

# 沙田圓洲角王屋村古屋

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

據村民憶述，圓洲角王屋村是來自廣東省興寧縣的王氏族於清朝乾隆年間（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。

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，以供旅客所需。



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



古屋正立面  
The facade of the Old House

According to local villagers, the Wong Uk Village on 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 in the Wong Uk Village was built by Wong Tsing-wo, the 19th generation ancestor of the Wongs, as a typical Hakka residential building in around 1911. With the exodus of inhabitants and the rapid development of Sha Tin New Town, what remains is this Old House, 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.



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



1985年的圓洲角及古屋  
Yuen Chau Kok and the Old House in 1985





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二十世紀初，隨着政府建立了連接新界和九龍的運輸網絡，圓洲角的重要性便隨之減低。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列為法定古蹟。古屋是王屋村唯一獲得保存的民宅，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。



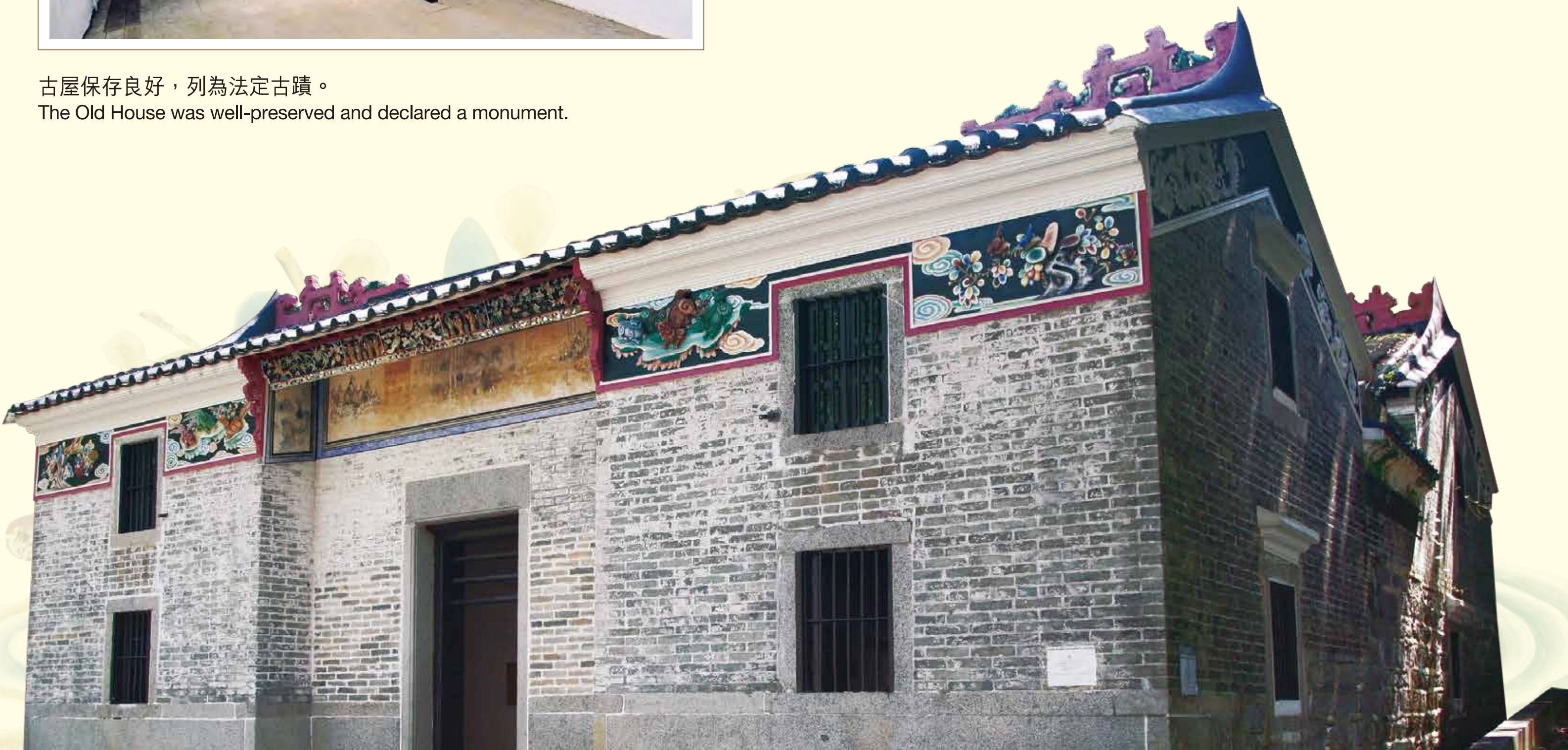
古屋保存良好，列為法定古蹟。  
The Old House was well-preserved and declared a monument.



