



古物諮詢委員會(古諮會)支持建議 灣仔洪聖古廟及赤柱清真寺宣布為法定古蹟 Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) Supported Hung Shing Temple in Wan Chai and Stanley Mosque Proposed as Declared Monuments

古諮會於6月11日的會議上，支持將兩座一級歷史建築宣布為法定古蹟的建議。這兩座歷史建築分別是位於灣仔皇后大道東129及131號的洪聖古廟，以及赤柱東頭灣道53號的赤柱清真寺。當此項建議獲得行政長官批准及刊憲後，香港的法定古蹟數目將增加至140項。

The AAB supported the proposed declaration of two Grade 1 historic buildings as monuments at its meeting on 11 June. They are the Hung Shing Temple at Nos. 129 & 131, Queen's Road East in Wan Chai and Stanley Mosque at No. 53 Tung Tau Wan Road in Stanley. Upon approval from the Chief Executive and gazettal of this proposal, the number of declared monuments in Hong Kong will increase to 140.

洪聖古廟 Hung Shing Temple



洪聖古廟（古廟），又稱大王廟，相信建於1847年至1852年間，是灣仔現存最古老的廟宇之一。古廟原位於海岸線旁，是漁民和海上商旅供奉「南海之神」洪聖的祭祀場所。其於1860年和1867年的大型重修，皆獲本地行業，包括採石工人，及華人社群捐助。古廟一直是舉行宗教儀式和祭祀活動的場所，其重要性亦體現在以其命名的大王東街與大王西街。

Hung Shing Temple (the "Temple"), also known as Tai Wong Temple, is believed to have been constructed between 1847 and 1852. It is one of the oldest surviving temples in Wan Chai. Originally situated along the shoreline, the Temple served as a place of worship for fishermen and merchant seamen who were devoted to Hung Shing, the "God of the South Sea". Its major renovations in 1860 and 1867 were both funded by donations from local trades, including stone quarry workers as well as the Chinese community. The Temple has long served as a venue for religious ceremonies and ritual practices. Its significance is further reflected in the naming of Tai Wong Street East and West.

赤柱清真寺（清真寺）建於1936年至1937年間，是香港第二古老的清真寺，坐落於赤柱監獄建築群旁邊。其建造除了獲得當時監獄署（1982年更名為懲教署）的支持，更是由該署的印度和巴基斯坦籍穆斯林員工，聯同本地印度社群共同倡議、捐助並參與完成。清真寺不僅見證了香港穆斯林社群的發展，更展現政府對宗教信俗的尊重，及促進不同族裔員工共融的努力。

Stanley Mosque (the "Mosque") was built between 1936 and 1937. It is the second oldest mosque in Hong Kong, and is located adjacent to the compound

of Stanley Prison. With the support of the Prisons Department (renamed as the Correctional Services Department in 1982), its establishment was jointly initiated, funded and built by the Indian and Pakistani Muslim staff of the department, together with the local Indian community.

赤柱清真寺 Stanley Mosque

The Mosque stands as a testament to the growth of the Muslim community in Hong Kong and also demonstrates the Government's respect for religious practices and its efforts to promote inclusivity among staff of different ethnicities.



洪聖古廟 Hung Shing Temple

洪聖古廟建於岩石之上，屬一進三開間的中式民間建築，前設高架門廊。其一系列精緻的裝飾構件，例如石雕、灰塑、花崗石人物雕像，以及在1909年建造的石灣脊飾，展現了精湛工藝之餘，亦是嶺南傳統建築風格的優秀例子。

Hung Shing Temple was constructed on elevated rocky terrain. It is a single-hall-three-bay Chinese vernacular building fronted by a raised entrance porch. Its richly decorated features, such as stone carvings, plaster mouldings, granite figure statues, and Shiwan ceramic ridge decorations that were made in 1909, demonstrate superb craftsmanship, and serve as outstanding examples of the traditional Lingnan architectural style.

▼ 門廊屋脊飾有精緻的石灣陶塑，於1909年燒製，描繪民間傳說中的巾幗英雄樊梨花。
Exquisite Shiwan ceramic figurines on the ridge of entrance porch were produced in 1909, depicting the fictional heroine Fan Lihua.



