

Site Code: GB-01	Site Name: Pang Ancestral Hall
Full Address: Pang Ancestral Hall, Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Southwest	Grading: Grade 1
Age of Structure: Built in 1884	
Surrounding Environment: The Pang Ancestral Hall located at the northeast of Fanling Pak Wai village.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The Pang Ancestral Hall (彭氏宗祠) in Fanling Pak Wai (粉嶺北圍) village, Fanling, is the ancestral hall of the Pangs whose ancestors moved south from Gansu (甘肅) province to Jishui (吉水) in Jiangxi (江西) province in A.D.739, to Chaozhou (潮州) and Dongguan (東莞) of Guangdong (廣東) province in the Northern Song dynasty (北宋, 960-1127) and to Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭) of Fanling in A.D. 1220 of the Southern Song dynasty (南宋, 1127-1279). The founding ancestor, Pang Kwei (彭桂), moved from Lung Yeuk Tau and settled in Fan Ling Lau (粉嶺樓). The Pangs had its first ancestral hall built in northern part of Wai Noi Tsuen (圍內村, now called Fanling Wai which are divided into 3 wais, namely, Pak Wai (北圍, north wai), Ching Wai (正圍, central wai), and Nam Wai (南圍, south wai). Due to fung shui reason, the ancestral hall was moved to the present site in the 26th year of the Daoguang reign (道光, A.D. 1846) of the Qing (清) dynasty. It was rebuilt in the 10th year of the Guangxu reign (光緒, A.D. 1884) of the same dynasty. The hall is also called Tai Tak Tong (大德堂) where soul tablets of the Pangs including Pang Yin-lin (彭延年), the founding ancestor of the Pang clan in Guangdong, Pang Kwei and others are worshipped. On the left room of the hall, a tablet of martyrs (忠烈牌主) is also on worship for those who have made sacrifices or contribution to the village.</p> <p>The ancestral hall has been the centre for dealing with clan and village matters by the clan members. It is kept by a hall manager who is responsible for cleaning and preparing offerings of fruit and incense. Ancestral worship which takes place on the 2nd day of the second lunar month is attended by the elders and others with basin meals served after the ritual. Da Chiu (打醮) and Dim Dang (點燈) activities are still held in the village. The former would be held every 10 years whilst the latter held outdoor in a shed (not in the ancestral hall). The hall was used as classrooms for teaching village children of primary 5 and 6 (the others in Tsz Tak Study Hall 思德書室 in Fanling Nam Wai) from 1948 until the late 1950s. The hall was used as classrooms for a Fanling Kindergarten operated by the Rural Committee of Fan Ling Tsuen from 1979 to 1993.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Pang clan in Fanling.	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The ancestral hall is a one-storey two-hall building of Qing (清) vernacular design. It is in symmetrical layout having in its main hall a sizable elegantly carved altar housing soul tablets of different generations from the seniors in the top rows to the younger ones in the lower rows. The open courtyard between the two halls has an aisle and a chamber on each side. The building is mainly constructed of green bricks with granite columns and walls supporting its pitched roofs of timber rafter, purlins and clay tiles. Its recessed entrance is fronted by two raised platforms to each side with a system of granite columns and timber brackets to support the roof. The main ridge is</p>	

Site Code: GB-01	Site Name: Pang Ancestral Hall
<p>decorated with a set of geometric pattern, two dragons chasing a pearl and treasures moulding. Fascia boards, wall and gable friezes are with auspicious patterns of floral motifs. Though the walls have been plastered with false brick lines and the roofs of the side aisles turned flat concrete, the authenticity of the building on the whole can be retained.</p>	
<p>Existing Condition: It is in good condition.</p>	
<p>Past and Present Uses: Past: Residential and religious; Present: Religious</p>	
<p>Photographic Records:</p> <div data-bbox="386 546 1230 1108" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="581 1123 1042 1155">Front elevation of Pang Ancestral Hall</p>	

