



香港法定古蹟
The Declared Monuments in Hong Kong
Monuments

古物古蹟辦事處編製
Produced by the Antiquities and Monuments Office



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Declared 法定古蹟 Monuments



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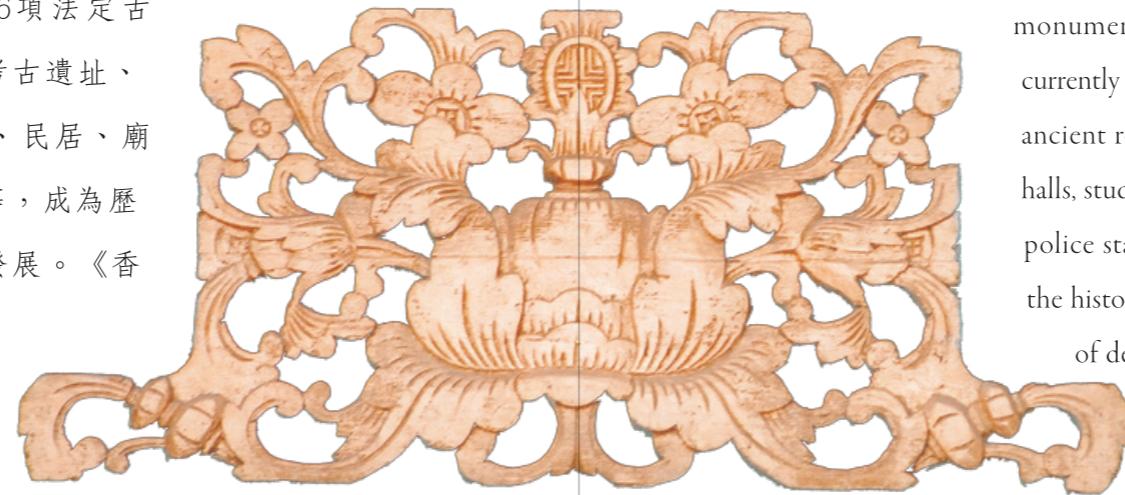
前
根 據聯合國教育、科學及文化組織的定義：「文化遺產是前人的遺存，至今與我們共存，並會繼續傳承後世。」

香港的文化遺產極其豐富，根據出土文物和考古研究資料顯示，香港的歷史可追溯至六千年前。境內已紀錄的考古遺址達二百多處，中西式歷史建築遍布港、九、新界各區。

自《古物及古蹟條例》在一九七六年實施以來，具重要價值的歷史建築物、考古地點和構築物可根據法例列為古蹟，得到永久保護。現時，本港有86項法定古蹟，類型廣泛，包括古代石刻、考古遺址、炮台、古墓、祠堂、書室、學校、民居、廟宇、教堂、燈塔、警署以至監獄等，成為歷史長河的印記，述說香港過往的發展。《香港法定古蹟》為讀者介紹上述86項法定古蹟，可以稱得上是歷史書籍，只是書中所記，至今猶存。讀者可按圖索驥，實地考察，藉以加深對香港歷史的認識。

承蒙衛奕信勳爵文物信託的資助，本書才得以順利編纂，謹此衷心致謝。

古物古蹟辦事處



According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s definition, "heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations." Hong Kong is a place rich in cultural heritage. As revealed by archaeological findings, the history of Hong Kong can be traced back to some 6,000 years ago. There are more than 200 recorded archaeological sites and a large number of Chinese and Western historical buildings throughout the territory.

With the enactment of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance in 1976, historical buildings, archaeological sites and structures of heritage value can be declared as monuments under the law for permanent protection. There are currently a total of 86 declared monuments in Hong Kong, including ancient rock carvings, archaeological sites, forts, tombs, ancestral halls, study halls, schools, residences, temples, churches, lighthouses, police stations and prisons. These monuments bear testimony to the history of this city, telling us stories about Hong Kong's course of development. Declared Monuments in Hong Kong, which gives readers a full account of all these 86 declared monuments, can be regarded as a history book, but what is recorded in the book still exists today. Interested readers may pay visits to these monuments for further understanding of our history.

Thanks are due to the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust for its funding support, without which the production of this book would not have been possible.

Antiquities and Monuments Office

截至2008年11月7日的法定古蹟

1. 港島大浪灣石刻
2. 西貢瀝西洲石刻
3. 西貢東龍洲石刻
4. 西貢地堂咀石刻
5. 大嶼山石壁石刻
6. 蒲台島石刻
7. 大嶼山東涌炮台
8. 中環都爹利街石階及煤氣路燈
9. 西貢東龍洲炮台
10. 荃灣三棟屋村
11. 大嶼山分流炮台
12. 大埔舊北區理民府
13. 西貢上窰村
14. 長洲石刻
15. 銅鑼灣天后廟
16. 西貢龍蝦灣石刻
17. 大埔元洲仔前政務司官邸
18. 西貢佛頭洲稅關遺址
19. 元朗新田麟峯文公祠
20. 大埔碗窰村碗窰
21. 大嶼山分流石圍環
22. 大嶼山東涌小炮台
23. 大埔文武二帝廟
24. 尖沙咀香港天文台
25. 舊赤柱警署
26. 中環舊最高法院外部
27. 香港大學本部大樓外部
28. 黃竹坑石刻
29. 舊大埔墟火車站
30. 上水廖萬石堂
31. 荃灣海壩村古屋
32. 元朗新田大夫第
33. 粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍門樓
34. 元朗廈村楊侯宮
35. 深水埗李鄭屋漢墓
36. 中環紅棉路舊三軍司令官邸
37. 中環炮台里前法國海外傳道會大樓
38. 柴灣羅屋
39. 沙田王屋村古屋
40. 舊灣仔郵政局
41. 上環堅巷舊病理學院
42. 舊上環街市
43. 尖沙咀前九廣鐵路鐘樓
44. 沙頭角鏡蓉書屋
45. 尖沙咀前九龍英童學校
46. 半山區列堤頓道聖士提反女子中學主樓
47. 元朗錦田二帝書院
48. 粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍圍牆及更樓
49. 中環花園道梅夫人婦女會主樓外部
50. 粉嶺龍躍頭麻笏圍門樓
51. 尖沙咀前水警總部
52. 舊總督山頂別墅守衛室
53. 中環荷李活道中區警署
54. 中環亞畢諾道前中央裁判司署
55. 中環奧卑利街域多利監獄
56. 香港大學大學堂外部
57. 香港大學孔慶葵樓外部
58. 香港大學鄧志昂樓外部
59. 中環上亞厘畢道香港禮賓府
60. 中環花園道聖約翰座堂
61. 元朗橫洲二聖宮
62. 九龍寨城公園九龍寨城南門遺蹟
63. 九龍寨城公園前九龍寨城衙門
64. 粉嶺龍躍頭老圍門樓及圍牆
65. 粉嶺龍躍頭松嶺公祠
66. 粉嶺坪峯長山古寺
67. 大埔大埔頭村敬羅家塾
68. 元朗山廈村張氏宗祠
69. 大埔上碗窰獎仙宮
70. 中環堅尼地道聖約瑟書院北座及西座
71. 橫瀾島橫瀾燈塔
72. 荃灣汲水門燈籠洲燈塔
73. 元朗屏山鄧氏宗祠
74. 元朗屏山愈喬二公祠
75. 元朗屏山聚星樓
76. 西貢瀝西洲洪聖古廟
77. 粉嶺龍躍頭天后宮
78. 上水河上鄉居石侯公祠
79. 屯門何福堂會所馬禮遜樓
80. 鶴咀半島鶴咀燈塔
81. 元朗八鄉元崗村梁氏宗祠
82. 元朗八鄉上村植桂書室
83. 元朗廈村鄧氏宗祠
84. 九龍塘窩打老道瑪利諾修院學校
85. 半山區司徒拔道45號景賢里
86. 靑洲燈塔建築群



Declared Monuments as at 7 November 2008

1. Rock Carving at Big Wave Bay, Hong Kong Island
2. Rock Carving on Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung
3. Rock Carving on Tung Lung Island, Sai Kung
4. Rock Carving at Tei Tong Tsui, Sai Kung
5. Rock Carving at Shek Pik, Lantau Island
6. Rock Carvings on Po Toi Island
7. Tung Chung Fort, Lantau Island
8. Duddell Street Steps and Gas Lamps, Central
9. Tung Lung Fort, Tung Lung Island, Sai Kung
10. Sam Tung Uk Village, Tsuen Wan
11. Fan Lau Fort, Lantau Island
12. Old District Office North, Tai Po
13. Sheung Yiu Village, Sai Kung
14. Rock Carvings on Cheung Chau
15. Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay
16. Rock Carving at Lung Ha Wan, Sai Kung
17. Island House, Yuen Chau Tsai, Tai Po
18. Site of Chinese Customs Station, Junk Island, Sai Kung
19. Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin, Yuen Long
20. Pottery Kilns at Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po
21. Stone Circle, Fan Lau, Lantau Island
22. Tung Chung Battery, Lantau Island
23. Man Mo Temple, Tai Po
24. Hong Kong Observatory, Tsim Sha Tsui
25. Old Stanley Police Station
26. The Exterior of the Old Supreme Court, Central
27. The Exterior of the Main Building, the University of Hong Kong
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29. Old Tai Po Market Railway Station
30. Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, Sheung Shui
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32. Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin, Yuen Long
33. Kun Lung Gate Tower, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling
34. Yeung Hau Temple, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long
35. Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb, Sham Shui Po
36. Flagstaff House, Cotton Tree Drive, Central
37. Former French Mission Building, Battery Path, Central
38. Law Uk Hakka House, Chai Wan
39. Old House, Wong Uk Village, Sha Tin
40. Old Wan Chai Post Office
41. Old Pathological Institute, Caine Lane, Sheung Wan
42. Western Market, Sheung Wan
43. Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower, Tsim Sha Tsui
44. Kang Yung Study Hall, Sha Tau Kok
45. Former Kowloon British School, Tsim Sha Tsui
46. Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College, Lyttelton Road, Mid-Levels
47. Yi Tai Study Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long
48. Enclosing Walls and Corner Watch Towers of Kun Lung Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling
49. The Exterior of the Main Building, the Helena May, Garden Road, Central
50. Entrance Tower of Ma Wat Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling
51. Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound, Tsim Sha Tsui
52. Gate Lodge of the Former Mountain Lodge, the Peak
53. Central Police Station Compound, Hollywood Road, Central
54. Former Central Magistracy, Arbutnot Road, Central
55. Victoria Prison Compound, Old Bailey Street, Central
56. The Exterior of University Hall, the University of Hong Kong
57. The Exterior of Hung Hing Ying Building, the University of Hong Kong
58. The Exterior of Tang Chi Ngong Building, the University of Hong Kong
59. Government House, Upper Albert Road, Central
60. St. John's Cathedral, Garden Road, Central
61. I Shing Temple, Wang Chau, Yuen Long
62. Remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City, Kowloon Walled City Park
63. Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City, Kowloon Walled City Park
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65. Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling
66. Cheung Shan Monastery, Ping Che, Fanling
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68. Cheung Ancestral Hall, Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long
69. Fan Sin Temple, Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po
70. North and West Blocks of St. Joseph's College, Kennedy Road, Central
71. Waglan Lighthouse, Waglan Island
72. Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse, Tang Lung Chau, Kap Shui Mun, Tsuen Wan
73. Tang Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan, Yuen Long
74. Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan, Yuen Long
75. Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, Ping Shan, Yuen Long
76. Hung Shing Temple, Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung
77. Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling
78. Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui
79. Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun
80. Cape D' Aguilar Lighthouse, D' Aguilar Peninsula
81. Leung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long
82. Chik Kwai Study Hall, Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long
83. Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long
84. Maryknoll Convent School, Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong
85. King Yin Lei, No. 45 Stubbs Road, Mid-levels
86. Green Island Lighthouse Compound

石刻 Rock Carvings

港島大浪灣石刻

Rock Carving at Big Wave Bay, Hong Kong Island



此 石刻是香港沿海零散分佈多處的石刻之一。這些古代石刻的紋飾通常是幾何圖案，或動物怪獸形狀。雖然石刻的刻鑿年代無從稽考，但其紋飾與青銅時代的陶器和青銅器的紋飾較為相似，故推測可能是約三千五百年前的先民所刻鑿。香港的先民多靠海為生，而這些古代石刻多臨海肅立，可能有鎮海護航之意。石刻於1970年由一位警務人員發現，面積約90×180厘米，紋飾為幾何圖紋及抽象的鳥獸紋。大浪灣石刻在1978年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving is one of several scattered along the coastline of Hong Kong. The designs of these ancient rock carvings resemble geometric patterns, graphical animal or monster shapes. So far, it has not been possible to establish when these rock carvings came about. The patterns resemble those found on pottery and bronze vessels from the Bronze Age suggested these carvings might be the work of early inhabitants some 3,500 years ago. Early inhabitants of this area depended on the sea for their livelihood and as most of these ancient rock carvings overlook the sea these may be intended to propitiate the power of the sea. The rock carving was first reported in 1970 by a police officer. The design shows very dynamic geometric and animal patterns with a worked surface measuring 90cm x 180cm. The Rock Carving at Big Wave Bay was declared a monument in 1978.

01 大浪灣石刻俯瞰大浪灣
The rock carving overlooks Big Wave Bay

石刻 Rock Carvings

港島黃竹坑石刻

Rock Carvings at Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong Island



香港發現的古代石刻，大多分佈在沿岸地區。此石刻雖然位於內陸，遠離海岸，但石刻的幾何紋飾，在風格上與其他古代石刻相若，與長洲及蒲台島的石刻紋飾尤為近似。黃竹坑石刻在1984年被列為法定古蹟。

Unlike most of the rock carvings which are found along the coastline of Hong Kong, these rock carvings lie some distance from the sea. Yet their geometric patterns are similar to other rock carvings, especially those found on Cheung Chau and Po Toi Island. The Rock Carvings at Wong Chuk Hang were declared a monument in 1984.



01 石刻上的回旋紋，狀似動物的眼睛
The pattern consists of meandering and spiral designs resembling stylised animal eyes

02 此石刻位處內陸，石刻前有一道小溪
This rock carving is located in the inland, with a small stream running in front of it

石刻 Rock Carvings

西貢滘西洲石刻

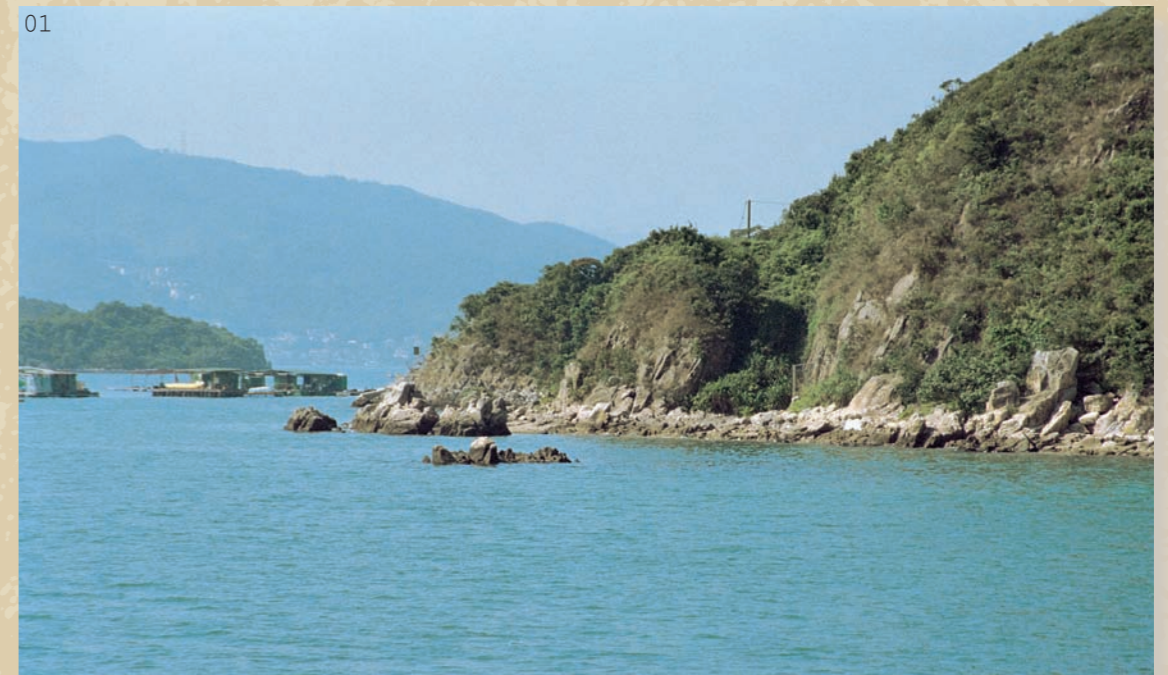
Rock Carving on Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung



此 石刻於1976年被發現，它位於滘西洲西北岸，離海面僅2米，該處幾乎沒有陸路通達。石刻飽經風雨侵蝕，紋飾模糊。如果仔細觀察，仍依稀可見動物形紋樣。滘西洲石刻於1979年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving was discovered in 1976. It is located at the northwest coast of Kau Sai Chau Island where accessibility by land is extremely poor. The worked surface is approximately 2m above the highest watermark. The carving is badly weathered, but a zoomorphic motif is still visible when examined closely and carefully. The Rock Carving on Kau Sai Chau was declared a monument in 1979.

01



01 石刻的位置非常接近海面
The location of the rock carving is close to the sea

石刻 Rock Carvings

西貢東龍洲石刻

Rock Carving on Tung Lung Island, Sai Kung



這是本地最早有文獻記載的石刻。王崇熙於清嘉慶二十四年（公元1819年）編製的《新安縣志》已有「石壁畫龍，在佛堂門，有龍形刻於石側」的記載。此石刻高約1.8米，長約2.4米，為現時香港境內所知最大的石刻。石刻由兩組曲線圖案組成，較香港其他石刻圖案複雜。東龍洲石刻於1979年被列為法定古蹟。

This is the earliest recorded rock carving in the territory. An entry in the 1819 Xin'an Gazetteer compiled by Wang Chongxi stated that there was a rock carving depicting the image of a dragon at Fo Tangmen. Measuring 1.8m by 2.4m, this carving is also the largest one found in Hong Kong. It composes two sets of curved motifs, which are more complicated than those of other rock carvings in Hong Kong. The Rock Carving on Tung Lung Island was declared a monument in 1979.



01 石刻在一塊臨海的岩石上（照片攝於1978年）
The rock carving is situated on a boulder facing the sea (photo taken in 1978)

石刻 Rock Carvings

西貢龍蝦灣石刻

Rock Carving at Lung Ha Wan, Sai Kung

此 石刻於1978年由一群旅行人士發現。紋飾刻於一塊向東的岩石面上，由直線及曲線組成，因久經風雨侵蝕，已極之模糊。龍蝦灣石刻於1983年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving was discovered in 1978 by a group of hikers. It is located on the vertical plane of a badly weathered boulder facing east. The pattern shows a composition of straight and curved lines. The Rock Carving at Lung Ha Wan was declared a monument in 1983.



01 石刻位於一塊向東的岩石上
The rock carving is situated on a boulder facing east

石刻 Rock Carvings

大嶼山石壁石刻
Rock Carving at Shek Pik, Lantau Island



此 石刻位處離岸約300米，相信該處昔日也是海邊，其後海岸變遷始成今日之地貌。石刻紋飾由正方及圓形幾何圖案構成，與香港出土的青銅時代器物上的圖案極相似，故此或可推斷，這石刻可能是青銅時代，即約三千年前的先民所刻鑿的。大嶼山石壁石刻在1979年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving is found about some 300m from the sea. It is believed that the coast line might have extended up there in the past. Its geometric patterns composing of spiral squares and circles closely resemble those on Bronze Age artefacts, which suggested that they might be carved by early inhabitants of this area in the Bronze Age some 3,000 years ago. The Rock Carving at Shek Pik was declared a monument in 1979.

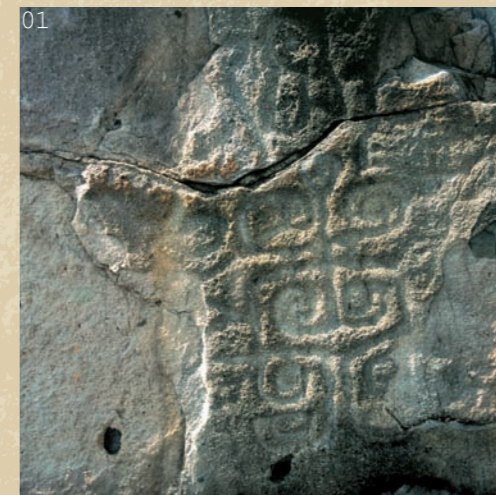


01 石刻離現岸約300米，但相信該處昔日也是海邊
The rock carving is about 300m from the coastline, but it is believed that the coastline might have extended up there in the past

石刻 Rock Carvings

蒲台島石刻

Rock Carvings on Po Toi Island



蒲台島石刻於1960年代發現，該石刻分左右兩部分。兩組紋飾各異，左邊的一組狀似動物和魚，而右邊的一組則由螺旋紋連結組成。蒲台島石刻在1979年被列為法定古蹟。

The rock carvings on Po Toi Island were discovered in the 1960s. They are composed of two groups of motifs. The group on the left consists of lines resembling animal and fish patterns, while the other on the right composed of spirals resembling an inter-locking arrangement. The Rock Carvings on Poi Toi Island were declared a monument in 1979.



01 其中一組紋飾由螺旋紋連結組成
One group of the carvings is composed of spirals in an inter-locking arrangement

02 石刻位於海邊的岩石上
The rock carvings are situated on a boulder facing the sea

石刻 Rock Carvings

長洲石刻
Rock Carving on Cheung Chau



長洲石刻於1970年發現，它位於連島沙洲的東南部，即華威酒店對下。石刻上的兩組紋飾均由數條曲線環繞著小凹槽構成。其中一組紋飾在發現時尚未完全暴露，經清理泥土後方展現全貌。長洲石刻在1982年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving was discovered in 1970. It is situated at the south-eastern end of the tombolo forming the island, immediately below the present Warwick Hotel. It consists of two groups of similar design with several carved lines surrounding small depressions. The second group was not completely exposed when found and was fully revealed after the soil was removed. The Rock Carving on Cheung Chau was declared a monument in 1982.

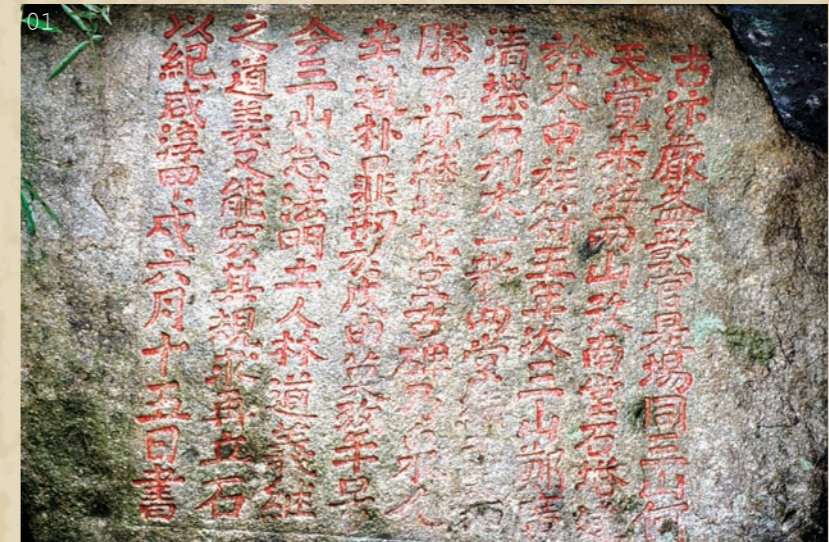


01 石刻上的圖案由線條組成
The design of the rock carving consists of carved lines and small depressions

石刻 Rock Carvings

西貢地堂咀石刻

Rock Carving at Tei Tong Tsui, Sai Kung



香港地區古時盛產海鹽，宋代(公元960至1279年)已設官富鹽場。地堂咀石刻記載了當時鹽官嚴益彰的事跡。該刻石為摩崖銘刻，由當地人林道義於南宋咸淳甲戌年6月15日(公元1274年7月20日)所立，為香港最早有紀年的刻石。該刻石記載官富鹽場監官嚴益彰〔汴梁人(河南開封)〕於南宋咸淳十年，偕何天覺〔三山人(福建福州)〕到南北佛堂門遊覽的事蹟，並記林道義擴建廟堂的歷史。

Salt production was an important ancient industry in Hong Kong and salt fields were established and monopolized by the Government of Song Dynasty (AD960-1279). The rock inscription engraved on the boulder at Tei Tong Tsui in 1274 of the Southern Song Dynasty was made by the native Lin Dao-yi. The rock inscription is the oldest dated inscription found in Hong Kong. It recorded the visit to the two islands by the Salt Administrator, Yan Yi-zhang and He Tian-jue of San Shan (Fuzhou, Fujian). It also recorded the extension of the Temple by Lin Dao-yi.

01 刻在石上之文字
Characters carved on the rock



史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

大嶼山分流石圓環
Stone Circle at Fan Lau, Lantau Island



這圈未經琢磨的石塊，似是刻意堆疊，形成一組長2.7米、寬1.7米的橢圓形結構。石塊排列有序，可能是人工砌築的。用大塊石頭堆疊成形形式式的結構，是新石器時代晚期及青銅時代早期文化特徵之一，分佈範圍遍及世界各地；分流的石圓環，很可能也屬這類結構。相類的巨石結構，在中國也有發現。香港新石器時代和青銅時代的出土文物十分豐富，石圓環的發現，可能不是偶然。堆疊石圓環的目的已無法稽考，可能與宗教儀式有關。分流石圓環在1983年被列為法定古蹟。

This circular arrangement of uncut stones appears to be laid out deliberately to form an oval-shaped enclosure, measuring 2.7m by 1.7m. The careful and orderly layout of the stones points to human intervention. It is a reasonable assumption that this is a megalithic structure of a type which became common during the Late Neolithic Period (i.e. New Stone Age) and early Bronze Age, and which spread throughout the world. Similar structures are found in China and there is no reason why a stone circle should not be found in Hong Kong where it is rich in Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts. The purpose of the circle is not known but may possibly be ritualistic. The Stone Circle at Fan Lau was declared a monument in 1983.

