



5. Cultural Relics, Historical Figures, and Legends

五、文物、人物、傳說

Da Zong Ci

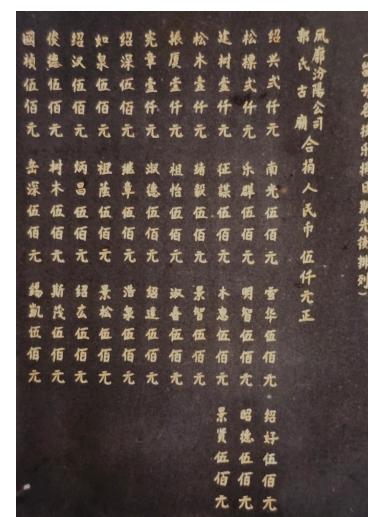
大宗祠

The main ancestral hall for the Hong Kuak Quek clan is Guoshi Jiamiao (郭氏家廟 guō⁴ jiāmào⁶ gǔo¹ bìo⁷), better known as Da Zong Ci (大宗祠 dai⁶ zōng¹ sè⁵), hall name Yongsi Tang (永思堂), and is located at Qianshe (前社 zōin⁵ sia⁶), Guolong 4th Village. It was built in either 1380 or 1682 and venerates Qiu Gong (球公) as the first-generation Hong Kuak Quek ancestor, Dezeng Gong (德曾公) as the “founding ancestor” (始祖) and Yichong Gong (義重公) as the “great-founding ancestor” (太始祖). It also venerates Nianliu Lang Gong (廿六郎公), Nianba Lang Gong (廿八郎公) and Nianjiu Lang Gong (廿九郎公) as second-generation ancestors, together with the spirit tablets other Hong Kuak Quek ancestors.

鳳廓郭氏最主要的祠堂為郭氏家廟，俗稱大宗祠，堂號「永思堂」，位於郭隴四村前社。該祠堂建於明洪武十三年（公元1380年）或清康熙二十一年（公元1682年），立義重公為太始祖，德曾公為始祖，一六公（郭球）為一世祖，廿六郎公、廿八郎公及廿九郎公為二世祖，另供奉鳳廓郭氏派下其他歷代祖先的神主牌位。



Da Zong Ci, 2025
大宗祠。(2025年筆者攝)



Overseas donors as recorded in the original 1994 stele.
1994年原碑記載的海外捐資者。

The ancestral hall was built in honor of Nianliu Lang Gong, with its annual ancestral worship ceremony fixed on the 4th day of the 2nd lunar month, coinciding with the date of Nianliu Lang Gong's passing, and was chosen as a mark of respect. On this date, villagers of the Fengkuo region, along with the descendants of the Guo clan from more than 20 villages across districts in Guangdong Province, such as Chaozhou (潮州), Shantou (汕头), Jieyang (揭陽), Shenzhen (深圳), Huizhou (惠州), Shanwei (汕尾), Meizhou (梅州), Chaoyang (潮陽), and Puning (普寧), gather at Da Zong Ci in Guolong Village to pay respects to their ancestors.

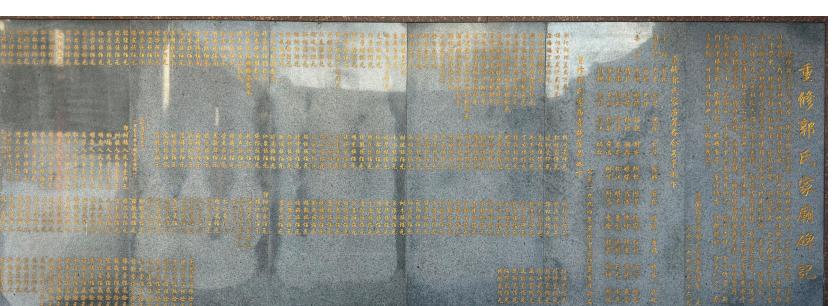
Da Zong Ci underwent restoration and renovation works in 1982, 1994, and 2006. According to the stele from 1994, 36 clansmen from Singapore, together with Feng Guo Fen Yang Association and the Kueh's Temple, contributed donations toward the ancestral hall's restoration. The original stele from 1994, however, appears to have since been replaced with a new one. This newer stele retains 33 of the original names and adds 18 more, resulting in a total of 51 donors, while three of the original names: Quek Seow Heng (郭紹興), Quek Siong Pui (郭松標), and Quek Kiang Soo (郭建樹), were omitted. According to the 1997 zupu, 52 overseas clansmen donated in 1994.

According to the stele from 2006, five clansmen from Singapore contributed to the ancestral hall's renovation. Notably, the stele records the donations of Singapore Fen Yang Guo Association (新加坡汾陽郭氏公會), and not that of Feng Guo Fen Yang Association, with all five individuals named on the stele being members of both associations. From the two steles, it is evident that both associations played active roles in the preservation of Da Zong Ci, and this reflects their commitment to preserving the ancestral heritage of the Guo clan.

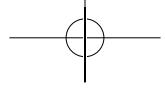
此祠堂為廿六郎公所建，祭祖日期定於農曆二月初四。此日為廿六郎公之諱日，特以示敬奉。每逢農曆二月初四，鳳廓鄉民以及廣東省內的潮州、汕頭、揭陽、深圳、惠州、汕尾、梅州、潮陽、普寧等市轄區內的20多個村的郭氏後裔齊聚郭隴村大宗祠祭拜先祖的日子。

大宗祠於1982年、1994年及2006年先後進行重修。據1994年《重修郭氏家廟碑記》記載，當年參與捐資的新加坡宗親共有36人，連同鳳廓汾陽公會與郭氏古廟。然該碑記後來似已被新立之碑所取代。新碑沿錄原碑33人之名，並另增18人，共有海外捐資者51人，唯郭紹興、郭松標、郭建樹三人之名，見於原碑而屬於新碑。新增的18人之名，有可能非新加坡宗親。

據2006年《第二次重修郭氏家廟碑記》記載，當年參與捐資的新加坡宗親共有5人，並且此次所記錄的是新加坡汾陽郭氏公會，而非鳳廓汾陽公會。此外，碑上列名的五位宗親同時為兩會的會員。從上述兩塊碑記可見，兩會對大宗祠的保護發揮了積極作用，同時反映兩會維護郭氏宗族祖產的承諾。



The new "Stele for the restoration of Guoshi Jiamiao", dated 1994.
(Photo: Guo Longhong, 2025)
1994年《重修郭氏家廟碑記》新碑。(2025年郭龍泓攝)



Ancestral Worship at
Da Zong Ci
大宗祠祭祖活動

