

中華民國 國民革命忠烈祠簡介

A Brief Introduction to the National
Revolutionary Martyrs' Shrine of R.O.C





沿革

為崇祀先烈，表揚國民革命精神，奉先總統蔣公於民國56年核示通過忠烈祠改建委員會組織規程，並於56年12月開工整建，58年3月25日落成啟用，定位為中央政府所在地之「專祠」。每年3月29日及9月3日辦理春、秋國殤大典，由總統親臨主祭；另於4月5日舉行遙祭黃帝陵暨總統就職時舉行遙祭國父陵等國家祭典。

The Past History of Martyrs Shrine

In order to respect martyrs and cite the brave spirit of revolution, the former president, Chiang Kai-Shek, approved of the organization regulations of committee of Martyr Shrine reconstruction. The reconstruction started in December, 1967 and was completed on March 25, 1969. It was reserved as the use of central government. On March 29 (Youth Day, commemorating the Huanghuagang Uprising) and September 3 (Armed Forces Day) of every year, the president of R.O.C leads the heads of the five Yuans(branches of the government) to pay their respects to the martyrs by bowing and offering incense. Furthermore, The President comes to worship the far ancestor of Chinese, Huang Di, on April. 5 every year and worship the founder of R.O.C, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, every four years after the president inauguration.

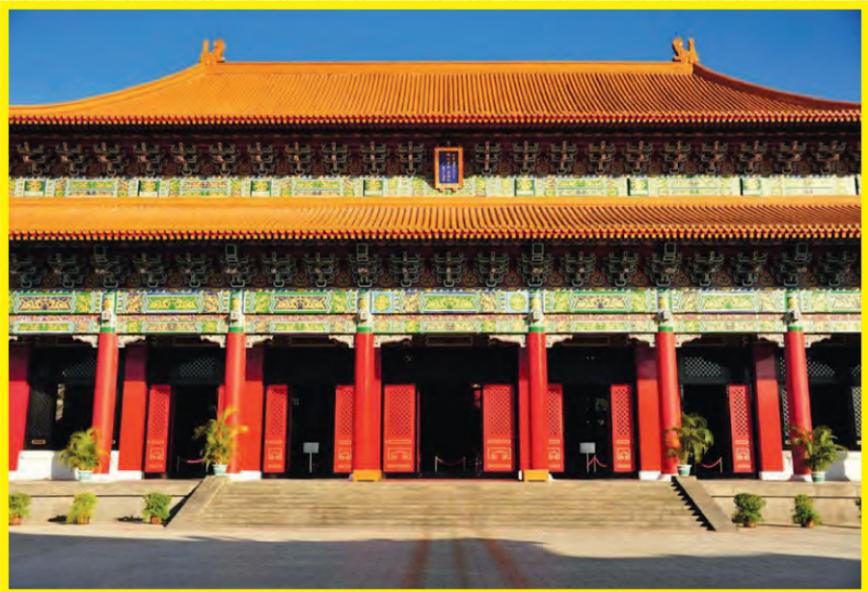


環境介紹

全祠面積約5萬2千餘平方公尺，建物面積約5千3百餘平方公尺，主要建築物計有大門牌樓、左右廂房、鐘、鼓樓、山門、文、武烈士祠、大殿等。祠區坐北朝南三面環繞紅色圍牆，一面倚山，所有建築物，均按中國傳統的宮殿式建造。金碧輝煌屋頂、深紅奪目圓柱、五光十彩畫樑，以及大理石地面等等，使忠烈祠顯得莊嚴肅穆。

An Introduction to the Shrine

The Martyr Complex covers an area of some 52,000 square meters, of which the buildings occupy more than 5,300 square meters. The buildings of the shrine complex can be categorized as gateway, wing-rooms, bell tower, drum tower, shrine portal, civilian-martyrs shrine, military martyr shrine, and sanctuary. Martyr shrine, which is located in the north and faces the south, is surrounded with three red enclosures. The only side without enclosure leans on the hill, Yuen Shan. All the constructions were built in Chinese traditional architectural style. The golden roofs, red pillars, dramatic beams, and the marble floor make martyrs shrine magnificent, splendid, and solemn.





