

# 大埔 碗窑窑址

Wun Yiu Kiln Site, Tai Po

# 樊仙宮

Fan Sin Temple





# 碗窑窑址

## Wun Yiu Kiln Site

碗窑位於大埔墟的西南面，由於附近山崗蘊藏豐富的優質瓷土，而且樹木茂盛，水源豐富，自明代（一三六八至一六四四年）開始，已有文、謝二姓族人經營窑場，生產青花瓷器。

清代康熙元年（一六六二年），朝廷頒布遷海令，沿海居民全部須內遷五十里，香港居民被迫遷回內陸，碗窑的瓷器生產驟然停頓。康熙八年（一六六九年），朝廷允許復界，雖有文氏族人回遷大埔，但碗窑的窑場仍未能回復舊觀。

康熙十三年（一六七四年），客籍的馬氏族人從廣東長樂縣（即今五華縣）南遷至大埔，並斥資向文氏購買窑場，恢復碗窑的瓷器生產。至清代（一六四四至一九一一年）中葉，碗窑的製瓷業已頗具規模，產品遠銷至廣東省淡水。民國初年，廣東省沿岸窑址出產大量質優價廉的瓷器，碗窑出產的瓷器難以競爭，碗窑的製瓷業日漸式微，至二十世紀三十年代終告停產。

碗窑是目前香港已發現唯一生產青花瓷的窑址。一九九五及一九九九年，前區域市政局與香港中文大學中國文化研究所成立考古隊，在碗窑窑址進行考古研究調查。得到碗窑村民的鼎力協助，考古隊在遺址發現從採礦到入窑裝燒各項生產瓷器工序的遺蹟，包括瓷土礦洞、水碓作坊、牛碾、淘洗池、製坯工場和龍窑等，調查結果對研究香港早期工業、大埔區歷史以及廣東省民窑有重大意義。



碗窑後山開採瓷土礦的礦洞遺蹟  
Remains of quarrying pits on the hill behind Wun Yiu



張屋地村後山坡上發現的水碓作坊遺蹟  
Remains of watermills discovered on the slope behind Cheung Uk Tei Village



上碗窑村內發現的牛碾遺蹟  
Remains of animal-driven grinder were discovered at Sheung Wun Yiu Village

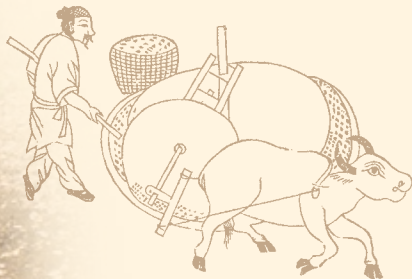
Wun Yiu Village is located to the south-west of Tai Po Market. The surrounding hills are densely wooded with an abundant supply of water and, most importantly, rich deposits of kaolin, making Wun Yiu an ideal site for the manufacture of porcelain. Historical documents record that some members of the Man and Tse clans had already started to produce porcelain in underglaze blue at Wun Yiu during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644).

In 1662, the Qing government issued an Evacuation Edict ordering the coastal population to move 50 li (25km) inland. Porcelain production at Wun Yiu came to a standstill. When the Edict was eventually rescinded in 1669 and the area's former inhabitants subsequently returned, however, the kilns at Wun Yiu remained unattended.





上碗窑村前小溪旁發現的淘洗池遺蹟  
Remains of clay-soaking tanks discovered near the stream at Sheung Wun Yiu Village



龍窑分為若干窑室，隔牆底部有排氣孔，窑室內有匣鉢、墊餅和墊墩。

The dragon kiln was divided into several firing chambers, with ventilation holes at the base of partition walls. Saggars, firing discs and stands were found in the chambers.



瓷器出土情形，一九九五年。  
Porcelain wares when unearthed, 1995.



修復後的瓷器  
Porcelain wares after restoration

In the 13th year of the Kangxi reign (1674), the Ma clan, a group of Hakka people originally from Changle county (now known as Wuhua county) in Guangdong province, settled in Tai Po and purchased the kilns at Wun Yiu from the Man clan. The porcelain industry prospered in the mid Qing dynasty (1644 – 1911), and the kilns' products were exported to Danshui in Guangdong province. During the early Republican period, however, kilns along the Guangdong coast began to produce finer and cheaper porcelain, and Wun Yiu found it difficult to compete. Production at Wun Yiu began to decline and the kiln eventually ceased operations in the 1930s.

Wun Yiu is the only kiln site to have been found in Hong Kong that produced porcelain in underglaze blue. In 1995 and 1999, the former Regional Council and the Institute of Chinese Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong set up an archaeology team to conduct excavations at the kiln site. With the generous assistance of the local villagers, remains of the Wun Yiu kiln were unearthed that illustrate the various stages of porcelain production — from quarrying to kilning. They include China clay pits, watermills, an animal-driven grinder, washing basins, a paste-making workshop and dragon kilns. The discovery provided important information for the study of Hong Kong's early industries, the history of Tai Po and private kilns in Guangdong province.



