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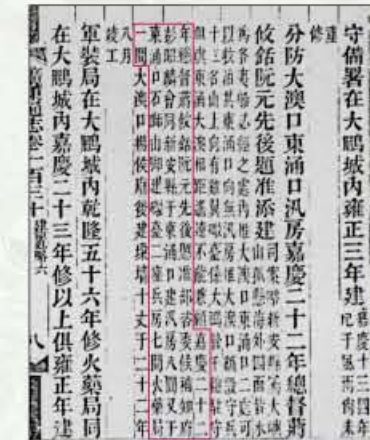
大嶼山位於珠江三角洲口，扼守船隻來華的主要通道，是清代(1644-1911年)重要的邊防據點。十八世紀末期，大嶼山只有大澳和東涌兩地可供船隻安全停泊，但當時東涌未有軍事設防，而大澳僅有三十名士兵駐守，分流炮台則艱長莫及。清政府為了加強防守，於是決定在東涌口(即東涌)設置炮台，防患未然。根據地方志記載，在嘉慶二十二年(1817年)，兩廣總督蔣攸銛和阮元先後題准於東涌口建汛房八間，並於石獅山腳建炮台兩座。

Introduction

Situated at the mouth of the Pearl River estuary which was the main sea passage to China, Lantau Island enjoyed great strategic importance during the Qing dynasty (1644-1911). In the late 18th century, Tai O and Tung Chung were considered to be the only safe anchorages on the island, but Tung Chung was unfortified, the military post at Tai O was manned by only 30 soldiers and the nearest fort at Fan Lau was a considerable distance away. The Qing government therefore decided to build batteries at Tung Chung Hou (today's Tung Chung) to reinforce the coastal defences. According to the Chinese provincial records of the time, the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi provinces, Jiang Youxian and Ruan Yuan, proposed building eight guardhouses at Tung Chung Hou and two batteries at the foot of Rocky Lion Hill.



《廣東通志》所載清代大嶼山的軍事設施圖
Map from *Guangdong Annals* showing fortifications on Lantau Island during the Qing dynasty



《廣東通志》內有關東涌口炮台的記載
Records from *Guangdong Annals* describing the batteries built at Tung Chung Hou



《新安縣志》內註明東涌口及大鵬協右營位置的地圖
Locations of Tung Chung Hou and the Right Camp of the Dapeng Battalion as shown on the map of *Xin'an Gazetteer*



1989年的東涌灣
Tung Chung Bay in 1989



東涌炮台正門(北牆)
Main gate (north wall) of Tung Chung Fort

東涌炮台

東涌炮台位於東涌上嶺皮村旁，在清代稱為「東涌所城」，是大鵬右營的水師總部。

炮台的面積約70米x80米，城牆以修琢平整的花崗岩石條砌成。在東、西及北面設三度拱門，門上均有楹刻——東門「接秀」、西門「聯庚」、正門(即北門)「拱辰」。正門除「拱辰」外，還有銘文數行，文字雖然嚴重風化，但「道光十二年」(1832年)及「督造守備何駿龍」兩行小字依然清晰可見，估計炮台於該年建造。

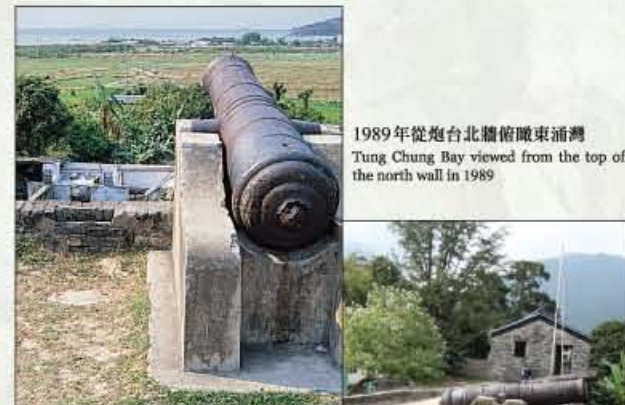
北牆上裝有六門古炮，炮身原來刻有文字，但只可以辨認其中四門炮身的文字，說明它們分別於1805、1809及1843年鑄造。據學者研究，1918年的南約理民府行政報告書中，有售賣舊大炮及將六門古炮安放舊衙門(即東涌炮台)城牆的記錄，故可推斷此六門古炮可能並非炮台原設。



正門楹刻「拱辰」
The inscription "Gong Chen" on the main gate

1898年新界租借予英國後，清兵撤離炮台。政府將炮台改為警署，其後於1938年用作華英中學校址，至二次大戰時被日軍佔用。大戰結束後，炮台在1946年成為東涌公立學校校址及東涌鄉事委員會辦事處，該校後於2003年停辦。

