

The building is characterised by its solemn façade constructed of the granite block base and the brick wall complete with finely carved fascia boards and traditional Chinese murals on the top. The stone lintel above the main entrance is engraved with the name of the ancestral hall. The roof ridges are decorated with plastered motifs of auspicious animals and patterns like plums, peony, lotus and dragon fish, and its gable walls are adorned with delicate leafy mouldings.

The wooden altar housing the ancestral tablets is placed at the main bay of the main hall. The altar is richly decorated with wood carvings of stylised plants such as plums, bamboo, peony, peach and lotus which represent different seasons to signify the flourishing growth of descendants.



正廳神龕
Wooden altar in the main hall



梁氏宗祠今貌
Present view of Leung Ancestral Hall

修復工程

自1960年代起，梁氏宗祠經歷長時間失修，建築物飽受漏水、水浸及白蟻等問題的困擾，左廂房的部分屋頂塌下，前廳擋中亦已遺失，只剩下門框。

梁氏宗祠的全面修復工程於2006年竣工，由古物古蹟辦事處及建築署負責監督，工程主要包括更換已損毀的木構件及進行內外翻新。祠堂在修復後已恢復昔日的光輝面貌和社會功能，繼續作為族人祭祖與進行宗族活動的場所。

在梁氏族人的支持下，梁氏宗祠於2006年11月17日根據《古物及古蹟條例》宣布為歷史建築物。



文物專家正為梁氏宗祠進行測繪紀錄
Heritage expert conducting cartographic survey for the Leung Ancestral Hall



文物專家正在繪製測繪圖
Heritage expert making drawings



工人正在鋪砌前進天面瓦頂
Workers laying roof tiles at the front hall



復修工程進行中
Restoration work in progress



修復前後的前廳，天井的水浸問題得到解決。
The front hall before and after restoration. Flooding problem on the courtyard has been resolved.



修復前後的正廳，牆壁上的後加油漆已被清除。
The main hall before and after restoration. Modern paint on internal walls has been removed.



修復前後廚房天面及樑架
The roof and truss system at the kitchen before and after restoration



Restoration Works

As the Leung Ancestral Hall had not been properly maintained for a long time since the 1960s, the building suffered from water leakage, flooding and termite problems. Part of the roof of the left side chamber has collapsed. The screen door at the front hall was lost, leaving only the door frame.

Restoration of the Leung Ancestral Hall was completed in 2006 under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department. The scope of works mainly included replacement of defective timber components as well as internal and external refurbishment. The Leung Ancestral Hall is now as splendid as in the past with such social functions as ancestral worship being continued there.

With the support of the Leung clan, the Leung Ancestral Hall was declared a historical building on 17 November 2006 under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.



開光儀式：舞獅
Rehabilitation ceremony: lion dance



開光儀式：盆菜宴
Rehabilitation ceremony: basin meals

梁氏宗祠位置圖 Location Plan of Leung Ancestral Hall



公共交通 Public Transport

九巴 KMB	51	錦上路鐵路站 - 荃灣 (如心廣場) Kam Sheung Road Railway Station - Tsuen Wan (Nina Tower)
	64K	元朗 (西) 總站 - 大埔墟鐵路站 Yuen Long (West) B/T - Tai Po Market Railway Station
	251M	錦上路鐵路站 - 青衣鐵路站 Kam Sheung Road Railway Station - Tsing Yi Railway Station
專線小巴 Green Minibus	72	元朗 (元朗泰衡街) - 雷公田 Yuen Long (Yuen Long Tai Hang Street) - Lui Kung Tin

* 以上交通資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關交通機構或運輸署公布為準。
The above transport information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the announcement of the transport companies or the Transport Department.

開放時間 Opening Hours

每日上午九時至下午一時及下午二時至五時
逢星期二、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至初三休息
9:00 am - 1:00 pm & 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm daily
Closed on Tuesdays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

古物古蹟辦事處

九龍尖沙咀彌敦道136號
電話: 2208 4488
傳真: 2721 6216
網址: <https://www.amo.gov.hk>

Antiquities and Monuments Office

136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Tel: 2208 4488
Fax: 2721 6216
Website: <https://www.amo.gov.hk>

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梁氏宗祠



Leung Ancestral Hall

元崗村

梁氏族人祖籍廣東東莞，在十七至十八世紀期間由梁氏十二世祖梁國初帶同族人遷徙至新界，及後其子梁大成定居元朗八鄉，並建立元崗村，現時梁氏宗祠即由梁大成祖所擁有。隨後，梁氏子孫繁衍至屏山橫洲、十八鄉大棠村和屯門順風圍一帶。



