

Site Code: GB-01	Site Name: Hung Lau
Full Address: Hung Lau, near Shek Kok Tsui Village, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 12.1a
Orientation: Southeast	Grading: Grade 1
Age of Structure: Not earlier than 1905	
Surrounding Environment: It is located in the Zhong Shan Park next to Lung Mun Road. To the south, there are Tuen Mun Recreation And Sports Centre, and Tuen Mun Public Riding School. To the north, there is hilly area behind of the building.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The exact year of construction of Hung Lau is not known. Hung Lau is commonly known as the “Red House” (紅樓), although whether this name comes from its revolutionary associations or its reddish colour may be a matter of conjecture. Hung Lau is situated at the former Castle Peak Farm (青山農場) which was originally owned by Li Ki-tong (李紀堂), alias Li Pak (李柏), the third son of a wealthy merchant named Li Sing (李陞), a dedicated follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen (孫逸仙 / 孫中山) and a member of the anti-Qing revolutionary society Hsing Chung Hui (or “Xingzhonghui”) (興中會). Between 1901 and 1911, the former Castle Peak Farm had been used as a depot for weapon storage, a ground for the manufacture and experimentation of firearms required for the contemplated uprisings, a meeting place of revolutionaries and a haven for disbanded revolutionaries escaping from the Manchu vengeance. Having said that, no direct relationship between the building and revolutionary activities led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen could be fully established.</p> <p>Due to its location in the former Castle Peak Farm, Hung Lau is a piece of built heritage with social value and local interest. The former Castle Peak Farm is still a reminder of Hong Kong’s role in the revolutionary movement in Chinese history.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Hsing Chung Hui.	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Hung Lau, which is more Western than Chinese, is not particularly distinguished. The main part of the house is a two-storey pitched-roof building divided into two units by cross walls, with a two-storey verandah extension at the front and a two-storey kitchen and storeroom annexe at the rear. From the layout, it would appear that the building originally was two semi-detached living units. There are few architectural embellishments. Windows are plain metal windows in hooded openings. The balustrade to the first floor verandah is formed of pierced screen blocks, virtually the only ornamentation. The walls are constructed of bricks and plastered with a faded pink finish. The roof and floor construction is of timber using Western structural methods. Internally, the only items of interest are the glazed and panelled wooden doors to the verandahs.</p> <p>The present building carries some characteristics of the architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. In comparison of old survey plans, discrepancy is noted on the building’s location and configuration. It is uncertain as to whether the existing building is the same original structure that existed on the site in the early 20th century. Its present use is residential.</p>	
Existing Condition: Fair.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: Residential, Present: Residential (Abandoned)	

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Photographic Records:



