

## 大溪武德殿建築特色

Architectural features of Daxi Martial Arts Dojo

武德殿是19世紀末日本「尊王」、「敬神」、「尚武」的建築體現，外觀及形制有固定樣式。早期武德殿多為木造，隨著建材的改良，1930年後鋼筋混凝土技術被廣泛使用在武德殿建築上，大溪武德殿即是以加強磚造屋身結合木造屋架所建。特別的是，大溪武德殿建築細節裡常以混凝土仿照木造構件造型建造，增添細緻的質感。

Martial Arts Dojo is the architectural embodiment of "respect to king, god and budo" in Japan at the late 19th century. The exterior and shape are fixed. The early Martial Arts Dojo was mostly made of wood. With the improvement of building materials, the reinforced concrete technology was widely used after 1930 in the Martial Arts Dojo building. Daxi Martial Arts Dojo was built with a reinforced brick house combined with a wooden truss. Its architectural details are often constructed of concrete in the shape of wooden components, adding subtle texture.

### 1 入母屋形式的大屋頂

建築立面左右對稱，屋身及屋頂的比例嚴謹，屋面佔立面的50%以上。

Irimoya-type large roof :  
The left and right sides of the building are symmetrical, the proportion of the building structure and the roof is rigorous, and the roof is over 50% of the facade.

### 2 鸞尾

位於屋脊兩側，因日式建築多為木造，鸞尾具有保護建築物避免火災的意涵。

Shibi :  
Located on both sides of the roof, because Japanese-style buildings are mostly made of wood, the Shibi has the meaning of protecting buildings from fire.

### 3 懸魚

於側面屋坡所加置的破風板，可避免桁頭日曬雨淋。懸魚置於破風板的正中央，具有裝飾的效果。

Gegyo :  
Windbreaks are placed on the sides of the side slopes to prevent the girder head from the sun and rain. The gegyo is placed in the center of the windbreak with a decorative effect.

### 4 仿大木組構的形式

武德殿外觀的RC樑柱及牆面，表面是以洗石子裝修，搭配仿木作的臺股、單隅柱與仿木造雨淋板的外牆。

Imitation of large wooden structure :  
The surface of the exterior of the RC beam columns and walls are decorated with stonewash, with wood-like Kaerumata, single trusses and exterior walls made of imitated wood.

### 5 仿傳統日式木造社殿的組高欄及寶珠柱

武德殿窗外的高台及左右入口的高台，以混凝土及洗石子材質仿照木製欄杆樣式施作。

Imitation of the traditional Japanese-style wooden building's handrails and pillars : The high table outside the main building and the high table on the left and right entrances are made of concrete and stonewash material in the style of a wooden railing.

### 6 臺股

形狀似「蛙腿」，位於門廊上下樑枋之間，可將荷重平均分配於樑。

Kaerumata :  
Shaped like "frog legs", located between the upper and lower beams of the porch, so that the load can be evenly distributed to the beams.

### 7 建築通風設計

具備大面積開窗及兩側設有通氣口外，台基部分也設有通氣孔。

Building ventilation design :  
There are large area windows and vents on the both sides, and the base part also has ventilation holes.

# 記憶·再生

Memory · Regeneration:  
Exhibit and Perform Daxi Martial Arts Dojo

大溪武德殿展演

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## 大溪武德殿大事紀

Events at Daxi Martial Arts Dojo

每棟建築都有自己的獨特故事，大溪武德殿因應時代需求，曾做為不同用途的使用空間，讓我們穿梭時空，探索日治時期到今日，不同時期大溪武德殿的故事。

Every building has its own unique story. Daxi Martial Arts Dojo has been used as the venue for different purposes in response to the needs of the times. Let us travel through time and space to explore its stories at various times from the Japanese Occupation Period to today.

武德殿為日本警察進行武道練習、講習、比賽及集訓的場地，武道包含劍道、柔道、弓道等種類。武德殿內部設有神龕，神龕設置於正對大門的牆面，面對神龕的右側為劍道場，左側為柔道場。將兩種不同的武道競技空間合一，是武德殿演武場建築的基本配置。此外，部分武德殿也會另外設置弓道場。



Martial Arts Dojo was the venue for the Japanese police to practice and teach budo, contest and training, while budo includes kendo, judo, kyudo, etc. There was a shrine inside Martial Arts Dojo, which was opposite the wall of the front gate. Facing the shrine, the kendo field was to the right, and the judo field was to the left. It was a basic configuration to combine two different budo competition venues into one. In addition, kyodo fields were also set up in part of Martial Arts Dojo.

5月28日，大溪武德殿落成。  
作為日本警察訓練柔道、劍道場所。

**1935** Daxi Martial Arts Dojo was completed on May 28th. It was used as the venue for the Japanese police's training of judo and kendo.

