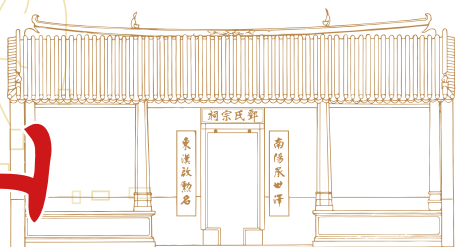


屏山



文
物
徑

PING SHAN
HERITAGE TRAIL

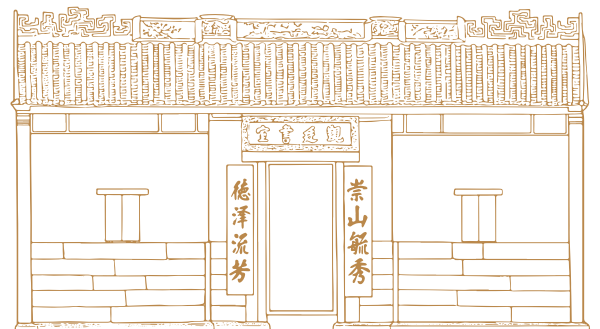


參觀須知：

1. 愛護古蹟，尊重村民。
參觀屏山文物徑時，請降低聲量及保持地方清潔。
2. 屏山文物徑沿線歷史建築並非全部對外開放，部分歷史建築的開放時間或會變更，請留意古物古蹟辦事處網站 <https://www.amo.gov.hk> 上的最新公布。

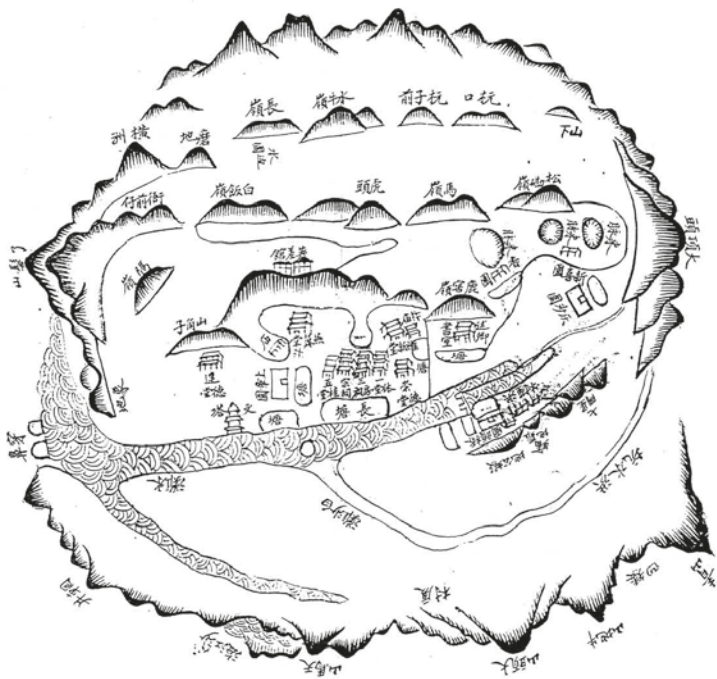
Notes to Visitors :

1. Protect the historical relics; respect the village residents.
When visiting the Ping Shan Heritage Trail, please lower your voice and keep the place clean.
2. Not all of the historic buildings on the Trail are open to the public. Opening hours of the historic buildings may be subject to change. Please refer to the updates on the website of the Antiquities and Monuments Office <https://www.amo.gov.hk>.





屏山鄉全圖



鄧氏族譜內記載的屏山地貌及村落分布情況
Layout of Ping Shan landscape and villages illustrated in the Tang Genealogy

1945年的屏山高空照
Aerial photo of Ping Shan in 1945



簡介

位於新界元朗的屏山文物徑是香港首條文物徑，於1993年12月12日開幕，長約1.6公里，蜿蜒於坑尾村、坑頭村和上璋圍之間。文物徑貫連多幢典型的中國傳統建築，信步可達，市民只需半天遊覽，便可領略新界的傳統面貌及宗族生活。

設立屏山文物徑的建議由古物諮詢委員會提出，費用由香港賽馬會及衛奕信勳爵文物信託贊助，並由古物古蹟辦事處和建築署負責籌備和安排。屏山文物徑計劃得以成功，實有賴屏山鄧族的支持。

屏山鄧族

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重要的宗族。鄧族的歷史源遠流長，至八十六世祖鄧漢黻於北宋初由江西省遷居廣東省，為鄧族粵派一世祖。至北宋中期，鄧漢黻曾孫鄧符協擴建岑田（即今錦田）祖居，並設置書院。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，先後建立了「三圍六村」，即上璋圍（註）、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；又傳承不少傳統習俗，例如各項節慶儀式。這些不但象徵鄧族的民俗文化，同時亦反映新界的傳統風貌。

