

高雄市立歷史博物館

KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM
OF HISTORY

高雄
展

系列展覽專刊

大寮特展

Discover Daliao



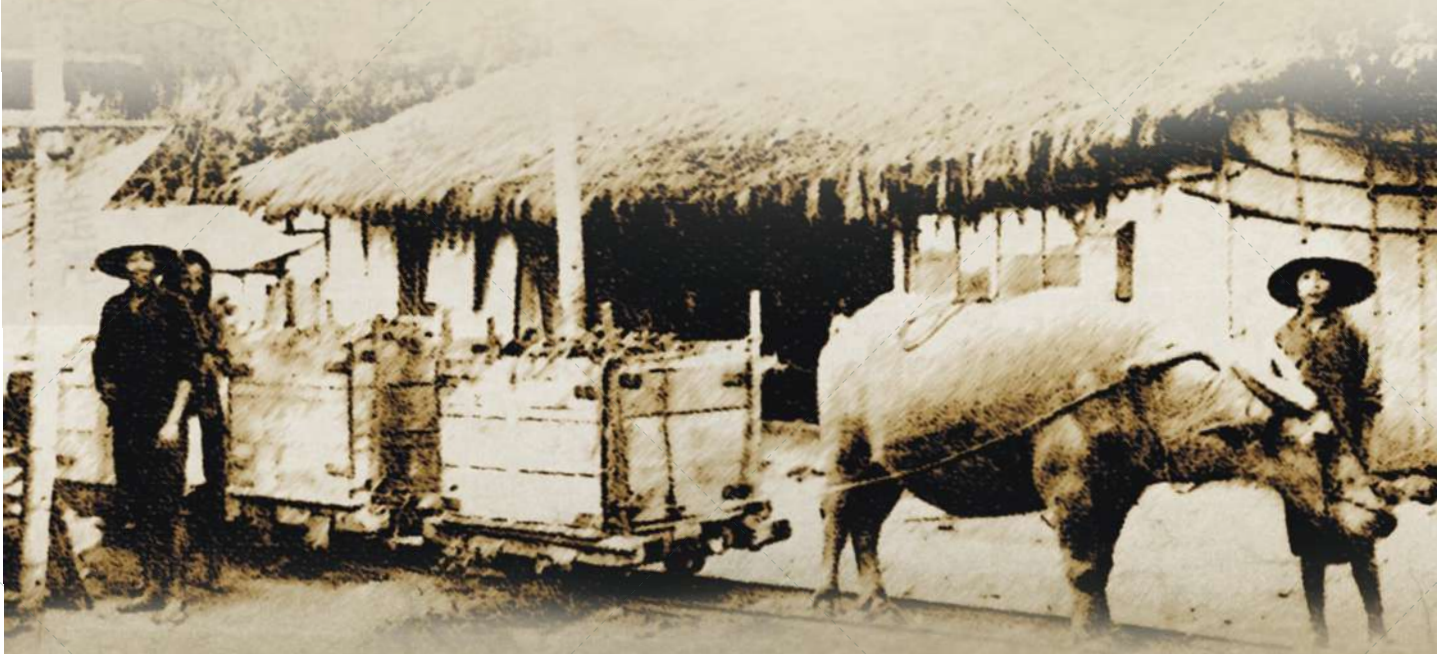
搭寮耕耘

大寮

萬福地

高雄市立
歷史博物館

KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



高雄
市
立
歷
史
博
物
館

KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM
OF
HISTORY



系列展覽專刊

大寮特展

Discover Daliao



高雄市立
歷史博物館

KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



搭寮耕耘

萬福地

目

次

Chapter 1 展高雄策劃總序言

| 局長序：斯土斯民・在地關懷.....P04

| 館長序：嶄新高雄的多樣面貌.....P05

Chapter 2 展覽專文

| 身爲大寮人，應知大寮事.....P07



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY





Chapter 3 展覽單元

大寮：細說從頭.....	P08
地理環境.....	P10
聚落.....	P16
宗教與民間信仰.....	P22
大寮聞人.....	P26
大寮武舉人.....	P32
教育.....	P36
產業.....	P52
藝術作品與文史出版刊物.....	P58
大寮吃四方	P60
附錄：大寮歷史軸.....	P62



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY

局長序 斯土斯民・在地關懷

2010 年高雄縣市合併，原有的鄉鎮地區與都會區交流日趨頻繁，然而，鄉鎮的在地特色在歷經都市化的發展過程，以及時序更迭的潛移默化影響下將漸漸流失，後人對於鄉鎮原有的獨特性亦可能無復記憶。為此，高雄市立歷史博物館特別策劃「『展』高雄」系列展，希望透過鄉鎮的歷史文化、常民生活、教育經濟等多面向主題展示，讓大眾深入認識各地鄉鎮的文化內涵，以及在高雄整體發展過程中的存在意義與展望。

此次「『展』高雄」系列展在呈現高雄市 27 個新地區的文史特色之餘，也希望拉近高雄市民彼此的距離。多數原高雄市的市民，對於高雄縣的鄉鎮，多有陌生之感，如今成為一家人，自應增加彼此的熟悉感。「『展』高雄」系列展一方面提供一個秀出地方文史內涵的舞台，讓 27 個新地區的民眾有機會向外界介紹家園、甚至是重新認識自己的家園；另一方面也促進縣市之合併，能由形式提升到實質、由外在化為內在，減少各地區的隔閡與摩擦，創造一個真正多元和諧的高雄都。

斯土斯民，「『展』高雄」系列展正是從我們腳踏的堅韌土地以及關懷的在地人民出發，回顧各地區逝去的時代故事，也記錄其現今的特色發展，並藉由人、事、時、地、物等豐富的地區元素，呈現出許多引人入勝的地區生命力。

透過高雄市立歷史博物館「『展』高雄」系列展專輯出版，期望能夠讓更多的民眾有機會深入探索高雄市大家庭 27 個新地區的在地特色，翻轉以往對 27 個地區的舊有印象，重新認識這 27 個地區豐沛的文化內涵。

文化局局長 / 史哲

館長序

嶄新高雄的多樣面貌

隨著縣市合併，高雄成爲一個嶄新的名詞，但她也是一個複數名詞，因爲在原有的高雄市行政區外，新加入了27個新地區，新朋友的加入，讓高雄市變得更精采、更有發展實力。然而，本館也不斷思考，27個新朋友雖然有了新身份，但是他們過去以「高雄縣」之名所經歷的歲月，以及所累積的深厚文史內涵，不應該隨著身份名字的改變而受到冷落。

爲此，本館特別企劃「『展』高雄」系列展，希望將原高雄縣地區的文史特色轉化爲展覽內容，帶領民眾深入認識這27個地區的精彩內涵，藉以促進大高雄地區的民眾瞭解彼此，也讓外縣市更能認識全新的高雄多樣面貌。

「『展』高雄」系列展的展示主題，都是透過許多在地力量的連結才得以完整的呈現在大眾面前。是以，要特別感謝各地區的文史工作者、行政區公所，以及熱情的民間耆老提供相關資訊，使得本館在策劃「『展』高雄」系列展時，能有絕佳豐富的元素作爲展示內容的堅實後盾，再藉由深入淺出的展覽形式介紹給民眾瞭解，並感受每個地區不同的生活氛圍與人文景觀。

嶄新高雄的多元豐富性將是未來城市發展的最佳資產，而本系列專輯的出版，期爲高雄蘊含的資產特色做一個全面性的導覽介紹，讓民眾對高雄地區文化發展脈絡能有更多的認識與關注。謹以爲序，特表致謝。

高雄市立歷史博物館館長 / 王文翠

展覽專文

身爲大寮人，應知大寮事

展覽顧問 | 高雄市大寮文史協會創會理事長 鄭志敏

2011年某個七月的炎炎夏日，高雄歷史博物館的兩個年輕人，簡碩成與楊駿北，突然來電約我會面，說是想要商談史博館規劃的一系列高雄鄉鎮展的相關事宜。時值暑假期間，打理課外事務的時間較多，心想此應是有意義之事，遂答應與兩人一見。碩成是舊識，駿北則是初次碰面，三人在鳳山相會後，相談甚歡，當場敲定由我負責此次大寮特展的策劃與底稿撰寫工作，史博館則負責製展的其他事宜。

與史博館的相關人員幾次實際接觸之後，我才瞭解，原來在2010年底高雄縣市合併之後，對於原屬高雄縣的鄉鎮來說，形式上雖可說是升格了，但對於融入高雄市這個大家庭，仍有許多感到格格不入之處。另外，對於原是高雄市的市民大眾，也對原高雄縣下的鄉鎮，多有陌生之感。有鑑於此，史博館覺得有必要策劃一系列的高雄地方鄉鎮特展，希望藉由展覽的交流與溝通，不僅要促進繁華市區民眾對於其他鄉鎮的瞭解，也要讓高雄縣市的合併，能由外表的形式提升到實質的內在，創造一個真正和諧一體的新高雄。

非常榮幸的是，碩成與駿北二人在規劃之初，即思考及此一展覽之主要目的，在於使原先高雄縣不爲人知的鄉鎮，能夠藉此機會在世人面前亮相，而非過度宣傳已經爲人熟知的地方。因此挑中有一點熱鬧又稱不上是都市、有一點偏遠又稱不上是鄉村的大寮，作爲展覽的第一站。我個人原非大寮在地人，但因緣際會之下，創辦了「大寮文史協會」，史博館有意將此重責大任託付於我，自無推卸之理。慨然應允之後，以極短的時間策展完成，終於在2011年的10月順利開展，史博館特別名之曰：「搭寮耕耘萬福地---大寮」，展名極具意義，內容也多能符合當初的規劃，實爲一成功之展覽。

