

古蹟周遊樂

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www.heritage.gov.hk



發展局
文物保育專員辦事處
Commissioner for Heritage's Office
Development Bureau



香港歷史文物-保育·活化
Conserve and Revitalise Hong Kong Heritage

法定古蹟及一至三級歷史建築

法定古蹟

根據《古物及古蹟條例》（香港法例第 53 章）把文物價值最高的歷史建築宣布為法定古蹟，使它們得到法律保護。任何人若想在法定古蹟內進行工程，必須先獲得古物事務監督（即發展局局長）的許可。

一級歷史建築

具特別重要價值而可能的話須盡一切努力予以保存的建築物。

二級歷史建築

具特別價值而須有選擇性地予以保存的建築物。

三級歷史建築

具若干價值，並宜於以某種形式予以保存的建築物；如保存並不可行則可以考慮其他方法。

Declared Monuments and Grades 1 to 3 Historic Buildings

Declared Monuments

Historic buildings with the highest heritage value are declared as monuments according to the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Chapter 53) in order to give them statutory protection. Any person who would like to conduct works at declared monuments must get the prior permission of the Antiquities Authority (i.e. Secretary for Development).

Grade 1 Historic Buildings

Buildings of outstanding merit, which every effort should be made to preserve if possible.

Grade 2 Historic Buildings

Buildings of special merit; efforts should be made to selectively preserve.

Grade 3 Historic Buildings

Buildings of some merit; preservation in some form would be desirable and alternative means could be considered if preservation is not practicable.

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嘉諾撒仁愛女修會教堂 Canossian Missions Chapel



地址：香港中環堅道 36 號 A
Address: 36A Caine Road, Central, Hong Kong

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building

來自意大利帕維亞的嘉諾撒修女們早於1860年已於香港傳教，後於1870年代在 Leonardo d'Álmada e Castro先生的協助下，獲得堅道28號（今36號A）土地，並由嘉諾撒仁愛女修會會長Teodora Lucian修女倡導下於1907年建成「痛苦聖母小堂」教堂（亦稱為「嘉諾撒仁愛女修會教堂」）。日佔時期，教堂雖未被日軍徵用，但頂部因砲火而遭受破壞。屬義大利文藝復興式建築風格的教堂曾進行數次修復，包括於2007年重蓋屋頂；現時主要供修會使用。

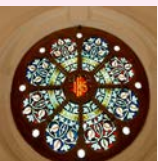
The Canossian Sisters of Pavia, Italy, started preaching in Hong Kong as early as 1860. In the 1870s, the Sisters, with the assistance of Mr. Leonardo d'Álmada e Castro, obtained land on 28 Caine Road (now 36A), on which they constructed the chapel named "Our Lady of Sorrows" (also known as "Canossian Missions Chapel") in 1907 under the leadership of Teodora Lucian, the Superior of Canossian Daughters of Charity. Though the chapel was not expropriated by the Japanese army during the Japanese Occupation, the top of the chapel was damaged by gunfire. The Italian Renaissance style chapel has undergone several renovations since its establishment, including re-roofing in 2007. The chapel now mainly serves the Canossian Daughters of Charity.

蓋章位置
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網址 Website :
www.canossianfdcc.hk



教堂內有各種柱式，包括愛奧尼亞和科林斯柱式
Columns of various orders, including Ionic and Corinthian Orders



教堂內有各種窗飾設計，包括彩繪玻璃窗、玫瑰窗和牛眼窗
Windows of various forms, including stained glass windows, rose window and ox-eye windows



後殿上置半圓穹頂，
而正殿則為金字頂
A dome over the apse and
a pitched roof over the
central nave



雙子鐘樓
Twin *campanile* or
bell towers



開放式的拱形柱廊
Open colonnaded arched
verandahs

開放日期及時間：
10月25日及11月1日
只提供導賞團

注意事項：
• 導賞團逾時不候
• 此乃私人地方，請遵守職員指示

導賞團詳情：
日期及時間：
10月25日及11月1日：
上午10時30分及下午3時出發
人數：每團上限40人
集合點：嘉諾撒仁愛女修會入口接待處
(堅道34號)

報名方法：
電郵：cmissionhk@yahoo.com.hk
電話：2523 6570
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止

交通資訊：
巴士（堅道孫中山紀念館）：
3B、12、12M、13、23、23B、40、
40M、103

Opening dates and hours:
Oct 25 & Nov 1
Guided tours only

Reminders to visitors:
• Latecomers to the guided tour will not be entertained
• The building is a privately-owned property. Visitors should comply with the instructions of staff during their visit

Guided tour arrangements:
Dates and Time:
Oct 25 & Nov 1:
Depart at 10:30am & 3pm
Number of participants: Max. 40 per tour
Gathering point: Reception of the Canossian Missions (34 Caine Road)

Registration methods:
Email: cmissionhk@yahoo.com.hk
Telephone: 2523 6570
Registration required. On a first-come, first-served basis

Transportation information:
Bus (Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum, Caine Road):
3B, 12, 12M, 13, 23, 23B, 40, 40M, 103

中華基督教禮賢會香港堂 — 前座 Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong - Front Block



地址：香港般咸道 86 號 A
Address: 86A Bonham Road, Hong Kong

三級歷史建築（擬議）
Grade 3 Historic Building (Proposed)

德國禮賢差會（巴冕差會）於1847年來華傳教，至1899年王謙如牧師及葛理察牧師在般咸道一房舍主持第一次主日崇拜，為立堂肇始。隨着信眾增加，教會向香港政府申請購地建堂；1914年，一座具現代折衷主義建築風格的教堂於現址落成，即今禮賢會香港堂（前座）。第一次世界大戰結束後，禮賢會香港堂曾於1919至1927年年間被逼短暫脫離德國差會，交由英國委派的牧師暫時管理。日佔時期，由於其德國背景，教堂遂能繼續舉行周日崇拜。2008年，前座進行改善工程，崇拜改於「來恩樓」舉行。

Following preaching work by the German Rhenish Mission (Barmen) in China in 1847, the Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong was established by Rev. Wong Him Yue and Rev. Richard Gottschalk, who first held Sunday services in a flat on Bonham Road in 1899. To accommodate the growing congregation, the Mission applied to the Hong Kong Government to purchase land for a new church. The Front Block of the Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong, in Modern Eclectic architectural style, was built at the present site in 1914. The church was de-linked with the German Rhenish Mission and was governed by a minister from the United Kingdom temporarily during 1919 and 1927 after the First World War. Due to the church's connection to Germany, it was allowed to conduct Sunday worship during the Japanese Occupation. Improvement work to the Front Block was carried out in 2008 and Sunday services were held in Emmanuel House during the interim period.

蓋章位置
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查詢 Enquiry :
2546 2215

網址 Website :
www.rhenish.org



門廊的牆面飾有哥德式尖拱及四葉飾
The wall of the porch decorated with Gothic arches and quatrefoils



從教堂落成沿用至今的彩繪玻璃拱形正門
Stained glass arched front door in use since the establishment of the church



以瓦片、木梁及鋼架建構的金字屋頂
The pitched roof built with clay tiles, wooden rafters and steel trusses



至聖所內的祭壇
Altar in the Holy of Holies



於1903年鑄造的銅鐘，由禮賢會首位華人信徒及宣教師王元深於1914年所贈
An old bell inscribed with the year of 1903 donated by the first Chinese follower and missionary of the Rhenish Church – Wong Yuen Sun in 1914

開放日期及時間：

11月1日：下午1時至5時
歡迎開放時間內入內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月4日、10月18日及11月1日：
上午10時及下午3時出發
10月11日、10月25日、11月8日、
11月15日、11月22日及11月29日：
上午10時出發
人數：每團上限10人

報名方法：

電話：2546 2215
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止

注意事項：

- 教會範圍內請保持清潔及不准吸煙
- 禮堂及文物室內不准飲食

交通資訊：

巴士（英皇書院或正街）：
3B、23、40、40M、103

Opening dates and hours:

Nov 1: 1pm to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 4, Oct 18 & Nov 1:
Depart at 10am & 3pm
Oct 11, Oct 25, Nov 8, Nov 15, Nov 22 & Nov 29:
Depart at 10am
Number of participants: Max. 10 per tour

Registration method:

Telephone: 2546 2215
Registration required. On a first-come, first-served basis

Reminders to visitors:

- Please keep the church clean and smoking is prohibited throughout
- No food or drink is permitted in the Hall or Archive Room

Transportation information:

Bus (King's College or Centre Street):
3B, 23, 40, 40M, 103

香港聖公會諸聖座堂

Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui All Saints' Cathedral



地址：九龍旺角染布房街2號

Address: 2 Yim Po Fong Street, Mong Kok, Kowloon

三級歷史建築

Grade 3 Historic Building

諸聖堂最初於1891年設油麻地官涌佈道所，後於1897年及1903年先後遷至上海街榕樹頭及彌敦道545號。1922年由曾紀岳牧師請聖公會杜培義會督正式向政府申請撥地，並於1928年於現址興建新教堂，以滿足日增之信徒。日佔時期，教堂被徵用為官員集議場所；而副堂則被徵用為官員宿舍，崇拜活動改於聖安德烈堂進行。教堂曾多次擴建，包括1951年副堂擴建兩層及1971年擴建會議室、副堂及牧師宿舍。2010年諸聖堂升格為西九龍教區主教座堂；教堂亦為此進行了大型維修工程，包括重蓋教堂屋頂及安裝彩繪玻璃窗等。

All Saints' Church was first established in Kwun Chung in Yau Ma Tei in 1891 and subsequently moved to Yung Shue Tau on Shanghai Street and then 545 Nathan Road in 1897 and 1903 respectively. To accommodate the growing number of members, The Revd Tsang Kei Ngok asked The Right Revd Charles Ridley Duppy to apply for the allocation of land in 1922, and as a result, a new church was established at its present site in 1928. During the Japanese Occupation, the annex building of the church was used as a hostel for Japanese officers while the church itself was transformed into the Japanese Officers' Discussion Centre. Church services were conducted in St. Andrew's Church instead. The church has had a number of extensions over the years, including the addition of the two storeys to the annex building in 1951 and a conference room, halls and a dormitory in 1971. The renovations were large-scale to celebrate the consecration of the parish church to the cathedral in the Diocese of Western Kowloon in 2010, including the installation of a new roof and stained glass windows.