▲ 廟宇的東立面和背立面與天然岩石融為一體。
The eastern and rear elevations of the temple hall integrate seamlessly with the natural rock formations.



▲ 門廊中央的花崗石圍欄刻有精雕細琢的雙龍戲珠圖案。
The central granite balustrade of the entrance porch is intricately carved with a motif of double dragons and a pearl.

赤柱清真寺 Stanley Mosque

赤柱清真寺以巴基斯坦拉合爾的巴德夏希清真寺為藍本。建築採用對稱布局，沿東西向的軸線而建，朝向麥加的克爾白（Holy Kaaba，又稱「卡巴天房」）。其外形簡約，飾有馬蹄形和蔥形拱券的正面開放式遊廊，以及屋頂宛如宣禮塔的柱子裝飾，展現了伊斯蘭建築特色。

Stanley Mosque is modelled on the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore, Pakistan. It is built on a symmetrical plan on an east-west axis oriented toward the Holy Kaaba in Makkah. Its simplified form features an open-arcaded façade with horseshoe and ogee ornamental arches, as well as minaret-like decorative columns on the roof, conveying the distinct characteristics of Islamic architecture.



◀ 由蔥形拱券和飾線點綴的開放式遊廊。
Open verandah features decorative ogee arches and moulding.

▼ 正門對着的朝拜牆上設有米哈拉布，是指示克爾白方向的壁龕，指示信徒朝着此方向禮拜。旁邊置有敏拜爾（宣講台）。
On the *qibla* wall opposite the entrance stands the *mihrab*, a niche that indicates the direction of the Holy Kaaba for prayer. Beside it stands a *mimbar* (pulpit).

◀ 平屋頂邊緣飾有宛如宣禮塔的柱子和精緻的垛口式女兒牆。
Minaret-like columns and decorative crenellated parapet surround the flat roof.



從「漢風泱泱：雄渾與交融的盛世」展覽

一探漢代飲食及表演藝術文化

‘The Majestic Han: A Golden Age of Vigour and Cultural Integration’ Exhibition - A Glimpse into the Culinary and Performing Arts Culture of the Han Dynasty

現正於香港文物探知館舉行的「漢風泱泱：雄渾與交融的盛世」展覽，從多角度呈現漢代盛世的面貌及文化。今期與大家透過展覽中的珍貴文物，一探漢代豐富的飲食文化，以及當時普及的樂舞百戲。

‘The Majestic Han: A Golden Age of Vigour and Cultural Integration’ Exhibition, currently held at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, presents the facets and culture of the Han dynasty from multiple perspectives. In this issue, we will take a closer look at the rich culinary culture of the Han dynasty and the *baixi* (one hundred acts) popular at the time through the precious artefacts on display.

中國飲食文化源遠流長。漢代烹調以炙（烤）和蒸煮為主，炊具主要有烤爐、釜、甑。烤為原始烹飪方法之一，是將肉架在火上燒。漢代流行使用鐵爐炙肉，展品中包括一座於濟南洛莊漢墓出土的漢代鐵爐（右上圖），設計精巧實用，爐體放置炭火，上層擺放肉串，爐的四角上翹，防止烤串滑落。而廣州漢墓出土的長方形灰陶灶（右下圖）亦於展覽中展出，其灶口附有三釜兩甑，是漢人日常的烹調用具。

China’s culinary culture has a long history. Han cuisine primarily involved roasting and steaming, with stoves, cauldrons, and *zeng* rice cookers being the main cooking utensils. Roasting, one of the earliest methods of food preparation, involves cooking meat over a fire. Iron stoves for roasting meals were popular during the Han dynasty. The exhibits include a Han iron stove (pictured upper right) unearthed at the Luozhuang Han tomb in Jinan, featuring an ingenious and practical design with charcoal placed in the lower chamber and meat skewers placed on the top. Its four upcurved corners prevent the skewers from slipping. Also featured in the exhibition is a rectangular grey pottery stove (pictured lower right) unearthed from a Han tomb in Guangzhou. Fitted with three cauldrons and two *zeng* rice cookers over the stove, this was a common cooking utensil used by the Han people.



