

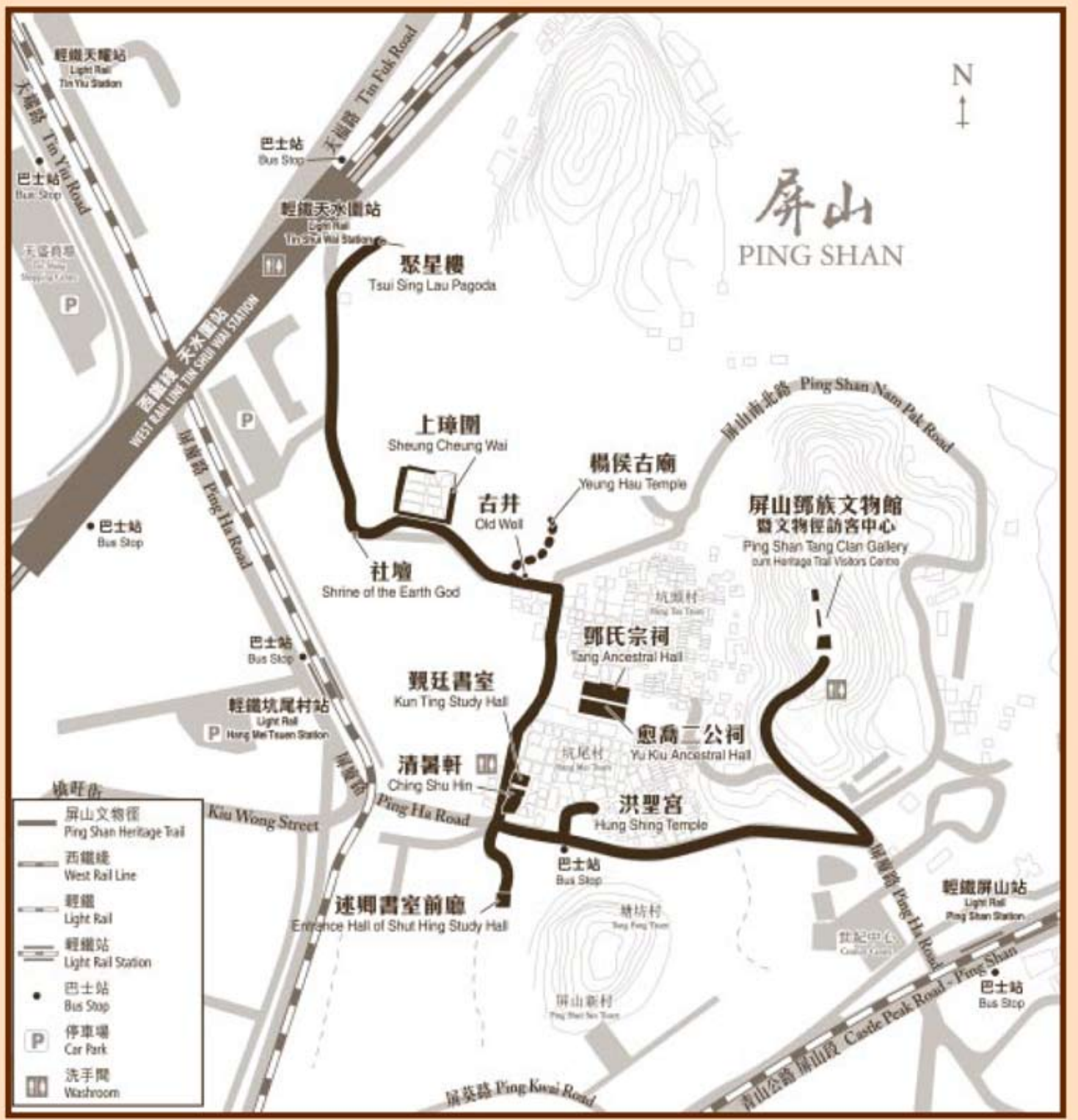
屏山文物徑

Ping Shan Heritage Trail





屏山 PING SHAN



-  屏山文物徑
Ping Shan Heritage Trail
-  西鐵綫
West Rail Line
-  輕鐵
Light Rail
-  輕鐵站
Light Rail Station
-  巴士站
Bus Stop
-  停車場
Car Park
-  洗手間
Washroom

