

# 在法定古蹟與歷史建築之中

Discovering Historical Footprints

from Declared Monuments and Old Buildings

## 尋找昔日足跡

香港雖為方寸之地，但歷史文化極其豐富，無疑是個「無處不旅遊」的魅力城市。城中136項法定古蹟及過千項歷史建築和政府文物地點遍布全港各處，儼如一部立體史書，默默見證本地發展歷程。只要我們好好計劃行程，不僅能享受旅遊樂趣，更可深入認識香港的歷史底蘊。

Hong Kong, though small in size, is a glamorous city rich in history and culture and renowned for the concept of “tourism is everywhere”. Scattered all across the territory are 136 declared monuments and over 1,000 historic buildings and government historic sites, bearing witness to the development of the city like a three-dimensional history book. With a well-planned itinerary, not only can we enjoy the fun of travelling, but we can also gain a deeper understanding of the historical roots of Hong Kong.

### 遠古謎團：石環、石刻與古墓

#### Ancient Mysteries: Stone Circle, Rock Carvings and Ancient Tomb

「石頭」是不可或缺的歷史線索，有助我們了解古時香港。香港早期居民主要以海為生，不少石刻位於臨海的石崖上，因此相信石環和石刻很可能有祭祀及鎮海護航之意，但確實用途至今仍是一個謎團。

“Stones” are indispensable historical clues to understanding Hong Kong in ancient times. Local rock carvings are mostly found at coastal cliffs as early inhabitants mainly depended on the sea for their livelihood. It is therefore believed that stone circle and rock carvings may serve ritualistic purposes of calming the waves and protecting sea voyages. Yet, their exact functions remain an enduring mystery.

##### 大嶼山分流石圓環

##### Stone Circle at Fan Lau on Lantau Island

分流石圓環位於大嶼山西南端，呈橢圓形結構，由未經琢磨的石塊堆疊而成。考古學家認為，石圓環可追溯至新石器時代晚期或青銅時代，與當時的祭祀活動有關。



Located at the southwestern tip of Lantau Island, the Stone Circle at Fan Lau is an oval-shaped enclosure formed by an arrangement of unhewn stones. Archaeologists believe that the stone circle dates back to the late Neolithic or the Bronze Age and was associated with ritual activities at the time.

##### 大浪灣石刻 Rock Carving at Big Wave Bay

大浪灣石刻於1970年由一位警務人員發現，是香港首項法定古蹟。石刻上的抽象幾何形鳥獸紋，大概可追溯至新石器時代，為印證香港在新石器時代的人文活動提供珍貴線索。

Discovered by a police officer in 1970, the rock carving at Big Wave Bay is the first declared monument in Hong Kong. Dating back to around the Neolithic period, the rock carving features abstract geometric patterns of birds and beasts, providing valuable evidence for human activities in Neolithic Hong Kong.



##### 東龍洲石刻

##### Rock Carving on Tung Lung Island

東龍洲石刻在史志中有明確記錄，實屬罕見。清朝嘉慶年間的《新安縣志》記載：「石壁畫龍，在佛堂門，有龍形刻於石側。」東龍洲石刻亦是現時所知全港最大的石刻，紋飾較其他本地石刻複雜。

The rock carving on Tung Lung Island is rare for being documented in historical text. As recorded in the *Gazetteer of Xin'an County* during the Jiaqing reign of the Qing dynasty, “A dragon depiction on a rock was found at Fat Tong Mun, with the shape of a dragon carved on the rock surface.” It is also the largest known rock carving in Hong Kong, featuring more intricate patterns than other local petroglyphs.



##### 蒲台石刻 Rock Carvings on Po Toi

蒲台島西南岸邊上有兩組石刻，雖然飽經風化侵蝕，但仍可見到石刻上的圖案，分別是狀似動物和魚的紋飾，以及貌似雲雷的迴旋紋。石刻上的圖紋蘊含先民對大自然的敬畏之意，亦有鎮海護航之用，相信可追溯至新石器時代晚期。

Two sets of rock carvings are found on the southwestern shoreline of Po Toi Island. Despite constant weathering and erosion, the patterns remain visible on the rock carvings, with one resembling animals and fish, while the other featuring a spiral design akin to clouds and thunder (a motif known as “cloud-and-thunder” in Chinese art). The patterns on the rock carvings demonstrate the fear and respect of early settlers towards Mother Nature and serve the purposes of calming the waves and protecting sea voyages. The carvings are believed to date back to the late Neolithic period.