**1934** 8月動工，11月8日，舉行「上棟式」。  
Construction started in August. Munahuda-raising Ceremony was held on November 8th.

1895年（明治28年）半官方民間財團法人「大日本武德會」於日本京都創會，其成立目的在於推廣武道，會員以警察為主。自1899年位於京都平安神宮西苑的演武場「大日本武德會本部武德殿」與弓道場落成後，「武德殿」一詞成為「武德會演武場」的通稱。日治時期，武道文化由日本警察系統引入臺灣，當時的臺灣州、廳、郡等都陸續興建起「武德殿」，大溪武德殿即在此背景下建造。

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai, the semi-governmental private consortium was founded in Kyoto, Japan in 1895 with purpose of promoting budo and its members are mainly the policemen. Since the completion of Martial Arts Dojo of Headquarters of Dai Nippon Butoku Kai and Kyodo Field in the budo field of Kyoto Heian Shrine West Hon-den in 1899 were completed, "Martial Arts Dojo" became the common name of "Butoku Kai Field". During the time of Japanese occupation, budo culture was introduced by the Japanese police system into Taiwan, when the provinces, departments and counties in Taiwan began to construct Martial Arts Dojo, and Daxi Martial Arts Dojo was built under such a circumstance.

日式建築主結構完工後將「棟札」置放在中軸桁架的神道儀式稱為「上棟式」。「棟札」如同建築的身份證，正面寫有庇佑建物的神祇，背面記載上棟年月及工事相關人員。



The ceremony of placing the "Munahuda" into the axial truss after the main structure of a Japanese-style building is completed is named "Munahuda-raising Ceremony". "Munahuda" is like the identity card of a building with the gods blessing the building on its front and the year and month of the ridgepole raising and the people relevant to the construction.



1950年大溪公會堂改作蔣公行館之用，因護衛需要增設大溪憲兵隊，借用武德殿做為憲兵隊辦公室及宿舍。

In 1950, Daxi Assembly Hall was changed to Guesthouses of Chiang Kai-shek, and Martial Arts Dojo was used by the military police as office and dormitory. Daxi Military Police was set up for security reasons and they used Daxi Martial Arts Dojo as office and dormitory.

大溪公會堂改為蔣公行館，武德殿由憲兵隊進駐使用，附屬建築做為憲兵、警衛隊居所使用。

**1950** Daxi Assembly Hall was changed to Guesthouses of Chiang Kai-shek, and Martial Arts Dojo was used by the military police with the annex building used as the dormitory of the military police and guard.

**1999** 憲兵隊搬離，建物移歸大溪鎮公所。  
The military police was relocated and the building was handed back to Daxi Township Office.

憲兵隊使用時期，武德殿內部為水泥地板並設有隔間，外牆體塗刷成藍色，柱子、欄杆、入口屋面板、角材漆成白色，通往附屬建築的渡廊亦不復見。藍與白成為在地居民記憶中深刻的武德殿印象。

During the use by the military police, the interior of Martial Arts Dojo was cement flooring with partition. The exterior walls were painted blue, while the pillars, bow bar, entrance faceplates and angle sections were painted white, and the corridor leading to the annex building were gone. Blue and white became the deep impression of Martial Arts Dojo in the memory of local residents.



大溪武德殿是桃園地區僅存的郡市級武德殿，也是臺灣昭和年間加強磚造結構之日式社殿造作。在2004年1月13日登錄為「歷史建築」。

Daxi Martial Arts Dojo is the only county-level Martial Arts Dojo in the Taoyuan area and also one of the Japanese-style buildings that strengthened the brickwork structure during the Showa Period in Taiwan. It was registered as a "Historic Building" on January 13, 2004.

**2004** 公告為「歷史建築」。  
Announced as "Historic Building".

**2000** 武德殿進行第一次大規模修繕。  
The first large-scale repairs of Martial Arts Dojo.

大溪鎮公所進行武德殿本體修繕工程，由來自金門的陳榮文先生擔任工地主任，期間聘請具日治時期洋式大木修護經驗的鹿港匠師施坤玉老師傳指導屋架修繕。修復過程以「按原貌復原」的概念進行，保留大量舊有屋瓦、木料，並將憲兵隊使用時期的藍、白色外牆回復原洗石子原貌，重現日本時代的古樸清麗。



Daxi Township Office supervised the repair of the main body of Martial Arts Dojo. Mr. Jung-wen Chen from Kinmen was the site director. Lukang Craftsman, Kun-yu Shi, who had the repair experience of western style buildings during the Japanese Occupation Period, was invited to instruct the truss repairs. The restoration process was carried out with the concept of "restore according to original features". It retained a large number of old roofing tiles and timber. The blue and white facades of the military police were removed to restore the original appearance of the stone with the ancient simplicity of the Japanese era.



1935年完工的大溪武德殿包含建物本體、渡廊及附屬建築，當時渡廊及附屬建築作為休息、更衣及管理空間使用。戰後，渡廊及附屬建築更改形式增建為居住空間。2016年重新修復為日治時期渡廊及附屬建築樣貌。

**2016** 進行附屬建築修繕與渡廊重建，於同年7月開放。

Outbuilding repairs and reconstruction of the corridors were performed, opened in July of the same year.

Daxi Martial Arts Dojo completed in 1935 consists of a building body, a corridor and an annex building. At that time, the corridor and the annex building were used for rest and change, as well as management space. After World war II, the corridor and annex buildings were demolished and changed to form additional living spaces. It was reconstructed in 2016 as a Japanese colonial style corridor and annex building.

