



屏山鄧族

*Ping Shan  
Tang Clan Gallery*

文物館

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



## 前言 Introduction

元朗屏山是香港歷史最悠久的地區之一；鄧族則為新界其中一個主要的宗族，早在十二世紀時已定居屏山。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）。

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



鄧氏族譜內記載的屏山地貌及村落分布情況，圓圈者為舊屏山警署。  
The layout of Ping Shan landscape and villages is illustrated in the Tang Genealogy. The Old Ping Shan Police Station is marked in circle.

## 屏山鄧族 Tang Clan in Ping Shan

鄧族歷史源遠流長，其後代子孫繁多，部分徙居長江下游的江西省。至八十六世祖鄧漢黻於北宋（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。

鄧族定居屏山後，建立了「三圍六村」，即上璋圍、橋頭圍、灰沙圍，以及坑頭村、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。

The 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-fat, the 86th generation ancestor, moved from Jiangxi Province to Guangdong Province in the early period of the Northern Song dynasty (960-1127). He was regarded as the first generation Tang Clan ancestor of the lineage in Guangdong. According to members of the Ping Shan Tang Clan, during the middle period of the Northern Song dynasty, Tang Fu-hip, the great grandson of Tang Hon-fat, 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.

After settling in Ping Shan, the Tang Clan established "Three *Wais* (walled villages) and Six *Tsuens* (villages)", namely Sheung Cheung Wai, Kiu Tau Wai, Fui Sha Wai, and Hang Tau Tsuen, Hang Mei Tsuen, Tong Fong Tsuen, San Tsuen, San Hei Tsuen and Hung Uk Tsuen. They later successively built numerous traditional Chinese buildings such as ancestral halls, temples, study halls and pagoda for ancestral worship, clan gathering and education.

舊屏山警署  
Old Ping Shan Police Station

鄧氏宗祠  
Tang Ancestral Hall

愈喬二公祠  
Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall

觀廷書室  
Kun Ting Study Hall

清暑軒  
Ching Shu Hin

1905年的屏山舊照片中，可見鄧氏宗祠等歷史建築。  
The old photo of Ping Shan in 1905 shows the historic buildings like the Tang Ancestral Hall.  
(香港政府檔案處、歷史檔案館提供 Courtesy of Hong Kong Public Records Office, Government Records Service)

# 屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心

## Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre

文物館位於坑頭村的小山崗上，能俯覽屏山村落。文物館由舊屏山警署改建而成，是新界現存其中一所戰前警署建築，於1900年建成，2001年前曾供香港警務處多個部門使用。

文物館分為三部分：

- (一) 屏山鄧族文物館：介紹屏山鄧族的歷史、風俗及文化生  
活，並展示村民提供的珍貴文物。
- (二) 屏山文物徑展覽室：介紹屏山文物徑沿途古蹟及舊屏山  
警署。
- (三) 社區文物展覽室：展出由不同學校或社區團體籌辦的專  
題展覽，介紹香港、特別是新界地區的歷史文化。

屏山鄧族文物館是本港首個由政府與本地宗族合辦的展覽館，由屏山鄧族親身訴說他們的生活，並提供與他們的歷史、生活、經濟、婚嫁、節慶及教育等有關的文物及照片予公眾欣賞。這些文物不但象徵鄧族的民俗文化，同時亦反映新界傳統氏族的民俗風貌。

The Centre is situated on the hilltop in Hang Tau Tsuen overlooking the villages in Ping Shan. Converted from the Old Ping Shan Police Station which was completed in 1900, it is one of the few remaining pre-war police station buildings in the New Territories. The station compound was used by various units of the Hong Kong Police Force in various capacities until 2001.

The Centre comprises three galleries:

- (1) The Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery illustrates the history, customs and cultural life of the Tang Clan with various relics from the villagers on display.
- (2) The Gallery of Ping Shan Heritage Trail introduces monuments and buildings along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail and the Old Ping Shan Police Station.
- (3) The Community Heritage Gallery presents special exhibitions organised by schools or community organisations on the history and culture of Hong Kong, especially in the New Territories.

The Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery is the first exhibition gallery jointly organised by the Government and a local clan. The Tang Clan in Ping Shan tell their own stories through the exhibition. They also showcase numerous cultural relics and photos relating to their history, lifestyle, economy, marital customs, festivals, ceremonies and education. These relics not only embody the folk culture of the Tang Clan, but also reflect the traditional flavour of the New Territories.