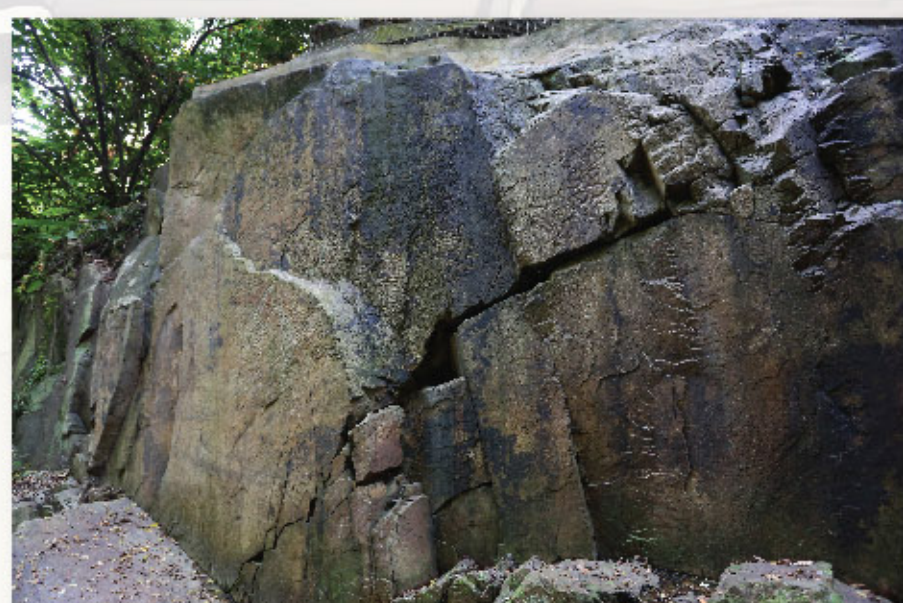


##### 黃竹坑石刻

##### Rock Carvings at Wong Chuk Hang

黃竹坑石刻上有三組幾何迴旋紋，其中一組狀似動物眼睛。石刻位處內陸小溪旁，是唯一遠離岸邊的石刻。

The rock carvings at Wong Chuk Hang display three sets of geometric spiral patterns, one of which resembles the eyes of animals. Situated inland beside a small stream, they hold the distinction of being the only ones discovered far from the coast.



##### 李鄭屋漢墓 Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb

李鄭屋漢墓是石刻時期之後的歷史遺跡。1955年，政府在現今沙灣李鄭屋邨附近的山坡發現一個古墓，墓內刻有「大吉番禺」和「番禺大治曆」等墓磚銘文。從墓室形制、出土的三足陶和墓磚銘文推斷，古墓大約建於東漢年間。雖然墓主身分不詳，亦未有發現棺槨，但古墓清楚揭示中原文化早在開埠前已經傳至香港。

Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb is a historic site dating back to the period after ancient rock carvings. In 1955, the Government unearthed an ancient tomb on a hillside near the present day Lei Cheng Uk Estate in Cheung Sha Wan. Found inside the tomb were brick inscriptions such as “大吉番禺” (Great Fortune to Panyu County) and “番禺大治曆” (Peace to Panyu County). Based on the tomb structure, the unearthed pottery tripod and the brick inscriptions, the tomb was probably built around the Eastern Han dynasty. Although the identity of the tomb occupant is not known and no coffin was found, the tomb clearly shows that cultures of the Central Plains had already spread to Hong Kong long before the British colonial period.







## 歷史的見證：百年界石與石碑

### Testimony to History: Centennial Boundary Stones and Stone Tablets

香港現有約30多塊界石和石碑獲界定為政府文物地點，刻錄着割讓和租借香港的歷史。透過追尋這些界石和石碑，我們得以了解香港的歷史，從而展望未來。

There are currently over 30 boundary stones and stone tablets identified as government historic sites in Hong Kong, all inscribing the history of cession and leasing of Hong Kong. By exploring these boundary stones and stone tablets, we are able to gain a better understanding of our past and look forward to the future.

#### 「群帶路」石碑 Milestone of “Kwan Tai Lo”



「群帶路」石碑原有三塊里程碑，指示往來港島南區與維多利亞城的方向及距離。現時，只有位於大潭水塘道的石碑仍在原址。儘管我們無法考證「阿群帶路」的傳說，或「群大路」是否曾真實存在的村落，但從石碑上的譯文可見，「群帶路」三字的含義等同「維多利亞城」。

There were originally three “Kwan Tai Lo” milestones that indicated the direction and distance from the southern part of Hong Kong Island to Victoria City. Today, only one such milestone remains in its original location on Tai Tam Reservoir Road. Although we are unable to verify the legend of “Ah Kwan leading the way” or whether “Kwan Tai Lo” was a village once existed, the words on the milestone suggest that the term “Kwan Tai Lo” is synonymous with “Victoria City”.

