

在马来西亚具中华建筑色彩的天后宫,其主要建筑中包括栏杆、彩梁、藻井、斗拱、雀替、对联、壁画。其它景点还有神农药圃、许愿池、灵龟池、姻缘道及纪念品商店。

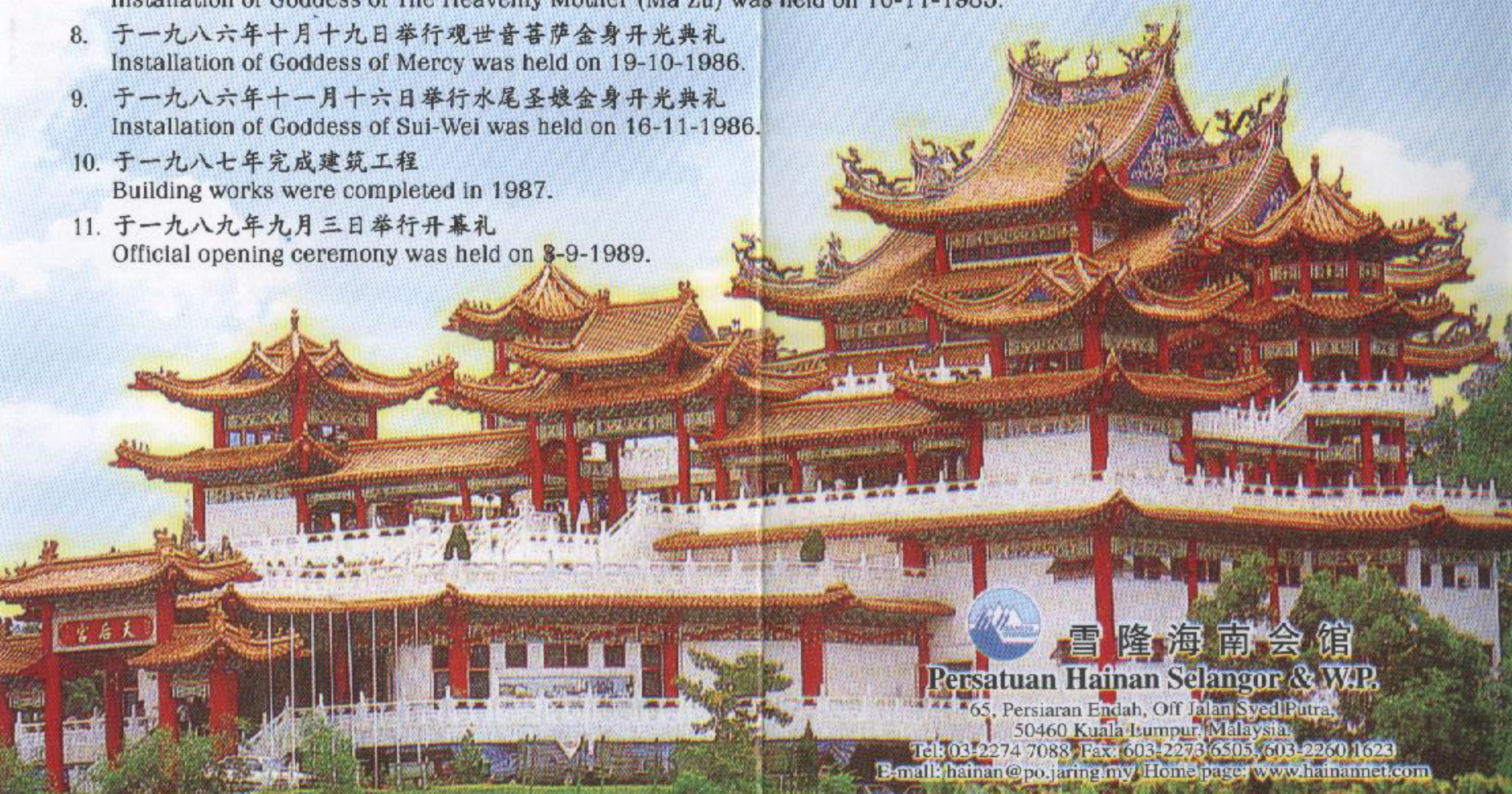
Thean Hou Temple is a building which has the richest features of Chinese Architectural beauty in Malaysia. Its main attractions include Balustrades, Decorative Beams, Domed Ceiling, Eaves Cornice, Column Beam Angle, Calligraphic Couplets, Murals, Chinese Medicinal Herbs Garden, Wishing Well, Tortoise Pond, Love Fate Lane, Souvenir Stall.