大寮在天然地理環境上，因下淡水溪（今之高屏溪）不時氾濫成災之故，故清代來此地開墾之居民，多半沿溪搭寮居住，遇雨季則遷居他處，故大寮多有以寮爲名之地方。清代治台二百多年期間，新舊「曹公圳」修建完成，大寮農業略沾其雨露，人口漸次移入，發展成鳳山縣一大聚落。



日治時期的1920年代，成立「大寮庄」，大寮自此定名。拷潭寮出身之台灣人張簡忠，授為首任庄長。1904年，陳中和家族在此設立「新興製糖株式會社」，並修築直通屏東與鳳山之輕鐵幹線（五分車），帶來就業機會與商機，大寮漸發展為鳳山郡下之農工重鎮。1933年高雄州廳修築完成「大寮圳」，大寮農業灌溉網更形周全。經濟自足後，大寮人也開始重視教育文化的發展，在鄉子弟漸次在高雄的政治、經濟、社會與文化領域裡，展露頭角。

1948年國民政府改制此地為「高雄縣大寮鄉」，隨之而來的的大陸新移民，改變了大寮的農村樣貌，使得大寮逐漸成為一個融合多元族群語言的工商業社會。1978年經濟部設立大發工業區，成為南台灣之工業重鎮。相中大寮之發展潛力，原設於東港之「婦嬰護專」於1970年遷入大寮，而成今日之輔英科技大學，其後，和春技術學院也自旗山落腳到大寮。大寮一地，坐擁兩所大學、三所高中職校，教育文化設施大有進展。

2008年高雄捷運通車後，東西線末端之總站即為大寮，2010年底高雄縣市合併，大寮改稱「高雄市大寮區」。昔日以農業發展為主之大寮，轉型為融入高雄大都會之工商城區，對於過往大寮歷史文化之點點滴滴，也漸漸自人們腦海中消逝。史博館舉辦此一「搭寮耕耘萬福地---大寮」特展，正足以喚起人們對於原大寮之歷史記憶，讓居住在大寮的本地子民，與以大寮為新故鄉之外來居民，皆能不忘過去數百年來先祖們開墾荒地之無畏精神，願意共同繼續為大寮的發展，貢獻心力。

此次欣聞史博館有意將大寮特展之相關資料，編輯成專書出版，以饗各界所需，實為令人振奮之事。駿北特囑我為此專書撰序，當然也是義不容辭。過往數年，我在眾人皆曰不可為的情形下，成立大寮文史協會，努力讓大寮有對外發聲、宣揚正面形象之機會，今後將一本初衷，繼續推廣「身為大寮人，當知大寮事」之理念。也希望一般不是大寮出身的民眾，能瞭解大寮、愛上大寮，讓我們所有關心大寮的人，共同為這塊飽經自然災害與歷史風霜的土地，合掌祈福並見證她未來的美好。

大寮：細說從頭

Daliao : From the Beginning

先民搭寮，一步一腳印

Early settlers built huts, taking one step at a time

清康熙年間，開始有大批的漢人移民進入開墾，高屏溪沿岸的溪埔地，雖常受氾濫之苦，但也因氾濫而致土質肥沃，利於農耕。數百年來，先民為免住屋受溪水氾濫威脅，採取搭建臨時寮舍的方式，作為暫時的居住場所，其中「溪埔寮」、「潮州寮」、「頂大寮」與「下大寮」，是四個較大的移墾聚落。日治時期將此四區合稱為「大寮」，成為今日地名。

高雄市立
歷史博物館

KAOHSIUNG
HISTORY MUSEUM

During the reign of Emperor Kang-Hsi, large groups of Han Chinese people began to move into this untapped land. While the land along the coast of Kao-Ping River was subject to constant flooding, the flood also produced fertile soil excellent for farming purposes. For hundreds of years, in order to prevent houses from being threatened by natural disaster, early settlers began building huts to serve as temporary homes. The “Shipuliao”, “Chouzhouliao”, “Dingdaliao” and “Shiadaliao” were the four biggest settlements among them, and were thus collectively called “Daliao” during Japanese colonization.





高雄市立
歷史博物館

KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



地理環境

Geographical Environment

大寮位於今日大高雄市的西南方，相鄰的行政區，東以高屏溪與屏東縣的新園鄉、萬丹鄉以及屏東市相望，南接林園區，北與鳥松、大樹區毗鄰，西與鳳山、小港區相接，就地理位置而言，昔日可說是鳳山縣城通往屏東平原的必經要衝之地。

在地形上，大寮的地形西半部屬丘陵高地，東半部屬高屏溪流域，是海底沉積物沖積而成之平原，屬砂質壤土，易於農耕。這種由珊瑚死亡之後的骨骼堆積而成的地質，形成古老的海底遺跡，稱為咕咾石或龜殼礁。

Daliao is situated in the southeastern part of what is known today as Kaohsiung City. Neighboring administrative areas include: to the east, the Kaoping River and Xinyuan Township of Pingtung County where Wandan Township and Pingtung City are across from each other, Linyuan area to the south, Niasong and Dashu Area to the north, and Fengshan and Xiagang Area to the west. Geographically, in the past,

Daliao was the only road that led from Fengshan Township to Pingtung Plain.

The western half of Daliao's landform is of hills and highlands. The eastern half of the landform is the Kaoping River catchment basin, where the terrestrial sediments buried under the sea have formed a plain with sandy loam easy for farming. The geological condition formed by the accumulation of calcareous exoskeletons of coral reefs forms ancient underwater ruins known as the Gulao Rock or Turtle Shell Reef.





高雄大寮水火同源



民國53年大寮地區出現水火同源的特殊地景現象。(高雄市立歷史博物館 藏)

高雄市大寮區 | 衛星空拍圖



大寮位於今日大高雄市的西南方

東 | 屏東縣新圓鄉、萬丹鄉
南 | 林園區
北 | 鳥松、大樹區
西 | 鳳山、小港區

大寮的地形

西半部屬丘陵高地
東半部屬平原，易於農耕

從地名看大寮

Examining Daliao from Geographic Names

經文史工作者整理，大寮的地名起源大致可分為：

1. 地緣類(例如永芳，指來自福建南靖縣永豐村)
2. 血緣類(例如西(覲)公厝，指道士家族聚集)
3. 拓墾類(田寮，指搭寮)
4. 政軍類(例如復興，為國軍眷村)
5. 建物類(例如公地仔，為地方公廟朝鳳宮所在)
6. 人物類(例如旗竿腳，武舉人張簡魁故居)
7. 地貌類(例如大崎腳，指大斜坡下)
8. 位置類(例如頂大寮，指高屏溪較上游)
9. 動植物類(例如苦苓腳，此地多苦苓樹)
10. 經濟類(例如會社，源於新興製糖株式會社)

After organization by cultural historians, the origin and etymology of Daliao's geographic names can roughly be divided into the following categories:

1. Region (for example: Yongfang refers to having come from Yongfong Township of Fujen's Nanjing County)
2. Blood (for example: Shi Public House refers to the settlement of the Taoist priest families)
3. Reclamation (Tienliao refers to building huts)
4. Politics (for example: Fuxing refers to the military dependents' village)
5. Buildings (for example: Gongdizai is the location of the local temple Chaofongkung)
6. Humans (for example: Chiganjiao is the former residence of Zhang Jian Kway)
7. Landscape (for example: Tachichiao refers to the large slope)
8. Location (for example: Dingdaliao refers to the upper stream of Kaoping River)
9. Animal/Plants (for example: Kulinchiao refers to the numerous Kulin trees that grow here)
10. Economy (for example: Hueishe originates from the emerging sugar company)

地方風情 Local Sights

今日的大寮，是多元族群融合的區域，較具特色者有：

1. 拷潭、內坑：簡氏宗族早期發跡地。
2. 義仁、昭明：二里早年稱為赤崁，武舉人張簡魁故居即在此處。
3. 山頂：閩式傳統建築「陳家大厝」位在此處。
4. 前庄、中庄、後庄：圳道與車站的所在。
5. 三隆：張簡氏聚集的大本營。
6. 會社：昔日製糖工業重鎮。
7. 中興：眷村住民與閩南族群混居融合地帶。
8. 忠義、光武、復興：眷村社區。
9. 潮寮：客家聚落與大發工業區所在。

Today, Daliao is a region with a diverse group of people. Some of the more special regions include:

1. Kaotan, Neikeng: the land from which the Jian clan prospered.
2. Yiren, Zouming: known as Tchikun back in the days. Former residence of provincial level knight, Zhang Jien Kway.
3. Sanding: Traditional Minnan-styled architecture “Chen Old House” is situated here.
4. Qianzhuang, Zhongzhuang and Hozhuang: the location of Chuan Road and train station.
5. Sanlong: the biggest gathering site of Zhang-Jien clan.
6. Hueishe: the major town of the past sugar manufacturing industry.
7. Zhongshing: the area where veterans from the military dependents’ village and the Minnan group interacted and mingled.
8. Zhongyi, Guangwu, Fuxing: community of military dependents’ village.
9. Chouliao: the location of the Hakka tribe and Dafah Industrial Area.





大寮平原地區遺址分佈圖（高雄市立歷史博物館 藏）。

聚落

Settlements

陳家古厝

Chen' s Old House

山頂村的「陳家古厝」，是大寮最具代表性的建築，也是閩式傳統建築的代表作，迄今應有近三百年的歷史。古厝興建者為陳養，古厝是典型「九包五」三合院建築。所謂「大厝九包五，三落百二門」，就是指廳堂九間、門屋五間，有三落二院，窗戶總數約一百二十個。

“Chen' s Old House” in Sanding Village is the most representative architecture in Daliao. It is also representative of the Minnan-style architecture and has close to three hundred years of history. Built by Chen Yang, an enthusiast of building old houses, an “old house” is created using the classic “nine wrapping five” courtyard architecture. This is known as “Big house nine wraps five, three down hundred two doors” meaning there is a total of nine halls, five rooms with doors, three ways to enter courtyards and a total of one hundred and twenty windows.



