

THIAN
HOCK
KENG

Since 1840



天福宮

信念・传承

OUR LEGACY • OUR FAITH





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，更是热闹非常！

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.

追本溯源

十九世纪，英国殖民地政府为发展新加坡，需要大量劳工。这为来自中国的华人提供谋生机会。许多华人从福建省南来新加坡，并带来了自身的信念、习俗和文化。这些移民向天后圣母祈求航程顺风平安，纷纷在当地建庙奉祀妈祖，以答谢妈祖护航之恩。护海女神妈祖的信仰已为本地各方言族群所信奉

新加坡的移民以福建人居多。他们以勤俭节约、坚忍刻苦和脚踏实地的精神，为昔日新加坡的贸易港口与基础设施建设，奠定良好根基。这些移民当中，很多于1830年至1849年末积累了财富。

先辈乐善好施的精神

基于福建人人数的增加，华社领导决定兴建天福宫，以供奉并感念天后庇佑。1828年至1829年，三名华人Cowee Toang、Sim Loo-ah 和沈允 (Sim Hoon) 向英国殖民地政府购买了三块地皮（地契591、592和593）。

这些地皮随后转让予其他华人，并于1838年由陈笃生收购。再加上其他五块地皮（包括地契1510和1511），陈笃生率领华社兴建天福宫。详见地皮收购与筹款活动。

1839年，天福宫开始兴建。超过四百家公司和个人慷慨捐献，以支付37,000余西班牙银元*的建庙费用。陈笃生和薛佛记捐款最多，分别捐献3,074和2,400西班牙银元。石碑上记载的最少捐款额也有24西班牙银元。

天福宫是服务全体华人的庙宇，代表的不仅仅是福建族群的最高管理总机构，更是华社的权力重心。



19世纪英国画家笔下抵达新加坡海岸的厦门帆船大福船
Drawing in the 19th Century that shows boats from Xiamen known as Da Fu Chuan (大福船) arriving in Singapore

OUR ORIGINS

During the 19th century, the then colonial government required massive manpower to develop Singapore. That opened up opportunities for the Chinese. Many travelled by sea south from **Fujian**. They brought with them their faith, heritage and culture. For a safe voyage, they paid homage to the Goddess of the Seas, **Mazu**, which saw the surge in the number of local temples worshipping Mazu. Worship of Mazu could also be traced to Chinese of different dialect groups.

Amongst the biggest group of new immigrants were those of Fujian descent. Their thriftiness, tenacity and prudence laid the foundation for a thriving trading port and construction of infrastructure. Many built up their wealth between 1830s and 1840s.

Philanthropic Spirit of Our Forefathers

As more Fujians arrive, the community leaders decided to come together to build Tian Hock Keng to worship Mazu. Between 1828 to 1829, 3 Chinese, Cowee Toang, Sim Loo-ah and Sim Hoon, bought 3 parcels of land (Lease No. 591, 592, and 593) from the colonial government which were subsequently sold to other Chinese.

By 1838, **Tan Tock Seng** had purchased these land parcels from the owners, and together with 5 other land parcels purchased, including Lease No. 1510 and 1511 (see **Land Acquisition & Fund Raising Efforts**), he led the Chinese to build Tian Hock Keng.

In 1839, construction of the temple started. More than **400 companies** and **individuals** donated generously towards its construction at a cost of 37,000 Spanish dollars*. Tan Tock Seng and Si Foo Kee donated the largest sum of 3,074 Spanish dollars and 2,400 Spanish dollars respectively. The smallest sum recorded on the stone stele indicated it was \$24.

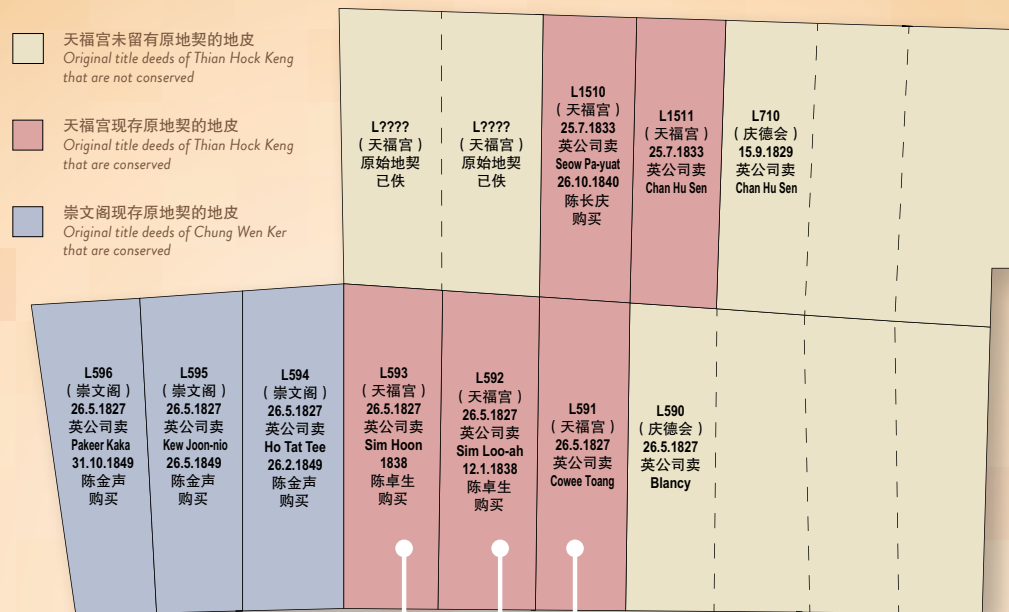
It was a temple that belonged to all and symbolised the **centre of power** of not just the Fujians but the bigger Chinese community.