01 堆疊石圓環的目的已無法稽考，但可能與祭祀儀式有關
The purpose of the circle is not known, but possibly ritualistic

史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

深水埗李鄭屋漢墓

Han Tomb at Lei Cheng Uk, Sham Shui Po



建築工人在1955年開拓地盤興建李鄭屋邨時，發現這座古墓。墓室以磚砌成，平面呈“十”字形，由四個墓室及一條羨道組成，前室頂部為穹窿頂，其餘三個墓室則為單券頂。墓內出土五十八件明器（隨葬品），包括陶器及青銅器。根據墓室形制、墓磚銘文及隨葬品的特徵，顯示此磚室墓的建成年代應是東漢（公元25至220年）。李鄭屋漢墓於1988年被列為法定古蹟。



This tomb was discovered in 1955 when workmen were levelling a hill slope to make way for the Lei Cheng Uk Estate. The tomb is a cross-shaped brick structure with four chambers and one entrance passage. The Front Chamber has a domed roof while the others are barrel vaulted. A total of 58 pottery and bronze objects were found inside the tomb. The tomb structure, the inscriptions on its bricks and the characteristics of funerary objects suggested that it was built during the Eastern Han dynasty (AD25-220). The Han Tomb at Lei Cheng Uk was declared a monument in 1988.



- 01 墓磚上的文字「大吉番禺」，寓意祝願番禺吉祥（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）
Inscription on the tomb brick *Daxi Panyu*, literally means "Great fortune to Panyu County" (photograph provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)
- 02 漢墓前室的穹窿頂（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）
The domed shape roof of the Front Chamber of the Han Tomb (photograph provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)

史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

大埔碗窰村碗窰 *Pottery Kilns at Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po*



大埔碗窰曾是新界的陶瓷工業中心，早在明代（公元1368至1644年），文、謝兩族已經營此窰場，生產青花瓷器。清朝康熙十三年（公元1674年）從廣東長樂縣南遷至大埔的客籍馬氏族人，向文氏購入窰場。二十世紀初期，由於廣東沿海其他窰場的廉價產品競爭，碗窰的陶瓷業日趨式微，至1932年終告停產。1995和1999年的考古調查，發現從採礦到入窰裝燒各項工序的遺跡，包括礦坑、水碓作坊、碾磨作坊、淘洗池及龍窰等。碗窰遺址於1983年被列為法定古蹟。

Wun Yiu in Tai Po was once the porcelain centre in the New Territories. As early as the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), clans of Man and Tse had started manufacturing porcelain in underglaze blue. The Ma clan, a group of Hakka people who originated from Changle county in Guangdong province, settled in Tai Po and purchased the kilns from the Man clan in the 13th year during the reign of Kangxi in the Qing dynasty (1674). The industry declined in the early 20th century due to competition from inexpensive porcelain produced by other coastal kilns in Guangdong. The kilns at Wun Yiu finally ceased to operate in 1932. The archaeological investigations conducted in 1995 and 1999 discovered remains illustrating the complete process of porcelain production such as clay quarrying pits, water mills, animal-driven grinder, clay soaking tanks and dragon kilns. The Pottery Kilns at Wun Yiu Village were declared a monument in 1983.



01 碾磨作坊遺跡
Remains of an animal-driven grinder

02 窰址佈滿青花瓷片
Sherds in underglaze blue scattered on the kiln site

史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

西貢佛頭洲稅關遺址
*Site of Chinese Customs Station,
on Fat Tau Chau (Junk Island), Sai Kung*



鑑於香港開埠後鴉片走私活動猖獗，兩廣總督於1868年下令，於佛頭洲、長洲及汲水門（馬灣）設置稅關，對鴉片貿易抽取釐金。當新界租借予英國後，這些稅關於1899年停止運作。此遺址於1962年被發現。因遺址內先後發現由四闕斷碑組成的石碑，上刻大字「德懷交趾國貢賦遙通」，及小字「稅廠值理重修」，故被認為是一稅關遺址。佛頭洲稅關遺址於1983年被列為法定古蹟。

In view of the disturbing opium smuggling after Hong Kong became a British colony, the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces ordered the establishment of three customs stations in 1868 at Fat Tau Chau (Junk Island), Cheung Chau and Kap Shui Mun (Ma Wan) respectively to collect *lijin* (tax) on opium trade. These stations ceased to operate in 1899 after the lease of the New Territories to Britain. This site was discovered in 1962. It is so regarded as a customs station after the discovery of a stone slab broken into four pieces with these inscriptions: "By the Grace (of the Emperor), tributes are accepted from and customs exchange with Annam, which is far away (from China). Renovated by the Manager of the Customs Station". The Old Chinese Customs Station on Fat Tau Chau was declared a monument in 1983.

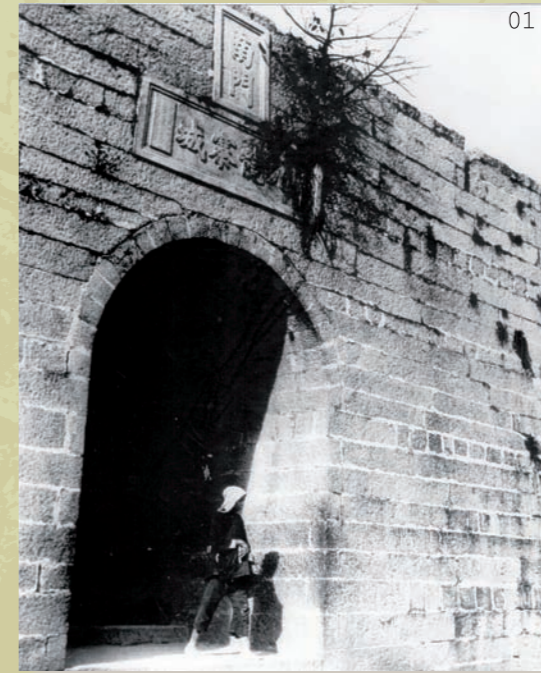


01 遺址內發現的「德懷交趾國貢賦遙通」斷石碑
Broken stone tablets found at the Site

史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

九龍寨城南門遺蹟

Remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City



清 廷在1847年修建九龍寨城，駐兵數百，以加強海防。城牆用花崗石條構築，有六座瞭望台和四道城門，南門為正門。日佔期間（公元1941至1945年），城牆被完全拆毀，作擴建啟德機場的建築材料。1987年政府宣布清拆寨城，在原址興建公園。在清拆期間，古物古蹟辦事處在該處進行考古勘察，發現九龍寨城東門和南門的牆基、石板通道和排水溝，並在南門原址發現兩塊分別刻有「南門」和「九龍寨城」的石額。南門遺蹟現作原地保留，供市民參觀。九龍寨城南門遺蹟於1996年被列為法定古蹟。

Kowloon Walled City was originally a garrison town built by the Qing Government in 1847 as a military outpost occupied by several hundred soldiers to reinforce coastal defence in the region. The city wall was built with large granite slabs and incorporated six watchtowers and four gateways. The South Gate was officially recognized as the “main gate”. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the wall was completely torn down to provide material to extend Kai Tak Airport. In 1987, the Government decided to demolish and replace the Walled City with a park. Archaeological investigations were conducted during demolition of the buildings. Foundations of the original South and East Gates, flagstone path, and a drainage ditch were found. The most important discovery was the two stone plaques bearing the characters “South Gate” and “Kowloon Walled City” which were mounted on the original South Gate. Consequently, the Government decided to preserve the remnants of the South Gate *in situ* for display to the public. The remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City were declared a monument in 1996.

01 約1920至1925年間之九龍寨城南門（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）
South Gate of Kowloon Walled City, c.1920-25 (photograph provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)

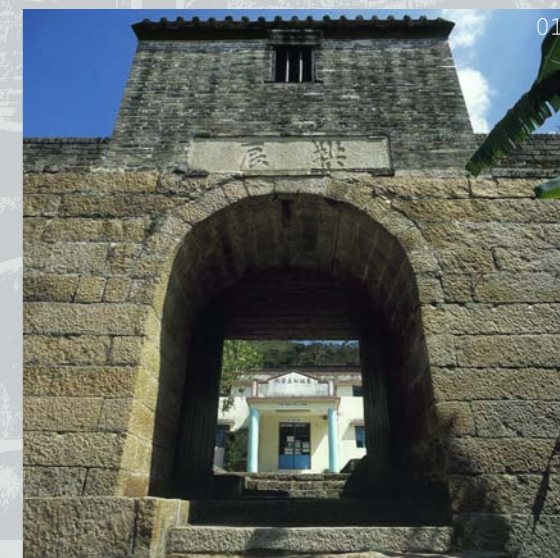
炮台 Forts

大嶼山東涌炮台 *Tung Chung Fort on Lantau Island*



東涌炮台在清代稱為「東涌所城」，為大鵬右營的水師總部。當時經過大嶼山與大陸間的海域到廣州貿易的洋船日益頻繁，東涌位處大嶼山北岸，具有重要戰略價值，故清政府選擇東涌為海軍基地，以控制該海域。炮台入口之石額刻有「清道光十二年」（公元1832年）字樣，相信為炮台建造年代。炮台北牆上裝有六尊大炮，其中兩尊分別造於1805及1809年，另外兩尊造於1843年，其餘兩尊則因炮身上的字跡模糊，不可辨認。1898年新界租借予英國，清兵撤出炮台，隨後炮台用作警署，大炮可能是此時從他處移至炮台。1938至40年間，炮台成為華英中學校舍，其後用作東涌鄉事委員會辦事處及東涌公立學校。東涌炮台於1979年被列為法定古蹟，炮台修繕工程於1980至1981年期間進行。

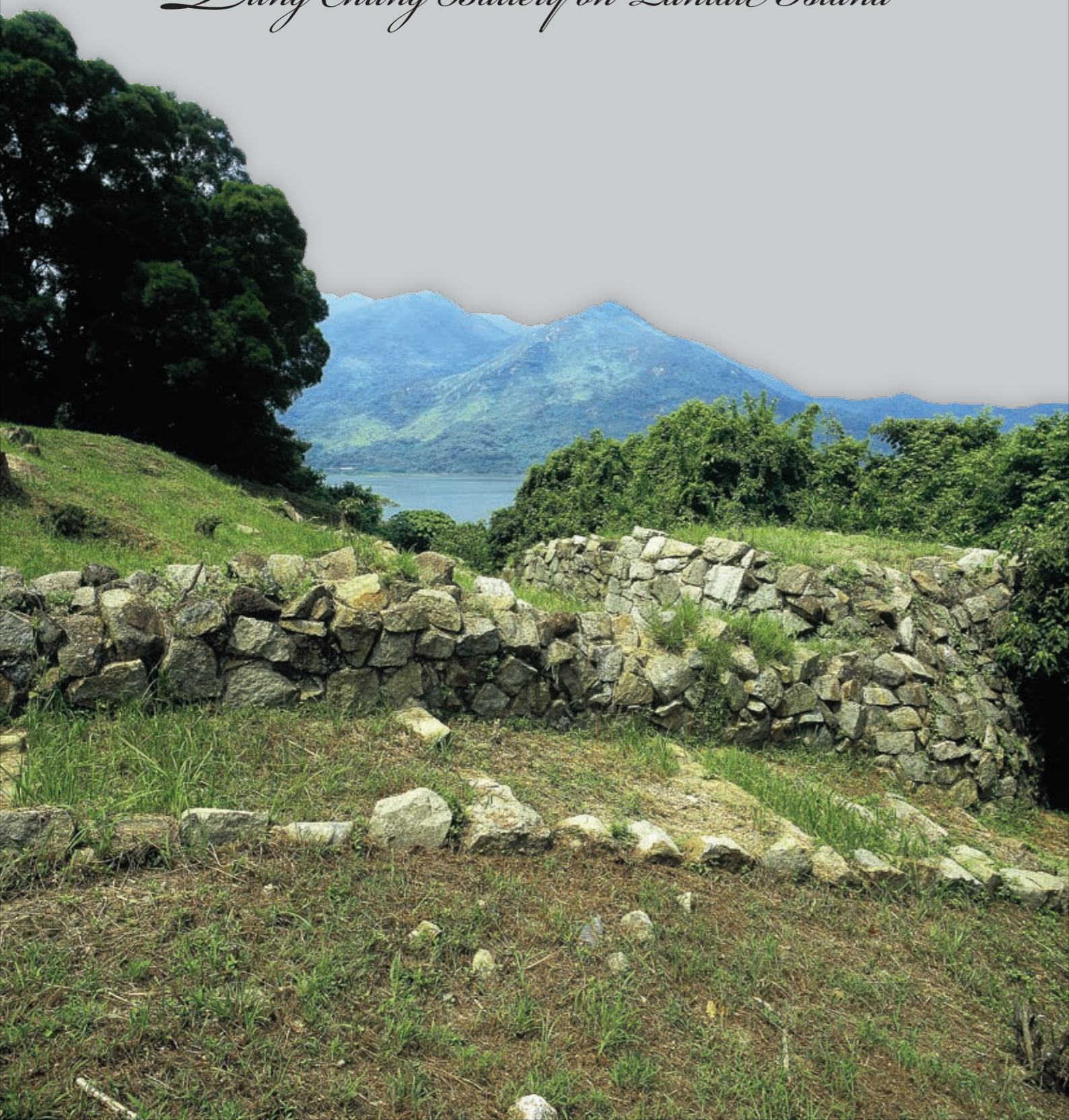
Tung Chung Fort, referred to as Tung Chung Suocheng (Tung Chung Battalion) in the Qing dynasty, was the naval headquarters of the Right Battalion of Dapeng (Mirs Bay). At that time, more and more foreign ships to Guangzhou sailed across the sea passage which divided Lantau from the mainland. The Qing Government thus chose Tung Chung, which was located on the northern coast of Lantau Island, as a maritime base to effectively control the sea passage. The engraved granite slab above the entrance gives the date of the Fort as the 12th year of Daoguang reign of Qing dynasty (1832). On the ramparts facing north are six cannons. According to the Chinese inscriptions on the cannons, two were cast in 1805 and 1809, two in 1843; and those on the other two are illegible. In 1898 when the New Territories were leased to Britain, the troops were withdrawn from the Fort. The Fort was then used as a police station. The cannons were possibly moved to the Fort at that time. In 1938-40, the Fort became the Wa Ying College, and later it housed the Rural Committee Office and the Public Primary School of Tung Chung. Tung Chung Fort was declared a monument in 1979, and the restoration of the fort was carried out between 1980 and 1981.



01 東涌炮台正門，門額上刻有「拱辰」二字
Main gateway of Tung Chung Fort with two Chinese characters "Gong Chen" engraved on the lintel above

炮台 Forts

大嶼山東涌小炮台
Tung Chung Battery on Lantau Island



東涌小炮台建於十九世紀初葉。當時，大嶼山海峽乃外國商船駛往廣州必經之路，清政府為了加強控制該海峽的來往交通，故修築小炮台及東涌炮台；東涌炮台位於小炮台以南約一千公尺。十八世紀末期，大嶼山可供船隻安全停泊之處只有大澳及東涌兩地。但當時東涌仍未有軍事設防，而大澳僅有三十名士兵駐守，分流炮台則又鞭長莫及。有見於此，兩廣總督於1817年決定在東涌設置東涌小炮台，以防患未然。東涌小炮台築成後，隸屬大鵬營指揮，由一名軍官及三十名士兵駐守。東涌小炮台在1983年被列為法定古蹟，炮台修繕工程於1986至1987年期間進行。

Tung Chung Battery was built in the early 19th century. This Battery together with Tung Chung Fort, some 1,000m to the south, were built to strengthen control over the Lantau Channel, through which nearly all foreign trading ships had to pass on their way to Guangzhou. In the late 18th century, Tai O and Tung Chung were considered to be the only safe anchorages on Lantau Island. However, Tung Chung was largely unfortified, the nearby military post at Tai O was manned by only 30 soldiers and the Fan Lau Fort was situated at a considerable distance away. To remedy this situation, the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces decided to erect the Tung Chung Battery at Tung Chung in 1817. After its completion, the Tung Chung Battery was placed under the command of the Dapeng Battalion and was manned by one officer and 30 soldiers. The Tung Chung Battery was declared a monument in 1983, and the restoration of the fort was carried out between 1986 and 1987.

01 東涌小炮台俯瞰東涌灣
Tung Chung Battery overlooking Tung Chung Bay

炮台 Forts

大嶼山分流炮台
Fan Lau Fort on Lantau Island



分流炮台，於清朝文獻中亦稱大嶼山炮台、雞翼角炮台或石筍炮台，建於清康熙五十六年(公元1717年)，與東龍洲的炮台大致同期建造。分流炮台位處大嶼山具戰略價值之西南角，守衛珠江口通往廣州的海峽。炮台是清政府海岸防衛系統的一部分，用以鎮壓猖獗的海盜及監控日漸蓬勃之東西貿易。炮台長約46米，闊21米，牆身以花崗石及青磚疊砌而成，據稱曾設有二十所營房和八尊大炮，由一位軍官及三十名士兵駐守，估計至1898年新界租借予英國後，炮台才正式被棄置。分流炮台在1981年被列為法定古蹟，炮台修繕工程於1985至1987年期間進行。

Fan Lau Fort, which is also referred to as Tai Yu Shan Fort, Kai Yik Kok Fort or Shek Shun Fort in various Qing dynasty documents, was built in 1717, at much the same time as another similar fort on Tung Lung Island. Fan Lau Fort, located on this strategic south-western tip of Lantau, served to guard the channel leading to the Pearl River estuary and Guangzhou. It formed part of the Qing Government's coastal defence system which was set up to suppress roaming pirates and to monitor the increasing trade with the West. The Fort, rectangular in shape, measured 46m by 21m with walls built of semi-dressed stone and green bricks. It was said that the Fort had 20 rooms and had been armed with eight cannons and manned by an officer and 30 soldiers. It was probably abandoned around 1898 after the lease of the New Territories to Britain. Fan Lau Fort was declared a monument in 1981, and the restoration of the fort was carried out between 1985 and 1987.



01 分流炮台鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of Fan Lau Fort

02 炮台東門內望
East gateway of the Fort as viewed from the interior

炮台 Forts



西貢東龍洲炮台

Tung Lung Fort on Tung Lung Island, Sai Kung



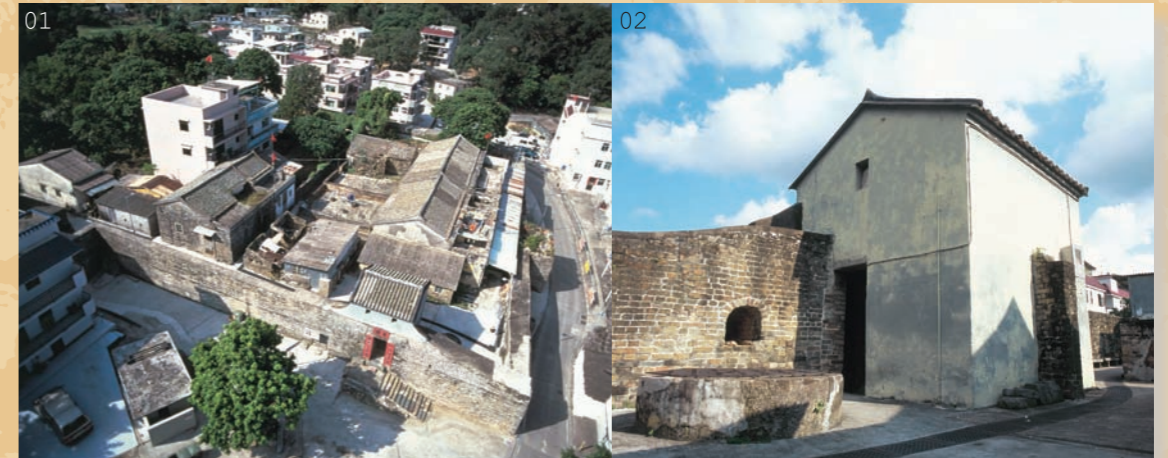
東龍洲炮台原稱「佛堂門炮台」，位於東龍洲的北端，俯瞰佛堂門海峽，扼守商船進入香港海域前往廣州主要的航道。據《新安縣志》記載，清廷為了防禦海盜而於清康熙年間（公元1662至1722年）建造此炮台。另按史籍所記，此炮台為兩廣總督楊琳於任內（公元1719至1724年）下令建造。炮台呈長方形，外牆長33.5米，闊22.5米，圍牆高度約為3米，入口設於北牆。炮台有十五所營房及八尊大炮。炮台建成後，一直駐有守軍，及至十九世紀初，海盜日益猖獗，而炮台位於孤島上，在補給和支援方面均有困難，遂在嘉慶十五年（公元1810年）不再設置軍旅，原有軍隊和軍備俱移駐九龍，炮台從此荒廢。炮台修繕工程於1979至1982年期間進行。東龍炮台於1980年被列為法定古蹟。



Tung Lung Fort, originally known as Fat Tong Mun Fort, was located in a strategic point on the northern corner of Tung Lung Island. It overlooked the narrow Fat Tong Mun passage through which trading junks sailed into the sheltered waters of Hong Kong on their way to Guangzhou. The Xīn'ān Gazetteer stated that the Fort was built in the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1662 - 1722) of the Qing dynasty to guard against pirates. Another historical record describes the Fort as being built by order of Yang Lin, the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces from 1719 to 1724. Measuring 33.5m by 22.5m, this rectangular Fort was enclosed by a 3m wall with its main entrance at the north wall. It consisted of 15 guardhouses and was armed with eight cannons. A small detachment was stationed at the Fort until the beginning of the 19th century, when it proved difficult to cope with a marked increase in piracy. Owing to the difficulty in keeping the Fort supplied and maintained on a remote island, the detachment was evacuated in the 15th year of the Jiaqing reign (1810). The garrison and the arms moved to Kowloon, leaving the Fort to fall into ruin. Repairs and partial restoration of the fort were then carried out between 1979 and 1982. Tung Lung Fort was declared a monument in 1980.

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

粉嶺龍躍頭老圍門樓及圍牆
*Entrance Tower and Enclosing Walls of Lo Wai,
Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



龍躍頭鄧族先後建立了五圍六村，老圍便是五圍中歷史最悠久的圍村，約有七百年的歷史。基於防衛的需要，老圍正面築有門樓，四周則築有配備槍孔及更樓的圍牆。原先的圍門是北向，但由於風水理由，圍門被改建為東向。老圍部分圍牆於1991年由北區政務處撥款維修。該圍於1999年在古物古蹟辦事處及建築署監督下進行全面維修。老圍門樓及圍牆現為龍躍頭文物徑沿線古蹟之一。

The Tangs had established 11 villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, known as Five Wais (walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages). Lo Wai is the oldest walled village built in Lung Yeuk Tau and has a history of about 700 years. For defensive reason, Lo Wai is embraced by an entrance tower at front and enclosing walls with gunholes and projected towers on four sides. The entrance tower originally faced north. It was later relocated towards the east in order to achieve better *fung shui*. Repairs to a portion of the enclosing walls were undertaken in 1991 with funds provided by the North District Office. A major restoration was made in 1999 with the assistance of the Architectural Services Department and the Antiquities and Monument Office. The entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai have now become part of the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail.

01 老圍鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of Lo Wai

02 粉嶺龍躍頭老圍門樓及古井
Entrance Tower and the old well of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍門樓

Kun Lung Gate Tower, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling



覲 龍圍是粉嶺龍躍頭五圍六村之一，又稱為新圍，由鄧氏於清乾隆九年(1744年)建成。圍村外建有以青磚築成的圍牆及分別位於四角的更樓，各配備槍孔以保衛該村。圍牆外原有護城河圍繞，但早已被填平。門樓則位於圍村的中軸位置，另有社壇於中軸線的末端。門樓的兩進式設計及擋中，使它成為本港最具特色的圍門。政府於1999年設立龍躍頭文物徑，覲龍圍門樓、圍牆及更樓是文物徑沿線古蹟之一。



Kun Lung Wai is one of the Five Wais and Six Tsuens in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, and was built by the Tangs in the 9th year during the Qianlong reign (1744) of the Qing dynasty. It is also known as San Wai. The green brick enclosing walls and 4 two-storey corner towers, both equipped with gunholes, were built surrounding the village for defence. A moat was originally constructed surrounding the village but has subsequently been filled up. The gate tower is situated on the central axis of the village with a shrine at the opposite end. The two-hall plan of the gate tower, together with the screen door, makes it a rare watch tower in Hong Kong. The tower along with other historic structures and buildings was open to the public from 1999 as part of the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail.

01 覲龍圍門樓修繕前之面貌。門樓上刻有「覲龍」二字，據說覲龍圍之名是由於龍躍頭鄧族是宋皇姑後人，可以覲見皇帝，因此取名「覲龍」 Gate Tower of Kun Lung Wai before restoration. The Gate Tower has Chinese characters "Kun Lung" engraved on the lintel of the entrance. It is said that the Tang clansmen in Lung Yeuk Tau were descendants of the Sung Princess and they had the right to 'kun kin' the emperor (literally means they could have an audience with the emperor). So the village was named "Kun Lung"

02 門樓屋頂上之龍形翹角正脊 Main ridge with curled up ends in dragon shape at the roof of the Gate Tower



02

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍圍牆及更樓
*Enclosing Walls and Corner Watch Towers of
Kun Lung Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



覲龍圍是粉嶺龍躍頭五圍六村之一，又稱為新圍，由鄧氏於清乾隆九年(1744年)建成。圍村外建有圍牆及四個更樓，以保衛該村。更樓位於圍牆的四角，樓高兩層。此外，圍牆外原有護城河圍繞，但早已被填平。該村的圍牆及四角更樓早已倒塌，修繕工程由政府資助，並於1994年完成。

Kun Lung Wai, one of the Five Wais and Six Tsuens in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, was built by the Tangs in the 9th year during the Qianlong reign (1744) of the Qing dynasty. It is also known as San Wai. The enclosing walls and 4 two-storey corner watchtowers were built surrounding the village for defensive purpose. A moat was originally constructed surrounding the village but has subsequently been filled up. The walls and the four-corner watchtowers were in a dilapidated condition, which were fully restored in 1994 with funding from the Government.



01 粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍圍牆及更樓
Enclosing walls and corner watchtowers of Kun Lung Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling

02 粉嶺龍躍頭覲龍圍鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of Kun Lung Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

粉嶺龍躍頭麻笏圍門樓
*Entrance Tower of Ma Wat Wai,
Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



麻笏圍於清乾隆年間（1736至1795年）由鄧氏族人所建，是龍躍頭的五圍六村之一。龍躍頭鄧族由錦田鄧族分支而來，據鄧族族譜記載，龍躍頭先祖乃南宋皇姑的長子，因此皇姑的神位仍供奉於龍躍頭主祠松嶺鄧公祠之內。

麻笏圍原本四周建有磚牆，四角則建有更樓，但現時大部分圍牆及四個更樓已遭拆卸，只留下這極具歷史價值之門樓。門樓上刻有「鬱葱」字樣，寓意春葱生長茂盛之地。門樓其後由政府斥資重修。1999年，政府設立龍躍頭文物徑，麻笏圍是沿線古蹟之一。

Ma Wat Wai was built by the Tangs during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty. It is one of the Five Wais (Walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages) in the area of Lung Yeuk Tau in Fanling. The Tang lineage in Lung Yeuk Tau branched out from the main clan in Kam Tin. According to the genealogy of the Tang clan, the founding ancestor of the Lung Yeuk Tau lineage was the eldest son of *Wong Koo* (a Southern Song princess), which explained why the soul tablet of *Wong Koo* is still worshipped in the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, the main ancestral hall of Lung Yeuk Tau.

