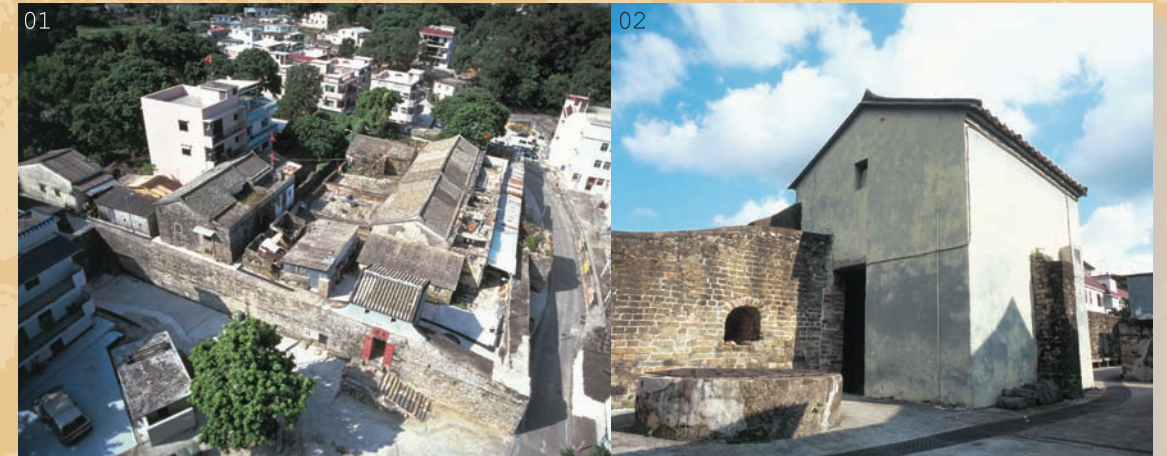


村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 粉嶺龍躍頭老圍門樓及圍牆 *Entrance Tower and Enclosing Walls of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



龍躍頭鄧族先後建立了五圍六村，老圍便是五圍中歷史最悠久的圍村，約有七百年的歷史。基於防衛的需要，老圍正面築有門樓，四周則築有配備槍孔及更樓的圍牆。原先的圍門是北向，但由於風水理由，圍門被改建為東向。老圍部分圍牆於1991年由北區政務處撥款維修。該圍於1999年在古物古蹟辦事處及建築署監督下進行全面維修。老圍門樓及圍牆現為龍躍頭文物徑沿線古蹟之一。

The Tangs had established 11 villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, known as Five Wais (walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages). Lo Wai is the oldest walled village built in Lung Yeuk Tau and has a history of about 700 years. For defensive reason, Lo Wai is embraced by an entrance tower at front and enclosing walls with gunholes and projected towers on four sides. The entrance tower originally faced north. It was later relocated towards the east in order to achieve better *fung shui*. Repairs to a portion of the enclosing walls were undertaken in 1991 with funds provided by the North District Office. A major restoration was made in 1999 with the assistance of the Architectural Services Department and the Antiquities and Monument Office. The entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai have now become part of the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail.

01 老圍鳥瞰圖  
Aerial view of Lo Wai

02 粉嶺龍躍頭老圍門樓及古井  
Entrance Tower and the old well of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling



村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍門樓 *Kun Lung Gate Tower, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



**覲** 龍圍是粉嶺龍躍頭五圍六村之一，又稱為新圍，由鄧氏於清乾隆九年(1744年)建成。圍村外建有以青磚築成的圍牆及分別位於四角的更樓，各配備槍孔以保衛該村。圍牆外原有護城河圍繞，但早已被填平。門樓則位於圍村的中軸位置，另有社壇於中軸線的末端。門樓的兩進式設計及擋中，使它成為本港最具特色的圍門。政府於1999年設立龍躍頭文物徑，覲龍圍門樓、圍牆及更樓是文物徑沿線古蹟之一。



**K**un Lung Wai is one of the Five Wais and Six Tsuens in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, and was built by the Tangs in the 9th year during the Qianlong reign (1744) of the Qing dynasty. It is also known as San Wai. The green brick enclosing walls and 4 two-storey corner towers, both equipped with gunholes, were built surrounding the village for defence. A moat was originally constructed surrounding the village but has subsequently been filled up. The gate tower is situated on the central axis of the village with a shrine at the opposite end. The two-hall plan of the gate tower, together with the screen door, makes it a rare watch tower in Hong Kong. The tower along with other historic structures and buildings was open to the public from 1999 as part of the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail.