▲ 鐵爐
Iron stove



▲ 長方形灰陶灶
Rectangular grey pottery stove



◀ 銅染爐
Bronze *ranlu* dipping stove



▶ 陶溫酒尊
Pottery wine warmer

漢代宴飲流行「一人一案」享用美食。展出的廣州漢墓出土銅染爐（左上圖），「染」字是指調味料。透過染爐中的炭火，烘熱杯中的調味料。宴飲時一人一套染爐，隨吃隨「染」，就如今天流行的一人一鍋。佳餚配以美酒，漢代使用溫酒尊來盛載及加熱酒水。展出的一件陶溫酒尊（左下圖），於1955年在李鄭屋漢墓出土，是香港考古出土的唯一一件溫酒尊。

At Han banquets, it was popular for guests to dine at their own individual tables. Among the exhibits is a bronze *ranlu* dipping stove (pictured upper left) unearthed from a Han tomb in Guangzhou, where the word *ran* refers to condiments used for dipping. The charcoal fire inside the stove warmed the seasoning in the cup. At the feast, each guest had their own *ranlu* set to dip and flavour their food as they ate – similar to the individual hot pots popular today. Fine food was paired with exquisite wine. Han wine warmers were used to hold and warm wine. The exhibited pottery wine warmer (pictured lower left) unearthed at Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb in 1955 is the only example of its kind archaeologically unearthed in Hong Kong.

漢代是中國樂舞、百戲等娛樂藝術蓬勃發展的時期。宴飲場合除了佳餚美饌，也有專業藝人提供娛樂表演。展品中的三件陶俑（右上圖）屬伎樂俑，呈現了宴席樂手演奏的神韻。而展出的—尊陶繞襟衣女舞俑（右下圖），表演的是「長袖舞」，屬漢代典型的俗樂舞形式，著重於表現靈動飄逸的衣袖和婀娜纖細的腰肢。

漢代「百戲」是宮廷與民間流行的綜合表演藝術總稱，而「樂舞百戲」內容以雜技為主。展出的一尊陶倒立俑（右下圖）頭戴花冠，身穿緊身短衣，以優雅姿態詮釋高難度倒立動作，其神態儒雅而生動。

The Han dynasty was a golden age for Chinese music, dance, and *baixi* (one hundred acts). Banquets featured not only exquisite delicacies, but also performances by professional entertainers. Among the exhibits, three pottery figurines (pictured upper right) are musician figurines, capturing the spirit of musicians performing at a banquet. The exhibited pottery female dancing figurine in wrapped-collar costume (pictured lower right) performs the "long-sleeve dance", which was a typical form of popular dance in the Han dynasty, emphasising flowing sleeves and a slender, graceful waist.

Baixi in the Han dynasty is a collective term for the comprehensive performing arts popular in both the imperial palace and among the public, and *yuewu baixi* (music, dance and one hundred acts) consists mainly of acrobatics. The exhibited pottery figurine in handstand pose (pictured lower right) wears a floral crown and a tight-fitting short jacket, interpreting a high-difficulty handstand with an elegant posture. Its expression is refined yet full of life.



▲ 彩繪陶撫琴俑
Painted pottery
qin-playing figurine

▲ 紅陶持笙俑
Red pottery figurine
holding a sheng

▲ 彩繪紅陶撫琴俑
Painted red pottery
qin-playing figurine

▲ 陶繞襟衣女舞俑
Pottery female dancing figurine
in wrapped-collar costume

▶ 陶倒立俑
Pottery figurine in
handstand pose



▲ 庖廚圖畫像石刻
Pictorial stone with carving of kitchen scene

漢代社會富裕，宴飲成風。展品中由江蘇徐州出土的庖廚圖畫像石刻（左圖），生動地呈現廚房備菜的情景：廚子在案上切肉、在爐上烤肉串和燒灶，以及迎接賓客的熱鬧場景。

During the prosperous Han dynasty, banqueting was highly popular. Among the exhibits is a pictorial stone with carving of kitchen scene (pictured left), unearthed in Xuzhou, Jiangsu. It vividly depicts a bustling kitchen preparation scene: chefs slicing meat on a chopping board, grilling meat skewers over the stove, stoking the kitchen stove, and the lively atmosphere of welcoming guests.

