

文化風俗



約有170年歷史的椅婆，為嬰兒專用的椅子
Baby seat with a history of around 170 years

屏山鄧族現今仍保存一些傳統的文化風俗，如各項節慶儀式等，村中父老更保存了大量與以往村民生活、婚嫁、節慶及教育文化等各方面有關的文物。透過這些文物，讓我們更加了解新界氏族的民俗風貌。

屏山村民昔日多從事耕作
Farming in the olden days



約1950年代的鳳冠
Phoenix coronet worn by a bride, c.1950s



傳統婚禮中迎親時接載新娘之花轎
Bridal sedan chair used in traditional marriage

Culture and Customs

Nowadays, the Ping Shan Tang Clan still retains certain traditional customs, such as various ceremonies during festivals, and the village elders have safeguarded a large number of cultural relics related to the traditional lives, marriages, festivals and education of villagers. These relics allow us to gain a greater understanding of the culture and customs of clans living in the New Territories.



清同治十一年（1872年）祝壽賀帳
Embroidered silk birthday hanging dated 11th year of the Tongzhi reign of the Qing dynasty (1872)



1931年達德學校創校人合照
Group photo of founders of Tat Tak School in 1931

交通 Transport

九巴 Kowloon Motor Bus		
53	元朗（東）總站 Yuen Long (East) B/T	荃灣（如心廣場） Tsuen Wan (Nina Tower)
276	天慈總站 Tin Tsz B/T	上水總站 Sheung Shui B/T
專線小巴 Maxicab (Green)		
34	元朗泰豐街 Tai Fung Street, Yuen Long	流浮山（經屏廈路） Lau Fau Shan (via Ping Ha Road)
西鐵綫 West Rail Line		
	屯門 Tuen Mun	南昌（天水圍站） Nam Cheong (Tin Shui Wai Station)
輕鐵 Light Rail		
610, 614, 615	屯門碼頭總站 Ferry Pier Terminus	元朗總站（屏山站） Yuen Long Terminus (Ping Shan Station)
751	天逸 Tin Yat	友愛（坑尾村站、天水圍站） Yau Oi (Hang Mei Tsuen Station, Tin Shui Wai Station)
761P	天逸 Tin Yat	元朗總站（坑尾村站、屏山站） Yuen Long Terminus (Hang Mei Tsuen Station, Ping Shan Station)
輕鐵接駁巴士 Light Rail Feeder Bus		
K65	流浮山 Lau Fau Shan	元朗東 Yuen Long East



地點：

新界元朗屏山坑頭村

Venue:

Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories

開放時間：

每日（星期一除外）：
上午十時至下午五時
星期一（公眾假期除外）及
農曆年初一及初二休館

Opening Hours:

10:00am to 5:00pm daily
(except Mondays)
Closed on Mondays (except Public Holidays)
and the first two days of the Lunar New Year

查詢電話 Enquiries : 2617 1959

網頁 Website : <http://www.amo.gov.hk>

免費入場
Free Admission

歷史照片由香港歷史檔案館及鄧達智先生提供
Historical photos are provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Public Records Office and Mr. William Tang

屏山鄧族文物館

Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery

暨文物徑訪客中心 cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre



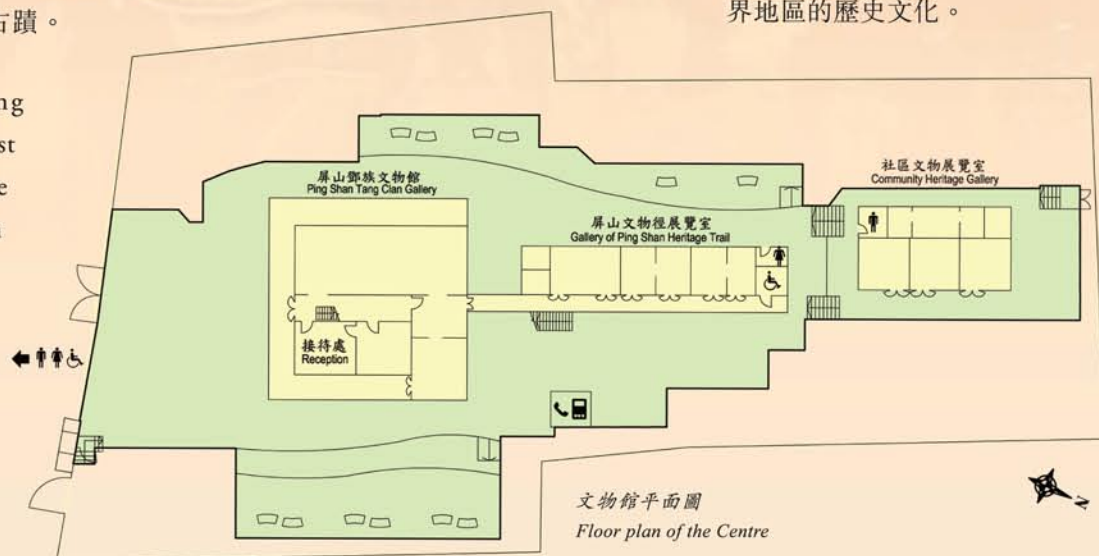
元朗屏山是香港歷史最悠久的地區之一。鄧族為新界其中一個重要的宗族，早在十二世紀時已定居於屏山，建村立圍，並先後興建多所傳統中式建築。1993年，古物古蹟辦事處在屏山鄧族的大力支持下，設立屏山文物徑，把區內的歷史建築物連繫起來，讓遊人參觀。2007年，古物古蹟辦事處及屏山鄧族再次攜手合作，籌辦屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心（文物館），館址原為建於1899年的舊屏山警署，館內介紹屏山鄧族的歷史文物及文物徑沿途古蹟。

Ping Shan in the Yuen Long district is one of Hong Kong's most historically significant regions. The Tang Clan, one of the major clans in the New Territories, settled in Ping Shan as early as the 12th century. The Ping Shan Heritage Trail links various historic buildings which are located along a convenient walking route. It was established in 1993 by the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO)

with the full support of the Ping Shan Tang Clan. In 2007, the AMO and the Ping Shan Tang Clan collaborated again for the opening of the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre (the Centre). Converted from the Old Ping Shan Police Station built in 1899, the Centre introduces local folk culture and heritage along the Trail.

