

**Historic Building Appraisal**  
**Yeung Hau Temple**  
**Tong Yan San Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long**

The Yeung Hau Temple (楊侯古廟) in Tong Yan San Tsuen (唐人新村) of Ping Shan (屏山), Yuen Long, is one of the six Yeung Hau temples in Yuen Long. It was built in the 50<sup>th</sup> year of the Kangxi (康熙, 1711) reign of the Qing (清) dynasty as a bell in the temple has the dating inscribed on it. The village was established by a Tong Hung-ki (唐鴻基) in 1932 and settled by the Lams (林) and Tongs (唐) from Zhongshan county (中山) of Guangdong (廣東) province. After the Second World War, it was inhabited by immigrants from the mainland most of them were from the north speaking Mandarin with Shanghai dialect. The village houses were converted into bigger bungalows and the temple was not supported by them. Yeung Hau is said to be a marquis in the Southern Song (南宋, 1127-1279) dynasty who gave up his life to protect the last two emperors. Deities Lady Kam Fa (金花夫人) and Nam Hoi Ku Fat (南海古佛) are also worshipped in the left and right bays of the temple respectively. The former is worshipped for her blessings to pregnant ladies whilst the latter is another name of Kwun Yam (觀音).

***Historical  
Interest***

The temple is a Qing vernacular building of a two-hall-one-courtyard plan having a three bays layout. The open courtyard is between the two halls. They are each flanked by a side chamber/side room on their left and right. It has a symmetrical design with the Yeung Hau deity housed at the altar on the central axis in the middle of the main hall facing the entrance at the other end of the building. The building is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The roofs of the side chambers of the courtyard have been replaced with corrugated sheets and rectangular purlins. Above the recessed entrance is the name board of the temple. Under the eave are wall friezes of paintings with landscape, plants and flowers motifs. Its front façade is with plastered mouldings of birds, flowers and rocks. Gable friezes are with black-and-white curling grass pattern. Its fascia board at the entrance is with carving of auspicious treasures and flowers.

***Architectural  
Merit***

It is a Hau Wong temple to witness the history of the area.

***Rarity***

It has considerable built heritage value. Its internal walls have been awkwardly plastered and painted. Parts of its roofs have been replaced with corrugated sheets. This would diminish its authenticity.

***Built Heritage  
Value &  
Authenticity***

No large scale celebration of the Yeung Hau Festival is held in the temple. *Social Value,*  
Villagers of Wang Chau (橫洲) came to the temple on the first or second day of *& Local*  
the first lunar month and take with them a small statue of Yeung Hau home and *Interest*  
return it on the 15<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> day of the month. They would have the Dim Dang (點  
燈) ritual at the temple on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the first lunar month for the new born  
baby boys of previous year.