東涌炮台於1979年8月24日列為法定古蹟，並於1988年進行全面修葺，主要為恢復舊貌、穩固城牆及設立展覽中心，所有工程在1989年3月完成。

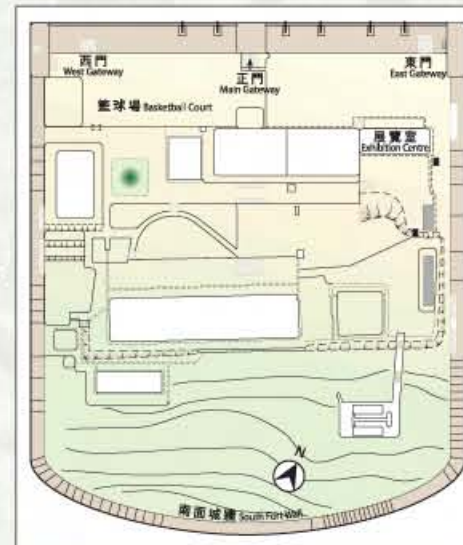


1989年從炮台北牆俯瞰東涌灣
Tung Chung Bay viewed from the top of the north wall in 1989



北牆上的古炮
Cannon on the north wall

Tung Chung Fort



東涌炮台平面圖
Floor plan of Tung Chung Fort

Tung Chung Fort stands next to Sheung Ling Pei Village in Tung Chung. It was known as Tung Chung Suocheng (Tung Chung Battalion City) during the Qing dynasty and served as the navy headquarters of the Right Battalion of Dapeng.

Tung Chung Fort covers an area of around 70 m x 80 m. Its walls are constructed with large, well-dressed granite blocks. The east, west and north (main) walls all feature an arched gateway, each with a granite slab engraved with an inscription reading "Jie Xiu", "Lian Geng" and "Gong Chen" respectively. Small inscriptions can also be found on the slab of the main gateway, and although they are badly weathered, two lines can still be made out suggesting that the fort was completed in the 12th year of the Daoguang reign (1832) under the supervision of Captain He Junlong.

Six cannon are installed on the north wall of Tung Chung Fort. Of the inscriptions on these cannon, only four are legible, and they state that the cannon were cast in 1805, 1809 and 1843. According to the scholar's research, the sale of several cannon was recorded in the Administrative Report of the Southern District Office of 1918, which also mentions that six were selected to be installed on the walls of the old Yamen (i.e. Tung Chung Fort). It has thus been deduced that the six cannon on the north wall are not the ones that originally formed part of the fort's defences.

Tung Chung Fort was evacuated in 1898 when the New Territories were leased to the British. The government first converted it into a police station, and in 1938 it became the home of Wah Ying College. It was occupied by the Japanese during World War II. In 1946, the fort was used to house Tung Chung Public Primary School and the office of the Tung Chung Rural Committee. The school was closed in 2003.

Tung Chung Fort was declared a monument on 24 August 1979. A full restoration was conducted in 1988 to recapture the historical environment, restore and strengthen the walls and set up an information centre. The works were completed in March 1989.



東涌炮台現已成為公眾人士遊覽的好去處
Tung Chung Fort is a popular place for visitors



東涌炮台展覽中心
Information Centre of Tung Chung Fort



東涌炮台展覽中心開放時間：

星期一及星期三至日：上午十時至下午五時
逢星期二(公眾假期除外)、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆新年初一至初三休息

Opening hours of Information Centre of Tung Chung Fort:

Monday & Wednesday to Sunday: 10:00 am - 5:00 pm
Closed on Tuesday (except Public Holidays), Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first 3 days of the Chinese New Year

東涌小炮台

1980年，東涌碼頭附近的小山上發現一座廢壘，遺蹟包括兩堵成曲尺型的圍牆，以及一個估計用來放置大炮的平台。由於它的位置與方志記載的東涌口兩座石獅山炮台極為接近，相信廢壘是其中一個炮台的一部分。炮台於1983年11月11日列為法定古蹟，現稱東涌小炮台。

Tung Chung Battery

In 1980, the ruins of a fort were discovered on a small hill near the Tung Chung Ferry Pier. They include two L-shaped walls facing the sea with a platform at the corner that probably served as a gun emplacement. Since the ruins are located at the site of the two Rocky Lion Hill Batteries that are mentioned in the Chinese provincial records at the time, it is believed that they formed part of one of these batteries. The fortifications were declared a monument on 11 November 1983 and are now known as Tung Chung Battery.



這個平台估計用來放置大炮
The platform at the corner was probably served as a gun emplacement.



曲尺型圍牆
L-shaped walls

虎地灣灰窯

1960年代初，這座灰窯在赤鱗角虎地灣岸邊發現，香港考古學會於1982年在該窯址進行初步發掘，從灰窯內的積土中取得煙煤作碳十四測試，測定年代約為公元610至880年間，故推斷灰窯應建於唐代(618-907年)，是本港發現的灰窯中較為完整的一個。為配合赤鱗角新機場工程，古物古蹟辦事處於1991年獲駐港喀喀工程軍團的協助，將虎地灣灰窯由赤鱗角遷至東涌小炮台毗鄰保存及展示。

Fu Tei Wan Lime Kiln

This lime kiln was first discovered on the coast at Fu Tei Wan on the island of Chek Lap Kok in the early 1960s. The Hong Kong Archaeological Society later conducted a brief excavation there in 1982. Carbon-14 dating carried out on a layer of sooty material extracted from the floor of the kiln indicated that it came from around 610-880, proving that the kiln was built during the Tang dynasty (610-907). Compared with other lime kilns found in the territory, the Fu Tei Wan kiln was relatively complete. Before construction of the new airport at Chek Lap Kok was commenced, the Antiquities and Monuments Office enlisted the help of the Gurkha Engineers to relocate the kiln to the vicinity of the Tung Chung Battery in 1991 so that it could be conserved for public display.