# 照片鳴謝：梁紫薇女士  
Photo Credit: Ms LEUNG Chi-mei Lisa

#### 維多利亞城界石

##### City of Victoria Boundary Stones



政府於1843年將香港島北岸的城市命名為「維多利亞城」，但到了1903年才根據《1903年維多利亞城界線條例》劃定「維多利亞城」的界線，並豎立界石以標示其範圍。現時已知的維多利亞城界石共有九塊，由黃泥涌（即今跑馬地）延伸至摩星嶺，其中位於克頓道的界石仍保留在原址。

While the city on the north shore of Hong Kong Island was named “Victoria City” in 1843, its boundaries were only defined by “The City of Victoria Boundaries Ordinance 1903” in the same year, with boundary stones erected to mark its limits. There are a total of nine known boundary stones of Victoria City, extending from Wong Nai Chung (now Happy Valley) to Mount Davis, but only the one on Hatton Road is still in its original location.

#### 嶼南界碑與嶼北界碑

##### Lantau South Obelisk and Lantau North Obelisk

1898年，清政府與英國簽訂《展拓香港界址專條》，將新界、大嶼山及離島租借予英國。1902年，雙方共同勘察界址，並分別在大嶼象山及大嶼山狗嶺涌豎立嶼北界碑及嶼南界碑，以確定租借範圍。由於在1928年後，香港地圖更換了大地測量基準，碑上的經緯度坐標曾一度與地圖的標示不符。

By signing the “Convention Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory” in 1898, the Qing government leased the New Territories, Lantau Island, and outlying islands to the British. In 1902, the two sides jointly surveyed the boundaries and erected the Lantau North Obelisk at Cheung Shan in Tai O and Lantau South Obelisk at Kau Ling Chung on Lantau Island to define the extent of the leased area. Due to a change in geodetic datum on Hong Kong maps after 1928, the latitude and longitude coordinates on the obelisks once did not align with those indicated on the maps for some time.



#### 九龍關石碑

##### Stone Tablets of Kowloon Customs

現今已找到的九龍關石碑共有三塊，其中兩塊位於馬灣，餘下一塊則在荔枝角的饒宗頤文化館內。1886年，清政府與英國簽訂《管理香港洋藥事宜章程》，讓英國人在九龍設立海關，代清政府徵收鴉片貿易的關稅。其中一塊石碑刻有「九龍關借地七英尺」，正是當年稅廠向馬灣鄉民借地築路的憑據。

Three Stone Tablets of Kowloon Customs have been identified, two of which are located in Ma Wan and the remaining one is now at Jao Tsung-I Academy in Lai Chi Kok. In 1886, the Qing and British governments signed the “Management of Hong Kong Opium Affairs Statute”, allowing the British to establish a customs office in Kowloon for collecting tariffs on trading of opium on behalf of the Qing government. The stone tablet inscribed with “Kowloon Customs leased seven feet of land” provides the evidence that the land was leased from local inhabitants in Ma Wan for road construction.



#### 長洲界石 Boundary Stones in Cheung Chau



長洲南部在20世紀初曾是英美傳教士聚居的地方。根據1919年頒布的《長洲(居所)條例》，在長洲南部興建房屋必須事先向政府申請批准，而當局亦在該處豎立界石，將長洲南部劃分子洋人居住。這些界石可說是昔日劃分華洋界線的歷史明證。

The southern part of Cheung Chau was inhabited by British and American missionaries in the early 20th century. Under the Cheung Chau (Residence) Ordinance enacted in 1919, prior government approval was required for constructing houses in southern Cheung Chau. Boundary stones were also erected to designate southern Cheung Chau to be the dwelling place for westerners, serving as clear evidence of the demarcation between Chinese and foreign communities in the past.





## 源遠流長的睿智：香港早期的水務設施

### Enduring Wisdom: Early Water Infrastructure in Hong Kong

開埠之初，香港依賴山溪和水井提供食水。隨着人口膨脹，食水供應變得緊張。1859年，政府懸賞徵求解決方案，結果時任皇家工程部工程監督羅寧建議在薄扶林谷地興建水塘，由此標誌着香港水務基建發展的開始。

In the early days of Hong Kong, hillside streams and wells were relied upon for drinking water, which was in short supply as population boomed. In 1859, the Government offered a reward for solutions, and S.B. Rawling, the then clerk of works in the British Royal Engineering Department proposed the construction of a reservoir in Pok Fu Lam Valley, thereby marking the beginning of the development of water infrastructure in Hong Kong.



#### 薄扶林水塘 Pok Fu Lam Reservoir

薄扶林水塘於1863年落成，是香港首個水塘，為港島中西區供應食水。水塘共有六項法定古蹟，包括前看守員房舍、量水站及四座石橋，其中石橋由花崗石築砌而成，並築有半圓形拱道。

Completed in 1863, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir was the first reservoir built in Hong Kong, providing fresh water to Central and Western districts on Hong Kong Island. The reservoir has a total of six declared monuments, including the former watchman's cottage, the gauge basin and four masonry bridges. The masonry bridges are built of granite, and each features a semi-circular arch.