蓋章位置
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查詢 Enquiry :

2385 4111

網址 Website :

dwk.hkskh.org/allsaints



八角尖頂鐘樓

Bell tower with an octagonal spire



分隔聖壇和正殿的三個半圓形拱門
Three semi-circular arches separating
the nave from the chancel



從教堂落成沿用至今的木製尖拱正門
Wooden arched front door in use since
the establishment of the church



1906年鑄造的金鷹讀經台，
由尖沙咀聖安德烈堂所贈
An eagle lectern made in 1906 was a gift from
St. Andrew's Church in Tsim Sha Tsui

開放日期及時間：

10月1日至11月30日
逢星期一至六：上午9時至下午6時
逢星期日：上午8時至下午6時
公眾假期、崇拜及特別活動除外
歡迎開放時間內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月4日、10月11日、10月18日、
10月25日、11月1日、11月8日及
11月15日：
上午10時出發
人數：每團上限20人

報名方法：

即場報名，先到先得，額滿即止

交通資訊：

港鐵旺角站E2出口，沿奶路臣街東行
約10分鐘，右轉至染布房街南行約5
分鐘即達

Opening dates and hours:

Oct 1 to Nov 30
Mondays to Saturdays: 9am to 6pm
Sundays: 8am to 6pm
Except Public Holidays, church service and
special activities
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 4, Oct 11, Oct 18, Oct 25, Nov 1, Nov 8
and Nov 15:
Depart at 10am
Number of participants: Max. 20 per tour

Registration method:

Registration at the door on a first-come,
first-served basis

Transportation information:

Take exit E2 of Mong Kok MTR Station. Walk
eastward along Nelson Street for about 10
minutes. Turn right to Yim Po Fong Street
and walk southward for about 5 minutes



地址：九龍馬頭涌道 135 號
Address: 135 Ma Tau Chung Road, Kowloon

二級歷史建築
Grade 2 Historic Building

1890年，聖公會會眾顧啟德及夫人以居所作佈道所，視為聖三一堂之始。聖三一堂於1898年及1905年先後於宋王臺山腳及維多利亞女校側建堂。為配合啟德機場的發展，聖三一堂於1937年在現址建成新堂；這座具中國文藝復興式建築風格的教堂於1938年由何明華主教及莫壽增主教祝聖。日佔時期，教堂被徵用為拘留中心，崇拜活動停頓。1955年，教會於毗鄰的增批地段建成聖三一小學及聖三一幼稚園。2009年，聖三一堂被選定為東九龍教區主教座堂，並於同年至2010年間進行聖堂維修工程，以配合120周年堂慶。

The establishment of Holy Trinity Cathedral dates back to 1890 when Koo Kai Tak and his wife of the Anglican Church preached in their home. The church was subsequently established in 1898 and 1905 at the foothill of Sung Wong Toi and land adjacent to Victoria Girls' School. To make way for the development of Kai Tak Airport, a new church in Chinese Renaissance style was built at the present site in 1937 and was consecrated by Bishop Ronald Owen Hall and Bishop Mok Sau Tseng in 1938. During the Japanese Occupation, church services were suspended as the church was used as a detention camp. In 1955, the Holy Trinity Primary School and the Holy Trinity Kindergarten were built adjacent to the church. The church was promoted to the status of cathedral of the Diocese of Eastern Kowloon in 2009 and renovation was carried out between 2009 and 2010 in time for its 120th celebration.

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查詢 Enquiry :
2713 5221

網址 Website :
www.skhtc.org.hk



屋面以綠色琉璃瓦和素瓦鋪砌而成，
戩脊上則飾有白鴿
Roof covered with green glazed and plain tiles,
while corner ridges decorated with
pigeons figurines



斗拱上置飾有中式圖案的挑簷桁
Above the bracket sets or *dougong* are
cantilever purlins decorated with
Chinese motifs



窗上的十字架由彩色玻璃組成，
而窗框則飾有雲狀圖案
Cross in window formed by stained glass,
while window frames decorated with
cloud-like geometric patterns



牆壁和柱飾有聖誕樹形幾何圖案、
中式雲紋和雷紋
Walls and columns decorated with
Christmas tree-like geometric patterns and
Chinese motifs that imitate
clouds and thunders

開放日期及時間：

10月11日、10月18日、10月25日、
11月8日、11月15日及11月29日
只提供導賞團

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月11日、10月18日、10月25日、
11月15日及11月29日：
上午10時（粵語）、上午11時（英語）、
下午2時（普通話）及下午3時（粵語）
出發
11月8日：
下午2時（普通話）及
下午3時（粵語）出發
人數：每團上限20人

報名方法：

電郵：office@skhhtc.org.hk
電話：2713 5221
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止

交通資訊：

巴士（亞皆老街球場）：
11、11B、11K、11X、12A、14、
15、17、21、26、28、3B、5、5C、
61X、85、85A、85B、85X、93K、
101、106、107、111、116、297

Opening dates and hours:

Oct 11, 18 & 25
Nov 8, 15 & 29
Guided tours only

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 11, Oct 18, Oct 25, Nov 15 & Nov 29:
Depart at 10am (Cantonese), 11am (English),
2pm (Putonghua) and 3pm (Cantonese)
Nov 8:
Depart at 2pm (Putonghua) and
3pm (Cantonese)
Number of participants: Max. 20 per tour

Registration methods:

Email: office@skhhtc.org.hk
Telephone: 2713 5221
Registration required. On a first-come,
first-served basis

Transportation information:

Bus (Argyle Street Playground):
11, 11B, 11K, 11X, 12A, 14, 15, 17, 21, 26,
28, 3B, 5, 5C, 61X, 85, 85A, 85B, 85X, 93K,
101, 106, 107, 111, 116, 297

香港聖公會聖約翰座堂

Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui St John's Cathedral



地址：香港中環花園道4至8號
Address: 4 - 8 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong

法定古蹟
Declared Monument

聖約翰座堂是香港聖公會香港島教區的母堂及主教座堂。早於1843年，英國政府委派史丹頓牧師來港成為首任殖民地牧師，並積極參與籌建聖約翰座堂。屬英國早期及中期哥德式裝飾風格的座堂於1849年正式開放，當中包括中殿、南北兩翼耳堂及西門；鐘樓則於1850年建成。1873年，包括主聖壇及詩班席的擴建完工。新禮堂於1920年奠基（現稱「李堂」），並在翌年啟用。日佔時期，座堂曾作為日本人會所，直至戰後重開並逐步修復戰時之損毀。為紀念1941年捍衛香港的人士，一所紀念小堂於1955年在座堂內設立（1956年易名「天使長聖米迦勒及諸天使小堂」）。座堂主要以英文進行崇拜，致力服務不同國籍的會眾，並提供多元化的社會服務。

St John's Cathedral is the mother church and the cathedral of the Diocese of Hong Kong Island, Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui (Anglican). The British Crown appointed Rev. Vincent John Stanton as the first colonial chaplain to Hong Kong in 1843 and he was the clergyman most involved in the building of St John's Cathedral. The cathedral, in Early English and Decorated Gothic style comprising nave, north and south transepts as well as a west porch, was opened for worship in 1849. The bell tower was completed in 1850. The extension, including the chancel and choir stalls, was finished in 1873. The foundation stone for a new church hall (now "Li Hall") was laid in 1920 and the building was opened a year later. During the Japanese Occupation, the cathedral was used as a Japanese social club. The cathedral was reopened after the war and renovated. A memorial chapel (renamed "The Chapel of St Michael and All Angels" in 1956) was built inside the cathedral in 1955 to commemorate the people who died in the defence of Hong Kong in 1941. The church provides services principally in English to an international congregation, as well as a wide range of social services to the community.

蓋章位置
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查詢 Enquiry :
2523 4157

網址 Website :
www.stjohnscathedral.org.hk



塔樓上的垛口式女兒牆和角塔
Crenelated parapet on the tower and flanking turrets



為適應香港亞熱帶氣候而設計的可開啟的三葉草形窗
Openable trefoil windows adapted to the sub-tropical climate in Hong Kong



中殿拱形門廊的尖拱由托斯卡納式柱群支撐
Nave arcade supported by lancet arches on columns of Tuscan Order



幾何圖形鐵柵窗花格
Geometric bar window tracery



三組在第二次世界大戰後安裝的彩色玻璃窗
Three groups of stained glass windows installed after the Second World War

開放日期及時間：

10月1日至11月30日
逢星期一至六：上午8時至下午6時
星期日、公眾假期、崇拜及特別活動除外
歡迎開放時間內參觀

交通資訊：

港鐵中環站J2出口，穿過遮打花園，橫過金鐘道後再沿花園道上約5分鐘即達

Opening dates and time:

Oct 1 to Nov 30
Mondays to Saturdays: 8am to 6pm
Except Sundays, Public Holidays, church service and special activities
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Transportation information:

Take exit J2 of Central MTR Station. Pass through Chater Garden. Cross Queensway and walk up Garden Road for about 5 minutes



地址：香港銅鑼灣大坑道2號A

Address: 2A Tai Hang Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

一級歷史建築

Grade 1 Historic Building

1911年，英國聖公會倫義華主教購入現址並興建小禮拜堂，以供晏氏棲留院貧苦婦女聚會之用。面對數量日增的信徒，何明華主教於1933年委派李求恩牧師推動建堂工作。1935至1937年期間，崇拜活動改於大坑道前聖約翰救傷隊總部進行，直至具中國文藝復興式建築風格的新教堂於1937年落成，並由何明華主教及莫壽增主主持開幕典禮。日佔時期，教堂仍進行崇拜活動，並成為附近居民避難之所。

The present site of St. Mary's Church was bought by Anglican Bishop Gerard Heath Lander in 1911 to build a chapel for members of Eyre Diocesan Refuge. To cope with the increasing membership, Bishop Ronald Owen Hall appointed Rev. Lee Kau Yan in 1933 to speed up construction of the church. Between 1935 and 1937, church services were held in the former St. John's Ambulance Association and Brigade Headquarters at Tai Hang Road instead. Upon completion of the church in Chinese Renaissance architectural style in 1937, Bishop Ronald Owen Hall and Bishop Mok Sau Tseng officiated over the opening ceremony. During the Japanese Occupation, the church continued to provide church services and became a shelter for nearby residents.