大 殿

仿北方宮殿式建築，全殿面積1千8百平方公尺，高有26公尺除門窗、天花板部分為木製外，餘均為鋼筋混凝土築成，重簷廡殿屋頂上覆黃色琉璃瓦，屋脊裝飾有仙人及七隻走獸。供奉的對象為「國民革命烈士之靈位」，置於大殿正中央，左側為「中華民族遠祖黃帝之靈位」，右側是「國父遺照」。每年春、秋祭典由總統主祭，五院院長及文武百官陪祭；另有遺族、三軍及公務人員代表與祭。

Sanctuary

Patterned after the Taiho Palace in Peking, the Sanctuary was built with reinforced concrete except for those wooden parts, such as doors, windows and ceilings, etc. The Sanctuary, of which the height is 26 meters, covers an area of some 1,800 square meters. The roof is covered with the tiles with colored-glazed, and the ridge of the roof is decorated with celestials and seven beasts. In the center of the Sanctuary is a niche, which contains a general spirit tablet for honoring the martyrs as a whole. On the left side of the alter is the spirit tablet of the far ancestor of Chinese, Huang Di, whereas the portrait of Father of Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is on the left Side. On March 29 (Youth Day, commemorating the Huanghuagang Uprising) and September 3 (Armed Forces Day) of every year the president of Republic of China leads the heads of the five Yuans(branches of the government) to pay their respects to the martyrs by bowing and offering incense. Also, the relatives of martyrs and the representatives of the Armed Force and public servants are involved in the ceremony as well.



文烈士祠

位於大殿左側，面積403平方公尺，高13公尺，鋼筋混凝土結構，琉璃瓦屋面，中國式彩畫平頂。祠內供奉「開國」、「討袁」、「護法」、「抗日」、「戡亂」等各時期為國犧牲之文人烈士。每年春、秋祭典，由內政部部长主祭，五院秘書長陪祭。文烈士設個人牌位者，均為領導人或具有特殊貢獻之烈士，餘均以百人牌位享祭。

Civilian-Martyrs Shrine

Civilian-Martyrs Shrine is Located on the left side of Sanctuary. It covers an area of 403 square meters, and its height is 13 meters. Civilian-Martyrs Shrine was built with reinforced concrete. It also has colored-glaze tiles on its roof and Chinese color painting on the ceiling. Without considering the factors of ranks and duties, the tablets are arranged in chronological order, starting with the National Founding, Period through the subsequent periods of the punitive campaign against Yuan Shih-Kai, the movement led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to defend the Provisional Constitution of the ROC, the War of Resistance against Japanese invasion, suppressing the Communist rebellion, up to the present. During the spring and autumn ceremony every year, the Minister of the Interior will lead the secretary-generals of the five Yuans to preside the memorial ceremony. There are some single tablets in the Civilian-Martyrs Shrine for honoring particular fallen leaders or individuals who had made special devotions.





武烈士祠

位於大殿右側，建築結構均與文烈士祠相同；祠內供奉「東征」、「北伐」、「剿逆」、「抗日」、「戡亂」等各時期為國犧牲之軍人。每年春、秋祭典，由國防部部長主祭，參謀總長及各軍種司令陪祭。武烈士祠內將官設置個人牌位，校尉級軍官設置百人牌位，士官兵則以名冊放置祀箱中供奉。

Military-Martyrs Shrine

Military-Martyrs Shrine, of which the structure is the same as the one of Civilian-Martyrs Shrine, is located on the right side of the Sanctuary. The memorial tablets of the sacrificed martyrs are respectively arranged as the following campaigns: Eastern Expedition, Northern Expedition, Encircling operations against the Communists, Pacifying the rebellions, War of Resistance against Japanese aggression, Suppression of nationwide Communist rebellions, and National recovery. During the spring and autumn ceremony every year, the Minister of Defense will lead the chief of the general staff and the commanders of the Armed Force to preside the memorial ceremony. In the Military-Martyrs Shrine, fallen general officers or posthumously-honored generals are worshipped with single tablets while the field and company officers are collectively honored on one tablet in an amount of one hundred only. The rest of deceased soldiers are listed on a roll of honor and placed in a box for sacrifice.