*17、18世纪，基于横跨大西洋和太平洋的重要商路，还有银币的质量和纯度，西班牙银元是第一个在世界各地得到广泛使用的货币[R Woodcock, 2009; T. J. Osborne, 2012] 它是当时主要的交换媒介和北美洲商业合约的基本货币 [J. Powell, 2005]。

* Spanish silver dollar was the first currency used worldwide in the 17th and 18th century because of the important commercial routes across the Atlantic and the Pacific, and because of the quality and purity of silver in the coin [R Woodcock, 2009; T. J. Osborne, 2012]. It was the principle measure of exchange and the basis of pecuniary contracts in North America then [J. Powell, 2005]。

地皮收购与筹款活动



地契 593

Lease 593
26 May 1827
Sold by East India Co.
to Sim Hoon
Bought by Tan Tock Seng in 1838

地契 592

Lease 592
26 May 1827
Sold by East India Co.
to Sim Loo-ah
Bought by Tan Tock Seng in 1838

地契 591

Lease 591
26 May 1827
Sold by East India Co.
to Cowee Tong



地契 593 Lease No 593

沈允于1828年5月26日向
东印度公司购买了这块地，
并于1829年6月7日转给
陈楚，1833年又转给陈宣。
五年后，陈笃生从陈宣手中
买下土地，兴建天福宫。
Land purchased by Sim Hoon
from East India Company on
26 May 1828. He later sold this
land parcel to Tan Cho on 5 May
1832, who subsequently sold it
to Tan Tock Seng in 1838.



地契 592 Lease No 592

Sim Loo-ah于1828年5月
26日向东印度公司购买了这
块地。1832年5月5日，他
将地转让给陈令，而六年
后，陈令将地转让给陈笃生。
Land purchased by Sim Loo-ah
from East India Company on
26 May 1828. He later sold this
land parcel to Chen Ling on 5
May 1832, who subsequently
sold it to Tan Tock Seng in 1838.



地契 591 Lease No 591

Cowee Toang 于1828年
5月26日向东印度公司
购买了这块地。
Land parcel purchased by Cowee
Toang from East India Company
on 26 May 1828.



天福宫地契上的陈卓生（陈笃生）毛笔签名，这份地契，原是曾和生在1833年向东印度公司购买，后于1839年转让给陈笃生，作为兴建天福宫用途。

The title deed shows the signature of Tan Tock Seng. This land parcel was originally purchased by Zeng He Sheng (曾和生) in 1833. He sold it to Tan Tock Seng in 1839 for the purpose of building Thian Hock Keng.

LAND ACQUISITION & FUND RAISING EFFORTS



正碑刻有第一代领导人姓名，包括大董事陈笃生，以及捐款数额。
The inscription on the stele in Thian Hock Keng records the pioneer leaders including Tan Tock Seng, and their donations.



1850年天福宫里树立两方《建立天福宫碑记》，叙述建庙缘由，并经随缘乐捐，于1840年落成。

These 2 stone steles were installed in the temple in 1850 to record how the temple was started and it was through donations that the temple was completed in 1840.



碑上记载了建庙是为了祭祀妈祖、关圣帝君、保生大帝和观音，并“为我唐人会馆议事之所”。

The stele records that the temple was built to worship Mazu, Heavenly Sage Bao Sheng, and Goddess of Mercy. The temple was to serve the clansmen and Singapore Chinese Community.