註：「上璋」二字寓意上好的璋玉，因此近代屏山鄧氏普遍愛用「上璋圍」而不是地圖上的「上章圍」。

Introduction

Being the first of its kind in Hong Kong, the Ping Shan Heritage Trail was inaugurated on 12 December 1993. Stretching about 1.6 km, the Trail meanders through Hang Mei Tsuen, Hang Tau Tsuen and Sheung Cheung Wai. It links up a number of traditional Chinese buildings within easy walking distance of each other to give visitors an opportunity to learn more about traditional life in the New Territories in a convenient half-day excursion.

The idea to set up a heritage trail was first mooted by the Antiquities Advisory Board, and then brought to fruition by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department, with generous financial support of the Hong Kong Jockey Club and the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust. The Trail would not have been made possible, however, without the support and co-operation of the Tang clan in Ping Shan, which were a driving force behind the project.

Tang Clan in Ping Shan

Ping Shan in the Yuen Long district is one of Hong Kong's most historically significant areas and the Tang clan is one of the major clans in the New Territories, enjoying a long and illustrious history. 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 is regarded as the first generation Tang clan ancestor of the lineage in Guangdong. 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 is 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)" – Sheung Cheung Wai, Kiu Tau Wai and Fui Sha Wai, and Hang Tau Tsuen, Hang Mei Tsuen, Tong Fong Tsuen, San Tsuen, San Hei Tsuen and Hung Uk Tsuen. They later built many traditional Chinese buildings such as ancestral halls, temples, study halls and pagoda for ancestral worship, clan gathering and education. The Ping Shan Tang clan retains certain traditional customs to this day, such as the organisation of various ceremonies during festivals. They not only symbolise the folk culture of the Tang clan, but also reflect the traditional and unique characteristics of life in the New Territories.



屏山鄧族文物館 暨文物徑訪客中心

屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心位於坑頭村的小山崗上，俯覽屏山村落，是文物徑內唯一的西式建築。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，於1900年建成，曾供警務處多個部門使用，包括分區警署、培訓中心、警犬隊及新界北交通部等。警務處於2001年遷離該址，建築物於2007年改建為屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心，對外開放，介紹屏山鄧族的歷史文化和屏山文物徑的歷史建築。

文物館由三座建築物組成，主樓是一座拱形長廊的雙層建築物，屋頂設有瞭望台。北面兩層高的附翼大樓與主樓相連，屋頂矗立兩座煙囪，另有單層獨立建築物。

開放時間：

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

逢星期一（公眾假期除外）、

農曆年初一及二休館

Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre

The Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre is situated on the hilltop in Hang Tau Tsuen overlooking the villages in Ping Shan. It is the only Western architecture along the Trail. Converted from the Old Ping Shan Police Station completed in 1900, 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 in various capacities such as sub-divisional station, training centre, Police Dog Unit and Traffic New Territories North. The Police Force vacated the site in 2001. Converted into the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre, the building was opened to the public in 2007 to introduce local folk culture and historic buildings along the Trail.

The Centre consists of three buildings. The main building is a two-storey structure with an embracing arched verandah with observation posts at the roof level. On the north side, a two-storey structure with prominent chimney stacks connected to the main building forms the Annex Block. There is also a small detached single-storey building.

Opening Hours:

March through September

Tuesday to Sunday : 10 am - 6 pm

October through February

Tuesday to Sunday : 10 am - 5 pm

Closed on Mondays (except public holidays)

and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

洪聖宮

洪聖宮位於坑尾村，由屏山鄧族所建。據廟內匾額上所載年份顯示，廟宇可能建於清乾隆丁亥年(1767年)。現存結構於清同治五年(1866年)重修而成，至1963年再大事修葺。洪聖廣受民眾敬仰供奉，漁民及以海為生人士的供奉者特別眾多，每年農曆二月十三日為洪聖誕辰。

洪聖宮為兩進式建築，以青磚建成，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。

洪聖像

Statue of Hung Shing



後進

Rear hall



洪聖宮外貌

Outlook of the Hung Shing Temple

Hung Shing Temple

Situated in Hang Mei Tsuen, the Hung Shing Temple is thought to have been built by the Tang clan in *Dinghai* (1767) during the Qing Emperor Qianlong's reign (1736-1795), which is the year inscribed on the board inside the temple. The existing structure was rebuilt in the 5th year of the Qing Emperor Tongzhi's reign (1866). Substantial renovation work was carried out in 1963. Hung Shing is widely worshipped, particularly by fishermen and people whose livelihoods depend largely on the sea. The Hung Shing Festival is held annually on the 13th day of the second lunar month.