#### 大潭水塘 Tai Tam Reservoir

由於市民對食水的需求殷切，政府於1883年至1917年期間興建大潭水塘群，將供水範圍伸延至港島東部，當中最艱巨的工程可算是興建7,000呎長的水道，將水輸送至中區。在1885年至1887年間興建的寶雲輸水道由石塊築砌而成，並築有98個拱道。目前，大潭水塘共有22項歷史構築物。

Due to the growing public demand for drinking water, the Government constructed the Tai Tam Group of Reservoirs between 1883 and 1917, extending the water supply to the eastern part of Hong Kong Island. The most challenging part was the construction of a 7,000-foot-long aqueduct for supplying water to Central District. Constructed between 1885 and 1887, the Bowen Aqueduct is built of stone blocks and features 98 arches. Currently, there are a total of 22 historic structures at Tai Tam Reservoir.



#### 九龍水塘 Kowloon Reservoir

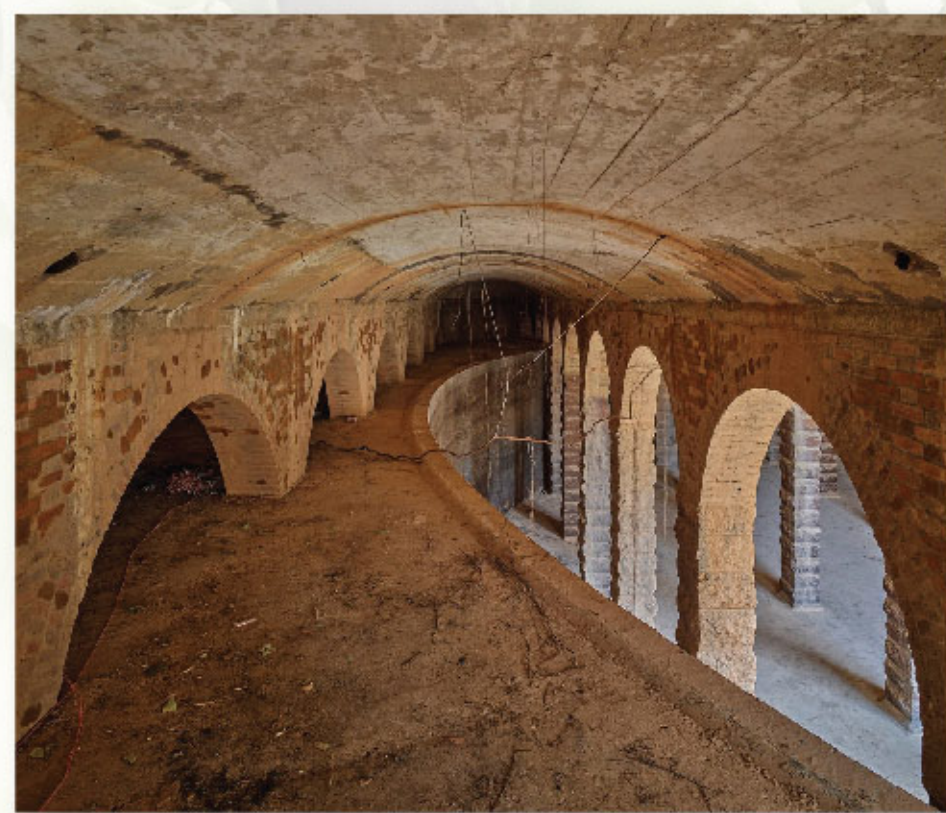
在九龍水塘興建之前，九龍半島的食水供應主要來自地下水。1902年，政府展開「九龍重力自流供水計劃」，當中包括建造九龍水塘及引水道、大埔道沙濾池和九龍塘配水庫（即前深水埗配水庫），以便輸送食水至九龍塘配水庫、油蔴地配水庫和紅磡配水庫，從而改善供水狀況。到了1906年年底，九龍水塘已全面取代油蔴地抽水站的地下供水系統。現時，九龍水塘的主壩及溢洪壩等五項水務設施均已列為古蹟。

Before the construction of Kowloon Reservoir, water supply in the Kowloon Peninsula was primarily sourced from groundwater. In 1902, the Government launched the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme, which included the construction of Kowloon Reservoir and Catchwaters, Tai Po Road Sand Filter Bed and Kowloon Tong Service Reservoir (i.e. Ex-Sham Shui Po Service Reservoir), to deliver fresh water to Kowloon Tong Service Reservoir, Yau Ma Tei Service Reservoir and Hung Hom Service Reservoir in order to enhance the water supply. By the end of 1906, Kowloon Reservoir had fully replaced the subterranean water supply system at the Yau Ma Tei Pumping Station. Currently, five waterworks facilities of Kowloon Reservoir, such as the main dam and the spillway dam, have been declared monuments.