Site Code: GB-02	Site Name: Tsz Tak Study Hall
Full Address: Tsz Tak Study Hall, Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Southwest	Grading: Grade 2
Age of Structure: Built in 1846	
Surrounding Environment: Tsz Tak Study Hall is located at the south of Fanling Wai .	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Tsz Tak Study Hall (思德書室) in Fanling Wai (粉嶺圍), Fanling, is erected by Pang Po-chun (彭步進) in the 26th year of Daoguang (道光, 1846) reign of the Qing (清) dynasty to commemorate Pang Sze-yan (彭思隱), the sixth generation ancestor of the Pang clan in the Wai. The Pangs moved to Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭) from Dongguan (東莞) in 1220 and then to Fan Ling Lau (粉嶺樓) village. Some of them moved to the Wai due to the increase of clan population. The hall is also used for ancestral worship of the Sze-yan lineage. His soul tablet, being the largest, with others are on display in rows at the altar for worship. The study hall had the function to provide education for the village children. Around 20 to 30 children were taught at the study hall. A Fan Ling Public School (粉嶺公立學校) was set up in the venue in 1936 and subsidized by the government. Lower classes of primary 1 to 4 were taught in 1948. A separate school complex was constructed to its north-east for the School in 1957 and the study hall has ceased its function to be a school from then on.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Pang clan in Fanling.	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The study hall is a Qing (清) vernacular building having a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays. The courtyard is between the two halls and flanked by two side chambers, one on each side. It is in symmetrical design with the altar at the far end of the central axis in the middle of the main hall. The building was constructed of green bricks with its walls and granite columns supporting the pitched flushed gable roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The walls of the building have been plastered and painted with false brick lines in a recent renovation in 2000. The recessed entrance has granite curbs and steps. The ridges are with mouldings of geometric pattern to both end and dragons, unicorns and pearl in the middle. Its fascia boards and wall friezes have carvings, mouldings and paintings of calligraphy, auspicious patterns of landscape, flowers-and rocks and treasures.</p> <p>The recent renovation has turned the side chambers' roofs into reinforced concrete ones and its windows aluminium. This would diminish its authenticity.</p>	
Existing Condition: It is in good condition. The recent renovation has turned the side chambers' roofs into reinforced concrete ones and its windows aluminium. This would diminish its authenticity.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: Institutional; Present: Religious	


Site Code: GB-02

Site Name: Tsz Tak Study Hall

Photographic Records:



Tsz Tak Study Hall (View from Northwest to Southeast)

Site Code: GB-03	Site Name: No. 5 Ng Uk Tsuen, <a href="#">Sheung Shui</a>
Full Address: No. 5 Ng Uk Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Northeast	Grading: Grade 3
Age of Structure: Probably built in the early 20th century	
Surrounding Environment: No. 5 Ng Uk Tsuen is located at the northeast of Ng Uk Tsuen, facing Pak Wo Road.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>No.5 Ng Uk Tsuen (吳屋村) was built by a Tsang Chak-wai (曾習槐) of Hakka (客家) who came from Qingxi (清溪) of Dongguan (東莞), Guangdong (廣東) province. The 11th generation of the Tsangs moved to Lai Chi Wo (荔枝窩), Mui Tsz Lam (梅子林) and Ngau Chi Wu (牛池湖) of Sha Tau Kok (沙頭角) in the 17th century. Those of Lai Chi Wo moved to Ng Uk Tsuen probably in the 18th century. Ng Uk Tsuen in Sheung Shui had been established by the Ngs (吳氏) who had fight with the Pangs (彭氏) of Fanling (粉嶺). The Ngs were defeated and fled from the village. The house was probably built in early 20th century by Tsang Chak-wai who immigrated to Singapore and ran a bar and grocery. When he retired, he brought a piece of land and built the house No.5. Chak-wai had one son and two grandsons. One of his great-grandson still occupies the house.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Clan Ng and Tsang Chak-wai of Hakka	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>No.5 Ng Uk Tsuen is the only old house left in the village. It is in Qing (清) vernacular design constructed of green bricks with its walls supporting its pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The door and windows are of granite frames. The house is simple and symmetrical without courtyard. The recessed entrance has a tanglung (趟籠), a sliding timber bar fence. The ridge is without any decoration. The fascia board is with flowers-and-birds carving and the wall friezes are with paintings of flowers-and-rocks and auspicious treasures.</p>	
Existing Condition: It is in good condition.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: : Residential; Present: Residential	
<p>Photographic Records:</p> 	
Front elevation of No. 5 Ng Uk Tsuen, <a href="#">Sheung Shui</a>	