山門

山門為鋼筋混凝土結構，黃色琉璃瓦屋面，樑柱間繪有和壘彩畫。門楣標識仿古代皇宮式樣，門楣上四個六角形物體，稱為門眼，為中國古代門第階級之標識。門前石獅子由大理石雕成，各重八噸，腳下踏彩球者為雄獅，踏小獅者為雌獅。

Shrine Portal

Shrine Portal was built with reinforced concrete. Its roof covered with yellow-glazed tile. There are dragon patterns drawn among beams and pillars. The crossbeams of Shrine Portal were patterned after ancient Chinese palace. The four hexagonal objects on the crossbeams of the Shrine Portal are the so-called "door-eyes." These door-eyes were regarded as the tokens of classes in ancient China. In front of the Shrine Portal is a pair of lion statues, which were carved out of big pieces of marble. The one seemingly playing with a colored ball underneath its paws symbolizes a lion of masculine gender, whereas the one with a cub is a lioness.





鐘、鼓樓

為八角亭的建築物，廣場左側的是鐘樓，上覆青色琉璃瓦，亭內置有陸皓東烈士銅像，二樓有設有大鐘一座。右側則為鼓樓，亭內置有史堅如烈士銅像，二樓有一面大鼓。二樓均不對外開放。

Bell Tower and Drum Tower

Both the Bell Tower and Drum Tower are octagonal pavilions covered with green-glazed tiles. In the Bell Tower there is a statue of martyr Lu Hao Tong on the first floor and a bell on the second floor, while the Drum Tower there is a statue of martyr Shi Jian Ru on the first floor and a Drum on the second floor. The second floors of both buildings are not open to the tourists.

左、右廂房

位於廣場中央左右兩側，左廂房為管理組辦公室，右廂房則為陳展室。中央部分屋頂向上抬高一架，兩側為斷開之「斷簷升箭口」，上覆綠色琉璃瓦。

Wing-rooms

The courtyard of the shrine complex is flanked with two identical sets of rooms. The one on the right is the demonstration room, while the one on the left is the office. Both of them are topped with green-glazed tiles.



大門牌樓

牌樓為三門式混凝土建築，上覆青色琉璃瓦，忠烈祠為表彰入祀烈士們的忠義精神，故以雄偉的牌樓昭告世人。枋額正中嵌「忠烈祠」，兩旁嵌「成仁」、「取義」，牌樓背後的枋額則是「萬古流芳」、「忠義」、「千秋」。

Gateway

The Gateway is a three-arch construction built with reinforced concrete and topped with green-glazed tiles. To commend the loyalty and spirit of the deceased martyrs, In the façade of the Gateway, Martyrs Shrine embedded "Martyrs Shrine" in the middle, and "Cheng Ren" and "Qu Yi", which refer to sacrifice for justice, on the left and right sides. In the back of the Gateway, there are "Wan Gu Liu Fang", "Zhong Yi", and "Qian Chiu", which mean that the sacrifice of martyrs will be respected forever.

入祀條件

依據「國軍作戰或因公亡故官兵安葬紀念表揚實施辦法」第十八條規定：（一）作戰時地，為爭取勝利，冒險犯難，功成身死者。（二）作戰時地，克盡職責，慷慨成仁者。（三）因執行特殊危險任務死亡，經總統明令褒揚者。

Qualification for Being Respected as a Martyr

（一） Anyone who sacrifices his live for the victory of R.O.C during the war. （二） Anyone who sacrifices his live for fulfilling his duty during the war. （三） Anyone who dies for certain specific hazardous missions and earns the President's commendation.