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

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 urbanisation 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 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 the 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 into a recreational park. After being surrendered to the Government in 1984, the Old House has been incorporated into the Wong Uk Garden and served 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 testify the original waterfront of Sha Tin and the geographical and historical development of Yuen Chau Kok.





# 建築特色

## Architectural Features

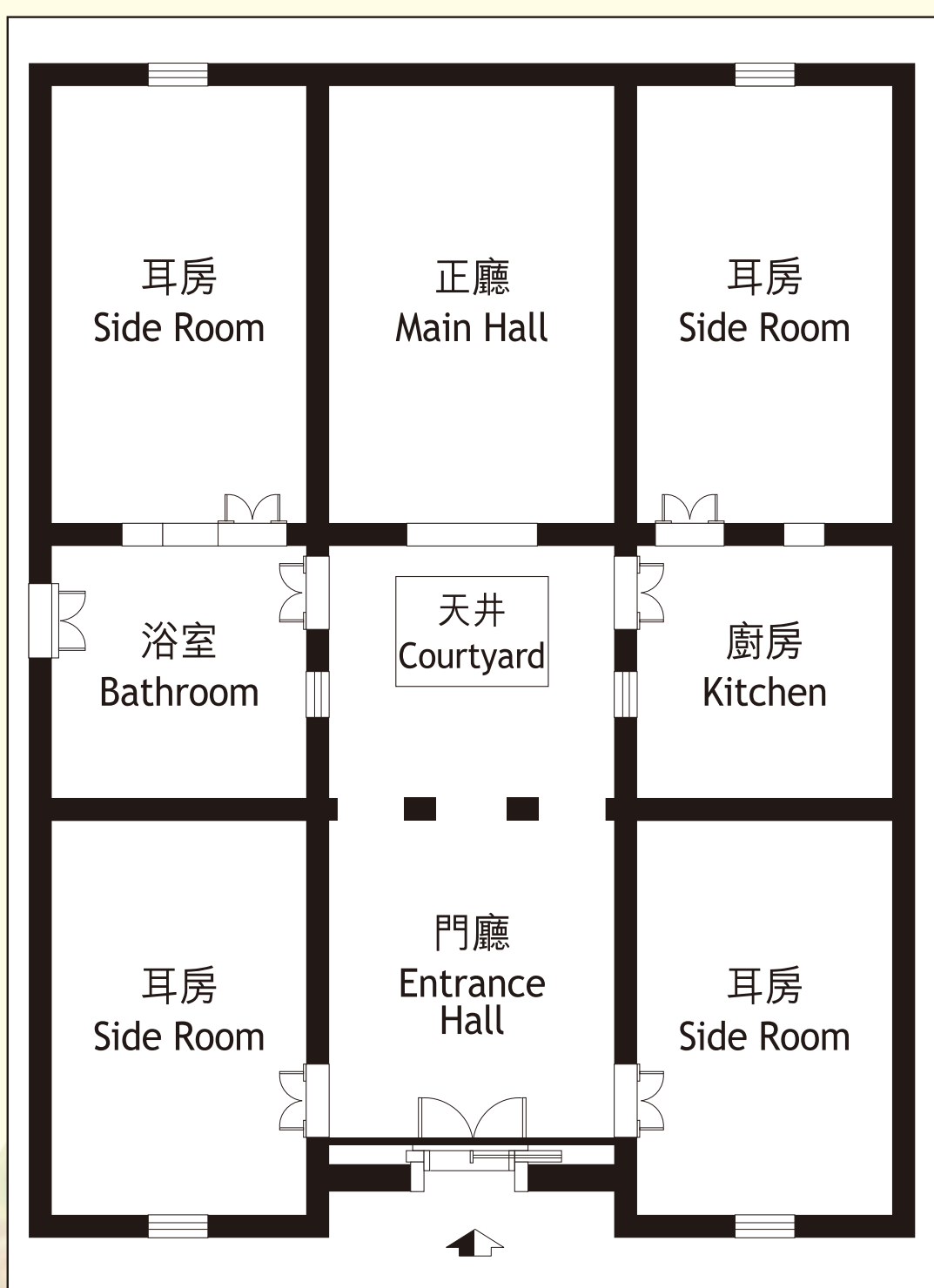


古屋為傳統客家的兩進一天井三開間式建築  
Old House is a typical traditional Hakka residence having a layout of two-hall-one-courtyard with three bays.