灰窯現貌
The present lime kiln



喀喀工程軍團於1991年協助運送灰窯
The Gurkha Engineers assisted to relocate the lime kiln in 1991

侯王宮



侯王宮正面
Facade of Hau Wong Temple

侯王宮位於東涌沙咀頭，一般稱為侯王廟，廟內供奉楊侯王，不過他究竟是何許人，現時仍眾說紛紜。廟內存放一口古鐘，鐘上鑄有「清乾隆三十年」(1765年)，故推斷侯王宮很可能在該年興建。侯王宮經歷多次重修，有些更有碑刻記載，不過建築物仍保留原來的神髓。廟頂正脊有陶瓷裝飾，應是清宣統年間(1909-1911年)的石灣瓷器製品。

Hau Wong Temple

記載修葺侯王宮的碑文
One of the commemorative tablets inside the temple recording previous renovations



侯王宮內的古鐘
The bell in Hau Wong Temple

Hau Wong Temple, located in Sha Tsui Tau of Tung Chung, is dedicated to Yeung Hau Wong (Emperor Yeung Hau). Exactly who this deity was remains a matter of some debate. A bronze bell in the temple is cast with the date "30th year of the Qianlong reign" (1765), which suggests that the temple might have been built in that year. The temple has undergone several renovations, some of which have been recorded on stone tablets. The temple still retains many of its original features, while the ceramic decorations on the main ridge were produced in the well-known Shiwan kiln during the Xuantong reign (1909-1911).

天后宮

現於東涌黃龍坑的天后宮，是香港僅存的一座以花崗岩築砌而成的廟宇。廟前有六條石柱，相信是廟宇已倒塌部分的遺蹟。天后宮約建於清道光三年(1822年)，原址在赤鱗角廟灣，為興建赤鱗角機場，政府遂於1990年將天后宮遷往現址。工程人員將原有材料逐一拆下，並在現址重建廟宇。

Tin Hau Temple

Tin Hau Temple in Wong Lung Hang of Tung Chung is the only temple built with granite slabs that still stands in Hong Kong. The six stone pillars in the front yard are believed to be the remnants of a part of the temple that collapsed. The temple was first built in the 3rd year of the Daoguang reign (1822) and was originally situated in Miu Wan near Chek Lap Kok. The construction of the Hong Kong International Airport at Chek Lap Kok, however, meant that the temple had to be relocated in 1990. The granite slabs were recorded and then dismantled piece by piece so that the temple could later be reconstructed in its original state in Wong Lung Hang.



遷往黃龍坑重建的天后宮
Tin Hau Temple was relocated to Wong Lung Hang



重建後的天后宮
Tin Hau Temple after reconstruction



公共交通 Public Transport

以下巴士路線並不直達各古蹟，下車後需步行前往。
Walking is required as the following bus routes do not reach the relics directly.

新大嶼山巴士	3M	東涌市中心	—	梅窩
	11	東涌市中心	—	大澳
	23	東涌市中心	—	昂平
	34	東涌市中心	—	石門甲
	37	逸東邨	—	東涌北(映灣園)
	38	逸東邨	—	東涌鐵路站
New Lantao Bus	3M	Tung Chung Town Centre	—	Mui Wo
	11	Tung Chung Town Centre	—	Tai O
	23	Tung Chung Town Centre	—	Ngong Ping
	34	Tung Chung Town Centre	—	Shek Mun Kap
	37	Yat Tung Estate	—	Tung Chung North (Caribbean Coast)
	38	Yat Tung Estate	—	Tung Chung Railway Station

前往東涌炮台：3M, 11, 23, 34

To Tung Chung Fort: 3M, 11, 23, 34

前往東涌小炮台、虎地灣灰窯、侯王宮：3M, 34, 37, 38

To Tung Chung Battery, Fu Tei Wan Lime Kiln, Hau Wong Temple: 3M, 34, 37, 38

前往天后宮：34

To Tin Hau Temple: 34

*以上交通資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關交通機構或運輸署公布為準。

The above transport information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the announcement of the transport companies or the Transport Department.

古物古蹟辦事處

九龍尖沙咀彌敦道136號

電話：2208 4400

傳真：2721 6216

網址：<http://www.amo.gov.hk>

Antiquities and Monuments Office

136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

Tel: 2208 4400

Fax: 2721 6216

Website: <http://www.amo.gov.hk>

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東涌懷古

Relics In Tung Chung