陳家古厝（鄭志敏提供）。



西公厝（覲公厝） Shigong Old House

西公厝，覲公之諧音，其渡台開基始祖為張世英；當他來到鳳凰山（鳳山），見此地福地，便將家族遷移至此發展，為西公厝的開端。

傳至張元紅時，育有七子，全栽培為專業道士。之後，立張家祖厝，名為「清河堂」，後取其「持齋做功課」，超渡之意，又稱為「齋公厝」。經相傳至諧音為「獅公厝」、「師公厝」、「司公厝」或「西公厝」，而有現在之名。

日治殖民政府採「扶佛滅道」政策，鼓勵台灣民眾改信佛教，再加上日人破壞西公厝原本的風水，張家一度沒落。光復後，張家子孫張瑞益爬上刀梯，首先晉升為道長；接著有幾個子弟也都通過道長考驗，張家才又漸漸復興。

註：覲公（男為覲、女為巫）

Shigong Old House, a word play on Shigong, is Zhang His-Ying, the ancestor that first

crossed the ocean to Taiwan. When he arrived at Fenghuang Mountain (Fengshan) and laid eyes on this blessed land, he moved the entire family to settle here for future development. This was the beginning of Shigong Old House.

Zhang Yuan-Hong had seven children when this was passed down to him, and fully cultivated them to become professional Taoist priests. After that, he established the Zhang family ancestral home called “Ching He Tang” (Clear Water Hall), which was later renamed “Tzu Ji Does Homework” and later became known as “Jigung House.” After passing through the grapevine, it became the homophonic “Hsihgung



西公厝。

House”, “Tsigung House” and finally, “Shigung House” as it is named today.

During their colonization, the Japanese government implemented the “Believe Buddhism and Destroy Taoism” policy, encouraging the Taiwanese people to change their religion to Buddhism. Furthermore, after the Japanese destroyed the original fengshui of Shigong House, the Zhang family declined for a period of time. After Retrocession Day, Zhang Rei-Yi, an offspring of the Zhang family, climbed up the dagger ladder, becoming the first Taoist abbot. Having passed the same test, others followed in succession and the Zhang family gradually thrived again.

Note: Shigong (wizards were “Shi” and witches were “Wu”)

眷村

Military Dependents’ Village

大寮眷村位在大寮與鳳山交界的三個村：復興村(包括干城七村、貿商九村、慈光四村、精忠四村等)、光武村(包括台貿六村、民生新村、宣武新村、嘉新村等)、忠義村(包括影劇七村、商協新村、果協新村、貿商四村等)等村落。作家龍應台即出生大寮眷村。

1949年國民政府遷台後，大批軍眷進入鳳山地區，鳳山眷村不敷使用，遂由國防部出人力，將大寮龜仔埤的灌溉水池填平整地，並由婦聯會、影劇界及商界團體等單位，捐款開始應建。約1957年，大寮開始建

置眷村，日後各村的命名，也依當時的捐助單位而來，如影劇七村、商協新村等等。

大寮眷村早期的竹籬笆或木造房屋特色已不復見。自1978年起，政府試辦老舊眷舍改作國宅，1986年起，全面推行「國軍老舊眷村八年四期重建遷建計畫」，日後高雄縣政府對眷村改建及大寮眷村遷移作業，分別採取遷至鳳山建國國宅以及補助購買市場成屋的方式，眷村幾乎人去樓空，徒留回憶。

Daliao Military Dependents’ Village is situated within the villages of which Daliao and Fengshan intersect: Fuxing Village (including Gan Chen Village, Maosung Village, Tzeguang Four Village and Jingzhong Four Village), Guangwu Village (including Taimao Six Village, Minsen New Village, Shuenwu New Village and Jiaxin New Village), Zhonyi Village (including Injie Seven Village, Sanhsieh New Village, Guohsieh New Village and Maosung Four Village) and others.

After the Chinese national government moved to Taiwan in 1949, hordes of veterans settled in the Fengshan area. Due to the shortage of space, the Ministry of National Defense lended their support by draining the pond and filling it with earth to make land. Several entertainment and business organizations, including the Women’ s General Association, also donated for the purpose of the establishment. Around 1957, Daliao began to build the military dependents’ village, and as gratitude to the organizations that helped with the donations, named several

villages after them, such as the Injie Seven Village, Sanhsieh New Village etc.

Houses made from bamboo or wood in the early period of the military dependents' village is long gone now. Since the beginning of 1978, the government attempted to transform these old villages into government-owned homes, and in 1986, the "Old Military Dependents' Village Eight Year Four Term Relocation by the Ministry of Defense Plan" was launched. Days later, the Kaohsiung government began the process of rebuilding and relocating the Daliao villages, relocating them to the Fengshan Jianguo Government-Owned House while providing financial aid to those that wished to buy already-built houses. The old villages have almost been cleared out and only memories are left.



眷村文物。



大寮光武眷村（鄭志敏提供）。



天兵忠靈祠（鄭志敏提供）。

天兵忠靈祠 Sky Soldiers' Zhonglin Temple

大寮影劇七村後方小山上的「天兵忠靈祠」，建成於民國76年(西元1987年)，係由退伍傘兵楊成芳、艾管寧等人籌建而成，建祠初衷係為紀念傘兵義舉。

祠中的建祠記提及「一九四四年春我國為反攻日寇之侵略，於大後方桂林等地召募以身獻國忠勇志士之智青，在昆明成立亞洲第一支空降勁旅；翌年七月續派井隊、姜隊空降陷區粵湘敵後，痛擊日寇，寫下亞洲空降作戰先頁，繼之在勘亂保衛台灣戰中，不少天兵志士，前仆後繼，不惜付出生命而獲得勝利……」。

忠靈祠建祠經費為民間個人捐款籌措，更顯軍中同袍相知相惜之情；忠靈祠本身，亦成為後人緬懷傘兵義舉的重要象徵。



天兵忠靈祠（鄭志敏提供）。

Behind the small mountain behind Daliao's Ingji Village is the "Zhonglin Temple." Completed in 1987, the temple was aided by the funded money of retired paratroopers Yang Chen-Fang, Ai Guan-Ning and others. The main reason for the temple is to remember the selfless feats of the paratroopers.

It is recorded in the temple that "In the spring of 1944, in order to retaliate against the

invasion of the Japanese, my country recruited soldiers, from behind Fang-Guei Forest. Asia's first team of paratroopers was established in Quinming. The following year in July, the Jing and Jiang paratroopers landed in the Guandong, Hunan enemy grounds and destroyed the Japanese, writing down the first page of history for aerial attack in Asia. Followed by an insurgent war to protect Taiwan, many soldiers fought bravely forward, willing to sacrifice their lives to bring victory home."

The money to build the temple was funded by donations from the Taiwanese people, thus emphasizing the compassion and empathy the soldiers had for each other. The temple itself became an important symbol to the later generations, reflecting the selfless and brave acts of the paratroopers.

中興村 Zhongxing Village

乍看之下，中興村也屬於眷村，但此村並非眷村，而是大寮特有的多元文化村落。中興村原本屬於山頂村，因人口眾多而獨立成村，因為鄰近眷村區，所以整個村的族群屬性甚為多元，本省、外省與客家、原住民均混雜其間，堪稱是台灣多元族群社會的小融爐。

At first glance, Zhongxing Village is also categorized as a military dependents' village, but it really isn't. Rather, Zhongxing Village is a diverse, multi-cultural village of Daliao. This

village was originally categorized as a Sanding Village, but due to overpopulation it became an independent village of its own. In addition, due to its close vicinity to the military dependents' village, the "races" in the village are diverse and range from locals to those from outside the province to the Hakka people to the aborigines. It is said to be the melting pot of Taiwan.



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY

宗教與民間信仰

Religion and Folk Beliefs



大寮雖然是一個閩、客、原、外混居的半鄉村半都市型的社會，但在宗教信仰上，卻不是很能夠看得出這樣多元族群的特色。

除外來的天主教與基督教堂之外，大寮人所信奉的王爺、媽祖、三太子、上帝公、大道公等等，與一般台灣南部地區的閩南信仰相比，並無特殊之處。另一個特點是，其宗教建廟的歷史都很短；稍有歷史者，也都只是口耳相傳，未見留下具體文物以見證其歷史。

不過，宗教信仰到底是當地民眾的精神食糧，一地有一地之特色，大寮或許沒有像其他地方有百年古刹可供瞻仰，或許沒有可觀之宗教文物可以憑弔，但這就是大寮的宗教特色，一切都還在歷史發展的進程中，等著後人用心創造。

While Daliao is an urban, half-village half city society populated by a mixture of aborigines, Minnan, Hakka, and those from outside the province, such characteristic is not able to be revealed through religion. Aside from

foreign Catholic and Christian churches, the people of Daliao believe in local deities such as Master Wang, Matsu, Suntaitso (三太子), Sungdigong, Dadougong, etc. Compared to the local Minnan religions in southern Taiwan, there is nothing special about it. Another special characteristic is, the history of these temples is extremely short; there are some histories but they only pass from word of mouth, never really leaving any solid documented information as a testament to this history.

However, for the locals, religion and folk beliefs are ultimately what feed the mind. Each region has its own uniqueness. While Daliao lacks the hundred-year-old history of the religion and the lack of majestic religious artifacts to pay tribute to, this can be said to be the most distinguishing characteristic of Daliao's religion. Everything is still happening in the development of history, waiting for the next generation to create.



