

# 元崗村

## Yuen Kong Tsuen

梁氏族人祖籍廣東東莞，在十七至十八世紀期間，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。隨後，梁氏子孫繁衍至屏山橫洲、十八鄉大棠村及屯門順風圍一帶。

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，因而名為「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，村名也隨之改名為元崗村。

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。現時除梁氏宗祠外，眾聖宮是村內仍然得以保留的另一所歷史建築。根據廟內保存的兩座銅鐘的銘文，廟宇由村民興建，約建於1750年代，並於清光緒二十九年（1903年）重建，1972年進行大型修繕工程。



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Originally from Dongguan in Guangdong province, the Leung clan migrated to the New Territories during the 17th and 18th centuries, led by 12th-generation ancestor Leung Kwok-chor. His son, Leung Tai-shing, finally settled in Pat Heung, Yuen Long, and established the village of Yuen Kong Tsuen. The clan's descendants later branched out to Wang Chau in Ping Shan, Tai Tong Tsuen in Shap Pat Heung and Sun Fung Wai in Tuen Mun.

According to the residents of Yuen Kong Tsuen, there was originally a round mound, or *yuen kong* in Cantonese, behind the village office, and it was from this topographical feature that the village derived its name. As the village expanded, the mound was levelled to make way for the playground that stands on the site today, and the village was later renamed with a different Chinese character with the same pronunciation as *yuen* but that does not mean 'round'.

Rural development in recent years has led to many old houses in Yuen Kong Tsuen being rebuilt or even demolished. In addition to the Leung Ancestral Hall, another historic building in the area is Chung Shing Kung ('All Saints Temple'). According to the inscriptions of the two bronze bells inside, the temple was originally erected by local villagers sometime around the 1750s, before being rebuilt in the 29th year of the reign of Guangxu (1903) of the Qing dynasty; substantial renovations were carried out in 1972.

元崗村內的眾聖宮  
Chung Shing Kung at  
Yuen Kong Tsuen of  
Pat Heung



1963年的元崗村航空照  
Aerial photo of Yuen Kong Tsuen in 1963



1984年的元崗村航空照  
Aerial photo of Yuen Kong Tsuen in 1984



2015年的元崗村航空照  
Aerial photo of Yuen Kong Tsuen in 2015



航空照片由地政總署提供  
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# 建築特色

## Architectural Features

梁氏宗祠由八鄉元崗村梁族興建，至今已有約二百年的歷史，是村中少數僅存的歷史建築物，宗祠現時仍舉行祭祖及點燈等傳統儀式，亦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。

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、蓮花與鯨魚等吉祥圖案和瑞獸為主題，山牆也有精美的草尾灰塑裝飾。祠堂正廳明間置有神龕，安放歷代先祖的神位。神龕刻有各類色彩斑斕的花卉植物，如梅花、青竹、牡丹、桃花和蓮花等，以代表四季生生不息，寓意梁族開枝散葉。



屋脊灰塑  
Plaster mouldings on the ridge

Built by the Leung clan of Yuen Kong Tsuen in Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall has a history dating back about 200 years. One of only a few historic buildings remaining in the village, the hall is still used today for traditional ceremonies such as ancestral worship and the lantern lighting ceremony and also as a meeting place for the clan.

