

廟宇 Chinese Temples

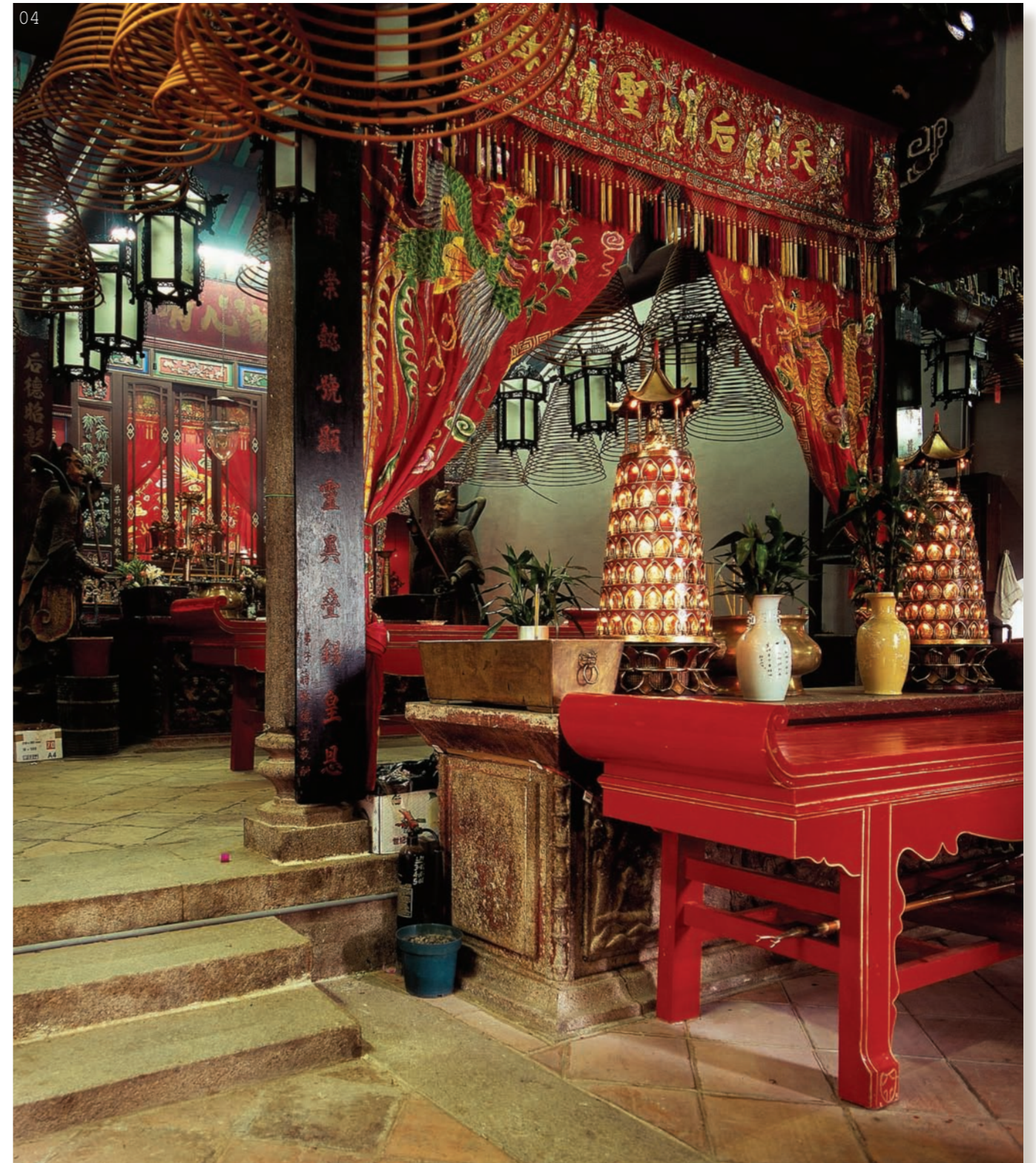
銅鑼灣天后廟
Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay



