

從江南到台南

——台南總趕宮總管傳說之演變與信仰網絡的形成^{*}

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摘要

總趕宮，亦可稱總管宮，位於台南市中西區，古稱「聖公廟」，隸屬府城連境「八吉境」，相傳鄭成功時期建廟，主祀倪總管。據傳倪總管生前為「海舶總管」，死後為神。過去關於倪總管的傳說眾說紛紜，普遍認為是總管海舶之神，但有以為是開漳聖王陳元光部下者，亦有以其為鄭成功部將者，追根究柢，我們會發現其實倪總管應是江南地區總管信仰的延伸，海神之屬。總趕宮創建後曾經過幾次整修重興，如道光15年（1835）重修後泐碑「重興總趕宮碑記」，碑記中可見重修過程不乏境內清代仕紳大力支持，如海澄儒學黃化鯉、鹽商吳春祿等人，廟中至今仍供有「賞戴藍翎軍功六品職銜前任海澄學正堂黃印化鯉號春池長生祿位」及「署台澎兵備道兼提督學政台灣府正堂楊名廷理號雙梧之長生祿位」。故本論文將釐清總趕宮總管傳說演變的過程，試就廟宇變遷分析該廟宇的創建與沒落並細究其信仰網絡的形成，剖析清代地方仕紳對總趕宮信仰網絡連結的影響。

關鍵詞：總趕宮、總管傳說、清代仕紳、廟宇聯境、信仰網絡

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From Jiangnan to Tainan:

The Evolution of “Zong Gan Temple” Legend and the Formation of Belief Network

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Abstract

The "Zong Gan Temple", formerly known as "Sheng Gong Temple", is the only "Governor Ni" temple in Taiwan during the Ming-Zheng period. According to the legend, Governor Ni was a Chinese patron god whose job was to protect the seafarers. There have been widely differing versions of Governor Ni. While some people believe that Governor Ni had served under General Chen Yuan Guang, the founder of Zhangzhou, others argue that Governor Ni was Zheng Cheng Gong's subordinate. "Zong Gan Temple" had been renovated for several times. For instance, the monument was once renovated in 1835 (in the 15th year of Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty). It shows that the renovation had received strong endorsement from the Qing Dynasty's Intellectuals. This paper aims to collect and compare all versions of the legend of Governor Ni in order to provide better understanding the connection between "Zong Gan Temple" and the local worshipping ritual. In addition, this paper analyzes the belief identification of Intellectuals of Qing Dynasty and their influence on "Zong Gan Temple" as well.

Keywords: Zong Gan Temple, Governor Legend, Intellectuals of Qing Dynasty, Temple Linkage, Belief Network