01 覲龍圍門樓修繕前之面貌。門樓上刻有「覲龍」二字，據說覲龍圍之名是由於龍躍頭鄧族是宋皇姑後人，可以覲見皇帝，因此取名「覲龍」 Gate Tower of Kun Lung Wai before restoration. The Gate Tower has Chinese characters "Kun Lung" engraved on the lintel of the entrance. It is said that the Tang clansmen in Lung Yeuk Tau were descendants of the Sung Princess and they had the right to 'kun kin' the emperor (literally means they could have an audience with the emperor). So the village was named "Kun Lung"

02 門樓屋頂上之龍形翹角正脊  
Main ridge with curled up ends in dragon shape at the roof of the Gate Tower





村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍圍牆及更樓 *Enclosing Walls and Corner Watch Towers of Kun Lung Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



**覲**龍圍是粉嶺龍躍頭五圍六村之一，又稱為新圍，由鄧氏於清乾隆九年（1744年）建成。圍村外建有圍牆及四個更樓，以保衛該村。更樓位於圍牆的四角，樓高兩層。此外，圍牆外原有護城河圍繞，但早已被填平。該村的圍牆及四角更樓早已倒塌，修繕工程由政府資助，並於1994年完成。

**K**un Lung Wai, one of the Five Wais and Six Tsuens in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, was built by the Tangs in the 9th year during the Qianlong reign (1744) of the Qing dynasty. It is also known as San Wai. The enclosing walls and 4 two-storey corner watchtowers were built surrounding the village for defensive purpose. A moat was originally constructed surrounding the village but has subsequently been filled up. The walls and the four-corner watchtowers were in a dilapidated condition, which were fully restored in 1994 with funding from the Government.



01 粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍圍牆及更樓  
Enclosing walls and corner watchtowers of Kun Lung Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling

02 粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍鳥瞰圖  
Aerial view of Kun Lung Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling



村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 粉嶺龍躍頭麻笏圍門樓 *Entrance Tower of Ma Wat Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



麻笏圍於清乾隆年間（1736至1795年）由鄧氏族人所建，是龍躍頭的五圍六村之一。龍躍頭鄧族由錦田鄧族分支而來，據鄧族族譜記載，龍躍頭先祖乃南宋皇姑的長子，因此皇姑的神位仍供奉於龍躍頭主祠松嶺鄧公祠之內。

麻笏圍原本四周建有磚牆，四角則建有更樓，但現時大部分圍牆及四個更樓已遭拆卸，只留下這極具歷史價值之門樓。門樓上刻有「鬱葱」字樣，寓意春葱生長茂盛之地。門樓其後由政府斥資重修。1999年，政府設立龍躍頭文物徑，麻笏圍是沿線古蹟之一。

Ma Wat Wai was built by the Tangs during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty. It is one of the Five Wais (Walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages) in the area of Lung Yeuk Tau in Fanling. The Tang lineage in Lung Yeuk Tau branched out from the main clan in Kam Tin. According to the genealogy of the Tang clan, the founding ancestor of the Lung Yeuk Tau lineage was the eldest son of *Wong Koo* (a Southern Song princess), which explained why the soul tablet of *Wong Koo* is still worshipped in the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, the main ancestral hall of Lung Yeuk Tau.