# 出土文物

## Archaeological Finds

碗窰屬民窰，製成品以青花瓷為主，也有少量的青白釉瓷。除瓷器外，遺址也出土不少窰具、匣鉢、墊燒工具及廢品等，為研究本地瓷器生產過程和裝燒方法提供重要資料。碗窰窰爐裝燒量高，生產量大，除在本地市場銷售外，亦有外銷。《一八九九至一九一二年的新界報告書》中記述了碗窰當時年產四十萬件瓷器，主要輸往廣東淡水。此外，在遺址中亦發現軍持，它是伊斯蘭教徒常用的盛水器；而在東南亞多處遺址或沉船中亦發現與碗窰產品相似的青花瓷片，這些旁證反映碗窰製成品可能遠銷至東南亞地區。



菊花碗  
Bowl with chrysanthemum design



「崇禎拾伍年造」青花碗殘片  
Bowl fragment inscribed with  
Chongzhen Shi Wu Nian Zao  
(produced in the 15th year of  
the Chongzhen reign (1642))



油燈座  
Oil lamp dish



軍持  
Kendi



匣鉢  
Saggar



「壽山老人」碗蓋  
Lid inscribed with Shou Shan Lao Ren



墊墩  
Firing stand

Wun Yiu was a private kiln that mainly produced underglaze blue ware and a small amount of *Qingbai* ware. The kiln furniture, including saggars and discs, and misfired pieces that were unearthed from the site provide important references for the study of the production process and local kiln-firing techniques. The output of the Wun Yiu kilns was enormous, and it has been suggested that the products were for both local and overseas markets. A government document, "Report on the New Territories 1899-1912", records that Wun Yiu produced 400,000 pieces a year. Most of these products were exported to Danshui in Guangdong province, although some were sold locally. What's more, *kendi*, a type of water vessel commonly used in Islamic culture, were also found at the site, while underglaze blue sherds closely resembling Wun Yiu ware have been discovered at various archaeological sites and shipwrecks in Southeast Asia. All of this suggests that Wun Yiu porcelain enjoyed success on the export market.

## 碗窰展覽

### Wun Yiu Exhibition



「碗窰展覽」由上碗窰村兩間空置的學校課室改建而成，毗鄰樊仙宮。展覽除介紹碗窰的歷史及考古發掘外，還展出出土的明清兩代文物。

"Wun Yiu Exhibition" is converted from two unused classrooms at Sheung Wun Yiu Village, adjacent to Fan Sin Temple. The exhibition not only introduces the history and archaeological discoveries of Wun Yiu, but also displays the archaeological finds of the Ming and Qing dynasties.



# 樊仙宮

## Fan Sin Temple

樊仙宮位於大埔上碗窰村，是香港境內唯一供奉樊大仙師（樊仙）的廟宇。相傳樊仙原為兄弟三人，即樊一郎、樊二郎和樊三郎，是陶匠的祖師，多為陶瓷業人士供奉。

康熙十三年（一六七四年）馬氏族人向文氏購入碗窰窰場後，由於經營得法，規模日漸擴大，馬氏十六世祖馬彩淵從廣東長樂縣祖地恭請樊仙來碗窰坐鎮，以庇祐窰工。懸掛在正廳的木匾額鐫刻「乾隆庚戌年」（一七九〇年），可推斷樊仙宮應該在乾隆年間（一七三六至一七九五年）興建，已有二百多年歷史。



復修前的樊仙宮  
Fan Sin Temple before restoration



古物古蹟辦事處與建築署及碗窰村代表商討外牆修葺方法  
Representatives from the Antiquities and Monuments Office, the Architectural Services Department and the Wun Yiu Village discussing how to restore the exterior of the building

樊仙宮為兩進式建築，屋脊兩端飾以博古。據廟內碑銘記載，樊仙宮曾分別於一八九七、一九二五、一九六四和一九七六年重修。一九九九年十二月三十日，政府宣布樊仙宮為法定古蹟，並於二〇〇〇年展開修繕工程。樊仙宮現由碗窰鄉十村共同管理。

在工程進行前，古物古蹟辦事處邀請了廣東省文物考古研究所的專家為樊仙宮進行精確的測量和繪圖，並制定詳盡的保育工程大綱，供建築署作施工藍本。在各專家、承建商和碗窰鄉民的共同努力下，終於讓樊仙宮回復舊貌，重現古廟昔日風采。



廣東省文物考古研究所的專家為樊仙宮進行測量及繪製測繪圖  
Experts from the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology surveyed Fan Sin Temple and prepared the drawings



Fan Sin Temple at Sheung Wun Yiu Village in Tai Po is the only temple in Hong Kong dedicated to Fan Tai Sin Sze (Fan Sin). According to one legend, Fan Sin refers to three brothers — Fan Yat-long, Fan Yi-long and Fan San-long, who are regarded as the patron deity of potters.

