

清代道光年間廣州城區祠廟的空間分佈及其意涵： 以道光十五年「廣州省城全圖」為考察中心

(提要)

黎志添

清道光十五年(1835)潘尚楫、鄧士憲等纂的《南海縣志》中的「縣治附省全圖」(本文統稱道光「廣州省城全圖」)，除了標注城內建築物如官衙和府學，還標注出在城內和城郊地區眾多的祠廟、道觀和佛寺。與明代和清初志書中的廣州城地圖的最大分別是，道光「廣州省城全圖」的製圖方法已經不再沿用對景法，而是特別明確地繪製出城內和城郊的道路網線和街道名稱。結合在圖中的祠廟標注和明確的街道路線的地理資訊，研究者根據該圖更能掌握和進一步分析清代道光年間，廣州城區祠廟的空間分佈和歷史演變，以及與明清以來廣州城地理變遷和經濟發展的關係。

本文研究廣州城區祠廟分佈的方法，主要是以道光「廣州省城全圖」為底圖，進行直接、間接和推算的定點工作，儘量找到七十八座廣州城區祠廟所在的街道位置。在地圖上確定了這七十八座祠廟的位置標定之後，進而在新增的定位點的地圖中，從總體的分佈情況和空間位置關係的角度，探討在道光年間這七十八座祠廟在廣州城區的佈局及它們與廣州舊城、新城及城郊地區的城市發展之間的關係。本文以傳統地方文獻和相關廟宇的碑刻資料結合道光「廣州省城全圖」的空間屬性資料，試圖研判出一般地方祠廟文獻研究所未能表達出的具有空間意義的廟宇歷史信息。從空間的分析角度，本文具體說明了清代廣州舊城、新城、城外西關地區的發展和擴張與祠廟數量增長相對應的關係。

關鍵詞： 清代廣州祠廟 清代廣州城 廣州民間廟宇 廣州廟宇空間分佈
歷史地理

Spatial Analysis of the Temples in Guangzhou during the Daoguang Period and Its Meaning: A Case Study of the *Guangzhou shengcheng quantu*

(Abstract)

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The *Xianzhi fu shengquantu* (also named the *Guangzhou shengcheng quantu*, Map of Guangzhou City) in the *Nanhai xianzhi* (Gazetteer of Nanhai), compiled by Pan Shangji and Deng Shixian et al. in the fifteenth year of Emperor Daoguang's reign (1835), includes the locations of government and schools, as well as the locations of shrines, Daoist and Buddhist temples in urban and rural Guangzhou. In contrast to maps printed in gazetteers in the Ming and early Qing dynasties, this map does not adopt the realistic painting method; instead, it accurately labels streets inside and outside the city. With the geographic information of the temples and streets provided on the map, researchers can better observe and analyse the spatial distribution and historical development of the temples in Guangzhou during the Daoguang period and further understand the relationship between the economic development and geographic change of this city during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

This paper first examines the distribution of the temples by locating the 78 temples inside the city of Guangzhou based on the Daoguang edition of the *Guangzhou shengcheng quantu*. After careful examination and calculation, the revised map with the 78 temples shows the general distribution and connections between the positions of the temples, and this information will be used to discuss the relationship between the temples and the development of the old, modern and rural areas of the city. This study combines traditional local materials, including the steles in the temple, with spatial data, namely, the *Guangzhou shengcheng quantu*, to rewrite the history of the temples in the context of the changing space, which is beyond the scope of traditional documentary research.

Keywords: Guangzhou temples of the Qing period Guangzhou city in the Qing period
popular temples in Guangzhou spatial distribution of Guangzhou temples
historical geography