The Hung Shing Temple is a simple building with two halls separated by an open courtyard. In most of the other temples in Hong Kong, open courtyards are roofed over to form incense towers. Providing better lighting and ventilation, the original courtyard design at the Hung Shing Temple has been well preserved and remains one of the temple's distinguishing features.

門外功名石碑

Stone title plaques outside the temple



述卿書室前廳

述卿書室位於塘坊村，由屏山鄧族於清同治十三年（1874年）所建，以紀念屏山鄧族廿一世祖鄧述卿（1810-1856年）。書室為鄧氏族人接受教育的地方，以培育族中子弟考取功名。

述卿書室原為傳統兩進式建築，以青磚為牆及以花崗石作門框，門楣石額刻有「述卿書室」四字。書室在第二次世界大戰後日久失修，為免危險，正廳（後進）於1977年拆卸，前廳則保留下來，內部現今已變成民居。從前廳現存精美細緻的屋脊裝飾、壁畫、木刻斗拱和簷板等，可見述卿書室昔日的華麗氣派。



書室外貌
Outlook of the study hall

此乃私人物業，並不對外開放。

Entrance Hall of Shut Hing Study Hall

Situated at Tong Fong Tsuen, Shut Hing Study Hall was built by the Tang clan in the 13th year of the Tongzhi's reign (1874) to commemorate the 21st generation of its ancestor Tang Shut-hing (1810-1856). It was used for teaching, preparing clansmen for examinations and gaining appointments to positions in government.

This structure was originally a traditional two-hall building, with grey brick walls and granite door frames. The lintel of the entrance is engraved with four Chinese characters depicting "Shut Hing Study Hall". The study hall was left in disrepair after the Second World War. The rear hall was demolished in 1977 to avert a dangerous collapse, leaving only the entrance hall. The interior has become residential buildings. The grandeur of Shut Hing Study Hall is still reflected in the distinguished design of the roof ridge decorations, murals, carved brackets and fascia boards that survive in the entrance hall.



人物故事駝峰
Tuofeng (camel's hump) of folk stories motif

This is a private property and is not open to the public.

花崗石門框
Granite door frame

屋脊裝飾
Roof ridge decorations



覲廷書室

覲廷書室坐落於坑尾村，乃屏山鄧族廿二世祖鄧香泉為紀念其父鄧覲廷而興建，於1870年落成，兼具教育及祭祀祖先的雙重作用。1899年英軍進佔新界時，書室更曾用作臨時警署及田土辦公室。科舉制度雖於1905年廢除，但覲廷書室仍負起教育族中子弟的功能。直至第二次世界大戰後初期，覲廷

書室仍是坑尾及鄰近村落青年讀書學習的場所。覲廷書室曾於1991年進行修繕，費用由香港賽馬會捐助，書室得以回復昔日的光采。

覲廷書室是兩進式建築，中為庭院，以青磚建造，柱子為花崗石。書室內的祖龕、斗拱、屏板、壁畫、屋脊裝飾、簷板和灰塑等別具特色，為當時工匠的精湛傑作。



灰塑
Plaster mouldings

開放時間：

每日上午9時至下午1時及下午2時至5時
農曆年初一至三休息

後進
Rear hall



Kun Ting Study Hall

Situated in Hang Mei Tsuen, Kun Ting Study Hall was built in 1870 by Tang Heung-chuen of the 22nd generation of the Tang clan in commemoration of his father Tang Kun-ting. The study hall provided facilities for both ancestral worship and education. When the British occupied the New Territories in 1899, the study hall was once used as the police station and land office. Despite the abolition of imperial civil service examinations in 1905, the study hall continued to provide educational facilities for the clan's younger generations in Hang Mei Tsuen and the surrounding areas until the early post-WWII period. The study hall was restored to its original splendour in 1991 thanks to a donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

Kun Ting Study Hall is a two-hall building with a single courtyard. It is made of grey bricks and granite columns. The distinguished design of the ancestral altar, brackets, screen panels, wall paintings, ridge decorations, fascia boards and plaster mouldings inside the study hall reflect the high level of the skill of the craftsmen of the period in which it was built.

