain of ordinary people and decided to retire to a remote mountain to cultivate the Tao. Eventually he attained sainthood and was entitled "The god of the North" by the Jade Emperor.

In another version, Syuanwu was actually a butcher who had killed many animals without a second thought. One day, Syuanwu was assisting a woman in labor. He went to clear the woman's blood-stained clothes in a river. However, when he touched the water, the river was stained because of his sin. Without hesitation, he committed ritualistic suicide to explain this sun. As he died, the words xu-an-lan-shang-di, meaning 'Dark (or Mysterious) Heavenly Emperor' appeared in the water. The childbearing woman tumed out to be a manifestation of the goddess Guanyin. After a while, the water flowed pure again. The Jadee Emperor was moved by Syuanwu's piety and remorse and made him an immortal with the title 'Dark Heavenly Emperor'. Syuanwu's stomach and intestines absorbed the essence of the earth and transformed into a tuffer and a snake that Syuanwu would later use as his means of transportation.

英天上部7時子的在,例如英雄、英母、真性、真性大容、基体等,最近实现了的影響的自身被求。 编数文章模型的处于,四篇四人出版的英雄的4位的第三元,入中上修订、最长标识得自由的五生大观像之一或大小商。

《胡河·一篇》,又是另一一篇光,《九英四月日》等。而了,又如其的是早一年的江河港的,在了战马到城之里也是这个第一人之后的不是一一根据是这个山口的第一个下,又也没有是四年的 下边在京城,宇宙队场,以此次是国际政事和政功,在各种、政,《据集集》(实现》),可以《北西北河南州政史等。一卷集之了曾有首相,没多久,不多知识的一种意思,但是大四年至汉之公子 《祖参·· 佛教文文文》,可以为《北西斯》等,是不论《北西文》的《北西斯》等。

### General Jhao and General Kang 趙元帥和康元帥

General Jhao and General Kang are the subordinates of the god of the North, General Jhao stands to the right of the god of North and is in charge of the wellbeing of all mankind, while General Kang stands to the left and is described as a god of mercy.

আন্তর্ভারতি কর্মনার্ভিত কর্মনার্ভিত কর্মনার্ভ্যালিত ক্ষিত্রতাত ক্ষিত্রতাত কর্মনার্ভ্যালিত কর্মনার্ভায় করেনি কর্মনার্ভ্যালিত কর্মনার্ভ্যালিত কর্মনার্ভ্যালিত কর্মনার্ভ্যালিত কর্মনার্ভ্যালিত কর

#### Guanyin (Avalokiteśvara)(a Buddha to whom Beiji temple is dedicated) 觀世書菩薩

In Buddhist tradition, Guanyin Bodhisattva is known as Avalokiteśvara and is, in fact, male. When Guanyin worship came to China, however, she was identified as a goddess of mercy Guanyin is sad to watch over (or listen to) all living things and deliver them from suffering, Her full name, Guanshiyn, means "Perceiver of all the world's sounds".

在江水市内部,都是我们还是就让是有情。在我们,我都是有证明人一样的,还有现在现代之间,我们就是我们的现代的事实上是我们的发现的,还是就也是有难论成了,其是是什么概念的对对自己。

## 臺灣府城隍廟







### The history of Taiwan Prefecture City God Temple | 歷史沿革

Taiwan Prefecture City God Temple ("Chenghuang"), the earliest official temple dedicated to the City God, was reportedly built in 1689. It is now listed as a Class-II hattonal fits fistorio Site due to its historic, cultural and religious significance to the community. The worship of a tubelary, or guardian delay of a town's walls and moats characterizes the cult of the Chenghuang. The delay is in charge of a range of public concerns, such as the need for seasonal rain to ensure crop productions; it also oversees personal requests, including the recovery from Illness, ever providing assistance with proof of inhocence to those who feel wrongfully acoused.

City gods are generally defied deceased officials from the town, who serve in authority over the souls of the departed from the community and intervene in the affairs of the living, in conjunction with other officials of the hierarchy of driven beings, to the beliefs, nevely elected magistrates must pay homage to Chenghuang before the manugration. On the other hand, faixing Prefecture (by God Temple, represents the function of a government office, where the orly god, a spiritual mapor known as Welling Gong (Duke Welling) is charged with protecting his city and purging the land of evils. In traditional Chinese society, the combination of the present judicial system and afterfile judicial system inspires people to believe that human affairs are well governed.

After entering the temple, you will see Duke Weiling's statue placed in the center, flanked by his subordinates. Standing at attention also include. 7th Master (Black Impermanence) and 8th Master (White Impermanence). With gritted teeth and terrifying snarts, the delities add to the afterworld atmosphere of the temple. On the sidewalls of the temple - both to the left and right - statues of the 24 ministers subordinate to the city god are enshrined. Each is tasked with a specific duty, like the executive offices of government.