輕鐵天耀站
Light Rail
Tin Yu Station

巴士站
Bus Stop

巴士站
Bus Stop

輕鐵天水圍站
Light Rail
Tin Shui Wai Station

聚星樓
Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda

上璋圍
Sheung Cheung Wai

古井
Old Well

楊侯古廟
Yeung Hau Temple

屏山鄧族文物館
暨文物徑訪客中心
Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery
& Heritage Trail Visitors Centre

社壇
Shrine of the Earth God

鄧氏宗祠
Tang Ancestral Hall

觀廷書室
Kun Ting Study Hall

愈喬三公祠
Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall

輕鐵坑尾村站
Light Rail
Hung Mei Tsuen Station

清書軒
Ching Shu Hin

洪聖宮
Hung Shing Temple

墟旺街
Hung Wo Street

連輝書室前廳
Entrance Hall of Shut Hing Study Hall

巴士站
Bus Stop

塘坊村
Tang Fong Tsuen

輕鐵屏山站
Light Rail
Ping Shan Station

屏山新村
Ping Shan New Tsuen

世紀中心
Century Centre

巴士站
Bus Stop

屏葵路 Ping Kwai Road

屏葵路
Castle Peak Road - Ping Shan

西鐵綫
WEST RAIL LINE
天水圍站
Tin Shui Wai Station

屏葵路
Ping Kwai Road

屏山南北路
Ping Shan Nam Pak Road

墟旺街
Hung Wo Street

屏葵路
Ping Kwai Road



屏山文物徑於一九九三年十二月十二日開幕，為本港首條文物徑。在古物諮詢委員會建議下，經古物古蹟辦事處和建築署數年籌備安排，遂得以開放，供市民參觀遊覽。

屏山是香港歷史最悠久的地區之一，新界五大族之一的鄧氏其中一支早於十二世紀時已定居於此。多類瑰麗建築先後興建，不少至今依然屹立，見證過往的歷史和社會發展。

屏山文物徑蜿蜒於坑頭村、坑尾村和上璋圍間，長約一公里，將多座典型中國傳統建築接連起來，信步可達，使市民只須花半天遊覽時間，便可領略到過往新界的傳統生活面貌。

文物徑沿線皆設有路標和石刻印記為參觀者引路，並設置資料板幫助他們明瞭沿途古蹟的背景。

設立屏山文物徑的費用由香港賽馬會及衛奕信勳爵文物信託贊助，工程由建築署執行。最重要當然還是屏山鄧族的支持，沒有他們的合作和支持，屏山文物徑計劃是難以實踐的。



Introduction

The Ping Shan Heritage Trail - the first of its kind in Hong Kong was inaugurated on 12 December 1993. The idea of setting up a heritage trail was first mooted by the Antiquities Advisory Board. It was brought to fruition after several years of preparation by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department.

Ping Shan is one of the few districts in Hong Kong with a long history. A lineage of the Tang clan, one of the "Five Great Clans" in the New Territories, has been living in the area since the twelfth century. Numerous elegant structures built in those days remain today, bearing testimony to historical and social development over the past centuries.

The Ping Shan Heritage Trail, meandering through Hang Mei Tsuen, Hang Tau Tsuen and Sheung Cheung Wai, is about one kilometre long. It links up a number of traditional Chinese buildings within easy walking distance, providing visitors with an opportunity to learn more about traditional life in the New Territories in a convenient half-day excursion.

Signposts and carved granite blocks can be found along the trail and on the pavement, guiding the footsteps of visitors. To help visitors appreciate the history of the monuments, information boards are put up at convenient locations.

The Ping Shan Heritage Trail was set up with the generous financial support of the Hong Kong Jockey Club and the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust. Renovation of the monuments and construction of signposts and information boards were done by the Architectural Services Department. Most important of all, support and cooperation of the Tang clan in Ping Shan have been a prime moving force behind the project.