蓋章位置
STAMP HERE

查詢 Enquiry :

2576 1768

網址 Website :

dhk.hkskh.org/stmary



教堂以鋼筋混凝土及紅磚建成，配以七脊頂風火山牆屋頂，屋簷下有斗拱
The church is made of reinforced concrete and red brick with seven-stepped roofs ascending to the apex, with bracket sets or *dougong* under eaves



石製的階梯及兩旁的欄杆通往以四根朱柱支撐的門廊
The stone ladder and railings connect to the main entrance which is supported by four red columns



教堂內部模擬中式木建築梁架結構
The inside of the church resembles the structural features of Chinese classical architecture



教堂內的陳設及牆壁均飾有富中國特色的圖案，包括「壽」字、雲紋、靈芝、桃子及竹子等
Walls and furniture within the church decorated with Chinese motifs including "shou" (the character for longevity), cloud, ganoderma, peach and bamboo

開放日期及時間：

10月1日至11月30日
逢星期一至五：上午8時30分至下午4時30分
星期六、日、公眾假期、崇拜及特別活動除外
歡迎開放時間內參觀

注意事項：

- 教堂內請保持肅靜
- 教堂內不准飲食

交通資訊：

港鐵天后站A1出口，橫過英皇道後再沿高士威道西行約15分鐘，左轉至銅鑼灣道即達

Opening dates and hours:

Oct 1 to Nov 30
Mondays to Fridays: 8:30am to 4:30pm
Except Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays, church service and special activities
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Reminders to visitors:

- Please keep quiet in the church
- No food or drink is permitted in the church

Transportation information:

Take exit A1 of Tin Hau MTR Station. Cross King's Road, walk westward along Causeway Road for about 15 minutes and turn left onto Tung Lo Wan Road

九龍佑寧堂 Kowloon Union Church



地址：九龍油麻地佐敦道4號
Address: 4 Jordan Road, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building

1922年，約200名九龍居民集體去信要求香港政府提供土地，以興建一所跨宗派的教會。1924年，九龍佑寧堂成立，首批會眾於中央英童學校（即今古物古蹟辦事處）舉行首次星期日崇拜聚會。獲遮打爵士捐助，倫敦傳道會於1931年在現址興建垂直哥德式的教堂；旁邊的牧師樓亦於同年建成。日佔時期，教堂曾被日軍用作馬廄，內外嚴重損毀；直至1947年，教堂才恢復服務。九龍佑寧堂自成立以來，致力服務不同國籍的會眾，崇拜亦以英語為主。

In 1922, a petition was made by about 200 Kowloon residents calling on the Hong Kong Government to allocate land for an inter-denominational church. In 1924, Kowloon Union Church was established and the first Sunday service was conducted at the Central British School (now the Antiquities and Monuments Office). With a donation from Sir Paul Chater, the London Missionary Society built a church in Perpendicular Gothic style at the present site in 1931. The Manse adjacent to the church was built in the same year. During the Japanese Occupation, the church was used as a horse stable by the Japanese military and suffered severe damage. It was not until 1947 that the church resumed its services. Kowloon Union Church has been conducting services in English to serve an international congregation since its establishment.

蓋章位置
STAMP HERE

查詢 Enquiry :
2367 2585

網址 Website :
www.kuc.hk



以大型三葉飾頂的窗花格
Large trefoil-headed stone tracery windows



由兩組托臂梁支撐的中式金字瓦頂
A Chinese tiled pitched roof supported by double hammer-beam
timber roof trusses



樓高三層的塔樓，地下有半圓拱大門
A three-storey battlemented tower with a
semi-circular arched front door on the ground floor

開放日期及時間：

10月2日：上午10時至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月2日：上午11時、下午1時及3時
以下地點將提供定點導賞服務

- 聖所
- 正門
- 牧師樓

交通資訊：

港鐵佐敦站B1或B2出口，橫過佐敦道
即達

Opening dates and hours:

Oct 2: 10am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Date and time:
Oct 2: 11am, 1pm & 3pm
On-spot docent service to be provided at
the following locations

- Sanctuary
- Main Entrance
- Manse

Transportation information:

Take exit B1 or B2 of Jordan MTR Station
and cross Jordan Road

玫瑰堂 Rosary Church



地址：九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南 125 號

Address: 125 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

一級歷史建築

Grade 1 Historic Building

得葡籍教友甘曼斯醫生及夫人捐助及嘉諾撒仁愛女修會讓地，玫瑰堂於1905年建成，主要服務外籍教徒。早於1900年，德若翰神父已向嘉諾撒仁愛女修會借用該址一個房間舉行感恩祭，並於1901年興建一所小聖堂以擴大服務。日佔時期，由於司鐸神父為意大利人，教堂免受日軍騷擾，並得以繼續舉行感恩祭。自1927年起，玫瑰堂開始服務華籍信徒，並於1949年升格為堂區。玫瑰堂是本港罕有的哥德復興式建築，現貌主要是1990年代大型維修工程的成果。

Built in 1905 for foreign Catholics, the construction of Rosary Church was made possible by a donation from a Portuguese Catholic couple, Dr. Anthony Simplicio Gomes and his wife, and a land granted from the Canossian Daughters of Charity. The Eucharist was celebrated as far back as 1900 by Rev. Giovanni M. Spada, P.I.M.E at a place provided by the Canossian Daughters of Charity, after which a small chapel was built in 1901 to meet rising demand. During the Japanese Occupation, the church was led by an Italian parish priest and was therefore able to continue providing services without interruption. The church began serving Chinese Catholics in 1927 and was upgraded to a parish in 1949. Rosary Church is a fairly rare example of Gothic Revival architecture in Hong Kong, the existing features of which are largely the outcome of a series of renovations carried out in the 1990s.

蓋章位置
STAMP HERE

查詢 Enquiry :
2368 0980

網址 Website :
www.rosarychurch.catholic.org.hk



飛扶壁和尖塔
Flying buttresses and pinnacles



正殿拱形門廊的尖拱由花崗岩石柱支撐
Nave arcade supported by pointed arches
on granite columns



彩色玻璃尖頂窗
Stained glass lancet window



屋頂由半圓形木桁架結構支撐
Roof supported by
a dome-shaped frame structure

開放日期及時間：

10月5日及11月30日
只提供導賞團

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月5日：下午3時至4時30分（英語）
11月30日：下午3時至4時30分（粵語）
人數：每團上限30人

報名方法：

電郵：rosaryhk@netvigator.com
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止

交通資訊：

港鐵佐敦站D出口，沿柯士甸道東行
約十分鐘，右轉至漆咸道南即達

Opening dates and hours:

Oct 5 & Nov 30
Guided tours only

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 5: 3pm to 4:30pm (English)
Nov 30: 3pm to 4:30pm (Cantonese)
Number of participants: Max. 30 per tour

Registration method:

Email: rosaryhk@netvigator.com
Registration required. On a first-come,
first-served basis

Transportation information:

Take exit D of Jordan MTR Station. Walk
eastward along Austin Road for about 10
minutes and turn right onto Chatham
Road South

聖伯多祿聖保祿堂

Ss. Peter and Paul Church



地址：新界元朗青山公路屏山段 201 號
Address: 201 Castle Peak Road, Ping Shan, Yuen Long,
New Territories

三級歷史建築
Grade 3 Historic Building

早於1927年，穀祿師神父已開始於元朗傳教，並在元朗舊墟東頭村東門口設立一所小聖堂，以「聖伯多祿及聖保祿宗徒」為主保聖人。1952年，時任主任司鐸黃景賢神父開始籌劃於現址興建新教堂及崇德英文書院以滿足數量日增之信徒。1958年，具現代折衷主義建築風格的新教堂落成，並由羅馬教廷傳信部部長雅靜安樞機祝聖。1958至1993年，教堂地下及一樓為崇德英文書院校址，1993年起改作新界區天主教教友培育中心及堂區會議室。自2000年教友培育中心搬離後，整座建築物由堂區管理。

Rev. Richard Brookes, P.I.M.E, started preaching in Yuen Long as early as 1927 and established a chapel, with Saints Peter and Paul as its Patron saints, at the east gate of Tung Tau Tsuen in Yuen Long Kau Hui. To cope with the growing congregation, Rev. John Wong, Parish Priest at that time, planned the construction of a new church and Shung Tak Catholic English College at the present site in 1952. The new church in Modern Eclectic architectural style was established and was consecrated by Cardinal Grégoire-Pierre Agagianian, Prefect of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples in 1958. Ground floor and first floor of the church were used by Shung Tak Catholic English College between 1958 and 1993. In 1993, both floors were converted into the Catholic Laity Formation Centre (New Territories) and conference rooms for the parish. The whole building has been managed by the Parish since the Catholic Laity Formation Centre left in 2000.

