









# 旗後天后宮

三級古蹟 Third Class of Historical Relic  
Tianhou Temple, Cihou

高雄市政府文化局

旗後天后宮是高雄市歷史最古老的寺廟，其初創可追溯自清康熙十二年（1673年），當時有漁民徐門等，因遇颶風而漂至旗後，見此地為鰲魚，定此為地方，乃因鄉鄰同鄉漁民攜香前來定居，隨身攜帶神像奉祀，初建以草葺為祠，清康熙三十年（1691年）旗後人口日漸稠密，徐阿華等因恐廟宇被焚毀之虞，乃邀洪、王、蔡、李、白、潘六姓鄉人共募廟地，並合立牌匾字乙張，以杜絕爭端。此後，旗後遂以該廟為中心逐漸發展開墾，成為高雄市最早的商業中心，乾隆年間（18世紀）廟宇由庄民捐資重建，將茅竹廟改換為石材廟，光緒十三年（1887年）洋商張他起等領忍重修，日治時期（1926年）將進善宮六又發起重建，並著保存舊古地遺貌，民國六十八年經內政部核定為三級古蹟。

Tianhou Temple, Cihou is the oldest ancient temple in Kaohsiung City. Its origin is the 12<sup>th</sup> year of Qing Kangxi (1673), when fishermen Xu Men et al. drifted to Cihou. They had brought along the statue of Tianhou, the goddess of seafaring, and built a shrine for her. From the 30<sup>th</sup> year of Qing Kangxi (1691), the population of Cihou was growing rapidly. For fear that the temple would be destroyed by fire, Xu A-hua et al. invited six surnames (Hong, Wang, Cai, Li, Bai, Pan) to jointly purchase land for the temple, and together they set up a stone tablet to prevent disputes. After that, Cihou gradually developed around the temple, becoming the earliest commercial center in Kaohsiung City. In the Qianlong period (18<sup>th</sup> century), the temple was rebuilt by the villagers. In the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Guangxu (1887), the temple was repaired by Zhang Heqi et al. In 1926, the temple was rebuilt again. It was declared as the 3<sup>rd</sup> class historical relic by the Ministry of Education in 1979.