駐祠儀隊

儀隊禮兵由陸、海、空軍三軍種儀隊擔任，每6個月實施輪替，每天自上午0900時至下午1700時，各於整點鐘實施禮兵交接及操槍表演。陸軍儀隊為綠色禮服，空軍儀隊為藍色禮服，海軍儀隊則依季節分別穿著黑、白色禮服。餘配件包含白手套、M1禮兵槍、刺刀鞘、長靴、綁腿等，三軍儀隊均大致相同。

Honor Guard

The honor guards are from Armed Forces, including army, navy, and air force. Armed forces take turns to garrison Martyrs Shrine every six months. The honor guards take shift and perform drills each hour from 0900 to 1700. The honor guard of the Army and the Airforces are dressed in green formal dress and blue formal dress respectively, while the honor guard of the Navy is dressed in black formal dress in the winter and white formal dress in the summer. The rest of the accessories are white gloves, M1 rifle, bayonet sheaths, boots, and a pair of leg wrappings. There is no difference among the honor guards of the Armed Forces in those accessories.



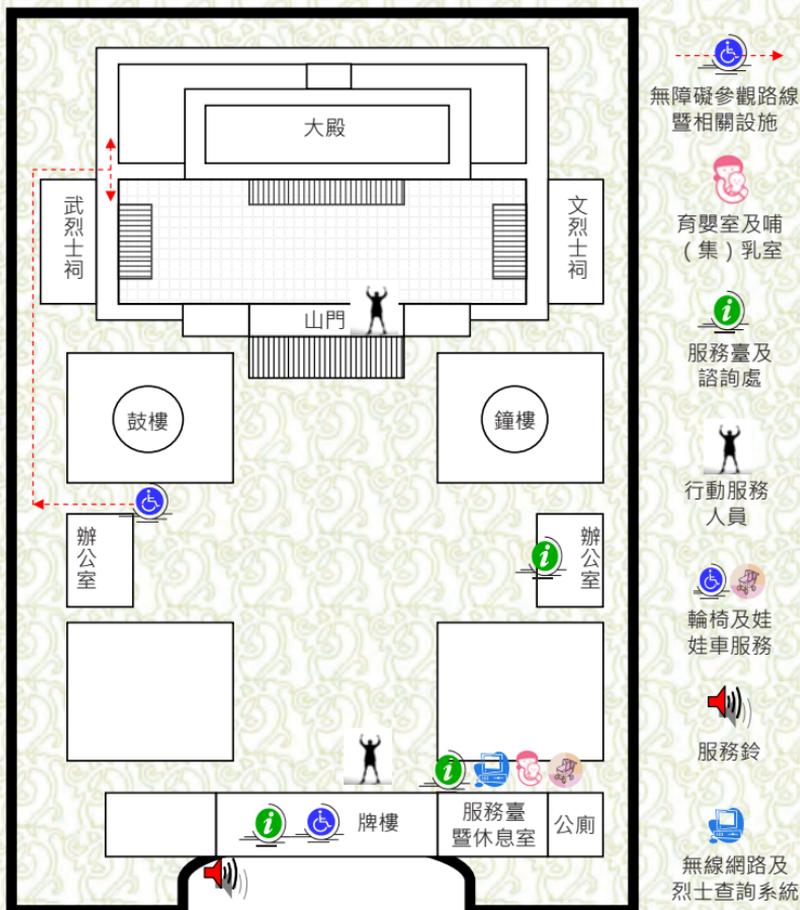
開放時間

全年除春（3月29日）、秋（9月3日）祭典前一日及當日中午前暫停開放外，均免費對外開放，每日參觀時間自上午0900時至下午1700時。

Open Hours

Admission is free. Martyrs Shrine opens from 9:00 to 17:00 every day except Mar.28 to Mar.29 noon and Sep.2 to Sep.3 noon, which are Spring Ceremony and Autumn Ceremony respectively.

祠區平面圖 Planar graph of Martyrs Shrine





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