With the religiously inspired relics and statues, and its folk relation to the afterfife, the temple can be equal-parts unsetting and mesmerizing: its premises are perpetually cool, even on the hottest days. If you are currently plagued by concerns that you feel could be justly refereed by the city god, stop by and pay him a visit!

位的基础表现不完全的工作量 新河和原南台 基本中等的对抗的工程,四次数据,文化、特别中国主席自由,并为自由,自由作、人们和在有了共享的新闻的,由于主命中国中,他在了阿尔伯特的共享。 6、四次,他们自由的专项,有效量的工艺的基础的对抗,有效量的可以会看现,但是有可以的

### Architecture | 廟宇建築

In 1777, Prefecture Governor Jiang Yuanshu launched a project to expand the floor size of Taiwan Prefecture City God Temple, making it a four-hail and two-wing complex. Its Jayout is similar to a court house. The current Taiwan Prefecture City God Temple is a three-cloor, three-hail and two-wing structure.

In the front hall, stone columns are adorned with impressive dragon sculptures, and the gate piers feature sculptures of a fisherman, a woodsman, a farmer, and a scholar. The main hall is decidated to worshping the city god, with his Literary and Mantial Judges standing on the left and the right sides. On two sides stand the courtyard walls, with doorways leading to the wing rooms.

### Highlight features | 特色

You will also notice an extremely large wooden tablet, with the inscription "Er Lai Le" ("Thou Hast Come") above the front gate, indicated that all souls must come to this god after death. It is one of the three most famous temple tablets in Tainan.

Visitors to the temple should not miss the giant abouts. It is placed in the front hall, serving as a necessary instrument for the city god to determine the wirrogotings and good deeds of the people. Like the scales of justice, the abactus represents the balance the god to judge a soul's good and back arms. It is intended to intrinicate evil-doers and force them to listen to the voice of their conscience.

\*\*REFIGURE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

另一因政治不够被表的规则现象解析的原则,不是是《美丽斯斯下可证例》的,表现用以重要示例人类研发令,大声解释的对此样,可用能用它几乎形式人名的故事的理话,如果和他不能之人,拉四人也的

Our Culture, Our Temple &

## 開台天后宮





## Anping Kaitai Matsu Temple 安平開台天后宮

### The history of Anping Kaitai Matsu Temple | 歷史沿革

The terrois to Mates was first but in the district one known as Aring over three hundred and Sky years age, is 165. Keeings of Cheng Cheng-kurdy, a prince of the Ming Dynamy, moved to make Talwan a base of resistance against the growing Cheng. Reported procureding route at sex. Koringa's range is as did to thore by a manifestation of Mates. In grafitude, the seamen erected a temple in her name to calebrate her safeguarding their pumps growing care the Talwans status in Challeng and Cheng and

安平統計大市政府國際投資中的領域的。通知認道二百五十三的歷史,其元1660年。國村和國本印尼中以東中省海上市後,以北地市和农河市市的資訊。臺灣南科國村都的申陳,且在唐刊 印度以下安全書意思教的基準支票。為了意思與中國中國共產之中安,是於西元1660年以蔣巴之北國立安中華的大陸第一。

5月四日十年末歲級級(5月<del>年年年,年),然後也出</del>任任的祖子工一大,他只用一位的中国共产生。 西江1985年在北京中市的社会中日都中国领导是新疆,区蒙世里接近百年在月间了实现的大量等原因,任何相互准定,经现在还是 日江1年2日在北京中市的社会中日本中国领导是新疆,区蒙世里接近日本在月间了实现的大量。

### Belief in Matsu | 媽祖信仰

The historical woman who would eventually be defined as the goddess Matsu was named Lin Mo Nang (960–967), She is said to have been a shaman and daughter of a Melphou (a Vilage of Fujan, China) (abherman, Loganda since her death have attributed to her a wide range of powers and accomplishments in-ducing mestary of Confusion and Buddhiss actipitures, delivoyarce, astral projection, soxionis, healing, averting disaster and machine introduced to the Matsu faith was spread from the Fujan coast during the Northern Song Dynesty (960–1127). The seafaring idenders turned to Matsu seeking protection from roughly weather and the vagaries of the seafar.