从庙宇到会馆

天福宫是在中国劳工大量过番的时代，由闽人兴建而成。当时，会馆附设于天福宫内，福建社群以画一轩（现为孔子圣祠）为议事之处，致力于服务整体华社，而不只是福建族群。天福宫建成后，便成为**华社权力重心**，并在住宿、就业、社会福利、教育、证婚、丧葬等方面，为社群提供服务。

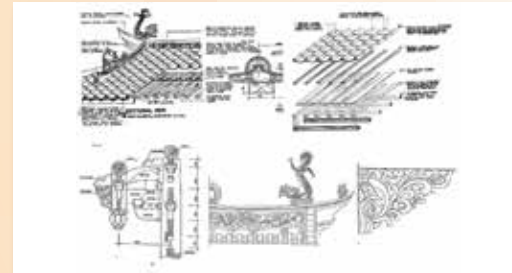
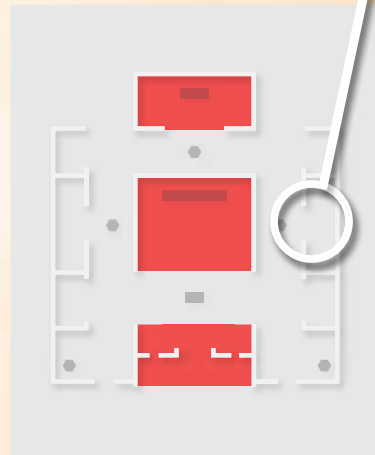
1915年末，天福宫东厢配殿和另一住屋扩建为会馆馆舍。1916年，天福宫获英国殖民地政府批准豁免注册，并定名为天福宫福建会馆。

1906年，随着新加坡中华商务总会（即新加坡中华总商会）的成立，华社权力重心逐渐由天福宫福建会馆转移到新的组织。此后，天福宫便致力于推广慈善和教育事业。

传承之路永无止息

在过去几十年里，新加坡福建会馆为天福宫的修复工程拨款超过**\$6,500,000**。这不包括常年维修费用。

- **1981年** 修复东西配殿，设置宗祠。费用：\$550,000
- **1998年** 历时三年的落架大修修复工程。费用：\$3,800,000
- **2011年** 历时十二个月的修缮工程。费用：\$2,200,000



FROM TEMPLE TO HUAY KUAN

Thian Hock Keng was built by the Fujians during the waves of migration of Chinese labourers. Its commitment was to serve all the Chinese, and not only Fujians. At that time the Huay Kuan operated from Hua Yi Xuan (the current building that housed Confucius). When completed, it was the centre of power for the Chinese Community. Thian Hock Keng **served the community** in terms of accommodations, jobs, social welfare, education, marriage solemnisation, funeral services amongst many others.

Towards the end of 1915, works were carried out to extend the right wing of the temple and another house into a new building for Huay Kuan. In 1916, Thian Hock Keng was exempted by the colonial government from registration and was renamed Thian Hock Keng Hokkien Huay Kuan.

In 1906, with the formation of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the power base of the Chinese Community started to shift from Thian Hock Keng Hokkien Huay Kuan to the new organization. Thereafter, Thian Hock Keng devoted its efforts to promote charity and education.

The Journey Continues

Over the last few decades, Singapore Hokkien Huay Kuan has funded more than **\$6.5 million** for the restoration and repair works of the monument. This excludes maintenance costs incurred annually.

- **1981** Restoration of east and west wings, and installation of ancestral halls. Cost: \$550,000
- **1998** 3-year major restoration of temple. Cost: \$3,800,000
- **2011** 12-month detailed repair works for the temple: \$2,200,000

荣誉

- 1973年 列为新加坡国家古迹
- 2001年 市区重建局旧建筑修复工程奖
第6届新加坡建筑师学会建筑设计大奖
新加坡建筑师学会-ICI Dulux色彩（银奖）
联合国教科文组织亚太文化遗产古建筑奖

天福宫的创建象征新加坡由流动人口过度至定居社会。今日，天福宫的影响力超越了种族、宗教和方言的界限，其参观者和善信来自世界各地的各阶层人士。**天福宫反映了我国的社会和发展**，是座生生不息的文化古迹。因此，将天福宫形容为现代新加坡的城市绿洲并不为过。



Our Achievements

- 1973 Gazetted by the Singapore Government as a National Monument
- 2001 Architectural Heritage Awards
6th SIA Architectural Design Awards
SIA-ICI Dulux Colour Awards (Silver)
UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation (Honourable Mention)

The construction of Thian Hock Keng signified the transformation of an immigrant society to one that had its roots planted solidly in Singapore. Today, Thian Hock Keng transcends race, religion and dialect boundaries. Its visitors and worshippers come from all over the world and all walks of life. It is a rare “living” monument that **reflects our society and development**. It is apt to describe Thian Hock Keng as an oasis for all in modern-day Singapore.



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



免费
Free



6423 4616



6423 4626



www.thianhockkeng.com.sg

158 Telok Ayer Street
Singapore 068613

Printing of this
brochure is
supported by
**National
Integration
Council**

