



大夫第

Tai Fu Tai Mansion



麟峯文公祠

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall



大夫第 Tai Fu Tai Mansion

大夫第位於元朗新田永平村，為文頌鑾於清同治四年（一八六五年）所建。據文氏族譜所載，文氏先祖源自四川，南宋（一一二七至一二七九年）時輾轉移徙至江西及廣東，自十五世紀開始定居新田。據說，文氏的一位顯赫先祖文天瑞與宋末名將文天祥是堂兄弟關係。

文頌鑾為文氏二十一世祖，他不單長袖善舞，而且樂善好施，深得鄉黨推重，亦因此而得清朝皇帝賜封大夫銜。

Located in Wing Ping Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, Tai Fu Tai Mansion is believed to have been built by Man Chung-luen in the 4th year of the Tongzhi reign (1865) of the Qing dynasty. According to the genealogy of the clan, their ancestral roots could be traced back to Sichuan, from where they migrated to Jiangxi and Guangdong during the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279), before settling in San Tin from the 15th century onwards. One of their prominent ancestors was Man Tin-shui, believed to be a cousin of the celebrated patriot Man Tin-cheung (Wen Tianxiang), a famous general in late Southern Song dynasty.

Man Chung-luen, the 21st generation of the Man clan, was not only a successful merchant, but also a renowned philanthropist. He was awarded the title of Dafu (or Tai Fu, which means high official) by the Qing emperor in recognition of his generosity and charitable work.

大夫第的立面
Façade of Tai Fu Tai Mansion

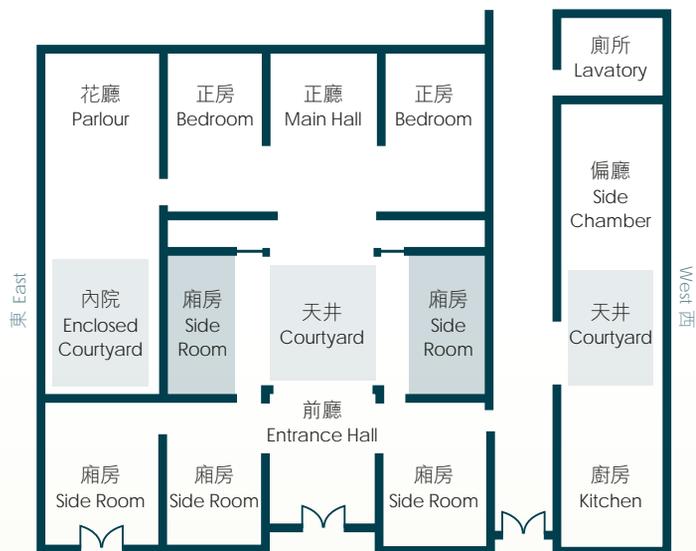


廣東佛山石灣文如壁窰所製的人物陶塑
Ceramic figurines manufactured at the Wenrubi kiln in Shiwan of Foshan, Guangdong

建築特色 Architectural Features

大夫第正面青磚牆下方有花崗石牆基，牆頭裝飾以陶塑及彩塑壁龕為主。正門為凹斗式，門框以花崗石砌築，上方高掛「大夫第」紅漆金字牌匾。翹角正脊上飾以彩塑及廣東佛山石灣文如壁窰燒製的精巧人物陶塑。

Tai Fu Tai Mansion is distinguished by its solemn granite-block base, grey-brick walls and ceramic figurines and polychrome mouldings that embellish the niches. Above the recessed and granite-framed entrance is a red lacquered wooden board carved with the Chinese characters "大夫第" (the residence of the Dafu) in gold. The main ridge with curled-up ends above the entrance hall is also decorated with polychrome mouldings and exquisite ceramic figurines manufactured at the famous Wenrubi kiln in Shiwan of Foshan, Guangdong.