位 於銅鑼灣的天后廟約於十八世紀初由戴氏家族所建，確實興建年份不詳，但廟內有一口鑄於1747年的銅鐘。

戴氏家族原為廣東客家人士，初時在九龍啟德機場附近一條今已湮沒的村落定居，並經常到銅鑼灣岸邊割草。相傳其家族成員在岸邊拾得一具天后塑像，並為其立祠供奉。後來，上香的漁民日漸眾多，戴氏家族遂集資正式興建一座天后廟供奉。據廟內石碑記載，當地的商人和居民曾於1844年捐款修葺該廟。現時該廟仍由戴氏家族管理。

The Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay was built by the Tai family, probably in the 18th century. However, the exact year of construction is uncertain but the temple contains a bell cast in 1747. The Tai family members are Hakkas from Guangdong. They first settled near to the Kai Tak Airport in Kowloon in a village, which has now lost. The family often went to Causeway Bay to gather grass and, according to legends, a member of the family found a statue of Tin Hau near the shore. They erected a shelter for it and as the shrine became popular with the boat people, managed to raise funds to build a proper temple. According to an inscription on a stone tablet, local merchants and residents made donations in 1844 to cover the cost of repairs to the temple. The temple is still under the management of the Tai family.



02 銅鑼灣天后廟以龍為裝飾主題的屋脊
Ridge of Tin Hau Temple decorated with dragon motif

03 牆上裝飾
Decorations on the wall

04 銅鑼灣天后廟內貌
Interior view of Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay

廟宇 Chinese Temples

大埔文武二帝廟
Man Mo Temple, Tai Po

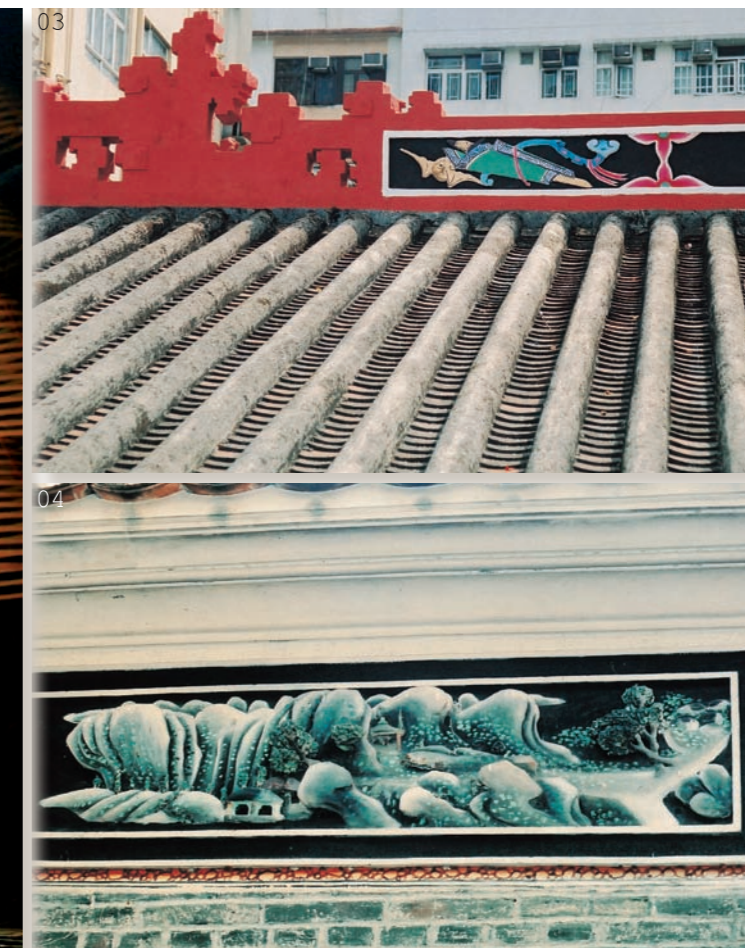


文武二帝廟位於大埔墟富善街，由大埔七約鄉民合力約於1893年興建，以紀念現位於富善街的太和市落成。建廟的地方是由鄉民文湛泉及馬文合捐贈的，廟內供奉文昌和關帝。作為大埔七約鄉民的社區會堂，文武二帝廟昔日是區內議事及解決紛爭的地方，而且更有一公秤置於廟內耳房，以確保公平的貨物交易。廟宇屬兩進一院式建築，曾於1985年由大埔七約鄉公所進行修葺，政府則提供專業意見及資助部分修葺費用。