天后宫简介 Informations About Thean Hou Temple:

1. 总面积: 一点六七亩
Gross Land Area: 1.67 Acres
2. 建筑费: 估计马币七百万元
Construction Cost: About 7 millions
3. 建筑特色: 依照传统的中华建筑规格而建, 并由本地工匠完成。
Building features: Ancient Chinese Construction
4. 属于雪隆海南会馆产业
Property belongs to the Persatuan Hainan Selangor & W.P.
5. 于一九八一年八月卅日举行地基打桩仪式
A ground breaking ceremony was held on 30-8-1981.
6. 于一九八三年十一月廿七日举行升梁仪式
Beam Installation Ceremony was held on 27-11-1983.
7. 于一九八五年十一月十六日举行天后圣母开光仪式
Installation of Goddess of The Heavenly Mother (Ma Zu) was held on 16-11-1985.
8. 于一九八六年十月十九日举行观世音菩萨金身开光典礼
Installation of Goddess of Mercy was held on 19-10-1986.
9. 于一九八六年十一月十六日举行水尾圣娘金身开光典礼
Installation of Goddess of Sui-Wei was held on 16-11-1986.
10. 于一九八七年完成建筑工程
Building works were completed in 1987.
11. 于一九八九年九月三日举行开幕礼
Official opening ceremony was held on 3-9-1989.

天后宫

■ Thean Hou Temple ■



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水尾圣娘

“水尾圣娘”是海南之神灵，其生平及显灵事迹，因年代湮远，已无从考稽。从海南民间传说，以及文昌市清澜港海岸那座“白土尾塔”，对岸“坡尾”村水滨的一座“水尾圣娘庙”去追源溯流，应是“圣娘”降坛，建庙于此，享受民间香火，后人以地命名，尊为“水尾圣娘”。

传说很久以前，清澜港对面东郊市潘家庄，有位潘姓渔民某天出海捕鱼，网获沉重木头一块。由于怪事频频发生，令村中父老啧啧称奇，认为该木头深具灵异之力，潘姓渔民许诺要为“神木”雕像建庙，但因家贫而作罢，任由“神

木”置于猪栏处，日晒雨淋。此后，“神木”经常显灵作祟，村人必须焚香祷告，人畜才得平安。据说，每到黄昏“神木”即失踪，而潘某屋外龙眼树上，却出现一位手细足小、肩披短裳、容貌慈祥的美丽姑娘。乡人知道神明降临，纷纷催促潘某发动筹款建庙，但是庙址难觅，众人设坛求助神明之际，人群中跳出一孩童，直奔八里外之“坡尾村”，于滨水之处指手划脚，择定庙址，问题于是迎刃而解。

神明既以女身显圣，人们就称其为“圣娘”了。东南亚各地海南人，甚至潮州、福建及广东等人士，仰其神威而尊奉“水尾圣娘”者，不计其数。

Goddess of the Waterfront

The Goddess of the Waterfront is a deity revered by the Hainanese. According to Hainanese legends - and also as depicted within the Temple of the Waterfront Goddess, situated in the Hainan town of Wen-Chang - the Goddess of the Waterfront was sighted here, and on the exact spot she had appeared, believers built the temple in her tribute. She was thus named for the temple overlooking the waterfront of the Port of Qing-Lan, in the Town of Wen-Chang.

Legend has it that across the Port of Qing-Lan was a village resided by the Pan Clan. One day, a member of the Pan, who earned his livelihood by fishing, netted a heavy log among his daily catch. As soon as the log was brought onto shores, strange incidents began to occur, which triggered the curiosity of the village elders who believed the log carried magical powers.