舊屏山警署建於一八九九年，為新界現存其中一所戰前警署。建築物曾供警務處多個部門使用，直至一九六〇年代為元朗分區警署所取代，但該址仍保留用作警犬隊的總部及訓練中心。建築物於二〇〇二年底正式移交康樂及文化事務署管理，並改建為屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心，以介紹屏山鄧族歷史及文物徑沿途古蹟。文物館於二〇〇七年開放。

每日上午十時至下午五時開放，星期一（公眾假期除外）及農曆新年初一及初二休館



洪聖宮位於屏山坑尾村，由屏山鄧族所建。據廟內匾額上所載年分顯示，廟宇可能建於清乾隆丁亥（一七六七年）。現存結構於同治五年（一八六六年）重修而成，至一九六三年時再次大事修葺。

傳說洪聖本名洪熙，是唐代（六一八至九〇七年）的廣利刺史，死後被追諡為「廣利洪聖大王」，廣受民眾敬仰供奉，漁民及以海為生人士供奉者特別眾多。

洪聖宮為兩進式建築，中有天井，結構簡樸。本港其他廟宇的天井多加建上蓋，改作香亭。但洪聖宮的天井仍依原來的開放式設計，故採光及通風效果較佳，亦為這所廟宇的最大特色。



The Old Ping Shan Police Station was constructed in 1899. It is one of the few remaining pre-war police stations in the New Territories. The station compound was used by various units of the Police Force. It was replaced by the Yuen Long Station in 1960s but continued as the training centre and headquarters of the Police Dog Unit. The premises were formally handed over to the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in late 2002 and converted into the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre introducing the history of Ping Shan Tang Clan and monuments along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail. The Centre was open in 2007.

Open Daily 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed on Mondays (except Public Holidays) and the first two days of the Lunar New Year

Hung Shing Temple, situated at Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan, was constructed by the Tang clan residing in the area. According to the year inscribed on the board inside the Temple, it was probably built in Dinghai (1767) during the Qianlong reign of the Qing Dynasty. The existing structure was rebuilt in the fifth year of the Tongzhi reign (1866) of the Qing Dynasty followed by a substantial renovation in 1963.

According to legend, the original name of Hung Shing was Hung Hei, the Governor of Kwong Lee in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). After his death, the reigning emperor awarded him with a posthumous title of "Kwong Lee Hung Shing Tai Wong". Hung Shing is widely worshipped, particularly by fishermen and people whose livelihood depend largely on the sea.

The Hung Shing Temple is a simple two-hall building with an open courtyard in between. In most other temples in Hong Kong, the open courtyards are roofed over to form the incense towers. The original design of the open courtyard of Hung Shing Temple, providing better lighting and ventilation effect, has been well-preserved. It is one of the distinguished features of the Hung Shing Temple.



述卿書室

前廳

述卿書室由屏山鄧族於清同治十三年（一八七四年）所建，以紀念先祖鄧述卿。書室原為傳統兩進式建築。正廳（後進）於一九七七年被拆卸，前廳則保留下來。



從前廳現存精美細緻的屋脊裝飾、壁畫、木刻斗拱和檐板等，可見述卿書室昔日的華麗氣派。

觀廷書室坐落於屏山坑尾村，乃屏山鄧族廿二世祖鄧香泉為紀念其父鄧觀廷而興建，於一八七〇年落成，兼具教育及祭祀祖先的雙重作用。

鄧族於屏山一帶興建了很多書室以培養族中子弟考取科舉，晉身仕途，從而提升家族的社會地位。

科舉制度於二十世紀初廢除，但觀廷書室仍負起作育族中子弟的功能。直至二次大戰後初期，觀廷書室仍是坑尾及鄰近村落青年讀書學習的場所。

觀廷書室是兩進式建築，中為庭院。室內的祖龕、斗拱、屏板、壁畫、屋脊裝飾、檐板和灰塑等別具特色，為當時工匠精湛之傑作。觀廷書室的修繕工程於一九九一年完竣，使書室回復昔日光采。修葺費用由香港賽馬會捐助。

此乃私人物業，並不對外開放



觀廷書室

Kun Ting Study Hall

Shut Hing Study Hall was built in the 13th year of Tongzhi reign (1874) of the Qing Dynasty by the Tang clan to commemorate the ancestor, Tang Shut-hing. This structure was originally a traditional two-hall building. The rear hall of the Study Hall was demolished in 1977 remaining its entrance hall.