Site Code: GB-04	Site Name: Sam Shing Temple (Fanling Wai)
Full Address: Sam Shing Temple, Fanling Wai (near Jockey Club Road), Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Northwest	Grading: Grade 3
Age of Structure: Built in 1948	
Surrounding Environment: It is located at the southwest of Ling Shan Tsuen and at the foot of Ling Hill in the west slope.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Sam Shing Temple (三聖宮) in Fanling Wai (粉嶺圍) of Fanling was erected by the Pang (彭) clan. The founding ancestor of the clan, Pang Kwei (彭桂) moved from Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭) in Fanling and settled in Fan Ling Lau (粉嶺樓) in 1220 of the Southern Song (南宋, 1127-1279) dynasty. Due to the increase of clan members, they moved south to establish the Wai Noi Tsuen (圍內村), south of Ling Hill (靈山). The temple in the west of Ling Hill was built when the village was set up. It is for the worship of three deities, namely, Pak Tai (北帝), Kwan Tai (關帝) and Man Cheong (文昌). Pak Tai, also known as the Supreme Emperor of Dark Heaven (玄天上帝) or the Emperor of the North (北帝), would protect the villagers from drought and flooding. Since he is the main deity of the temple, it is also called Pak Tai Temple (北帝廟). Kwan Tai and Man Cheong are respectively deities of martial arts and literature who were patrons for those who expected to gain success in the Imperial Civil Service Examination. The temple was moved to So Kwun Po (掃管埔) in the late Ming (明, 1368-1644) dynasty and moved back to the present site in 1948.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Pang clan in Fanling.	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a Qing vernacular building of a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays. The open courtyard is between the entrance and main halls. The building was constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. Its roofs however are covered with green ceramic tiles and its walls painted with false brick lines. A side chamber of equal length was added to its right for storage and toilet use in the 1974 renovation. The altar in the middle of the main hall houses the statue of Pak Tai in the middle and Kwan Tai to his right and Man Cheong to his left. The main ridge is decorated with a pair of ceramic dragons and a pearl. Its wall friezes are with paintings of flowers, birds, and landscape. The gable are with friezes of bats and ruilong (夔龍) pattern paintings.</p>	
Existing Condition: It is in good condition. The temple was renovated in 1974 and 2000. The recent renovations are not sympathetic with much unauthentic additions.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: Religious; Present: Religious	


Site Code: GB-04

Site Name: Sam Shing Temple (Fanling Wai)

Photographic Records:



Southeast elevation of Sam Shing Temple (Fanling Wai)

Site Code: GB-05	Site Name: Watchtower (Northwest), Fanling Wai
Full Address: Watchtower (Northwest), Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Northwest	Grading: Grade 3
Age of Structure: Rebuilt in 1986	
Surrounding Environment: The watchtower is located at the northwest front of Fanling Wai.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Fanling Wai (粉嶺圍) in Fanling was settled by the Pangs some 700 years ago and the wai (walled village) was constructed in the Wanli (萬曆, 1573-1620) reign of the Ming (明) dynasty. Pang Kwei (彭桂) was the founding ancestor of the Pang clan who went to Lung Shan (龍山, now known as Lung Yeuk Tau 龍躍頭) of Fanling from Dongguan (東莞) in 1220, 13th year of Jiading (嘉定) reign of the Southern Song (南宋) dynasty. He then moved to Fan Ling Lau (粉嶺樓) and established a village over there. As the population of the clan increased, they moved westward to settle in Fanling Wai and other places. The walled village was built to provide security for the villagers residing inside the village. Over the years the wall has lost its protective functions and fell into ruin. The entrance gate-tower and two corner watchtowers were rebuilt in 1986.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Pang clan in Fanling.	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The wall was constructed of green bricks in Qing (清) design having four corner towers at its four corners with an entrance gate-tower in the middle of the north-west facing wall. The entrance is at the central axis of the walled village with village houses built connected to the walls and seven rows on the left and right of the central axis. Guns were installed at the corners towers for defensive purposes. Around five to seven gun holes were at the tower. This N2 watchtower built in 1986 is constructed of green bricks of flat roof with a row of green ceramic drippers at its front façade and three painted white circles down below for fung shui reasons. Lower portions of its walls are finished with brown mosaic tiles. The watchtower is approximately 4 (length) by 3.7 (width) metres.</p>	
Existing Condition: Good and being used as a residential complex.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: : Security; Present: Residential ,Storage	
<p>Photographic Records:</p> 	
Front elevation of Watchtower (Northwest), Fanling Wai	