The Man Mo Temple is located at Fu Shin Street, Tai Po Market. It was built around 1893 by the Tsat Yeuk community of Tai Po to mark the founding of Tai Po Market (then called Tai Wo Shi). The temple site was donated by Man Cham-chuen and Ma Man-hop. Man Cheong and Kwan Tai deities are worshipped in the temple. As the headquarters of the Tsat Yeuk community, the temple was also a meeting place and disputes among villagers were settled there in the olden days. A set of town scales was placed in the right side chamber of the temple to weigh commodities. The temple is a traditional building with two halls and a courtyard. Renovations by the Tai Po Tsat Yeuk Rural Committee took place in 1985 with technical advice and a subsidy from the Government.



01 修繕前之大埔文武二帝廟
Man Mo Temple in Tai Po before restoration



02 文武二帝廟內貌
Interior view of Man Mo Temple

03 以博古及其他主題裝飾的屋脊
Main ridge decorated with geometric design and other motifs

04 牆上以山水為主題的灰雕
Wall decorated by plastered sculpture with landscape motif

廟宇 Chinese Temples

大埔上碗窰樊仙宮

Fan Sin Temple, Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po



樊仙宮位於在清朝時盛產陶器的大埔上碗窰，由馬氏宗族興建，以供奉陶匠的守護樊仙大師，是本港唯一現存的該類廟宇。廟宇的確實興建年份不詳，但據廟內懸掛的木牌匾為清乾隆五十五年(1790年)的雕刻，該廟宇極可能在清乾隆年間(1736年至1795年)興建。樊仙宮的建築較為簡單，在正廟前有一庭院。廟內仍保留着1790年的木牌匾和因修繕工程而分別於1897、1925、1964及1976年而設置的紀念碑石。此外，廟宇亦曾於2000年在政府資助下進行復修，並於工程完成後開放予公眾參觀。

The Fan Sin Temple built by the Ma clan was used for worshipping Fan Sin Tai Sze. It is located at Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po, where the porcelain ware industry boomed in the Qing dynasty. The Fan Sin Temple is the only temple dedicated to the worship of Fan Sin, the patron saint of potters in the territory. The construction date of the temple is uncertain but it was probably built during the reign of Qianlong (1736-1795) in the Qing dynasty as a wooden plaque with the 55th year of the reign (1790) was carved on it. Its architecture was simple with an open courtyard at the front of the main hall. Also found was a wooden plaque from 1790 and four commemorative stone plaques recording the restorations in 1897, 1925, 1964 and 1976 respectively. The last renovation was made in 2000 with funds provided by the Government. The temple has been opened to the public since the last restoration.



01 修繕前之樊仙宮
Fan Sin Temple before restoration

- 02 以花卉和其他主題裝飾的檐板，以及以博古裝飾的屋脊
Fascia boards decorated with flowers and other motifs, and ridge decorated with geometric design
- 03 2000年樊仙宮重修竣工開光典禮
Rehabilitation ceremony after restoration in 2000
- 04 山牆及以博古裝飾的屋脊
Gable wall and geometric design decoration on the ridge
- 05 樊仙宮內的檐板及其裝飾
Fascia boards and their decorations in Fan Sin Temple