這幢古屋是典型的傳統客家民居，屬兩進一天井三開間式建築。古屋主要用青磚和花崗石築砌而成，牆身支撐着以木桷板、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「趟櫳」的傳統木柵拉門。建築物前院圍有一堵花崗石矮牆。

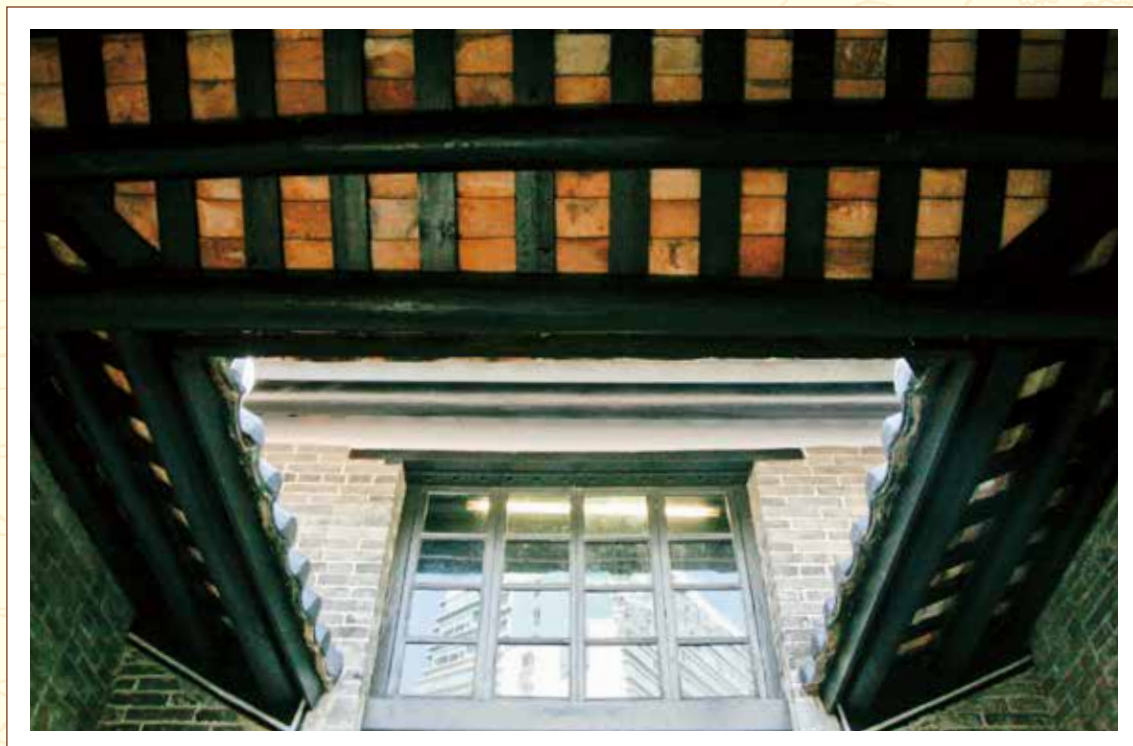
古屋內天井右邊的房間（耳房）以往是浴室，左邊是廚房，內有連煙囪的磚灶。兩進的次間為睡房，建有以木托樑和板條支撐的閣樓。屋內地面以廣東大階磚鋪設成菱形圖案。

古屋平面圖  
Floor plan of the Old House



The Old House is a typical traditional Hakka residence having a layout of two-hall-one-courtyard with three bays. The Old House is mainly constructed of 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 lower courses 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 dwarf coarse granite wall is in front of the building.

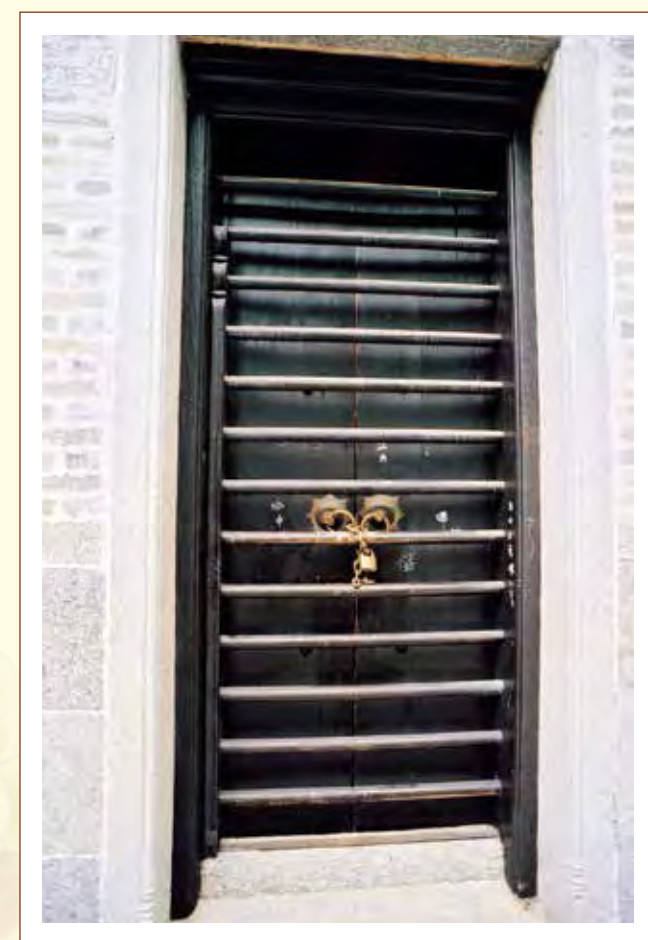
Internally, the right side room to the courtyard was formerly the bathroom whilst the left side room was a kitchen, where a brick stove with chimney is placed. There are bedrooms on both side bays of the two halls with cocklofts supported on timber joists and battens. Internal floors are paved with Canton tiles in diamond patterns.