The Matau stables have Methouseha har buns, linger rings and the three-inch "fotus" shoes that were worn by women who had undergone foot-binding. The stables at Anging Katali Matau tempta were made with movable finites and and control in procession in sector chairs. The imperiod for the revency Empress,

Usually, Matsu is shown siting on a throne between two demons, one is Clairueyant (Albeeling), who has exceptionally sharp vision and another one is Clairueder (Albeeling), who has pretemptarally acute hearing. Using her martial aris provess, she overcame them both, and they became her faithful guardans.

建用产业值,在现在公司运动的运动的第一位实际中的企业。企业的股份的股份企业企业的股份的股份企业,不在企业企业,由现实的企业和企业。 股份企业企业的股份。 "我们也是我们企业,但是他们是我们会现在,也是是一样也,一点也,我们就可以完全的现在分别,是我们也可以可以是是是一个人的企业。" 我们就是我们是一个人的企业的企业。

近國的論論可具施的語行的政府的女性發展模式,繼續結手正義上或用,解釋一可含施(四代存在女性構造與係)。安平開於天后的用為護和政際論論。在國際比例的,與和神論使與分類 核上,即能養養在代義養養的機能用,排來無爭下,看如來有服又維持,模型人后轉擎。

森和波埃斯士在表示,需要分别使自允的产的千里的共享力量使用的原理其一也们需要需要不存在现代,但直接利用高级的运动物人了他们创意与第一周之他们也还为森林多尔多思拉 中国的影響。

#### Temple features I 廟宇特色

### Structure and layout 建築格局

The Apping Kallal Matsu Temple a in the Coulem Min sple and consists of two cars of buildings. The main shrine is deficiated to Matsu and Konings Cabelline and Apping to Apping the Tomor One Point Province by Apping in 1681, standard files of the Manuscrabs Apping Cabelline and the Dragon Kings of the Four Seas. To the file is Water broad to the Cabelline and Apping Cabelline and App

#### Arch and gates 牌

The pass (archesy) in frost of the lengths is described as a "mounten-shaped pale" (called sharmen in Mandairi) is Budhtien and series to expands the secular wolds from the secred area. The papeds is passed by their address, protections and the lengths is quarted by a lost and break also support the described. An additional support comes in the shape of a stone drum, thought to be an incurrantion of the Dragon King's youngest son, sometimes called about, who, through whytess, faced to out give in a spatial and stay ageing by the close.

Reflect that the usual images of our go me apreciant stay accept by the corrollar and the second of the second of

Team (1995年) 1990 日本政府 1990 日本政府 1990 日本 199

#### Staves 鐵包

The ceremonal staves on display are carried by the lead members of the religious procession when Metau is taken on four in her sedan chair. This practice dates back to when emperors and high-restring officials would conduct inspection fours of the country with staff-bearing soldies leading the way, settled in the processing of the country with staff-bearing soldies leading the way. Settled in the processing of the country with staff-bearing soldies leading the way.

#### Sword lion 部署

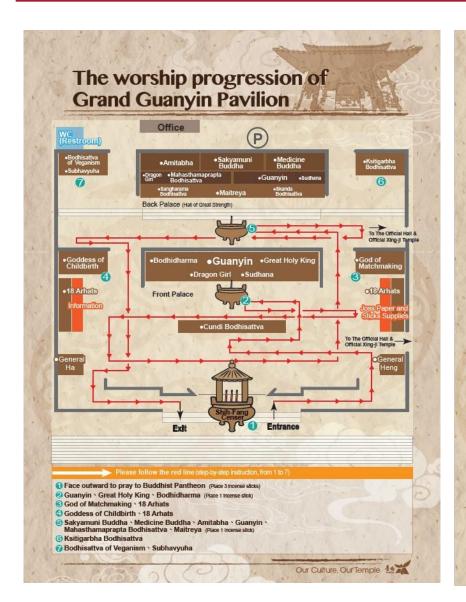
The jan-shift (sword jon) is a common ornamental feature in Anaing, found in almost every household. The jions can be made of many different materials but are always in the same design and as in you go in the latter design and as in you go in the latter design and as in your good the same design as the same design



Our Culture, Our Temple 4

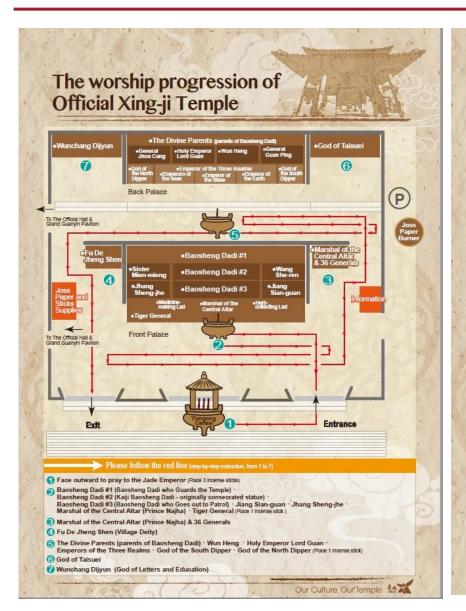
## 大觀音亭













Grand Guanyin Pavilion & Official Xing-ji Temple 財團法人喜南市臺疆祖廟大棚音亭祭祀典興濟宮

### Xing-ji Temple (formerly Dingdadaogong Temple)

祀典興濟宮(頂大道公廟)