大夫第的平面圖
Floor plan of Tai Fu Tai Mansion

府第中軸線上分別是前廳、天井和正廳，兩邊有廂房，但與傳統建築形制不同的是廂房並不對稱，可能是後期改建所致。建築物東翼設有花廳和內院，西翼建築則以長廊相隔，設有廚房、偏廳和廁所。

正廳掛有兩塊牌匾，是清光緒皇帝於一八七五年御賜表揚文頌鑾祖父母和雙親的詔書木匾，均刻有漢、滿兩種文字。這兩塊牌匾為目前本港已知僅有的例子。在兩塊褒揚牌匾中間的名匾，是一位清朝官員文灼勳贈予屋主的。

Along the compound's central axis lies an entrance hall, a courtyard and a main hall, with side rooms and bedrooms on either side. In contrast to conventional Chinese compound designs, the side rooms are surprisingly asymmetrical, probably the result of a slight alteration carried out in a later period. Attached to the east of the building are a parlour and an enclosed courtyard, and to the west, separated by a corridor, are a kitchen, a side chamber and lavatory.

Beneath the eaves of the main hall are two honorific boards bestowed on the parents and grandparents of Man Chung-luen by the Qing emperor, Guangxu in 1875. Engraved with Chinese and Manchu characters, both boards are the only known examples of their kind in Hong Kong. Between these two honorific boards is a wooden title tablet presented by Wen Zhuoxun, a Qing official, to honour the master of the house.



讚揚文頌鑾雙親的牌匾
Honorific board bestowed on the parents of Man Chung-luen

整座建築飾有豐富的灰塑及彩塑、木刻及壁畫等，而大部分裝飾均刻畫以動植物為題的中國吉祥圖案。屋內通道拱門上的彩繪玻璃和西式的花葉浮雕，顯示當時建築受西方文化影響。

The whole building is elegantly decorated with fine monochrome and polychrome plaster mouldings, wood carvings and murals incorporating auspicious Chinese motifs. Common Chinese auspicious motifs from the worlds of botany, zoology and ornithology feature strongly. In addition, the painted glass panes and the western-style floral and leaf plaster mouldings above the arched doorways are examples of the influence of Western culture on architecture of the period.



吉祥圖案的木刻
Wood carvings blending with auspicious symbols



彩繪玻璃及灰塑
Painted glass panes and plaster mouldings

修復前的內貌
Interior view of the building before restoration



修復後的內貌
Interior view of the building after restoration

修復工程 Restoration Work

在文華章堂各司理的鼎力支持下，大夫第於一九八七年七月十日列為古蹟，並得到香港賽馬會慷慨捐款二百五十萬元，以進行修復工程。這項修復工程在古物古蹟辦事處及建築署監督下，由本地建築公司的工匠負責施工。工程在一九八八年十一月順利完成，並於一九八九年榮獲香港建築師學會頒授會長獎狀。

一九八八年十一月十九日，時任港督衛奕信爵士伉儷親臨主持重修竣工典禮並開放給各界人士參觀。

With the support and assistance of the managers of the Man Wah Cheung Tong, Tai Fu Tai Mansion was declared a monument on 10 July 1987. Funded by a generous donation of HK\$2.5 million from the Hong Kong Jockey Club, restoration work was conducted by the craftsmen of a local contractor under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department. The restoration work was completed in November 1988. The project was awarded the President's Prize by the Hong Kong Institute of Architects in 1989.

The then Hong Kong governor Sir David Wilson and his wife Lady Wilson officiated at the rehabilitation ceremony held on 19 November 1988 to mark the completion of the project, and this elegant house has been open to the public ever since.