蓋章位置
STAMP HERE

查詢 Enquiry :
2476 0887

網址 Website :
www.sspeterandpaul.org.hk



屋頂內部可見鋼架結構
The steel roof trusses are exposed



彩色玻璃大門
Stained glass entrance door



地庫可見原來建築部分，包括金屬窗框及樓梯扶手
Original architectural features at the basement, including the metal window frames and stair handrails



由法國外方傳道會（又稱巴黎外方傳教會）所贈，
原設於薄扶林道納匝肋印書館小堂的哥德式木製祭台
The wooden altar in Gothic style, originally at Nazareth House on Pokfulam Road, was donated by the Society of Foreign Missions (Société des Missions Étrangères)

開放日期及時間：

10月1日至11月30日
每天上午7時至晚上9時
歡迎開放時間內參觀

注意事項：

訪客可於宗教禮儀期間列席，
但必須尊重儀式進行

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月26日、11月9日及11月30日：
下午2時至3時、3時至4時及4時至5時
每節團數：3
人數：每團上限30人

報名方法：

網址：www.sspeterandpaul.org.hk
電郵：sspp.tour@gmail.com
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止

交通資訊：

港鐵朗屏站B2出口，沿媽橫路西行
約10分鐘，左轉至媽廟路行約5分鐘
再右轉至青山公路一屏山段201號
（輕鐵水邊圍站對面）即達

Opening dates and hours:

Oct 1 to Nov 30
Daily 7am to 9pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Reminders to visitors:

Visitors are welcome to respectfully
participate in church services

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 26, Nov 9 & Nov 30:
2pm to 3pm, 3pm to 4pm & 4pm to 5pm
Number of tours per session: 3
Number of participants: Max. 30 per tour

Registration methods:

Website: www.sspeterandpaul.org.hk
Email: sspp.tour@gmail.com
Registration required. On a first-come,
first-served basis

Transportation information:

Take exit B2 of Long Ping MTR Station.
Walk westward along Ma Wang Road for
about 10 minutes. Turn left onto Ma Miu
Road and walk for 5 minutes. Then turn right
onto 201 Castle Peak Road, Ping Shan
(opposite to Shui Pin Wai Light Rail Station)

聖德肋撒堂 St. Teresa's Church



地址：九龍太子道西 258 號
Address: 258 Prince Edward Road West, Kowloon

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building

為推動傳教工作及照顧牧民需要，第一任香港教區主教恩理覺主教及德若翰神父覓得土地，並委託格寧神父設計及興建一座紀念聖女小德蘭（聖德肋撒）的教堂。1932年，恩理覺主教為聖德肋撒堂主持奉獻及奠基典禮，屬羅馬復興式建築風格的教堂於同年12月正式開幕。日佔時期，教堂幸無損毀，但崇拜活動受阻；鐘樓及所有房間不但成為逃往內地及澳門避難者儲存隨身物品之所，教堂更為了救濟貧民而變賣銅鐘、鍍金祭台配件及當時主教配戴的金十字架。1949年，教堂升格為堂區。2002年，教堂及堂區大樓進行了大型維修。

In order to spread the gospel and cope with the growing Catholic population, Bishop Henry Valtorta, the first bishop of Hong Kong, and Rev. Giovanni M. Spada, P.I.M.E bought a land lot and commissioned Fr. Adalbert Gresnigt O.S.B. to design and construct a church named after Saint Thérèse of Lisieux. In 1932, the blessing and cornerstone laying ceremonies of the church were presided over by Bishop Henry Valtorta, and the church in Romanesque Revival architectural style was officially open in December in the same year. During the Japanese Occupation, St. Teresa's Church was untouched but church services were interrupted. The bell tower and other rooms were used to store belongings of those who took refuge in Macau and the Mainland, and the church's bronze bell, all gold altar ornaments and even the golden cross worn by the bishop were sold to help the needy. In 1949, St. Teresa's Church was officially promoted to the status of a parish church. The church and the parish building underwent a major renovation in 2002.

蓋章位置
STAMP HERE

查詢 Enquiry :
2336 2241

網址 Website :
stteresa.catholic.org.hk



八角形穹頂
An octagonal dome



正門門廊和正殿拱形門廊的圓拱皆由捲葉飾柱頭石柱支撐
Entrance porch and nave arcade supported by round arches on columns with curled leaf shaped capitals



由幾何圖案彩色玻璃所組成的圓拱形窗戶及木門
Round-arched windows and doors glazed with small panes of stained glass in simple geometric patterns



教堂以鋼筋混凝土建成，外形上模擬中式木建築梁架結構
The church was built in reinforced concrete and its truss resembles the structural features of Chinese classical architecture



具標誌性的鐘樓至1960年代仍運作中，現已停用
The iconic *campanile* or bell tower, which was still ringing in the 1960s, is no longer in use

開放日期及時間：

10月31日
只提供導賞團

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月31日：
上午10時、上午10時30分、
上午11時、上午11時15分、
下午2時、下午2時30分、
下午3時及下午3時15分出發
人數：每團上限20人

報名方法：

即場報名，先到先得，額滿即止

交通資訊：

港鐵太子站B1出口，沿太子道西東行約20分鐘即達

Opening dates and hours:

Oct 31
Guided tours only

Guided tour arrangements:

Date and time:
Oct 31:
Depart at 10am, 10:30am, 11am, 11:15am,
2pm, 2:30pm, 3pm and 3:15pm
Number of participants: Max. 20 per tour

Registration method:

Registration at the door on a first-come, first-served basis

Transportation information:

Take exit B1 of Prince Edward MTR Station and walk eastward along Prince Edward Road West for about 20 minutes



地址：香港西營盤高街 97 號 A

Address: 97A High Street, Sai Ying Pun, Hong Kong

一級歷史建築

Grade 1 Historic Building

自瑞士巴色差會於1847年來華傳教，黎力基牧師及韓山明牧師於1852年在西營盤建立教會，並向客家人傳道。1927年，教會自立並決定興建一所哥德復興式教堂。教堂於1932年落成，並命名「救恩堂」。日佔時期，教堂成為附近居民的避難所。二次世界大戰後至八十年代初，由於鄰近客家人士日減，教會轉移以廣府人為主要佈道對象，而崇拜亦以客家語及粵語進行；八十年代中起，崇拜改以粵語進行。

Following the preaching work in China by the Society of Basel Mission in 1847, Rev. Rudolf Lechler and Rev. Theodor Hamberg established a church in Sai Ying Pun for the Hakka people in 1852. In 1927, the church declared its independence and decided to build a church in Gothic Revival style. Established in 1932, it was named "Kau Yan Church". During the Japanese Occupation, the church became a refugee shelter for nearby residents. After the Second World War until the early 1980s, services were conducted in both Hakka and Cantonese as the Cantonese-speaking congregation grew. Since the mid-1980s, church services have been conducted solely in Cantonese.

蓋章位置
STAMP HERE

查詢 Enquiry :
2858 1626

網址 Website :
www.kyc.org.hk



在都鐸風格的扁平拱內有三道以三葉飾和四葉飾點綴的木門
Tudor style entrance
with a flattened arch embracing
three timber doors decorated with
trefoils and quatrefoils



二樓的羅馬式圓形橫拱支撐金字屋頂，並由三個半圓形拱門分隔聖壇和正殿
Romanesque rounded transverse arches
on the second floor supporting the
pitched roof. Three semi-circular arches
separating the nave from the chancel



教堂所有立面每層均有尖頂窗，部分對稱成組
All of the elevations fenestrated with lancet windows at
each level, some of which are paired



教堂正面的山牆附有裝飾簷板
Pitched gable façade with decorative
verge boards and ornaments



位於教堂北端一座三層高的塔樓
Three-storey turreted tower at the north end

開放日期及時間：

10月19日及11月15日
只提供導賞團

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月19日：下午2時及3時出發
11月15日：上午10時及11時出發
人數：每團上限20人

報名方法：

網址：www.kyc.org.hk
電郵：enquiry@kyc.org.hk
電話：2858 1626
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止
恕不接受即場報名

交通資訊：

乘搭巴士3B、23、40、40M或103號
於英皇書院站或正街站下車，
沿西邊街而下右轉至高街即達

Opening dates and hours:

Oct 19 & Nov 15
Guided tours only

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 19: Depart at 2pm and 3pm
Nov 15: Depart at 10am and 11am
Number of participants: Max. 20 per tour

Registration methods:

Website: www.kyc.org.hk
Email: enquiry@kyc.org.hk
Telephone: 2858 1626
Registration required. On a first-come,
first-served basis. No registration at the
door

Transportation information:

Take bus 3B, 23, 40, 40M or 103. Get off at
King's College or Centre Street. Walk
downhill along Western Street and turn
right onto High Street

九龍城侯王古廟

Hau Wong Temple Compound, Kowloon City



地址：九龍九龍城聯合道及東頭村道交界

Address: Cr. of Junction Road and Tung Tau Tsuen Road,
Kowloon City, Kowloon

一級歷史建築

Grade 1 Historic Building

九龍城侯王古廟的確實興建年份已不可考，根據廟內鑄於清雍正八年（1730）的古鐘推算，此廟約建於該年或以前。此廟源起說法不一，其一是認為侯王乃南宋末的忠臣及侯爺楊亮節，其守護宋室南逃至九龍以避元兵有功，故世人建廟以誌其英勇忠義。另一說法指此廟供奉的是治癒宋帝病患的本地楊姓居民，亦有指是為紀念某位侯爺的精忠勇敢。此廟仍保存了大量與九龍寨城有直接關係的歷史文物。

The exact construction year of the Hau Wong Temple Compound in Kowloon City is not known. It was probably built in 1730 or earlier with reference to the old bell cast in the 8th year of the Yongzheng reign of the Qing dynasty. The origin of Hau Wong Temple Compound cannot be ascertained. Some believe that it was built to commemorate the courage and loyalty of Yang Liangjie, a devoted official and a marquis in late Southern Song dynasty who fled from the Mongol invaders with the royal family to Kowloon. Another legend is that the temple was dedicated to a local inhabitant surnamed Yeung who had cured the Song emperor of an illness. There is also a saying that the temple was built to commemorate bravery and loyalty of one marquis. The temple still keeps a rich collection of historic relics with direct relation with the garrison town of the Kowloon Walled City.

此廟是現存七間主祀侯王/楊侯的已評級古廟之一，亦是香港僅存兩座築有「五岳朝天」式山牆的古廟之一（另一座為堅尼地城魯班先師廟）。此廟的侯王寶誕為每年農曆六月十六日。

The temple is one of the seven existing graded historic temples dedicated mainly to Hau Wong/ Yeung Hau, and is also one of the two historic temples with stepped gables in the style of "Five Peaks Paying Tribute to Heaven" (Another one is Lo Pan Temple, Kennedy Town). Celebrations are held annually on the 16th day of the sixth lunar month to celebrate the birthday of Hau Wong.