Ma Wat Wai was originally a walled village with brick walls constructed on the four sides and a watchtower on each corner. However, owing to past redevelopments, most of the walls and all four-corner towers were demolished leaving only this very historic entrance tower. A stone tablet engraved with two Chinese characters denoting a place with flourishing growth of spring onions was embedded at the facade of the entrance tower. The entrance tower had been fully restored with funds from the Government. The Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail was established in 1999 and Ma Wat Wai is one of the monuments along the trail.



01 麻笏圍鳥瞰圖  
Aerial view of Ma Wat Wai



村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 荃灣三棟屋村 *Sam Tung Uk Village, Tsuen Wan*



荃灣三棟屋是典型的客家圍屋，於1786年由陳姓客家人建立。

陳氏家族祖籍福建，於18世紀中期

從廣東移居本港，擇居荃灣，並且填平沿海的土地作耕種之用。三棟屋原先只有

三列房舍，其後在村的兩旁及後面加建房子，除作為居住之用外，亦收防衛之

效。位於中軸線上的正廳，擺放了陳氏先祖的神位，面向正門，正門石榴上刻有

「陳氏家祠」四字。隨著在1970年代末興建地下鐵，三棟屋於1987年完成修繕工

程後改為三棟屋博物館，供公眾人士參觀。

Sam Tung Uk Village, literally “three house village”, is a Hakka village and was built by the Chan clan in 1786. The Chan clan originated from Fujian and later moved to Hong Kong from Guangdong in the 1750s, and settled in Tsuen Wan, where they reclaimed land along the seashore for cultivation. Three rows of village houses were first constructed on the site and later annex houses to the sides and at the back of the village houses were built, which dually served residential and defensive purposes. The family ancestral altar was placed in the main hall lying on the central axis facing the entrance. Four Chinese characters signifying ‘Chan Family Ancestral Hall’ were engraved on the granite lintel above the frame of the door.



The area was cleared with the construction of the Mass Transit Railway in the late 1970s. The building was renovated in 1987 and has been opened to the public as Sam Tung Uk Museum after the renovation.

01 荃灣三棟屋鳥瞰圖  
Aerial view of Sam Tung Uk Village, Tsuen Wan

02 雖然三棟屋已改建成博物館，但仍盡量保留原貌  
The original view of Sam Tung Uk is preserved though it has been converted into Sam Tung Uk Museum



村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

西貢上窯村

*Sheung Yiu Village, Sai Kung*

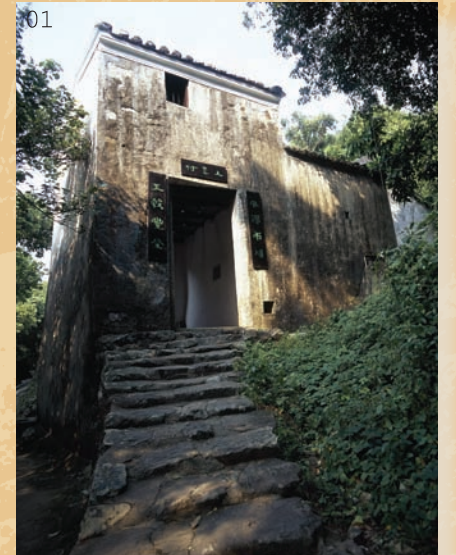


位於西貢的上窯村建於一高出地面的平台之上，其入口處築有塔樓。該村由黃姓的惠州客家人於一百五十年前建成，村內共有一排八所並列的房舍接連兩旁的豬欄、牛棚及廚房。該村以青磚及夯土建成，並以牆壁承托「金」字瓦頂。村民因建窯燒造殼灰，作灰泥及肥田料之用，並從事磚瓦生產而致富，及後由於英泥及造磚行業的競爭，窯燒工業遂告沒落，黃姓家人亦紛紛遷往市區及海外生活。上窯村於1984年修葺後，闢作上窯民俗文物館供市民參觀。館內陳列各種耕種工具、農村傢具及殼灰窯，展現昔日客家人的生活。