拷潭保福宮 Kaotan Bao Fu Temple

供奉保生大帝本名吳仟，又名大道公，吳真人，為醫藥之神。此廟係道光21年(西元1841)武生簡敬心所募建，光緒4年(1878)簡逢春重修，後歷經改建而成今日樣貌。此處並於民國43年附設「永芳國小拷潭分班」，分擔當地的教育工作，廟埕中曾有一株300多歲古榕樹，於民國66年因賽洛瑪颱風而傾倒。

Wu Ben 吳仟, worshipper of the Emperor, also known as Dadaogung or Wu Jien-Ren, is the god of medicine. The temple was built in 1841 after receiving funding and renovated in the spring of 1878. After a series of further rebuilding, the result is the temple you see today. In 1954, the temple added a “Yong Fang Little Kaotan Division Class” to help out with the local education work. There is an ancient, three hundred year old banyan tree that fell after Typhoon Thelma struck in 1977.



天兵忠靈祠（鄭志敏提供）。

中庄朝中宮 Zhongzuang's Chouzhong Temple

朝中宮在當地俗稱「中庄廟」，據《鳳山縣采訪冊》云其廟「在中莊，縣東五里，屋五間，乾隆三十三年武生蔡國治募建」，可見其建廟歷史，更早於拷潭保福宮。朝中宮所奉祀的是俗稱為「上帝公」的北極玄天上帝，此一信仰在大寮極其普遍，同祀此神的廟，在翁園、義和等村落也有，就其歷史而言，應以此廟為最早。

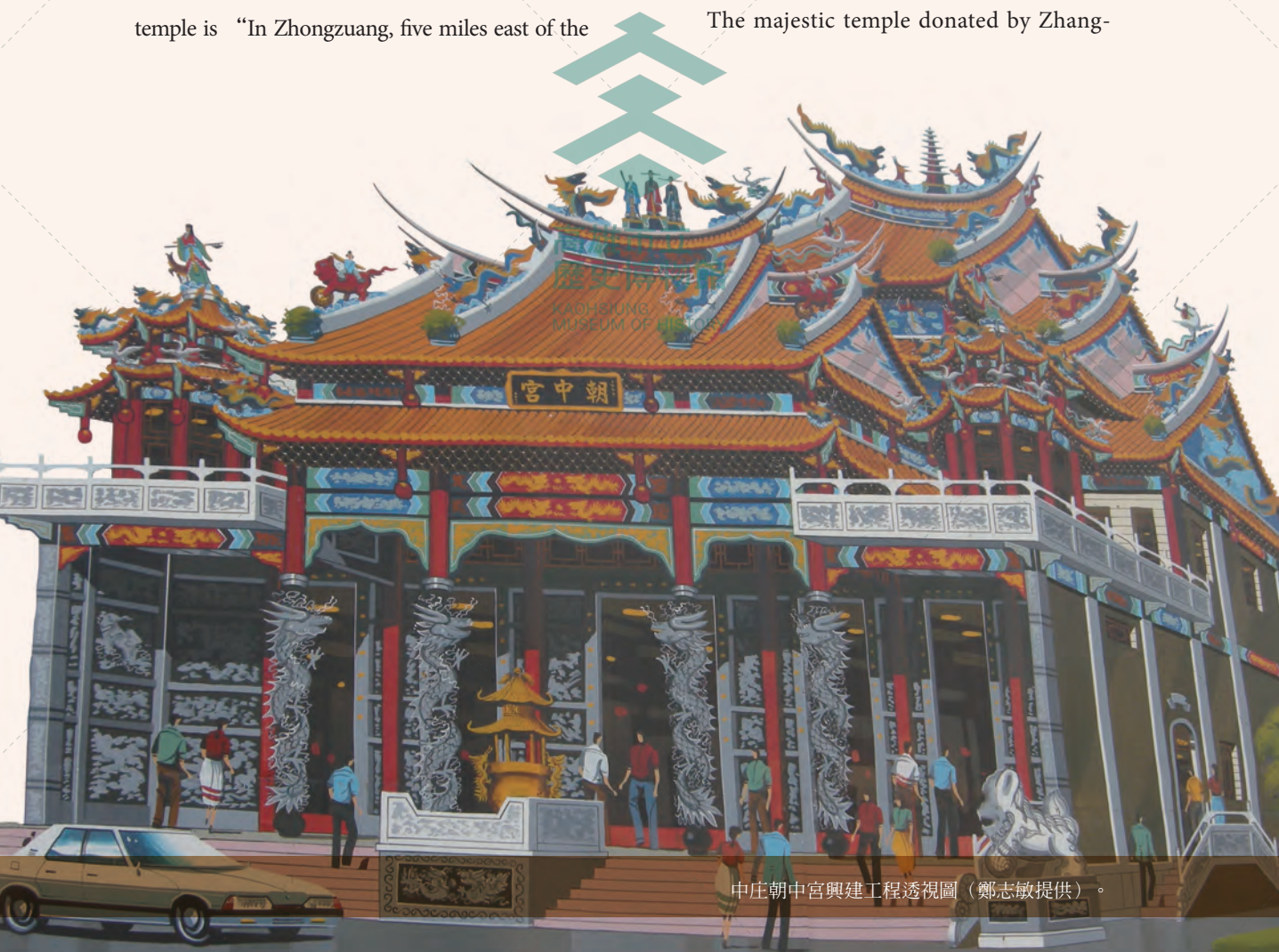
Chouzhong Temple is known locally as “Zhongzuang Temple.” According to “Fengshan County Interview Book”, the temple is “In Zhongzuang, five miles east of the

county, five rooms in the house, funded by martial arts student Tsai Guo-Zi in the Qian Long 33rd year.” It is easy to see that its building history is earlier than that of Kaotan's Baofu Temple. Chouzhong Temple pays tribute to “Di Gong”, the Northern Emperor.

五龍山南雄代天府 Wulongsan Nanxiong dai Temple

張簡五龍捐地興建南雄代天府，占地龐大、廟寺雄偉，崇奉李池吳朱范五府千歲，是南台灣除了北門南鯤鯓代天府之外，最具規模的王爺廟之一。

The majestic temple donated by Zhang-



中庄朝中宮興建工程透視圖（鄭志敏提供）。



南雄代天府（鄭志敏提供）。

Jian Wulong is vast in space, and pays tribute to the Lee-Tzu-Wu-Ju-Fan five families. It is, aside from the North Gate South Kunsendai Tienfu, one of the biggest Master Wang Temples in southern Taiwan.

開封宮包公廟 Kaifonggong Bao Gong Temple

大寮有個號稱全台灣占地面積最大的包公廟，面積廣達一千二百坪，許多遊客初至此廟，即為廟前兩尊巨大金黃石獅所震懾。大寮包公廟有一特色，拜拜要拿五柱香，在台灣眾多廟宇中，實屬鮮見。

Daliao has what is claimed to be the biggest Bao Gong temple in Taiwan. With a total area of



包公廟（鄭志敏提供）。

1200 ping, many tourists are dumbfounded by the two giant golden stone lions at the temple entrance. Daliao's Bao Gong Temple is unique because only five incense sticks are needed for praying. This is rarely seen in many of Taiwan's temples.

天主教與基督教 Catholicism and Christianity

天主教與基督教在清末進入台灣之後，並未遠至大寮傳教；是到了戰後遷入大批中國大陸來的新住民之後，才逐漸建立，這當然可能與其不能立即適應大寮當地的庶民信仰有關。大寮的西方信仰以天主教「聖尼各老堂」為代表。

Though Catholicism and Christianity arrived in Taiwan at the end of the Ching Dynasty, religion was not preached in Daliao. It was only established gradually after the relocation of people from China after the war. There is a possibility that this was because these new citizens couldn't adapt to the folk beliefs of the local Daliao inhabitants. Daliao's western beliefs can be represented by the Catholic "Saniker Old Church."



天主教聖十字架教堂（鄭志敏提供）。

大寮聞人

Famous People of Daliao

從張簡氏看大寮變遷

From Zhang-Jien clan to the Evolution of Daliao

張簡氏是大寮的特產，佔全台的90%以上張簡人口，其中以昭明、義仁、新厝、永芳、山頂、拷潭、三隆村最多；其次是鳳山、小港、林園、屏東、高雄約佔9%，然後者實則前者所分衍出來。

張簡複姓始祖簡德潤，明洪武4年(西元1371)入贅於永豐張進興子媳劉氏後，傳八大房，張、簡、張簡三姓均傳，清康熙44年(西元1705)十二世成禎公，自福建省漳州府南靖縣長窖村(今長教村，屬客語區為客家人)渡台居大寮屯仔(今拷潭村)，至十五世張簡意遷居今三隆村拷潭寮開墾荒地，至十七世張簡忠、張簡獻兄弟時，逐漸開啓家族傳奇。

The Zhang-Jien clan is special to Daliao, representing up to 90% of the Zhang-Jien population that live mostly in Zouming, Yiren, Shincho, Yongfang, Sanding, Kaotan and Sanlong Village. The remaining 9% are spread

out in Fengshan, Xiaogong, Linyuan, Kaohsiung and Pingtung, with the latter having separated from the former.

The ancestral surname of Zhang-Jien Fu was Jien Derun. In 1371, after marrying the daughter-in-law of Yongfong's Zhang Jin-Tzu, eight more concubines with the surnames Zhang, Jien and Zhang-Jien were passed down. In 1705, after the twelfth generation ancestors arrived to Taiwan's Daliao Dunzai (Kaotan Village today) from Fujen Province Zhang Prefecture Nanjing County Zhangko Village (Zhangchiao Village today and a Hakka-occupied area), until the fifteen generation Zhang-Jien Yi moved to Jinsanlong Village of Kaotanliao to break new ground and until the seventh century Zhang-Jien Zhong and Zhang-Jien Shien brothers, did the family legacy gradually spanned out.