02



廟宇 Chinese Temples

粉嶺龍躍頭天后宮

Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling



天后宮坐落於粉嶺龍躍頭的松嶺鄧公祠及老圍之間，確實興建年份不詳，但該廟可能初建於十六世紀，並於清康熙年間(1662年至1722年)重建。廟內有兩個銅鐘，分別於清康熙三十四年(1695年)及三十九年(1700年)鑄造。天后宮為傳統兩進式建築，內以天井分隔，正殿則供奉天后、千里眼和順風耳。每年於松嶺鄧公祠舉行點燈儀式時，鄧氏族人便會把天后娘娘的行神像送到祠堂內供奉，讓天后娘娘一同參與這個慶祝族人添丁的活動。該廟的最近一次修復工程在2006年展開，該工程獲政府資助，並在建築署及古物古蹟辦事處協助下進行。

The Tin Hau Temple is situated between the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall and Lo Wai. The date of construction is unknown but it was probably first erected in the 16th century and rebuilt during the Kangxi reign (1662-1722) of the Qing dynasty. Two bronze bells in the temple with the year the 34th (1695) and the 39th (1700) of the Kangxi reign engraved on them. This temple is a traditional two-hall building with a central courtyard. The main hall is devoted to the worship of Tin Hau, Chin Lei Ngan (who is believed to be able to see things a thousand li [Chinese miles] away) and Shun Fung Yi (whose ears can hear sounds as far away as heaven). During the annual *dim dang* (light up the lantern) ceremony at the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, the Tangs will carry the traveling statue of Tin Hau to the ancestral hall, inviting Tin Hau to 'participate' into celebrative ceremony for the birth of male descendants. A renovation was carried out in 2006 with Government funding and the assistance of the Architectural Services Department and the Antiquities and Monuments Office.