Opening Hours :

9 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 5 pm daily
Closed on the first three days of the Chinese New Year

人物故事駝峰
Tuofeng (camel's hump)
of folk stories motif



書室外貌
Outlook of the study hall

清暑軒

清暑軒毗鄰觀廷書室，比書室稍遲落成，供到訪賓客及鴻儒下榻。清暑軒原指底層一間廂房，建築物本無名字。清暑軒的修繕工程於1993年底完竣，費用由香港賽馬會贊助。

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。除廂房和大廳外，更設有浴室和廚房等。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。

開放時間：

每日上午 9 時至下午 1 時及下午 2 時至 5 時
農曆年初一至三休息



清暑軒正門
Entrance of
Ching Shu Hin

Ching Shu Hin

Adjoining the Kun Ting Study Hall and constructed shortly after its completion, Ching Shu Hin served as a guesthouse for prominent visitors and scholars. It originally had no particular name, with Ching Shu Hin in fact referring to a chamber on the ground floor. The restoration of Ching Shu Hin was completed in late 1993 with the donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

Ching Shu Hin is a L-shaped, two-storey building. It is linked to the Kun Ting Study Hall by a very small overhead walkway on the first floor. Apart from chambers and a lobby, the building includes bathrooms and kitchen. In line with its use as a guesthouse, Ching Shu Hin was richly embellished. The whole building was decorated with carved panels, murals, plaster mouldings, patterned grilles and carved brackets to demonstrate the grandeur and elegance expected of residences of the local gentry.



西式灰塑

Plaster mouldings in Western style

Opening Hours :

9 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 5 pm daily
Closed on the first three days of the Chinese New Year



人物故事駝峰
Tuofeng (camel's hump)
of folk stories motif



走廊及功名牌
Path with title boards



祠堂外貌
Outlook of the ancestral hall

鄧氏宗祠

鄧氏宗祠位於坑頭和坑尾兩村之間，是屏山鄧族的祖祠，由屏山三圍六村所環抱。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。1990至1991年間，鄧氏宗祠曾大事重修，費用由屏山鄧萬里祖祖嘗撥付。宗祠現仍用作祭祖、慶祝節日、舉行各種儀式及宗族聚會等用途。鄧氏宗祠於2001年12月列為法定古蹟。

鄧氏宗祠是三進兩院式的宏偉建築，為香港同類古建築的表表者。正門前兩旁是鼓台，各有兩柱支撐瓦頂，內柱為花崗石，外柱則為紅砂岩。前院的紅砂岩甬道，顯示鄧氏族人曾官居要職。建築物各進的樑架均雕刻精美的動植物和吉祥圖案，屋脊則飾有石灣陶塑鯨魚和獅子。後進祖龕供奉著鄧族先祖神位。

開放時間：

每日上午9時至下午1時及下午2時至5時
農曆年初一至三休息



紅砂岩甬道及中進
Red sandstone pathway and middle hall

Tang Ancestral Hall

Situated between Hang Tau Tsuen and Hang Mei Tsuen and surrounded by the three *Wais* (walled villages) and six *Tsuens* (villages), the Tang Ancestral Hall is the main ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Ping Shan. According to the clan records, the ancestral hall was constructed by Tang Fung-shun of the clan's 5th generation about 700 years ago. The Tang Ancestral Hall underwent a major restoration funded by the clan between 1990 and 1991. As in the past, the ancestral hall is still used regularly as a venue for worship, festivals and ceremonies, and clan meetings. The Tang Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in December 2001.

A magnificent three-hall structure with two internal courtyards, the Tang Ancestral Hall is one of the finest examples of its kind in Hong Kong. It is fronted by two drum platforms with two columns on each platform supporting the roof, the inner column made of granite and the outer column of red sandstone. The elevated red sandstone pathway in the front courtyard suggests that at some time in the past, one of the Tang clansmen held a high-ranking position in the imperial government. 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 lion ceramic figures. Ancestral tablets are displayed on the altar in the rear hall.

Opening Hours:

9 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 5 pm daily

Closed on the first three days of the Chinese New Year



樑架雕刻
Carved wooden
brackets and beams



後進的祖龕
Ancestral altar in the rear hall



祠堂外貌
Outlook of the ancestral hall

愈喬二公祠

愈喬二公祠位於鄧氏宗祠之南，由屏山鄧族第十一世祖鄧世賢（號愈聖）和鄧世昭（號喬林）兩兄弟於十六世紀初興建。二公祠除用作祠堂外，達德學校亦於1931至1961年間在此開辦。據祠堂正門石額所載，清光緒年間（1875-1908年）曾進行大規模修葺，但仍基本保持原來的結構和特色。二公祠其後曾多次進行維修，而全面的修繕則在1995年完成。愈喬二公祠於2001年12月列為法定古蹟。

愈喬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。

開放時間：

每日上午9時至下午1時及下午2時至5時
農曆年初一至三休息

Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall

The Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is situated south of the Tang Ancestral Hall. It was constructed in the early 16th century by two 11th generation brothers of the Tang clan in Ping Shan: Tang Sai-yin (alias Yu-sing) and Tang Sai-chiu (alias Kiu-lum). In addition to serving as an ancestral hall, the building housed the Tat Tak School from 1931 to 1961. The last major renovation of the building probably took place during the Qing Emperor Guangxu's reign (1875-1908), 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, and a major renovation was completed in 1995. The Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in December 2001.