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侯王古廟建築群座落於高台之上，包括廟宇主建築及後來加建的廂房、涼亭和刻石。廟宇本身是兩進合院式建築。

Hau Wong Temple Compound consists of the main temple building with the later added side chambers, pavilions and stone inscriptions all standing on a terrace. The main building is a two-hall-one-courtyard building.



廟內最悠久的文物 —

清雍正八年（1730）的古鐘

The oldest relic of the compound – an old bell cast in the 8th year of Yongzheng reign of the Qing dynasty (1730)



後殿山牆為「五岳朝天」式設計

Stepped gables of the rear hall in the style of “Five Peaks Paying Tribute to Heaven”

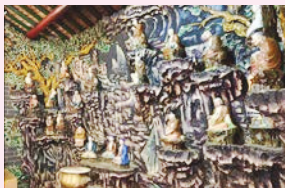


清光緒十四年（1888）的「鶴」字石刻
Stone inscriptions of “Crane” dated the 14th year of Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty (1888)



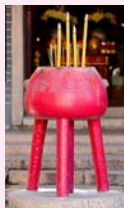
廟前方涼亭之歇山頂以花崗岩石柱和木梁架支撐

A detached pavilion with hip-and-gable roof supported by fine granite columns and wooden brackets in front of the temple



廂房飾有精緻的石灣陶塑

Side chambers decorated with exquisite *Shiwan* ceramic figurines



首任九龍司巡檢許文深於清道光丁未年（1847）捐贈的香爐

An incense burner of the 27th year of the Daoguang reign of the Qing dynasty (1847) donated by Xu Wenshen, the first Assistant Military Magistrate of Kowloon

開放日期及時間：

每天上午8時至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內入內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月19日、11月1日、11月16日及
11月29日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

港鐵樂富站B出口，穿過樂富遊樂場，再沿聯合道南行約5分鐘即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 8am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 19, Nov 1, Nov 16 & Nov 29:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take exit B of Lok Fu MTR Station. Pass through Lok Fu Recreation Ground. Walk southward along Junction Road for about 5 minutes

鴨脷洲洪聖古廟

Hung Shing Temple, Ap Lei Chau



地址：香港鴨脷洲洪聖街1號

Address: 1 Hung Shing Street, Ap Lei Chau, Hong Kong

一級歷史建築

Grade 1 Historic Building

鴨脷洲洪聖古廟相信於清乾隆三十八年（1773）由鴨脷洲居民興建，以供奉保佑漁民和海商的洪聖。當地居民所組織的鴨脷洲街坊同慶公社每年在洪聖古廟舉辦傳統儀式，以慶祝洪聖誕及其他傳統節日。此廟已成為鴨脷洲的地標，見證着當地居民的生活變遷，是少數仍保留原有臨海而建之風水布局的廟宇。每年農曆二月十三日的洪聖誕，為當區大型的年度盛事。

Hung Shing Temple in Ap Lei Chau was probably built by the local community of Ap Lei Chau in 1773, the 38th year of the Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty for the worship of Hung Shing, a popular deity for protecting fishermen and marine traders. A local residents' association, Ap Lei Chau Kaifong Tung Hing Association, organises traditional ritual activities for celebrating Hung Shing Festival and other festivals every year. The temple has become a landmark of Ap Lei Chau depicting the community and social change in the area. It is also one of the very few traditional temples which still keeps its original sea-oriented *feng shui* setting. Hung Shing Festival, which is on the 13th day of the second lunar month, is one of the major annual local events.

洪聖為南中國最多人信奉的神明之一。民間相傳洪聖本名洪熙，是唐朝的廣利刺史，因準確預測天象、精通天文地理而揚名四海，被視為漁民和海路商人的守護神；另有說法則指其為南海神。

Hung Shing is one of the most popular deities in southern China. Legend has it that Hung Shing was originally a government official named Hung Hei in the Tang dynasty who was an expert in astronomy, geography and weather forecasting. He was reputed for giving protection to the seafaring fishermen and traders. In another version, Hung Shing was the God of South Sea.

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洪聖古廟為兩進三開間式建築，兩進之間的天井建有香亭，左右兩側各加建廂房。Hung Shing Temple is a two-hall-three-bay building, with a courtyard covered with a pavilion in-between the two halls and two side chambers on its left and right.



廟前一對繪有龍形圖案的20呎高風水木柱
A pair of 20-feet high timber poles painted with dragon pattern in front of the temple



日神及月神陶塑分別置於前殿左右垂脊末端
Ceramic figurines of the God of the Sun and Goddess of the Moon at the end of the gable ridges of the front hall



前殿前檐由一組精緻雕刻的花崗岩石柱和木梁架支撐
Front eaves of the front hall supported by a system of granite columns and lintels



前殿正脊和天井兩廊的女兒牆均飾以精巧的石灣陶塑
Exquisite historic Shiwan ceramic figurines on the main ridge of the front hall and the parapet walls of the side chambers

開放日期及時間：

每天上午8時至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內入內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月18日、11月2日、11月15日及
11月30日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

於香港仔西安街乘搭27號專線小巴、
灣仔史釗域道乘搭36或36A號專線小
巴或銅鑼灣利園山道乘搭36S或36X
號專線小巴，至鴨脷洲洪聖街下車步
行約2分鐘即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 8am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 18, Nov 2, Nov 15 & Nov 30:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take minibus no. 27 at Sai On Street in
Aberdeen, minibus no. 36 or 36A at
Stewart Road in Wan Chai or minibus no.
36S or 36X at Lee Garden Road in
Causeway Bay. Get off at Hung Shing
Street in Ap Lei Chau and walk to the
temple for about 2 minutes

元朗橫洲二聖宮

I Shing Temple, Wang Chau, Yuen Long



地址：新界元朗橫洲

Address: Wang Chau, Yuen Long, New Territories

法定古蹟

Declared Monument

橫洲二聖宮約於清康熙五十七年（1718）由屏山橫洲六條村落的村民合資建成，包括西頭圍、東頭圍、林屋村、忠心圍、福慶村及楊屋村。該廟除供奉洪聖及車公兩位神祇，並曾作為橫洲村民商議要務的地方。橫洲六村每八年一屆的太平清醮，當中一些儀式亦在二聖宮舉行。

此廟於1996年列為法定古蹟。

I Shing Temple in Wang Chau was probably built in 1718, the 57th year of the Kangxi reign of the Qing dynasty, by the residents of the six villages in Wang Chau, Ping Shan, namely, Sai Tau Wai, Tung Tau Wai, Lam Uk Tsuen, Chung Sam Wai, Fuk Hing Tsuen and Yeung Uk Tsuen. The temple is not only a place for the worship of the two deities, Hung Shing and Che Kung, but was also once a meeting place for the villagers of Wang Chau to discuss important matters. Some rituals of the Da Jiao Festival of Wang Chau, which is organised once every eight years, are also held in this temple.

The temple was declared a monument in 1996.

洪聖為南中國最多人信奉的神明之一。民間相傳洪聖本名洪熙，是唐朝的廣利刺史，因準確預測天象、精通天文地理而揚名四海，被視為漁民和海路商人的守護神；另有說法則指其為南海神。

相傳車公是宋朝一位大元帥，曾平定華南一場叛亂，百姓念其忠勇，於其死後建廟奉祀。

Hung Shing is one of the most popular deities in southern China. Legend has it that Hung Shing was originally a government official named Hung Hei in the Tang dynasty who was an expert in astronomy, geography and weather forecasting. He was reputed for giving protection to the seafaring fishermen and traders. In another version, Hung Shing was the God of South Sea.

Che Kung was said to be a great General in the Song dynasty who suppressed a rebellion in southern China. After his death, people began worshipping him for his loyalty and bravery.

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二聖宮是一所兩進式青磚建築物，兩進之間的天井左右兩側設有廂房。
I Shing Temple is a two-hall green brick structure with an open courtyard in-between. There is a side chamber on each side of the open courtyard.



據古鐘上銘文記載，該廟可能建於
清康熙戊戌年（1718）

Inscription on the old bell indicating the temple was probably built in the 57th year of the Kangxi reign of the Qing dynasty (1718)



青磚建築，山牆飾有花葉為題的灰塑
Green brick structure with wall friezes in leafy and floral plaster moulding decorations



前殿正脊飾有「鯉躍龍門」為題的灰塑
Main ridge of the front hall with an auspicious theme of "Carps jumping over the dragon gate" plaster mouldings

開放日期及時間：

每日上午7時至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月12日、10月25日、11月9日及
11月22日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

朗屏港鐵站C出口，沿宏樂街北行約
20分鐘，於「橫洲東頭圍」指示牌左
轉入村，經過橫洲東頭圍村公所後再
步行約2分鐘即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 7am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 12, Oct 25, Nov 9 & Nov 22:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take exit C of Long Ping MTR Station.
Walk northward along Wang Lok Street for
about 20 minutes. Turn left at the sign of
"Wang Chau Tung Tau Wai" and enter the
village. Pass the Tung Tau Wai Village
Office and walk to the temple for about 2
minutes

紅磡觀音廟

Kwun Yam Temple, Hung Hom



地址：九龍紅磡差館里

Address: Station Lane, Hung Hom, Kowloon

一級歷史建築

Grade 1 Historic Building

紅磡觀音廟由紅磡三約所的居民（紅磡約、鶴園角約及土瓜灣約）建於清同治十二年（1873）。觀音廟置中，左側為公所（現為中醫診所），右側曾為書院。在第二次世界大戰期間，該區遭受轟炸，廟側不少屋宇被炸毀，而觀音廟卻屹立如故，因而被居民認為是觀音顯靈庇佑。此廟初建時乃坐享面海之風水格局。紅磡觀音廟為最多人參拜及保存最佳的觀音廟之一。

Kwun Yam Temple in Hung Hom was built by the residents of Hung Hom Sam Yeuk So (including Hung Hom Yuek, Hok Yuen Kok Yeuk and To Kwa Wan Yuek) in 1873, the 12th year of the Tongzhi reign of the Qing dynasty. Together with the temple, a Kung So (a communal office), now a Chinese medicine clinic, to its left and a school to its right were built. The temple building was spared from bombing during the Second World War, though its surroundings were leveled. The residents in the area believed that it was a miracle of Kwun Yam. The temple stands on a *feng shui* setting that enjoyed a sea view when it was first built. It is one of the most popular and the best preserved Kwun Yam temples in the territory.