現今設有拱形長廊的文物館主樓，  
屋頂已經改成平頂及設有瞭望台。

The main building of the Centre nowadays has an embracing arched verandah. The roof was transformed into a flat design with observation posts.

1905年的舊屏山警署，金字頂鋪有  
中式瓦片及建有煙囪。

The Old Ping Shan Police Station in 1905,  
the pitched roof was built of Chinese tiles and there was a chimney stack.

(香港政府檔案處、歷史檔案館提供 Courtesy of Hong Kong Public Records Office, Government Records Service)

屏山鄧族文物館  
Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery

生活、經濟、婚嫁、節慶禮儀  
Way of Life, Economy, Marriage, Festivals and Ceremonies

教育  
Education

屏山鄧族簡介  
Introduction to Ping Shan Tang Clan

重要歷史事件  
Significant Historical Events

屏山文物徑展覽室  
Gallery of Ping Shan Heritage Trail

屏山文物徑  
Ping Shan Heritage Trail

屏山文物徑沿途  
歷史建築的特色  
Features of the Historic  
Buildings along the  
Ping Shan Heritage Trail

舊屏山警署  
Old Ping Shan  
Police Station

社區文物展覽室  
Community Heritage Gallery

專題展覽  
Thematic Exhibition

專題展覽  
Thematic Exhibition

屏山追昔  
Ping Shan in  
the Old Days

接待處  
Reception

洗手間  
Toilet

文物館平面圖 Floor Plan of the Centre





清同治十一年 (1872年)  
的祝壽賀幛 (複製品)

Embroidered silk birthday hanging  
dated 11th year of the Tongzhi reign (1872)  
of the Qing dynasty (replica)



傳統婚禮中接載新娘的花轎

Bridal palanquin used in a traditional marriage

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



# 交通 Transport

## 九巴 Kowloon Motor Bus (KMB)

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 53  | 元朗（東） - 荃灣西鐵路站（經屏廈路）<br>Yuen Long (East) – Tsuen Wan West Railway Station (via Ping Ha Road) |
| 276 | 天慈 - 上水（經屏廈路）<br>Tin Tsz – Sheung Shui (via Ping Ha Road)                                    |

## 專線小巴 Green Minibus (GMB)

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 33 | 元朗（泰豐街） - 下白泥（經屏廈路）<br>Yuen Long (Tai Fung Street) – Ha Pak Nai (via Ping Ha Road)                  |
| 34 | 元朗（泰豐街） - 流浮山（經屏廈路）<br>Yuen Long (Tai Fung Street) – Lau Fau Shan (via Ping Ha Road)                |
| 35 | 元朗（泰豐街） - 沙橋（尖鼻咀）（經屏廈路）<br>Yuen Long (Tai Fung Street) – Sha Kiu (Tsim Bei Tsui) (via Ping Ha Road) |

## 港鐵西鐵綫 MTR West Rail Line

- 屯門 - 紅磡（天水圍站）  
Tuen Mun – Hung Hom (Tin Shui Wai Station)

## 港鐵輕鐵 MTR Light Rail

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 610, 614, 615 | 屯門碼頭 - 元朗（屏山站）<br>Tuen Mun Ferry Pier – Yuen Long (Ping Shan Station) |
| 761P          | 天逸 - 元朗（屏山站）<br>Tin Yat – Yuen Long (Ping Shan Station)               |

## 港鐵巴士 MTR Bus

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| K65 | 元朗東 - 流浮山（經屏廈路）<br>Yuen Long East – Lau Fau Shan (via Ping Ha Road) |
|-----|---|

以上交通資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關交通機構或運輸署公布為準。

The above transport information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the transport companies or the Transport Department.

## 地址 Venue

新界元朗屏山坑頭村  
Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories

## 開放時間 Opening Hours

### 三月至九月

星期二至日：上午10時至下午6時

### 十月至二月

星期二至日：上午10時至下午5時

星期一（公眾假期除外）及農曆年初一及二休館

### March through September

Tuesday to Sunday : 10am - 6pm

### October through February

Tuesday to Sunday : 10am - 5pm

Closed on Mondays (except public holidays), and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

## 免費入場 Free Admission

查詢 Enquiries : 2617 1959

傳真 Fax : 2721 6216

網址 Website : <http://www.amo.gov.hk>

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