3 Map of the East Coast of the Kwangtung Province, in the Ch'ing Cho Hoi Keung To Shuet. The book was prepared in the Reign of Yung Cheng (1723-1936).

4 Chapter 43 and Chapter 255 of Kwangtung Tung Chi, 1864 edition.

5 Table 37 of Ch'ing Shi Ko. 

6 In the 12th year of the K'ang Hsi Reign (1673), Ng Shaam-kwai led an uprising against the Ch'ing Government. The uprising was suppressed in the 20th year of K'ang Hsi (1681). Some of his followers turned to piracy on the south coast of China.

7 Chapter 255 of Kwangtung Tung Chi, 1864 edition.

8 As recorded in the Map of the East Coast of the Kwangtung Province, in the Ch'ing Cho Hoi Keung To Shuet, within 16 coastal counties of the Kwangtung Province, a total of 41 forts, 312 cannon places and 618 guard-houses were erected when Yeung Lin was Viceroy of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Province. Of these, 4 forts, 32 cannon places, and 74 guard-houses were erected in the San On county.

9 He was appointed as Viceroy of Kwangtung Province in the 1st year of the Yung Cheng Reign (1723). The Province of Kwangsi was then under Kung Yuk-sun, as Governor.

10 See my article "The Fat Tong Mun Fort (or the Tung Lung Fort)" in Volume 18 of the Journal of the Hong Kong Branch Royal Asiatic Society.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPLES ON LANTAU ISLAND
AS RECORDED IN 1979

Lantau Island lies to the west of the Island of Hong Kong. Before the Sung Dynasty, the people living there were mainly of the Yiu tribes. Then came the refugees of the Southern Sung. The population increased during the Ming Dynasty; and many of the temples on the island were first built at this time.

During the first year of the K'ang Hsi reign of the Ch'ing Dynasty, the people living in the coastal areas had to move back to the interior, because of the policy called the "Evacuation of the Coast". Seven years later, in the eighth year of the K'ang Hsi reign, they were allowed to come back. However, like many houses some of the temples decayed during their absence.

From then on the population increased rapidly, with people flocking to the area. The local temples were rebuilt and repaired. The temples listed below are in existence in 1979. Though some...
are ruined, we can still get information about their previous existence.

Tin Hau Temple

1. Ham Tin, Pui O — Built in the Ming Dynasty, rebuilt in 1798, and repaired in 1947*. Bell 1799.
7. Tai Pak — No information.

Hung Shing Temple

1. Mui Wo — Built in the Ming Dynasty, repaired in 1843, now completely disappeared.
2. Pui O — Built in the Ming Dynasty, repaired in 1780, now ruined.
3. Tong Fuk — Built in 1802, repaired in 1965*. Bell 1802.
4. Shek Pik — Removed to Tai Long Wan. The original temple at Chung Hau, Shek Pik, is in ruins.

* indicates that commemorative tablets exist for these repairs.
NOTES AND QUERIES

7. Sha Lo Wan — Built in 1774, repaired in 1852, 1925* and 1975*. Bell 1774.

8. Tung Chung — inside the Fort but now ruined. No information.

Kwan Tai Temple 關帝廟

1. Mui Wo (Man Wu Temple) — Built in the Ming Dynasty, repaired in 1901 and 1960*. Bell 1961

2. Lo Wai, Pui O — no longer in existence. No information.

3. Tong Fuk — No information. No bell.


Kwun Yam Temple 慶善廟

1. Fan Lau — ruined, no information.

2. Tsun Yu Wan near Yi O — ruined, no information.

3. Keung Shan — Built in 1910, repaired in 1964 and 1970. Bell 1756, was originally in one of the Pak Tai temples in Kowloon.

Hau Wong Temple 備正廟


2. Po Chue Tam, Tai O — Built in 1699, repaired in 1877* and 1966*. No bell.


Wah Kwong Temple 華光廟

Hang Mei, Tai O — Built in the Ch’ing Dynasty, repaired in 1896, 1954 and 1973. No bell.

Saam Shan Kwok Wong Temple 三山國王廟

San Shek Wan — No information.

Yuen Tan Temple 文壇廟

Shek Mun Kap, Tung Chung — no longer in existence. No information.
**NOTES AND QUERIES**

*Fuk Tak Temple* 福德祠

Tai O Market — No information.

The number of temples found in each area is as follows:

3. Tong Fuk-2  8. Tai O-7        13. Tai Pak-1
5. Fan Lau-2  10. San Shek Wan-1  15. Chak Lap Kok-1

Hong Kong, March 1980

ANTHONY K K. SIU

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**THE KOWLOON WALLED CITY**

The Kowloon Walled City was situated to the north of the present Kai Tak Airport. It had been the most important military base in Hong Kong during the later Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1911).

At the beginning of the Ch'ing period, there was no walled city. In the 7th year of the K'ang Hsi reign (1668), there was only a watchpost, called the 九龍門砲台, recorded as having thirty guards. Fourteen years later, in the 21st year of K'ang Hsi (1682), the number of guards was reduced to only ten, and the post was turned into the Kowloon guard-station 九龍門. This Kowloon guard-station, with only ten soldiers, was still in existence up to the 16th year of the Chia Ch'ing reign (1811).²

During the 15th year of the Chia Ch'ing reign (1810), the Fat Tong Mun Fort 佛堂門砲台 was evacuated, and a new fort was built on the coast of Kowloon. This was the Kowloon Fort 九龍門砲台. Its garrison was forty-eight men, under one pa-tsung 炮尊 and one ngai-wai 外委.³

After the 22nd year of the Tao Kuang reign (1843), Hong Kong Island was under British rule. In order to strengthen the fortification of Kowloon, a walled city was built in the 27th year of Tao Kuang (1847). This was the Kowloon Walled City 九龍寨城.⁵

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