張簡氏老宅



(鄭志敏提供)

張簡氏與大寮發展

The Zhang-Jien Clan and Daliao's Development

(一) 張簡點與張簡店

張簡點，芎蕉腳人(今三隆村)，張簡賢公之長子，繼承「金吉利糖廊」，建立金吉利全盛時期名氣，並擔任芎蕉腳堡保正。張簡店，張簡點之弟，擔任保正，重視土地資產之利用和累積，包辦運磚運貨。

(1) Zhang-Jien Dien and Zhang-Jien Dien

Zhang-Jien Dien, from Gungjiaojiao (today's Long Village) and eldest son of Zhang-Jien Shien, inherited "Chinchilli Sugar Shop" and established Chinchilli's reputation while holding the position of Gongjiaojiaobao's head chief. Zhang-Jien Dien's brother also held a similar position, placing emphasis on using the assets of the land and took over all product delivery.

(二) 張簡忠與張簡獻

張簡忠與張簡獻兩兄弟在日治時代趁勢掘起，一躍成為大寮地區台籍重要人士。

張簡忠，在西元1910年受命為赤崁區長，因土地出租佃農，而成為大地主；西元1920年赤崁區改制為高雄州鳳山郡大寮庄，張簡忠獲任為首任庄長。其子張簡五龍，並將其所得的祖產土地捐出，興建今日高雄最具規模的代天府王爺廟「南雄代天府」，迄今依舊保佑大寮人民。

(2) Zhang-Jien Zhong and Zhang-Jien Shien

Brothers Zhang-Jien Zhong and Zhang-Jien Shien took advantage of uprisings during the Japanese colonial era and became important Taiwanese heavyweights in the Daliao area.

Zhang-Jien Zhon was appointed the district chief of Chihkun in 1910. He became a big landlord from the land he was renting out for farming purposes. In 1920, the Chihkun area became Daliao Village of Fengshan District of

高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



此建築為大寮庄役場（今大寮區公所現地），民國四十一年農民節張簡德時任鄉長。（張簡秀琴 提供）

Kaohsiung Prefecture. Zhang-Jien was appointed the first village chief. His son, Zhang-Jien Wulong, donated all the ancestral land he was given to build the largest Daitienfu Master Wang Temple “Nanshong Daitienfu” in Kaohsiung. The temple continues to protect the Daliao people to this day.

(三) 醫生世家

張簡忠的弟弟張簡獻，十九歲時進入陳中和家族所開設的新興製糖株式會社擔任原料委員，累積財富。張簡獻極力栽培其子弟習醫，或與醫師家族結親，造就出一個南台灣極具特色的「醫師世家」。

整個日治時期，大寮的政經發展，與張簡氏關係密切，政治方面，除了張簡忠任首任庄長之外，1935年舉行的庄協議會議員選舉中，官選七名議員，只有三名是台灣人，全部由張簡氏包辦，分別是張簡德、張簡五龍與張簡主世，民選議員七人之中，則有張簡塗、簡紅毛與張簡鞍心等三人當選，張簡氏在地方政壇的龐大影響力可見一般。

(3) A Family of Doctors

At the age of 19, Zhang-Jien Shien, Zhang-Jien Zhong's younger brother, entered the sugar factory owned by Chen Zhong-He clan to work as a member of the Material Department to accumulate wealth. Zhang-Jien Shien cultivated his own students to practice medicine, or become in-laws with doctor families to create the most distinguished “doctor family” in southern Taiwan.

The entire Japanese colonial era and the

economic and political development of Daliao are closely tied to the Zhang-Jien clan. On the political side, aside from Zhang-Jien Zhong's position as first village chief, in the Village Agreement Council Member election in 1935, seven members were chosen by the government. There were only three Taiwanese members that were taken by the Zhang-Jien clan, including Zhang-Jien De, Zhang-Jien Wulong and Zhang-Jien Zutsi. Out of the seven members that were chosen by the people, there was Zhang-Jien Tu, Jien Hongmao and Zhang-Jien Ahnshin. It is not difficult to see the huge impact the Zhang-Jien clan has on local politics.



醫生世家—張簡獻家族，前排中坐者即為張簡獻，前排坐左一為其長子張簡德。（張簡秀琴 提供）

(四) 張簡氏與地方產業

張簡氏除了在糖廠擔任要職，今日大寮區農會前身的「大寮信用農業組合」及「大寮庄農業會」，更是從日治到戰後，多次由張簡氏出任理監事以及理事長。根據研究，大寮在日治時期的重要民生工業，如煉瓦工場，十三家中有九家是張簡氏所開設，碾米場也有多家是張簡氏所設。

二二八事件中，大寮地區也幸賴張簡

獻家族等地方要員的居間調停，未有重大傷亡，實屬不幸中之大幸。張簡獻長子張簡德當選第一、三屆民選大寮鄉長，而截至1986年以前的九任大寮鄉長中，就有七任鄉長是張簡、簡氏或是其親族擔任，另有擔任高雄縣議員、鄉民代表與村里長者，更是族繁多不及備載，可見其地方影響力從日治到戰後早期，依舊仍在。

(4) Zhang-Jien Clan and Local Industries

Aside from holding positions in the sugar factory, the Zhang-Jien Clan also held the position of chairman or member of the board of “Daliao Trust Agriculture Groups” and “Daliao Village Farmer’s Association” (currently known as Farmer’s Association of Daliao Region) several times from the Japanese colonial era till after World War II. According to studies, Daliao was an important civilian industrial area during the Japanese colonial era. Nine out of thirteen brick kiln factories were owned and operated by the Zhang-Jien clan, and the same for rice mill factories.

During the 228 Incident, the Daliao region depended on the Zhang-Jien Shien clan and other important local figures for intermediate mediation. They were all fortunate to have come out unscathed. Zhang-Jien De, eldest son of Zhang-Jien Shien, was elected the first and third term village chief chosen by the people. Until 1986, out of the nine village chiefs throughout the years, seven were members of the Zhang-Jien or Jien clan, or related clans. Many of these people further became: a member of the Kaohsiung

County Parliament, township representative or village chief. Certainly, the influence of this clan from the Japanese colonial era to the post-war early stages remains.



第一排中坐者即為張簡忠，「張簡忠貢共濟會」是張簡忠於昭和14年2月20日籌組設立，主要用以改善租佃關係，改良技術，穩定農村。（張簡秀琴 提供）

張簡氏後代



大寮鄉首任民選鄉長張簡德先生，右圖為其結婚家族合照。
(高雄市立歷史博物館 藏)



鄉長張簡德縣長及議員合照（高雄市立歷史博物館 藏）

大寮武舉人

Daliao's Martial Masters

武舉人—張簡魁

Martial Master—Zhang-Jian Kui

遷居到大寮赤崁一帶的簡氏，多數改姓張簡，族繁勢大到清乾隆三十六年(1771)時，誕生第一位大寮的武舉人張簡魁，更是地方上的一大盛事，皇帝御賜的舉人旗竿座與武舉人舊宅，迄今仍在大寮義仁里赤崁部落屹立不搖。

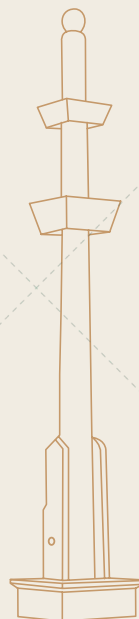
Having moved to the Chikun area of Daliao, most of the Jien clan changed their surnames to Zhang-Jien. The power of the clan remained large until 1771, when the first martial master Zhang-Jian Kui was born, further giving cause for celebration in the area. The martial art flag pole and martial art old house blessed by the Emperor remain upright in the Chikun village of Daliao's Yiren Li.



張簡魁後代仍保存石製的舉人旗竿基座。



張簡魁後代仍保存石製的舉人旗竿基座。



此為舉人旗杆模擬圖，因旗杆高聳成為地標物，而衍生出「旗杆腳」地名。



武舉人—戴維清

Martial Master—Dai Wei-Ching

戴維清為張簡魁外，大寮另一位武舉人。戴氏的開基始祖，約於康熙十六年（1677）來到鳳山縣小竹里墾居，同治四年（1865），終有族人戴維清高中武舉人。《鳳山縣采訪冊己部·科目·武舉人》記載：「(同治)四年乙丑(補行甲子正科)：戴維清(縣學，原籍南靖)」。

南靖出身的戴氏，中舉後也在後庄建造大厝，武舉人宅的殘跡猶存，原本其屋前應該也有舉人旗竿座，但據說在1977年的賽洛瑪颱風之後，不僅戴宅大厝被吹毀，只剩兩邊伸手廂房，旗竿座也從此不見蹤影。

戴家中至今還留有一把大刀，據說刀身重達60台斤，刀柄60台斤，總重120台斤，約75公斤。另一件武舉人的鎮家寶，是一塊重達280台斤的舉石，它有兩個用途：一是「就馬」，上馬時當墊腳石，一是「練功」。

Aside from Zhang-Jian Kui, Dai Wei-Ching was the only other martial master. The ancestors of the Dai clan arrived in Xiaozuli of Fengshan County in 1677. In 1865, a member of the Dai family finally made the martial master grade, and with flying colors. “Fengshan County Interview Book. Subject. Martial Master” recorded, “In the year of 1865: Dai Wei-Ching (county-learned, original birthplace: Nanjing.”

Born in Nanjing, the Dai clan built a large house in their backyard after receiving the martial master position. Traces of the martial master’s house still remain. There should be a martial master flagpole that should be uprooted in front of the house, but according to sayings, Typhoon Thelma blew down the house in 1977, leaving only two small rooms to the side. There were no signs of the flagpole.

The Dai house still keeps a sword even today, with claims that the blade weighs 60 catties and the handle weighs 60 catties, for a

total of 120 catties, roughly 75 kilograms. Another award for the martial master is a rock weighing a whopping 280 catties. It has two functions: the first is “mounting horse”, serving as a stepping stone to getting on the horse, and the second is for “kung-fu practice.”