古屋主要依靠天井採光和增加室內空氣流通  
The courtyard provides the main source of light for the house and enhances interior air ventilation.



古屋地面以廣東大階磚鋪設成菱形圖案  
The Old House is paved with Canton tiles in diamond patterns.



傳統木柵拉門  
Traditional sliding timber grille door



# 建築特色

## Architectural Features

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；前後進的繫樑則雕刻了「百子千孫」和「長命富貴」的吉祥語句。古屋的佈局和大部分建築特色仍保持完好。

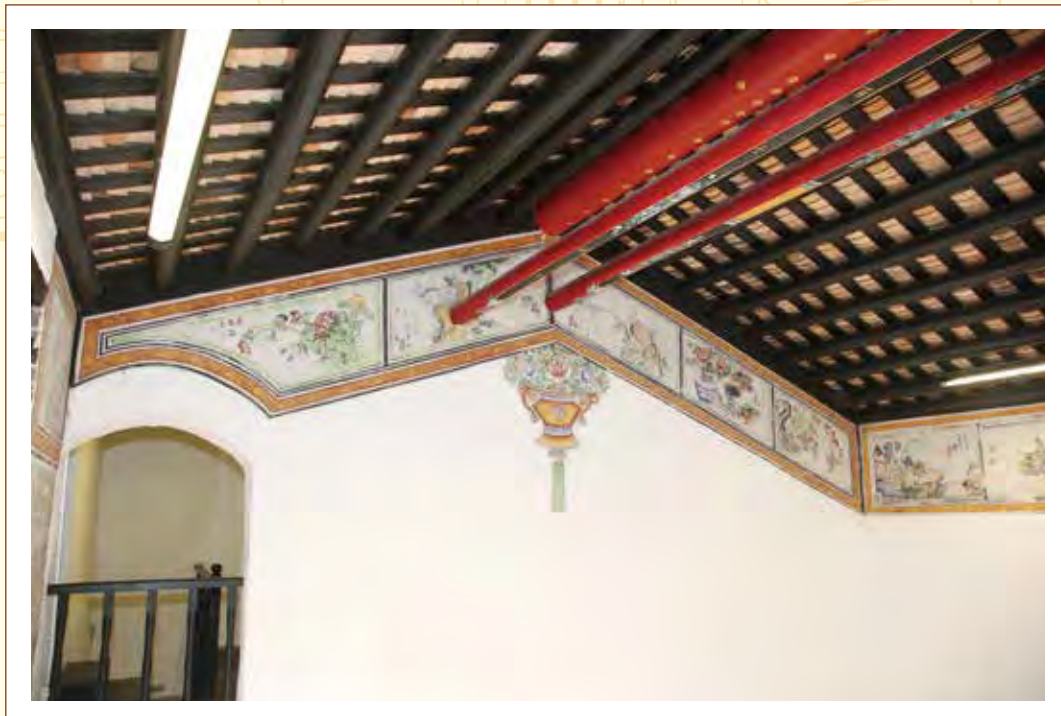


建築物正面精巧的灰塑  
Decorative mouldings on the facade of the house

The Old House is richly embellished with various decorative features, demonstrating the superb craftsmanship in the old days. Exquisite mouldings, murals and a finely carved eave board are found on the facade. The flushed gable friezes are decorated with mouldings of leafy patterns. Internally, wall friezes of the main bays of both the front hall and the rear hall 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 with wealth and honour” respectively. The layout and most of the architectural features of the Old House are still intact.



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



古屋內的壁畫  
Murals in the house

古屋曾進行多項修復工程，如於二〇〇六年更換損毀的木構件和進行內部翻新，以及於二〇一五年完成壁畫的加固和修復。



更換損毀的樑條  
Replacement of defective purlin

Several conservation repairs have been carried out to the building, such as replacement of defective timber structures and internal refurbishment were conducted in 2006, as well as mural consolidation and conservation was completed in 2015.