文物館分為三部分

- (一) 屏山鄧族文物館：展示屏山鄧族的珍貴文物，並由村民親身訴說他們的歷史風俗及文化生活；
- (二) 屏山文物徑展覽室：介紹屏山文物徑沿途古蹟；
- (三) 社區文物展覽室：定期展出由不同學校或社區團體籌辦的專題展覽，以介紹新界地區的歷史文化。



The Centre comprises three galleries

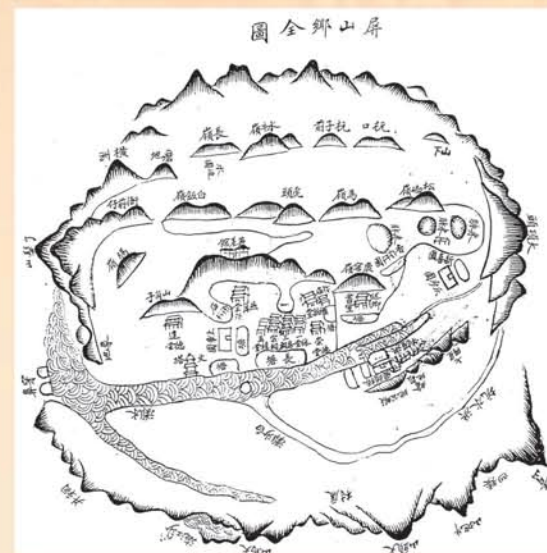
- (1) The Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery displays various relics belonging to the members of the Tang Clan who personally relate their history, customs and cultural life;
- (2) The Gallery of Ping Shan Heritage Trail introduces monuments and buildings along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail;
- (3) The Community Heritage Gallery presents periodically special thematic exhibitions on the history and culture of the New Territories organised by schools and community organizations.

文物館由建於1899年的舊屏山警署改建而成，建築物主樓是一座設有拱形長廊的雙層建築物
The Centre is converted from the Old Ping Shan Police Station built in 1899, and the main building is a two-storey structure with an embracing arched verandah

鄧族源流

鄧族歷史源遠流長，其後代子孫繁多，部分徙居於長江下游之江西省。至八十六世祖鄧漢黻於北宋（公元960至1127年）初由江西省遷居廣東省，為鄧族粵派一世祖。據屏山鄧族父老所述，至北宋中期，鄧漢黻曾孫鄧符協擴建岑田（即今錦田）祖居。

至十二世紀，第七世祖鄧元禎與其獨子鄧從光（字萬里）由錦田遷居屏山。鄧元禎被尊為屏山派一世祖。



鄧氏族譜內記載昔日屏山地貌及村落分布情況
The layout of Ping Shan and villages illustrated in the Tang Genealogy

The Origin of the Tang Clan

Tang Clan has a long and illustrious history. Some of the descendents of the Tang Clan migrated to the lower reaches of the Yangtze river in Jiangxi Province. Tang Hon-fu, the 86th generation ancestor moved from Jiangxi Province to Guangdong Province in the early Northern Song dynasty (AD 960-1127). He was regarded as the first generation ancestor of the lineage in Guangdong of the Tang Clan. According to members of Ping Shan Tang Clan, during the middle period of the Northern Song dynasty, Tang Fu-hip, the great grandson of Tang Hon-fu, expanded his ancestors' home in Shum Tin (present-day Kam Tin).

The 7th generation ancestor Tang Yuen-ching and his only son Tang Chung-kwong, alias Man-lei, moved from Kam Tin to Ping Shan in the 12th century. Tang Yuen-ching was regarded as the first generation ancestor of the Ping Shan lineage.



二十世紀初的屏山，可見鄧氏宗祠等歷史建築
Ping Shan in the early 20th Century with historic buildings like Tang Ancestral Hall

遷居屏山

據村民所示，鄧元禎父子當年見屏山良田萬頃、山環水抱，是風水極佳的福地，因而遷居於此。鄧族定居於屏山後建立了「三圍六村」，即上璋圍、橋頭圍、灰沙圍、坑頭村、坑尾村、塘坊村、新村、新起村及洪屋村，並先後興建多所傳統中式建築如祠堂、廟宇、書室及古塔等，作為供奉祖先、團聚族群及教育後人之用。

Migration to Ping Shan

According to villagers, Tang Yuen-ching and his son decided to settle at Ping Shan after seeing its fertile farmland surrounded by sheltering mountains and abundant water. They realized that it was a location with excellent *fung shui*. After settling in Ping Shan, the Tang Clan established 'Three *Wais* (walled villages) and Six *Tsuens* (villages)' - Sheung Cheung Wai, Kiu Tau Wai, Fui Sha Wai, Hang Tau Tsuen, Hang Mei Tsuen, Tong Fong Tsuen, San Tsuen, San Hei Tsuen and Hung Uk Tsuen. They later also successively built numerous traditional Chinese buildings such as ancestral halls, temples, study halls and pagodas for ancestral worship and education.