The grandeur of Shut Hing Study Hall can still be reflected by the distinguished design of the roof ridge decorations, murals, carved brackets and eave boards surviving in the entrance hall.

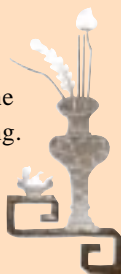
Situated in Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan, the Kun Ting Study Hall was built in 1870 by Tang Heung Chuen, the twenty second generation ancestor of the Tang clan, to commemorate his father Tang Kun-ting. The Study Hall provided facilities for both ancestral worship and education.

A number of study halls were built in the Ping Shan area to prepare youngsters of the clan for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations to qualify as officials in the Qing Government which was a way to enhance the prominent social status of the Tang clan.

Despite the abolition of the Imperial Civil Service Examination in the early 20th Century, the Study Hall continued to provide educational facilities for youngsters in the clan until the early post Second World War period.

Kun Ting Study Hall is a two-hall building with a courtyard. The distinguished design of the ancestral altar, brackets, screen panels, wall paintings, ridge decorations, eave boards and plaster mouldings inside the Study Hall reflect the work of skilful craftsmen of the period. The Study Hall was restored to its original splendour in 1991 with donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

This private property is not open to the public



觀廷書室於一八七〇年落成後不久，清暑軒亦告完成。清暑軒毗鄰觀廷書室，作為到訪賓客及鴻儒的下榻居所。

清暑軒樓高兩層，呈曲尺形，雖是獨立建築，但第二層設有通道與觀廷書室相連。清暑軒原指底層一間廂房，建築物本無名字。

建築物由於用作客房，故裝飾華麗，其木刻、壁畫、灰塑、漏窗、斗拱等裝飾充分顯示出本地仕紳華宅的氣派。

清暑軒修繕工程於一九九三年底完竣，費用由香港賽馬會贊助。

此乃私人物業，並不對外開放





Ching Shu Hin, adjoining Kun Ting Study Hall, was constructed shortly after the completion of the Study Hall in 1870. It was intended to serve as a guest house for prominent visitors and scholars.

Ching Shu Hin is an L-shaped two-storey building. The name, in fact, refers to a chamber room on the ground floor and the building itself was originally unnamed. It is linked to the Study Hall via a very small overhead foot bridge on the first floor.

Since it was used as a guest house, Ching Shu Hin was richly embellished. The whole building was decorated with carved panels, murals, patterned grilles, carved brackets and plaster mouldings, fully demonstrating the grandeur of an elegant residence of the local gentry.

Restoration of Ching Shu Hin was completed in late 1993 with donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

This private property is not open to the public





鄧氏宗祠是屏山鄧族的祖祠，由屏山三圍六村：上璋圍、橋頭圍、灰沙

圍、坑頭村、坑尾村、塘坊村、新村、洪屋村、新起村所環抱。據鄧氏族譜所載，宗祠由五世祖鄧馮遜興建，至今已有七百多年歷史。

鄧氏宗祠是三進兩院式的恢宏建築，為香港同類古建築的表表者。正門前兩旁是鼓台，各鼓台有兩柱支撐瓦頂，內柱為麻石，外柱則為紅砂岩，最具特色是宗祠正門沒有門檻，前院卻有砂岩甬道，顯示鄧氏族人中曾有身居當時朝廷要職者。