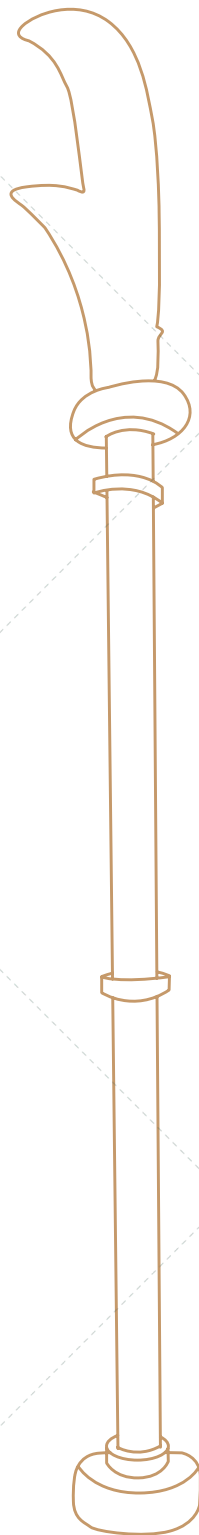
武舉人戴維清所用的舉石，重達280台斤（約168公斤）。



武舉人戴維清所使用的大刀，刀身重達60台斤（約36公斤）。



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



練舞關刀加上木柄之模擬圖。

張簡魁舊宅



教育

E d u c a t i o n

大寮的教育 The Education of Daliao

清代在地方所設立之學校，包括有社學、義學及書院三種教育機構，大寮應該只有社學數處而無其他。社學在清代是一種教育機構，大多位於地方鄉里，只有少數例外設於府、縣、廳治的所在地。社學又依招收對象分為漢人與番人社學。依據《鳳山縣采訪冊》所載，小竹里社學共有16處，位在大寮者有前庄社、下考潭、旂竿腳、潮洲寮等四處。

日治時期，日人在台灣廣設小、公學校，鼓勵台人就學，藉以取代傳統漢人教育，大寮開始有現代的學校教育。戰後，不少私人教育機構也選擇大寮，中等以上教育機構之密度，不可謂不高。

Schools that were established in the Ching Dynasty consisted of three types of education institutions including Sheshuei, Yishuei and Shueiyuan. Daliao should only have the first type of institution. In the Ching Dynasty, Sheshuei was a type of education institution

found mostly in townships and villages. Only a handful this system is situated in counties or more populated places. Based on the types of students, Sheshuei is further divided into Han Chinese and Aborigine Sheshuei. According to the “Fengshan County Interview Book”, Xiaozuli Sheshuei had a total of 16 institutions. Those in Daliao could be found in Qianzhuagshe, Shakaotan, Chikanjiao and Chaozhou.

During the Japanese colonial era, the Japanese established numerous elementary public schools to encourage the learning of the Taiwanese people. For this reason, traditional Han Chinese education ways were replaced, and Daliao began to show signs of modern school education. After the war, many private education institutions also chose Daliao to establish and provide secondary to higher education, thus creating a dense number of schools.



百年老校永芳國小 The Hundred-Year-Old School— Yong Fang Elementary School

永芳國小的前身爲鳳山公學校翁公園分校，設立於明治40年(西元1909年)，成爲大寮第一所新式學校，招收台灣學童就讀。分校設立後，大寮地區就學人數漸多，遂於1918年改制爲翁公園公學校，再於1921年改稱大寮公學校，1941年改爲大寮國民學校，戰後因爲第一任台籍校長張簡德瑞以及在地人士的建議，改名永芳國民學校。其間曾以此校爲母體，增設許多的分校；現有的十所小學中，有超過一半以上，都是永芳國小的分枝。這所超越百年的小學，實爲大寮的活歷史。

Yong Fang Elementary School used to be Ongongyuan, a sister school of Fengshan Public School. Established in 1909, it became the first modern school in Daliao and recruited Taiwanese children as its students. Once the sister school was established, the numbers of students studying in the Daliao area steadily grew. In 1918, Ongongyuan officially became

Ongongyuan Public School before become Daliao Public School in 1921. In 1941, the school became known as Daliao Elementary School. But after the war, the first-term Taiwanese principle Zhang Jiende and other locals suggested the name be changed to Yong Fang Elementary School. During this period, several sister schools were established with Yong Fang as the principle school. Currently, more than half of the ten elementary schools in Daliao are sister schools of Yong Fang. With more than a hundred years of history, this elementary school is a living history of Daliao.



大寮公學校畢業證書。

天使之城：輔英科大 The Castle of Angels: Fooying University

創校董事長張鵬圖先生於1958年時在東港創設「婦嬰助產職業學校」，是台灣教育史上第一所私立護理類高級職校。1962年改制為四年制的「婦嬰護理助產職業學校」，1968年改制升格為「婦嬰護理助產專科學校」，為台灣第一所護理高職改制為專科學校。1988年為因應學校兼收男學生改名為「輔英醫事護理專科學校」。

輔英與大寮的結緣要推到1968年，輔英獲准升格專科學校後，東港校區因腹地狹小決定遷校。當遷地設校的消息傳出之後，許多高屏地區的鄉鎮，都表達高度歡迎之意。最後選擇在大寮落腳，原東港校區則改建為附設醫院，肩負在校生實習、畢業生就業及從事地區醫療服務的功能。

In 1958, Chang Pongtu, founder and president of the board, established the “Mother and Baby Midwifery Vocational School” in Dongung. This is the first private vocational nursing school in the history of Taiwan’s education. In 1962, it became the “Mother and Baby Nursing Midwifery Vocational School” with a four-year education system. In 1968, it was upgraded to the “Mother and Baby Nursing Midwifery College”, becoming Taiwan’s first vocational nursing school to be transformed to a college. In 1998, the school changed its name to “Fooying Medical and Nursing College” due to the admission of male students. The intertwined

fate of Fooying and Daliao should be pushed back to 1968. When Fooying received permission to become a university, it was decided that the Dongung campus was too small and needed to be relocated. When news of this spread to the public, several townships in the Kaoping area welcomed the idea. Fooying chose Daliao to establish its campus, and the original campus was rebuilt to become an accompanying hospital, enabling interns and alumni to work in the local medical community.



輔英大學動土典禮。

山中傳奇：中山工商 The Mountain Legend: Chungsan Industrial and Commercial School

在大寮現有的中山、樂育與高英等三所高級中等校中，以中山工商的設立時間最早。1957年，首任董事長吳建亞申辦成立私立中山中學獲准，開始招收初中、高中二部學生。設校後，歷經各個階段董事會改組，於1975年正式更名為「中山高級工商職業學校」，校務逐健步上常軌，近年該校學生表現也屢獲佳蹟。

Out of the three schools (Chungsan, Leyu and Kaoying) that provide higher education in Daliao, Chungsan Industrial and Commercial

School was the earliest to be established. In 1975, Wu Jienya, first president of the board, received permission to establish the private Chungsan High School and began to recruit middle school and high school students. After the school was established, and numerous rearrangements of the president of the board were made, the school was officially named “Chungsan Industrial and Commercial School” in 1975. Administrative affairs gradually improved, and students have performed exceptionally in recent years.