1956年的元崗村航空照
Aerial photo of Yuen Kong Tsuen in 1956



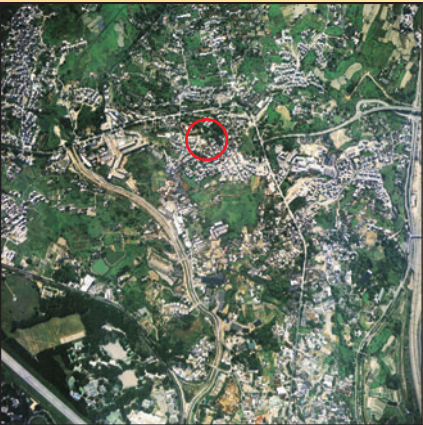
1961年的元崗村航空照
Aerial photo of Yuen Kong Tsuen in 1961

據村中父老憶述，元崗村的得名與其地形有關。元崗村公所背後原有一座圓形山崗，因此取村名為「圓崗」，但由於村落不斷擴展，這座小山崗已被移平，並發展成現在的休憩處，村名也隨之改為目前的元崗村。

元崗村是一個多姓村落，除佔大多數的梁氏外，還包括黃、鄧、李、林等十多姓，但只有梁氏才建有祠堂。

由於新界鄉村不斷發展，元崗村內很多舊村屋已被重建或拆卸。除梁氏宗祠外，眾聖宮是村內另一歷史建築。

廟宇約於1911年遷至現址，廟內保存的清乾隆十五年（1750年）銅鐘，見證元崗村的歷史。



2005年的元崗村航空照
Aerial photo of Yuen Kong Tsuen in 2005



元崗村今貌
Present view of Yuen Kong Tsuen

Yuen Kong Tsuen

The Leungs came originally from Dongguan of Guangdong province. Led by Leung Kwok-chor, the 12th generation ancestor, the Leung clan migrated to the New Territories during the 17th and 18th century. His son, Leung Tai-shing, finally settled in Pat Heung, Yuen Long and established Yuen Kong Tsuen there, which explains why the Leung Ancestral Hall is now owned by Leung Tai-shing Tso. Later on, the descendants of Leungs branched out to Wang Chau in Ping Shan, Tai Tong Tsuen in Shap Pat Heung and Shun Fung Wai in Tuen Mun.

Yuen Kong Tsuen was so named owing to its topography. According to local villagers, originally there was a round mound at the back of Yuen Kong Rural Committee Office. The village was subsequently known as Yuen Kong, which literally means “a round mound”. With the expansion of the village, the mound was leveled to make way for the present playground and the village was later renamed as the present Yuen (a different Chinese character which has the same pronunciation but does not mean “round” any more) Kong Tsuen.

Yuen Kong Tsuen is a multi-clan village with more than ten different surnames. Apart from the majority Leungs, others include the Wongs, Tangs, Lees and Lams. Only the Leungs have their own ancestral hall in the village.

Due to rural development in recent years, many old houses in Yuen Kong Tsuen have either been rebuilt or demolished. Apart from the Leung Ancestral Hall, Chung Shing Kung (All Saints Temple) is another historical building in the area. The temple was probably relocated to the present location in 1911. The history of the village is witnessed by the bronze bell inside the temple which dated back to the 15th year of Qianlong reign (1750) of the Qing dynasty.



眾聖宮今貌
Present view of Chung Shing Kung (All Saints Temple)

梁氏宗祠



梁氏宗祠舊貌
Leung Ancestral Hall in the old days

梁氏宗祠由八鄉元崗村梁族興建，位於村的西北面，至今已有約二百年的歷史，是村中少數僅存的歷史建築物，宗祠現時仍用作舉行祭祀、點燈、秋祭等傳統儀式，同時也是梁氏族人議事的地方。

宗祠是典型的清代兩進式建築，兩進之間為天井，天井兩旁建有廂房。右廂房設有廚房，以往在喜慶活動時曾用作烹煮盤菜。



梁氏宗祠平面圖
Floor plan of Leung Ancestral Hall

祠堂的正面牆身以花崗石和青磚建造，牆頂配有雕刻精美的封簷板和中式壁畫，外觀莊嚴。正門上方是刻有「梁氏宗祠」四字的石額。屋脊的灰塑裝飾以梅花、牡丹、蓮花與鯨魚等瑞獸和吉祥圖案為主題，山牆也有精美的草尾灰塑裝飾。



正門石額及對聯
Stone lintel above the main entrance and couplets



中式壁畫
Chinese murals



封簷板
Fascia board



灰塑
Decorative mouldings

Leung Ancestral Hall

Built by the Leung clan of Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall, situated to the north-west of the village, has a history of about 200 years. The Leung Ancestral Hall is among a few historical buildings remaining in the village. Today, the Leung Ancestral Hall is still used to hold traditional ceremonies such as ancestral worship, lantern ceremony and Autumn ancestral worship, and as a meeting place for clansmen.



天井兩旁的廚房(左)及廂房
Kitchen (left) and chamber on both sides of the courtyard

The Leung Ancestral Hall is a typical Qing vernacular building having a layout of two-hall-one-courtyard. Side chambers are located at both sides of the courtyard. The right side chamber houses a kitchen, which was once used for cooking basin meals during festive events.



屋背陶塑
Pottery sculpture on the ridge