The fisherman Pan then vowed to build a temple with the magical log as the centrepiece of tribute, however as he had no money, he discarded his vow, and the log was left idle in a pigsty, being beaten by sunrays and rain. The magical log started emitting spirits, and villagers had to say prayers bearing joss sticks so that they and their keeps may be in peace.

According to the legend, the magical log would disappear at dusk, and upon one of the Pan's "longan" trees, would appear a beautiful girl - thinly built; and bearing a motherly expression on her face. The villagers realized they were in the presence of a holy entity, and pestered the fisherman Pan to raise funds for building a temple.

Eventually, enough money was collected. However the villagers could not decide on the best site for the temple. One day, as they were praying for a heavenly guidance, a young boy suddenly jumped up from among the crowd, and ran eight whole miles to the Village at Bay's End (Bo-Wei Cun). There, the child pointed his arms and waved at the waterfront of the Port of Qing-Lan - the site of the Temple of the Waterfront Goddess was thus decided.

Because the spiritual entity appeared in female form; believers revered her as a Goddess - who, for the majority of Hainanese -and even some Teochew, Hokkien and Cantonese residing all over South-East Asia, watches over the peaceful seas.



天后圣母

天后圣母亦称“天妃”，俗称“妈祖”。

“妈祖”原名林默娘，出生于公元960年，即宋太祖建隆元年三月廿三日，出生地是福建莆田湄州湾畔，父林愿，母王氏。

据林氏宗谱记载：天后诞生日，地变紫色，满室异香，林府上空金光闪闪，红光万道，乡人甚为惊异。至弥月时，仍未听到其啼哭之声，因而取名为“默娘”。据称，默娘幼时天

资聪慧，某天，她到井边照影，巧遇神明，传授符篆，因而得到法力，灵通变化，常乘席渡海，驾云游岛屿，屡显神通，民间尊称她为“通元灵女”或“龙女”。

宋太宗雍熙四年（公元987年），九月初九重阳节，林默娘登上湄州峰顶后，就再也没有回来，传说她在这一天“升天”成仙，人们就在地升化的地方建祠奉祀。

南宋时期，中国南方海上贸易兴旺，据说天后经常显灵护航，她的大慈大悲及法力无边，获得当时知识份子的崇信，再由朝廷屡赐封号，于是天后就成为南方海上之神了。

The Heavenly Mother

The Heavenly Mother is also known as Her Heavenly Princess (Tian Fei), or traditionally The Holy Grandmother (Ma Zu).

Her Holiness; originally named Lin Muo Niang; was born in 960 AD, on the 23rd day of the 3 month on the Song Dynasty calendar: She was born to Lin (father) and Wang (mother), in a village along Fujian's Pu Tian Mei bayside.

According to the Lin' family-tree text, the day Her Holiness was born, the land was mysteriously covered by a purple streak, perfumed aroma filled every household, and a goldenly shining halo appeared above the Lin house, within which emitted a red glow, shocking and attracting the curious among villagers. At month's end - when families celebrate their baby's "Full Moon", one-month birthday - the baby had not cried even once, hence she was named Lin Muo Niang (Muo is the Chinese character meaning silence).

Olden text has it that Lin Muo Niang was a natural-born intelligent child, and on one faithful day when she was observing her reflection in a well, a holy spirit appeared to her and passed on a myriad of godly powers. Upon receiving these powers, she was able to cross seawaters on cloth-mats and travel the islands on white-clouds, and because she showed enlightenment to the Gods in Heaven, people came to know her as The Enlightened Spirit (Tong-Yuan Ling-Nü), or The Dragon's Daughter (Long Nü).

Song Dynasty text has it that in 987 AD, on the 9th day of the 9th month on the Chinese Lunar calendar, Lin Muo Niang ascended the highest peak of Fujian's Pu Tian Mei province and was never seen again. Legends have it that on that day, she had risen to the Heavens and became a Deity. Therefore, the people built a shrine in her tribute.

