

Historic Building Appraisal
Pun Chun Yuen – Tai Hung Po Din
No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po

Pun Chun Yuen (半春園) in Kam Shan (錦山) of Tai Po was established by a lay Buddhist Wong Se-wai (黃筱煒居士) in the 1930s as his residence and later in 1953 as a place for the development of Buddhism. Wong came from a wealthy family who had a big family of seven wives. He built seven houses for his wives and other facilities. The Wong family had business in China and Macau and was in wine business in Hong Kong with a company called Wing Lee Wai (永利威). The name Pun Chun derives from the Chinese characters “三”, “人”, “半” and “日” having the meaning of three people spending half-a-day (Se-wai and two of his friends) each day for the worship of Buddhism in the Yuen (園, garden). A Ta Ta Buddhist Society (哆哆佛學社) was set up in the Yuen for the promotion of Buddhism. Later the Yuen was transferred to the Lotus Association of Hong Kong (香海蓮社), a Buddhist body, in 1967. A lay Buddhist Tsang Pik-shan (曾璧山, 1890-1986), one of the founders of the Lotus Association, lived in the Yuen. It became a mandala (道場) for the worship of Buddhism by the public.

***Historical
Interest***

After the Lotus Association took over the Yuen in 1967, it was much expanded. The Tai Hung Po Din (大雄寶殿, the main hall for worship) and the Tak Wai Tong (德煒堂) were renovated. Some other buildings, including the Kwun Yam Dien (觀音殿), Ti Chong Dien (地藏殿) Chong King Kok (藏經閣) and Sze Tsan Tong (思親堂) were built after the 1970s.

***Architectural
Merit***

Tai Hung Po Din is on the eastern side of the Yuen. It was constructed around 1953. It is on a terrace accessed through a flight of staircases. It is a traditional Chinese building constructed of concrete with its walls and four round columns to support its double-eave *xieshan* (歇山式) roofs in yellow glazed tiles. The symmetrical rectangular one-storey building is for the worship of the Three Precious Buddha (三寶佛) housed at an altar in the rear end of the hall. Its front façade walls are painted in yellow or with yellow mosaic tiles. The window frames and columns are painted red. A name board of the building is hanged under the upper eave on the front façade. The main ridges are with ceramic ridge-end beast ornaments whilst the hip-end ridges are with sets of mythical animals for decoration. Two side rooms are on either side of the entrance hall. Paintings of the Eighteen Disciples of Buddha (十八羅漢) are on the internal walls.

It is a building to record the history of the Yuen and the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong. **Rarity**

It has some built heritage value.

**Built Heritage
Value**

The building was renovated in 1967. It is in good condition. Its authenticity is kept. **Authenticity**

It has group value with other buildings and structures in the Yuen.

Group Value

Tsang Pik-shan was an educator and philanthropist who established the Sung Lan School (崇蘭女子學校) in Happy Valley to commemorate her teacher Chan Sung-lan (陳崇蘭), a disciple of the renowned scholar of modern China, Kang You-wei (康有為, 1858-1927). To show her gratitude and to commemorate Se-wai, Pik-shan established a Buddhist Wong Se-wai Memorial School (佛教黃筱煒紀念學校) in 1982. A Tsang Pik Shan Secondary School (曾璧山中學) was established in 1990 named after her. **Social Value,
& Local
Interest**