The kilns at Wun Yiu were purchased by the Ma clan from the Man clan in 1674, and the porcelain industry prospered under this new management. Nevertheless, Ma Choi-yuen of the clan's 16th generation saw fit to invite the deity Fan Sin from Ma's hometown in Changle county in Guangdong province to Wun Yiu in order to bestow blessings on the local potters. Fan Sin Temple was probably built during the Qianlong reign (1736–1795): a wooden plaque inscribed with the cyclical year Gengxu of the Qianlong reign (1790) in the main hall indicates that the temple has a history dating back over 200 years.

Fan Sin Temple is a two-hall building with geometric *bogu* decorations on both ends of the roof ridges. Four commemorative stone tablets record that the temple was restored in 1897, 1925, 1964 and 1976 respectively. The temple was declared a monument on 30 December 1999, and restoration work was conducted in 2000. It is now under the joint management of ten villages in the Wun Yiu area.

上樑儀式  
Ceremony of lifting  
the ridge purlin



工人正在鑿去牆身的批盪  
Removal of the rendering to expose  
the original brickwork

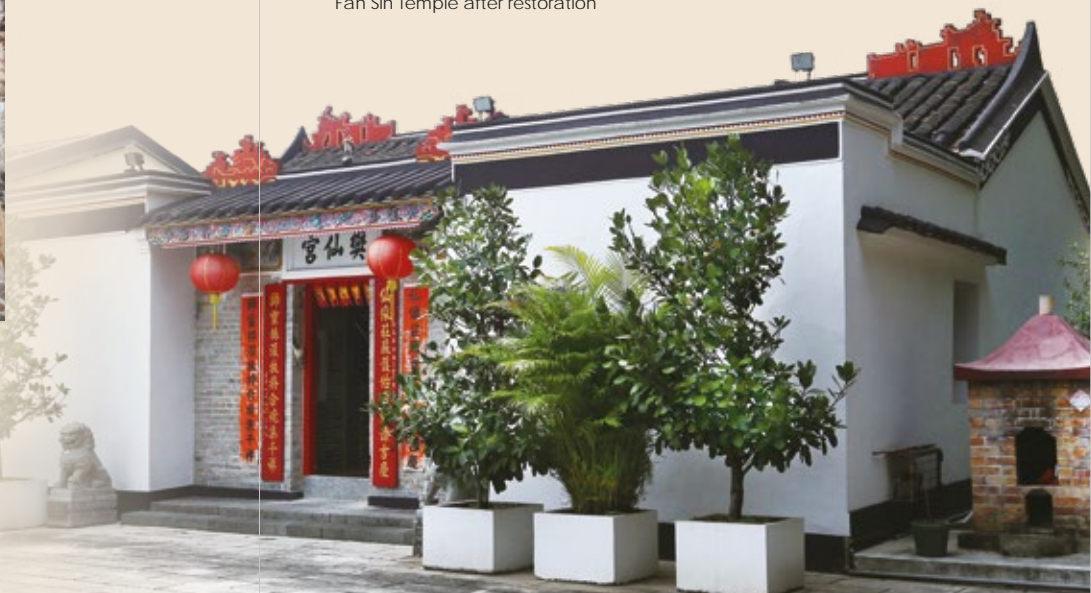


樊仙宮進火儀式  
Ceremony of inviting Fan Sin  
back to the restored temple



The Antiquities and Monuments Office invited a team of experts from the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology to conduct a full survey and prepare detailed drawings of the temple. A comprehensive conservation brief was then prepared by the Office for the Architectural Services Department, which carried out the restoration work. Thanks to the joint efforts of the various experts and contractors as well as the villagers of Wun Yiu, the temple has now been meticulously restored to its original style and glory.

復修後的樊仙宮  
Fan Sin Temple after restoration





## 公共交通 Public Transport

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Please browse the link below to search for the routes of different transportation modes for pre-trip planning.

<https://www.hkemobility.gov.hk>

以上資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關機構公布為準。

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

## 地址 Venue

大埔上碗窰

Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po

## 開放時間 Opening Hours

### 樊仙宮 Fan Sin Temple

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 the Chinese New Year

### 碗窰展覽 Wun Yiu Exhibition

星期一至三及五至日 上午9時30分至下午1時及下午2時至5時30分

星期四、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至初三休息

Monday to Wednesday and Friday to Sunday 9:30 am–1 pm and 2 pm–5:30 pm

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

免費入場 Free Admission

## 查詢 Enquiries

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