01

01 修繕前的龍躍頭天后宮
Tin Hau Temple at Lung Yeuk Tau before restoration

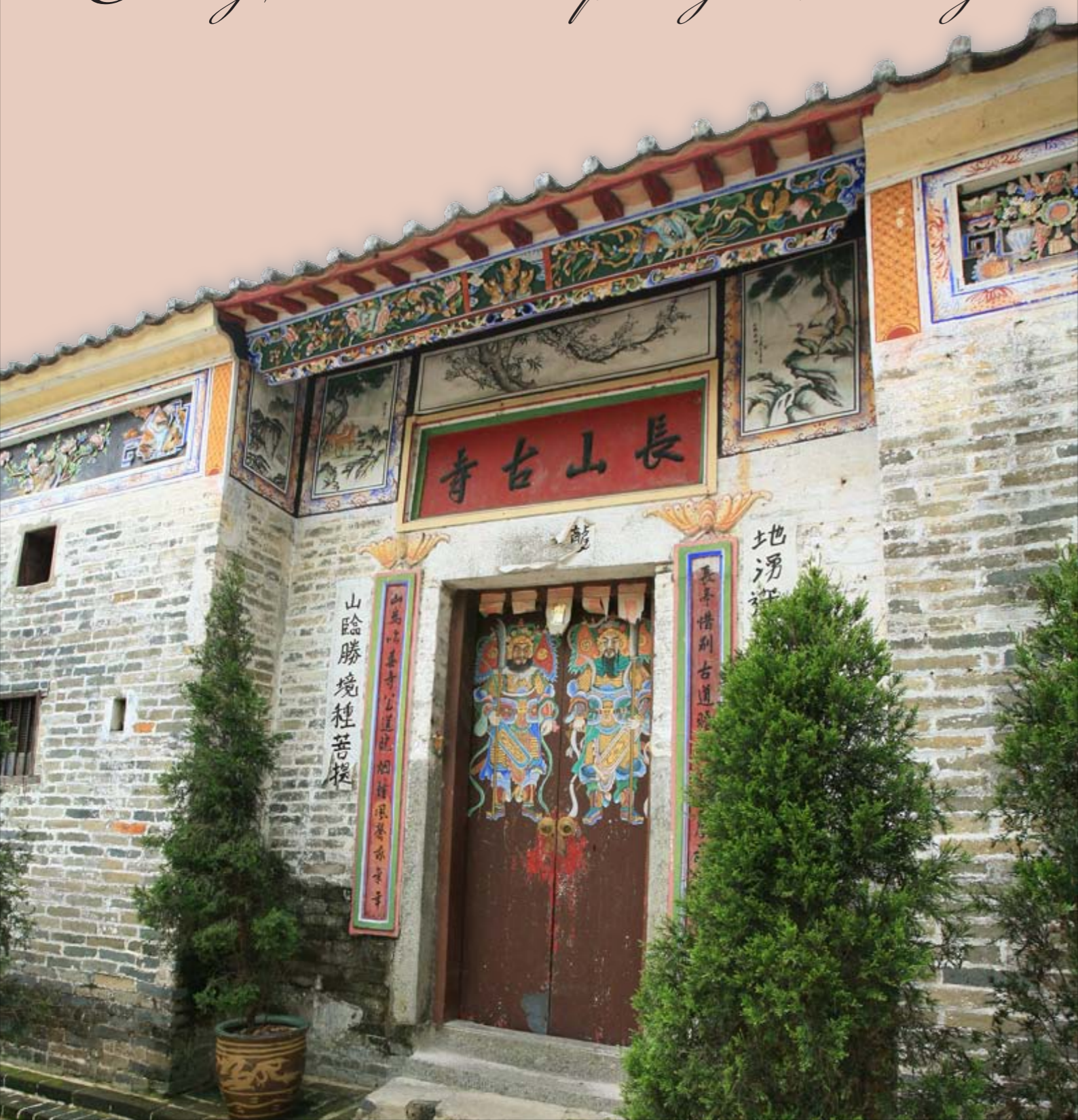


- 02 天后宮牆上及屋脊上的裝飾
Decorations on the wall and ridge
- 03 天后宮內清朝鑄造的古鐘
The old bell cast in the Qing dynasty was found in Tin Hau Temple
- 04 龍躍頭天后宮於2002年被列為法定古蹟
Tin Hau Temple in Lung Yeuk Tau was declared a monument in 2002



廟宇 Chinese Temples

粉嶺坪輦長山古寺
Cheung Shan Monastery, Ping Che, Fanling



長山古寺位於坪輦禾徑山路，原稱「長生庵」，約於1789年由打鼓嶺及沙頭角

六條村落鄉民共同建成。廟內供奉佛祖、韋陀、觀音及地藏王。該寺廟曾於1868年拆卸，並於廟前興建新的長山古寺。長山古寺屬兩進式的建築，由天井分隔。廟宇旁邊的道路過去曾是旅客經沙頭角前往深圳的必經之路，被稱為廟徑，因此長山古寺亦一度作為旅客中途休息的地方，供應茶水之類的服務。時至今日，每逢盂蘭節，打鼓嶺及沙頭角村民便會到該廟享用齋菜。長山古寺復修工程於1999年在古物古蹟辦事處及建築署監督下進行。

The Cheung Shan Monastery is located at Wo Keng Shan Road, Ping Che, Fanling and was originally called the Cheung Sang Nunnery. It was built by villagers from six villages in Ta Kwu Ling and Sha Tau Kok in 1789. It is a monastery dedicated to the worship of Buddha, Veda, Kwun Yum and Kshitigarbha Buddha. The building was demolished in 1868 and a new monastery was built in front of the old site. It is a two-hall building with a courtyard. The monastery served as a courier station of Guangdong province in the past and the route was part of a network of routes leading to the mainland. The route was known as the Miu Keng (Temple Pass). Villagers of Ta Kwu Ling and Sha Tau Kok still enjoy vegetarian meals at the monastery during Yu Lan Festival nowadays. The building was renovated in 1999 under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department.