農曆的二月、六月、九月、十一月的十九日為觀音誕，而此廟以每年農曆正月廿六日觀音開庫的日子香火最盛，眾多善信會到廟內祈福及借庫。

There are four festivals in the lunar year in honour of Kwun Yam. They fall on the 19th day of the second, sixth, ninth and eleventh lunar months. The temple is particularly busy during the Kwun Yam Open Treasury on the 26th day of the first lunar month when tens of thousands of worshippers visit the temple to pray for good fortune and "borrow money" from the Goddess.

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觀音廟為兩進一院式建築，其左右兩側為廂房。廟宇正門建有兩個花崗岩鼓台，而前殿的前檐則由一組木梁架和佇立於石鼓台上的花崗岩石柱支撐着。
Kwun Yam Temple is a two-hall-one-courtyard structure flanked by two side chambers. Its main entrance is fronted by two drum platforms, and the front eaves of the front hall is supported by a system of timber beams and granite columns on the drum platforms.



前殿正脊飾有灰塑和石灣陶塑，檐板則飾有花卉和吉祥圖案
Main ridge of the front hall with plastered mouldings and *Shiwan* ceramic figurines, while eave boards decorated with floral and auspicious motifs



刻於清光緒十五年（1889）的門額，
正門牆上有彩繪壁畫
The stone lintel at the entrance carved in the 15th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty (1889). Murals painted on the wall of the main entrance



前殿的墀頭飾有花卉陶塑
Ceramic murals of floral motifs on the gable corner wall

開放日期及時間：

每天上午8時至下午5時45分
歡迎開放時間內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月19日、11月1日、11月16日及
11月29日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

乘搭6C、6F、8A、11X、30X、212、
230X、268B或269B號巴士於觀音街
站下車，沿觀音街步行約2分鐘至差
館里即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 8am to 5:45pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 19, Nov 1, Nov 16 & Nov 29:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take bus no. 6C, 6F, 8A, 11X, 30X, 212,
230X, 268B or 269B. Get off at Kun Yam
Street stop. Walk to Station Lane along
Kun Yam Street for about 2 minutes

大坑蓮花宮

Lin Fa Temple, Tai Hang



地址：香港大坑蓮花宮西街

Address: Lin Fa Kung Street West, Tai Hang, Hong Kong

一級歷史建築

Grade 1 Historic Building

大坑蓮花宮約建於清同治二年（1863），是港島區最古老和最具特色的觀音廟。相傳觀音曾於此廟座落的巨石（後稱為蓮花石）上顯聖，因而立廟供奉。此廟與被列入第三批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄的大坑舞火龍關係密切，每年中秋舉行火龍巡遊前，火龍會於此廟舉行點睛儀式，可見蓮花宮對大坑社區的重要性。

Lin Fa Temple in Tai Hang (also known as Lin Fa Kung) was probably constructed in 1863, the 2nd year of the Tongzhi reign of the Qing dynasty, and is the oldest and most distinctive Kwun Yam Temple on Hong Kong Island. It was said that Kwun Yam had been seen appearing on the huge rock (later named as “Lotus Rock”) where the temple is now located. The followers therefore built a temple near the rock to worship Kwun Yam. The temple has close association with the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance, a traditional event inscribed onto the third national list of intangible cultural heritage. During Mid-Autumn Festival, eye-dotting of the fire dragon is carried out in the temple which explains its importance to the Tai Hang community.

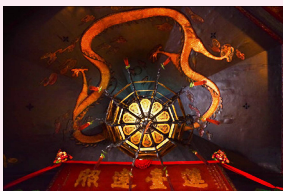
觀音是佛教中的一位菩薩，又名「觀世音菩薩」，以慈悲為懷、普渡眾生見稱。觀音廟又稱「蓮花宮」或「水月宮」，前者因觀音相傳坐在蓮花上修道，而後者的「水」與「月」則具有清靜及脫離塵俗之意。每年四次的觀音誕及農曆正月廿六日的觀音開庫均有眾多信眾前來參拜。

Kwun Yam, Goddess of Mercy or the Chinese reincarnation of Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (*Guanshiyin Pusa* in Putonghua), has been known for centuries as a bodhisattva hearing the pleas of those who are suffering. Arising from a saying that Kwun Yam studied Taoist teachings on lotus blossoms, some Kwun Yam Temples are also called Lin Fa Kung (Palace of Lotus Flower). Temples dedicated to Kwun Yam are often alternatively known as Shui Yuet Kung (Palace of Water and Moon), which stands for all that is tranquil and peaceful and detached from the material world. The temple is busy during the four festive days in honour of Kwun Yam and the Kwun Yam Open Treasury on the 26th day of the first lunar month.

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蓮花宮建築獨特，前殿呈半八角形，與正殿之間沒有天井，建於一個拱式石砌平台上，而正殿則坐落於一堆岩石之上。

The architecture of Lin Fa Temple is unique, with its front hall in half-octagonal shape and no internal courtyard in between the front and rear halls. Its front hall is built on a granite arched terrace while the main hall sits on rocks.



前殿內不規則六角形的天花頂，飾有龍紋裝飾

A front hall with an irregular hexagonal-shaped ceiling embellished with fresco of dragon decoration



正立面的中央設有拱形開口和欄杆
An arched opening with a balustrade in the middle of the façade



清同治三年（1864）花崗石雕刻祭台
The granite crafted offering table of the 3rd year of the Tongzhi reign of the Qing dynasty (1864)



正殿兩側木樓梯通往供奉觀音像神壇之平台
Timber staircases on two sides of the main hall leading up to the platform where the main altar for Kwun Yam is located



正殿正脊中央配以石灣陶塑裝飾
Main ridge of the front hall richly ornamented with Shiwan ceramic figurines

開放日期及時間：

每天上午7時30分至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內入內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月11日、10月26日、11月8日及
11月23日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

港鐵天后站A1出口，橫過英皇道後沿
銅鑼灣道行約5分鐘，再左轉至蓮花
宮西街即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 7:30am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 11, Oct 26, Nov 8 & Nov 23:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take exit A1 of Tin Hau MTR Station.
Cross King's Road and walk along Tung
Lo Wan Road for about 5 minutes. Turn
left onto Lin Fa Kung Street West

堅尼地城魯班先師廟

Lo Pan Temple, Kennedy Town



地址：香港堅尼地城青蓮臺 15 號

Address: 15 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town, Hong Kong

一級歷史建築

Grade 1 Historic Building

堅尼地城魯班先師廟建於清光緒十年（1884），由來自內地、海外及本地三行同業集資籌建，是香港唯一供奉魯班的廟宇。在明清時期，建築工匠流行供奉魯班先師，此廟之建成反映當時本港建築行業之興盛。魯班先師的誕辰又稱「師傅誕」，為每年農曆六月十三日。

Lo Pan Temple in Kennedy Town, constructed in 1884, the 10th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty, is the only temple in Hong Kong dedicated to the worship of Lo Pan. Its construction was made possible by donations from Mainland China, overseas and local community in the industry. Worshipping Lo Pan was popular in the Ming and Qing dynasties, and the building of this temple reflects the blooming construction and building businesses in Hong Kong at that time. The birthday of Lo Pan, also called the Birthday of the Master (Si Fu Festival), is celebrated on the 13th day of the sixth lunar month.

魯班先師是中國土木工匠的祖師，相傳生於公元前507年魯國（即今山東省），是中國古代最出色的建築師、木匠和發明家，被歷代建築及「三行」（三行泛指木工、打石和泥水行業）工匠供奉為祖師。

Lo Pan, the Patron Saint of Chinese Builders and Constructors, is believed to be born in 507 B.C. in the state of Lu (now Shangdong Province). He was famous and respected for being the most genius builder, carpenter and inventor in ancient China. Regarded as the Master of all constructors, Lo Pan is worshipped by the practitioners of construction and “sam hong” (three trades), namely carpentry, masonry and plastering.

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魯班先師廟為兩進式建築，建於一座平台上，乃沿山勢築建。廟內原設有一露天天井，但現已加上屋頂。

Lo Pan Temple is a two-hall structure built on a platform, following the topography of the site. The building had an open courtyard between the two halls but is now covered.



「五岳朝天」式山牆
Gable walls in "Five Peaks Paying Tribute to Heaven" style



兩進之間的山牆外的浮雕泥塑
Plastered relief along the gable wall in-between two halls



前殿正脊上的石灣陶塑及一對相傳具剋火作用的鰲魚陶塑
Shiwan ceramic figurines and a pair of aoyu (dragon fishes) on the main ridge of the front hall, the latter believed to have fire preventing power



正門牆上一組由11幅字畫組成的壁畫
A mural made up of 11 paintings on the wall of the main entrance

開放日期及時間：

每日上午8時30分至下午5時30分
歡迎開放時間內入內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月18日、11月2日、11月15日及
11月30日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

乘搭3B、4、4X、7、23、37B、
40、40M、71、90B、91、93、
970、970X或973號巴士於何東夫人
堂站下車，橫過薄扶林道後西行約10
分鐘，於「魯班先師廟」指示牌沿樓
梯而下即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 8:30am to 5:30pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 18, Nov 2, Nov 15 & Nov 30:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take bus no. 3B, 4, 4X, 7, 23, 37B, 40, 40M,
71, 90B, 91, 93, 970, 970X or 973 and get off at
Lady Ho Tung Hall stop. Cross Pok Fu Lam
Road and walk westward for about 10 minutes.
Walk downstairs at the sign of "Lo Pan Temple"
(in Chinese)

上環文武廟

Man Mo Temple Compound, Sheung Wan



地址：香港上環荷李活道 124 至 126、128 及 130 號
Address: 124 - 126, 128 & 130 Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan,
Hong Kong

法定古蹟
Declared Monument

上環文武廟約於1847至1862年期間落成，由兩位富有及具影響力的華人領袖斥資興建。文武廟為廟宇組群，由文武廟、列聖宮和公所三幢建築物組成。文武廟供奉文昌及武帝，列聖宮則供奉諸神列聖，而公所當年為區內華人議事及排難解紛的場所。廟宇的建立見證着十九世紀香港華人領袖的社會地位提升。

此廟於2010年列為法定古蹟。

The Man Mo Temple Compound in Sheung Wan was built approximately between 1847 and 1862 by two wealthy and influential leaders of the Chinese community. The compound comprises three blocks, namely Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Kung and Kung Sor. Man Mo Temple was built mainly for the worship of Man Cheong (God of Literature) and Mo Tai (God of Martial Arts). Lit Shing Kung was built for the worship of all heavenly gods. Kung Sor was used as a meeting place and for resolving matters related to the Chinese community in the area. The establishment of the temple exemplified the increasingly important role played by Chinese leaders in Hong Kong in the 19th century.