Site Code: GB-06	Site Name: Fanling Wai, Entrance Tower
Full Address: Fanling Wai, Entrance Tower, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Northwest	Grading: Grade 3
Age of Structure: Rebuilt in 1986	
Surrounding Environment: The entrance gate-tower is located at the northwest front of Fanling Wai.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Fanling Wai (粉嶺圍) in Fanling was settled by the Pangs some 700 years ago and the wai (walled village) was constructed in the Wanli (萬曆, 1573-1620) reign of the Ming (明) dynasty. Pang Kwei (彭桂) was the founding ancestor of the Pang clan who went to Lung Shan (龍山, now known as Lung Yuek Tau 龍躍頭) of Fanling from Dongguan (東莞) in 1220, 13th year of Jiading (嘉定) reign of the Southern Song (南宋) dynasty. He then moved to Fan Ling Lau (粉嶺樓) and established a village over there. As the population of the clan increased, they moved westward to settle in Fanling Wai and other places. The walled village was built to provide security for the villagers residing inside the village. Over the years the wall has lost its protective functions and fell into ruin. The entrance gate-tower and two corner watchtowers were rebuilt in 1986.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Pang clan in Fanling.	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The wall was constructed of green bricks in Qing (清) design having four corner towers at its four corners with an entrance gate-tower in the middle of the north-west facing front wall. The entrance is at the central axis of the walled village with village houses built connected to the walls and seven rows on the left and right of the central axis. Guns were installed at the corners towers for defensive purposes. Around five to seven gun holes are at the tower. The entrance tower is a one-half two-storey structure with its green-brick walls supporting its pitched roofs of reinforced concrete with ceramic tiles and green glazed ceramic drippers. A niche housing the Earth God (土地) is at the left corner with offerings on a table in its front. The doorway of the entrance is rectangular whilst its internal one is arched. Its cockloft can be accessed by ladder. Three circular gun holes are on the wall of the façade wall with three painted white circles for fung shui reasons. A timber sliding fence is installed at the doorway.</p>	
Existing Condition: The 1986-retored structure is in good condition.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: Security; Present: Residential	
Photographic Records:	

