金唐殿 南海觀音佛祖簡介

 金唐殿觀音佛祖為先民自**南海普陀山紫竹林不肯去觀音院**迎請而來。

 普陀山乃佛教四大名山之一，是觀音菩薩的道場，古稱南海普陀山。唐代日本僧人慧鍔大師從五台山請得觀音聖像，欲迎歸本國，船隻路過普陀山洋面，鐵蓮繞舟，得知大士不願東去，乃留像島上，當地居民張氏目睹海上奇觀，遂捨宅供奉，得名「不肯去觀音院」，此乃普陀山佛教文化的發祥，從此普陀山正式成為觀音菩薩的應化勝地。

 觀音佛祖感應廣大，千處祈求千處現，苦海常作度人舟。雷府千歲降示道：「**南海佛祖是不同一般廟宇，是上天敕令百足真人主帥，可大展佛光，庇佑四方弟子。有心求者，家庭平安，財利廣進，子弟學業可順利。**」又道：「**觀音佛祖是全省唯一坐陣真人，非一般，可鎮宅、平安、大發。**」

 觀音佛祖是萬家神，可大放金身保家及廟壇，因為金唐殿觀音佛祖是坐陣蜈蚣佛祖與祂神不同。金唐殿另有福德正神、王令、文昌筆、桃木劍供信徒乞求奉祀，歡迎眾善信大德迎請奉祀。

Jintang Temple – An Introduction to Nanhai Guanyin

Jintang Temple’s Guanyin was obtained by forebears who went to Unwilling to Leave Guanyin Temple in Mount Putuo’s Puji Temple and made a request for her to come.

Mount Putuo is one of the four sacred mountains in Chinese Buddhism, and is the bodhimaṇḍa of the bodhisattva Guanyin. In earlier times, it was called Mount Putuo of the South Sea (Nanhai). During the Tang Dynasty, Japanese monk Master Egaku saw a Guanyin statue while visiting Mount Wutai and received permission to take it back to Japan. As the ship he was sailing on for the return trip approached Mount Putuo, angry waves surrounded the ship, and Egaku realized Guanyin did not wish travel east. He therefore left the statue on Mount Putuo island. A local resident surnamed Jhang witnessed these events and enshrined the statue in his house for worship. This later became “Unwilling to Leave Guanyin Temple.” These events gave rise to Mount Putuo’s Buddhist culture, and Mount Putuo officially became the bodhimaṇḍa of the bodhisattva Guanyin.

Guanyin’s interaction was widespread, and manifested in many places where she was worshipped. The ocean of suffering was often the boat to reach people. According to the Lord Lei, “the South Sea bodhisattva differs from normal temples, it is a spiritual master sent from heaven who can greatly expound Buddha’s teachings and bless followers. Those who are sincere in seeking her will be rewarded with safe and sound households, wealth, and trouble-free studies for the younger generations.” It was also said, “Guanyin is the only spiritual master in the entire province that assumes command. This is not usual, and she can guard homes, ensure safety, and bring wealth.”

Guanyin is worshipped extensively, and her statue is placed in houses and temples to protect people. Jintang Temple’s Guanyin commands centipede troupes and therefore differs from other deities. At Jintang Temple, worshippers also offer sacrifice to the Village Deity, royal token, Wunchang (Wenchang) pen, and peach wood sword. We welcome everyone to offer sacrifice.