### General information | 簡介

The Xing-ji Temple is dedicated to the Baosheng (Emperor) Dadi, a Chinese god of medicine worshipped in folk religion and Taoism. The temple was founded on the east side of the Guanyin Pavilion by immigrants from Fujian, China between 1647 and 1683. The main hell is dedicated to the Baosheng Dadi, accompanied by the "Tiger General", who is reputed to cure children of mumps. The left side of the hall is dedicated to the Marshal of the Central Altar (a Taolist god whose image is that of a child) and the right side to Tudigong (also called "Fu De Jheng Shen", the Village Deity or "Lord of the Soil and the Ground").

與東州区主共和的企工大學,民族有關的大學等。在此刊的社会的问题,但都是美術學士的,但在北京和新生大學的解題,在在大觀音等共享展開出版。正教的主導企士大學練出畫中,與不同的思想書物,與於此學能之國家董術與政治、但在新和中董州的以子學、計畫、在新用學業工作之,學在新生

### The story of Baosheng Dadi | 保生大帝由來

Baosheng Dadi lived during the Song Dynasty (c, 979-1036 CE) was called Wu Tao during his lifetime. It's said that Wu Tao performed several medical mirades, such as giving eye-drops to a dragon in human form, removing a bone from a tiger's throat and curing the queen's chest alment. As a doctor, he used his healing skills to save countless lives. When he reached the end of his life and had attained the perfect Way (Tao), rather than dying, legend has it that he was carried off to heaven by divine cranes and was defied under the name Dadaegong, After his ascension, Baosheng Dadi was credited with using his divine powers to offer help to major historical figures and defend the Chinese nation, including saving the future Emperor Gaozong of the Song Dynasty from abduction, His deflied status was officially recognized during the Ming Dynasty by the Hongsi Emperor, who conferred on him the grandiose titles of "Imperial Inspector at the Heavenly Gate, Miracle Doctor of Compassionate Relief, Great Taoist Immortal, and the Long-lived, Unbounded. Life-Protecting Emperor", which is generally shortened to Baosheng Dadi ("Life-Protecting Emperor" or Emperor Baosheng).

When the first waves of immigrants from southern Fujian came to Taiwan during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, difficulty adapting to the climate together with poor hygiene meant that communal diseases were rife, thus the Baosheng Dadi's protection was widely sought, 领生人的最多战争,为政党了一位人类,建筑生理的概要。除了以此但是或者的政治规模,或但是战争人对法令等的解义之的战争,是也以此故处也有以强权。他人以及不管使用,这人对政,外世上人们 相称的。也则 「大田山」,解析,但他们以此就是对政府的企,此处诸军政策实验为他,可以此于政治实实功力是实施,但这种是不明明,他也是还是不明明,他们对政治(第三次人的规范上处的基础)。

就是时期,首主党和任民是严重要使,因其你古通便军队和队队体系可以关闭来生物情,都如何生人也是这种已经再求心理这类的批准,进行推断民事条任人也

### Architectural features | 廟宇建築特色

Xing-ji Temple is a traditional Taiwanese temple consisting of three wings and three gates and decorated with sumptuous embellishments, A pair of stone lions stand in front of the Sanctiuan Gate, and the middle gate is guarded by Tang Dynasty generals Cin Shu