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



中山工商早期校門。

大寮老照片 Old Pictures of Daliao



大寮國民學校體育課。



大寮國民學校男生班合照，男生多理平頭，雖為畢業照，仍有部分學生打赤腳，由此可知當時人民生活狀況。



大寮國民學校校友紀念合照。



學校集會情形。



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



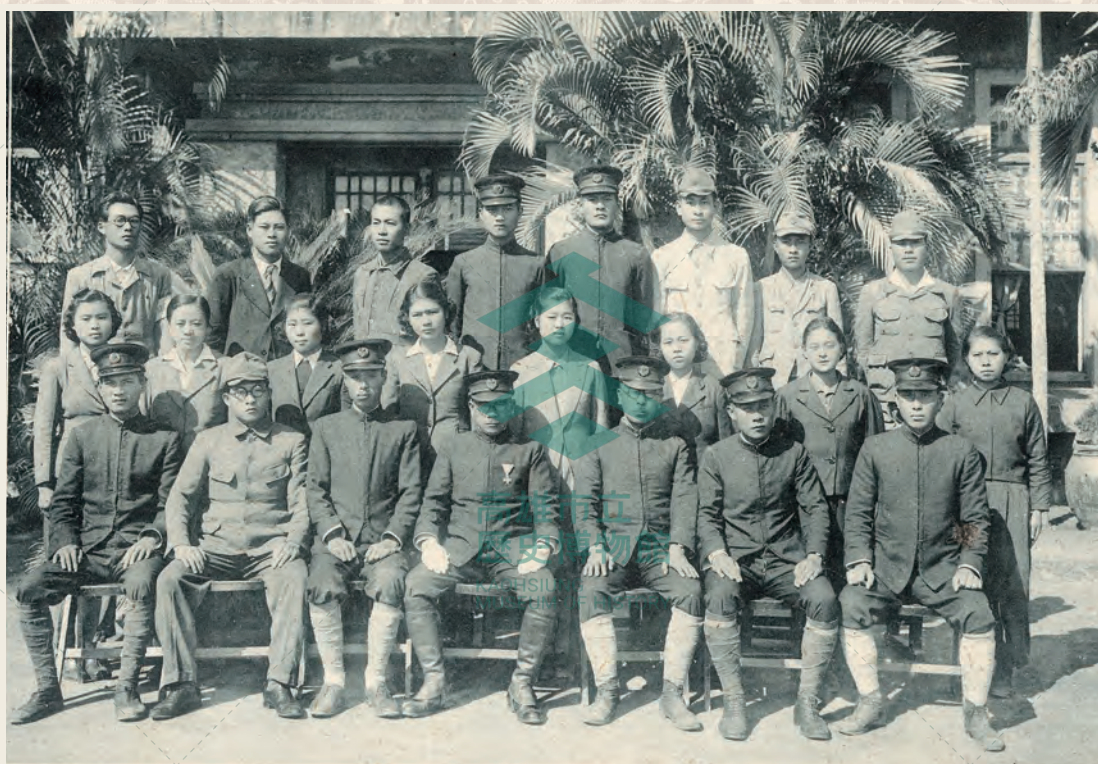
大寮國民學校大門。



大寮國民學務農實習。



大寮國民學校上課情形。



永芳國小於日治時期經歷鳳山公學校翁公園分校，翁公學校、大寮公學校、大寮國民學校等不同校名。



大寮國民學校昭和19年修了紀念帖中農務實習。



大寮國民學校昭和19年修了紀念帖中教室上課情形。

大寮永芳國校一年義班全體師生合影 1.44



永芳國小早期的班級合照。



大寮幼稚園第五屆畢業生合照。



永芳國小（校）民國47年畢業班級照。



忠義國小早期的畢業班級合照。



永芳國小早期的畢業班級合照。



輔英科大於1986年時為「婦嬰護理助產專科學校」。



中山工商前身爲私立中山中學。

產業

Industry

水利：大寮農業之母

Water Resources: The Mother of Daliao's Agriculture Industry

清代道光十七年（1837）鳳山知縣曹謹，大力倡導興築水圳，前後進行兩次開圳工程，灌溉區遍及鳳山平原。與大寮有直接關聯的是先開闢的舊圳，其圳道從小竹上里九曲堂的下淡水溪（現今高屏溪）河床口築一大草埤，作為貯水池，依照地形高低，設計各段圳道，圳路達44條。曹公圳舊圳進水口的制水閘門，因有五個進水口，被當地人稱之為「五孔鎖」。

另外值得一提的，是高雄州廳於昭和八年(1933)完工的曹公圳大寮支圳。支圳完工後，從此大寮、林園的廣大平原獲得灌溉，使大寮平原成為高雄縣的農產重地，有「高縣米倉」之稱。

In 1837 during the Ching Dynasty, Fengshan famed township Tsaogong heavily advocated the building of canals, and after two attempts, successfully provided irrigation across the region and Fengshan Plain. The first canal to



大寮圳竣工紀念碑，當地人尊稱為「石頭公」



曹公圳舊圳進水口的治水閘門，因有五個進水口，被當地人稱之為「五孔鎖」。



be built was the Old Canal and is directly related to Daliao. The canal runs from the Kaoping River. There are a total of 44 canal roots that were designed according to the height of the land. The water gates of the Tsaogong Old Canal have five openings and are called “Five-hole Jaw” by the locals.

It is worth mentioning that it was the Kaohsiung Prefecture that completed the Tsaogong Canal Daliao Canal in 1933. After the latter was completed, Daliao, Linyuan and the vast plan was able to be irrigated, and the Daliao Plan became the most significant agricultural land in Kaohsiung County. It has been coined the “Rice Barn of Kaohsiung County.”

糖業：舊日榮光

Sugar Industry : Glory of the Old Days

1903年，陳中和與股東投資設立「新興製糖合資會社」，在高雄大寮山仔頂設立製糖工場，是第一座台灣人設立的製糖工廠，也是台灣人投資興建的製糖工廠

中，規模最大的一座。二次大戰時由日本政府接管，引發許多衝突，俗諺「第一憨，種甘蔗給會社磅」，說的就是當時不公平的供需情況。



新興製糖株式會社大樓



新興製糖會社及甘蔗園

In 1903, Chen Zhong-He and shareholders made an investment to establish the “Hsing Hsing Sugar Manufacturing Joint Venture Company.” The sugar factory set up in Daliao’s Sanding in Kaohsiung was the first and biggest sugar manufacturing factory set up by a Taiwanese. Several conflicts arose after the Japanese government took over after World War II, and the proverb “The first foolish act was to plant sugar canes next to the company” fully described the unfairness experienced during that period.

煉瓦廠及碾米廠 Brick Kiln Factory and Rice Mill Factory

大寮土質適合製作瓦片，加上糖業鋪設之鐵路，正可解決瓦片的運輸問題。因此，日治時代許多人在大寮設立瓦窯廠，依據台灣總督府殖產局所編《工場名簿》記載，大寮庄的煉瓦工廠，共有十六家。最初的一家是張簡蔓於1920年所開設的「義成煉瓦工場」，而張簡族人所開設的煉瓦工廠，多達九家之多。可惜的是，戰後瓦窯業的經濟利益大不如前，如今只剩下中庄及忠義派出所附近，還看得到有完整煙囪與窯體的兩座工廠遺跡。

在曹公舊圳與大寮支圳加持下，大寮的稻米數量多，如果都要送到鳳山去碾成白米，買米成本就會增加，本地的商人興起自設碾米廠念頭。依據台灣總督府殖產局所編《工場名簿》記載，大寮庄的「精米工場」共有十六家，也有多家是張簡氏經營。但如

今碾米廠幾近消聲匿跡，殊為可惜。

The texture of Daliao’s soil is suitable for making bricks. Furthermore, the train tracks laid by the sugar industry further solve the problem of brick delivery. As a result, many brick kiln factories were set up in Daliao during the Japanese colonial era. According to the details recorded in the “Factory Notebook” written by what is “Taiwan’s Public Museum” today, there were a total of 16 brick kiln factory in Daliao Village. The first factory was set up by Zhang-Jien Mun in 1920 and called “YiChen Brick Kiln Factory.” There are nine factories set up by the Zhang-Jien clan. Unfortunately, the industry’s economic profitability largely dwindled after the war. Today, an intact chimney and kiln in two factories near



新興製糖會社及甘蔗園

Zhong Village and the Zhong Yi police station are the only traces that remain.

Under the blessing of the Tsaogong Canal and Daliaozi Canal, Daliao's grain harvest is bountiful. If all the grain is delivered to Fengshan to be milled, the cost of buying rice will greatly increase. Local businessmen came up with the idea of setting up their own rice mill factories. According to the details recorded in the "Factory Notebook" written by what is "Taiwan's Public Museum" today, there were a total of sixteen "Refined Rice Factory" in Daliao Village, mostly managed by the Zhang-Jien clan. However, as of today, the rice mill factories have almost disappeared and how unfortunate that is.



煉瓦廠遺跡

五星級代言人：紅豆

The Five-Star Spokesperson: Red Bean

大寮原就盛產紅豆，近年更致力推動紅豆文化，2005年籌設紅豆產銷班，並推出每年一度的「紅豆文化節」，融合產業與觀光特性，成為知名的地方節慶。

目前全區農民種植品種以高雄8號及高雄9號為較多，99年秋至100年種植面積237公頃，每公頃平均產量2,400公斤，總計568,800公斤(568.8公噸)。

高雄9號具備種粒特大、品質優、高產潛能、農藝特性佳及耐病蟲害等優良特性，為非常適於高屏、嘉南地區秋裡作及秋作栽培的經濟作物。高雄9號所生產的紅豆，因屬特大粒型，更符合消費者及加工業者要求；產量高，品質佳，也更適合農友栽培。



高雄9號

Daliao has long been known for its bountiful harvest of red beans. In recent years, it actively promoted the red bean culture, establishing a "how to sell and market red beans" class in 2005 and launching an annual "Red Bean

Culture Festival.” This festival combines the characteristics of industry and tourism, and has become a famous local celebration.

At present, Kaohsiung No. 8 and Kaohsiung No. 9 make up the lion's share of the plants being planted by farmers in the whole region. The fall season of 2010 to 2011 oversaw 237 ha of service area, averaging 2,400 kilograms of harvest per ha and totaling 568,000 kilograms (568.8 tonnes).

Kaohsiung No. 9's seeds are especially large, of exceptional quality, potential to be mass produced, agriculturally artistic and resistant to insect-borne diseases. This cash crop is extremely suitable to be planted and harvested in the fall for Kaoping and Jianan areas. Because red beans produced from Kaohsiung No. 9 are particularly large, they further fit the demands of consumers and the processing industry. With a high yield and exceptional quality, these red beans are extremely suitable to be planted by farmers.

瓜果之香

The Sweet Scent of Melons

大寮從事農業人口約達一萬二千餘人，約佔全區就業人口26.7%，是邁向工商發展的鳳山地區中，農業人口數最多的鄉鎮，約佔鳳山地區總農業人口數的28%，足見農業在該區發展的重要性。肥沃的平原上，有稻米、甘蔗、苦瓜、西瓜、鳳梨、香蕉等作物，為大寮農業帶來生氣。

There are approximately 12,000 people that make up Daliao's agriculture industry, making up roughly 26.5% of the area's employment rate. Out of the other Fengshan areas moving towards industrial and commercial development, Daliao has the highest population of agriculture workers and makes up 28% of the total number of people working in agriculture. This shows how significant agriculture is in this area. Rice, sugarcanes, bitter gourds, watermelons, pineapples, bananas and other agricultural products grown on this fertile land is what brings Daliao alive!



大發工業區 Dafah Industrial Area

1965年政府頒布「加工出口區設置管理條例」，次年高雄加工出口區正式成立。在此連鎖效應之下，高雄市外圍的鄉鎮，相繼提出設立工業區以繁榮地方的要求。隨後，經濟部工業局同意在大寮的大寮、潮寮兩村的農業用地上，規劃設立「大寮工業區」，至1978年底完工，總開發面積為391公頃，而其名稱則於1986年底，由大寮工業區正式改為「大發工業區」。

工業區對促進地方繁榮及創造在地就業機會，貢獻良多，且設立環保措施，但遺憾的是地方上仍有針對廢五金、廢氣污染而生的環保抗爭事件。如何讓工業區成為大寮人的光榮，而非噩夢，是大寮人、廠商與政府部門，未來需共同努力的目標。

In 1965, the government announced the “Regulation and management of Export Processing Zones” and a year later, Kaohsiung’s Export Processing Zone was officially established. Under this chain reaction, proposals from the villages and towns on the outskirts of Kaohsiung began pouring out in succession, demanding an industrial area to be built in this flourishing region. Shortly, the Ministry of Economic Affairs—Industrial Development Bureau agreed to establish “Daliao Industrial Area” using agricultural land from Daliao’s Daliao Village and Chouliao Village. This plan was completed at the end of 1978 with the total development area measuring up to 391 ha. The name was changed

to “Dafah Industrial Area” at the end of 1986. The industrial area made many contributions, causing the area within its vicinity to flourish and creating more job opportunities. Environmental conservation facilities were also established, but sadly, protests regarding the pollution caused by scrap metal and exhaust gas still continue to take place. The people of Daliao, factories and the government must work together into making the industrial area the pride of the Daliao people and not a nightmare. This is a goal that can only be achieved through collaborated efforts.



