

# 道教的发展史

THIAN  
HOCK  
KENG

Since 1840



天福宮

道教发源于中国，始于轩辕黄帝，为中华民族固有的宗教。道教始源于黄帝、集成于老子、发扬于张道陵天师。

## Knowledge on Taoism

### Origins of Taoism

Taoism originates from China, with its beginnings dating back to *Huang Di* (黄帝). It centred on *Lao Zi*'s teachings and developed over the years by *Zhang Dao Ling* (张道陵), an Eastern *Han* Dynasty Taoist figure credited with founding the Way of Taoism.







## 天福宫简介

座落于直落亚逸街的天福宫建于1840年，是当时闽帮华商汇集的场所，也是福建帮总机构所在处。临海的天福宫落成后，凡南来或北归的华人，都把船舶碇在宫前，然后向妈祖娘娘祈求“海不扬波，平安返国”。

天福宫的兴建，象征新加坡由流动人口过度至定居社会。这座当年全岛最大规模的建筑物，耗资大量的金钱和多年的努力完成，是华社的宗教中心。天福宫虽是闽

帮庙宇，但以它规模的宏大，香火的兴旺，络绎不绝的香客，已进而超越帮派的藩篱。

天福宫是少数结合道、佛、儒三教合一的华人庙宇。除了供奉的主神妈祖之外，其他供奉的神明就有观世音菩萨、孔子等。有鉴于此，天福宫迄今吸引着众多不同籍贯的善信前来参拜，适逢神佛诞辰，更是热闹非凡！

## About Thian Hock Keng

Thian Hock Keng was built in 1840 along Telok Ayer Street, a bustling meeting point among *min* (闽) businessmen and an important congregation point for Hokkiens. Upon the completion of Thian Hock Keng, southbound immigrants who had just landed or northbound immigrants heading back to China would always stop by the temple facing the waterfront to pray for calm waves and a safe journey.

The construction of Thian Hock Keng signified the transformation of an immigrant society to one that planted its roots. The temple, hailed to be the biggest building island-wide then, took many years of sweat and toil and heavy financial commitments to complete. It was

also deemed to be the religious centre for the Chinese community at that time. Today, although Thian Hock Keng is primarily a min temple, its worshippers are not limited to min descendants. It has transcended dialect boundaries and worshippers are from all walks of life.

Thian Hock Keng is a rare temple that encompasses Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism. In addition to its main deity, Goddess of the Seas, other deities include Goddess of Mercy and Confucius. Over the years, it has continued to attract devotees of different dialect groups and is especially crowded during birthday celebrations of deities.



## 三清

道教最高神灵为**三清**；玉清元始天尊、上清灵宝天尊和太清道德天尊。三清道祖是世界创造之初的大神。



太清道德天尊

玉清元始天尊

上清灵宝天尊

## San Qing

**San Qing** are considered the highest divine powers in Taoism and comprises: *Yu Qing Yuan Shi Tian Zun* (玉清元始天尊), *Shang Qing Ling Bao Tian Zun* (上清灵宝天尊) and *Tai Qing Dao De Tian Zun* (太清道德天尊). The 3 Divine Powers are deemed as **Creators of the Universe** by Taoists.

## 玉皇大帝

**玉皇大帝**为天界至尊之神，是道教中**天界的实际领导者**，全称为“**昊(Hào)天金阙(quē)无上至尊自然妙有弥罗至真玉皇上帝**”。

## The Heavenly Jade Emperor

The Heavenly Jade Emperor is the **Supreme Power** of the **Heavenly Realm**, one of the three realms in Taoism.



## 科仪

道教仪式通称为**科仪**，在醮道场中，科仪主要是指每一项仪式整体的内容。

## Rites and Rituals

There are specific processes and procedures of significance in Taoism, known as **Ke Yi** (科仪).



## 醮

**醮**或**醮典**是道教的祭典仪式。举行醮典可称为打醮、建醮、造醮或做醮，种类很多。例如为庆祝寺庙或其他建筑物落成的称“**庆成醮**”；为神明祝寿的称“**神诞醮**”。

## Jiao (醮)

*Jiao Ceremony* (醮) is an **offering ceremony** significant in Taoism. There are many types of such ceremonies. They are usually conducted to mark temple completion, temple celebrations or a deity's birthday celebrations.



## 平安清醮法会

**清醮**是醮典之一。这道教传统仪式供善信通过法会**答谢神明**的庇护之恩、祈求境域的平安。于天福宫举行的清醮法会科仪时间表为：

- |                |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>上午8时30分</b> | <b>下午1时正</b> | <b>晚上8时正</b> |
| • 吉时起鼓         | • 西斗妙经       | • 奉送众神       |
| • 闕发文字         | • 中斗妙经       | • 安圣就座       |
| • 焚香请圣         |              | • 功满德就       |
| • 恭迎高真         | <b>下午2时正</b> |              |
| • 诵经安坛         | • 恭送玉皇       |              |
| • 东斗妙经         | • 安奉众神       |              |
| • 南斗妙经         | • 祝福添寿       |              |
|                | • 庆祝圣诞       |              |
| <b>上午11时正</b>  | • 犒赏军兵       |              |
| • 中天午供         | • 祭拜幽众       |              |