「漢風泱泱：雄渾與交融的盛世」展覽共展出252件/套珍貴展品，當中包括來自內地的40件/套一級文物。訪客可透過展出文物一窺漢代社會各階層的生活面貌，其中涵蓋衣、食、住、行。展期至9月20日（免費入場），萬勿錯過。

'The Majestic Han: A Golden Age of Vigour and Cultural Integration' Exhibition features 252 pieces/sets of invaluable exhibits, including 40 pieces/sets of grade-one cultural relics from the Chinese Mainland. Through the exhibited artefacts, visitors can gain insight into the daily life across various social strata of the Han society, encompassing clothing, food, accommodation and transportation. The exhibition runs until 20 September (free admission) and is not to be missed.

展覽詳情及語音導覽
Exhibition Details and Audio Guides



免費交通接送及團體導賞服務詳情及報名
(只適用於學校、慈善及非牟利團體)

Details and Registration for Free
Transportation and Docent Service for Groups
(only applicable to schools, charitable
and non-profit making organisations)



「九龍城文化飛步遊」穿越區內歷史地標

“Kowloon City Heritage Run” Traversing the District's Historic Landmarks

由啟德體育園的社區項目「飛越啟德」主辦、古物古蹟辦事處（古蹟辦）及九龍城民政事務處合辦的「九龍城文化飛步遊」，於2026年4月12日及4月19日舉行。活動透過漫步及跑步團，帶領參加者穿越九龍城區內多個歷史古蹟，感受區內豐厚的歷史和文化底蘊。古蹟辦的文物之友及青少年文物之友亦響應參與是次活動。

Organised by the “Kai Tak Initiative”, a community project of Kai Tak Sports Park, and co-organised by the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) and Kowloon City District Office, the “Kowloon City Heritage Run” took place on 12 and 19 April 2026. Through walking and running tours, this activity led participants through various historic landmarks in Kowloon City, allowing them to experience the district's rich history and cultural heritage. AMO's Friends of Heritage and Young Friends of Heritage also participated in support of the initiative.



▲ 前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站（牛棚）
Ex-Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (Cattle Depot)
相片來源：飛越啟德
Photo Source: Kai Tak Sports Initiative



▲ 衙前墾道24號
No. 24 Nga Tsin Long Road



▲ 九龍寨城公園九龍寨城南門遺蹟
Remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City,
Kowloon Walled City Park
相片來源：飛越啟德
Photo Source: Kai Tak Sports Initiative

路線涵蓋地點

Spots covered in the run

啟德體育園
Kai Tak Sports Park

九龍城碼頭
Kowloon City Ferry Pier

海心公園
Hoi Sham Park

土瓜灣天后古廟（三級歷史建築）
Tin Hau Temple in To Kwa Wan
(Grade 3 Historic Building)

前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站（二級歷史建築）
Ex-Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot
(Grade 2 Historic Building)

宋皇臺石刻
Sung Wong Toi Inscription Rock

衙前墾道24號（一級歷史建築）
No. 24 Nga Tsin Long Road (Grade 1 Historic Building)

九龍樂善堂
The Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon

九龍寨城公園九龍寨城南門遺蹟（法定古蹟）
Remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City,
Kowloon Walled City Park (Declared Monument)

九龍寨城公園前九龍寨城衙門（法定古蹟）
Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City,
Kowloon Walled City Park (Declared Monument)

侯王古廟（法定古蹟）
Hau Wong Temple (Declared Monument)

「文化飛步遊」活動自2022年9月推出，已先後在九龍城、中西區、葵青及荃灣、油尖旺、東區、沙田、黃大仙及北部都會區進行。活動將繼續擴展至不同地區，鼓勵大眾邊做運動，邊走訪各區古蹟。

Since its launch in September 2022, “City Heritage Run” has traversed Kowloon City, Central and Western District, Kwai Tsing and Tsuen Wan, Yau Tsim Mong, Eastern District, Sha Tin, Wong Tai Sin, and the Northern Metropolis. The activity will continue to expand to different districts, encouraging the public to visit local historic landmarks while exercising.

