

沙田圓洲角王屋村古屋

據村民憶述，圓洲角王屋村是來自廣東省興寧縣的王氏族人於清朝乾隆年間（一七三六至一七九五年）建立。王屋村古屋為王氏第十九代祖先王清和約於一九一一年所建，屬典型客家民居。隨着村民的遷離，加上沙田新市鎮急速發展，現時剩下來的古建築便只有這間古屋，成為圓洲角歷史僅存的地標。



1963年的王屋村古屋
The Old House at Wong Uk Village in 1963

由於地理位置優越，十九世紀時，圓洲角曾是往來廣東和九龍兩地旅客和貨物的重要交通樞紐，王屋村也隨之成為商旅雲集之地，繁盛一時。王氏族人曾在古屋旁開設義利客棧，提供旅客所需。

二十世紀初，隨着政府建立了連接新界和九龍的運輸網絡，圓洲角的重要性便從此減低。其後，沙田急速填海和都市化，圓洲角的環境以及其島狀外貌也因而起了變化。圓洲角和沿岸地區的填海工程於一九七〇年代末展開。一九七〇至一九八〇年代，政府收購位於圓洲角和沙田圍的田地和魚塘，以進行沙田發展計劃。區內大部分古老村屋



1976年的圓洲角及古屋
The Old House and Yuen Chau Kok in 1976

在城市發展過程中遭拆卸，古屋亦曾售予村外人士用作住宅和工廠。

一九八〇年代中，政府把王屋村發展為休憩公園。古屋於一九八四年由政府接管後，納入王屋花園範圍並成為區內地標。鑑於其歷史和建築價值，古屋在一九八九年十二月二十二日被列為法定古蹟。古屋是王屋村唯一獲得保存的民居，見證了沙田原有的海濱地貌以及圓洲角的地理和歷史發展。



古屋外貌
Exterior of the Old House

The Old House at Wong Uk Village, Yuen Chau Kok, Sha Tin

According to local villagers, the Wong Uk Village at Yuen Chau Kok was founded by the Wong clan originated from Xingning county of Guangdong province during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty. The Old House at Wong Uk Village, built by Wong Tsing-wo, the 19th generation ancestor of the Wongs, is a typical Hakka residence built in c.1911. With the exodus of inhabitants and the rapid development of Sha Tin New Town, the Old House is the only built heritage remained, standing as the only landmark of the history of Yuen Chau Kok.

Owing to the geographical advantages, Yuen Chau Kok was one of the major traffic courier stations in the 19th century for travellers and goods plying between Guangdong and Kowloon. The Wong Uk Village also became a gathering place for merchants and travellers. An inn, named Yi Li Inn, was established by the Wongs situated next to the Old House to cater for travellers.

The prominent role of Yuen Chau Kok declined since the Government introduced a transportation network linking the New Territories and Kowloon in the early 20th century. Subsequently, the environment and the island-like appearance of Yuen Chau Kok were changed due to rapid reclamation and urbanization of Sha Tin. The reclamation of Yuen Chau Kok and the coastal area was introduced in the late 1970s. The fields and fishponds situated between Yuen Chau Kok



王屋花園及古屋
Wong Uk Garden and the Old House

and Sha Tin Wai were bought by the Government for carrying out the development plan of Sha Tin between the 1970s and the 1980s. Most of the old village houses in the area were demolished in the course of urban development. The Old House was once sold to outsiders for residential and factory uses.

In the mid-1980s, the Government developed the Wong Uk Village to a recreational park. The Government took over the Old House in 1984 and incorporated it into the Wong Uk Garden as a landmark of the area. In view of its historical and architectural merits, the Old House was declared a monument on 22 December 1989. The Old House, as the only preserved residence of the Wong Uk Village, survives to prove the original waterfront of Sha Tin and the geographical and historical development of Yuen Chau Kok.



古屋主要依靠天井採光和增加室內空氣流通
The interior of the house relies on the courtyard for daylighting and ventilation

