

國父塑像：在廟前兩側墀頭上，為全臺灣最早(民國 17 年)的 國父塑像，堪稱是全臺絕無僅有的珍品。

Sun Jhong-shan (Sun Yat-sen) Statues: the oldest statues of Sun Jhong-shan (Sun Yat-sen) in Taiwan (dating from 1928) can be found on the temple's gable fronts. They are a unique treasure.



戲齣：國父孫中山先生

劇情：

何金龍整修金唐殿為日治昭和三年，時值民國十七年，在日本統治之下，何氏大膽將 國父孫中山的剪黏塑像放置在廟前兩邊的牆頭墀上，意外的竟然沒有被日本人發現而得以保留至今，誠屬不易。

民國六十四年十二月，中國時報首先披露金唐殿廟前兩邊牆頭墀上奉置 國父塑像之事，引發有關人士之重視，經向有關機關聲請納入古蹟，終於在民國七十四年間，經內政部核定公布為國家三級古蹟。

補充說明：後來三級古蹟改由縣市政府核定即可，二級以上才由內政部核定。

位置：三川殿北牆頭墀上

Tableau: “Mr. Sun Jhong-shan (Sun Yat-sen), Father of the Nation”

Plot: He Jin-long renovated Jintang Temple in the third year of the reign of the Showa Emperor, or 1928. Even though Taiwan was under Japanese rule at the time, He boldly placed “cut-and-paste” sculptures of Sun

Jhong-shan (Sun Yat-sen), father of the Republic of China, on the gable fronts on either side of the temple. The Japanese never noticed them, so they remain there to this day, which is quite a feat.

In December 1975, the China Times newspaper reported on the presence of Sun Jhong-shan (Sun Yat-sen) statues on the gable fronts of Jintang Temple, bringing them to the attention of the people. They requested authorities to declare the statues as a historic site, and in 1985, the Ministry of the Interior designated them as a Level III historic site.

Supplementary explanation: later on, city and county governments were given the authority to designate Level III historic sites, with the Ministry of the Interior responsible for designating Level II and above historic sites.

Location: gable front of Sanchuan Hall's north wall



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位置：三川殿南牆頭墀上

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Location: gable front of Sanchuan Hall’s south wall