

**Historic Building Appraisal**  
**Luk Wu Ching Ser – Shun Yeung Sin Yuen**  
**Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau**

Luk Wu Ching Ser (鹿湖精舍) in Luk Wu (鹿湖) of Lantau is a Buddhist *Historical Interest* nunnery developed from a Taoist monastery which was erected in the 9<sup>th</sup> year of the Guangxu (光緒, 1883) reign of the Qing (清) dynasty. Shun Yeung Sin Yuen (純陽仙院, Shun Yeung Taoist Monastery) was set up by a Taoist Priest Luo Yuan-yi (羅元一道長). The Taoist monastery composed of a main hall for the male priests and a Pu Yun Monastery (普雲仙院) for female priests. The monastery was famous in the late Qing dynasty where a name board of the monastery was written by He Jing (何璟), a Viceroy of the Fujian and Zhejiang (閩浙總督) provinces. A couplet was also given by Liang Yaoshu (梁耀樞), a *zhuangyuan* (狀元) of the Guangdong (廣東) province. The work of Taoist Priest Luo was handed over to a Buddhist monk, Monk Guan Qing (觀清法師), in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Monk Guan Qing came from Jin Shan Temple (金山寺) of Zhenjiang (鎮江) who later transformed the Taoist monastery into a Buddhist one. He was an able monk who renamed the monastery as Chan Tang (禪堂) where both monks and nuns could practice meditation together. The monastery was occupied by a group of nuns after the death of Monk Guan Qing and they renamed it as Luk Wu Ching Ser in 1955.

Shun Yeung Sin Yuen (純陽仙院) is a small near-square building of Chinese *Architectural Merit* vernacular design built around 1883 and renovated in 1955. It is constructed of coarse granite stones with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. A commemorative stone for the erection of the Taoist monastery is installed on a wall of the building. A statue of Lui Cho (呂祖), a Taoist deity, is still on display at the altar for worship. The nuns in the nunnery would hold ceremony to celebrate the Lui Cho Festival (呂祖誕) on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the fourth lunar month.

It was a Taoist monastery and has been a Buddhist nunnery since 1955 to *Rarity* witness the development of the two religions in Lantau.

It has some built heritage value.

*Built Heritage Value*

Despite some modern building materials added, its authenticity is kept.

*Authenticity*

It has group value with other buildings in the compound.

*Group Value*

It was most popular in the 1950-70s when about a hundred nuns and devotees studied Buddhist sutras and practiced meditation at the nunnery managed by the abbess Bhikshuni Yue Sau (比丘尼圓修). After her death in 1996 it was managed by Bhikshuni Foon Fat (比丘尼寬法). The nuns in the nunnery dropped to around 20 in the 1990s. It is with a few numbers of elderly nuns only and is managed by Bhikshuni Miu Wai (比丘尼妙慧).

*Social Value,  
& Local  
Interest*