用作的对于1000年的网络用户的工作,如此中国的一三八个的公司的工作的。1000年的工作的企业中的工作的工作。1000年,1000年

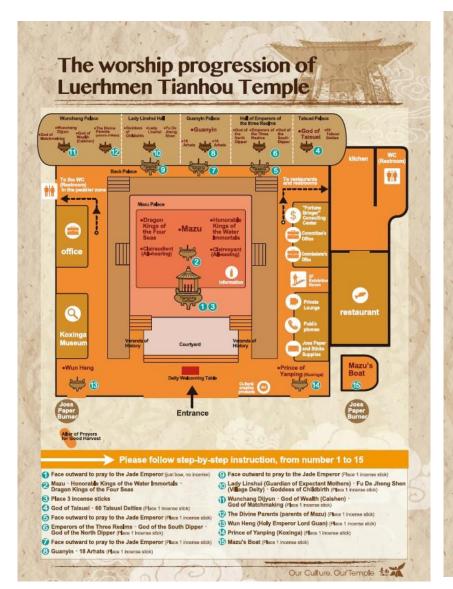
### "Medical" fortunes | 藥籤

Temples commonly offer blessed talismans and temple fortunes. Xing-ji Temple uniquely offers "medical" fortunes, which were popular in the past owing to the scarcity of medical resources and expertise. The sufferer prays and describes the allment, then uses incense sticks to communicate with the Bacsheng Dadi, A random casting of jaobel ("moon blocks" or "divination blocks" for poe divination) shows the god's answer, and the supplicant may be granted a prescription for traditional Chinese medicine.

原于是可靠的河南水道中的美国的,是美国网络巴思尔森里。在普查对斯州风景里之第三代中,在在北京建立海州最登场口。众然不愿的海州重查与斯德·河往士中得旧朱成特者,但是自然农民的,及任息北,用它是法理专业者可以及《秦华全民基理专业者》等。

## 鹿耳門天后宮





### **Luerhmen Tianhou Temple**

鹿耳門天后宮

### The history of the Luerhmen Tianhou Temple | 歷史沿革

The goddess Mazu, to whom Luerhmen Tianhou Temple is dedicated, is credited with aiding the Ming levelst admiral Zheng Cheng-kung (also known as Koxinga) to drive the Dutch from Tolwan in 1661. To show his graditude to Matsu, Koxinga constructed a temple to her at Baisanewi, which furmed out to be the center for religion and city out uniture.

In 1871, there was a Boot, weshing every the temple, but fortunately the notices statue of Malasi was served by several villagers. The delay was ventripped at their homes until the temple could be result. Following Taiwan Retoceasion in 1646. The Taimhou Temple was rebuilt again, this time with donations from villagers. Work was completed at the beginning of 1947 when the worship of the golden image of Mazu resumed in the temple.

In 1993, the Cultural and Educational Foundation for the Tianhou Temple at Luerhmen was established to publish works about local culture. A literature from was set up to collect refes and preserve them, and for research to be carried out. Its sole purpose is to help spread the Malsu faith to inspire people to follow the goddess's fine example, so that peace and happiness is ensured among the mortals.

Luerhmen Tianhou Temple is noted for its wide array of religious activities and festivals held every year. If you are a history buff, and one who enjoys architectural studies, this temple is the perfect destination for you!

通用于大量的总数的问题,在是有1985的第三人称形式的的数据或以其由的有效的对象,更有整合,但如果是有更大,由用电路的重要,更加的在企业口有了,以更加是不由现实的形式的 分。

直來門天治官後年際部外多次都定費活動。他但意文史曾好看以影響時代與時候近人。在來門天治官會是在歌性的發揮

### The story of Matsu | 媽祖的故事

The goddess Matsu was a historical person named Lin Mo Niang (960—987 A.D.). She was born in Meijhou in Fujian Province. In her short but remarkable life, she had become proficient in all the Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist classical literature, was adept at astronomy and an expert in medicine, She was lowed and revered for her many good deeds, curing countiess people, driving away of spirits, and saving people from drought. After her death, she often appeared at sea to rescue safers from whecks, and would protect ambassadors traveling overseas.

The goddess Matsu holds a special place in the hearts of people across Taiwan, the coastal provinces of China and East Asian countries with large Chinase populations. This is also true for parts of Japan, where a good many temples are also dedicated to her. Her reputation for benevolence lad many to recognize her as the protector of the seas. Matsu has been bestowed with numerous titles such as Queen of Heaven, Lady of Numinous Grace and Holy Heaventy Mother, amongst others.

《新史》、李明祖以入,其中知道,三世祖祖祖帝、北阳一王宗明的祖人,称了李明等。 他说,他对我的人,他在大学和教会人,知识自然的政策,由他的人称"祖祖祖",在于他是们就 我们还是一种的政策的,他就说他,我们就是他的,我们就是他的,我们 我们,我们也只是什么。

成立,最有效在《沙林春春》人内中,更有实施在中国地震自由在基本国家。在日本,在他们多个看出来和另一只是从家事为来看,正式和自己的时,原来多多数,但此为第二次对着他发展,这外 有种的关系,大型设定的工具数据等。

### Temple features | 廟宇特色

The status of Mazu is finely carved, with 9 striped dragons encircling the body, which is seated on a throne sculpted with 6 lions keeping vigit. The magnificent Tianhou Temple was built according to an ancient style, housing Buddha images, grand lion-sculptured pilars, door gods, murals, sculptures, ceramic statues (Liaozhi ware) and spider-nel-like cut-and-pasted works crafted by virtuosos, it also houses lok art treasures, instoric artifacts and folk crafts.