Comprising three halls with two courtyards, the layout and design of the Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is similar to that of the Tang Ancestral Hall next door.

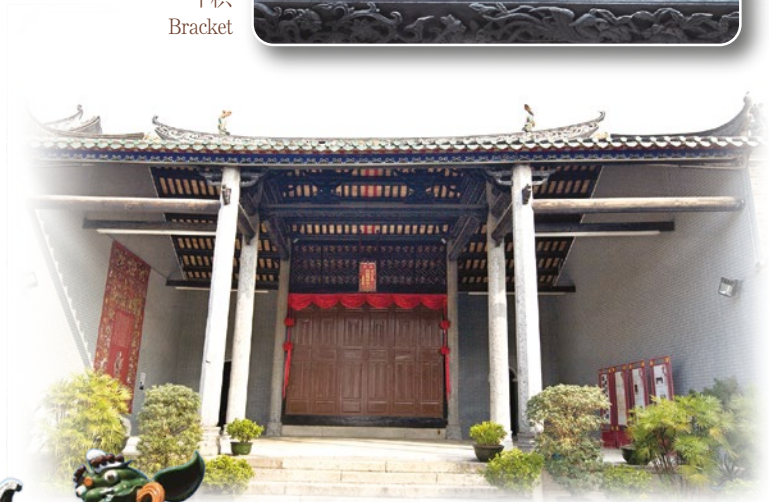
Opening Hours:

9 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 5 pm daily

Closed on the first three days of the Chinese New Year



斗拱
Bracket



中進
Middle hall



屋脊裝飾
Roof ridge decorations

仁敦岡書室

仁敦岡書室又名「燕翼堂」，位於坑頭村。書室的確實建造年份已難確定，但據當地父老相傳，書室是屏山鄧族為紀念十四世祖鄧懷德（號仁所）、十五世祖鄧枝芳（號敦復）及十六世祖鄧鳳（號鳴岡）而建。除教學用途外，書室亦作為鄧族的祠堂。時至今日，書室仍用作宗族聚會和舉行春秋二祭等節慶活動的場所。仁敦岡書室於 2009 年 10 月列為法定古蹟。

仁敦岡書室原為兩進一院式建築，位於後方的兩層高附屬建築物於 1950 年代加建。書室仍保存不少精美的建築構件，如雕工精細的祖龕、駝峰、簷板和對聯等，屋脊和正立面則飾有以吉祥圖案為題材的灰塑。



屋脊上的灰塑
Plaster mouldings
on the roof ridge

開放時間：

星期一、三至日上午 9 時至下午 1 時及下午 2 時至 5 時
逢星期二（公眾假期除外）、聖誕日及聖誕翌日、元旦日
及農曆年初一至三休息

書室外貌

Outlook of the study hall



Yan Tun Kong Study Hall

The Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, also known as Yin Yik Tong, is situated in Hang Tau Tsuen. The exact year of its construction cannot be ascertained, but according to the village elders it was built by the descendants of the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate their 14th to 16th generation ancestors Tang Wai-tak (also known as Yan-shaw), Tang Ji-fong (also known as Tun-fuk) and Tang Fung (also known as Ming-kong). Apart from the teaching purposes, it also served as an ancestral hall, and it still hosts clan gatherings and festivities, such as the Spring and Autumn rites. The Yan Tun Kong Study Hall was declared a monument in October 2009.

The Yan Tun Kong Study Hall was originally a two-hall-one-courtyard structure, with a two-storey annex added at its rear in the 1950s. A number of exquisite architectural features are still preserved in the study hall, such as the finely-carved ancestral altar, the camel's humps, the fascia boards and the couplets. The roof ridges and facade are decorated with plaster mouldings of auspicious motifs.