The temple was declared a monument in 2010.

文帝（文昌帝君）手執毛筆，職司文學和官祿；而武帝（關聖帝君）身穿綠色長袍、手持長劍，代表忠義武略。每年秋天，文武廟都會舉行盛大的秋祭典禮，酬謝文武二帝，並為香港市民祈福。

Man Cheong, the God of Literature, holding a writing brush is worshipped in the hope of academic and career success, while Mo Tai, the God of Martial Arts, is the green robe-wearing god with a long sword and is seen as an upholder of the code of honour and righteousness. Autumn Sacrificial Rites are held every year in the temple to pay homage to Man Cheong and Mo Tai as well as to pray for the prosperity of Hong Kong.

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文武廟組群由三幢金字屋頂的青磚建築物組成，包括屬兩進三開間式建築的文武廟，原為三進兩院式建築的列聖宮，以及簡單一進式建築的公所。

Man Mo Temple Compound is mainly composed of three green brick structures with pitched roofs. Man Mo Temple is a two-hall-three-bay structure. Lit Shing Kung was originally a three-hall-two-courtyard structure, while Kung Sor is a simple one-hall structure.



文武廟門框刻有建築年份（清道光三十年，即1850年），前殿置有擋中
Doorframe of Man Mo Temple showing the construction year (the 30th year of the Daoguang reign of the Qing dynasty, 1850).
A pair of screen doors placed in its front hall



公所的花崗石門框刻有建築年份（清同治元年，即1862年）
Historic granite doorframe of Kung Sor showing the construction year (the 1st year of the Tongzhi reign of the Qing dynasty, 1862)



文武廟前殿的墀頭飾以磚雕
Brick carvings on the gable corner wall of the front hall of Man Mo Temple



文武廟前殿正脊上飾有清光緒十九年（1893）建造的石灣陶塑，展現粵劇戲台場景，中央置有一顆寶珠，兩端則有一對鰲魚
The main ridge of the front hall of Man Mo Temple decorated with *Shiwan* ceramic figurines made in the 19th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty (1893) displaying a Cantonese opera stage setting, a ceramic pearl in the middle and a ceramic *aoyu* (dragon fish) on each end

開放日期及時間：

每日上午8時至下午6時
歡迎開放時間內參觀

交通資訊：

上環港鐵站A2出口，沿禧利街南行約10分鐘。橫過皇后大道中再沿樓梯街而上即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 8am to 6pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Transportation information:

Take exit A2 of Sheung Wan MTR Station. Walk southward along Hillier Street for about 10 minutes. Cross Queen's Road Central and walk up Ladder Street

深水埗三太子宮及北帝宮

Sam Tai Tsz Temple & Pak Tai Temple, Sham Shui Po



地址：九龍深水埗汝洲街 196 及 198 號

Address: 196 & 198 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon

三太子宮 Sam Tai Tsz Temple

二級歷史建築 Grade 2 Historic Building

北帝宮 Pak Tai Temple

三級歷史建築 Grade 3 Historic Building

三太子宮於清光緒二十四年（1898）由深水埗客家居民興建。1894年，瘟疫肆虐香港，區內客家居民迎來惠州的三太子神像後，疫癘頓消，因而立廟祀之。而左側的北帝宮則於1920年由區內漁民所興建，以祈求出海工作平安順利。

Sam Tai Tsz Temple was built in 1898, the 24th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty, by a group of Hakka people in Sham Shui Po. The Hakkas brought a statue of Sam Tai Tsz from their Huizhou home to Sham Shui Po during a plague in Hong Kong in 1894. With the plague subsided, a temple was constructed for the worship of the deity. To its left, Pak Tai Temple was constructed in 1920 by the fishermen in the area who believed the deity was a protector of sea-faring people who would ward off dangers and evils on the sea.

三太子又稱哪吒，相傳為李靖之子，因打死海龍王兒子而亡，後其師父太乙真人使其復活，續降妖除魔。北帝則廣受漁民供奉，相信其有消災化厄的神力。北帝誕及三太子誕分別在每年農曆三月初三及三月十八日舉行。

Sam Tai Tsz, also named Na Cha, son of Li Jing, is a legendary child who killed the son of the Dragon King of the Seas and was then killed but reincarnated with the help of his master Tai Yuet Chun Yan. He was known for his power to overcome demons and ghosts. Pak Tai is widely worshipped by fishermen, and is believed to have the spiritual power to abate disasters. Pak Tai Festival and Sam Tai Tsz Festival fall on the 3rd and 18th day of the third lunar month respectively.

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三太子宮屬兩進一院三開間式建築，北帝宮則為一進式建築，兩廟以牆相連。
Sam Tai Tsz Temple has a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays while Pak Tai Temple is a one-hall structure. The two temples share a common wall.



三太子宮前殿正脊飾有「二龍爭珠」及一對鯢魚的陶塑；北帝宮正脊亦飾有一對鯢魚、中間配以寶珠的陶塑，兩間廟宇均有以綠色琉璃瓦鋪砌的金字形屋頂

On the main ridge of the front hall of Sam Tai Tsz Temple is a set of ceramic "two dragons scrambling for a pearl" with a pair of *aoyu* (dragon fishes) while that on the Pak Tai Temple is a pair of *aoyu* with a pearl in the middle. Both temples have pitched roofs covered with green glazed tiles



清光緒十二年間（1886）的古鐘
An old bell cast in the 12th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty (1886)



廟前空地有兩道以綠色琉璃瓦蓋頂的紅磚矮牆連柱
Open space in front of the temple surrounded by two red-brick low boundary walls with columns, both are topped with green glazed roof tiles

開放日期及時間：

每天上午8時至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月19日、11月1日、11月16日及
11月29日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

港鐵深水埗站A2出口，前行北河街約
5分鐘，左轉至汝洲街東行約5分鐘即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 8am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 19, Nov 1, Nov 16 & Nov 29:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take exit A2 of Sham Shui Po MTR
Station. Walk along Pei Ho Street for
about 5 minutes. Turn left onto Yu Chau
Street and walk eastward for another 5
minutes

筲箕灣譚公仙聖廟

Tam Kung Sin Sing Temple, Shau Kei Wan



地址：香港筲箕灣譚公廟道

三級歷史建築

Address: Tam Kung Temple Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong **Grade 3 Historic Building**

筲箕灣譚公仙聖廟由筲箕灣漁民於清光緒三十一年（1905）建成。當時，筲箕灣為停泊漁船的港灣，居民大多數來自惠州，並以捕魚為生。他們把惠州的「譚公」信仰帶來香港，並立廟供奉。譚公廟在香港並不常見，而此廟仍保留其面海布局。每年農曆四月初八為譚公誕，當區均舉辦神功戲、舞龍、醒獅及巡遊活動。

Tam Kung Sin Sing Temple in Shau Kei Wan was built in 1905, the 31st year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty, by the fishermen of Shau Kei Wan. Shau Kei Wan was once a bay for berthing fishing boats. Most residents were fishermen coming from Huizhou who brought their Tam Kung belief to Hong Kong and built a temple to worship the deity. Tam Kung Sin Sing Temple is one of the few Tam Kung temples in Hong Kong and is still facing the sea. Tam Kung Festival falls on the 8th day of the fourth lunar month, with theatrical performances, dragon and lion dances as well as parades in the district.

譚公是保佑海面安全的神。有傳說指譚公為元代惠州人譚峭，據載其於12歲得道，並能呼風喚雨、預測天氣及替人治病，故廣受廣東省南方一帶的漁民及鄉眾所尊崇。

Tam Kung symbolises the God of Safety at Sea. The legend has that Tam Kung was Tam Chiu who was originally a native of Huizhou during the Yuan dynasty. When he was 12 years old, he already possessed supernatural powers to command the wind and rain, cure the sick and forecast the weather which made him a popular deity among the fishermen and villagers in the southern part of the Guangdong province.

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筲箕灣譚公廟為兩進一院三開間式建築，兩進之間的天井建有香亭，屬朝西北面海的風水格局。

Tam Kung Sin Sing Temple is a two-hall building of three bays with a courtyard covered with a pavilion in-between. It was built to face north-west towards the sea in good *feng shui* setting.