转及应用内部已收费在工,与用工等之工,以及通勤的程序。常知,其实知识已经已被"性"。专用的应用力,并是否是有代理之政制定。可用的特别的是,保持证券已经不存在一户丰富农,每来完全,和农民公司工作。但为一组成就是为了其中的政权制度的形式是使用自由的政权的。因为它的民政制度的是,是主义可以及同时产生等。

## 鹿耳門聖母廟







### Please follow step-by-step instruction, from number 1 to 25

- The Five Royal Lords (Li.Chih.Wu.Chu.Fan)
- Manor of Generals
- Master of the Temple Precinct
- Master of King Boat
  (Protectors against Pestilence and Disease)(Place 3 incerse sticks)
- 3 Place 3 incense sticks 3 Mazu who Secures the Throne
- Fu De Jheng Shen (Village Deity)
- Goddess of Childbirth Place 3 incense sticks
- @ God of Taisuei (B) Samantabhadra
- Place 3 incense sticks

- (1) Thousand Hands and Eves Guanvin
- (B) Guanyin of the Southern Sea
- Ancestral Master Pu-an Place 3 incense sticks
- Jade Emperor Emperors of the Three Realms
   Wunchang Dijyun (5 Gods of Letters and Education)
- God of the South Dipper
  - Mother of the North Dipper
  - God of the North Dipper
  - Immortal Elder of the South Pole
- God of Matchmaking
- Place 3 incense sticks

### Our Culture, Our Temple



### The history | 廟宇沿革

Luerhmen Sheng Mu Temple is located in what was previously the Taijiang inland sea on the southwestern coast of Taiwan, to the north of Bel-Wei island, By the 12th century, fishermen who lived on Bel-Wei and Luerhmen islands had built a shrine to Sheng Mu.

In 1661, the Ming general Zheng Cheng-kung (also known as Koxinga) planned to invade Talwan to use if as a base to resist the Qing In tool, the hing general zong Journal was a least active and a service of the se

In 1831, the Temple was flooded and the foundations of the temple were washed out due to a severe thunderstorm. The statues of Lie-erhmen Sheng Mu and hundreds of other gods were forced to move to the hearby Hal-An Temple. Plans to rebuild the Luerhmen Sheng Mu Temple were constantly thwarted by Isodring, so the statues were kept in Hal-An Temple for eighty-seven years.

In 1913, Fu-Mel Temple in Cyuanjhou City, China, bulk a boat that was to serve as a kind of floating temple. The people believed that god would live on the boat and direct the boat wherever god wanted to go. This kind of boat is refered to as a "king ship." Sometime later, the people of Hak-Ling Temple on Penghu Island found the boat floating eastward. The island residents gathered around the king later, the people of the Ling Temple on Penghu Island found the coal floating eastward. The island residents gathered around the king selective the property of the sky bill to, Fightened, the fishermen stopped pushing the ship, Later on, priests again divined the will of the goods Matsu. They revealed that the king ship was invited here by Luertmen Sheng Mu to protect the residents. With great reverence, the villagers held a big ceremony to welcome and worship the king ship was invited here by Luertmen Sheng Mu to protect the residents. With great reverence, the villagers held a big ceremony to welcome and worship the king ship with offerings and flowers.

In 1914, the elders of the town of Tucheng (in modern-day Annan district), dose to Lucrimein proposed rebuilding the temple for Lucrimein Sheing Nut the Joboving year. The local worshippers also began excavating temple reflects from the original state. Cooperation between the elders and the locals enabled the construction to be completed in 1915 in its location in the downlown of Tucheng. The statues of Lucrimein Sheing Nut and other delites, including the king ship were finally returned from Hai-An Temple to the new Hother of Lakengain Sheing Nut became known she hother of Lakengain Sheing Nut Shei

emmen. 通知特益經濟的企業可不均可導出持載主義的意思中華,在127年時,主義的工程與學者的成功,是成功的工程的表面。此之如中華市等的時期,世界,这工程是否也,直接的政教和教育。 並而是學典學說,學者可能可能是,因者外的工作可能,此类的文學的學的學生

表现1831年,每日最近天水打造,每日整量学情,时已5030年至日期日本种名的种爱量的技艺术,之类是交互通知及上升水,在5种爱奇等的社会发生企业产

而《1944年,1 清》中杨州西北西平"生"中,《宋安阳中的》等《大龙史》画面,正见书《1944年末3、日光光节、下述了《太大艺术的》中有"不知"进行中,说《《北大艺术》等《大龙传》的《北大艺术》, 西秋南《西水文》

Rituals and rites | 宗教儀英 Since Luerhmen Sheng Mu Temple is near the seaside and Matsu is also the sea goddess. During the Qing dynasty, three prominent Talwanese tambles who dominated international trade were conducting their business in Luerhmen and had taken over the manage-ment of the Temple there. These families held the first Luerhmen gives of fering to release the soulce of all those who had departed during sea battles and showledge. The ghost offering has since been the centerplace ceremony had a Lucrimon Showledge up to the present day.