過往「文化飛步遊」路線
Past routes of “City Heritage Run”



「公眾參與項目資助計劃」 “Funding Scheme for Public Engagement Projects”

保育歷史建築基金的「公眾參與項目資助計劃」現正接受申請。此計劃資助與歷史建築保育相關的公眾教育、社區參與及宣傳活動，每個項目的資助上限為港幣200萬元。歡迎曾參與歷史建築保育工作的本地非牟利機構遞交申請。

The “Funding Scheme for Public Engagement Projects” under the Built Heritage Conservation Fund is now open for applications. The scheme provides financial support for public education, community involvement and publicity activities related to built heritage conservation, with a funding ceiling of HK\$2 million for each project. Local non-profit making organisations with experience in built heritage conservation are welcome to submit applications.



三個優先項目主題 3 Priority Project Themes

- 「區區好去處：香港的歷史建築」
“Places to Visit: Historic Buildings in Hong Kong”
- 「透過歷史建築說好香港故事」
“Tell Good Stories of Hong Kong through Built Heritage”
- 「歷史建築與香港日常：健康、衛生、社會服務」
“Historic Buildings and Daily Life in Hong Kong: Health, Hygiene and Social Services”

遞交申請注意事項 Points to Note for Application Submission



遞交填妥之申請表格及預算計劃一式兩份（正本及一套副本），並附上光碟／USB裝置，儲存已填妥申請表格及所需文件的電子檔案。

Submit the completed application form together with the budget plan in duplicate (one original and one set of copies) along with a CD-ROM / USB device containing a soft copy of the completed application form and all necessary documents.



申請須在**2026年7月30日（星期四）下午1時前**以電郵*、郵寄或專人送遞方式遞交至秘書處。逾期申請將不獲考慮。若以郵寄方式遞交申請，郵戳日期必須為截止申請當日或之前。

Applications should reach the Secretariat by email*, post or by hand by **1 pm, 30 July 2026 (Thursday)**. Late applications will not be considered. If the application is submitted by post, the postmark should be dated on or before the deadline.

* 須於收到秘書處確認電郵起的10個工作天內遞交正本。
The original copy must be submitted within 10 working days from the date of receipt of the confirmation email from the Secretariat.



申請表格及指引
Application Form and Guide to Application

查詢 Enquiries

☎ 2906 1546 / 2906 1547

✉ bhcf_enquiry@devb.gov.hk



香港文物探知館精選節目 Programme Highlights at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

同樂系列・Join the Fun

7月1日 1 July
悠藝日 Fun Day

7月4日至5日、
8月8日至9日及
8月29日至30日
4-5 July, 8-9 Aug &
29-30 Aug

「漢風泱泱」展覽工作坊系列
‘The Majestic Han’ Exhibition
Workshop Series

學習探索・Learn & Explore

7月1日、11日、18日、25日、26日及
8月1日、15日、22日、23日
1, 11, 18, 25, 26 July & 1, 15, 22, 23 Aug

「漢風泱泱」展覽講座系列
‘The Majestic Han’ Exhibition
Talk Series

7月19日、25日及8月2日、16日、23日
19, 25 July & 2, 16, 23 Aug

「漢風泱泱」展覽星級導賞團
‘The Majestic Han’ Exhibition
Star Guided Tours

必看展覽・Must-See Exhibitions

「漢風泱泱：雄渾與交融的盛世」展覽（3月20日至9月20日）
‘The Majestic Han: A Golden Age of Vigour and
Cultural Integration’ Exhibition (20 March to 20 September)

「恐龍會客室—赤洲尋龍記」（由3月27日開始）
“Dinosaur Parlour — Quest on Port Island” (Starting from 27 March)

開放時間 Opening Hours
逢星期一至三、五至日及公眾假期
逢星期四（公眾假期除外）：休館
Every Mon to Wed, Fri to Sun and Public Holidays
Every Thur (except Public Holidays): Closed

最終活動日期概以古蹟辦網頁公布為準。

All final programme dates are subject to the confirmation announcements on the AMO website.

歡迎意見



WE WELCOME
YOUR COMMENTS

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