Ma Wat Wai was originally a walled village with brick walls constructed on the four sides and a watchtower on each corner. However, owing to past redevelopments, most of the walls and all four-corner towers were demolished leaving only this very historic entrance tower. A stone tablet engraved with two Chinese characters denoting a place with flourishing growth of spring onions was embedded at the facade of the entrance tower. The entrance tower had been fully restored with funds from the Government. The Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail was established in 1999 and Ma Wat Wai is one of the monuments along the trail.



01 麻笏圍鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of Ma Wat Wai

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

荃灣三棟屋村
Sam Tung Uk Village, Tsuen Wan



荃灣三棟屋是典型的客家圍屋，於1786年由陳姓客家人建立。

陳氏家族祖籍福建，於18世紀中期

從廣東移居本港，擇居荃灣，並且填平沿海的土地作耕種之用。三棟屋原先只有三列房舍，其後在村的兩旁及後面加建房子，除作為居住之用外，亦收防衛之效。位於中軸線上的正廳，擺放了陳氏先祖的神位，面向正門，正門石楣上刻有「陳氏家祠」四字。隨著在1970年代末興建地下鐵，三棟屋於1987年完成修繕工程後改為三棟屋博物館，供公眾人士參觀。



Sam Tung Uk Village, literally "three house village", is a Hakka village and was built by the Chan clan in 1786. The Chan clan originated from Fujian and later moved to Hong Kong from Guangdong in the 1750s, and settled in Tsuen Wan, where they reclaimed land along the seashore for cultivation. Three rows of village houses were first constructed on the site and later annex houses to the sides and at the back of the village houses were built, which dually served residential and defensive purposes. The family ancestral altar was placed in the main hall lying on the central axis facing the entrance. Four Chinese characters signifying 'Chan Family Ancestral Hall' were engraved on the granite lintel above the frame of the door.

The area was cleared with the construction of the Mass Transit Railway in the late 1970s. The building was renovated in 1987 and has been opened to the public as Sam Tung Uk Museum after the renovation.



01 荃灣三棟屋鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of Sam Tung Uk Village, Tsuen Wan

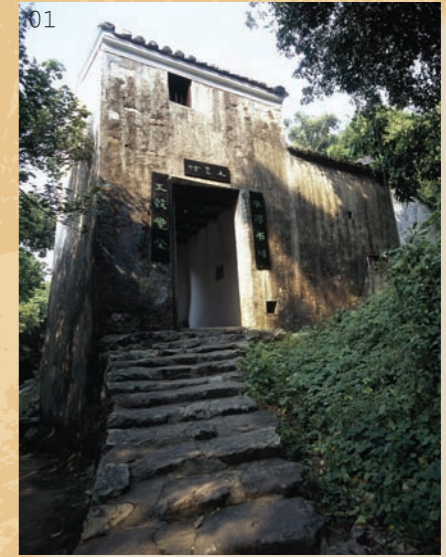
02 雖然三棟屋已改建成博物館，但仍盡量保留原貌
The original view of Sam Tung Uk is preserved though it has been converted into Sam Tung Uk Museum

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

西貢上窰村
Sheung Yiu Village, Sai Kung



位 於西貢的上窰村建於一高出地面的平台之上，其入口處築有塔樓。該村由黃姓的惠州客家人於一百五十年前建成，村內共有一排八所並列的房舍接連兩旁的豬欄、牛棚及廚房。該村以青磚及夯土建成，並以牆壁承托「金」字瓦頂。村民因建窰燒造殼灰，作灰泥及肥田料之用，並從事磚瓦生產而致富，及後由於英泥及造磚行業的競爭，窰燒工業遂告沒落，黃姓家人亦紛紛遷往市區及海外生活。上窰村於1984年修葺後，闢作上窰民俗文物館供市民參觀。館內陳列各種耕種工具、農村傢具及殼灰窰，展現昔日客家人的生活。



Sheung Yiu Village in Sai Kung was constructed on a raised platform with a watchtower at its entrance. Approximately 150 years old, the village was built by a Hakka family of the Wong surname from Huiyang. It contained a row of eight houses connected together with a pig pen, a cowshed and a kitchen at its two ends. They were built of green bricks and rammed earth with their walls to support their pitched tiled roofs. The village became prosperous due to its lime kilns whose products were much sought after for use in mortar and fertilizer. The family also engaged in the production of bricks and tiles. The kiln industry began to decline when modern bricks and cement came into use. The Wongs then moved to urban areas and overseas successively. The village after its full restoration in 1984 was opened to the public as Sheung Yiu Folk Museum. The Museum is furnished with farming implements, village period furniture and original lime kiln to demonstrate the life of the Hakka people.

01 西貢上窰村
Sheung Yiu Village, Sai Kung

02 上窰村石灰窰
Lime kiln in Sheung Yiu Village



02

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

柴灣羅屋
Law Uk, Chai Wan



位 於柴灣的羅屋是一間由羅姓客家人興建的村屋，約有二百多年的歷史。羅氏的十七世祖羅元信及羅子行，於清乾隆年間(1736年至1795年)在柴灣定居。不同姓氏的客家人於該地建立六條小村落，而羅屋就是位於其中。隨着新市鎮的發展，該村落被清拆，但羅屋得以保留及重修。由石塊及夯土築成的羅屋，屬一進一天井的客家斗廊式設計，位於屋舍前半部份的天井兩旁，分別建有一座廚房及貯物室，後半部份則為正廳，安有羅氏先祖的神位作供奉，正廳兩旁建有房間。該建築物經復修後，成為羅屋民俗館的其中一部份，並自1991年起開放予公眾參觀。

Situated at Chai Wan, Law Uk was erected by the Hakka Law clan over 200 years ago. Law Yuen-shun and Law Tsz-hang, the 17th generation members of the clan, moved to Chai Wan during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty. It was recorded that six small villages were erected by Hakka families with different surnames in the area. One of them was Law Uk. Constructed of rubble and rammed earth, Law Uk is a Qing vernacular building of Hakka Doulang style with a one-hall-one courtyard plan. There are a storeroom and a kitchen block on two sides of the courtyard at the front portion of the house respectively, while a room is on either side of the hall at the back. A soul tablet of the Law ancestors is on the altar in the middle of the end hall for worshipping. With reclamation and urban development, the area was cleared but the village house was retained and restored. The building has become part of the Law Uk Folk Museum which was opened to public in 1991 after renovation.

01 羅屋修繕前之面貌
Law Uk before restoration

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

沙田王屋村古屋
Old House, Wong Uk Village, Sha Tin



王屋村位於沙田圓洲角，該村由王氏十六世祖王祿秀於清乾隆年間(1736年至1795年)建立。當時全村共有約二十間房屋及一間宗祠，其中很多古老建築已荒廢及拆卸，而王屋村民宅則是王屋村內唯一現存的建築物。十九世紀時期，從廣東南下的旅客和貨物均以圓洲角為交通樞紐，以便將貨物運往九龍出售，王屋村遂成為商旅的貿易站，王氏亦曾於村內經營客棧。直至二十世紀初，隨著大埔公路及九廣鐵路相繼落成，該村才開始式微，王屋村村民亦陸續搬往市區和外地。該建築物曾於1995年進行復修。



The Wong Uk Village is located at Yuen Chau Kok, Sha Tin. It was built by the 16th generation ancestor, Wong Luk-sau, during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty. About 20 houses and an ancestral hall were built. Most of the old buildings of the village fell into ruins or demolition and the old house is the only one surviving. In the 19th century, the area became a mid-way courier station for goods from mainland to the urban areas in Kowloon, and the village became a trading station for merchants. The Wong clan had once operated an inn in the village. The village declined in the early 20th century after the completion of Tai Po Road and the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Many from the Wong



clan moved out to urban areas and overseas. The house was once restored in 1995.

01 山牆上裝飾
Decoration on gable wall

02 外牆上灰塑裝飾
Exterior wall decorated by painting

村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

荃灣海壩村古屋
Old House, Hoi Pa Village, Tsuen Wan



古 屋坐落於荃灣海壩村917號地段，於1904年由邱元璋建成。村落及附近一帶現已發展為賽馬會德華公園。海壩村已於1970年代被清拆，古屋是村內僅存的建築物之一，屬一進一院式的設計，並以夯土、青磚、瓦片和杉木建造而成。邱氏在1985年遷出古屋，該建築物於1987年由政府進行復修，公園在1989年開放予公眾參觀。至1997年，古屋改為荃灣環境資源中心，由環境保護署管理，並先後為長春社及綠色力量使用。

Old House, which was built by Yau Yuen-cheung in 1904, was situated at former Lot 917, Hoi Pa Village in Tsuen Wan. The site, together with the adjacent areas, has now been developed into the Jockey Club Tak Wah Park. The village was demolished in the 1970s with the Old House remaining. It is a Qing vernacular building having one hall and one courtyard. It was built with rammed earth, green bricks, green tiles and timber. The Yau clan moved away in 1985. The Old House was restored by the Government in 1987. The park was opened to the public in 1989 and was converted into an environmental resource centre since 1997 under the management of the Environmental Protection Department. It was once used by the Conservancy Association and Green Power.



01 屋脊及外牆裝飾
Decorations on the ridge and exterior wall

02 古屋外部的壁畫裝飾
Exterior of the house decorated with murals

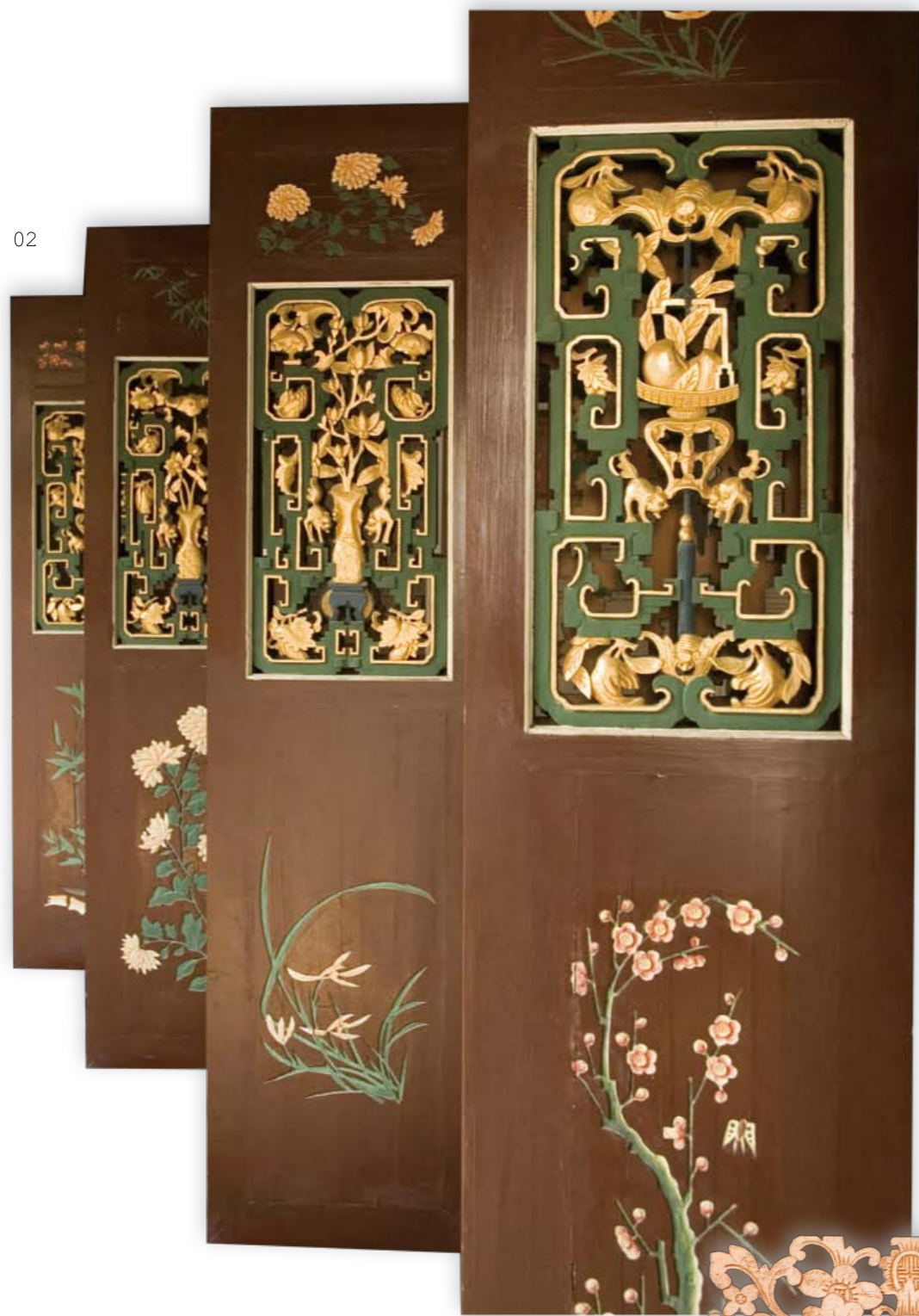
村落及古屋 Villages and Old Houses

元朗新田大夫第
Tai Fu Tai, San Tin, Yuen Long



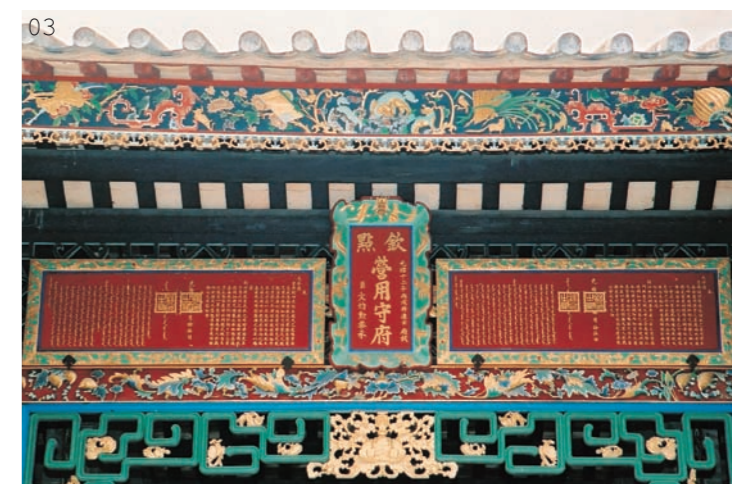
大夫第是由文氏第二十一世祖文頌鑾建於清同治四年(1865年)，是一所華麗的士大夫府第。文頌鑾的父親及祖父都在清光緒年間(1875年至1908年)獲大夫的封號，他亦曾任同知一職。正廳掛有兩塊牌面，分別刻有漢滿兩種文字，是光緒皇帝於1875年御賜表揚文頌鑾的祖父母和雙親的詔書木刻，是香港碩果僅存。大夫第是新界區現存最華麗的傳統建築之一，並以其精巧的建築裝飾聞名。大宅前進屋脊飾有由著名的廣東佛山石灣文如壁窯燒製的精緻石灣陶塑。建築物於1988年由政府資助進行大型的復修工程。經過全面修繕後，大夫第於1988年開放予公眾參觀。

Tai Fu Tai, an elegant gentry-scholar residence, was built by Man Chung-luen, the 21st generation member of the clan in the 4th year during the Tongzhi reign (1865) of the Qing dynasty. His father and grandfather were bestowed with the honorific title of *tai fu* and he acquired the *tung chi*, a local nominal official during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908) of the Qing dynasty. Under the eaves of the main hall are two honorific boards bestowed on the parents and grandparents of Man Chung-luen by Emperor Guangxu in 1875. Both boards, engraved with Chinese and Manzhu characters, are the only known examples of the kind in Hong Kong. The building is probably one of the most beautiful Chinese residential buildings preserved in the territory and is renowned for its fine architectural decorations. The boat-shaped front ridge is decorated with elaborate Shiwan ceramic figurines produced by the famous Wenrubi Kiln in Foshan, Guangdong. The building underwent a large-scale restoration in 1988 with financial support from the Government and was opened to the public ever since.



02

02 裝飾華麗的扇門
Exquisitely decorated screen doors



03

03-05 大夫第內貌及裝飾
Interior view and decorations of Tai Fu Tai

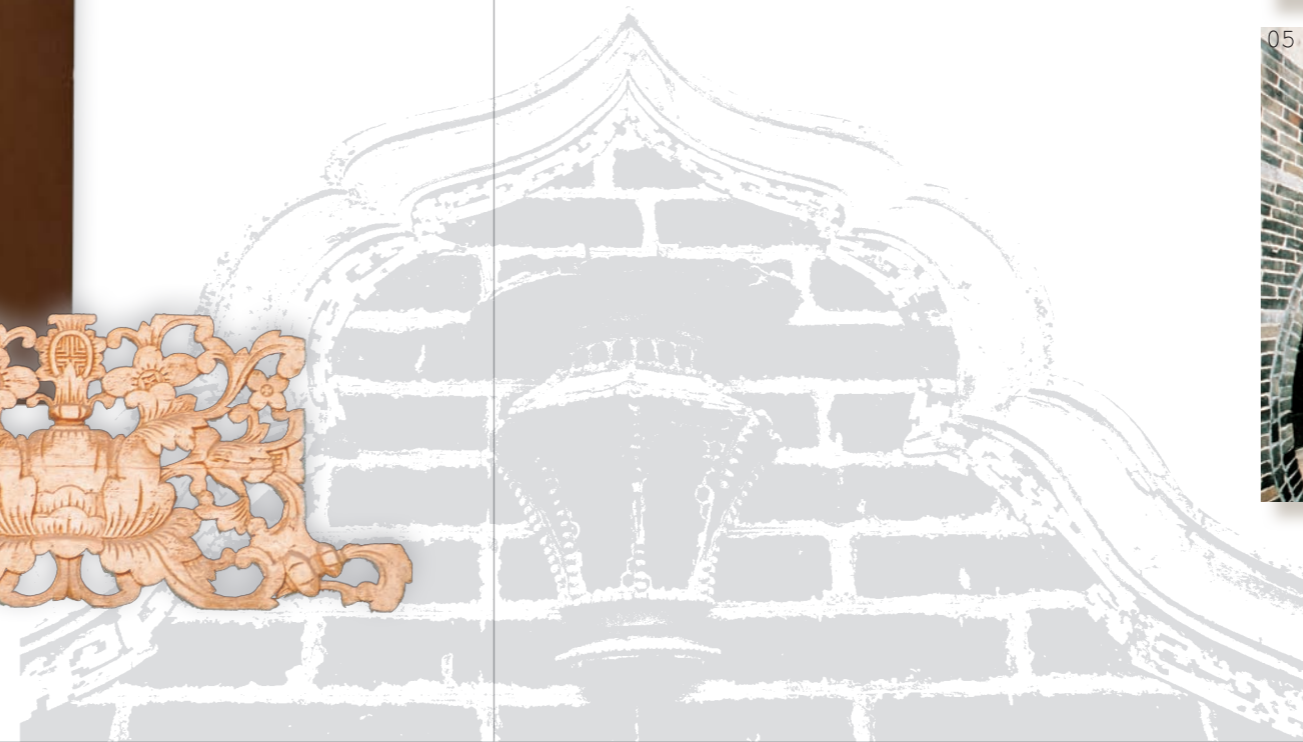


04



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06-08 飾以彩塑和石灣人物陶塑的正脊
Main ridge with polychrome mouldings and Shivan ceramic figurines

09 龍形翹角正脊
Main ridge with curled-up ends in dragon shape

10-11 華麗的建築裝飾
Embellished architectural decorations



宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



大埔大埔頭村敬羅家塾
*King Law Ka Shuk, Tai Po Tau Tsuen,
Tai Po*



大埔頭村是由鄧氏族人鄧敬羅於明朝(1368-1644)建成，而位於該村的敬羅家塾，又稱流光堂，則由鄧氏第十三代族人玄雲、梅溪及念峰公所建，以紀念該村的開基祖敬羅公。家塾屬三進式的建築，由兩個庭院分隔。該建築物既是祠堂，亦作書塾之用。二十世紀初，更曾經是啟智學校的校舍。學校在日治時期(1941年至1945年)停辦，至戰後重開，並於1953年遷往新校址。敬羅家塾仍作祠堂之用，較隆重的祭祖儀式，會在主要的節日(包括農曆新年、清明節及重陽節)進行。每年正月，鄧氏亦會在祠堂內吃盆菜，以慶祝土地誕及大王誕。

敬羅家塾是大埔區保存最好的古建築書院之一。家塾的全面復修工程於2001年完成，該項復修工程曾獲得聯合國教科文組織亞太區2001年文物古蹟保護獎優異項目獎。

Tai Po Tau Tsuen was established by Tang King-law during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). King Law Ka Shuk, also known as Lau Kwong Tong, was built by three 13th generation members of the village, Yuen-wan, Mui-kai and Nim-fung, to commemorate their founding ancestor, King-law. The study hall was a three-hall structure with two courtyards. It served both as a study hall and an ancestral hall. A Kai Chi School was run there in the early 20th century. The school was reopened after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) and moved to its new premises in 1953. King Law Ka Shuk remains to be an ancestral hall nowadays. Special offerings are made at the major festivals, including the Chinese New Year, the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival. Basin meals will be held at the ancestral hall in celebration of the birthdays of the Earth God and Tai Wong in every first lunar month.

King Law Ka Shuk is one of the best preserved study halls in Tai Po. A full restoration was completed in 2001 and the restoration work was given an Award of Merit by the UNESCO in the Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2001.

01 敬羅家塾鳥瞰圖。圖中可見家塾屬三進式的建築
Aerial view of King Law Ka Shuk. The building can be seen as a three-hall structure



02 原設在敬羅家塾天井兩側的女兒牆，
經修復後放在廂房供遊人觀賞
The parapets in the middle courtyard of King Law
Ka Shuk was restored and reinstated in the side
rooms for display

03 檐板上的花卉裝飾
Fascia board decorated with flower motifs

04 屋頂及牆上裝飾
Decorations on the roof and wall

05 裝飾華麗的神龕
Richly embellished altar

06 敬羅家塾內貌
Interior view of King Law Ka Shuk



04

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

上水廖萬石堂
*Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall,
Sheung Shui*



上水廖萬石堂建於1751年，以紀念廖氏族人廖剛及其四個兒子，他們均於宋朝(960年至1279年)任官，每年各自獲穀物薪俸二千石，薪酬合共萬石，祠堂的名稱就是由此而來。廖氏先祖原籍福建，於明代(1368年至1644年)遷居上水雙魚河，子孫其後散居附近一帶。祠堂屬三進兩院式建築，整座建築裝飾華麗，灰塑、木刻、壁畫、泥塑等比目皆是，題材多為傳統吉祥圖案。祠堂選用了舊日較為珍貴的建築材料紅粉石，彰顯了廖氏族人的財富及地位。1932年，祠堂曾用作鳳溪學校的校址，直至1974年學校遷往新校舍。祠堂於1994年由政府斥資進行重修後回復本來的面貌，並列為法定古蹟。

The Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1751 to commemorate Liu Kong and his four sons. Man Shek allegedly refers to the five Lius each earning two thousand *shis* of grains each year as high officials in the Song dynasty (960-1279). The founding ancestors of the Liu lineage of Sheung Shui came from Fujian and settled in the plains of the Sheung Yue River during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). This typical three-hall two-courtyard building is richly embellished with plaster mouldings, wooden carvings, and murals of auspicious motifs and pictures. The use of red sandstone, a kind of precious building materials in the olden days, further enhances the architectural merit of the building and demonstrates the wealth and prestige of the clan. In 1932, the ancestral hall was used by Fung Kai School. The school moved to its new premises in 1974 and the ancestral hall was restored to its original appearance in 1994 with funds from the Government and was declared a monument ever since.



- 02 祠堂垂脊上的博古及瑞獸
Gable ridge decorated with geometric design and auspicious animal
- 03 墀頭上以山水為題的裝飾
Chitou decorated with landscape motifs
- 04 山牆上各種裝飾
Gable wall decorated with various motifs
- 05 祠堂正脊上的裝飾
Decorated main ridge of the Hall
- 06 廖萬石堂內貌，2004
Interior view of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, 2004
- 07 廖萬石堂內部飾有以山水為題材的壁畫
Interior of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall decorated with landscape mural



04

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

上水河上鄉居石侯公祠

*Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall, Ho Sheung Heung,
Sheung Shui*



居 石侯公祠位於上水河上鄉，是由侯氏建於清乾隆二十七年（1762年）或以前，以紀念十七世祖侯居石。居石侯公祠是傳統的三進式建築，中進為擺放供奉歷代祖先的神龕。此外，居石侯公祠選用了大量紅粉石，以及後進山牆的鑊耳設計，是同類建築物較為罕有的。祠堂除用作村民祭祖及舉行傳統儀式的場所，亦曾作學校用途，為族中子弟提供教育。

The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall is located at Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui. It was probably built by the Haus in the 27th year during the Qianlong reign (1762) of the Qing dynasty, or before, to commemorate the 17th generation ancestor, Hau Ku-shek. The Ancestral Hall is built in a traditional three-hall plan. An altar is erected in the middle hall where the sacrificial tablets of the ancestors are enshrined. Also, the extensive use of red sandstone and the *wok yee* design of the gable walls at the end hall are rare. The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall was used by villagers in Ho Sheung Heung to worship their ancestors, hold traditional festivals and as a school for the children in the village.

