

# 近世以來福州的城市火災、火政與火神信仰

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## 摘要

本文以近世以來的福州城為平台，論述的重點包括三個面向：城市火災、消防政策與火神信仰。透過火災發生的時間序列排比發現，伴隨著經濟及城市人口的增長，火災發生頻率隨之上升。為因應城市火患的頻繁發生，行政管理單位開始研擬消防政策，並成立城市消防單位，以因應火災。除此，也引入保甲法組織城市居民，籌組火災發生時的救火任務，並添設各式消防救火器材。城市消防單位隨著城市火災的頻繁發生，規模日漸龐大，並針對消防單位進行行政革新。然而，消防政策的施行並不能阻止城市火災的持續發生。隨著火患頻仍，社會對於火災的恐懼心理也隨之持續積累。這種集體心態的展現，在宗教信仰及民間傳說中最為明顯。火神信仰便在火患頻仍發生的基礎上，持續擴大。火神廟在福州城中的遷移與增設，便是最為明顯的具體展現。

關鍵字：福州、城市、火災、火政、火神信仰

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## **THE FIRES, THE POLICIES OF FIRE CONTROL AND THE CULT OF FIRE IN THE EARLY-MODERN FUZHOU**

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### Abstract

This study discusses three issues in the early-modern Fuzhou—the urban fire, the policies of firefighting and the cult of Fire. By arranging the fires in a chronological order, this study finds that, concomitant with the development of economy and the increase in population in the urban area, the frequency of fires in the city also increases. In response to these frequent fires, the city administration enacts the fire control policies, and establishes the city fire service. In addition, the administration organizes commoners in the city through Baojia system, assigns them firefighting tasks, and equips them with a complete set of firefighting gear. With the frequent fires, the fire service gradually grows into a clumsy size that requires reorganization, which, in time, is given. However, the reformation does not decrease the fire frequency. And due to these frequent fires, the fear of fires accumulates in the society. Such a collective mindset of fear then manifests in the religious cults and in the folklores. The cult of Fire, preconditioned with the frequent urban fires, consistently spread out in the area. The relocations and the constructions of the temples of Fire should provide evidence for this theory.

Keywords: Fuzhou, Fires, Policies of Fire Control, Cult of Fire