精美的駝峰
Exquisite *tuofeng*
(camel's humps)

Opening Hours:

Monday, Wednesday to Sunday: 9 am - 1 pm and 2 pm - 5 pm
Closed on Tuesdays (except public holidays), Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

正廳內的祖龕

Ancestral altar in the main hall



楊侯古廟

楊侯古廟坐落於坑頭村，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，但確實修建年期已不可考。據廟內匾額顯示，廟宇曾分別於1963年及1991年大事重修，其後於2002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，他因保護宋帝捐軀，深受後人景仰而加以供奉，每年農曆六月十六日為侯王誕。

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。



侯王神像
Statue of Hau Wong



供奉金花娘娘的開間
The bay with the statue of Kam Fa



壁畫
Murals

Yeung Hau Temple

Located in Hang Tau Tsuen, the Yeung Hau Temple is one of the six temples in Yuen Long dedicated to the deity of Hau Wong. The exact year of its construction has proved impossible to trace, but it is believed to have a history that dates back several hundred years. Inscriptions on the boards inside the temple indicate that the building underwent major renovations in 1963 and 1991. A restoration project was also conducted in 2002. The identity of Hau Wong is the subject of several different stories, but the villagers in Ping Shan believe that he was the Marquis Yang Liangjie, a Song dynasty general who gave up his life to protect the last two Song emperors and who is thus worshipped for his loyalty and bravery. The Hau Wong Festival is held annually on the 16th day of the sixth lunar month.

The Yeung Hau Temple is a simple structure divided into three bays respectively housing the statues of Hau Wong, To Tei (the Earth God) and Kam Fa (patron saint of expectant mothers).



古廟外貌
Outlook of the temple

古井

在楊侯古廟與上璋圍間小路之旁有一口古井，確實建造年代已難以考證。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。

Old Well

On the trail between the Yeung Hau Temple and Sheung Cheung Wai lies an old well that, according to the Tang villagers, was built by the residents of Hang Tau Tsuen more than 200 years ago, before the establishment of Sheung Cheung Wai, although the exact date of its construction cannot be determined. The well was once the main source of drinking water for both villages.

古井
The old well



古井全貌
Overview of the old well

上璋圍

上璋圍由居於坑頭村的鄧氏族人分支所建立，位於坑頭村西面，至今已有二百多年歷史，為屏山文物徑沿線唯一的圍村。

上璋圍是一條典型的本地圍村，昔日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；圍牆外有護河，只在南面圍牆正中建有圍門入口。如今護河被填平，門樓和神廳已重建，但部分圍牆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。

註：「上璋」二字寓意上好的璋玉，因此近代屏山鄧氏普遍愛用「上璋圍」而不是地圖上的「上章圍」。

昔日內貌
Interior in the past

上璋圍外貌
Outlook of Sheung Cheung Wai

Sheung Cheung Wai

門楣紅砂岩石匾
Red sandstone plaque
above the lintel
of the entrance tower



Sheung Cheung Wai, situated west of Hang Tau Tsuen, was built about 200 years ago by a line of the Tang clan that branched out from Hang Tau Tsuen. It is the only walled village along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail.

Sheung Cheung Wai is a typical local walled village. The symmetrical layout of the village features rows of houses enclosed by a grey-brick wall, with the gatehouse and shrine lying on the central axis. The wall of the village was once surrounded by a moat with the only entrance situated in the middle of the southern wall. Although the moat has been filled in, and the gatehouse and the shrine have been re-constructed, part of the enclosing wall and old houses inside still remain to give a general impression of the original setting, layout and characteristics of a traditional Chinese walled village.

This is a private property and is not open to the public.



社壇

在上璋圍西面不遠處有一座神壇，供奉土地公（村民稱之為社公，亦稱伯公、福德公等），建築日期已不可考。傳統中國村落皆建置社壇，以祈求福澤，保佑闔村平安，亦作為村落的界線。社壇多為簡單的磚砌建築，多不設神像，以石頭代表社公，規格較高的兩側會有「鑊耳」山牆。

除了這座社壇外，屏山亦有數座相類似的社壇。



石頭作神像
Stones as the god statue

Shrine of the Earth God

Not far west of Sheung Cheung Wai lies a shrine dedicated to To Tei Kung (the Earth God), who is known to the villagers as She Kung (also known as Pak Kung and Fuk Tak Kung). Altars such as this one are commonly found in traditional Chinese villages, as She Kung is believed to be the protector of villagers. They are usually simple brick structures on which stones are placed to symbolise the presence of the god. Those with higher status may have gable walls with a “wok yee” (the handles of a Chinese cooking pan) design.

Apart from this shrine, there are other similar shrines in Ping Shan.