01 修繕前的長山古寺
Cheung Shan Monastery before restoration

- 02 以人物及花卉為主題的牆及檐板裝飾
Decorations with flower and people motifs on the wall and fascia board
- 03 外牆上灰塑圖案裝飾
Exterior wall decorated with plastered relief pattern
- 04 牆上以山水及動物為主題的壁畫
Murals with landscape and animal motifs on the wall



廟宇 Chinese Temples

西貢滘西洲洪聖古廟

Hung Shing Temple, Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung



西貢滘西洲洪聖古廟是典型鄉村廟宇建築，由於滘西村居民主要以捕魚為生，故集資建廟供奉海神洪聖以保平安。洪聖古廟約建於1889年或之前。

洪聖古廟為兩進式的建築，廟宇以青磚築砌，正殿神壇供奉洪聖、財帛星君及水仙爺。廟宇不僅供漁民祈福求安，西貢居民在每年洪聖誕均會在滘西洲洪聖古廟及其鄰近空地舉行大型的慶祝活動。此外，該廟亦曾用作學校以教授村中子弟，至滘西學校於1950年代建成，廟宇再沒有作學校用途。

洪聖古廟曾進行多次復修，於1999年進行的修復工程曾榮獲聯合國教科文組織「亞太區二千年文物古蹟保護獎」傑出項目獎。

Situated on Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung, Hung Shing Temple is a typical example of a small rural temple. Since the livelihood of the local residents relied mainly on fishing, Hung Shing Temple was built by these local residents in or before 1889 to worship the Hung Shing deity for his blessings.

The Hung Shing Temple is a two-hall, three-bay structure and is built of green bricks. Altars are placed in the main hall where Hung Shing, Choi Pak Shing Kwan and Shui Sin Yeuh are worshipped. Besides being a place to pray for the safety of fishermen, large-scale celebrations are held by locals on the birthday of Hung Shing every year. The temple was also used once as a school for the children in the village. The school ceased to operate when the Kau Sai Fishermen School was established in the village in the 1950s.

The temple had been renovated many times in the past. The renovation project carried out in 1999 was awarded an "Outstanding Project" in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage 2000 Awards.

01 修繕前的洪聖古廟
Hung Shing Temple before restoration



02 2000年洪聖古廟重修竣工開光典禮後，善信魚貫參拜
Worshippers paid their respects in the Hung Shing Temple after the rehabilitation ceremony in 2000

03 廟內供奉洪聖、財帛星君及水仙爺
Hung Shing, Choi Pak Sing Kwan and Shui Sin Yeuh are worshipped in the temple

04 山牆以瑞獸、草龍及博古等不同主題裝飾
Gable wall decorated with auspicious animal, grass dragon and geometric design

05 滬西洲洪聖古廟於2002年被列為法定古蹟
Hung Shing Temple on Kau Sai Chau was declared a monument in 2002