建築物三進大廳上的樑架雕刻精美，刻有各種動植物和吉祥圖案，屋脊皆飾有石灣鯨魚和麒麟。後進祖龕供奉着鄧族先祖神位。

一九九〇至一九九一年間鄧氏宗祠曾大事重修，費用由屏山鄧萬里祖祖嘗撥付。一如往昔，宗祠現仍用作祭祖、慶祝節日、舉行各種儀式及父子孫聚會等用途。

在屏山鄧族鼎力支持下，鄧氏宗祠於二〇〇一年被列為法定古蹟。

每日上午九時至下午一時及下午二時至五時開放，農曆新年初一、初二及初三休息





Surrounded by the three *Wais* (walled villages) and six *Tsuens* (villages) of Ping Shan: Sheung Cheung Wai, Kiu Tau Wai, Fui Sha Wai, Hang Tau Tsuen, Hang Mei Tsuen, Tong Fong Tsuen, San Tsuen, Hung Uk Tsuen and San Hei Tsuen, the Tang Ancestral Hall is the main ancestral hall of the Tang clan residing in the area. According to clan records, the Ancestral Hall was constructed by Tang Fung Shun, the fifth generation ancestor of the Tang clan, about 700 years ago.

The Ancestral Hall, a magnificent three-hall structure with two courtyards, is one of the finest examples of ancestral halls in Hong Kong. It is fronted by two drum terraces, with two columns on each terrace supporting the roof; the inner column being of granite and the outer column of red sandstone. One of the distinguished features of the Ancestral Hall is that it has no threshold at the entrance. The elevated red pathway in the front courtyard indicates that one of the Tang clansmen might have held a high ranking position in the Imperial Government in the past.

The wooden brackets and beams of the three halls are elegantly carved with auspicious Chinese motifs. The main ridges and roofs are decorated with fine Shiwan dragon-fish and unicorn pottery figures. Ancestral tablets are displayed on the altar at the end hall.

The Ancestral Hall underwent major restoration between 1990 and 1991 with funds from the Tang clan. As in the past, the Ancestral Hall is now used regularly for worship, holding festivals and ceremonies, and as a meeting place for the people of the clan.

With the support of the Tang clan of Ping Shan, the Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 2001.

Open Daily 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. & 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. Closed on the first three days of the Lunar New Year



愈喬二公祠位於屏山鄧氏宗祠之南，坑頭和坑尾兩村之間，由鄧族第十一世祖鄧世賢（號愈聖）和鄧世昭（號喬林）昆仲於十六世紀初興建。

二公祠除用作祠堂外，亦曾經是屏山各村子弟讀書之所。一九三一至一九六一年間，達德學校於此開辦。

二公祠為三進兩院式建築，結構和規模與毗鄰的鄧氏宗祠相若。據祠堂正門石額所載，清光緒年間（一八七五至一九〇八年）曾進行大規模修葺，但仍基本保持原來的結構和特色。

二公祠曾多次進行維修，而全面的修繕則在一九九五年完成。

二公祠於二〇〇一年被列為法定古蹟。

每日上午九時至下午一時及下午二時至五時開放，農曆新年初一、初二及初三休息



Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is situated to the south of the Tang Ancestral Hall, between Hang Tau Tsuen and Hang Mei Tsuen. It was constructed in the early sixteenth century by two eleventh generation brothers of the clan: Tang Sai-yin (alias Yu-sing) and Tang Sai-chiu (alias Kiu-lum).

Apart from serving as an ancestral hall, the building was also used as a teaching hall for children of the Ping Shan villages. From 1931 to 1961, it was occupied by the Tat Tak School.

The layout and design of the Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is identical to that of the Tang Ancestral Hall next door, comprising three halls with two courtyards. The last major renovation of the building probably took place during the Guangxu reign (1875 - 1908) of the Qing Dynasty as indicated by the engraved characters on the stone tablet above the main entrance. The original structure and features of the building however remain unaffected.

Several repairs were undertaken to the Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall with a major renovation completed in 1995.

The Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 2001.