During the Southern Song Dynasty, China's trade in it's southern seas prospered. Therefore legends entailed that Mother Lin Muo Niang had constantly watched over all Chinese trade ships. Due to Her Loving-kindness, contemporary scholars had paid respect to Her Holiness, resulting in the Royal Court's bestowing her the title Heavenly Mother, making her the Goddess of the Southern High Seas.



观世音菩萨

“观世音”三字是由印度梵语直接意译过来的，“观”含沉思凝视的意思；“世”指受苦受难的娑婆世界；“音”指所有的声音，特别是众生的悲苦声。

按照佛经的说法，观世音有三十三种化身，据历来民间所供奉的女相观世音，是公元前三世纪周朝末年“兴林国”国王妙庄王的第三公主妙善。妙庄王十八年二月十九日，御花园中的百朵莲花忽然同时绽放，妙庄王正为此奇事诧异不已时，宫女来报说王后刚诞下小公主，妙庄王就为她取名“妙善”。妙善公主长大后，拒绝其父王为她所安排

的婚配，情愿终生修道，拯救苦厄的众生，并且到寺院出家。妙庄王在盛怒之下，放火烧寺，众道侣皆化灰，惟独妙善公主安然无恙；妙庄王命卫士将妙善公主斩首，然而钢刀却自折断；妙庄王又命人用白绫绞杀，白绫又自断裂，最后，来了一只白虎，驮负妙善公主疾驰而去。妙善公主后得到阿弥陀佛直接教导而继续修行，终于在普陀山得证成道。多年后，妙庄王病危，妙善公主赶回，自断臂膊，剜目救父，她的孝举、德行和神迹，传扬开去，四方信众纷纷前来膜拜，妙善就成为救苦救难的观世音菩萨了。

Guan-Yin, The Goddess of Mercy

The Goddess of Mercy, popularly revered as Guan Shi-Yin, which is a name directly translated from its original Indian-Sanskrit term - Kuan meaning deep and empathizing thoughts; Shi meaning this world of unfulfilled wants and unending sadness in which we live; Yin meaning all human voices especially our outcries of grievances.

According to Buddhist scriptures, Guan Shi-Yin has thirty-three different incarnations. However, Her most familiar physical appearance as the female Goddess of Mercy who is revered by followers had its roots in 3rd Century B.C., at the end of the Zhou Dynasty during the Xing-Lin Kingdom, as its King Miao-Zhuang's third princess Miao-Shan.

Olden text has it that on the 19th day of the 2nd month, in the eighteenth year of the Xing-Lin Kingdom, King Miao-Zhuang was surprised by the full blossoming of every water lily in the Royal Garden, and as he pondered for a reason, palace attendants came with news of the Queen's giving birth to a princess, who was named Princess Miao-Shan, meaning "miraculously kind-hearted".

Princess Miao-Shan grew up with independent thoughts, rejecting the King's proposals for match-made marriages, as she wanted to dedicate her whole life to learning the religious scriptures to help lighten the sufferings of human beings, and she eventually left the Royal Palace for the monastery.

In a fit of anger, King Miao-Zhuang ordered the monastery burned to ground, none of the monks survived, but Princess Miao-Shan emerged unscathed. The King then instructed Palace Guards to decapitate the Princess, but their steel blades broke in half, and when she was ordered hanged, the noose tore. When a ferocious white tiger was let loose on her, it carried her on its back and left the Palace for safer ground.

Afterwards, Princess Miao-Shan was placed under the tutelage of His Holiness the Amithaba Buddha to practise the virtues of Buddhism, and she eventually achieved enlightenment on the peak of Mount Pu-Tuo.

Years later, on hearing that her father, King Miao-Zhuang was seriously ill, Princess Miao-Shan hastily returned to her father's side. And in an act of ultimate sacrifice, the Princess severed her own two arms and gouge out both her eyes, in order to save her father's life. From then on Princess Miao-Shan's act of filial piety, her moral conduct and the miracles attributed her, became known to all corners of the land and followers from all over came forward to pay their tribute. Thus, Princess Miao-Shan was popularly revered as Guan Shi-Yin - The Goddess of Mercy, and the Saviour of the Under-privileged.