Sheung Yiu Village in Sai Kung was constructed on a raised platform with a watchtower at its entrance. Approximately 150 years old, the village was built by a Hakka family of the Wong surname from Huiyang. It contained a row of eight houses connected together with a pig pen, a cowshed and a kitchen at its two ends. They were built of green bricks and rammed earth with their walls to support their pitched tiled roofs. The village became prosperous due to its lime kilns whose products were much sought after for use in mortar and fertilizer. The family also engaged in the production of bricks and tiles. The kiln industry began to decline when modern bricks and cement came into use. The Wongs then moved to urban areas and overseas successively. The village after its full restoration in 1984 was opened to the public as Sheung Yiu Folk Museum. The Museum is furnished with farming implements, village period furniture and original lime kiln to demonstrate the life of the Hakka people.

01 西貢上窯村  
Sheung Yiu Village, Sai Kung

02 上窯村石灰窯  
Lime kiln in Sheung Yiu Village





村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 柴灣羅屋 *Law Uk, Chai Wan*



位於柴灣的羅屋是一間由羅姓客家人興建的村屋，約有二百多年的歷史。羅氏的十七世祖羅元信及羅子行，於清乾隆年間(1736年至1795年)在柴灣定居。不同姓氏的客家人於該地建立六條小村落，而羅屋就是位於其中。隨着新市鎮的發展，該村落被清拆，但羅屋得以保留及重修。由石塊及夯土築成的羅屋，屬一進一天井的客家斗廊式設計，位於屋舍前半部份的天井兩旁，分別建有一座廚房及貯物室，後半部份則為正廳，安有羅氏先祖的神位作供奉，正廳兩旁建有房間。該建築物經復修後，成為羅屋民俗館的其中一部份，並自1991年起開放予公眾參觀。

Situated at Chai Wan, Law Uk was erected by the Hakka Law clan over 200 years ago. Law Yuen-shun and Law Tsz-hang, the 17th generation members of the clan, moved to Chai Wan during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty. It was recorded that six small villages were erected by Hakka families with different surnames in the area. One of them was Law Uk. Constructed of rubble and rammed earth, Law Uk is a Qing vernacular building of Hakka Doulang style with a one-hall-one courtyard plan. There are a storeroom and a kitchen block on two sides of the courtyard at the front portion of the house respectively, while a room is on either side of the hall at the back. A soul tablet of the Law ancestors is on the altar in the middle of the end hall for worshipping. With reclamation and urban development, the area was cleared but the village house was retained and restored. The building has become part of the Law Uk Folk Museum which was opened to public in 1991 after renovation.



01 羅屋修繕前之面貌  
Law Uk before restoration



村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 沙田王屋村古屋 *Old House, Wong Uk Village, Sha Tin*



王屋村位於沙田圓洲角，該村由王氏十六世祖王祿秀於清乾隆年間(1736年至1795年)建立。當時全村共有約二十間房屋及一間宗祠，其中很多古老建築已荒廢及拆卸，而王屋村民宅則是王屋村內唯一現存的建築物。十九世紀時期，從廣東南下的旅客和貨物均以圓洲角為交通樞紐，以便將貨物運往九龍出售，王屋村遂成為商旅的貿易站，王氏亦曾於村內經營客棧。直至二十世紀初，隨著大埔公路及九廣鐵路相繼落成，該村才開始式微，王屋村村民亦陸續搬往市區和外地。該建築物曾於1995年進行復修。



The Wong Uk Village is located at Yuen Chau Kok, Sha Tin. It was built by the 16th generation ancestor, Wong Luk-sau, during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty. About 20 houses and an ancestral hall were built. Most of the old buildings of the village fell into ruins or demolition and the old house is the only one surviving. In the 19th century, the area became a mid-way courier station for goods from mainland to the urban areas in Kowloon, and the village became a trading station for merchants. The Wong clan had once operated an inn in the village. The village declined in the early 20th century after the completion of Tai Po Road and the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Many from the Wong



clan moved out to urban areas and overseas. The house was once restored in 1995.