Open Daily 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. & 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. Closed on the first three days of the Lunar New Year



楊侯古廟

Yeung Hau Temple



楊侯古廟坐落於屏山坑頭村，為元朗區六間供奉侯王的廟宇之一。相傳該廟已有數百年歷史，但確實修建日期已不可考。據廟內匾額顯示，廟宇曾分別於一九六三年及一九九一年進行大事重修。建築物其後於二〇〇二年亦進行修繕工程。

有關侯王的來歷說法頗多，村民認為侯王即宋末忠臣楊亮節，他因保護宋帝而捐軀，深受後人景仰而加以供奉。

楊侯古廟結構簡單，只有一進，三開間，分別供奉侯王、土地和金花娘娘。



古井

Old Well

在楊侯古廟與上璋圍間小路之旁有一口古井，確實建造年代已難於考証。據鄧氏族相傳，這口井由坑頭村村民所建，在二百多年前上璋圍立村前已存在，曾一度是坑頭及上璋圍兩村食水的主要來源。





Yeung Hau Temple, located at Hang Tau Tsuen, is one of the six temples in Yuen Long dedicated to the deity of Hau Wong. The exact date of construction of the Temple could not be traced, although it is believed to have a history of several hundred years. Inscriptions on the boards inside the Temple indicate that the building underwent major renovations in 1963 and 1991. A restoration project of the building was also conducted in 2002.

There are different stories about the identity of Hau Wong. The villagers in Ping Shan however believed that he was Marquis Yang Liangjie, a Song Dynasty general who gave up his life to protect the last two emperors of the Song Dynasty. He was worshipped for his loyalty and bravery.

Yeung Hau Temple is a simple structure, divided into three bays housing the statues of Hau Wong, Kam Fa (Patron Saint of Expectant Mothers) and To Tei (Earth God) respectively.

On the trail between Yeung Hau Temple and Sheung Cheung Wai lies an old well. The date of its construction could not be traced. According to the Tang villagers, it was built by the villagers of Hang Tau Tsuen probably more than 200 years ago, well before the establishment of Sheung Cheung Wai. The well was once the main source of drinking water for both villages.

上璋圍由居於屏山坑頭村的鄧氏族人分支所建立，至今已有二百多年歷史，為屏山文物徑沿線唯一的圍村。上璋圍四周原有青磚築砌的圍牆環繞，圍內房屋分排而建，門樓及神廳則位於中軸線上，布局整齊別緻。


如今部分圍牆已遭拆卸，但門樓、神廳和圍內一些古屋依然屹立，尚依稀可見傳統圍村的布局、結構和風貌。

此乃私人物業，並不對外開放



在上璋圍之西不遠處有一神壇，供奉土地公（村民稱之為社公）。傳統中國村落皆建置社壇，以祈求福澤，保佑闔村平安。社公亦稱伯公、土地公、福德公等。社壇多為簡單的磚砌建築，多不設神像，以石頭代表社神。





Sheung Cheung Wai was built about 200 years ago by a lineage of the Tang clan which branched out from Hang Tau Tsuen in Ping Shan. It is the only walled village along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail. The layout of the village was symmetrical with rows of houses being enclosed by a green-brick wall and the gate house and shrine lying on the central axis.

Although part of the enclosing wall has been demolished, the gate house, shrine and some old houses inside are still left behind, remotely reflecting the original setting, layout and characteristics of a traditional Chinese walled village.

This private property is not open to the public



Not far away from the west of Sheung Cheung Wai lies a shrine dedicated to the Earth God who is known to the villagers as "She Kung". "She Kung" altars are commonly found in traditional Chinese villages as "She Kung" is believed to be the protector of villagers. "She Kung" is also known as "Pak Kung", "To Tei Kung" and "Fuk Tak Kung". The shrines for "She Kung" are usually simple brick structures on which pieces of stone are placed to symbolize the presence of the god.