Site Code: GB-06

Site Name: Fanling Wai, Entrance Tower



Front elevation of Fanling Wai, Entrance Tower

Site Code: GB-07	Site Name: Watchtower (Southwest), Fanling Wai
Full Address: Watchtower (Southwest), Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Northwest	Grading: Grade 3
Age of Structure: Rebuilt in 1986	
Surrounding Environment: The watchtower is located at the northwest front of Fanling Wai.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Fanling Wai (粉嶺圍) in Fanling was settled by the Pangs some 700 years ago and the wai (walled village) was constructed in the Wanli (萬曆, 1573-1620) reign of the Ming (明) dynasty. Pang Kwei (彭桂) was the founding ancestor of the Pang clan who went to Lung Shan (龍山, now known as Lung Yuek Tau 龍躍頭) of Fanling from Dongguan (東莞) in 1220, 13th year of Jiading (嘉定) reign of the Southern Song (南宋) dynasty. He then moved to Fan Ling Lau (粉嶺樓) and established a village over there. As the population of the clan increased, they moved westward to settle in Fanling Wai and other places. The walled village was built to provide security for the villagers residing inside the village. Over the years the wall has lost its protective functions and fell into ruin. The entrance gate-tower and two corner watchtowers were rebuilt in 1986.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Pang clan in Fanling.	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The wall was constructed of green bricks in Qing (清) design having four corner towers at its four corners with an entrance gate-tower in the middle of the north-west facing wall. The entrance is at the central axis of the walled village with village houses built connected to the walls and seven rows on the left and right of the central axis. Guns were installed at the corners towers for defensive purposes. Around five to seven gun holes were at the tower. This N1 watchtower built in 1986 is constructed of green bricks of flat roof with a row of green ceramic drippers at its front façade and three painted white circles down below for fung shui reasons. Lower portions of its walls are finished with brown mosaic tiles. The watchtower is approximately 4 (length) by 3.7 (width) metres.</p>	
Existing Condition: The 1986-retored structure is in good condition.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: Security; Present: Residential ,Storage	
<p>Photographic Records:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Front elevation of Watchtower (Southwest), Fanling Wai</p> </div>	

Site Code: GB-08	Site Name: ELCHK Gloria Lutheran Church
Full Address: ELCHK Gloria Lutheran Church, No. 270 Jockey Club Road, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Southwest	Grading: Grade 3
Age of Structure: Probably built in the 1920s	
Surrounding Environment: The present day premises of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong Gloria Lutheran Church (ELCHK Gloria Lutheran Church; in Chinese: 基督教香港信義會榮光堂) is situated in the campus of Fanling Lutheran Secondary School (心誠中學) at No. 270 Jockey Club Road (馬會道).	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The present day premises of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong Gloria Lutheran Church (ELCHK Gloria Lutheran Church; in Chinese: 基督教香港信義會榮光堂) is situated in the campus of Fanling Lutheran Secondary School (心誠中學) at No. 270 Jockey Club Road (馬會道). Probably built in the 1920s, the building was previously a residential villa. A number of figures who had either owned or lived in the villa were closely involved with the Jockey Club ("the Club"). For example, Philip Wallace Goldring (1875-1928) made a speech on the first day of the Club's Annual Meeting in 1917. Thomas Frederick Hough was a riding master who came to Hong Kong in 1891 to become the clerk of the Club. Mr. Hajee Mohamed Hassan Nemazee (1857-1935) was a merchant who started racing in 1920 with one pony. In view of the above, it is believed that the villa might have been historically associated with the Club which launched competitions and meetings in Fanling, such as Fanling Hunt, before the Second World War. In 1960, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong bought the villa with the aid of Rev. Luthard Eid (艾樂道牧師). The address of the site at the time was "Ellis Garden (依利士花園) of Jockey Club Road" showing that the villa had been occupied by a couple, namely, Mrs. Maud Ellis and her husband Mr. Albert Reginald Ellis (1890-1967). Mr. Ellis fought for Hong Kong during the Japanese invasion in 1941 and stayed in Sham Shui Po prisoners-of-war camp during the occupation period. The Ellis couple left Hong Kong in 1953.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Evangelical Lutheran Church	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The building which is built to a strongly symmetrical classical plan is a two-storey villa with colonnaded verandahs and portico. This gives the building an elegant colonial appearance reminiscent of Italianate or Mediterranean villas. As the remainder of the building is in the Modern cubist geometric style with typical rendered and white painted walls, the architectural style can be classified as Modern Eclectic. This is the term that is applied to buildings of modern design which adapt some form of traditional ornamentation. The layout of the grounds was based on the principles of the French garden. According to the 1965 survey sheet, the lawn was originally a parterre divided into four parts by crossed paths. As the centre was probably a statue. The axial planning and symmetry were further emphasized by the fountain located at the end of the axis, on the raised terrace accessible by steps.</p>	
Existing Condition: It is in good condition.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: Religious; Present: As outlined above the building has undergone several adaptive re-uses.	

Site Code: GB-08

Site Name: ELCHK Gloria Lutheran Church

Photographic Records:



ELCHK Gloria Lutheran Church (View from Northeast to Southwest)