藝術作品與文史出版刊物

Art Works and Publications of Culture and History

鋼雕大師劉丁讚

The Master of Steel Sculptures—
Liu Tingsan

從高雄市遷居大寮的劉丁讚，國中畢業後即投入拆船造船等工作，對於鋼鐵材質有深刻認識，使他能從冰冷的材料中創造獨特的美感與生命力。他以機車零組件為素材，將零件焊雕成各種以動物為主題的創作；其出色的創作屢獲國內重要大獎，備受肯定。

Having moved from Kaohsiung City to Daliao, Liu Tingstan found himself working in the shipbuilding business after graduating from middle school. The experience helped him gain a deeper understanding of cold steel and metal materials, enabling him to create unique works of art filled with beauty and life. Liu's raw materials for his pieces come from motorcycle parts, welding and sculpting them into various animals, forming the theme of his art collection. Liu's innovative creations have garnered him prominent awards and recognition.

石雕大師黃瑞隆

The Master of Sculpture—
Huang Juilung

黃瑞隆為大寮內坑人，1992年起專事石雕創作，在各校園辦理多項石雕展覽；1994年起參加縣市地方美展與競賽，獲得多項肯定，並獲地方政府典藏。代表作品包括「心手相連」、「心相」、「母子」。

Huang Juilung is from Neikeng of Daliao. After creating sculptures in 1992, Huang has had various sculpture exhibitions in schools across the country. In the beginning of 1994, the master of sculpture participated in many county and city art exhibitions and competitions that earned him further recognition. His works is part of the local government's art collection. Huang's signature works include "Connection of Heart and Hand", "Palmistry" and "Mother and Son."

高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY





中興報：大寮鄉第一份社區報 Chung Hsing News: Daliao's First Community Newspaper

九〇年代是台灣社區總體營造熱潮之年，大寮地區也有一群青年，以文字凝聚社區感情。當時的鄉民代表程培弘帶領李靜言、李繼強等年輕人投入無薪資、純義務的編輯、發刊與推廣行銷的工作行列，於1995年2月25日創辦大寮有史以來的第一份社區報紙「中興報」。中興村是多元文化社區，編輯成員中，有些是本省背景，有些是外省背景，大家純粹為社區事務一起努力。

The 90s was the era in which Taiwan's communities collectively created trends. There was also a group of youngsters in Daliao that aggregated the community's relationship through writing. Back then, the Pei-Hong Chen, Daliao Township representative, led Jing-Yen Lee, Jee-Chung Lee and other youngsters into become voluntary, unpaid editors, to publish and market the community. In February 25th of 1995, these youngsters established "Chung

Hsing News", the first community newspaper in the history of Daliao. Chung Hsing Township was a diverse community, and the editors were from different backgrounds (locals and those from out of province). Regardless, they worked hard together to make a change for the community.



中興報：大寮鄉第一份社區報

《大寮文史通訊》與大寮文史協會

“Daliao’ s Telecom History” and Daliao Culture and History Association

大寮文史協會前身爲「大寮文史工作室」(1995)，後改爲「高雄縣大寮鄉文史協會」(1997)。首任創辦人爲蔡安泰，蔡安泰時期(1995)發行的《大寮文史通訊》雖僅發行四期，但盡可能地將大寮有關的人事物皆列入撰寫，成爲回顧大寮故事不可或缺的素材。

Daliao Culture and History Association was formerly “Daliao Culture and History Studio” (1995). It was later changed into “Kaohsiung County Daliao Township Culture and History Association” (1997). The founder of the studio is An-Tai Tsai. During his time (1995), only four issues of “Daliao’ s Telecom History” were released, but anything related to Daliao was put into these issues. As a result, they have become indispensable materials used for looking back to the story and history of Daliao.



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



大寮花海(大寮區公所提供)。

大寮吃四方

好吃看過



成功路口肉圓

小小的一間攤位，主打屏東肉圓，以清蒸不油膩的口感廣受好評，無論是早餐或午餐時段，總是吸引食客駐足。以太白粉、蕃薯粉製成的嫩白外皮，包著豬肉碎丁、香菇、香菜、筍絲等各種內餡，淋上蕃茄醬與醬油膏，適時地為肉圓提味。

佳香味炭烤胡椒餅總店

位在大馬路上的佳香味，擅長在扎實的餅皮裡包入豬肉與蔥末，放入高溫燒烤的鐵爐裡，慢慢烘烤而成。添加了胡椒，讓舌尖滿是辛辣，酥脆的餅皮灑上芝麻粒，帶來撲鼻的清香，加上舒爽的蔥末味，恰恰中和了胡椒的嗆感。



和春技術學院校門口臭豆腐

攤位臨近校門口，總是吸引學生與居民上門，酥炸的豆腐入味但不油膩，搭配泡菜更是相得益彰。店家的另一招牌點心是炸豆皮，香氣噴鼻，酥脆入口，來一盤綜合口味，更勝單點臭豆腐。

附錄： 大寮歷史軸

HISTORICAL AXIS



新石器時代 拷潭遺址	史前	1926	鳳山農民組合簡吉等人在大寮演講 引發違警衝突事件
陳厝巷遺址、福德爺廟遺址		1933	曹公圳大寮支圳完工
明鄭時期漢人來台開墾	1661	1935	大寮庄協議會選舉簡氏多人入選
赤崁福德爺廟建立		1947	永芳國小改名成立
曹公舊圳完工	1839	1968	婦嬰護理專科學校遷到大寮設校
拷潭保福宮建廟	1841	1978	跨大寮、潮寮兩村規劃設立「大寮工業區」完工 後更名為「大發工業區」
曹公新圳完工	1844	1986	大發工業區燃燒廢五金引發環保抗爭事件
中庄戴維清中武舉人	1865	1992	大寮鄉人口突破十萬
大寮改隸鳳山縣小竹里	1893	1995	蔡安泰老師成立大寮文史工作室
震驚大寮的張簡店、張簡獻綁架事件	1899	2000	麥當勞進駐大寮鄉
日本政府頒布「臺灣糖業獎勵規則」	1902	2005	大寮鄉推出「紅豆文化節」推廣行銷有機紅豆
陳中和合股投資成立新興製糖合資會社	1903	2008	高雄捷運完成通車 東西向橘線東端在大寮設站
大寮第一所新式小學建立-鳳山公學校翁公園分校	1909	2010	臺灣五都改制縣市合併升格直轄市 大寮鄉改隸高雄市大寮區
縱貫鐵路設後庄站	1916		
張簡蔓設大寮第一間瓦窯廠-義成煉瓦工場	1920		
設高雄州鳳山郡大寮庄，張簡忠任首任庄長			

高雄市立
歷史博物館
HOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY

誠摯感謝下列單位人力協助：

高雄市大寮區公所

高雄市永芳國民小學

中山高級工商職業學校

輔英科技大學

鄭志敏

李繼強

黃瑞隆

張簡秀琴

劉丁讚

蘇維宇



高雄市立
歷史博物館

KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY

大寮特展 / 高雄市立歷史博物館編. -- 初版. -- 高雄市 : 高市史博館, 民103.05

面; 公分. -- (展高雄系列展覽專刊; 1)

ISBN 978-986-04-1105-8(平裝)

1.人文地理 2.博物館特展 3.高雄市大寮區

733.9/133.9/107.4

103007748

展高雄系列專刊 | 大寮特展

Discover : Daliao

發行單位／高雄市立歷史博物館

發行人／王文翠

編者／高雄市立歷史博物館

排版印刷／博暘設計股份有限公司

出版單位／高雄市立歷史博物館

／地址 | 高雄市鹽埕區中正四路272號

／電話 | 07-5312560

／傳真 | 07-5315861

／網址 | <http://khm.kcg.gov.tw/>

著作財產權人／高雄市立歷史博物館

本書保留所有權利。欲利用本書全部或部分內容者，須徵求著作財產權人同意或書面授權。請洽承辦單位展覽企劃組（電話：07-531-2560）

版次／初版

出版日期／103年5月

定價／200元

GPN／1010300816

ISBN／978-986-04-1105-8



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY

 高雄市立歷史博物館

KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM
OF
HISTORY

Printed in Taiwan

©著作權所有・翻印必究



高雄市立
歷史博物館
KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



高雄市立歷史博物館

KAOHSIUNG
MUSEUM
OF
HISTORY

| 開放時間 | 週二至週日 09 : 00 至 17 : 00 , 週一休館。

| Open Hours | Tue. through Sun. 9am-5pm, Closed Mondays.

團體預約導覽請於參觀前兩週於本館網站預約：

| 地址 | 80347高雄市鹽埕區中正四路272號

| 電話 | 07-531-2560 分機310

| 網址 | <http://khm.gov.tw>

Group Tour and English Tour Service : Please contact two weeks in advance.

Inquiry Ph.+886(7)5312560 ext310

No. 272, Jhonggheng 4th Rd., Yancheng District, Kaohsiung City 80347, Taiwan

TEL : 07-5312560 FAX : 07-5315861 <http://khm.gov.tw/>