#### 前深水埗配水庫 Ex-Sham Shui Po Service Reservoir

作為「九龍重力自流供水計劃」的一部分，前深水埗配水庫是香港首個以圓形築成的地下配水庫，旨在以最短的周界達至最大的面積。配水庫不但擁有以紅磚砌成的仿羅馬拱券，亦有以花崗石層疊而成的長方形石柱，完美呈現歐洲傳統的建築風格。

As part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme, Ex-Sham Shui Po Service Reservoir was the first circular underground service reservoir built in Hong Kong, hoping to achieve the greatest area by the shortest perimeter. The service reservoir features red brick arches in imitation of Roman civil engineering works and stone block piers made of granite blocks, perfectly displaying traditional European architectural style.





## 多元宗教：和諧共存的宗教場所

### Religious Diversity: Harmonious Coexistence of Different Religious Places

作為文化薈萃之都，香港擁抱多元宗教文化，各式各樣的宗教場所匯聚於此，不僅數量眾多，亦擁有不同歷史背景和文化特色。

As a multicultural city which celebrates religious diversity, Hong Kong is home to plenty of religious places with different historical background and cultural characteristics.



**蓮花宮 Lin Fa Temple**

位於港島大坑的蓮花宮建於1863年，供奉觀音。廟宇正殿坐落於岩石上，前殿設有半八角形的重檐攢尖頂。有別於其他傳統中式廟宇，蓮花宮的廟門設於前殿左右兩側。蓮花宮是大坑舞火龍的核心活動場所。每年農曆八月十四，蓮花宮會舉行火龍點睛開光儀式，之後火龍就開始在區內巡遊。從當初臨海而立到今天被高樓包圍，蓮花宮既記錄香港的填海造地歷史，也見證本地的宗教文化、民俗生活和城市發展如何相互交織。

Built in 1863, Lin Fa Temple is located in Tai Hang on Hong Kong Island and is dedicated to Kwun Yam ("the Goddess of Mercy"). Its main hall sits on massive rocks and the front hall features a half-octagonal double-eaves-tended roof with temple doors located on both sides, making it unique among other traditional Chinese temples. Lin Fa Temple is the core venue for the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance. On the 14th day of the eighth lunar month every year, a dragon's eye-dotting ceremony is held in the temple before a parade of the fire dragon in the district. From standing by the seaside to being surrounded by high-rises today, Lin Fa Temple witnesses not just the history of land reclamation in Hong Kong, but also how our city's religious culture, folklore and urban development have intertwined over the years.

**玉虛宮 Yuk Hui Temple**

位於灣仔的玉虛宮同樣建於1863年，由當區坊眾集資興建，屬罕見的清代兩進三開間建築。廟內除了放置明代萬曆年間鑄造的北帝銅像外，亦保存有石灣陶塑脊飾。玉虛宮的左邊偏殿原為公所（現為龍母殿），右邊偏殿原為書院（現為三寶殿），曾集宗教、辦公及教學用途於一身，印證早期華人社區的自治與教育需求。

Yuk Hui Temple in Wan Chai was also built in 1863, with the construction cost funded collectively by residents of the district. Boasting a unique two-hall-three-bay Qing vernacular structure, the temple houses a bronze statue of Pak Tai carved in the Wanli reign of the Ming dynasty and also features Shiwan ceramic decorations on the ridge of the temple. The annexes to the left and right of Yuk Hui Temple were formerly a communal hall (now the Hall of Lung Mo) and a school (now the Hall of Three Pristine Ones) respectively. As a multifunctional place of worship, work and learning back in the days, Yuk Hui Temple bears testament to the need of the early Chinese community for self-governance and education.



**油麻地天后古廟 Tin Hau Temple, Yau Ma Tei**

位於九龍油麻地的天后古廟初建於1865年，由當地水陸居民共同籌建，其後於1876年遷至現址。廟宇供奉天后（海神），側廳奉祀觀音和城隍等神祇。19世紀末至20世紀初，毗鄰天后古廟的公所和兩所書院相繼落成。公所是仲裁之地，為區內民眾解決紛爭，而兩所書院則為當區水陸居民的子弟提供教育。

Tin Hau Temple in Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon was first built in 1865 through the collective efforts of boat people and land dwellers of the district. It was relocated to its current site in 1876. While dedicated to Tin Hau ("the Goddess of Sea"), the temple has its side halls worshipping other deities such as Kwun Yam and Shing Wong. In the late 19th and early 20th century, a communal hall and two schools were built adjacent to Tin Hau Temple, serving as a place for resolving disputes among local residents and providing education to the children of boat people and land dwellers in the district.