01 祠堂內貌
Interior view of the Hall



02



03



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- 02 居石侯公祠屬三進式建築
The Ancestral Hall is built in a three hall plan
- 03 卷草翹角正脊
Ridge with curled up ends in grass shape
- 04 華麗的建築裝飾
Colourful architectural decorations
- 05 祠堂山牆及屋脊上裝飾
Decorations on the gable wall and ridge of the ancestral hall



05

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

粉嶺龍躍頭松嶺鄧公祠
*Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall,
Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



松嶺鄧公祠，又稱萃雲堂，坐落於粉嶺龍躍頭祠堂村，乃龍躍頭鄧族的宗祠。祠堂村是龍躍頭五圍六村之一，而該祠堂約於1525年由鄧氏建成，以紀念開基祖鄧松嶺公。祠堂屬三進兩院的建築，建築物內外均飾有以吉祥圖案為題材的精緻木刻、彩塑、陶塑及壁畫。松嶺鄧公祠是本港規模最宏大及保存最好的祠堂之一，亦是鄧族祭祖及舉行慶典的中心。每逢農曆正月，鄧氏族人會在祠堂享用盆菜，以慶祝過去一年添丁，此習俗稱「點燈」。十年一度的龍躍頭太平清醮，鄧氏亦於祠堂以盆菜宴客。

此外，祠堂曾於1947年用作龍山學校校舍，至1956年學校遷往新校舍，祠堂再沒有作學校用途。松嶺鄧公祠的全面維修工程於1992年展開，工程在古物古蹟辦事處及建築署監督下進行。祠堂其後被列為法定古蹟，並成為龍躍頭文物徑內的文物建築之一。

The Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, also known as Sui Wan Tong, is located at Tsz Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. It has been the main ancestral hall of the Tang lineage at Lung Yeuk Tau. Tsz Tong Tsuen is one of the Five Wais (Walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages). The hall was erected in 1525 to commemorate their founding ancestor, Chung-ling. This three-hall two-courtyard ancestral hall is exquisitely decorated with fine wooden carvings, polychrome plaster mouldings, ceramic sculptures and murals of auspicious Chinese motifs. It is also one of the most beautiful and best preserved ancestral halls in Hong Kong and a core centre of the clan where major functions and celebrations are held. Basin meals will be served at the Lunar New Year to celebrate the birth of male descendants in the previous year, locally known as *dim dang*. During the Ta Chiu Festival, which is held once every ten years, basin meals are also served at the hall.

The hall housed the Lung Shan School in 1947 and was closed down in 1956 when the school moved to new premises. A major restoration was carried out in 1992 under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department. It was later declared as a monument and has become part of the built heritage of the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail.

01 松嶺鄧公祠鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall

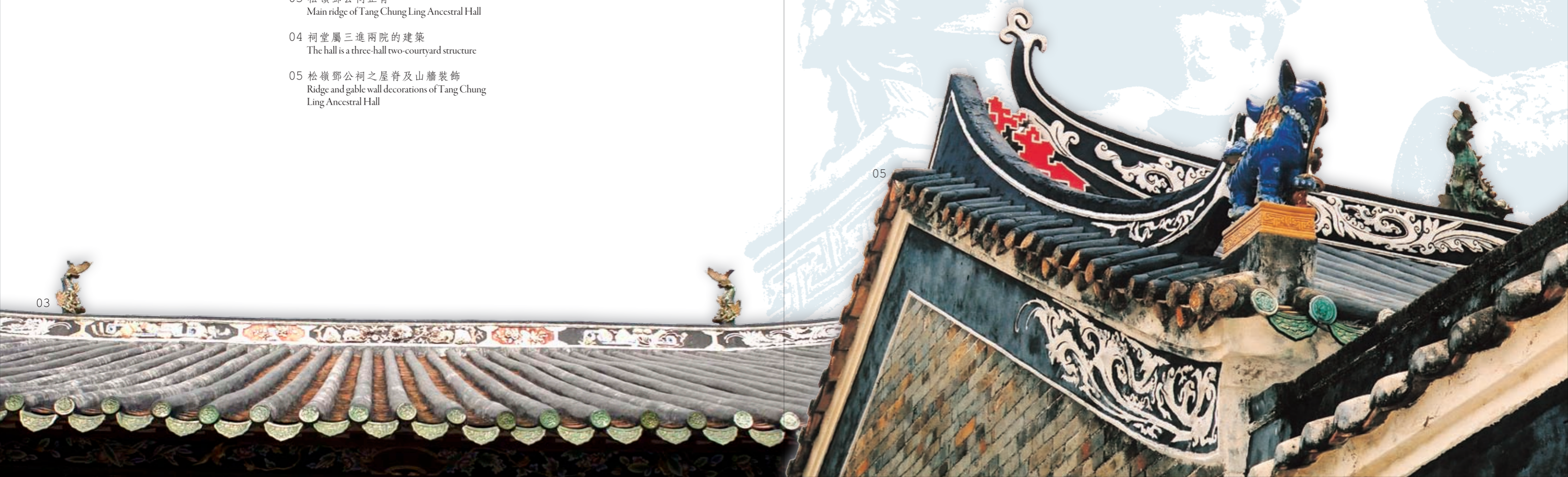
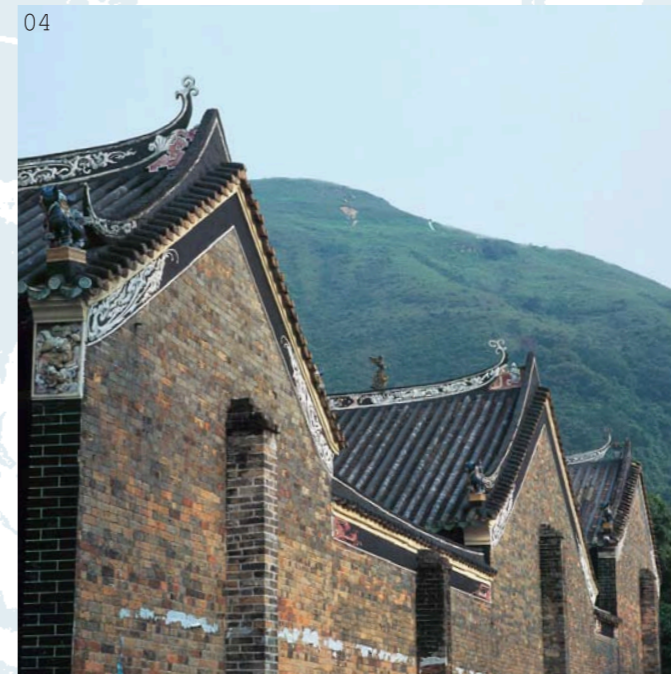


02 以木刻裝飾的樑架
Wooden truss decorated by wooden carvings

03 松嶺鄧公祠正脊
Main ridge of Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall

04 祠堂屬三進兩院的建築
The hall is a three-hall two-courtyard structure

05 松嶺鄧公祠之屋脊及山牆裝飾
Ridge and gable wall decorations of Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall



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宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

元朗屏山鄧氏宗祠
*Tang Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan,
Yuen Long*



位 於元朗屏山的鄧氏宗祠，由五世祖鄧馮遜興建，是屏山鄧族的祖祠，至今已七百多年歷史。鄧氏宗祠是全港最大的祠堂之一，屬三進兩院式的建築，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，屋脊飾有石灣鰲魚和麒麟。用於柱子，外牆及天井的紅粉石，亦甚具建築特色。後進祖龕供奉着鄧族先祖神位。祠堂曾先後於1991年及1999年進行復修，至今保留着清代建築的模式。宗祠現仍用作屏山鄧族祭祖、慶祝節日、舉行各種儀式及父老子孫聚會等用途。1993年，屏山文物徑開幕，該祠是文物徑沿線古蹟之一。

The Tang Ancestral Hall is located at Ping Shan, Yuen Long. It was built by Tang Fung-shun, the 5th generation of the Tang clan of Ping Shan some 700 years ago and is the main ancestral hall of the clan. It is one of the largest ancestral halls in Hong Kong with a gorgeous plan of three halls and two courtyards. 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 pottery unicorns. The use of red sandstone at the columns, external walls and open courtyard adds architectural merits to the building. Ancestral tablets are located at the altar at the rear hall. Renovations were made in 1991 and 1999 and the present building is still a Qing style ancestral hall. It is used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies, as well as a meeting place for the Tang clan. The Tang Ancestral Hall is one of the monuments along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail opened to the public in 1993.

05



- 02 樑架及駝峰
Wooden truss with camel humps
- 03 祠堂內貌
Interior view of the Hall
- 04 牆上壁畫裝飾
Mural on the wall
- 05 祠堂屋脊飾有石灣鰲魚和麒麟
The ridges and roofs of the hall decorated
with Shiwan dragon-fish and pottery unicorns

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

元朗屏山愈喬二公祠
*Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan,
Yuen Long*



01



愈 喬二公祠座落於屏山鄧氏宗祠旁邊，建於十六世紀初期，以紀念鄧族第十一世祖鄧

世賢(號愈聖)和鄧世昭(號喬林)。二公祠的結構和規模與鄧氏宗祠相若，為三進兩院式建築。二公祠除用作祠堂外，於1931年至1961年曾為達德學校的校址。

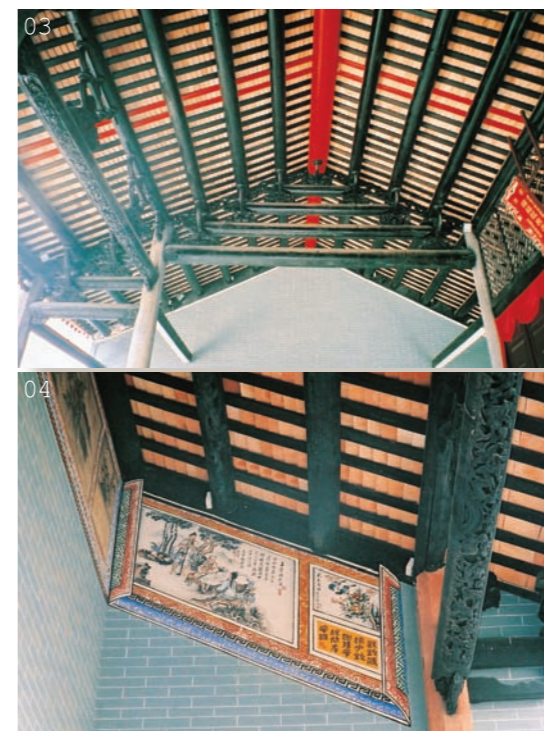
據祠堂正門石額所載，清光緒年間（1875至1908年）建築物曾進行大規模修葺，但基本上仍保持原來的結構和特色。此外，祠堂的入口曾於1940年代被大火破壞，直至1995年才得以全面復修。1993年，屏山文物徑開幕，該祠是文物徑沿線古蹟之一。

The Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall situated adjacent to the Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in the early 16th century to commemorate two 11th generation members of the clan, Yu-shing and Kiu-lam. It is a three-hall structure with two internal courtyards. The layout and design of the Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is identical to the Tang Ancestral Hall. Apart from serving as an ancestral hall, it was used as the premises of Tat Tak School from 1931 to 1961.

A 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. Most of the original structure and features of the building remain intact. The entrance was destroyed in a fire in the 1940s and left dilapidated until a full restoration took place in 1995. The Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is one of the monuments along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail opened to the public in 1993.

01 愈喬二公祠修復前的面貌
Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall before restoration

- 02 卷草翹角正脊
Main ridge with curled ends in grass shape
- 03 以木雕裝飾的橫樑
Horizontal beam decorated by wood carving
- 04 牆上壁畫
Mural decoration on the wall
- 05 屋面及牆上分別以瑞獸及草龍為題材的裝飾
Roof and wall decorated by auspicious animals and grass dragon motifs respectively



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宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗廈村鄧氏宗祠

Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long



鄧氏宗祠又名友恭堂，是廈村鄧族為了紀念鄧洪贊和鄧洪惠兩位祖先而興建。鄧氏宗祠屬三進兩院式的清代民間建築，後院建有兩個廂房，祖先神位供奉在後進明間的木神龕內。宗祠的主要建築結構是以青磚牆和石柱支撐木構瓦片天面，樑架上裝有優美精緻的斗拱。宗祠的前中後進和廂房均裝有以花卉圖案裝飾的精美簷板，部分橫樑雕刻了精巧的傳統中式吉祥圖案。

鄧氏宗祠是廈村鄧族重要的祭祀和節慶活動場所，每年的春秋二祭和點燈等宗族傳統習俗仍然在宗祠內舉行。此外，宗祠也是舉行廈村十年一屆打醮儀式的重要場地。

The Tang Ancestral Hall, alias Yau Kung Tong, was constructed by the Ha Tsuen Tang clan to commemorate their two ancestors, namely Tang Hung Chi and Tang Hung Wai. The ancestral hall is a three-hall-two-courtyard Qing vernacular architecture, having two side chambers built in the second courtyard. The ancestral tablets of the Tangs are placed in a timber altar at the main bay of the rear hall. The building structure was built with green brick walls and stone columns supporting the timber-framed and tiled roof. Fine and delicate brackets are fixed onto the truss system. Exquisite fascia boards with floral patterns are found in the three halls and the side chambers, while some of the beams are elaborately carved with traditional Chinese propitious motifs.

The Tang Ancestral Hall has played an important role in launching religious and ceremonial events of the Tang clan in Ha Tsuen. Traditional clan activities, such as the Spring and Autumn Equinox and the Ceremony of Lighting Lanterns, still take place in the hall every year. Moreover, the hall is also an important venue for holding the rituals of the decennial Dajiao festival at Ha Tsuen.

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗新田麟峯文公祠

*Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin,
Yuen Long*



麟 峯文公祠位於新田蕃田村，是為紀念文氏先祖文麟峯而建的家祠，約建於17世紀末。文氏是新界的主要宗族之一，據文氏族譜所載，文氏先祖源自四川，南宋時輾轉移至江西及廣東。據說當時其中一位族人文天瑞與宋末名將文天祥有血緣關係，而文氏族人文世歌是最先定居新田的。祠堂屬傳統的三進兩院式建築，前廳掛有「吐書堂」匾額。位於正廳的神樓，飾有精美的木刻圖案。此建築物曾先後在1987及1995年進行修復工程。

Situated in Fan Tin Tsuen of San Tin, the Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built in honour of Man Lun-fung. It is believed that this branch hall was built at the end of the 17th century. The Man clan is one of the major clans in the New Territories. According to the clan's genealogy, the ancestor of the Man clan originated from Sichuan and then migrated to Jiangxi and Guangdong during the Song dynasty. One of the clan members at that time was Man Tin-shui who was believed to be a blood related brother of Man Tin-cheung, a famous patriot at the end of the dynasty. Man Sai-gor was the first settler of the clan in San Tin. The building followed the traditional style with three halls and two open courtyards. A board marked "To Shu Tong" is hung at the entrance hall. There is an altar embellished with delicate wood carvings at the main hall. The hall was fully restored in 1987 and 1995.

01 祠堂屬三進兩院式建築
The building has three halls and two courtyards

- 02 卷草翹角正脊
Ridge with curled up ends in grass shape
- 03 麟峯文公祠內貌，神龕置於中進
Interior view of Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall
with the altar in the main hall
- 04 屋頂上裝飾
Decorations on the roof
- 05 山牆及翹角垂脊
Gable wall and gable ridge with curled ends



宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗山廈村張氏宗祠
*Cheung Ancestral Hall, Shan Ha Tsuen,
Yuen Long*



元朗屏山山廈村的張氏宗祠建於1815年，由該族第二十二代的張炳南、張志廣、張耀晃和張瑞一興建。祠堂自1930年代起曾作鄉村小學用途，於1940年更成為華封學校的校址。學校除供山廈村的子弟入讀外，亦有來自唐人新村、馬田村及其他鄉村的學生，當時約有學生60人。隨着新校舍於1958年在欖口村附近落成及於1964年完成擴建工程，祠堂已逐漸失去作為教學之所的功用，但仍不失其作為宗祠的重要性。每逢主要節日及嫁娶，張氏族入定必到祠堂拜祭祖先，此外慶祝添丁的「點燈」習俗，亦在祠堂進行，並於祠堂對外空地設盆菜宴享用。其後，張氏宗祠於1999年進行復修，並由建築署及古物古蹟辦事處負責監督。

The Cheung Ancestral Hall in Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, was constructed in 1815. It was built by Ping-nam, Chi-kwong, Yiu-fong and Shui-yat of the 22nd generation. The hall was used as a primary school in the 1930s and housed the Wah Fung School in 1940. There were around 60 students who came from Shan Ha Tsuen, Tong Yan San Tsuen, Ma Tin Tsuen and other areas. It ceased to be the site of a school when the new premise was established in 1958 and extension work of the School was completed in 1964. But the role of the building as the major ancestral hall of the Cheungs of Shan Ha Tsuen remains important. Ancestral worship is still carried out during major traditional festivals and wedding. The *dim dang* ceremony, literally "lighting the lantern ceremony", is also practised in the ancestral hall to celebrate the birth of male descendants. Basin meals are prepared and served during these major events at the open space outside the hall. Restoration of the building took place in 1999 monitored by the Architectural Services Department and Antiquities and Monuments Office.



02

02 牆上彩繪
Painting on the wall

03 不同主題的建築裝飾
Architectural decorations with various motifs

04 祠堂內貌
Interior view of the Hall

05 牆上壁畫
Murals on the wall

06-07 卷草翹角正脊
Main ridge with curled ends in grass shape



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04



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07

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗八鄉元崗村梁氏宗祠

*Leung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Kong Tsuen,
Pat Heung, Yuen Long*



梁氏宗祠由八鄉元崗村梁族興建，建成至今已約二百年。梁氏族源於廣東東莞，在十七至十八世紀期間遷至新界，及後定居元朗八鄉並建立元崗村。

梁氏宗祠是典型的清代兩進式建築。祠堂的正面牆身以花崗石和磚建造，牆頂配有雕刻精美的封簷板和中式壁畫，外觀莊嚴。屋脊的灰塑裝飾以梅花、牡丹、蓮花與鰲魚等瑞獸和吉祥圖案為主題，山牆也有精美的草尾灰塑裝飾。祠堂後進明間置有神龕，安放歷代祖先的神位。

由於新界鄉村不斷發展，元崗村內很多舊村屋已被重建或拆卸，梁氏宗祠是村中少數僅存的歷史建築物。宗祠現時仍用作舉行祭祀、點燈、秋祭等傳統儀式，同時也是梁氏族人議事的地方。

Built by the Leung clan in Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall has a history of about 200 years. The Leungs originated from Dongguan of Guangdong Province. They migrated to the New Territories during the 17th and 18th centuries, and finally settled in Pat Heung, Yuen Long and established Yuen Kong Tsuen there.

The Leung Ancestral Hall is a typical Qing vernacular building having a layout of two halls and one courtyard. The building is characterized by its solemn façade constructed of the granite block base and the brick wall completed with finely carved fascia boards and traditional Chinese murals on the top. The roof ridges are decorated with plastered motifs of auspicious animals and patterns like plums, peony, lotus and dragon fish, and its gable walls are adorned with delicate leafy mouldings. The wooden altar housing the ancestral tablets is placed at the main bay of the rear hall.

Due to rural development in recent years, many old houses in Yuen Kong Tsuen have either been rebuilt or demolished. The Leung Ancestral Hall is among a few historic buildings remaining there. At present day, the Leung Ancestral Hall is still used to hold traditional ceremonies such as ancestral worship, lantern ceremony and autumn ancestral worship, and as a meeting place for clansmen.

01 復修前的梁氏宗祠
Leung Ancestral Hall before restoration



02-04 屋脊以「鯉躍龍門」為主題，配以花卉、博古和動物等裝飾
Ridge decorated with the theme of "carp leaping into the dragon's gate"
complemented by various motifs, such as flowers, geometric design and animals

05 祠堂內院
Courtyard of the Hall

06 山牆上灰塑圖案裝飾
Gable wall decorated by plastered relief pattern

07 後進神龕安放歷代祖先神位
Wooden altar housing the ancestral tablets at the rear hall

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

元朗錦田水頭村二帝書院
*Yi Tai Study Hall, Shui Tau Tsuen,
Kam Tin, Yuen Long*



二帝書院位於錦田水頭村，由錦田鄧氏興建，約建於清道光末年(1821至1850年)。書院既作教學之所，亦供奉文昌和關帝，以庇佑族中子弟高中科舉。隨着科舉制度被取消，該書院遂改作為一間約有三十多個學生的小學。其後，新的學校在錦田陸續建成，書院被空置及改為村民存放農具的地方。

二帝書院為兩進式建築，由庭院分隔，而位於主樓外的前院以白磚砌成，故又名為白石巷，而各庭院則為子弟研習武術的地方。因白石巷的緣故，二帝書院的學生有「白石巷子弟」之稱。1994年，書院在政府的資助下進行修繕工程，並於修復後開放予公眾參觀。

The Yi Tai Study Hall situated at Shui Tau Tsuen, Yuen Long, was built by the Tangs at the end of the Daoguang reign (1821-1850) of the Qing dynasty. The building was built to accommodate two immortals, Man Cheong and Kwan Tai (Chinese literary and martial gods respectively) and used as a study hall. Students and scholars worshipped the two immortals, hoping to receive their blessings for success in academic and military achievements. With the termination of the Imperial Civil Service Examination, the study hall was converted to a primary school with about 30 students. The building was left vacant and used for the storage of farming implements as new modern schools were built in the Kam Tin area afterwards.

The study hall is a two-hall building with an internal courtyard. The front courtyard outside the main building was constructed with white stone and known as Pak Shek Hong (White Stone Lane). Students practised martial arts in those courtyards. Due to the name of White Stone Lane, students of the study hall were called "White Stone Lane Students". The study hall has been opened to the public after a full restoration in 1994.



01 二帝書院於1992年被列為法定古蹟
Yi Tai Study Hall was declared a monument in 1992

02



- 02 前院以白石砌成，故被名為「白石巷」
The front courtyard constructed by white stone is known as "Pak Shek Hong (White Stone Lane)"
- 03 二帝書院內貌
Interior view of Yi Tai Study Hall
- 04 書院內供奉文昌和關帝，以庇佑族中子弟高中科舉
Man Cheong and Kwan Tai are worshipped in the study hall, expecting their blessing for success in academic and military achievements
- 05 外牆以草龍為主題的裝飾
Exterior wall decorated by grass dragon motif

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



沙頭角上禾坑鏡蓉書屋

*Kang Yung Study Hall, Sheung Wo Hang,
Sha Tau Kok*



鏡蓉書屋位於沙頭角上禾坑的客家村內，是一所專為教學用途而建的書室。書屋是由該區祖籍福建的李姓客家人於清初建成，至清乾隆年間(1736年至1795年)重建，以容納更多學生。當時亦有來自大埔、沙田及荃灣地區的學生，為在科舉中考取功名作準備。隨着科舉制度被取消，該書室其後轉為一所教授現代科目的小學，並改名為鏡蓉學校。至1986年，該書屋已再沒有作學校用途。樓高兩層的鏡蓉書屋屬兩進式的建築，以青磚、泥磚及夯土築成，課室設於正廳。該建築物於1993年獲政府資助進行復修，其後開放予公眾參觀。

The Kang Yung Study Hall is situated in the Hakka village of Sheung Wo Hang in Sha Tau Kok. It was first built by the Li clan originated from Fujian in the early Qing dynasty for educational purposes. The building was rebuilt during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty to cater for an increased number of students. The students came from Tai Po, Sha Tin and Tsuen Wan and most hope to achieve success in the Imperial Civil Service Examination. After the abolition of the Examination, the study hall was converted into a primary school teaching modern subjects. It was renamed as Kang Yung School. It was closed in 1986. The two-storey building is built of green bricks, mud bricks and rammed earth in a two-hall plan. The main hall served as the main teaching room. A restoration was made in 1993 with funds provided by the Government and the Study Hall was subsequently opened to the public.



01

01 鏡蓉書屋修繕前之面貌
Kang Yung Study Hall before restoration

02



03



04



02 以各種題材及圖案裝飾的牆及檐板
Wall and fascia board decorated with various motifs
and patterns

03 書室內之壁畫
Murals on the wall of the Study Hall

04 鏡蓉書室屬兩進式建築
The Study Hall is built in a two-hall plan

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗八鄉上村植桂書室
*Chik Kwai Study Hall, Sheung Tsuen,
Pat Heung, Yuen Long*



植桂書室建於1899年以前，由聚居於八鄉的黎氏族人黎金泰所建，屬香港典型的中國傳統書室。書室原為教育村中子弟而建，自1930年代開始也作祭祖用途。書室曾於二次世界大戰時停辦，戰後重開並易名為「永興學校」，為學生提供現代教育。書室後來改作幼稚園，但已於數十年前停辦。植桂書室也是村民舉行會議和傳統儀式的場所，如春秋二祭和婚嫁喜事等。

植桂書室屬兩進一天井的清代傳統建築。書室正面以花崗石塊和青磚築砌，屋頂簷下是雕刻精美的斗栱、駝峰和花崗石支柱。書室後進明間置有精美的木製神龕，供奉黎氏歷代祖先神位。

Chik Kwai Study Hall, a typical traditional Chinese study hall in Hong Kong, was built before 1899 by Lai Kam Tai of the Lai clan in Pat Heung, which had settled in the Pat Heung area for hundreds of years. The Study Hall was originally built for educating young clansmen in traditional classics and was also used for ancestor worship starting from the 1930s. Operation of the school ceased during World War II, but resumed afterwards as Wing Hing School for providing modern education. It was later used as a kindergarten, which was closed decades ago. The Study Hall also served as a venue to hold clan meetings and traditional rituals, such as wedding ceremonies and ancestor worship at spring and autumn equinoxes.

Chik Kwai Study Hall is a typical example of traditional two-hall-one-courtyard building of the Qing dynasty. The impressive facade of the green-brick study hall is distinguished by the solemn granite-block wall base and the overhanging roof supported by ornamental brackets, camel humps and granite columns. A beautifully crafted wooden altar is placed at the main hall of the Study Hall for accommodating the soul tablets of the ancestors of the Lais.