## 中天午供

**中天午供**是在各界仙圣降临后，逢午即需进行的献供仪式，主要是将人间和自己最美好之物**献供**神前。献供的供物有：

- |                |                                    |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>香</b>       | • 意味着尊重和展示真诚的行礼                    |
|                | • 通过焚香向神传达善信的心声                    |
| <b>鲜花</b>      | • 意味四季平安                           |
| <b>灯</b>       | • 光辉明朗的“灯”象征上照谱天，下照地狱              |
|                | • 意味前路一片光明                         |
| <b>果</b>       | • 应是圆形，象征圆满之意                      |
|                | • 在看到果时，可提醒万事有因才有果                 |
| <b>茶</b>       | • 显示对神明的敬意                         |
| <b>酒</b>       | • 显示对神明的敬意                         |
| <b>宝和红线</b>    | • “宝”指善信之物。善信为表达虔诚之意，将自身最宝贵的物品供予神明 |
|                | • 红线代表好预兆                          |
| <b>春饭</b>      | • ‘春’代表新的开始、新希望、好运                 |
|                | • 红线代表平安、人缘                        |
| <b>发糕</b>      | • 发财、步步高升                          |
| <b>经（印章和符）</b> | • ‘经’代表神明之权威                       |



## The Noon Offering

The Noon Offering is usually conducted at about 11am. It is when devotees **offer their best** to the Deities. There are usually about 10 items that are offered, including:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Joss sticks</b>                                    | • A mark of respect   |
|   | • Is believed to communicate devotees' offerings and wishes to the Deities                                    |
| <b>Fresh Flowers</b>                                  | • Represents all is well all year round during the four seasons   |
| <b>Light</b>  | • Light is interpreted to illuminate the way both in Heaven and in Hades                                      |
|   | • Signifies a 'bright' future   |
| <b>Fruit</b>  | • Preferably round in shape to signify completeness   |
|   | • It is also a reminder of the existence of karma   |
| <b>Tea</b>  | • A mark of respect   |
| <b>Wine</b>   | • A mark of respect   |
| <b>'Treasure' and Red Thread</b>                      | • 'Treasure' refers to a devotee's most precious and treasured item that is offered to the Deity as offering. |
|   | • The Red Thread signifies good tidings   |
| <b>Rice adorned with a paper 'spring' flower (春花)</b> | • 'Spring' signifies new beginnings, new hope and new prosperity  |
| <b>Fa Gao (Steamed Chinese Cake)</b>                  | • It signifies prosperity and promotions  |
| <b>Prayer Icons (Stamps and Talisman)</b>             | • These icons represent the authority of the Deity  |





## 庆祝圣诞（祝寿）

祝寿科仪是道教在祖师圣诞之时所使用的一种科仪。天福宫为庆祝妈祖圣诞所设的仪式备有十个座位和十道美食（象征**十全十美**）。

## Birthday Banquet

At Tian Hock Keng, the Birthday Banquet conducted to mark the Birthday of the Goddess of the Seas, *Mazu*, has ten food courses and ten seats. Taoists believe this to **signify perfection** derived from 'a perfect ten'.



## 礼斗法会

**礼斗法会**源于汉朝，始创于张道陵天师，是道教醮典中常见灯仪里的法会之一，以灯为主要法器的仪式。“礼斗”是道教为**消灾祈福延寿**举行的醮典。

善信点燃**元辰灯**后，持灯随道长绕天福宫膜拜。参加礼斗即是礼拜自己的本命元辰，可使元辰更加光彩、**移凶解祸**。



## Li Dou (礼斗) Ceremony

The *Li Dou* (礼斗) Ceremony originated in the Han Dynasty and was founded by Zhang Dao Ling (张道陵). It is a common Taoist ritual that honours Light and is said to **keep calamities away, seek blessings** and **extend longevity**.

Devotees will each light a lamp/candle said to signify one's 'light of life'. After observing the *Li Dou* (礼斗) Ceremony, one is said to have cast away bad tidings and **anew brightness** to one's life.







## 过平安桥

过平安桥为道教的祈福仪式之一。相传走过平安桥，可以改运、保平安，祈求北斗星君庇护赐福。



## Crossing the Bridge of Blessings

Crossing the Bridge of Blessings is a ceremony where devotees seek **blessings** and **protection** from divine powers.

## 天福宫妈祖诞-道教科仪

平安清醮法会	上午8时30分起坛
中天午供	上午11时正
祝寿	下午2时正
祈安礼斗法会暨过平安桥	晚上7时正

## Thian Hock Keng Birthday of Mazu Ceremonial Celebrations

<i>Qing Jiao</i> (清醮) Ceremony	8.30am
The Noon Offering	11.00am
Birthday Banquet	2.00pm
<i>Li Dou</i> (礼斗) Ceremony and Crossing the Bridge of Blessings	7.00pm





## Awards



▲ Top (left to right):

- 2001 Architectural Heritage Awards
- 6th SIA Architectural Design Awards 2001
- SIA-ICI Dulux Colour Awards 2001 (Silver)

▼ Bottom Left:

- UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation 2001 (Honourable Mention)



每天上午7.30至下午5.30  
Daily from 7.30 am – 5.30 pm



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