**聖約翰座堂 St. John's Cathedral**

位於中環的聖約翰座堂於1849年落成，糅合英國早期及中期哥德式建築風格，是香港歷史最悠久的西式基督教會建築。座堂鄰近昔日的美利兵房及操場，塔樓上建有垛口式女兒牆和角塔，印證座堂曾是英軍駐防軍的聖堂。聖約翰座堂在日佔時期曾改作日本人會所，戰後得到修復並重新開放。

Constructed in 1849 and featuring a blend of the Early English and Decorated Gothic architectural styles, St. John's Cathedral in Central is the oldest Western Christian ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. Located near the place where Murray Barracks and the Parade Ground once stood, the cathedral has a crenellated parapet on the tower and flanking turrets, indicating that it once served as a church for the British garrison. During the Japanese occupation, St. John's Cathedral was converted into a clubhouse for the Japanese. It was restored and reopened after the end of the war.



**回教清真禮拜總堂 Jamia Mosque**

回教清真禮拜總堂位於中環些利街，初建於1849年。19世紀中後期，香港的海上貿易日趨繁盛，從印度來港的穆斯林商人和船員不斷增加，而在同一時間亦有不少印度穆斯林來港加入警隊。由於本港的穆斯林信徒迅速增加，原來的清真寺地方不敷應用。總堂於1915年重建，並設有宣禮塔，成為本地穆斯林社群重要的禮拜和聚會場所。

Located on Shelley Street in Central, Jamia Mosque was first built in 1849. By mid-to-late 19th century, more and more Muslims who were Indian merchants and seamen came to Hong Kong as the maritime trade of Hong Kong began to flourish. At the same time, there was also an influx of Indian Muslims who came to join the police force. The original Jamia Mosque quickly ran out of space as the local Muslim population soared. It was eventually rebuilt in 1915 with a minaret. The Jamia Mosque became an important place of worship and gathering for the local Muslim community.





## 殖民時代的建築：市區的監獄與軍營

### Colonial Era Architecture: Urban Prisons and Barracks

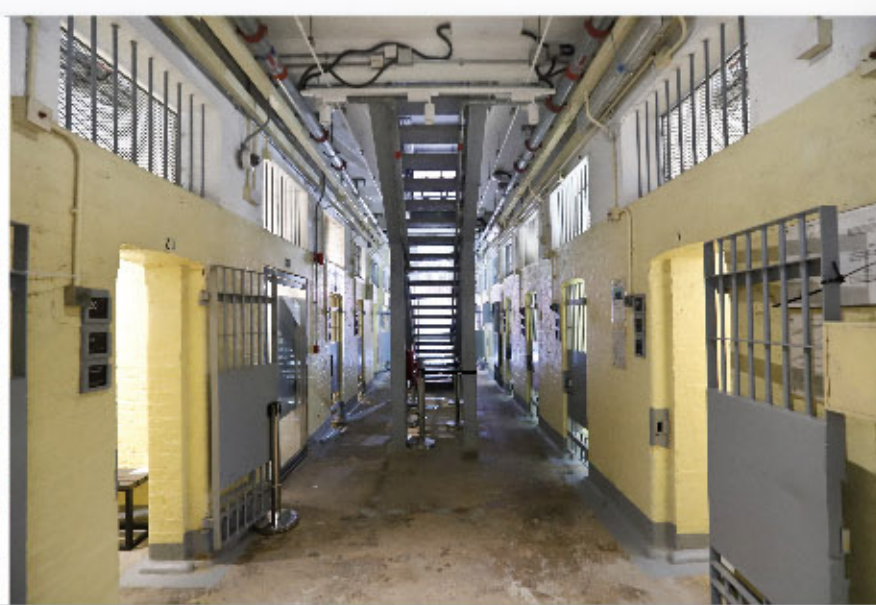
英國於香港殖民初期，重點發展港島中西區，令該區成為行政與軍事管治的核心。其後，英軍逐步在中西區以外地方設立多處防禦設施。現時在港九市區，不難找到這些殖民時代的建築。

During the early colonial days of Hong Kong, the British placed the focus of development on Central and Western districts on Hong Kong Island, allowing it to emerge as the core of administrative and military governance. Afterwards, the British Army progressively established multiple defence facilities outside Central and Western districts. Today, remnants of Colonial era architecture can still be found across the urban area of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

#### 中區警署建築群（大館 — 古蹟及藝術館） The Central Police Station Compound (Tai Kwun - Centre for Heritage and Arts)

中區警署建築群由前域多利監獄（1841年）、前中區警署（1864年）及重建後的中央裁判司署（1914年）組成，是香港現存最完整的歷史司法建築群。這三座建築物經過百年的擴建，見證了香港從開埠初期到現在的法治發展歷程。作為早期司法體系的核心，中央裁判司署曾經負責審理全港的罪案。建築群在上世紀90年代停用後，經過保育活化，現已轉型為文化地標大館，是香港重要的歷史文化遺產和旅遊景點。