多塊20世紀的碑記，包括清光緒三十一年（1905）的「創建譚公仙聖廟碑記」

Plaques of the 20th century, including “A Commemorative Plaque for Establishment of Tam Kung Temple” dated the 31st year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty (1905)



清宣統元年（1909）的祭壇

The altar of the 1st year of Xuantong reign of the Qing dynasty (1909)



廟前巨石傳說為譚公寶印，據說已擺放該處逾90年

The boulder in front of the temple with a legendary story of being the seal of Tam Kung which laid there for over 90 years ago



入口兩邊建有鼓台

Two drum platforms on each side of the main entrance

開放日期及時間：

每天上午8時至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內入內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月12日、10月25日、11月9日及
11月22日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

筲箕灣港鐵站D1出口，沿東喜道北行
約15分鐘，左轉至譚公廟道即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 8am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 12, Oct 25, Nov 9 & Nov 22:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take exit D1 of Shau Kei Wan MTR Station.
Walk northward along Tung Hei Road and
turn left onto Tam Kung Temple Road

銅鑼灣天后廟

Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay



地址：香港銅鑼灣天后廟道 10 號

Address: 10 Tin Hau Temple Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

法定古蹟

Declared Monument

銅鑼灣天后廟約於18世紀初由戴氏家族所建，但確實的建廟年份已無從稽考。戴氏原為廣東客家人，相傳戴氏族人在銅鑼灣岸邊拾獲一枚香爐狀的紅色石頭，並深信其由天后所賜，因而立廟供奉。由於前來上香的漁民日眾，戴氏家族遂募資在現址興建一所天后廟。

此廟於1982年列為法定古蹟。

Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay was built by the Tai family probably in the early 18th century but the exact construction year is uncertain. The Tai family are Hakkas from Guangdong. Legend has it that the Tai family found, on the shore of Causeway Bay, a piece of red stone shaped like an incense burner and believed that the stone was delivered from the goddess Tin Hau, and then built a temporary shrine for it. The shrine became increasingly popular with the fishermen that the Tai family raised funds to build a Tin Hau Temple on the same site.

The temple was declared a monument in 1982.

天后娘娘，又稱「媽祖」，是守護漁民和航海者的神祇。由於香港位於南中國珠江口側，昔日漁業發達，故天后廟於香港最為常見。天后寶誕為每年的農曆三月廿三日。

Tin Hau (literally means "Empress of Heaven"), also called Matsu (Mother-Ancestor), is the goddess for safety of fishermen on the sea. Situated at the estuary of the Pearl River of South China, Hong Kong had once been prosperous through its fishing activities, which explained Tin Hau temples are most commonly found in Hong Kong. Tin Hau Festival falls on the 23rd day of the third lunar month.

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天后廟屬於傳統兩進式的建築，兩進之間的天井後來加建上蓋。
Tin Hau Temple is a two-hall structure. A cover was later added to the open courtyard between the two halls.



廟內現存歷史最悠久的古鐘，所刻年份為清乾隆十二年（1747）

A historic bell cast in the 12th year of the Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty (1747), the oldest relics preserved inside the temple



正門「天后古廟」題字和兩旁門聯是清同治七年（1868）重修時所立

Name plaque and the pair of couplets on the main entrance inscribed in the 7th year of the Tongzhi reign of the Qing dynasty (1868) when renovation was carried out



前殿正脊中央飾有「二龍爭珠」及戲曲故事石灣陶塑，兩端則飾有博古與鯉魚
The main ridge of the front hall decorated with 'two dragons scrambling for a pearl' and Chinese opera *Shiwan* ceramic figurines, while the ends ornamented with geometric decorations and a pair of *aoyu* (dragon fishes)



天井的裝飾和對聯採用剪瓷工藝

The decorations and couplets in the open courtyards made with 'cut-and-paste-shard works'

開放日期及時間：

每日上午7時至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月11、10月26日、11月8日及
11月23日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

港鐵天后站A1出口，橫過英皇道後再
沿天后廟道而上即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 7am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 11, Oct 26, Nov 8 & Nov 23:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take exit A1 of Tin Hau MTR Station. Cross King's Road and walk up to Tin Hau Temple Road

灣仔北帝廟

Yuk Hui Temple, Wan Chai



地址：香港灣仔隆安街2號
Address: 2 Lung On Street, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building

灣仔北帝廟，原名玉虛宮，由灣仔居民於清同治二年（1863）興建。此廟為港島區其中一間具規模的廟宇，由三幢建築物組成，包括正中的北帝廟、右側的三寶殿及左側的龍母殿。北帝廟正殿內供奉身高三米的北帝。每年的農曆三月初三為北帝誕，善信會到廟宇參拜以求北帝庇佑。

Yuk Hui Temple in Wan Chai, originally called "Yuk Hui Kung", was built by Wan Chai residents in 1863, the 2nd year of the Tongzhi reign of the Qing dynasty. The temple is one of the biggest temples on Hong Kong Island. It comprises three blocks: Yuk Hui Temple in the middle, a Hall of Three Treasures on the right and a Hall of Dragon Mother (Lung Mo) on the left. A three-metre tall Pak Tai statue is housed in the main hall of the Yuk Hui Temple. Worshippers visit to seek blessings from Pak Tai during the Pak Tai Festival which falls on the 3rd day of the third lunar month.

北帝，又名玄天上帝，相傳商朝末年，北帝打敗橫行天下的魔王，人們除敬佩他的英勇行為外，亦深信北帝有消災化厄的神力。北帝過去廣受漁民供奉，第二次世界大戰前香火最為鼎盛。

Pak Tai is also known as Yuen Tin Sheung Tai (Supreme Emperor of the Dark Heaven). According to legend, he was a warrior who had once defeated the Demon King of the Shang dynasty. He is worshipped for his power, courage and devotion. People also believe that he has the spiritual power to abate disasters. The deity was widely worshipped by fishermen. The prime time of the temple was before the Second World War.

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正中的北帝廟為傳統兩進式建築，兩進之間的天井加建上蓋，除香亭的屋頂為歇山式外，其他屋頂均為硬山式。

Pak Tai Temple in the middle is a two-hall building separated by a covered courtyard in between the front and rear halls. The roofs of all the buildings are in flush gable style except that of the covered courtyard in hip-and-gable style.



鑄於明萬曆三十二年（1604）的北帝銅像
Copper statue of Pak Tai cast in
the 32nd year of the Wangli reign of
the Ming dynasty (1604)



前殿正脊飾有雙龍，寓意和平、吉祥及富貴，
檐板則飾有人物故事、花卉和吉祥圖案
Main ridge of the front hall decorated with a pair of dragons to symbolise
peace, good fortune and wealth, while the eave boards decorated with
folk, floral and auspicious motifs



人物故事駝峰
Tuofeng (camel hump) decorated with folk motifs

開放日期及時間：

每天上午8時至下午5時
歡迎開放時間內參觀

導賞團詳情：

日期及時間：
10月11日、10月26日、11月8日及
11月23日：下午2時、3時及4時開始
即場報名

交通資訊：

港鐵灣仔站A3出口，橫過莊士敦道，
穿過太原街露天市集後再橫過皇后大
道東，沿石水渠街而上，左轉至隆安
街即達

Opening dates and hours:

Daily 8am to 5pm
Walk-in visitors are welcome

Guided tour arrangements:

Dates and time:
Oct 11, Oct 26, Nov 8 & Nov 23:
Start at 2pm, 3pm & 4pm
Registration at the door

Transportation information:

Take exit A3 of Wan Chai MTR Station. Cross
Johnston Road and pass through the Tai Yuen
Street Market. Then cross Queen's Road East
and walk up Stone Nullah Lane. Turn left onto
Lung On Street

鳴謝 Acknowledgement

主辦機構 Organiser



發展局
文物保育專員辦事處
Commissioner for Heritage's Office
Development Bureau



香港歷史文物-保育·活化
Conserve and Revitalise Hong Kong Heritage

支持機構 Supporting organisations

古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and Monuments Office



古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and
Monuments Office

香港機場管理局
Airport Authority of Hong Kong



香港旅遊發展局
Hong Kong Tourism Board



支持機構

Supporting organisations

教堂（按英文字母序）

Churches (In alphabetical order)

嘉諾撒仁愛女修會教堂

Canossian Missions Chapel

中華基督教禮賢會香港堂

Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong

香港聖公會諸聖座堂

Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui All Saints' Cathedral

香港聖公會聖三一座堂

Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Holy Trinity Cathedral

香港聖公會聖約翰座堂

Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui St John's Cathedral

香港聖公會聖馬利亞堂

Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui St. Mary's Church

九龍佑寧堂

Kowloon Union Church

玫瑰堂

Rosary Church

聖伯多祿聖保祿堂

Ss. Peter and Paul Church

聖德肋撒堂

St. Teresa's Church

基督教香港崇真會救恩堂

Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Kau Yan Church

廟宇（按英文字母序）

Temples (In alphabetical order)

華人廟宇委員會

Chinese Temple Committee

香港廣悅堂（魯班先師廟）

KWONG YUET TONG, HONG KONG

元朗橫洲二聖宮

I Shing Temple, Wang Chau, Yuen Long

銅鑼灣天后廟

Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay

東華三院

Tung Wah Group of Hospitals

部分資料及照片由以上支持機構提供

Some of the information and photographs are provided by the above supporting organisations

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參觀須知

1. 除特別註明外，所有導賞團均以粵語為導賞語言，參觀者須於歷史建築物正門集合。
2. 所有導賞團先到先得，額滿即止。
3. 所有歷史建築物均可免費入場。
4. 所有歷史建築物均不設公眾泊車位。
5. 如黃色 / 紅色 / 黑色暴雨警告信號、三號或以上熱帶氣旋警告信號於活動當天生效，活動即告取消。所有已取消的活動將不會補辦。
6. 主辦單位與支持機構均保留修改活動安排之權利。
7. 部分歷史建築物並未設有無障礙通道及設施。如有查詢，請致電 2848 6230。
8. 參觀者須注意個人安全。如遇意外事故，包括財物遺失、身體損傷等，主辦及支持機構概不負責。

Reminders to Visitors

1. All guided tours are conducted in Cantonese and start at the entrance of the historic building unless specified.
2. All guided tours are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
3. Admission to all historic buildings is free-of-charge.
4. No public parking is available at any of the historic buildings.
5. If typhoon signal No. 3 (or above) or rainstorm warning (amber, red or black) is hoisted on the day of the event, the event will be cancelled immediately. Should the event be cancelled, it will not be rescheduled.
6. The organiser and supporting organisations reserve the right to change the program without prior notice.
7. Some of the historic buildings do not provide barrier-free access and facilities. For further enquiry, please call 2848 6230.
8. Visitors shall be responsible for their own safety. The organiser and supporting organisations are not liable for any loss of personal belongings or harm caused to the visitors during the visit.