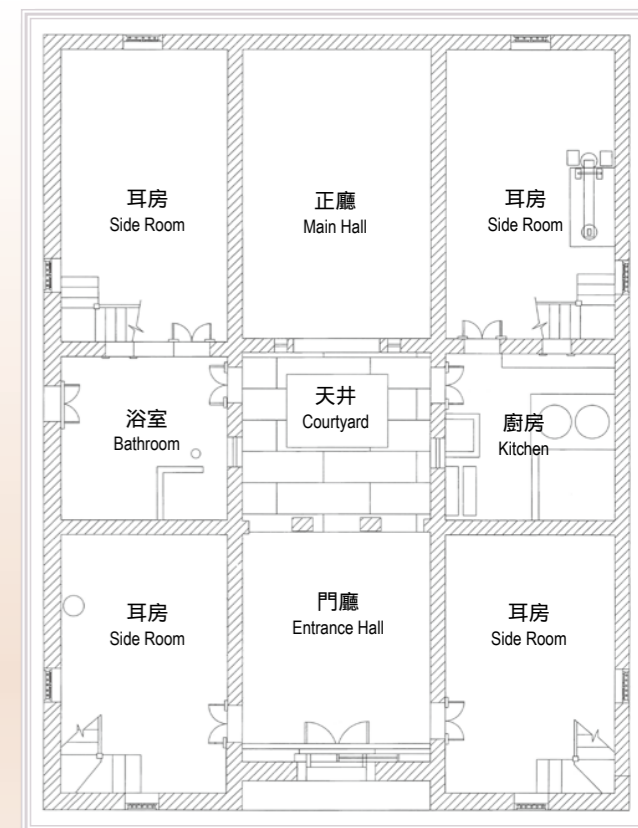
建築特色

這幢古屋是典型的傳統客家民居，屬兩進一天井三開間建築。古屋主要用青磚和花崗石築砌而成，牆身支撐着以枋板、檁條和客家式瓦片構成的金字屋頂。建築物牆基以大量花崗石塊建造，那是當時一種較為昂貴的建築材料，可見王氏族人經濟富裕。古屋的正門入口以細琢花崗石為門框，安裝了稱為「趟欏」的傳統木柵拉門。建築物前院圍有一堵花崗石矮牆。

古屋內天井右邊的房間（耳房）是浴室，左邊是廚房，內有連煙囪的磚灶。兩進的次間為睡房，建有以木托樑和板條支撐的閣樓。屋內地面鋪設了菱形圖案的廣東大階磚。



古屋為傳統的兩進三開間式建築
The Old House is a typical traditional Hakka residence having a two-hall-one-courtyard layout with three bays



古屋平面圖
Floor plan of the Old House





古屋內的壁畫
Murals in the house

古屋的內外裝飾考究細緻，盡顯昔日的超卓工藝。正面牆身可以找到精緻的灰塑、壁畫和巧手雕刻的簷板，而山牆的簷壁則飾有草尾灰塑。前後進明間的牆身均繪有精美的吉祥圖案壁畫；前後進的繫樑則分別雕刻了「百子千孫」和「長命富貴」等吉祥語句。

由於古屋保留了原來的佈局和大部分建築特色，故在一九八九年被列為法定古蹟。自一九九〇年代起，古屋曾進行修復工程，最近期的維修工程於二〇〇六年十一月竣工，工程包括更換損毀的木構件和進行內部翻新。



古屋內部的地面鋪設菱形圖案的廣東大階磚
The floor inside the Old House is paved with Canton tiles in diamond patterns



山牆上的草尾灰塑裝飾
Mouldings of leafy patterns on the gable wall



天面以客家式瓦片覆蓋
The roofs are covered with Hakka-style tiles.

Architectural Merits

The Old House is a typical traditional Hakka residence having a two-hall-one-courtyard layout with three bays. The Old House is mainly built with grey bricks and granite blocks with its walls supporting the pitched roofs of wooden rafters, purlins and Hakka-style tiles. The extensive use of granite blocks, a comparatively precious building material in the old days, for constructing the bases of the building also reflects the wealth of the Wong clan. The main entrance, framed by dressed granite, is installed with a traditional sliding timber grille door known as "tong lung". A forecourt enclosed by a short coarse granite wall is built in front of the building.

In the past, the right side room to the courtyard was the bathroom whilst the left side room was a



廚房內連煙囪的磚灶
A brick stove with chimney in the kitchen

kitchen, where a brick stove with chimney was placed. There were bedrooms on both side bays of the two halls with cocklofts supported with timber joists and battens. Internal floors are paved with Canton tiles in diamond patterns.

The Old House is richly embellished with different decorative features, demonstrating the superb craftsmanship in the old days. Exquisite mouldings, murals and a finely carved eaves board are found on the façade. The flushed gable friezes are decorated with mouldings of leafy patterns. Internally, wall friezes of the main bays of both the front and the rear halls are decorated with elaborated murals of auspicious motifs. It is noteworthy that the "tie-beam" in the two halls are carved with Chinese characters "百子千孫", literally means "having abundant offsprings" and "長命富貴", literally means "longevity



建築物正面精巧的灰塑
Decorative mouldings on the façade of the house



with wealth and honour" respectively, which reflect the wishes of the owners.

As the layout and most of the architectural features of the Old House are still preserved, the Old House was declared a monument in 1989. Restoration work has been carried out to the house since the 1990s and the latest repair work, including replacement of defective timber structures and internal refurbishment, was completed in November 2006.



傳統木柵拉門
Traditional sliding timber grille door



更換損毀的樑條
Replacement of defective purlin



王屋村古屋位置圖
Location Plan of the Old House at Wong Uk Village

公共交通 Public Transport

港鐵東鐵綫 九巴	沙田圍站 / 第一城站 43X 荃灣西鐵路站 49X 青衣碼頭 86C 長沙灣 (甘泉街) 89X 觀塘 (月華街) 182 中環 (港澳碼頭) 299 西貢	— 耀安 — 廣源 — 利安 — 沙田鐵路站 — 愉翠苑 — 沙田市中心
MTR East Rail KMB	沙田圍站 / City One Station 43X Tsuen Wan West Railway Station 49X Tsing Yi Ferry Pier 86C Cheung Sha Wan (Kom Tsun Street) 89X Kwun Tong (Yuet Wah Street) 182 Central (Macau Ferry Pier) 299 Sai Kung	— Yiu On — Kwong Yuen — Lee On — Shatin Railway Station — Yu Chui Court — Shatin Central

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
9:00am - 1:00pm and 2:00pm - 5:00pm daily
Closed on Tuesdays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

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Fax: 2721 6216
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