重修竣工典禮後，主禮嘉賓參觀大夫第。
Tour of Tai Fu Tai Mansion after the rehabilitation ceremony



木匠修復屏門上的木刻
A wooden panel is being restored by a craftsman

為木屏門重新上色
Re-painting of carved wooden panel



修復後的木屏門
Carved wooden panels after restoration

麟峯文公祠

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall

麟峯文公祠位於新田蕃田村。在文佛常祖司理熱心支持下，麟峯文公祠於一九八三年三月四日列為古蹟。

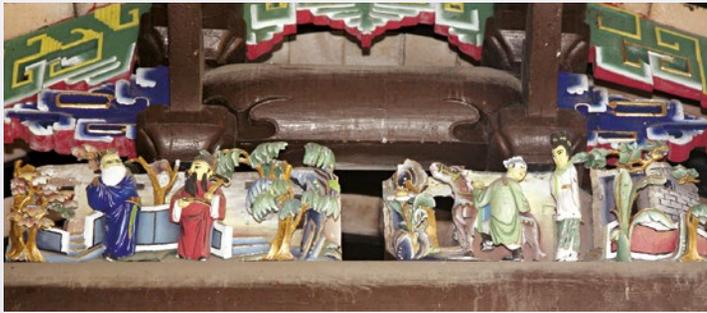
新田文氏族人祖籍四川，約十五世紀遷至新田定居，蕃田村成為族人聚落的中心。據當地父老相傳，麟峯文公祠約建於十七世紀，是為紀念文氏第八世祖文佛保(號麟峯)而建的。祠堂主要用作祭祖、節慶儀式和父老聚會等傳統活動。

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall in Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, was declared a monument on 4 March 1983 with the consent of the public-spirited managers of the Man Fat Sheung Tso.

The Man clan originally came from Sichuan and settled in San Tin in the 15th century. Fan Tin Tsuen lies at the heart of the Man settlement in San Tin. According to the village elders, the ancestral hall was built in the 17th century in honour of Man Fat-po (also known as Lun-fung), the 8th generation of the clan. The ancestral hall was built for ancestral worship, celebrations, ceremonies and meeting of village elders.



修復前的樑架及斗拱
Beams and brackets before restoration



修復後，樑架上的精緻雕刻再現光采。
Fine carvings on the beams are restored to their original shapes



歷代祖先的木主
Soul tablets of the ancestors



前進屏門上掛有嘉慶丙寅年(一八〇六年)「吐書堂」匾額。
The board "To Shu Tong" in the Bingyin year of the Jiaqing reign (1806) hangs above the inner side of the screen door of the front hall.

麟峯文公祠屬傳統的三進兩院式建築，配以雄偉的花崗石柱和雕刻精細的建築構件，別具特色。前進屏門上懸有「吐書堂」匾額；中進為放置歷代祖先木主神樓的地方；後進左耳房為昔日更練團存放兵器的地方。因為經多年風雨侵蝕，部分精美的木雕曾經朽壞。其後獲香港賽馬會慷慨資助修葺費用，麟峯文公祠得以在一九八七年進行了全面的修復工程。祠堂在一九九五年和二〇〇七年亦進行修葺，全部工程費用由政府撥款資助。

Comprising three halls separated by two enclosed courtyards, this is a magnificent building with grand granite columns and finely carved architectural features. A board inscribed with "To Shu Tong", hangs above the screen door of the front hall, while the middle hall houses the soul tablets of the clan ancestors. The left side room of the rear hall was used by local guards to store weapons in the past. Over the years, some of the wooden carvings that adorned the building had once fallen into decay. It was fully restored in 1987 with generous donations from the Hong Kong Jockey Club. The ancestral hall underwent renovations again in 1995 and 2007 with Government funds.



祠堂為三進兩院式設計
The ancestral hall is a three-hall structure with two courtyards



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以上資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關機構公布作準。

The above information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the announcement of relevant organisations.

開放時間 Opening Hours

大夫第 Tai Fu Tai Mansion

新界元朗新田永平村

Wing Ping Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, New Territories

星期一至日 上午8時至下午1時及下午2時至6時

聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至初三休息

Monday to Sunday 8 am – 1 pm and 2 pm – 6 pm

Closed on Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of Chinese New Year

麟峯文公祠 Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall

新界元朗新田蕃田村

Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, New Territories

星期一、三至日 上午9時至下午1時及下午2時至5時

星期二(公眾假期除外)、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至初三休息

Monday, Wednesday to Sunday 9 am – 1 pm and 2 pm – 5 pm

Closed on Tuesdays (except public holidays), Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of Chinese New Year

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