社壇外貌
Outlook of the shrine



昔日面貌
Outlook in the past

聚星樓

聚星樓坐落於上璋圍北面，是香港現存唯一的古塔。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，已有超過六百年歷史。據鄧族父老相傳，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。聚星樓於 2001 年 12 月列為法定古蹟。

聚星樓以青磚砌成，呈六角形，高約 13 米。塔高三層，每層均有磚砌菱形簷飾。上層供奉著魁星，據說是主宰功名的神祇。聚星樓正面各層均有題字，由上而下分別是「凌漢」、「聚星樓」和「光射斗垣」。

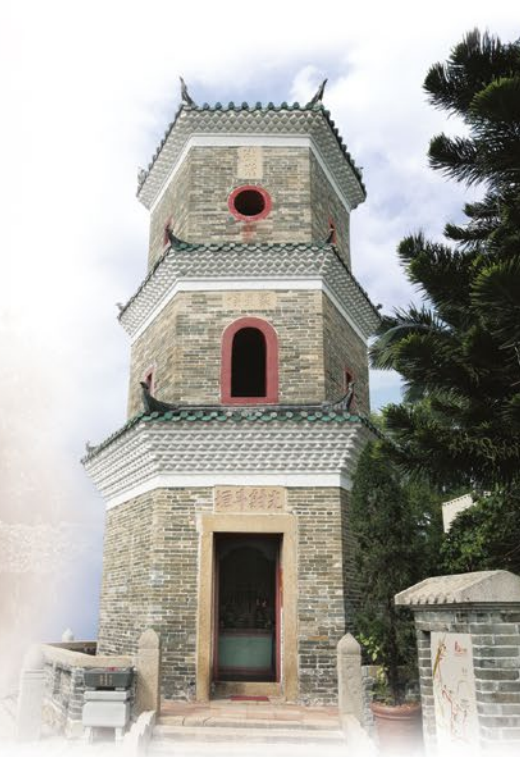
開放時間：

星期一、三至日上午 9 時至下午 1 時及下午 2 時至 5 時

逢星期二（公眾假期除外）、聖誕日及聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至三休息



魁星神像
Statue of Fui Shing (Champion Star)



古塔現貌
Present outlook of the pagoda

Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda

Situated to the north of Sheung Cheung Wai, the Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (Pagoda of Gathering Stars) is the only ancient pagoda found in Hong Kong. According to the records of the Tang clan in Ping Shan, the pagoda was built by Tang Yin-tung of the 7th generation more than 600 years ago. As told by the village elders, the Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda was originally situated at the mouth of a river facing Deep Bay and was intended as a feng 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. The Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda was declared a monument in December 2001.

The Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda is a hexagonal shaped, three-storey grey-brick structure about 13 metres in height distinguished by zigzag-shaped brick eaves atop each storey. A statue of Fui Shing (Champion Star), believed to be a deity who controls success in examinations, is housed on the upper floor. Titles are inscribed on each level of the facade, including: “Over the Milky Way” on the top floor, “Pagoda of Gathering Stars” on the middle floor and “Light Shines Straight Onto the Dippers and the Enclosures” on the ground floor.

Opening Hours:

Monday, Wednesday to Sunday: 9 am - 1 pm and 2 pm - 5 pm

Closed on Tuesdays (except public holidays), Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

達德公所

達德公所是本港現存唯一專為鄉約聚會和祭祀，以及作為市集管理處而建的公所。公所由屏山鄉紳鄧勳猷倡議於清咸豐七年（1857年）建成，以供達德約成員聚會和祭祀之用，並作為屏山市的管理處。1899年，新界鄉民以武裝行動抵抗英國接管，據說達德公所是鄉民議事的場所之一。達德公所於2013年12月列為法定古蹟。

達德公所作為議事的場所，設計簡單實用。公所原為一座兩進三開間式建築，後於清同治五年（1866年）於左右兩側各加建了慰寂祠和英勇祠。建築物主要以青磚建成，配以人字屋頂，牆基以花崗石建造。公所內的現代建築元素，如在青磚牆上架設的鋼筋混凝土結構，相信是後來在二十世紀進行翻新工程時加建的。

開放時間：

星期一、三至日上午9時至下午1時及下午2時至5時
逢星期二（公眾假期除外）、聖誕日及聖誕翌日、元旦日
及農曆年初一至三休息



前進的「重修達德公所紀念碑」拓本。
此石碑刊刻於1939年，記載了約於1938至1939年進行的大規模修繕工程的捐獻情況。
Rubbing of the memorial plaque in the front hall.
The plaque was inscribed in 1939 and it recorded the sponsorship for the major renovation carried out around 1938 to 1939.