廟宇 Chinese Temples

銅鑼灣天后廟
Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay



位於銅鑼灣的天后廟約於十八世紀初由戴氏家族所建，確實興建年份不詳，但廟內有一口鑄於1747年的銅鐘。

戴氏家族原為廣東客家人士，初時在九龍啟德機場附近一條今已湮沒的村落定居，並經常到銅鑼灣岸邊割草。相傳其家族成員在岸邊拾得一具天后塑像，並為其立祠供奉。後來，上香的漁民日漸眾多，戴氏家族遂集資正式興建一座天后廟供奉。據廟內石碑記載，當地的商人和居民曾於1844年捐款修葺該廟。現時該廟仍由戴氏家族管理。

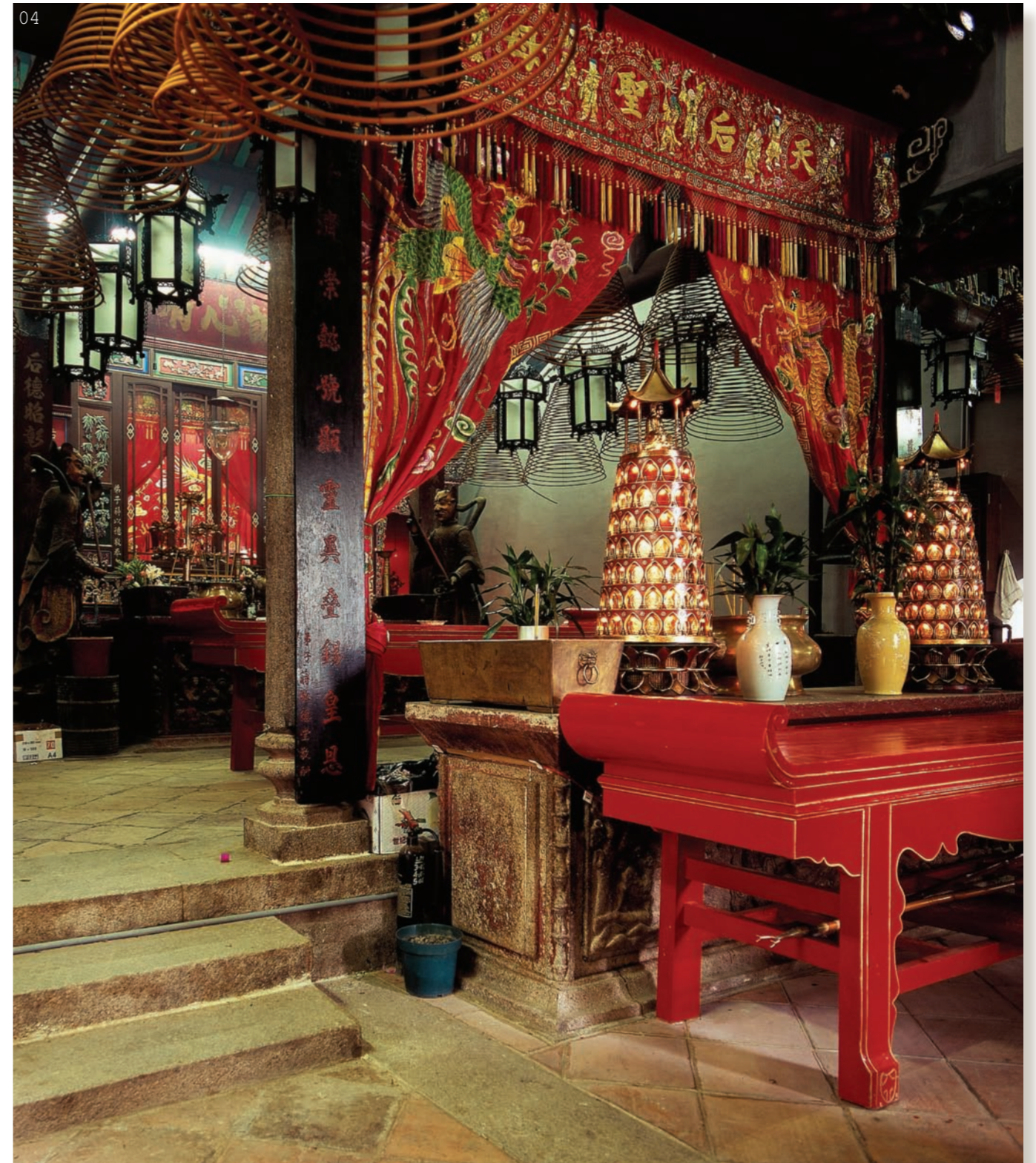
The Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay was built by the Tai family, probably in the 18th century. However, the exact year of construction is uncertain but the temple contains a bell cast in 1747. The Tai family members are Hakkas from Guangdong. They first settled near to the Kai Tak Airport in Kowloon in a village, which has now lost. The family often went to Causeway Bay to gather grass and, according to legends, a member of the family found a statue of Tin Hau near the shore. They erected a shelter for it and as the shrine became popular with the boat people, managed to raise funds to build a proper temple. According to an inscription on a stone tablet, local merchants and residents made donations in 1844 to cover the cost of repairs to the temple. The temple is still under the management of the Tai family.



02 銅鑼灣天后廟以龍為裝飾主題的屋脊
Ridge of Tin Hau Temple decorated with dragon motif

03 牆上裝飾
Decorations on the wall

04 銅鑼灣天后廟內貌
Interior view of Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay



廟宇 Chinese Temples

大埔文武二帝廟
Man Mo Temple, Tai Po

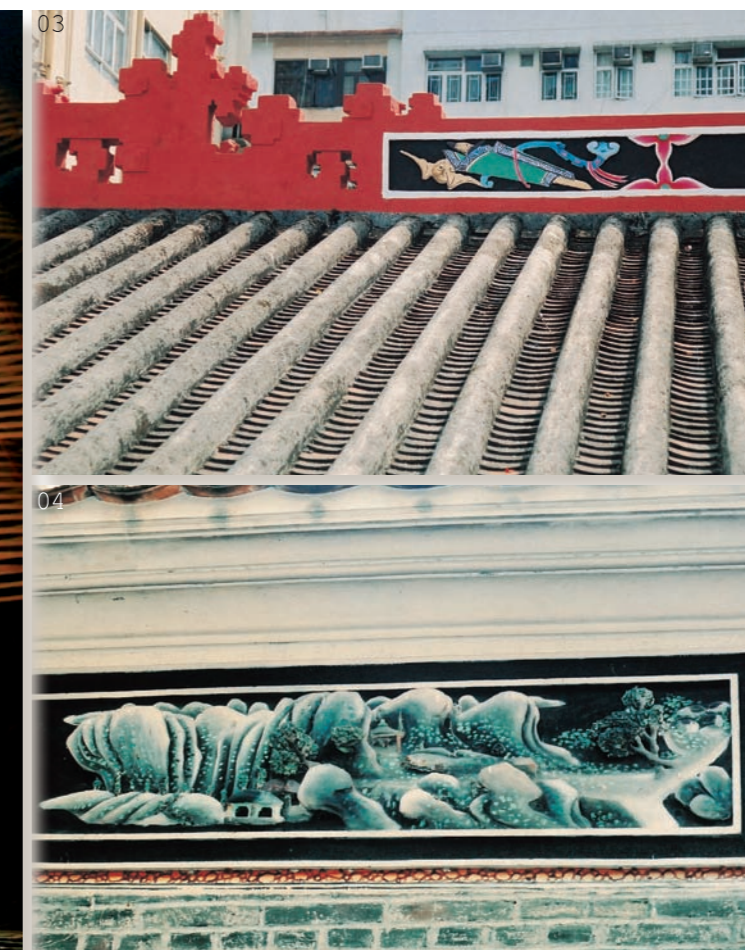


文武二帝廟位於大埔墟富善街，由大埔七約鄉民合力約於1893年興建，以紀念現位於富善街的太和市落成。建廟的地方是由鄉民文湛泉及馬文合捐贈的，廟內供奉文昌和關帝。作為大埔七約鄉民的社區會堂，文武二帝廟昔日是區內議事及解決紛爭的地方，而且更有一公秤置於廟內耳房，以確保公平的貨物交易。廟宇屬兩進一院式建築，曾於1985年由大埔七約鄉公所進行修葺，政府則提供專業意見及資助部分修葺費用。

The Man Mo Temple is located at Fu Shin Street, Tai Po Market. It was built around 1893 by the Tsat Yeuk community of Tai Po to mark the founding of Tai Po Market (then called Tai Wo Shi). The temple site was donated by Man Cham-chuen and Ma Man-hop. Man Cheong and Kwan Tai deities are worshipped in the temple. As the headquarters of the Tsat Yeuk community, the temple was also a meeting place and disputes among villagers were settled there in the olden days. A set of town scales was placed in the right side chamber of the temple to weigh commodities. The temple is a traditional building with two halls and a courtyard. Renovations by the Tai Po Tsat Yeuk Rural Committee took place in 1985 with technical advice and a subsidy from the Government.



01 修繕前之大埔文武二帝廟
Man Mo Temple in Tai Po before restoration



02 文武二帝廟內貌
Interior view of Man Mo Temple

03 以博古及其他主題裝飾的屋脊
Main ridge decorated with geometric design and other motifs

04 牆上以山水為主題的灰雕
Wall decorated by plastered sculpture with landscape motif

廟宇 Chinese Temples

大埔上碗窰樊仙宮

Fan Sin Temple, Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po



樊仙宮位於在清朝時盛產陶器的大埔上碗窰，由馬氏宗族興建，以供奉陶匠的守護樊仙大師，是本港唯一現存的該類廟宇。廟宇的確實興建年份不詳，但據廟內懸掛的木牌匾為清乾隆五十五年(1790年)的雕刻，該廟宇極可能在清乾隆年間(1736年至1795年)興建。樊仙宮的建築較為簡單，在正廟前有一庭院。廟內仍保留着1790年的木牌匾和因修繕工程而分別於1897、1925、1964及1976年而設置的紀念碑石。此外，廟宇亦曾於2000年在政府資助下進行復修，並於工程完成後開放予公眾參觀。



The Fan Sin Temple built by the Ma clan was used for worshipping Fan Sin Tai Sze. It is located at Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po, where the porcelain ware industry boomed in the Qing dynasty. The Fan Sin Temple is the only temple dedicated to the worship of Fan Sin, the patron saint of potters in the territory. The construction date of the temple is uncertain but it was probably built during the reign of Qianlong (1736-1795) in the Qing dynasty as a wooden plaque with the 55th year of the reign (1790) was carved on it. Its architecture was simple with an open courtyard at the front of the main hall. Also found was a wooden plaque from 1790 and four commemorative stone plaques recording the restorations in 1897, 1925, 1964 and 1976 respectively. The last renovation was made in 2000 with funds provided by the Government. The temple has been opened to the public since the last restoration.

01 修繕前之樊仙宮
Fan Sin Temple before restoration

- 02 以花卉和其他主題裝飾的檐板，以及以博古裝飾的屋脊
Fascia boards decorated with flowers and other motifs, and ridge decorated with geometric design
- 03 2000年樊仙宮重修竣工開光典禮
Rehabilitation ceremony after restoration in 2000
- 04 山牆及以博古裝飾的屋脊
Gable wall and geometric design decoration on the ridge
- 05 樊仙宮內的檐板及其裝飾
Fascia boards and their decorations in Fan Sin Temple



02



廟宇 Chinese Temples

粉嶺龍躍頭天后宮

Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling



天后宮坐落於粉嶺龍躍頭的松嶺鄧公祠及老圍之間，確實興建年份不詳，但該廟可能初建於十六世紀，並於清康熙年間(1662年至1722年)重建。廟內有兩個銅鐘，分別於清康熙三十四年(1695年)及三十九年(1700年)鑄造。天后宮為傳統兩進式建築，內以天井分隔，正殿則供奉天后、千里眼和順風耳。每年於松嶺鄧公祠舉行點燈儀式時，鄧氏族人便會把天后娘娘的行神像送到祠堂內供奉，讓天后娘娘一同參與這個慶祝族人添丁的活動。該廟的最近一次修復工程在2006年展開，該工程獲政府資助，並在建築署及古物古蹟辦事處協助下進行。

The Tin Hau Temple is situated between the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall and Lo Wai. The date of construction is unknown but it was probably first erected in the 16th century and rebuilt during the Kangxi reign (1662-1722) of the Qing dynasty. Two bronze bells in the temple with the year the 34th (1695) and the 39th (1700) of the Kangxi reign engraved on them. This temple is a traditional two-hall building with a central courtyard. The main hall is devoted to the worship of Tin Hau, Chin Lei Ngan (who is believed to be able to see things a thousand li [Chinese miles] away) and Shun Fung Yi (whose ears can hear sounds as far away as heaven). During the annual *dim dang* (light up the lantern) ceremony at the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, the Tangs will carry the traveling statue of Tin Hau to the ancestral hall, inviting Tin Hau to 'participate' into celebrative ceremony for the birth of male descendants. A renovation was carried out in 2006 with Government funding and the assistance of the Architectural Services Department and the Antiquities and Monuments Office.



01

01 修繕前的龍躍頭天后宮
Tin Hau Temple at Lung Yeuk Tau before restoration

02



02 天后宮牆上及屋脊上的裝飾
Decorations on the wall and ridge

03 天后宮內清朝鑄造的古鐘
The old bell cast in the Qing dynasty was found in Tin Hau Temple

04 龍躍頭天后宮於2002年被列為法定古蹟
Tin Hau Temple in Lung Yeuk Tau was declared a monument in 2002

03

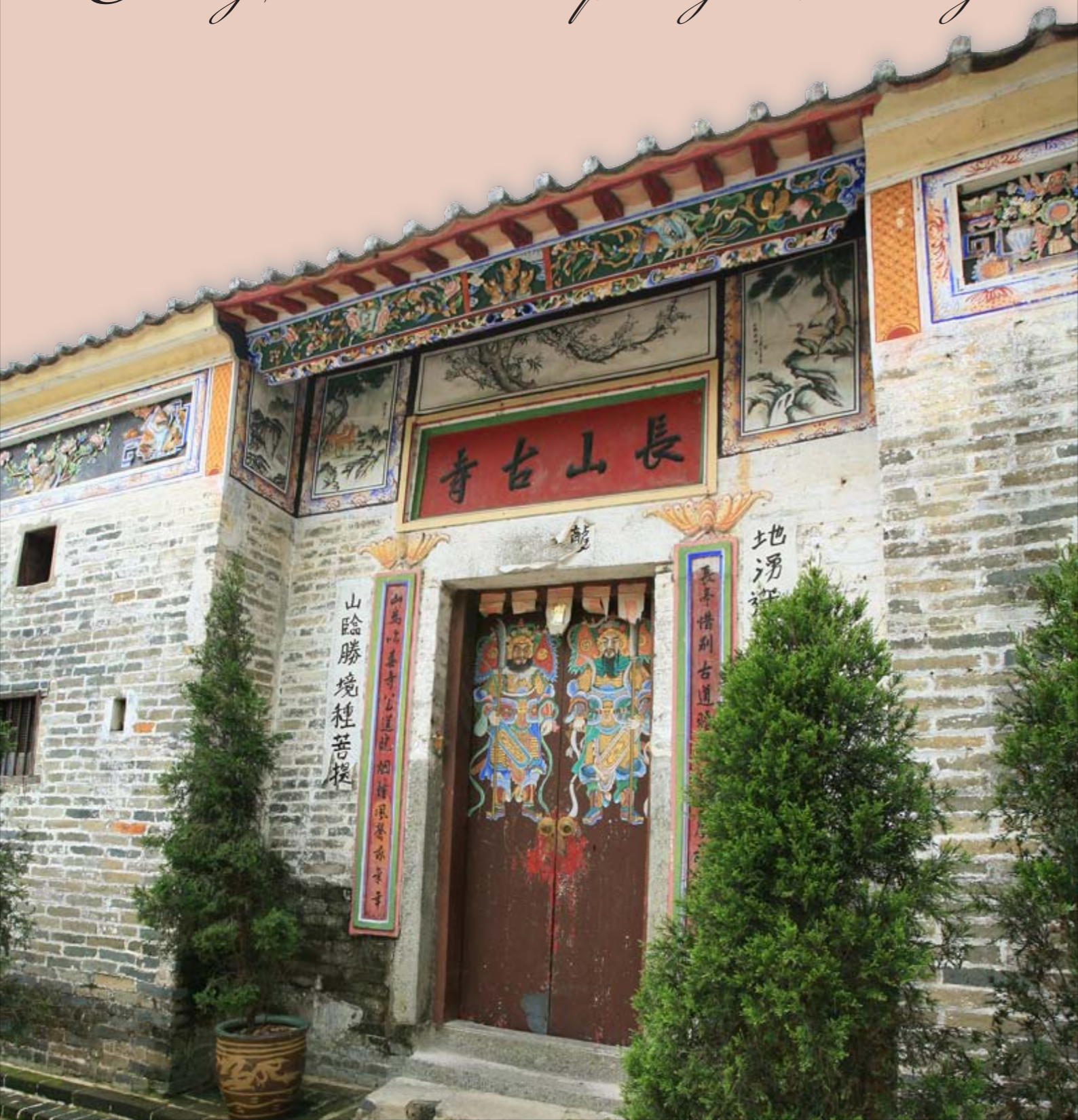


04



廟宇 Chinese Temples

粉嶺坪輦長山古寺
Cheung Shan Monastery, Ping Che, Fanling



長山古寺位於坪輦禾徑山路，原稱「長生庵」，約於1789年由打鼓嶺及沙頭角

六條村落鄉民共同建成。廟內供奉佛祖、韋陀、觀音及地藏王。該寺廟曾於1868年拆卸，並於廟前興建新的長山古寺。長山古寺屬兩進式的建築，由天井分隔。廟宇旁邊的道路過去曾是旅客經沙頭角前往深圳的必經之路，被稱為廟徑，因此長山古寺亦一度作為旅客中途休息的地方，供應茶水之類的服務。時至今日，每逢盂蘭節，打鼓嶺及沙頭角村民便會到該廟享用齋菜。長山古寺復修工程於1999年在古物古蹟辦事處及建築署監督下進行。

The Cheung Shan Monastery is located at Wo Keng Shan Road, Ping Che, Fanling and was originally called the Cheung Sang Nunnery. It was built by villagers from six villages in Ta Kwu Ling and Sha Tau Kok in 1789. It is a monastery dedicated to the worship of Buddha, Veda, Kwun Yum and Kshitigarbha Buddha. The building was demolished in 1868 and a new monastery was built in front of the old site. It is a two-hall building with a courtyard. The monastery served as a courier station of Guangdong province in the past and the route was part of a network of routes leading to the mainland. The route was known as the Miu Keng (Temple Pass). Villagers of Ta Kwu Ling and Sha Tau Kok still enjoy vegetarian meals at the monastery during Yu Lan Festival nowadays. The building was renovated in 1999 under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department.

01 修繕前的長山古寺
Cheung Shan Monastery before restoration

- 02 以人物及花卉為主題的牆及檐板裝飾
Decorations with flower and people motifs on the wall and fascia board
- 03 外牆上灰塑圖案裝飾
Exterior wall decorated with plastered relief pattern
- 04 牆上以山水及動物為主題的壁畫
Murals with landscape and animal motifs on the wall



廟宇 Chinese Temples

西貢滘西洲洪聖古廟

Hung Shing Temple, Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung



西貢滘西洲洪聖古廟是典型鄉村廟宇建築，由於滘西村居民主要以捕魚為生，故集資建廟供奉海神洪聖以保平安。洪聖古廟約建於1889年或之前。

洪聖古廟為兩進式的建築，廟宇以青磚築砌，正殿神壇供奉洪聖、財帛星君及水仙爺。廟宇不僅供漁民祈福求安，西貢居民在每年洪聖誕均會在滘西洲洪聖古廟及其鄰近空地舉行大型的慶祝活動。此外，該廟亦曾用作學校以教授村中子弟，至滘西學校於1950年代建成，廟宇再沒有作學校用途。

洪聖古廟曾進行多次復修，於1999年進行的修復工程曾榮獲聯合國教科文組織「亞太區二千年文物古蹟保護獎」傑出項目獎。

Situated on Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung, Hung Shing Temple is a typical example of a small rural temple. Since the livelihood of the local residents relied mainly on fishing, Hung Shing Temple was built by these local residents in or before 1889 to worship the Hung Shing deity for his blessings.

The Hung Shing Temple is a two-hall, three-bay structure and is built of green bricks. Altars are placed in the main hall where Hung Shing, Choi Pak Shing Kwan and Shui Sin Yeuh are worshipped. Besides being a place to pray for the safety of fishermen, large-scale celebrations are held by locals on the birthday of Hung Shing every year. The temple was also used once as a school for the children in the village. The school ceased to operate when the Kau Sai Fishermen School was established in the village in the 1950s.

The temple had been renovated many times in the past. The renovation project carried out in 1999 was awarded an "Outstanding Project" in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage 2000 Awards.

01 修繕前的洪聖古廟
Hung Shing Temple before restoration



- 02 2000年洪聖古廟重修竣工開光典禮後，善信魚貫參拜
Worshippers paid their respects in the Hung Shing Temple after the rehabilitation ceremony in 2000
- 03 廟內供奉洪聖、財帛星君及水仙爺
Hung Shing, Choi Pak Sing Kwan and Shui Sin Yeuh are worshipped in the temple
- 04 山牆以瑞獸、草龍及博古等不同主題裝飾
Gable wall decorated with auspicious animal, grass dragon and geometric design
- 05 滬西洲洪聖古廟於2002年被列為法定古蹟
Hung Shing Temple on Kau Sai Chau was declared a monument in 2002



廟宇 Chinese Temples

元朗廈村楊侯宮

Yeung Hau Temple, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long

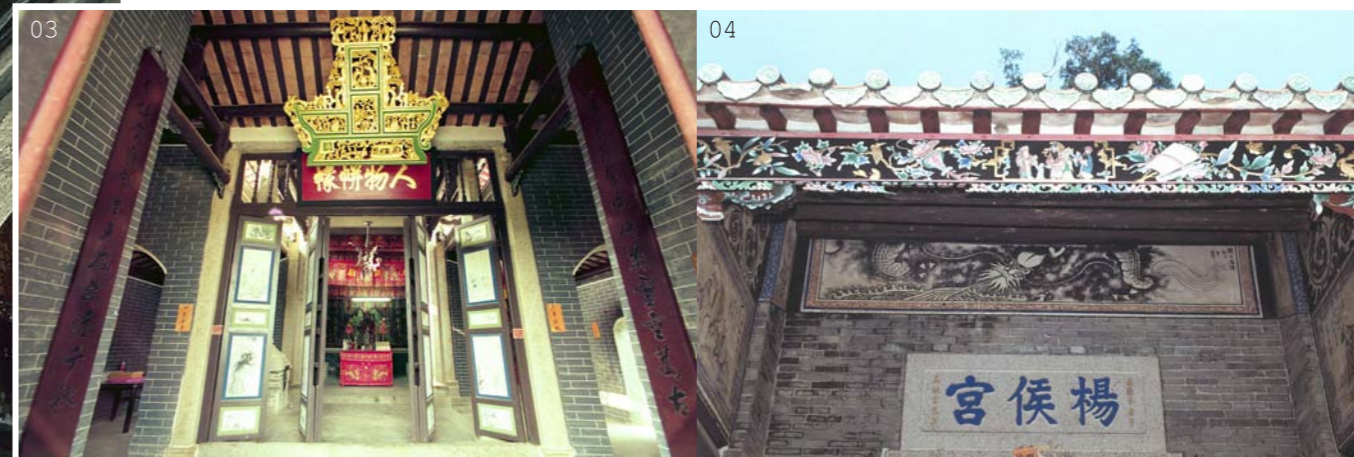


楊侯宮，又稱東頭廟，位於元朗廈村東頭村。東頭村與羅屋村及巷尾村合稱東頭三村，由鄧氏建立。據

刻於該廟石匾上的年份顯示，楊侯宮可能建於清嘉慶十六年(1811年)或之前。廟內除供奉南宋(1127年至1279年)為國捐軀的忠臣楊亮節外，還供奉金花娘娘和土地。此外，楊侯宮亦是東頭三村議事的中心；每年舉行慶祝添丁的點燈儀式時，代表著男丁的燈籠，亦會懸於廟內；而楊侯亦會被邀請參加廈村十年一度的太平清醮。該廟宇為兩進式建築。

The Yeung Hau Temple is located at Tung Tau Tsuen of Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long. Tung Tau Tsuen together with Lo Uk Tsuen and Hong Me Tsuen are known as Tung Tau Sam Tsuen, literally 'three villages of Tung Tau'. The Temple was probably built before the 16th year of the Jiaqing reign (1811) of the Qing dynasty as the stone name board at the entrance of the temple has the year engraved on it. The deity Marquis Yang Liang-jie was a general of the late Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279) who gave up his life to protect the last two Song emperors. Other than Yeung Hau, two deities, Lady Kam Fa and the Earth God, are also worshipped in the temple. The Yeung Hau Temple is also a meeting venue for the three villages. Lanterns, each representing a newborn male descendant, will be hung at the temple as part of the *dim dang* ceremony during the first lunar month. Yeung Hau will also be invited to participate in the Tai Ping Ching Chiu of Ha Tsuen which is held every ten years. The temple is of a two-hall layout.

01 修繕前的楊侯宮
Yeung Hau Temple before restoration



02-03 楊侯宮內貌
Interior view of Yeung Hau Temple

04 楊侯宮正門上壁畫及檐板
Mural and fascia board decorations above the main entrance of Yeung Hau Temple

廟宇 Chinese Temples

元朗橫洲二聖宮

I Shing Kung, Wang Chau, Yuen Long



— 聖宮坐落於元朗橫洲，約於十八至十九世紀由六村村民合資建成。橫洲
— 是由六條村組成，而二聖宮則位於東頭村和福慶村之間，以供奉洪聖和車公，亦是橫洲的主要廟宇。建築物為一所兩進式青磚建築，內有一天井，天井兩側的卷棚式瓦頂，亦別具特色。建築物先後曾於1970和1980年代進行修葺工程，大部分原有特色仍保持完好。二聖宮曾於1996年再次進行全面復修。

The I Shing Temple situated at Wang Chau in Yuen Long was erected by villagers from six villages during the 18th and 19th century. Wang Chau is composed of six villages and the I Shing Temple is located between Tung Tau Tsuen and Fuk Hing Tsuen. The two deities, Hung Shing and Che Kung, are worshipped in the temple. The temple also acts as the religious centre of Wang Chau. The building has a two-hall plan with an open courtyard in between. The rolling tiled roofs on two sides of the open courtyard form a special architectural feature. Renovations were made in the 1970s and 1980s with most of its original features kept intact. A full restoration was later carried out in 1996.

01 二聖宮於1996年再次進行全面復修
A full restoration of I Shing Kung was carried out in 1996



02 屋脊端部以博古，花卉及其他主題裝飾
Side ends of the main ridge decorated with geometric design,
flowers and other motifs

03 門上木雕裝飾
Wood carving decorations on the door

04 二聖宮內貌
Interior view of I Shing Kung

政府建築 Government Buildings

香港天文台
Hong Kong Observatory



香港天文台建於1883年，為市民提供氣象觀測、報時及天氣預測等服務。天文台於1912年命名為「皇家香港天文台」，坐落於九龍一小山丘上。天文台樓高兩層，呈長方形，外牆經過粉飾，拱形窗和長廊別具特色，屬英國維多利亞時期新古典殖民地式建築。

日佔時期(1941-45)，大部份的天文儀器被日軍取走，很多職員亦被關於集中營。天文台的服務於1945年才回復正常。隨著附近之新大樓落成，天文台各技術及職務部門已遷往新廈。然而，舊大樓仍為天文台長辦公室及行政中心。隨著1997年7月1日香港主權回歸中國，天文台正式更名為「香港天文台」。

The Hong Kong Observatory was established in 1883 to provide meteorological observation, a time service and a weather forecast service for the general public. The Observatory was formally named as 'The Royal Observatory' in 1912. Constructed at the top of a small hill in Kowloon, it is a rectangular two-storey plastered brick building characterized by arched windows and long verandahs. It was built in the Victorian Colonial Neo-Classical style.