01 山牆上裝飾  
Decoration on gable wall

02 外牆上灰塑裝飾  
Exterior wall decorated by painting



村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 荃灣海壩村古屋 *Old House, Hoi Pa Village, Tsuen Wan*



古屋坐落於荃灣海壩村917號地段，於1904年由邱元璋建成。村落及附近一帶現已發展為賽馬會德華公園。海壩村已於1970年代被清拆，古屋是村內僅存的建築物之一，屬一進一院式的設計，並以夯土、青磚、瓦片和杉木建造而成。邱氏在1985年遷出古屋，該建築物於1987年由政府進行復修，公園在1989年開放予公眾參觀。至1997年，古屋改為荃灣環境資源中心，由環境保護署管理，並先後為長春社及綠色力量使用。

The Old House, which was built by Yau Yuen-cheung in 1904, was situated at former Lot 917, Hoi Pa Village in Tsuen Wan. The site, together with the adjacent areas, has now been developed into the Jockey Club Tak Wah Park. The village was demolished in the 1970s with the Old House remaining. It is a Qing vernacular building having one hall and one courtyard. It was built with rammed earth, green bricks, green tiles and timber. The Yau clan moved away in 1985. The Old House was restored by the Government in 1987. The park was opened to the public in 1989 and was converted into an environmental resource centre since 1997 under the management of the Environmental Protection Department. It was once used by the Conservancy Association and Green Power.



01 屋脊及外牆裝飾  
Decorations on the ridge and exterior wall

02 古屋外部的壁畫裝飾  
Exterior of the house decorated with murals



村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

# 元朗新田大夫第 *Tai Fu Tai, San Tin, Yuen Long*



大夫第是由文氏第二十一世祖文頌鑾建於清同治四年(1865年)，是一所華麗的士大夫府第。文頌鑾的父親及祖父都在清光緒年間(1875年至1908年)獲大夫的封號，他亦曾任同知一職。正廳掛有兩塊牌面，分別刻有漢滿兩種文字，是光緒皇帝於1875年御賜表揚文頌鑾的祖父母和雙親的詔書木刻，是香港碩果僅存。大夫第是新界區現存最華麗的傳統建築之一，並以其精巧的建築裝飾聞名。大宅前進屋脊飾有由著名的廣東佛山石灣文如壁窯燒製的精緻石灣陶塑。建築物於1988年由政府資助進行大型的復修工程。經過全面修繕後，大夫第於1988年開放予公眾參觀。

Tai Fu Tai, an elegant gentry-scholar residence, was built by Man Chung-luen, the 21st generation member of the clan in the 4th year during the Tongzhi reign (1865) of the Qing dynasty. His father and grandfather were bestowed with the honorific title of *tai fu* and he acquired the *tung chi*, a local nominal official during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908) of the Qing dynasty. Under the eaves of the main hall are two honorific boards bestowed on the parents and grandparents of Man Chung-luen by Emperor Guangxu in 1875. Both boards, engraved with Chinese and Manchu characters, are the only known examples of the kind in Hong Kong. The building is probably one of the most beautiful Chinese residential buildings preserved in the territory and is renowned for its fine architectural decorations. The boat-shaped front ridge is decorated with elaborate Shiwan ceramic figurines produced by the famous Wenrubi Kiln in Foshan, Guangdong. The building underwent a large-scale restoration in 1988 with financial support from the Government and was opened to the public ever since.



02



02



02 裝飾華麗的扇門  
Exquisitely decorated screen doors

03-05 大夫第內貌及裝飾  
Interior view and decorations of Tai Fu Tai

03



04



05







06-08 飾以彩塑和石灣人物陶塑的正脊  
Main ridge with polychrome mouldings and Shiwan ceramic figurines

09 龍形翹角正脊  
Main ridge with curled-up ends in dragon shape

10-11 華麗的建築裝飾  
Embellished architectural decorations