Southeast elevation of Hung Lau



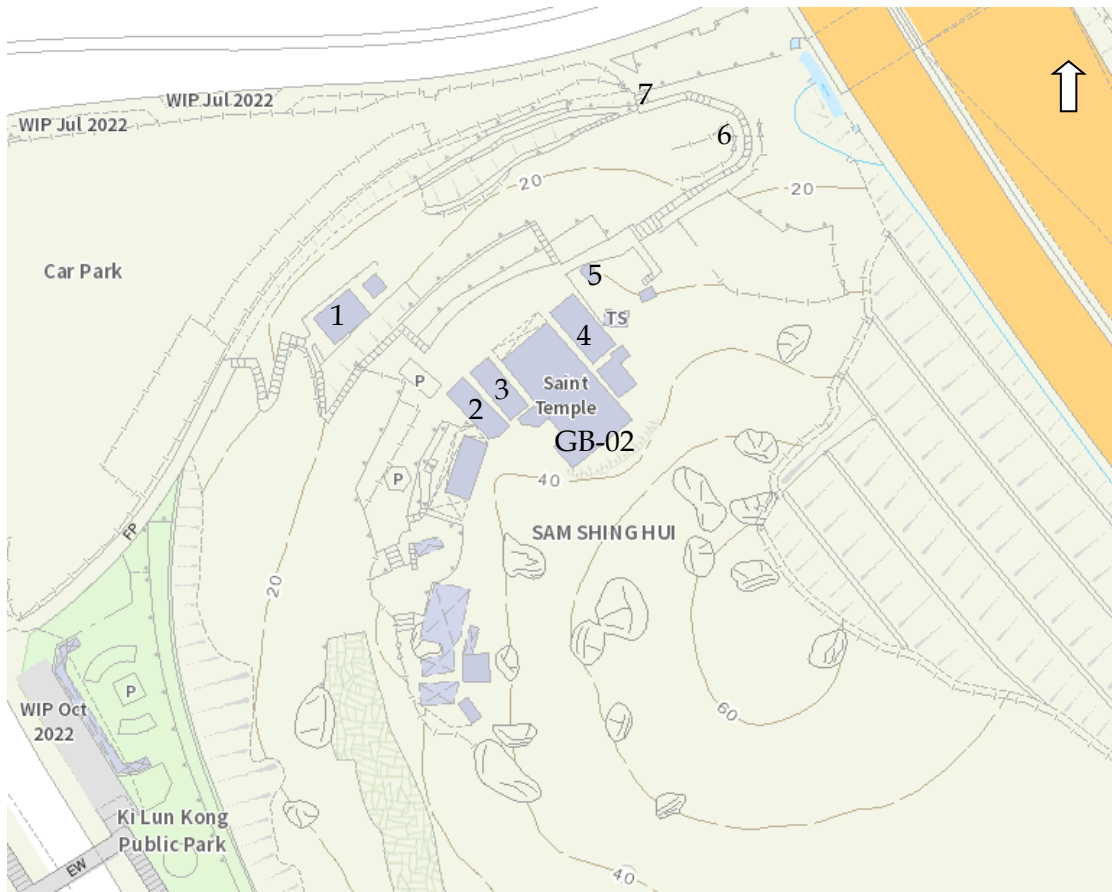
East elevation of Hung Lau

Site Code: GB-02	Site Nam: Shing Miu
Full Address: Sam Shing Hui, Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories.	Plan No.: Figure 12.1a
Orientation: Southeast	Grading: Grade 2
Age of Structure: Built in 1921	
<p>Surrounding Environment: Located on Kylin Hill overseeing Castle Peak Bay in the southwest (now reclaimed land with settlement like Sam Shing Estate). The compound of Shing Miu includes Shing Miu itself and other building structures including Castle Peak Sam Shing Hui Village Office (built in 1960), Hau Shi Tong (孝思堂) (built in 1921), Tai Sui Din (太歲殿) (built before 1960s), Office of Shing Miu (built before 1960s), Fook Tak Tsz (福德祠) (built before 1960s), an Earth God Shrine (built in 1921) and an Arch (built before 1960s).</p>	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Shing Miu (聖廟) in Kylin Hill (麒麟崗) of Castle Peak Bay (青山灣) in Tuen Mun was erected by a religious association, Po Chai Hui (普濟會), in 1921 for the worship of the deities of the three most important religions in China, namely, Confucianism (儒家), Buddhism (佛教) and Taoism (道教). The Association was founded by an abbot Li Fat-man (李法文法師). The statues of the three religions including Confucius (孔子), Sakyamuni Buddha (釋迦牟尼 佛) and Yuen Mun Gao Tai Sheung To Cho (玄門關教太上道祖) are in the main altar for worship. Other than the deities, some others including Kwun Yam (觀音), God of Wealth (財帛星君), Wu Fat (護法) and some 100 statues of Buddha are worshipped in the temple. An Earth God (土地) shrine at the middle level of the hill and a Hau Shi Tong (孝思堂) to the left of the temple were also built in 1921. The latter houses the soul tablets of the deceased for worship.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Po Chai Hui	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The temple is a sizable building of Qing (清) vernacular design having a three-hall plan of three bays. It is mainly constructed of granite blocks with red bricks. It has its walls and columns to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. A platform is on either side of the recessed entrance supported by two granite columns and a bracket system. Altars are at the three halls housing different deities. The granite blocks on the facades are with coarse and fine finishes. The name of the temple is engraved on the lintel above the doorframe flanked with a pair of couplets. Above the lintel are calligraphy and paintings of landscape. Under the eave is a fascia board of auspicious flowers and plants. The main ridge is decorated with geometric mouldings topped with ceramic aoyus (鰲魚), a pearl and unicorns. An office block to its right and a building of Tai Sui Din (太歲殿) to its left were constructed in recent years.</p>	
Existing Condition: Good condition	
Past and Present Uses: Religious	

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Photographic Records:



Other Key building structures and features of the Shing Miu Compound

- 1 Castle Peak Sam Shing Hui Village Office
- 2 Hau Shi Tong
- 3 Tai Sui Din
- 4 Office of Shing Miu
- 5 Fook Tak Tsz
- 6 Earth God Shrine
- 7 Arch

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Southeast elevation of Shing Miu



Southeast elevation of Castle Peak Sam Shing Hui Village Office



Front view of Hau Shi Tong



Southeast elevation of Tai Sui Din  
(Yellow dotted-line in the photo shows Tai Sui Din)



Front View of the Office of Shing Miu



Front view of Fook Tak Tsz



Front view of the Earth God Shrine



Front view of the Arch