During the Japanese Occupation (1941-45), most of the equipments were removed by the Japanese and most of the staff were interned. The services of the Observatory were restored in 1945. At present day, the technical and operational units of the Observatory have been moved to new premises nearby, leaving the old building to continue to house the office of the directorate and to serve as a centre of administration. Following the resumption of China's sovereignty on 1 July 1997, the Observatory was officially renamed as the 'Hong Kong Observatory'.



01-03 一樓走廊
Colonnaded verandah on the first floor

04 香港天文台於1984年被列為法定古蹟
Hong Kong Observatory was declared as a monument in 1984



政府建築 Government Buildings



前水警總部

Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound



前水警總部位於九龍天星碼頭附近的一個山丘上，於1884年興建。整組建築群包括主樓、馬廐及報時塔（俗稱圓屋）。除日佔期間(1941至1945年)曾用作日本海軍基地外，至1997年為止，一直為水警所用。

總部主樓原為一所兩層高建築，後於1920年代初加建一層。大樓地面有拱形的走廊，上面一層則有柱廊，屬意大利文藝復興建築風格。正立面的上層築有拱形柱廊，並配備具傳統古典風格的欄柵，側立面也築有開放式柱廊。主樓的「金」字形瓦頂，反映了殖民地建築需適應本地潮濕多雨的天氣。主樓東南及東西兩翼為已婚職員宿舍。日佔期間，日軍於水警總部前草地下建有大規模地下通道。二次大戰後，為安全起見，封閉地下通道，及重鋪草地。

報時塔可謂整個水警總部建築群裡最具特色之建築，報時塔樓高兩層，具有意大利文藝復興的風格特色，築有細緻典雅的門廊，配有券心石的拱形窗及半眼窗，以及檐口裝飾，曾為海港船隻報時。然而，隨著1907年位於訊號山(俗稱大包米)的新訊號塔落成啟用後，水警總部的報時塔已逐漸消失其作用。

Built in 1884 as the headquarters of the Marine Police, the building stands on a wooded hill close to the Star Ferry Pier in Kowloon. The compound comprises a main building, a stable block and signal tower (commonly known as "Round House"). The compound has been occupied by the Marine Police since its establishment until 1997, except during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), when it was used by the Japanese navy as a command post.

The main building was originally a two-storey structure with an extra storey added to it in the early 1920s. It is finely constructed with arched verandahs on the ground floor and a colonnade above. The architectural style of the Main Building is Italian Renaissance. The main façade is with classical style balustraded arched and colonnaded verandahs on the upper floors. The side facades also feature open colonnaded verandahs. The roofs are pitched and built of Chinese tiles, showing adaptation of western architecture to the local humid and rainy weather. Both the southeast and southwest wings of the main building served as married quarters. During the Japanese Occupation, extensive underground tunnels were constructed under the lawn. But after World War II, in view of public safety, these tunnels were blocked and the lawn was re-turfed.

The signal tower is the most unique building within the compound. It is a two-storey round tower with Italian Renaissance details featuring a fine classical doorway, arched and bull's eye windows with keystones and an ornamental cornice. It was constructed to provide time signals to ships in the harbour. Its use diminished gradually when the new time ball apparatus was built on Signal Hill (commonly known as "Blackhead Point") in 1907.



01



03

- 01 報時塔 (俗稱圓屋)
Signal Tower (commonly known as "Round House")
- 02 前水警總部鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of the Former Marine Police Headquarters
- 03 柱廊
Colonnaded verandah

政府建築 Government Buildings



舊最高法院外部

The Exterior of the Old Supreme Court



舊最高法院原坐落於中環昃臣道八號，自1984年起改為立法會大樓。建築物樓高兩層，飾以古希臘愛奧尼亞式圓柱，並以花崗石建成，屋頂採用圓拱形的設計，具有新古典主義派的風格。建築物的中央部份之三角形山牆上矗立着一座希臘特彌斯女神蒙眼雕像，用以象徵公義，是建築物最具特色之處。大樓於1903年11月奠基，並在1912年1月15日由當時港督盧押爵士主持正式啟用典禮。大樓內部現已改為立法局會議廳，而高等法院亦遷往金鐘道。

The Former Supreme Court was originally located at No. 8 Jackson Road, Central and was converted into the Legislative Council Chamber since 1984. The two-storey building was constructed in granite with a dome on the top. It is built in Neo-Classical style supported by tall Ionic columns. A blindfolded statue of Justice, represented by the Greek goddess Themis, stands at the pediment in the central portion. This is the most outstanding feature of the building. The foundation stone was laid in November 1903 and the building was opened on 15 January 1912 by the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. The interior of this building has now been converted into the Legislative Council Chamber. The Supreme Court is now located at Queensway.



01

02



03



01 建築物最具特色之處，是矗立於中央部份之三角形山牆上的一座希臘特彌斯女神蒙眼雕像，用以象徵公義無私

The most outstanding feature of the building is the blind-folded statue of Justice, represented by the Greek goddess Themis, standing at the pediment in the central portion of the building

02 約1920年的舊最高法院（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）

Old Supreme Court, c. 1920 (photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)

03 1906年興建中的舊最高法院（照片由政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供）

Old Supreme Court under construction, 1906 (photograph provided by courtesy of the Public Records Office of Government Records Service)



04 大樓內部現已改為立法局會議廳
The interior of the building has now been converted into the Legislative Council Chamber

05 舊最高法院飾以古希臘愛奧尼亞式圓柱
The Old Supreme Court supported by tall Ionic columns



政府建築 Government Buildings

前中區警署

Former Central Police Station Compound



中區警署內歷史最悠久的建築物是建於1864年之營房大樓，大樓原高三層，與域多利監獄毗鄰，1905年加建一層。大樓的建築特色是採用了由花崗石製成的樓梯和地板。

其後，警署逐漸擴建。面對荷李活道的四層高總部大樓則於1919年加建，屬後維多利亞風格，以其紅磚牆、花崗石雕刻及壯麗的圓柱見稱。游廊築有兩層高的多立克式大柱，每對大柱之下有動物頭裝飾。1925年，在廣場的西北端又增建另一所兩層高樓房，作為軍械倉庫。

舊中區警署以往曾是香港警察總部。直至二次世界大戰後，新的警署總部於灣仔軍器廠街落成，位於中環荷李活道的舊中區警署已逐漸失去其作為警察總部的重要地位。中區警署建築群與毗鄰的前中央裁判司署及域多利監獄，組成了一組標誌著法律及紀律的歷史建築群。

The oldest structure within the compound is a Barrack Block built in 1864. It is a three-storey building constructed adjacent to the Victoria Prison. A storey was later added to the block in 1905. The heavy granite staircases and floors of the Barrack Block are particularly impressive.

In 1919, the Headquarters Block facing Hollywood Road was constructed. The Headquarters Block was built in late-Victorian style and is notable for its red brick wall, granite facings and imposing columns in the entrance hall. Double-storey Doric order columns are featured to the verandahs. A pair of animal-head feature is beneath each column pair. Subsequently in 1925, the two-storey Stable Block was constructed at the northwest end of the parade ground and later used as an armoury.

In the past, the Police Station was used as the police headquarters. Its importance declined when the new police headquarters was built in Wan Chai after World War II. The Police Station together with the former Central Magistracy and Victoria Prison form a group of historic buildings representing law and order in Hong Kong.

Central Police Station

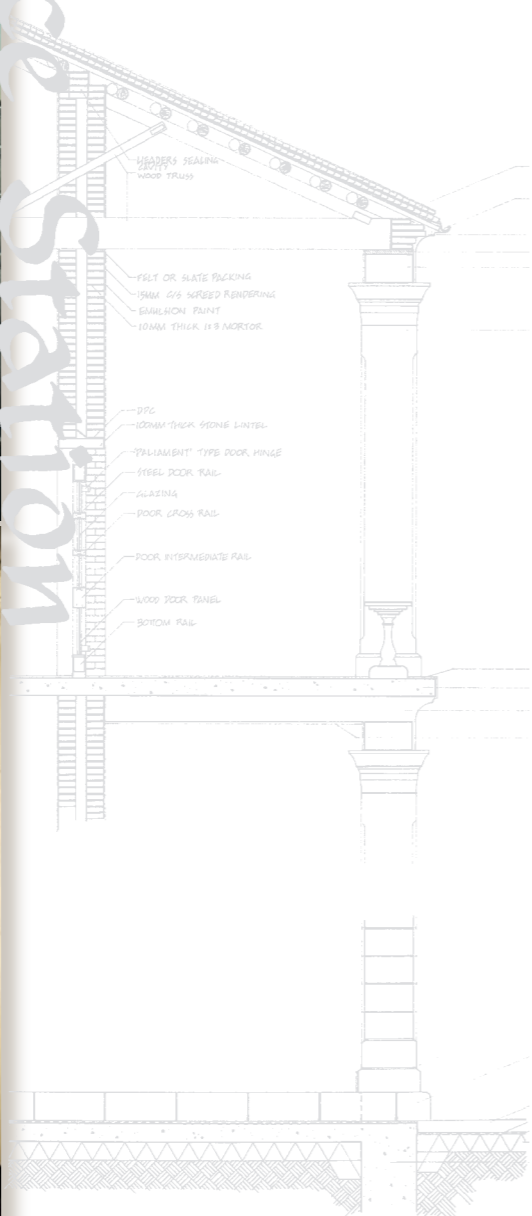


- 01 前中區警署之古典式圓柱
Classical columns of the Headquarters Block
- 02 花崗石雕刻
Granite carvings
- 03 總部大樓向荷李活道立面
Hollywood Road elevation of Headquarters Block



Central Police Station

- 04 大樓內樓梯
Staircase of the building
- 05 前中區警署之走廊
Verandah of Former Central Police Station
- 06 拱形走廊
Arched corridor



06



Headquarters Block

政府建築 Government Buildings



前中央裁判司署
Former Central Magistracy



前 中央裁判司署位於中環亞畢諾道1號，是中區警署建築群之一。裁判司署於1913年動工興建，翌年落成，並於1915年4月正式啟用。該建築物的原址為另一所約建於1847年的裁判司署，後來因要興建現時之中央裁判司署而被拆卸。建築物的正面採用希臘復興式建築，建有宏偉的石柱，護土牆則以花崗岩砌成，外形雄偉。1979年，裁判司署遷出，建築物曾為警察附屬的組織使用。

The Former Central Magistracy was originally located at No.1 Arbuthnot Road, Central and is one of the historic buildings among the Central Police Station Compound. The construction of the building commenced in 1913 and was completed in 1914. The magistracy commenced operation in April 1915. The site was initially occupied by another magistracy probably erected in about 1847 but was later demolished due to construction of the present building. The building has a majestic appearance with imposing columns of the facade and other features in the Greek-revival style. The massive retaining walls were constructed with granite blocks. In 1979, the Central Magistracy was closed and then was used by different associations affiliated to the Hong Kong Police Force.

01-02 前中央裁判司署入口處
Entrance of Former Central Magistracy

03 前中央裁判司署建有宏偉的石柱
The building has a majestic appearance with imposing columns



政府建築 Government Buildings

域多利監獄
Victoria Prison Compound



位 於中環奧卑里街的域多利監獄建於1841年，是香港第一所監獄。監獄先後於1895年及1914年進行擴建。在第二次世界大戰期間，監獄內大部分建築物因受轟炸而嚴重損毀。經過修復後，監獄於1946年重開。域多利監獄為中區警署建築群之一，與鄰近的中區警署及前中央裁判司署同被列為法定古蹟。

The Victoria Prison Compound is located at Old Bailey Street, Central. Built in 1841, it was the first prison in Hong Kong. The compound was expanded successively in 1895 and 1914. During the Second World War, most of the buildings within the compound were damaged. The building was reopened in 1946 after renovation. The Victoria Prison Compound is one of the buildings among the Central Police Station Compound and was declared a monument together with the Central Police Station and the Former Central Magistracy.

01 域多利監獄外貌
Exterior view of the Victoria Prison Compound



02 域多利監獄向贊善里立面
Chancery Lane elevation of Victoria Prison Compound

03 域多利監獄於1995年被列為法定古蹟
Victoria Prison Compound was declared as a monument in 1995

04-05 監獄內貌
Interior views of Victoria Prison Compound



政府建築 Government Buildings

香港禮賓府
Government House



位 於中環半山上亞厘畢道的香港禮賓府昔日是香港總督的辦公室和官邸。這座建築物的建築工程於1851年展開，歷時四年完成。禮賓府原屬英喬治亞時代建築，富有濃厚殖民地色彩。但建築物曾經歷多次修繕及改建，現已與其原貌有很大的不同。第四任港督寶靈是第一位入住該處的港督。

建築物最主要的一次改建工程在1942年日佔期間進行。日佔期間，日軍把禮賓府用作司令部，並委派日本工程師藤村正一設計一座高塔樓，加建於原有兩座建築之間，把兩座建築物連接起來；在屋頂加上日式瓦片，淡化建築物的歐陸風味。

自香港特區政府成立後，禮賓府是政府官式接見國家元首、外國政要及重要來賓的場所。現時這座建築物為香港特別行政區行政長官官邸及辦公室。

The Government House on Upper Albert Road was formerly the office and residence of the Governors of Hong Kong. Construction began in 1851 and took 4 years to complete. It was originally built in the Georgian style and bore rich colonial characteristics. It has undergone several major changes during its existence and today bears little or no resemblance to its original form. The first governor to live there was Sir John Bowring, the 4th Governor of Hong Kong.

A major change of the building was undertaken in 1942 during the Japanese Occupation. A Japanese engineer, Siechi Fujimura, designed a dominant central tower to link the two original buildings; the roofs were also modified to add in more Japanese flavour, thus diminishing the strong European style of the mansion. It was used as the military headquarters for the Japanese until 1945. Since the establishment of the HKSAR, the Government House has become a guesthouse and is used for formal banquets. The House is now the residence and office of the Chief Executive.



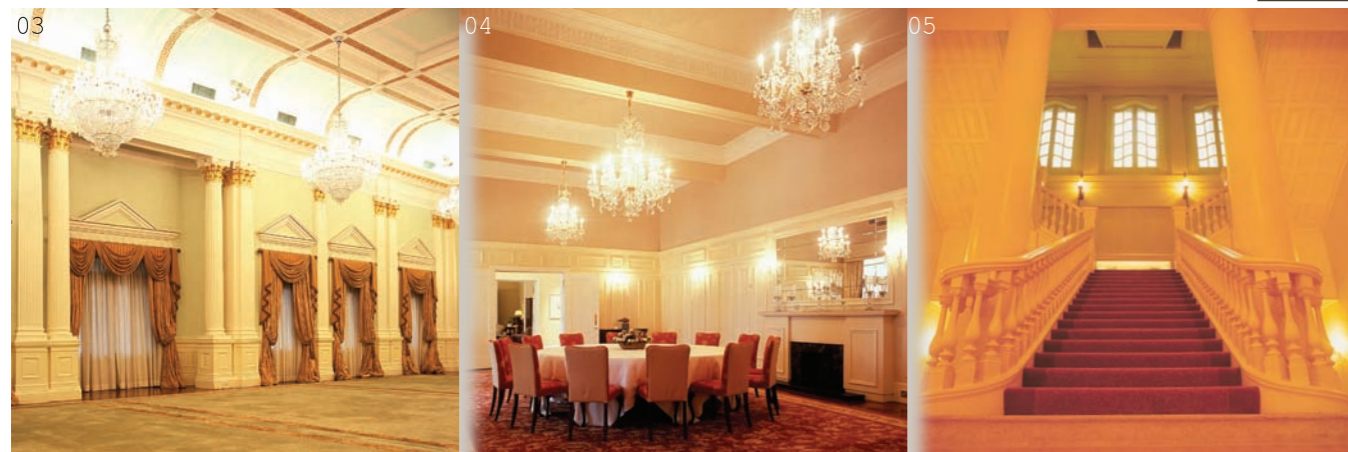
01

01 香港禮賓府內貌
Interior view of Government House

02 香港禮賓府於1995年被列為法定古蹟
Government House was declared a monument in 1995



02



03-06 香港禮賓府內貌
Interior views of Government House

政府建築 Government Buildings



舊三軍司令官邸
Flagstaff House



中區紅棉路的舊三軍司令官邸是本港現存歷史最悠久的西式建築。建於維多利亞時代早期，此建築物屬古典復興式建築。開放式的柱廊飾有多立克式及愛奧利亞柱式。游廊及「金」字形屋頂設計，反映了適應本地亞熱帶氣候的需要。

這座大樓原名「司令總部大樓」，約於1932年始易名為「旗杆屋」。大樓建於1846年，為當時英軍三軍司令德己立少將而建。於香港日佔時期，大樓曾被日軍佔領及使用。大樓至1978年前一直是三軍司令的辦公室及官邸。1979年，這座建築隨著前域多利兵房移交給香港政府發展而改變用途。建築物現已用作茶具文物館，展出有關茶藝的文物資料。

The Flagstaff House in Hong Kong Park, Central is the oldest existing Western building in Hong Kong. Built in the early Victorian period, the Flagstaff House was designed in the Classical Revival style. Open colonnaded verandahs are featured on the elevations with columns in the Doric and Ionic orders. The verandahs together with the pitched tiled roof demonstrate adaptation to the local tropical climate.

Formerly known as Headquarters House, it was renamed as Flagstaff House in about 1932. It was built in 1846 for Major General George Charles D'Aguiar, who was the Commander of the British Forces at that time. The building was occupied and used by Japanese troops during World War II. It remained the office and residence of the Commander of the British Forces until 1978. It was handed over, as part of Victoria Barracks, to the Hong Kong Government in 1979. The building now serves as the Museum of Tea Ware displaying Chinese teaware and related material from different periods.



01 舊三軍司令官邸屬古典復興風格，柱廊飾以古希臘多立克式及愛奧尼亞式圓柱

Flagstaff House is designed in the Classical Revival Style. It is characterized by colonnaded verandahs with classical columns in the Doric and Ionic orders

02 建築物現已改為茶具文物館

The building has been converted into the Museum of Tea Ware

政府建築 Government Buildings

舊灣仔郵政局
Old Wan Chai Post Office



舊灣仔郵政局是本港現存歷史最悠久的郵政局建築。這座曲尺形建築物坐落於灣仔峽道和皇后大道東交界，建於1912至1913年間。1915年3月1日正式開放作為灣仔郵政局。日佔時期(1941至1945年)，郵政局的服務一度停止，直至香港重光後才恢復運作。隨著灣仔區市民對郵政服務的需求日漸增加，新郵政局於1992年落成，這間舊郵政局亦於同年停止運作。這是一座簡單的金字頂建築，其歷史重要性在於它曾服務灣仔居民七十多年。建築物現由環境保護署用作環境資源中心。

The Old Wan Chai Post Office is the oldest surviving post office building in Hong Kong. This L-shaped building is situated at the junction of Wan Chai Gap Road and Queen's Road East. It was erected between 1912 and 1913, and opened on 1 March 1915 as the Wan Chai Post Office. Its postal service ceased during the Japanese Occupation (1941-45) and was revived after the Liberation. A new post office was opened in 1992 to meet the increased demand of the residents of Wan Chai. This post office ceased to operate in the same year. It is a simple pitched-roof structure and its historical significance lies in the fact that it had continuously served the population of Wan Chai for over 70 years. The building is now operated by the Environmental Protection Department as a resource centre.

01 1984年之舊灣仔郵政局
Old Wan Chai Post Office, 1984

02 舊灣仔郵政局是香港現存最古老的郵局建築
The old Wan Chai Post Office is the oldest surviving post office building in Hong Kong

03-04 郵政局作為環境資源中心之內貌
Interior view of the Post Office used today as environmental resource centre



02

03

04

政府建築 Government Buildings



舊赤柱警署

Old Stanley Police Station



舊赤柱警署位於赤柱村道88號，建於1859年，是本港現存歷史最悠久的警署。建築物樓高兩層，用磚木建造，露台的地板則以鋼筋混凝土建成。在日佔時期(1941年至1945年)，警署曾作日軍的地區總部。戰後建築物恢復用作警署，直至新赤柱警署於1974年建成為止。其後，建築物曾先後用作南區政務處及社會福利署的辦公室。

Located at No. 88 Stanley Village Road, the Old Stanley Police Station was erected in 1859 and is the oldest surviving police station building in Hong Kong. The two-storey building was constructed of bricks with timber joists and timber floors. The floor of the verandah was of reinforced concrete. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was used as the local headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie. After the war, the building reverted to its former use as a police station until 1974, when a new police station was built in Stanley. Since then it had once been used as sub-offices of the Southern District Office and the Social Welfare Department.



01-02 舊赤柱警署雖已改作其他用途，但仍保留原有的建築風格
Old Stanley Police Station, though has been converted for other use, still maintains its architectural characters

03 舊赤柱警署正立面
Front elevation of Old Stanley Police Station



政府建築 Government Buildings



舊總督山頂別墅守衛室

Former Gate Lodge of the Mountain Lodge



這座建築物原本是總督山頂別墅守衛室，於1900至1902年間興建。山頂別墅採用蘇格蘭大宅建築特色，被當時傳媒形容為山頂區最宏偉及壯觀之建築。守衛室則採用文藝復興建築風格，與山頂別墅迥然不同。山頂別墅於1946年拆卸，只剩下這所守衛室。守衛室雖然面積不大，但具實用功能。

1920年代，港督已甚少使用山頂別墅，昔日守衛室所扮演的保安角色因而日漸式微。守衛室約於1934年改為警隊的警衛室；戰後，守衛室被用作山頂別墅警崗，直至1960年移交前市政局管理為止。守衛室現由康樂及文化事務署管理。

The Gate Lodge served originally as living quarters for the keeper of Mountain Lodge, the summer Peak residence of the Governor. It was built between 1900 and 1902. Mountain Lodge was constructed in the style of Scottish lodges and was described by the media as the most imposing and handsome architecture on the Peak. Gate Lodge, however, is in Renaissance style, a major deviation from Mountain Lodge. Mountain Lodge was demolished in 1946, leaving only Gate Lodge. Although a small building, the Gate Lodge was very functional.

By the 1920s, Mountain Lodge was seldom used by the Governor. Consequently, the role of Gate Lodge as a guard house declined. It was converted into a guard house of the Police Force around 1934. After the Second World War, it was used as the Mountain Lodge Police Post until it was handed over to the then Urban Services Department in 1960. It now comes under the management of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

01



02



- 01 守衛室採用文藝復興建築風格，正立面的設計均稱，入口處建於中間位置
The design of the Gate Lodge reflects a Renaissance style.
The main façade is symmetrical in design with the entrance door at the central position
- 02 約1910-1920年之山頂別墅守衛室（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）
The Gate Lodge on the Peak, c. 1910-1920
(photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)

政府建築 Government Buildings



舊北區理民府
Old District Office (North)



位於大埔的舊北區理民府約於1907年興建，是英政府在新界設立的最早期民政中心。新界北部的行政及土地註冊工作均在此辦理。這座大樓屬典型的殖民地式建築，設計簡單，以紅磚建成，前後兩面築有開放式拱形柱廊。理民府的拱門及窗門上的券心石，反映了建築物同時亦受新古典風格影響。直至1961年，理民府內仍有一個裁判司法庭。建築物現為香港童軍總會新界東地區總部。

The Old District Office (North) located in Tai Po was erected around 1907 and was the earliest British Government civil administrative centre in the New Territories. Administration and land registration of the northern part of the New Territories were carried out in this building. The building is a colonial style structure with Neo-Classical influence. It is simple in design, finished in red bricks, and characterized by open arched and colonnaded verandahs along the front and rear elevation. Neo-classical details can be seen in the brick arches with keystones over the windows. The building had housed a magistrate's court until 1961. It is now used by the New Territories Eastern Region Headquarters of the Scout Association of Hong Kong.



01-02 開放式走廊
Open verandah

03 舊北區理民府內貌
Interior view of Old District Office (North)

04 理民府以紅磚建成，屬典型的殖民地式建築
The District Office finished in red bricks is a typical colonial-style structure



政府建築 Government Buildings

前政務司官邸
Island House

前 政務司官邸於1905年興建之時，坐落於吐露港一小島元洲仔上，原由一條基堤與陸地連接。大樓是兩層高建築，建有游廊，是一座二十世紀初的典型殖民地式建築。建築物原用作當時新界理民官宿舍之用，自1949年起，該建築物改為香港政務司官邸，曾經有十五位政務司入住。自從1985年升任為香港布政司的鍾逸傑搬出後，香港政府便停止了該建築物作為官邸的用途。1986年，該建築物交由世界自然(香港)基金會管理，現已發展成一個自然環境保護研究中心。

Built in 1905, Island House stood on a small islet called Yuen Chau Tsai near the head of Tolo Harbour, which was connected to the mainland by a causeway. The two-storey plastered building with open verandas is a classic example of the colonial architecture in the early 20th century. It was originally the official residence of the District Officer (North) and since 1949 it had become the residence of District Commissioners for the New Territories. Island House had been resided in by a total of 15 District Commissioners since 1949. The last resident of Island House was Sir David Akers-Jones, who became Chief Secretary in 1985. The building was transferred to the World Wide Fund for Nature in 1986 and has now become a Conservation Studies Centre.



- 01 大樓是兩層高建築，建有游廊
This is a two-storey plastered building with open verandas
- 02 前政務司官邸於1983年被列為法定古蹟
Island House was declared a monument in 1983
- 03 建築物現已成為自然環境保護研究中心
The building is now used as a Conservation Studies Centre

政府建築 Government Buildings



前九廣鐵路鐘樓

Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower



尖沙咀前九廣鐵路鐘樓，又名尖沙咀鐘樓，位於尖沙咀海旁，是九龍的歷史地標建築。自九廣鐵路香港段於1910年10月1日通車後，尖沙咀火車站於1913年動工興建。由於第一次世界大戰，影響從英國運來的所需物料及裝置，車站內部的工程一度被擱置。鐘樓作為車站的一部份，至1915年始建成，而整個車站於1916年3月28日才正式開始啟用。

鐘樓高44米，以紅磚及花崗岩建成，樓頂裝有7米高的避雷針。鐘樓的頂部為八角形設計，並築有圓拱形屋頂。紅磚與白色的古典裝飾，包括卷形扶壁、柱子及檐飾，成一強烈對比。

尖沙咀火車站於1975年遷往紅磡填海區，即現時的紅磡站現址。而尖沙咀的舊火車站大樓則於1978年拆卸，原址興建香港太空館、香港藝術館和香港文化中心，只留下鐘樓作為歷史標記。

The Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower in Tsim Sha Tsui is usually referred to as the Tsim Sha Tsui Clock Tower. Located on the southern shore of Tsim Sha Tsui, the Clock Tower is a historical landmark in Kowloon. The Hong Kong Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway was inaugurated on 1 October 1910; however, the construction of a terminus in Tsim Sha Tsui did not begin until 1913. Because of the outbreak of World War I, the British materials and fixtures required for the construction could not be shipped on time, and construction was halted for some time. As part of the station, the Clock Tower was completed in 1915, and the whole station commenced operation on 28 March 1916.