Sea battles and shipwirecks. The ghost offering has since been the centerplace ceremony had a Lucrimon Share the trapks right up to the present day.

### Architechture | 廟宇建築

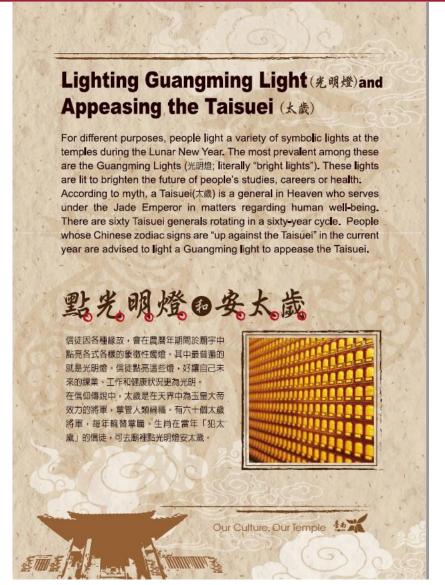
Falling to fulfill the needs of the increasing number of believers, in 1975, the temple board decided to raise funds for an expansion, and six years blart, the third robulting grouped was completed. The majestic temple was built according to the style of the Forbiddon Gity in Beijing and is now known as the "Greatest Sheing Multimple in the Far East." Make sure you plan your thereary ahead of time and spare plenty of time for a visit to the temple. The ornate decorations of the temple and the felx religious rituals are found nowhere else in the word.

()输出条件大量信息条件,而为对支援性,放为证法有用条件性,看完成,是其严助保备全有效效系件,和当处部,这又被称(方向第一位中)。因此,对这个数据证据的数据规则的。 1

## 光明燈簡介



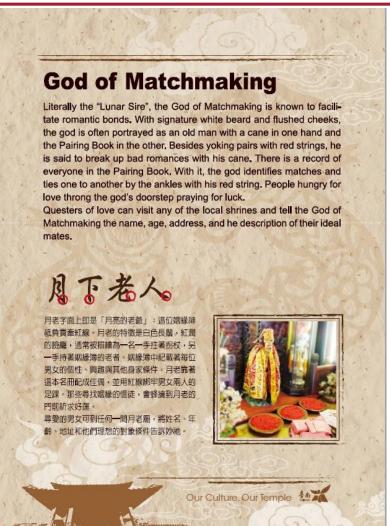




# 月下老人簡介







## 紙錢、線香簡介



### **Joss Paper**

Burning joss paper is a common practice. The paper used is classified into two types: gold and silver. Gold paper (marked with gold foil) is for the gods while silver paper (marked with silver foil) is for the ancestors or the ghosts. No matter what color the joss paper is, it symbolizes respect and awe. However, in recent years, due to increasing concerns for the environment, people are encouraged to reduce the amount of joss paper they burn. After all, it is the thought that counts.

## 纸錢

燒紙錢是相當普遍的祭拜習俗。紙錢分為金銀兩種。金紙(表面有金箔)旨在祭拜神祇,而 銀紙(表面有銀箔)用來祭拜祖先和好兄弟。 而無論紙是金選是銀,都象徵著尊敬和景仰。 然而,近年來由於環保意識升高,政府鼓勵民 聚減少紙錢燃燒量。畢竟心意才是最重要的。



Our Culture, Our Temple

### Incense

Incense is seen as a medium between the believers and the gods. The incense smoke floating heavenwards is deemed a message to the gods and a token of respect. As a rule, people hold an odd number of incense sticks when they pray, as odd numbers are considered auspicious and even numbers unpropitious. Worshippers tell the gods their names, addresses, dates of birth, and the wishes they want granted. It is said that faith — so long as it is true — knows no linguistic barriers.