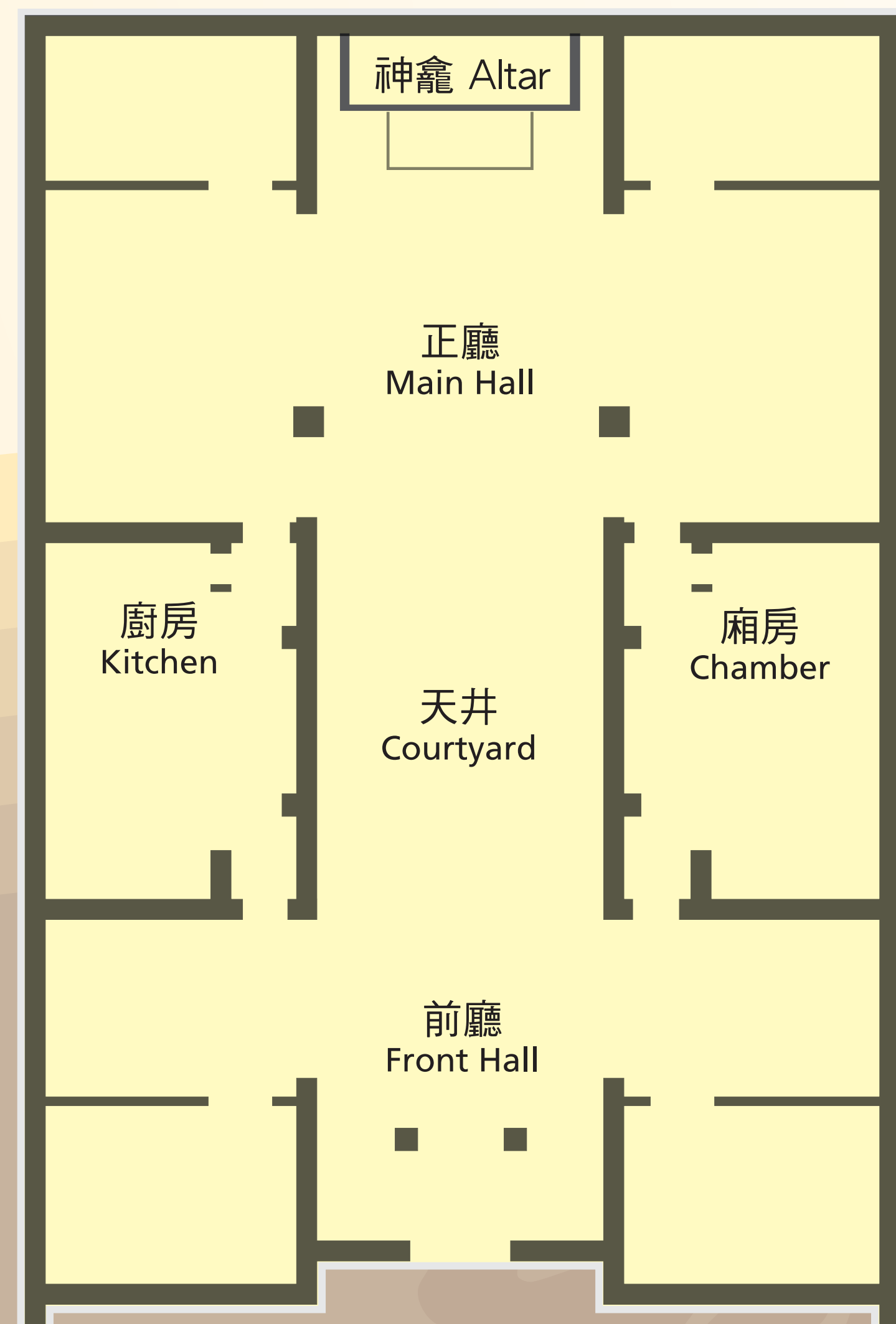
The Leung Ancestral Hall is laid out as a typical Qing vernacular building featuring two halls and one courtyard. Side chambers are located on both sides of the courtyard: the one on the right houses a kitchen, where basin meals were once cooked for festivals and ceremonies.

The building is characterised by a solemn facade constructed with a granite block base and brick walls topped by finely carved fascia boards and traditional Chinese murals. The stone lintel above the main entrance is engraved with the name of the ancestral hall. The roof ridges are decorated with plastered motifs featuring auspicious animals and patterns, including plums, peony, lotus and dragon fish, and its gable walls are adorned with delicate leafy mouldings. Placed in the main bay of the main hall, the wooden altar housing the ancestral tablets is richly decorated with wood carvings of stylised plants such as plums, bamboo, peony, peach and lotus, which represent the different seasons and thus symbolise the flourishing growth of the clan's descendants.



正廳神龕  
Wooden altar in the main hall

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



中式壁畫  
Chinese murals



封簷板  
Fascia board



# 修復工程

## Restoration Works

自1960年代起，梁氏宗祠經歷長時間失修，建築物受漏水、水浸及白蟻等問題困擾，其中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，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部翻新，於2006年竣工。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》宣布為法定古蹟。



2007年的開光儀式  
Rehabilitation ceremony in 2007

As the Leung Ancestral Hall had not been properly maintained since the 1960s, the building suffered from leaks, flooding and termite problems. Part of the roof of the left side chamber had collapsed, while the screen door of the front hall had been lost, leaving only the door frame in its place.

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 the works mainly included replacing defective timber components and refurbishing the internal and external architectural features. The Leung Ancestral Hall has now been restored to its past splendour, allowing ancestral worship and other social functions to be continued there.

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

文物專家進行  
測繪紀錄。  
A heritage expert conducts  
a cartographic survey.



文物專家繪製測繪圖。  
A heritage expert makes  
drawings.



修復前的前廳受水浸問題  
困擾。  
The front hall was affected by  
flooding before the restoration.



修復前的正廳  
The main hall before restoration



修復後水浸問題  
得到解決。  
Flooding problems  
in the courtyard  
were resolved by  
the restoration.



修復後牆壁上的  
後加油漆已被清  
除。  
Modern paint on  
the internal walls  
was removed in  
the restoration.