Tat Tak Communal Hall

The Tat Tak Communal Hall is the only surviving purpose-built communal hall in Hong Kong which served as both an assembly-cum-worshipping place for a joint village alliance, and a management office of a market place. The establishment of the communal hall was initiated by Tang Fan-yau, a member of the local gentry. The building was completed in the 7th year of the Qing Emperor Xianfeng's reign (1857) as an assembly-cum-worshipping place for the members of the Tat Tak Alliance, as well as the management office of Ping Shan Market. It is believed to be one of the meeting places where the armed resistant against the British takeover of the New Territories in 1899 was organised. The Tat Tak Communal Hall was declared a monument in December 2013.

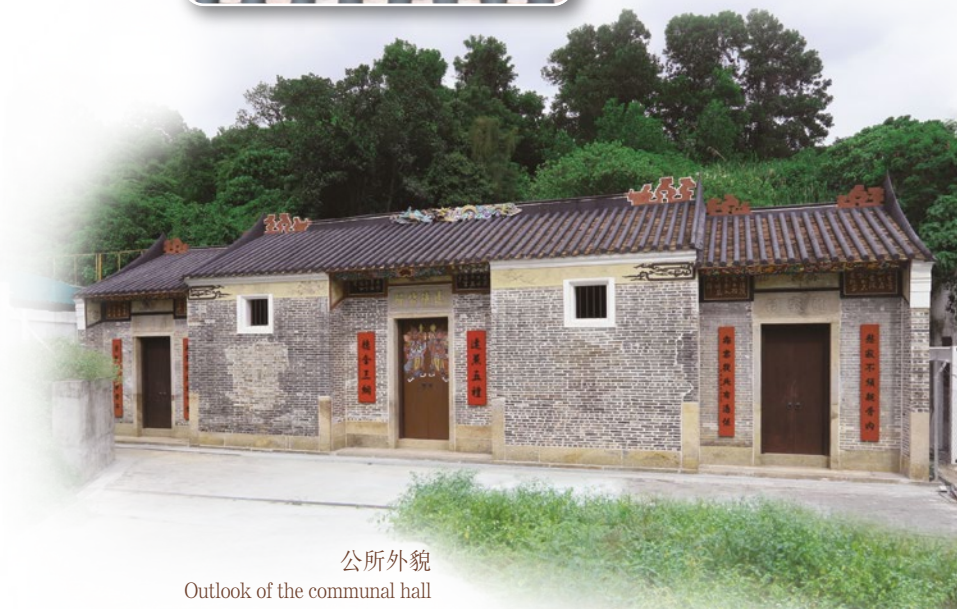
As a venue for meeting, the Tat Tak Communal Hall was built with simple but functional design. The communal hall was originally a two-hall and three-bay structure. The Hall of Lonesome Consolation was added on the left side and the Hall of Bravery on the right side in the 5th year of the Tongzhi's reign (1866). The building is mainly constructed of grey bricks with pitched roofs and granite blocks as lower course. Modern architectural elements in the communal hall, such as reinforced concrete structures on top of the grey-brick walls, are believed to have been added during later renovations carried out in the 20th century.

Opening Hours:

Monday, Wednesday to Sunday: 9 am - 1 pm and 2 pm - 5 pm
Closed on Tuesdays (except public holidays), Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year



後進正脊的琉璃寶珠
The glazed ceramic celestial pearl on the rear main ridge



公所外貌

Outlook of the communal hall

屏山文物徑

PING SHAN HERITAGE TRAIL

屏山
Ping Shan



公共交通 Public Transport

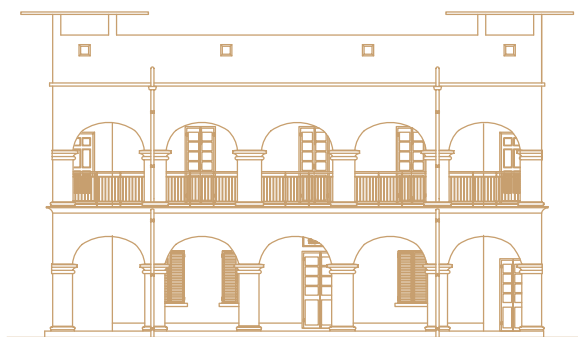
請瀏覽以下網址搜尋交通工具及路線，以便預先計劃行程。

Please browse the link below to search for the routes of different transportation modes for pre-trip planning.

<https://www.hkemobility.gov.hk>


以上資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關機構公布作準。

The above information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the announcement of the relevant organisations.



查詢 Enquiries

 2208 4488

 2721 6216

 <https://www.amo.gov.hk>

© 2025 古物古蹟辦事處 Antiquities and Monuments Office
版權所有，未經許可不得翻印、節錄或轉載。All rights reserved.



古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and
Monuments Office