Built with red bricks and granite, the Clock Tower is an Edwardian Classical Revival building of 44m high surmounted by a 7m lightning rod. The upper part of the tower is an octagonal domed turret built of red brickwork which contrasts with white painted classical features including scrolled-shaped buttresses, columns and cornices.

In 1975, the KCR Terminus was moved to the present-day Hung Hom station on the newly reclaimed Hung Hom Bay. The building of the Tsim Sha Tsui Station was demolished in 1978 leaving only the Clock Tower which has become a landmark of Hong Kong. The site was then occupied by the Hong Kong Space Museum, Hong Kong Museum of Art and Hong Kong Cultural Centre.



01



02



03

- 01 尖沙咀前九廣鐵路鐘樓現已成為九龍的歷史地標建築
The Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower in Tsim Sha Tsui has now become a historical landmark in Kowloon
- 02 約1917-20年之尖沙咀九廣鐵路火車站內貌（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）
Interior view of Kowloon-Canton Railway Terminus, c. 1917-20
(photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)
- 03 1914年尖沙咀九廣鐵路火車站及鐘樓（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）
Kowloon-Canton Railway Station and the Clock Tower at Tsim Sha Tsui in 1914
(photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)

政府建築 Government Buildings



舊大埔墟火車站

Old Tai Po Market Railway Station



舊大埔墟火車站建於1913年，位於前稱太和市的大埔墟附近。車站按照中國傳統建築風格建成，其正面、屋頂及裝飾等均具中國建築特色，但火車站的內部則按火車站運作需要而設計，設有售票處、辦事處及訊號室。車站的建成改善了大埔的交通及經濟，方便了區內居民往返九龍及羅湖等地，及把農作物售往市區。1983年新大埔火車站建成，代替原來的車站。舊大埔墟火車站經修復後，現已改作香港鐵路博物館。

The Old Tai Po Market Railway Station, situated near the Tai Po Market, previously known as the Tai Wo Market, was built in the Chinese style in 1913. The external features of the façade, roof and decorations were patterned upon a Chinese structure. Internally, it was designed to function as a railway station containing a ticket waiting hall, an administration office and a signal cabin. The establishment of the station improved the transportation system and the economy in Tai Po as it became more convenient for people to travel to Kowloon and Lo Wu, and to sell produce in the urban areas. The station was made redundant by a new one in a nearby location in 1983. It was then restored and now houses the Hong Kong Railway Museum.

01



01 舊大埔墟火車站經修復後，現已改作香港鐵路博物館
The Station, after restoration, now houses the Hong Kong Railway Museum

02-04 舊大埔墟火車站按照中國傳統建築風格建成，其正面、屋頂及裝飾等均具中國建築特色
The external features of the façade, roof and decorations of the Old Tai Po Market Railway Station were built in traditional Chinese architectural style



政府建築 Government Buildings

鶴咀燈塔
Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse



鶴咀燈塔是香港現存的五座戰前燈塔之一。燈塔位於香港島東南面，於1875年4月16日啟用，是香港第一座燈塔。現時的燈塔建築是一座白色的圓形石塔，高9.7米。燈塔底座、拱形門口及螺旋式樓梯均由石塊砌成，工藝精湛。位於入口的鐵門上方，飾有幾何圖案，別具特色。

自從1893年橫瀾燈塔落成啟用，鶴咀燈塔從此失去其原有的功能，至1896年停止運作。1905年，當局決定將鶴咀燈塔上已停用的一級號燈及其附屬設備遷往青洲，以取代青洲燈塔的四級號燈。及至1975年，燈塔添置了全自動設備並重新投入服務。

鶴咀燈塔在香港海事史上佔著重要的一頁。該燈塔現為香港天文台屬下的地震監測站，並由海事處管理。

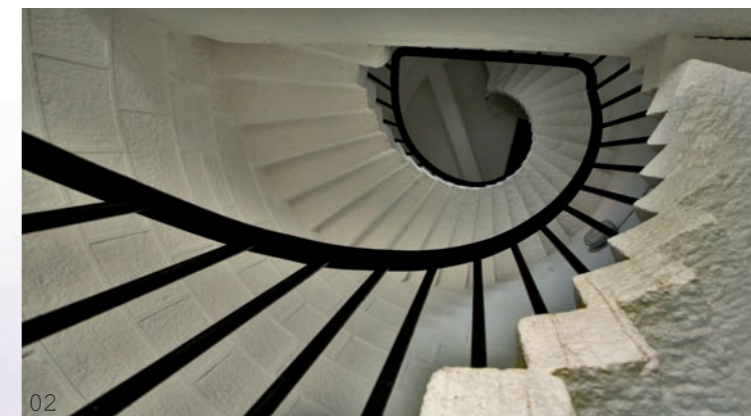
Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse is one of the five surviving pre-war lighthouses in Hong Kong. Situated at the southeast of Hong Kong Island, Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse, also known as "Hok Tsui Beacon", the first of its kind built in Hong Kong, was put into service on 16 April 1875. The existing structure is a round stone tower, 9.7m high and white in colour. The tower base, the arched doorway and the spiral staircase are of fine masonry. The door is made of iron with geometric decoration on top.

Since the operation of Waglan Island Lighthouse in 1893, Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse became superfluous, and was eventually disused in 1896. The disused first-order light was removed from Cape D'Aguilar and, together with the light apparatus, was subsequently transferred to Green Island in 1905 to replace the fourth-order light. It was not until 1975 that the operation of Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse resumed with full automation of equipment.

Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse had once played an important role in the maritime history of Hong Kong. The Lighthouse now belongs to the Hong Kong Observatory as a seismological station and is managed by the Marine Department.

- 01 鶴咀燈塔俯瞰香港島東南面海岸
Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse overlooking the southeast coast of Hong Kong Island
- 02 鶴咀燈塔之螺旋式樓梯
Spiral staircase of Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse
- 03 鶴咀燈塔之拱形門口
Arched doorway of Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse

01



政府建築 Government Buildings



燈籠洲燈塔

Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse

燈籠洲燈塔位於香港島以西一個小島燈籠洲之上，亦稱為汲星燈塔。是香港現存五座戰前燈塔的其中一座。燈塔高11.8米，由鋼鑄骨架建成，塔頂髹上白色，於1912年4月29日啟用。鋼架及照明儀器均為英國製造。以往的燈塔管理員居於燈塔旁的磚構建築，內設睡房、廚房、廁所及儲物室各一。由於島上並沒有井水或食水供應，因此只能從屋頂收集雨水，再將雨水引入地下儲水箱備用。燈塔現時已改為自動操作，無須派員駐守。燈籠洲燈塔現由海事處管理。

It is situated on Tang Lung Chau, a small island to the west of Hong Kong Island, and is also commonly known as Kap Sing Lighthouse. It was put into service on 29 April 1912 and is one of the five surviving pre-war lighthouses in Hong Kong. It is a skeletal steel tower of 11.8 metres high with a white lantern on top. The steel tower and light apparatus were obtained from England. The adjoining brick light keeper's house has a bedroom, a kitchen, a latrine and a store room. Rainwater was collected from the roof and diverted into an underground tank for use as there was no spring or fresh water supply on the island. The lighthouse is now unmanned and automated. It is now under the management of the Marine Department.





01 燈籠洲燈塔於2000年被列為法定古蹟
Tang Lung Chau lighthouse was declared as monument in 2000

02 燈塔鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of the lighthouse

03 燈籠洲燈塔位於荃灣區燈籠洲之上，處於汲水門的航道上
Tang Lung Chau lighthouse located on a small island in Tsuen Wan, overlooking the waterway of Kap Shui Mun

政府建築 Government Buildings

橫瀾燈塔
Waglan Lighthouse



香港橫瀾島的橫瀾燈塔於1893年開始投入服務，是香港現存五座戰前燈塔的其中一座。現今尚存的戰前燈塔共有五座，分別位於青洲(兩座)、橫瀾島、燈籠洲及鶴咀。

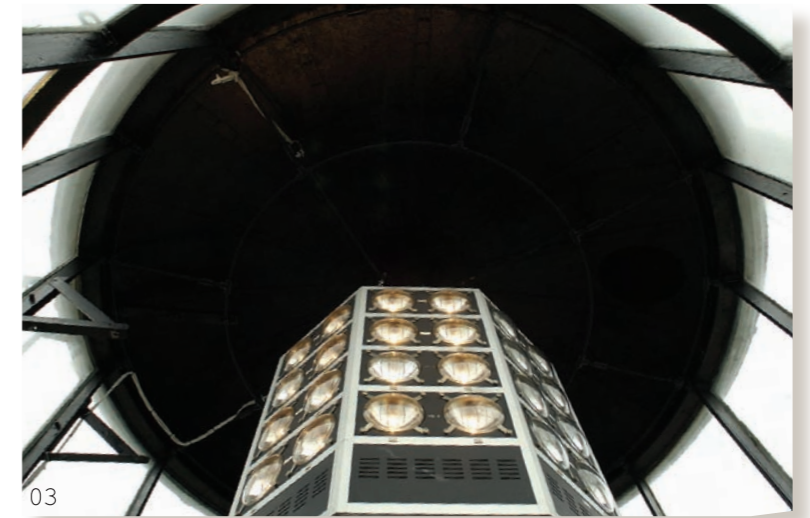
燈塔高15.8米，當時設有一座先進的訊號燈，以石油為燃料，其旋轉的照明儀器則浮於水銀上。橫瀾燈塔最初由上海的中國海關管理。隨著新界於1898年租借予英國後，燈塔於1901年1月1日交由香港政府接管及操作。在第二次世界大戰期間，橫瀾燈塔遭嚴重破壞，修葺工程於1945年展開。自1989年8月起，燈塔已自動化而無須人手操作。橫瀾燈塔不單負起導航任務，也是利用為收集本港東面氣象資料的地方，所收集的資料會送往香港天文台分析使用。燈塔現由海事處管理。

The Waglan Lighthouse is located on the summit of Waglan Island. It commenced operation in 1893, and is one of the five surviving pre-war lighthouses in Hong Kong namely Green Island (two on the island), Waglan Island, Tang Lung Chau and Cape D'Aguiar.

The lighthouse is of 15.8m high, and when first opened it was equipped with an up-to-date light, burning mineral oil with rotating apparatus floating on mercury. It was initially run by the Chinese Maritime Customs from Shanghai. Following the lease of the New Territories in 1898, it was transferred to the Hong Kong Government who took over on 1 January 1901. During World War II, Waglan Lighthouse was damaged extensively during bombing. Repairs took place after 1945. It has been automated since August 1989. It acted not only as a navigation aid, but also an outpost where weather information on the eastern corner of the territory is collected and forwarded to the Hong Kong Observatory for analysis. It is now under the management of the Marine Department.



- 01 橫瀾燈塔於2000年宣布為法定古蹟
Waglan Lighthouse was declared as monument in 2000
- 02 橫瀾燈塔於1893年開始投入服務
Waglan Lighthouse commenced operation in 1893
- 03 燈塔之旋轉照明儀器
Rotating lights of the lighthouse
- 04 燈塔內貌
Interior view of the lighthouse



政府建築 Government Buildings



青洲燈塔建築群

Green Island Lighthouse Compound



位 於青洲的青洲燈塔共有新舊兩座，舊燈塔在1875年修造，新的燈塔建於1904年和1905年之間，另有一幢前歐籍職員宿舍和一座紅磚屋。

舊燈塔於1875年7月1日開始操作，燈塔呈圓柱形，高約12米，以花崗岩石砌築。1901年，當時港督卜力建議把因橫瀾燈塔落成而被棄置的鶴咀燈塔照明設施遷往青洲，於是在青洲修建另一座較大的燈塔，有關工程於1904年開始，1905年完成。新燈塔以花崗岩和混凝土建成，也是一座圓柱形建築物，高17.6米。自1970年代起，新燈塔已經改為自動操作。

青洲位於香港西北面，燈塔曾為從西面進入海港的船隻服務多年，在香港海事史上佔著重要的一頁。

Located on Green Island, the Green Island Lighthouse Compound comprises an old lighthouse built in 1875, a new lighthouse built between 1904 and 1905, a former European Quarters and a small red brick house.

The old lighthouse started to operate on 1 July 1875. It is a small round tower constructed of granite and about 12 metres high. In 1901, the then Governor Henry Blake proposed to move the Cape D'Aguiar light to Green Island as the former had become obsolete after the construction of the new Waglan Island Lighthouse. The construction of a higher and larger tower to accommodate the Cape D'Aguiar light was therefore necessary. The construction commenced in 1904 and was completed in 1905. The new lighthouse, about 17.6 metres high, is a round tower constructed of granite and concrete. It has been unmanned and automated since the 1970s.

Green Island lies to the north-west of Hong Kong. Both the old and new Green Island lighthouses have served over thousands vessels from the west approach to Hong Kong for many decades and have played an important role in the maritime history of Hong Kong.

學校 Schools

前九龍英童學校

Former Kowloon British School



前九龍英童學校坐落於尖沙咀彌敦道136號，其建築為典型的維多利亞時代模式，是本港現存最古舊的英童學校建築。該校是由何東先生(後晉封爵士)於1900年捐出一萬五千元資助政府興建，並於同年7月20日由當時港督卜力爵士主持奠基儀式。1902年4月19日，學校正式開幕。至1930年代中期，該校已由創校時的小學發展成有約三百名學生的中學。第二次世界大戰後至1991年，校舍成為尖沙咀街坊福利會的會址，其後建築物被列為法定古蹟，並於重修後撥歸古物古蹟辦事處使用。

Former Kowloon British School was originally located at No.136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui. The building is a typical Victorian structure and it is the oldest surviving school building constructed for foreign residents in Hong Kong. In 1900, Mr. Ho Tung (later Sir Robert) donated \$15,000 to the Government to erect a school. The foundation stone was laid on 20 July 1900 by the then Governor Sir Henry Blake. The school was officially opened on 19 April 1902. In the middle of the 1930s, it was transformed from a primary school to a secondary school with about 300 students. After World War II, the building was used by Tsim Sha Tsui Kaifong District Welfare Association until 1991. The building has been used by the Antiquities and Monuments Office after it was declared a monument.

01



02



03



01 前九龍英童學校為典型的維多利亞時代建築模式
Former Kowloon British School is a typical Victorian structure

02 前九龍英童學校修復前面貌
Former Kowloon British School before restoration

03 前九龍英童學校現用作古物古蹟辦事處
Former Kowloon British School now houses the Antiquities and Monuments Office

學校 Schools

聖士提反女校主樓

Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College



聖士提反女子中學是本港首批女子學校之一，原位於堅道27號，其後校舍因1917年地震而受到嚴重破壞，故於1923年遷址至列堤頓道2號。建築物樓高四層，主樓的西翼和中央部分在1923年完成，而東翼則於1928年加建。學校的外牆採用兩種材料，地下的一層用麻石，一樓及以上則用磚塊，頂層更採用中國式的金字頂。

St. Stephen's Girls' College is one of the first schools devoted to the education of girls in Hong Kong. It was originally located at No. 27 Caine Road and later moved to No. 2 Lyttelton Road in 1923 after the school was badly damaged by an earthquake in 1917. The building is a four-storey structure. The West Wing and the Central Portion of the Main Building were completed in 1923 while the East Wing was erected in 1928. The external walls were built of two different materials, with masonry work beneath the ground floor level and brickwork above it. The pitched roof is of timber construction with Chinese tiles.



01 聖士提反女校內貌
Interior view of St. Stephen's Girls' College

02 走廊通道上之欄杆
Balustrade of corridor

03 聖士提反女校主樓入口處
Entrance of the Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College

04 聖士提反女校主樓鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of the Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College

02



學校 Schools

聖若瑟書院的北座及西座

North and West Blocks of St. Joseph's College



聖若瑟書院位於中環堅尼地道7號，是一所由羅馬天主教會主辦的學校，建校至今已有超過一百三十多年的歷史。書院的前身為建於1864的救恩書院，當時的校舍位於威靈頓街。至1875年，學校由六名喇沙修士會修士接辦，改名為聖若瑟書院，並於1876年遷往堅道9號。校舍先後經過數次的遷移，在1881年書院由堅道遷往羅便臣道8號，其後因校舍在1918年的地震中受到破壞，所以再遷往位於堅尼地道的新校舍，即書院現址。聖若瑟書院由三部分的建築物所組成，分別為在1920年啟用的教學樓(即北座)、在1925年啟用的科學樓或教堂樓(即西座)及於1963年建成的新教學樓。書院的北座和西座均是該校現存的戰前建築物，北座樓高四層，兩側建有鐘樓，一邊建有遊廊，而西座亦是樓高四層，頂部建有塔樓。

St. Joseph's College is located at No. 7 Kennedy Road, Central. It is a Roman Catholic missionary school and has over 130 years of history. Its forerunner, St. Saviour's College, was opened at Wellington Street in 1864. In 1875, six La Salle Brothers took over the school and renamed it as St. Joseph's College. It was moved to No. 9 Caine Road in 1876. The College then moved from Caine Road to No. 8 Robinson Road in 1881. Later, it moved to present site at No. 7 Kennedy Road after an earthquake in 1918 caused severe damage to the premises. St. Joseph's College is comprised of three buildings, the old building (the present North Block) which was erected in 1920, the Science Block or the Chapel Block (the present west block) completed in 1925 and the new building which was opened in 1963. The North Block and West Block are currently the only existing pre-war buildings of the College. The former is a four-storey building flanked by two clock towers at both ends and has verandahs on one side whereas the latter is also a four-storey structure with a turret on top.



- 01 聖若瑟書院鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of St. Joseph's College
- 02 聖若瑟書院建校至今已有超過一百三十多年的歷史
St. Joseph's College has over 130 years of history
- 03 北座兩側建有鐘樓
The North Block is flanked by two clock towers at both ends

02



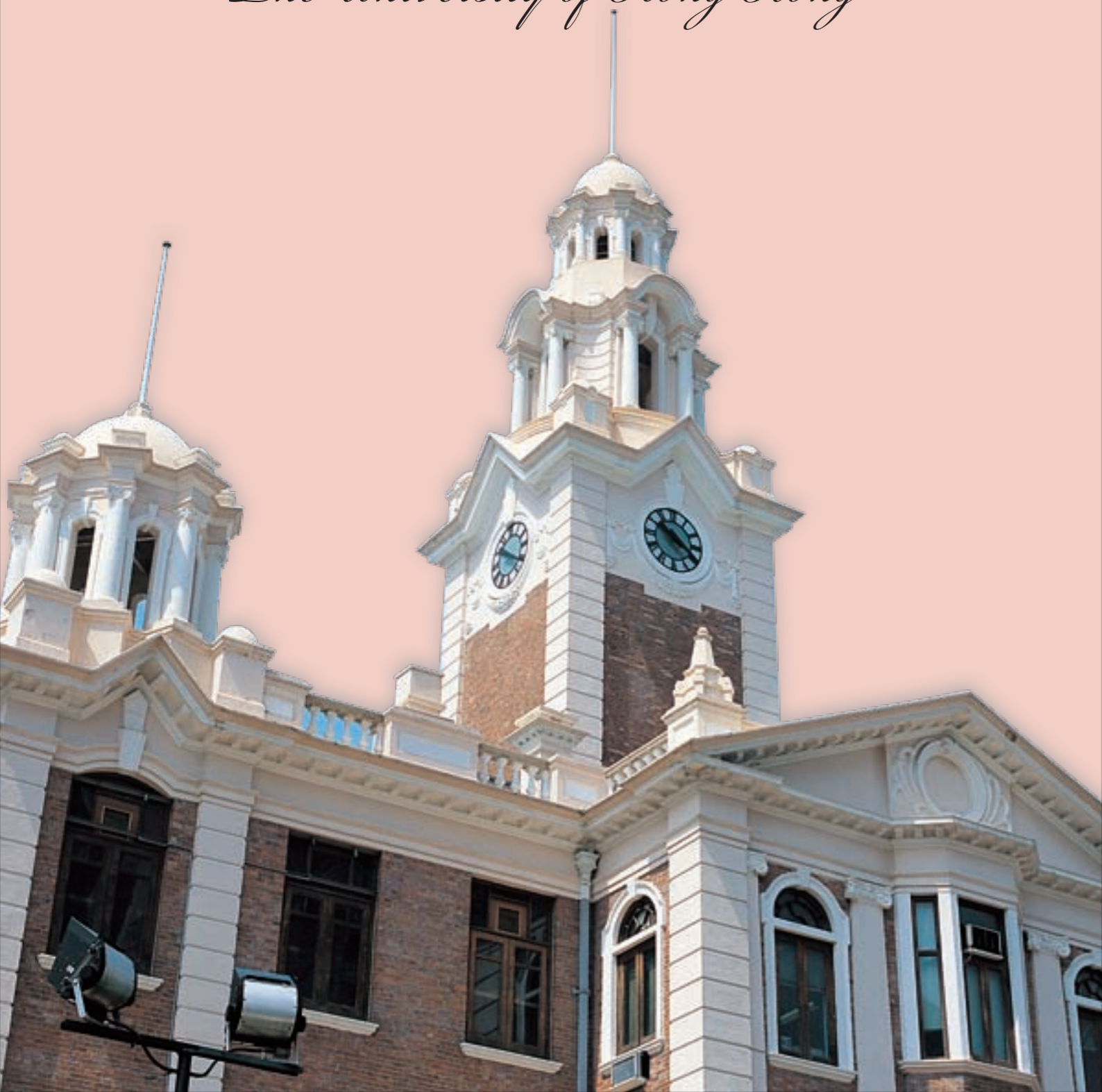
03



學校 Schools



香港大學本部大樓外部
*The Exterior of the Main Building of
The University of Hong Kong*



香港大學本部大樓位於薄扶林道的香港大學，是該校最古老的建築物。大樓於1910年動工興建，1912年落成。樓高三層的大樓以渾圓的花崗岩石柱支撐，樓頂有一座鐘樓及四座塔樓，富有文藝復興時代的建築風格。此外，大樓內有四個庭院，其中兩個種有棕櫚樹。這大樓原本的設計已為日後的擴建作好準備，而擴建工程則在1952年進行，並在1958年再加建了多一層。

The Main Building of the University is located at The University of Hong Kong on Pok Fu Lam Road. It is the oldest of the university's structures. Construction commenced in 1910 and completed in 1912. The three-storey building was supported by granite columns in Renaissance style and surmounted by a tall clock tower and four turrets. There are four internal courtyards, two of which have palm trees. The original design of the building had already prepared for extension, which was carried out in 1952 and later in 1958 another extra floor was also added to the building.

香港大學
*The Exterior of the Main Building of
The University of Hong Kong*

01



02



03



04



- 01 香港大學本部大樓外部於1984年被列為法定古蹟
The Exterior of the Main Building of the University was declared a monument in 1984
- 02 本部大樓正立面及拱形入口處
The main façade of the Main Building and its arched entrance
- 03-04 大樓以渾圓的花崗石柱支撐
Building was supported by granite columns



05 大樓富有文藝復興時代的建築風格
The building was designed in Renaissance style

06 本部大樓樓頂上之鐘樓
The tall clock tower on the roof of the Main Building

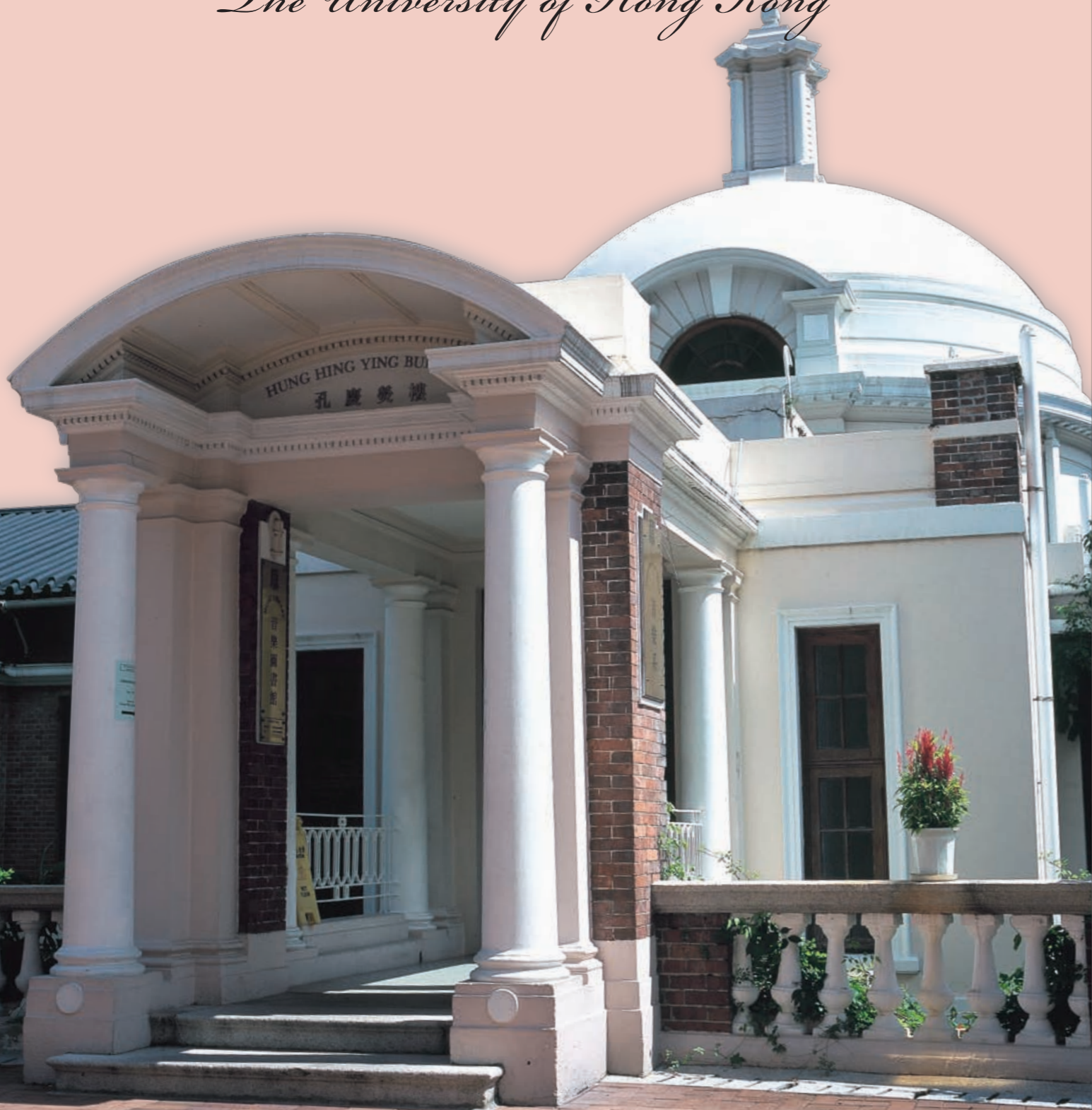


學校 Schools



香港大學孔慶熒樓外部

*The Exterior of Hung Hing Ying Building of
The University of Hong Kong*



孔慶熒樓位於薄扶林道的香港大學，建於1912年，並在1919年2月由當時之總督司徒拔爵士正式揭幕，其建築經費是來自遮打爵士、佐敦教授及其他人士的捐款。大樓是一座兩層高的圓頂建築物，屬英愛德華時期的建築風格，地下的一層是地庫，正式入口則設於二樓。該大樓原供香港大學學生會使用，至1974年改為高級職員休息室。在1986年，校方為答謝孔慶熒先生家人的慷慨捐助，遂將大樓命名為孔慶熒樓。大樓現作為音樂系的辦公室及圖書館。

The Hung Hing Ying Building is located at The University of Hong Kong on Pok Fu Lam Road. The building was constructed in 1912 with financial assistance from Sir Paul Chater, Professor G.P. Jordan and other patrons and was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, in February 1919. It is a two-storey Edwardian style structure characterized by a central dome. The main entrance is located on the second floor while there is a basement on the ground floor. The building was originally used by the student union and was later converted into Senior Common Room in 1974. It was named in honour of Mr. Hung Hing Ying in 1986 for his family's donation to the university. The building currently houses the library and the office of the Department of Music.