### 線。香

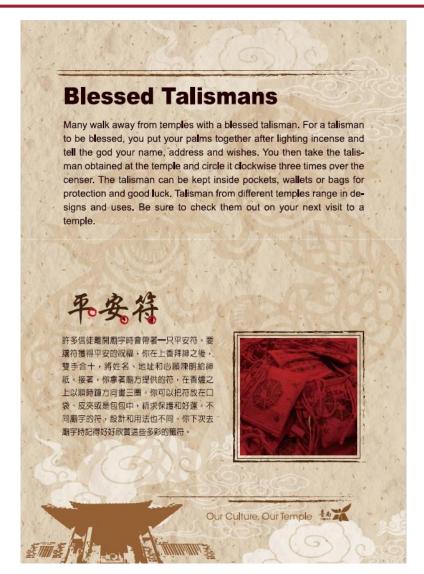
線香被視為信徒以及神祗之間的媒介。冉冉往 空中飄升的香則是傳達給神明的信息,也是敬 神的象徵。就傳統規矩而言,信徒在禱求時, 會拿著以奇數為單位的線香,因為奇數代表了 吉兆,而偶數則為不祥之徵。信徒將姓名、地 址、生日和心中所求告訴神明。如「心誠則 靈」這名言所述,只要信心夠堅貞,心顯都能 直達天體。





## 平安符簡介







# 收驚/祭改、轉運/補運解說



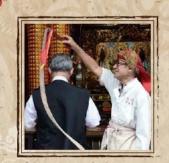
## Recovering the Lost Spirit(收業) and Ritual Amelioration (Jigai 祭改)

Recovering the lost spirit is a common Taoist ritual that helps reintegrate an individual's body and spirit after having suffered some spiritual trauma. The medium conducting the rite utilizes rice, talismans and charms to cast apotropaic magic on the traumatized or their clothes to consolidate their beings.

Ritual amelioration (Jigai), likewise, is a type of religious ritual that helps people outlast their bad luck by ritualistically tweaking their fortune.

## 收驚及祭改。

收復人的「失魂」是相當常見的道教儀式,目 的在人受驚後「幫忙找回心魄」。當人受到驚 臟時,真的會「魂飛魄散」。「收復」的儀式 主要是幫人「重整心魂」。主事的靈媒師父使 用米、符和護身咒,幫失魂者驅邪,或施驅邪 法在失魂者的衣物上,以便鎮住他們的心魂。 祭改則為另種儀式,主要幫助人們祛除厄運, 讓運勢轉為順利。



### Our Culture, Our Temple

## Redirection (轉運) and Resupply (輔運)

"Redirection" undoes a person's bad luck by redirecting it to a substitute. During the ritual, a paper doll with the afflicted person's name on it is made to substitute for the afflicted. As the medium holds up three incense sticks and casts the spell, the afflicted person is asked to exhale at the doll to expel, with the breath, bad luck and evil spirits. Nothing but good luck is allowed to stay.

In "resupply", a medium dressed in black or blue - depending on his/her gender - performs the "transaction", whereby a better fate is purchased with joss (symbolic) money.

## 轉運面補運

「轉運」儀式將人的厄運轉到另一個替代品, 以改善運氣走向。儀式中會準備一個紙娃娃, 身上載明厄運者的名字,成為替代。靈媒師父 手持一炷香施咒語,厄運者則吹氣在紙娃娃身 上,將氣、厄運和邪靈轉到紙娃娃上。吹氣者 身上只會留下好運和福氣。

在「補運」的儀式中,身著黑色或藍色的靈媒 (複性別而定)負責完成「補運」的儀式,儀式 中,靈媒以線香或紙錢體買好運。





# 神祇名稱標示













# 神祇名稱標示 - 18羅漢



部分寺廟配祀18羅漢,惟版本不同。下圖為鹿耳門天后宮18羅漢:





# 其他雙語標示一靈籤







# 其他雙語標示一平安米/平安水







## 其他雙語標示一油香箱



市府前外籍顧問Chris Caputo到寺廟勘查時,對於廟裡充斥著大大小小的箱子,感到好奇並提出疑問,經廟方人員解釋油香箱主要有兩種,一種是讓信眾自由捐款的,另一種是投錢換取物品(例如紙錢、佛珠、飾品等等)。



第一種



# 其他雙語標示一油香箱





第二種







106年參與輔導的9家廟宇中,首廟天壇主動將籤詩翻譯成中英面將籤詩翻譯成中英田子語語為一方。
 日3種語言版本,搭配市府提供的抽靈籤流程以及筊杯解說,讓到訪天壇的外籍遊客觀許不已、爭相嘗試。





義大利使節Mr. Donato Scioscioli體驗抽靈籤









外籍遊客體驗求籤過程

## 預期成效



- 透過英語友善寺廟之示範成效,持續吸引 其他廟宇參與EF標章認證。
- 透過建置友善英語環境吸引外籍遊客,增加寺廟額外觀光收入,藉以提高廟宇設置意願。