Comprising the former Victoria Prison (1841), the former Central Police Station (1864) and the reconstructed Central Magistracy (1914), the Central Police Station Compound is the most well-preserved historical judicial architectural ensemble in Hong Kong. The three buildings have undergone expansion over the century, bearing witness to the development of rule of law in Hong Kong from its early colonial days to the present. As the core of the early judicial system, the Central Magistracy was responsible for adjudicating crimes in the territory. After being decommissioned in the 1990s, the compound was conserved and revitalised and has since transformed into the cultural landmark of Tai Kwun, becoming an important historical and cultural heritage and tourist attraction in Hong Kong.



#### 舊域多利軍營 Old Victoria Barracks

始建於1840年代的舊域多利軍營是英軍在香港的重要駐紮地之一，在第二次世界大戰期間曾被日軍佔用。1979年，原址大部分地方改建為香港公園及太古廣場等現代設施，但多座歷史建築物獲保留下來，包括舊三軍司令官邸（現為茶具文物館）及軍火庫（現為亞洲協會香港中心）。另外，羅連信樓現已改建為紅棉路婚姻登記處，是情侶締結良緣的好地方，而卡素樓則活化為香港視覺藝術中心。



Established in the 1840s, Old Victoria Barracks was once a significant British military base in Hong Kong. It was occupied by the Japanese forces during the Second World War. Most of the original site was redeveloped in 1979 into modern facilities such as Hong Kong Park and Pacific Place, but several historic buildings were preserved. These include the former Flagstaff House (now the Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware) and the former Explosives Magazine (now the Asia Society Hong Kong Centre). The Rawlinson House has also been transformed into the Cotton Tree Drive Marriage Registry, a popular venue for couples to tie the knot; while the Cassels Block revitalised into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre.



#### 舊鯉魚門軍營第十座 Block 10 of the old Lei Yue Mun Barracks

舊鯉魚門軍營建於19世紀末，位處香港島東北角，扼守維多利亞港東面入口，是英軍最早的海防要塞之一。軍營分為中央區、西灣山和岬角三部分，設有炮台、兵房、宿舍等設施。現時軍營大部分地方已改建為鯉魚門公園及度假村，為市民提供康樂設施。至於岬角的軍事設施經修復後現改作香港抗戰及海防博物館，展出不同的軍事歷史文物。

Built in the late 19th century, the old Lei Yue Mun Barracks was situated at the northeast corner of Hong Kong Island, overlooking the eastern approach to Victoria Harbour, and was one of the British Army's earliest coastal defence fortresses. The Barracks consisted of the central area, the western ridge and the headland, housing facilities such as batteries, barracks and quarters. Most of the site has now been transformed into the Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village, providing recreational facilities to the public, whereas the military installations at the headland were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance and Coastal Defence, showcasing various historical military artefacts.



#### 前威非路軍營 Former Whitfield Barracks

前威非路軍營建於1892年，曾是駐港英軍的訓練和宿舍基地，營內設有清真寺以照顧駐紮的印裔士兵的宗教需要。軍營在1967年關閉後，於1970年改建為九龍公園，四座舊營房及九龍西第二號炮台獲得保留，其中第S61座和第S62座兩座軍營改建為香港文物探知館，第S4座則活化為衛生教育展覽及資料中心。軍營遺址見證了香港從開埠初期着重在市區建立軍事防禦設施，到現在重視城市發展的轉變。

Built in 1892, the former Whitfield Barracks served as a training and accommodation base for the British troops stationed in Hong Kong and included a mosque to cater to the religious needs of the Indian soldiers garrisoned there. After its closure in 1967, the site was redeveloped into Kowloon Park in 1970, with four old barrack buildings and Kowloon West II Battery being preserved. Among these, Blocks S61 and S62 were converted into the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, while Block S4 revitalised as the Health Education Exhibition and Resource Centre. The remnants of the barracks witness Hong Kong's transition from focusing on establishing defence facilities in urban area during the early colonial days to emphasising urban development today.





## 文化及歷史保育：別具特色的建築

### Cultural and Historical Preservation: Distinctive Architecture

香港部分地方至今仍保留昔日生活的痕跡，透過參觀這些別具特色的歷史建築或古蹟，我們可了解昔日香港的不同生活面貌。

Some places in Hong Kong still retain traces of the past. By visiting these distinctive historic buildings and monuments, we can learn about different facets of lives in the old Hong Kong.