01-02 孔慶英樓內貌
Interior views of Hung Hing Ying Building

03 大樓是一座兩層高的圓頂建築物，
屬英愛德華時期的建築風格
The building is a two-storey Edwardian style
structure characterized by a central dome

學校 Schools

香港大學鄧志昂樓外部
*The Exterior of Tang Chi Ngong Building
of The University of Hong Kong*



香港大學鄧志昂樓由鄧肇堅父親鄧志昂慷慨捐資於1929年建成，作為中文學院，建築物因此以他命名。大樓在1931年9月28日由當時港督貝璐主持揭幕儀式，並在正門外和大樓內鑲嵌雲石碑以作紀念。建築物樓高三層，屬平頂式建築物，外牆鋪以上海批盪。建築物現時用作為香港大學亞洲研究中心。

The Tang Chi Ngong Building was built in 1929 with a generous donation from Mr. Tang Chi Ngong, father of Sir Tang Shiu Kin, as a School of Chinese. Hence, the school was named after him. The building was officially opened by Sir William Peel, the Governor of Hong Kong, on 28 September 1931 and was named in honour of Mr. Tang Chi Ngong in recognition of his generous donation. Plaques were established in the entrance hall and inside the building to commemorate this event. It is a three-storey flat-roofed building with Shanghai plaster surfacing. The building is now used as the Centre of Asian Studies.



- 01 香港大學鄧志昂樓外部於1995年被列為法定古蹟
The Exterior of Tang Chi Ngong Building of The University of Hong Kong was declared a monument in 1995
- 02 鄧志昂樓樓高三層，屬平頂式建築物，外牆鋪以上海批盪
The building is a three-storey flat-roofed building with Shanghai plaster surfacing
- 03 鄧志昂樓正門入口處
Main entrance of Tang Chi Ngong Building

學校 Schools

香港大學大學堂外部
*The Exterior of University Hall of
The University of Hong Kong*



香港大學大學堂原名杜格拉斯古堡，約於1861年至1867年間由蘇格蘭商人杜格拉斯·立畢建成，以作為其公司及寓所。建築物樓高三層，揉合了都鐸式及哥德式的建築風格。其後，古堡被法國傳道會於1894年購入，還將其改名為拿撒勒樓，重新裝修後更加建一座印刷房。至1953年，法國傳道會遷離拿撒勒樓。香港大學於1954年購入該建築物，於1956年起正式用作男學生宿舍，並改稱為大學堂。

University Hall was originally known as Douglas Castle. It was probably built between 1861 and 1867 by a Scottish merchant, called Douglas Lapraik. The three-storey building signifies a splendid edifice in a blend of Tudor and Gothic architectural style. It was renamed as Nazareth House when it was sold in 1894 by the Lapraik family to the French Mission. Considerable alterations and extensions to the building were carried out by the French Mission, and a printing house was added. The French Mission then moved out in 1953 and Nazareth House was sold to The University of Hong Kong in 1954. The building was converted as a dormitory for male students in 1956 and renamed as University Hall.



01 大學堂內貌
Interior view of University Hall

02 大學堂採合了都鐸式及哥德式的建築風格
University Hall was built in a blend of Tudor and Gothic
architectural style

03 大學堂正門入口處
Main Entrance of University Hall

03



學校 Schools

瑪利諾修院學校
Maryknoll Convent School



瑪利諾女修會於1925年創辦瑪利諾修院學校，該校最初是一所幼稚園，校址位於柯士甸道。1937年，瑪利諾修院學校遷至窩打老道的新校舍，為幼稚園至預科程度的學生提供教育，校舍自始亦成為區內的地標。

學校運作因二次大戰而中斷，校舍由1942至45年曾改作日軍醫院。主樓旁邊的修院在二次大戰前開始興建，於1953年竣工。1960年，學校的中學部遷往何東道5號的新校舍，此後，窩打老道學校主樓便一直由小學部使用。

於1937年落成的學校主樓採用中世紀修道院或學院的布局設計，列柱迴廊圍繞露天中庭。禮堂內羅馬式的拱頂天花、面向界限街的麻石階梯、尖拱門、四坡或斜折線形屋頂和建築物正面的塔樓，均是主樓顯著的建築特色。

Maryknoll Convent School was first established at Austin Road in 1925 as a kindergarten by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. In 1937, the School moved to the new campus on Waterloo Road providing education for students from kindergarten to matriculation. It has been a landmark in the area since then.

School operation was interrupted by the Second World War and the School was used as a Japanese military hospital from 1942 to 1945. Construction of the Convent next to the Main Building, which began before the Second World War, was finally completed in 1953. In 1960, the Secondary Section was moved to the new school building at 5 Ho Tung Road. Ever since, the Primary Section has remained in the Waterloo Road Main Building.

The layout of the 1937-built Main Building adopts the medieval monastery or collegiate layout of an open peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters. Vaulted ceiling of Romanesque style in the auditorium, the granite staircase facing Boundary Street, pointed arches, hipped or gambrel-shaped roofs and the single tower at the facade are notable features of the Main Building.

宗教建築 Religious Buildings

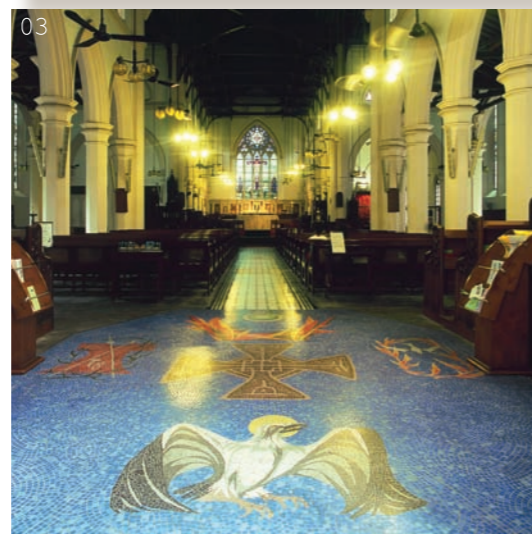
聖約翰座堂
St. John's Cathedral



聖約翰座堂是香港現存歷史最悠久的西式教會建築物，位於中環花園道四至八號。座堂成十字形，有一鐘樓建於入口處，富有歌德式建築的風格。於1847年3月11日，座堂由當時的港督戴維斯爵士奠基，並於1849年落成啟用。座堂曾於1873年進行局部改建，並由愛丁堡公爵奠基。日佔時期(1941年至1945年)座堂曾用作日本人的會所。由於座堂於戰時遭受嚴重破壞，故座堂委員會曾將其復修。

St. John's Cathedral is located at Nos. 4 - 8 Garden Road, Central, which is the oldest surviving ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The building was built in Gothic style with a bell tower above the main entrance. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir John Davis, on 11 March 1847 and the building was completed in 1849. The Cathedral underwent extension in 1873, with the foundation stone laid by the Duke of Edinburgh. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the building was converted to a clubhouse for the Japanese. The building was seriously damaged during the war and was fully repaired later.

01 約1870年的聖約翰座堂 (照片由香港歷史博物館提供)
St. John's Cathedral, c. 1870
(photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)



02 聖約翰座堂的鳥瞰圖。圖中可見座堂成十字形
Aerial view of St. John's Cathedral. The Cathedral can be seen in cruciform plan

03-05 聖約翰座堂內貌
Interior views of St. John's Cathedral

宗教建築 Religious Buildings

前法國海外傳道會大樓
Former French Mission Building



前 法國海外傳道會大樓位於中環炮台里1號，於1843年至1846年曾為港英時期港督的官邸。在1915年被法國外方傳道會使用前稱為「拱北行」。這座建築物樓高三層，以花崗石和紅磚蓋成，屬新古典建築風格。大樓曾於1917年進行重建，並在大樓的西北隅加建了一座圓頂小教堂，而該項工程的竣工日期更鑄在外牆的一塊小石碑上。於1953年，大樓轉售予香港政府，並先後用作教育署總部、維多利亞地方法院、最高法院及政府新聞處，現為終審法院大樓。

Former French Mission Building is located at No.1 Battery Path, Central. The building was used as a residence for the Governor of Hong Kong between 1843 and 1846. The building was called "Beaconsfield" before it was used by the French Mission in 1915. It was constructed in granite and red bricks in Neo-Classical style. Rebuilding took place in 1917 and a chapel was built in the northwest corner with a cupola projecting above the roof. The rebuilding was marked by a small granite plaque with the completion date mounted on an external wall. In 1953, the building was purchased by the Government and was successively used as the office of the Education Department, the Victoria District Court, the Supreme Court and the Information Services Department. It is now used as the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal.



01 前法國海外傳道會大樓經修復後，現為終審法院大樓
Former French Mission Building is now used as the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal after restoration

02 1987年之前法國海外傳道會大樓
Former French Mission Building as seen in 1987

03 拱形走廊及古典式圓柱
Arched corridor and classical columns

其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

何福堂會所馬禮遜樓

Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre



位 於屯門何福堂會所內的馬禮遜樓建於1936年，是抗日名將十九路軍軍長蔡廷鍇將軍（1892至1968）別墅一部分。1946年至1949年間，該別墅被用作達德學院的校舍。達德學院是在周恩來和董必武指示下創辦，多位當時著名的中國學者均曾在此講學，包括茅盾、郭沫若和何香凝。學院曾培育不少年青知識份子。

達德學院停辦後，倫敦傳道會（現名世界傳道會）收購會堂，1950年至今一直租予中華基督教會。會所最古老的兩幢建築物分別是馬禮遜樓和何福堂會所。馬禮遜樓建築特色獨特，選用上海批盪，並以裝飾派藝術建築風格建成，廡殿式的屋頂以青釉中式瓦片砌築，四角飾以瑞龍，反映了中西相容的風格。

The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun, was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Route Corps against the Japanese invasion of China (1937-1945). The villa was used as school premises of the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many famous Chinese scholars of the time, including Mao Dun, Guo Moruo and He Xiangning, had delivered lectures at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals.

After the closure of the Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society (now the Council for World Mission) bought the premises and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison Building and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings. The architectural characteristics of the building are rather unique. It is designed in Art Deco style and rendered with Shanghai plaster, and has a green glazed Chinese tiled hip roof decorated with dragon shaped ornaments at four corners, representing a harmonious blend of Chinese and Western styles.

其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

梅夫人婦女會主樓外部
*The Exterior of the Main Building,
the Helena May*



建於1914年的梅夫人婦女會位於中環花園道35號，在1916年9月12日正式啟用。該建築物是由當時港督梅含里的夫人所倡建，再由嘉道理先生(後晉封爵士)及何甘棠先生捐資建成的。婦女會初期為單身的歐籍女士提供住宿服務，自1985年起，住宿的女性已沒有分任何國籍。建築物樓高三層，整座大樓呈U字形，設有地庫。主樓除宿舍外，還設有圖書館、閱讀室、休息室、課室等。在日佔時期(1941年至1945年)，大樓曾被日軍用作宿舍及馬廐。1946年，大樓重新開放使用。

The Main Building of the Helena May is located at No.35 Garden Road, Central. It was built in 1914 and was officially opened on 12 September 1916. The construction of the building was proposed by Lady May, the wife of Sir Henry May, Governor of Hong Kong from 1912 to 1919, with a donation from Mr. Ellis Kadoorie (later Sir) and Mr. Ho Kam Tong. The building was originally used as a hostel for single woman of European origin and was opened for woman of all nationalities since 1985. The building is a three-storey structure and is in U-shaped plan with a basement. Besides the living quarters, the Main Building also comprises a library, reading room, common room and some classrooms. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the building was used as billet for Japanese troops and stable for horses. The Main Building was reopened in 1946.

01



02



03



01 1980年之梅夫人婦女會主樓正立面
Front elevation of Main Building of the Helena May as seen in 1980

02-03 梅夫人婦女會內貌
Interior views of the Helena May

其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

都爹利街石階及煤氣路燈
Duddell Street Steps and Gas Lamps



中環都爹利街的石階位於皇后大道中以南，南端連接雪廠街，寬約4米，全長約20米，約於1880年代建成。石階上下兩端的欄杆上，皆裝有兩座煤氣路燈。四支煤氣燈的安裝年份不詳。最早有關這幾枝燈的紀錄見於1922年的製造商的产品目錄上。

香港於1865年首次使用煤氣路燈照明街道，並由香港中華煤氣公司負責維修。二次大戰後，煤氣燈逐漸被電燈取代，至1967年，全港只僅存都爹利街的四座煤氣路燈，是現時全港僅存的煤氣路燈。歷史悠久的都爹利煤氣路燈現仍由原為本港提供街道照明而開辦的香港中華煤氣公司繼續操作。

The stone steps at Duddell Street, Central, is a street bounded by Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central. The width is about 4 metres and the total length about 20 metres. The steps were built in the 1880s. The balustrades at the head and foot of the steps are surmounted on either side by the four gas street lamps. It is not certain when the gas lamp posts were installed, but the lamp posts were first described in the 1922 catalogue of the manufacturing company.

Gas lamps were first introduced in Hong Kong in 1865 and maintained by the Hong Kong and China Gas Company. After the Second World War, they were gradually replaced by electric lamps. The four gas lamps at Duddell Street are the only surviving gas lamps in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong and China Gas Company which was originally founded to provide street lighting in Hong Kong continues to operate the lamps as objects of historical interest.



- 01 根據製造商塞斯公司於1922年的產品目錄，這些煤氣燈屬雙燈泡羅車士打款式，燈杆特短，故能豎立在梯階的女兒牆之上
The lamp posts, described as two-light Rochester models in a 1922 catalogue, were made by Suggs and Co. with special short standards so that they could be installed on the parapets of the steps
- 02 全港僅存位於都爹利街的四座煤氣路燈及石階於1979年列為法定古蹟
The only four surviving gas lamps at Duddell Street and the Street steps were declared a monument in 1979
- 03 都爹利街煤氣路燈現時仍由香港中華煤氣公司繼續操作
The Hong Kong and China Gas Company continues to operate the lamps

其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

舊上環街市 (北座)
Western Market (North Block)



舊上環街市原有南北兩座大樓。南座位於皇后大道中，1858年建成，1980年拆卸。現存的北座大樓建於1906年，面積比南座小，但設計比較緊密，屬英國愛德華時期巴洛克式建築風格，角樓外牆有帶狀磚飾，門窗飾有不同設計的圓拱，部份更有券心石。大樓以紅磚築成，而以花崗岩石作地基，在正面入口處有一拱門。自鄰近的市政大廈落成後，大樓於1989年空置，其後被改建成傳統行業及手工藝中心。

Western Market consisted originally of two separate south and north blocks. The South Block at Queen's Road Central was built in 1858 and demolished in 1980. The remaining North Block, smaller and more compact in design, was built in 1906. It is in Edwardian Baroque Revival style highlighted with "bandaged" brickwork on the four corner towers. Window and door openings have a variety of arched heads, some with keystones. The Market has walls of red brick on granite base, and a large granite arch over its main entrance. When the former Urban Council's market facilities came into operation in 1989, the market building became vacant and was later converted into a traditional trades, arts and crafts centre.



01 舊上環街市 (北座) 於1990年被列為法定古蹟
Western Market (North Block) was declared as a monument in 1990

02 1978年之舊上環街市 (北座)
Western Market (North Block) as seen in 1978

03 拱形窗戶
Arched window opening

其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

舊病理學院
Old Pathological Institute



舊 病理學院是一座英愛德華時期的新古典式建築物，樓高三層，主要以紅磚砌成。病理學院的成立與香港早期的細菌研究有關。1894年，香港出現嚴重的鼠疫，為患太平山區，奪取了多條性命。十九世紀末，香港的細菌學研究仍十分落後。直至1902年英國細菌學家威廉·亨達博士抵港，才開始對細菌進行研究，並借用堅尼地城的細菌疾病醫院為臨時研究所。1903年，有關之細菌研究轉往山道的維多利亞公眾殮房進行，至1906年始遷入位於堅巷的細菌學院。

這座紅磚建築於第二次世界大戰後改稱病理學院，後由衛生署用作醫療用品倉庫。建築物現已改作香港醫學博物館，由香港醫學博物館學會管理。

The Old Pathological Institute is a three-storey high redbrick building built in Edwardian Neo-Classical style. The establishment of the Pathological Institute was closely related to bacteriological studies in early Hong Kong. During 1894, a plague ravaged the Tai Ping Shan area causing many casualties. At the end of the 19th century, bacteriological studies in Hong Kong were still underdeveloped. Dr. William Hunter, the first Government bacteriologist, arrived in Hong Kong from London in 1902. As there was no bacteriological laboratory, Dr. Hunter had to settle for temporary accommodation within the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital, and later in 1903 moved to the Victoria Public Mortuary to continue the experiments. It was not until 1906 that the permanent Bacteriological Institute was finally constructed at Caine Lane.

This red-brick building was renamed the Pathological Institute after World War II. It was later occupied by the Department of Health as a medical store. It has now been converted to the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences managed by the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society.



01 舊病理學院自1996年起改作香港醫學博物館，介紹香港醫科學術的發展歷史
The Institute has been converted to the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences since 1996. It introduces the historical development of medical sciences in Hong Kong

02 拱形走廊
Arch-shaped verandah

03 建築物除有寬闊的走廊外，還有充足的窗戶，使空氣流通，設計頗配合香港炎熱潮濕的氣候
The building was designed to suit for hot and humid climate of Hong Kong, with expansive verandah and well-placed windows to allow cross-ventilation



其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

景賢里
King Yin Lei



景賢里於1937年由李陞先生的孫女、李寶椿先生的女兒及岑日初先生的妻子岑李寶麟女士興建，這些人士均為本港著名商人。大宅是以中國文藝復興風格建造，是糅合優秀的中西式建築特色的罕有例子。1978年，大宅售予邱氏家族——邱子文先生及其子邱木城先生。邱氏家族把大宅命名為「景賢里」，以突顯建築物具有優美景觀的意思。

大宅具有標誌著香港歷史發展的重要性。它是建於港島山邊的歷史豪宅之一，不僅反映當時華人社群在本港地位日高，財富日增，也展示高尚住宅區開始在半山區成形的本港早期歷史。

King Yin Lei was built in 1937 by Mrs. Shum Li Po-lun who was the grand-daughter of Mr. Li Sing, the daughter of Mr. Li Po-chun and the wife of Mr. Shum Yat-chor. They were notable merchants in Hong Kong. The building is a rare surviving example of Chinese Renaissance style that reflected the design and construction excellence in both Chinese and Western architecture of Hong Kong. It was sold in 1978 to the Yow family - Mr. Yow Qhei-man and his son Mr. Yow Mok-shing, who gave the name "King Yin Lei" to the building which meant "house of virtuous views".

The building is important in signifying the historical development of Hong Kong. As one of the luxurious historic houses located along the hillside of Hong Kong Island, the building reflects the rising status and growing wealth of the Chinese community in Hong Kong. It also represents an earlier phase of Hong Kong history when the upper-class residential area took shape in the Mid-Levels.

其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

前九龍寨城衙門

Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City



前 九龍寨城衙門建於1847年，原為清政府官員辦公的地方及府第，是一所三進式的建築物。自1899年清

朝官兵撤離寨城後，衙門曾被不同的教會團體租用，先後曾作老人院、孤兒寡婦所、學校、醫務所、長者中心等用途。至1987年政府宣佈清拆寨城，並於原址興建九龍寨城公園，衙門得以保留及復修，成為九龍寨城中唯一保留的古建築物。

The Yamen built in 1847 was originally used as a venue for both administration and residence of the officials of the Qing Government. The building was a three-hall structure. After the departure of Qing officials in 1899, the Yamen was leased by different religious groups for running a home for the aged, a home for widows and orphans, a school, clinic and an elderly centre. In 1987, the Government planned to clear the Kowloon Walled City and turned the area into the Kowloon Walled City Park. The Yamen had been restored and is the only historic building preserved in the Walled City.



01 修繕中之九龍寨城衙門
Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City under restoration

02 修繕後之九龍寨城衙門
Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City after restoration

其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

元朗屏山聚星樓

Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, Ping Shan, Yuen Long



聚星樓坐落於元朗屏山上璋圍，由鄧族第七世祖彥通公約於明朝洪武年間（1368-1398年）建成，至今已有六百多年的歷史。這座六角形的古塔以青磚砌成，樓高三層，約十三公尺高，是香港現存唯一的古塔。文昌及關帝神像供奉在第一層，而魁星則安放在上層。

聚星樓是為了鎮水災及改善地方風水而興建。相傳聚星樓與青山風水遙相配合，可護佑族中子弟在科舉中考取功名，故該建築物亦被稱為文塔。其後聚星樓被列為法定古蹟，並成為屏山文物徑的一部份。

The Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (Pagoda of Gathering Stars), located in Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, was built by Tang Yin-tung, the 7th generation ancestor, during the reign of Hongwu (1368-1398) of the Ming dynasty. This hexagonal-shaped pagoda has more than 600 years of history and is the only surviving ancient pagoda in Hong Kong. The building is a 3-storey green-brick structure of about 13m high. Statues of Man Cheong and Kwan Tai deities are placed on the ground floor for worship while the top floor houses the Fui Shing deity.

The pagoda was built to improve local *fung shui* in order to prevent flooding disasters to the village. Furthermore, it was believed that its auspicious location, which is in alignment with Castle Peak, would ensure success for clan members in the Imperial Civil Service Examination. The pagoda was later declared as a monument and has become part of the Ping Shan Heritage Trail.

02



02 聚星樓於2001年被列為法定古蹟
Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda was declared a monument in 2001

03 六角形的聚星樓以青磚築成
Hexagonal-shaped Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda is built of green-brick

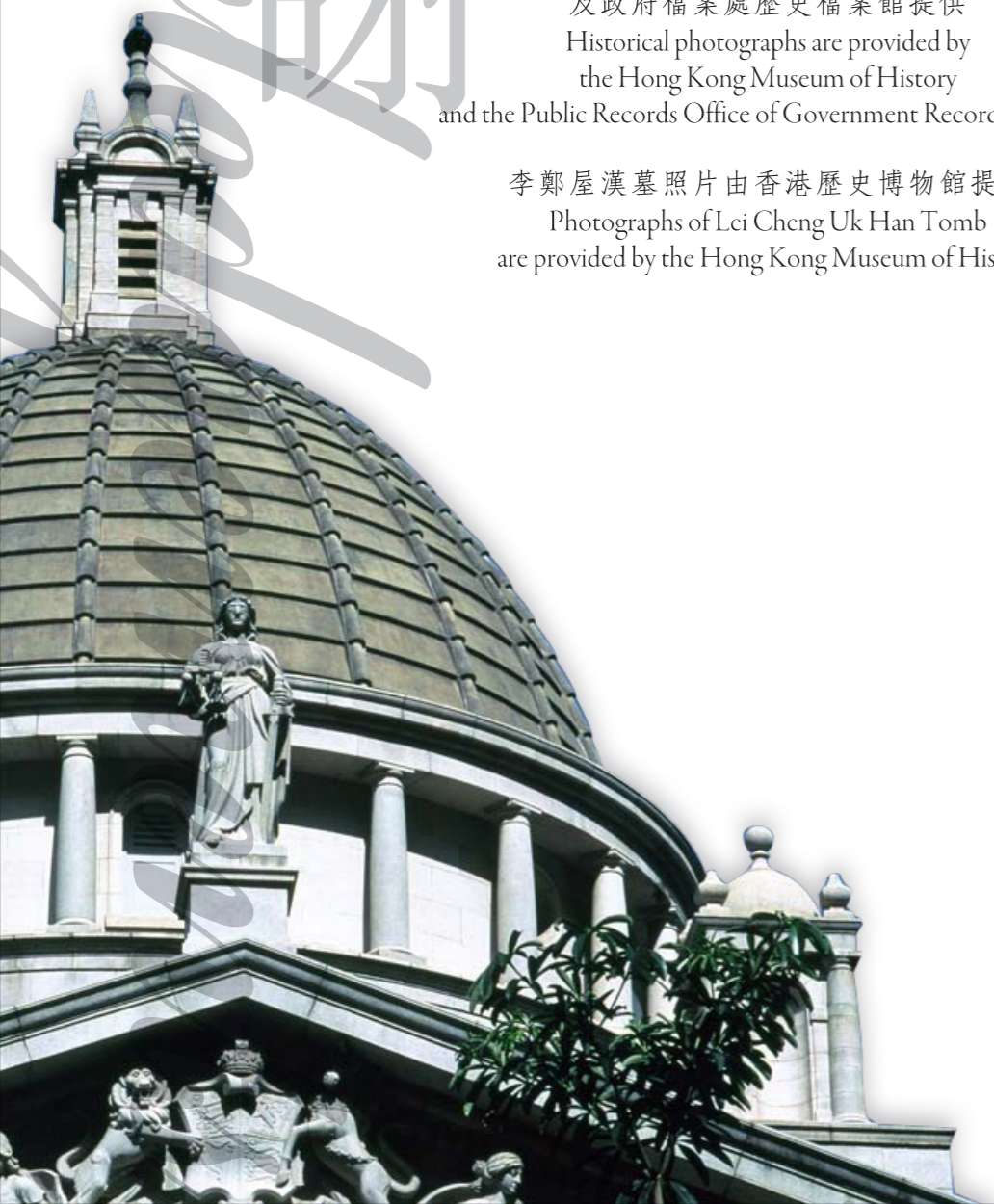
03



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