聚星樓是香港現存唯一的古塔，坐落於上璋圍之北，據屏山鄧氏族譜所載，聚星樓由鄧族第七世祖鄧彥通所興建，已有超過六百年的歷史。

塔在傳統上多為佛教建築，但過往亦有很多塔是為了改善地方風水而興建。鄧族父老相傳，聚星樓矗立的位置原是河口，面對后海灣，興建聚星樓是用以擋北煞，鎮水災，而聚星樓與青山風水遙相配合，亦可護佑族中子弟在科舉中考取功名。事實上，鄧氏歷代人材輩出，士人及當官者不計其數。

聚星樓以青磚砌成，呈六角形，約十三公尺高。塔分三層，最上層供奉着魁星。魁星據說是主宰文運，掌握功名的神。聚星樓每層均有吉祥的題字，由上層而下分別是「凌漢」、「聚星樓」和「光射斗垣」。

聚星樓於二〇〇一年被列為法定古蹟。

每日上午九時至下午一時及下午二時至五時開放，逢星期二、元旦、農曆新年初一、初二及初三、聖誕日及聖誕翌日休息



Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (Pagoda of Gathering Stars), situated to the north of Sheung Cheung Wai, is the only ancient pagoda in Hong Kong. According to the genealogy of the Tang clan in Ping Shan, the pagoda was built by their seventh generation ancestor, Tang Yin-tung, more than 600 years ago.

Pagodas are traditionally Buddhist structures although some pagodas are built to improve the "fung-shui" of a particular locality. According to the Tang clan, the Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda was originally situated at the mouth of a river facing Deep Bay. It was intended as a "fung shui" structure designed to ward off evil spirits from the north and to prevent flooding. Its auspicious location, in alignment with Castle Peak, would ensure success for clan members in the Imperial Civil Service Examinations. In fact, the Tang clan had produced numerous scholars and officials in dynastic China.

Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, a hexagonal shaped pagoda, is a three-storey green-brick structure about thirteen metres in height. A statue of Fui Shing (Champion Star), believed to be a deity in control of success and failure in examinations, is housed on the top floor. Auspicious titles were inscribed on each floor including : "Over the Milky Way", "Pagoda of Gathering Stars" and "Light Shines Straight Onto the Dippers and the Enclosures" in descending order from the top floor.

The Pagoda was declared a monument in 2001.

Open Daily 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. & 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays, New Year's Day, the first three days of the Lunar New Year, Christmas Day and Boxing Day





九巴

53 元朗(東)總站 — 荃灣 (如心廣場)
276 天慈總站 — 上水總站

專線小巴

33 元朗泰豐街 — 下白泥 (經屏廈路)
34 元朗泰豐街 — 流浮山 (經屏廈路)
35 元朗泰豐街 — 沙橋 (經屏廈路)

西鐵綫

屯門 — 南昌 (天水圍站)

輕鐵綫

610 屯門碼頭 — 元朗總站(屏山站)
614 屯門碼頭 — 元朗總站(屏山站)
615 屯門碼頭 — 元朗總站(屏山站)
751 天逸 — 友愛 (坑尾村站、天水圍站)
761P 天逸 — 元朗總站(坑尾村站、屏山站)

輕鐵接駁巴士

K65 流浮山 — 元朗東



Kowloon Motor Bus

53 Yuen Long (East) B/T — Tsuen Wan (Nina Tower)
276 Tin Tsz B/T — Sheung Shui B/T

Maxicab (Green)

33 Tai Fung Street, Yuen Long—Lower Pak Nai (via Ping Ha Road)
34 Tai Fung Street, Yuen Long—Lau Fau Shan (via Ping Ha Road)
35 Tai Fung Street, Yuen Long—Sha Kiu (via Ping Ha Road)

West Rail Line

Tuen Mun — Nam Cheong (Tin Shui Wai Station)

Light Rail

610 Ferry Pier Terminus — Yuen Long Terminus (Ping Shan Station)
614 Ferry Pier Terminus — Yuen Long Terminus (Ping Shan Station)
615 Ferry Pier Terminus — Yuen Long Terminus (Ping Shan Station)
751 Tin Yat — Yau Oi (Hang Mei Tsuen Station, Tin Shui Wai Station)
761P Tin Yat — Yuen Long Terminus (Hang Mei Tsuen Station, Ping Shan Station)

Light Rail Feeder Bus

K65 Lau Fau Shan — Yuen Long East



康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural
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Antiquities and
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