#### 虎豹別墅 Haw Par Mansion

建於1936年的虎豹別墅位於銅鑼灣，是已故商人胡文虎的私人別墅。毗鄰別墅曾有萬金油花園，以道教和佛教故事為主題的浮雕及七層虎塔而聞名。儘管別墅現僅留下主樓，但其建築既有中式飛檐斗拱，亦綴以意大利彩繪玻璃和緬甸壁畫，充分展現中西薈萃的獨特建築風格。

Located in Causeway Bay, Haw Par Mansion was built as the private villa of the late businessman Aw Boon Haw in 1936. Adjoining the mansion once stood the famed Tiger Balm Garden, which was famous for its reliefs depicting Taoist and Buddhist tales as well as the seven-storey Tiger Pagoda. While only the main villa building remains today, it showcases a distinctive east-meets-west architectural style by blending Chinese-style flying eaves and bracket sets with Italian stained glass windows and Burmese murals.

#### 鏡蓉書屋 Kang Yung Study Hall

鏡蓉書屋位於沙頭角上禾坑村，屬李氏族人於清朝初年興建的私塾，內有課室及宿舍，是香港少數只作教學用途的書室。科舉制度廢除後，書屋曾改建為「鏡蓉小學」。遊人在參觀這古蹟時，可一睹昔日書屋的兩進廳堂設計。

Located at Sheung Wo Hang Village in Sha Tau Kok, Kang Yung Study Hall was constructed by the Li clan as a private school in the early Qing dynasty, with provision of classrooms and dormitories. It was one of the few study halls in Hong Kong served solely for educational purpose. Following the abolition of the imperial examination system, the study hall was once converted into Kang Yung Primary School. When visiting this historic building, one can have a look at the two-hall layout of the old study hall.



#### 鶴咀燈塔 Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse

建於1875年的鶴咀燈塔位於香港島東南面的鶴咀半島上，是香港首座燈塔。香港開埠後開始進行海外貿易，海上交通日趨繁忙，因此需要興建燈塔引導船隻進出港口。鶴咀燈塔是一座圓筒形建築，由花崗石築砌而成。基於保安理由，燈塔內部並不對外開放，但燈塔外部及附近的歷史建築均值得細賞。

Located on D'Aguilar Peninsula at the southeast of Hong Kong Island, Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse was constructed as the first of its kind in Hong Kong in 1875. As Hong Kong opened its port to foreign trade, maritime traffic became increasingly busy, necessitating the construction of lighthouses to guide vessels into its port. Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse is a cylindrical granite tower. While the interior of the lighthouse is not open to the public for security reasons, its exterior and nearby historic buildings are worth appreciating.

#### 覲龍圍 Kun Lung Wai

覲龍圍建於18世紀末，是粉嶺龍躍頭鄧族五條圍村中保存最完整的圍村建築。村內保留完整的圍牆、門樓、更樓及神廳，惟圍牆外的護城河現已填平。雖然村內建築並不對外開放，但從外圍可看到昔日香港圍村的布局。

Kun Lung Wai, constructed in the late 18th century by the Tang clan, is the best preserved walled village architecture among the five walled villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. It retains its original intact features, including enclosing walls, an entrance tower, watch towers and a shrine. However, the moat outside the walls has been filled in. Although the buildings in the village are not open to the public, visitors can have a glimpse at the layout of this old Hong Kong walled village from its exterior.



#### 上窰村 Sheung Yiu Village

上窰村位於西貢郊野公園內，由客家人黃氏於19世紀興建。當時村民以燒石灰和製作灰窰為生，但隨着後來英泥及造磚行業興起，村內的製窰業逐漸式微。現時，上窰村已改建為上窰民俗文物館，保存完整的灰窰，讓大眾了解昔日製窰業的面貌。

Located at Sai Kung Country Park, Sheung Yiu Village was built in the 19th century by the Hakka Wong clan. At that time, villagers sustained themselves through lime burning and lime kiln production. With the advent of modern bricks and cement, the local kiln industry gradually declined. The village has now been converted into the Sheung Yiu Folk Museum, boasting a well-preserved lime kiln to allow visitors to gain a better understanding of the development of the kiln industry in its heyday.

#### 東涌炮台 Tung Chung Fort

東涌炮台位於東涌下嶺皮，在清代稱為「東涌所城」，是大鵬右營的水師總部，主要用作保護香港的海防安全。1898年，清政府將大嶼山租借予英國後，炮台曾用作警署及校舍。



Located at Ha Ling Pei in Tung Chung, Tung Chung Fort was known as Tung Chung Suocheng ("Tung Chung Battalion City") during the Qing dynasty and served as the naval headquarters of the Right Battalion of Dapeng. It was built mainly for safeguarding Hong Kong's coastal defence. After being leased to the British by the Qing government in 1898, the fort was once converted into a police station and school.

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