廟宇 Chinese Temples

元朗廈村楊侯宮

Yeung Hau Temple, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long

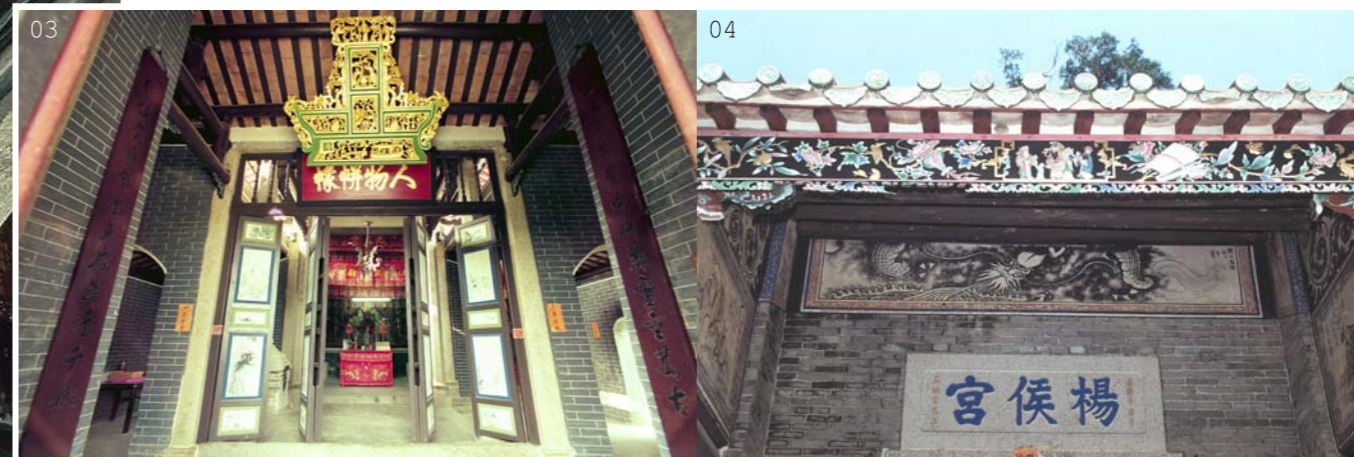


楊侯宮，又稱東頭廟，位於元朗廈村東頭村。東頭村與羅屋村及巷尾村合稱東頭三村，由鄧氏建立。據

刻於該廟石匾上的年份顯示，楊侯宮可能建於清嘉慶十六年(1811年)或之前。廟內除供奉南宋(1127年至1279年)為國捐軀的忠臣楊亮節外，還供奉金花娘娘和土地。此外，楊侯宮亦是東頭三村議事的中心；每年舉行慶祝添丁的點燈儀式時，代表著男丁的燈籠，亦會懸於廟內；而楊侯亦會被邀請參加廈村十年一度的太平清醮。該廟宇為兩進式建築。

The Yeung Hau Temple is located at Tung Tau Tsuen of Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long. Tung Tau Tsuen together with Lo Uk Tsuen and Hong Me Tsuen are known as Tung Tau Sam Tsuen, literally 'three villages of Tung Tau'. The Temple was probably built before the 16th year of the Jiaqing reign (1811) of the Qing dynasty as the stone name board at the entrance of the temple has the year engraved on it. The deity Marquis Yang Liang-jie was a general of the late Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279) who gave up his life to protect the last two Song emperors. Other than Yeung Hau, two deities, Lady Kam Fa and the Earth God, are also worshipped in the temple. The Yeung Hau Temple is also a meeting venue for the three villages. Lanterns, each representing a newborn male descendant, will be hung at the temple as part of the *dim dang* ceremony during the first lunar month. Yeung Hau will also be invited to participate in the Tai Ping Ching Chiu of Ha Tsuen which is held every ten years. The temple is of a two-hall layout.

01 修繕前的楊侯宮
Yeung Hau Temple before restoration



02-03 楊侯宮內貌
Interior view of Yeung Hau Temple

04 楊侯宮正門上壁畫及檐板
Mural and fascia board decorations above the main entrance of Yeung Hau Temple

廟宇 Chinese Temples

元朗橫洲二聖宮

I Shing Kung, Wang Chau, Yuen Long



— 聖宮坐落於元朗橫洲，約於十八至十九世紀由六村村民合資建成。橫洲
— 是由六條村組成，而二聖宮則位於東頭村和福慶村之間，以供奉洪聖和車公，亦是橫洲的主要廟宇。建築物為一所兩進式青磚建築，內有一天井，天井兩側的卷棚式瓦頂，亦別具特色。建築物先後曾於1970和1980年代進行修葺工程，大部分原有特色仍保持完好。二聖宮曾於1996年再次進行全面復修。

The I Shing Temple situated at Wang Chau in Yuen Long was erected by villagers from six villages during the 18th and 19th century. Wang Chau is composed of six villages and the I Shing Temple is located between Tung Tau Tsuen and Fuk Hing Tsuen. The two deities, Hung Shing and Che Kung, are worshipped in the temple. The temple also acts as the religious centre of Wang Chau. The building has a two-hall plan with an open courtyard in between. The rolling tiled roofs on two sides of the open courtyard form a special architectural feature. Renovations were made in the 1970s and 1980s with most of its original features kept intact. A full restoration was later carried out in 1996.

01 二聖宮於1996年再次進行全面復修
A full restoration of I Shing Kung was carried out in 1996



02 屋脊端部以博古，花卉及其他主題裝飾
Side ends of the main ridge decorated with geometric design,
flowers and other motifs



03 門上木雕裝飾
Wood carving decorations on the door

04 二聖宮內貌
Interior view of I Shing Kung

