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Bowls take the majority. Also unearthed from the Wun Yiu are Kendi, a common type of water container of the Muslims. The utensil was rarely used by the Han Chinese, and was most likely manufactured for export to regions where Islamism was practised, such as Southeast Asia.

Decorative designs

Blue cobalt pigments are water-soluble. The painter normally uses a brush to draw patterns on the unglazed clay object, and calligraphy. Combining two-dimensional elements with a three-dimensional form gives the otherwise practical utensil an diverse, and feature a variety of animals and plants, scenery and landscapes, characters, poems, and words with auspicious meaning and patterns. They are a representation of the wish.
Tai Po is located at the northeast of the New Territories in Hong Kong. Wun Yiu Heung comprises multiple villages near Tai Po Market. Wun Yiu Village in Tai Po was the only temple in Hong Kong dedicated to Fan Sin, the patron deity of potters. The temple was declared a monument in 1999.

During the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing dynasty, the Ma clan of Hakka descent migrated to Tai Po, aed by the Man and Tse clans. In logical records of the Ma transportation. The small streams, and could operate around the clock. Each mill was equipped with 3 to 6 sets of mortar, which would become automatic.

The quarries provide two minerals in the old days. The quarries were discovered both in Sheung Wun Yiu and Ha Wun Yiu villages. They were located along streams to facilitate the collection of water from the streams into the tanks. The ensemble was composed of one large rectangular tank and 6 to 10 small circular tanks.

The archaeological team believed that the archaeological remains of the kilns from the Man clan and continued to run the business. After mixing the clay-water mixture was separated into the small circular tanks. After mixing the clay-water mixture was separated into the small circular tanks. The clay soaking tanks were discovered both in Sheung Wun Yiu Village. Each stone pillar had a curved indentation, covered on the farmland in Sheung Wun Yiu Village. Three rectangular stone pillars were discovered. These were found in Wun Yiu Exhibition Transportation. The archaeological team believed that the remains of this kiln already contain these two ingredients. After mixing the kaolinite clay with the ordinary clay, the powder would absorb the water from the streams into the tanks. The ensemble was composed of one large rectangular tank and 6 to 10 small circular tanks.

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According to the Report on the New Territories, 1899–1912, Wun Yiu Kiln Site produced as many as 400,000 pieces of porcelain ware a year. Over the past two decades, multiple archaeological investigations and excavations have been conducted at the site and numerous features of key production processes were identified; about 13,000 pieces of relics were unearthed.

Today, many pieces of porcelain ware and kiln firing tools are still preserved and showcased at the Wun Yiu Exhibition. The picture shows the manufacturing processes in the past.

The manufacturing processes of porcelain were extracted from Heavenly Creations by Song Yingxing of the Ming dynasty, and scroll Illustrations’ of Pottery Records of Jingdezhen by Lan Pu and Zheng Tinggui of the Qing dynasty.

- Quarrying pits
- Remains of watermill workshops
- Clay soaking tanks
- Animal-driven grinders
- Kilns
- Sheung Wun Yiu
- Ha Wun Yiu
- Today’s highway
- Lai Chi Shan
- Cheung Uk Tei
- San Uk Ka
- Tai Po River
- Fan Sin Temple
- Tai Mo Shan in the background
- Rich in clay minerals
- Sloping upwards
- Suitable for building kilns
- Verdant vegetation and woods
- Abundance of fuel
- Unobstructed waterways facilitate transportation

Both ends of the roof ridges are decorated with geometric decorations. At the top of the walls are fine murals. The temple still retains the wooden plaque inscribed with the Chinese characters "Fan Sin Temple" carved in the 55th year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1790) and the stone tablets recorded the multiple renovations, both of which are valuable research materials.

The 16th day of the 5th lunar month is the birthday of Fan Sin. Villagers of Wun Yiu Heung celebrated the festival together each year. In the past, they staged god-worshipping operas in front of the temple, and organized god-worshipping parades marching through various villages of Wun Yiu. These festivities are still organized today.

Fan Sin Temple is located beside Wun Yiu Public School and was built during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing dynasty (1736–1795). It has a history of over 200 years. The Temple enshrines the statue of Fan Sin, the patron deity of potters, which was invited by Ma Choi Yuen of the clan’s 16th generation from Ma’s hometown in Changle county (now Wuhua county) in Guangdong province to Wun Yiu.

Legends had it that Fan Sin pioneered the making of bowls from fired clay, and had excelled in a competition against Lu Ban, the master of all crafts. He therefore won the respect of the potters.

The Fan Sin Temple has one hall and one courtyard. The entrance is ornately decorated and the interior décor is highly refined.

The earliest record of renovation of the Fan Sin Temple was dated to the 23rd year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing dynasty (1897) and there were records of multiple renovations thereafter. In 2000, the Antiquities and Monuments Office, experts from the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Architectural Services Department and the villagers of Wun Yiu Heung collaborated to complete the restoration works of Fan Sin Temple.

The picture above shows Fan Sin Temple after the restoration.

Now these places are clearly labeled in a diagram.