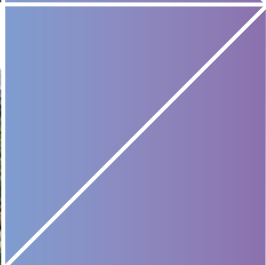


中西區文物徑 ◀ 中國線地圖指南



Central and Western Heritage Trail  
Guide Map for **Central Route**



中西區文物徑◀中國線地圖指南

Central and Western Heritage Trail  
Guide Map for **Central Route**

古物古蹟辦事處於中西區設立一條文物徑，將區內的歷史建築及舊址連接起來，方便遊人沿途遊覽古蹟，了解該區的發展及演變。上述計劃得以實行，有賴香港賽馬會慈善信託基金的慷慨資助。

中西區文物徑包括三條路線：中區線、上環線和西區及山頂線，分別於1997年10月、1999年7月及2000年12月正式啟用，廣受市民歡迎。

## 中區線

中區位於香港的中心地帶，自1841年香港島由英國管治後便發展起來，不少西式建築亦相繼興建。中區線涵蓋40項歷史建築及舊址，包括一些已拆卸的重要建築物原址，讓旅遊人士可緬懷昔日中區一些著名的建築。

## 上環線

上環位於香港島北岸，為早期華人的商住地區。孫中山先生亦曾在上環區就讀及領洗，且與同道者策劃及安排革命事宜。上環線涵蓋35項歷史建築及舊址，包括由中西區區議會設立的孫中山史蹟徑舊址、不同宗教的建築物及華人傳統歷史建築和舊址等。

## 西區及山頂線

西區涵蓋西營盤、石塘咀和堅尼地城三個地區。早期西區居民以英軍為主，1850年以後，國內大批難民湧入香港，並聚居該區。山頂纜車於1888年開始投入服務後，山頂一帶的居民漸多，而前港督的避暑別墅亦坐落於山頂。西區及山頂線包括26項歷史建築及舊址。

雖然城市面貌不斷轉變，但不少歷史建築仍保存至今，成為中西區的歷史見證。這本地圖指南載錄了中區線內歷史建築及舊址的簡介，方便遊人遊覽。

旅遊人士如對文物徑有任何意見或查詢，請致電2208 4488與古物古蹟辦事處職員聯絡。

The Antiquities and Monuments Office has set up a heritage trail in the Central and Western District that links together the historic buildings and sites in the vicinity with the aim of providing visitors with a better understanding of how this important area has grown and developed over the years. The project has been made possible with the generous financial support of the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust.

The entire heritage trail comprises three routes: the Central Route, which was launched in October 1997, the Sheung Wan Route, opened in July 1999, and the Western District and Peak Route, which was added in December 2000. All of them have received an enthusiastic response from the public.

## The Central Route

Central district lies at the heart of Hong Kong; the area was first developed at the inception of British rule in 1841 when several buildings in a Western architectural style soon sprang up. Taking in a total of 40 historic buildings and sites where important buildings that have since been demolished once stood, the Central Route introduces Central's past landmarks to visitors and allows them to recapture the feeling of old Hong Kong.

## Sheung Wan Route

Located on the northern coast of Hong Kong Island, Sheung Wan is a traditional Chinese residential and commercial district with roots dating back to the city's early years; it is also where Dr Sun Yat-sen was educated and baptised and later planned his revolutionary campaign with his comrades. Encompassing the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail set up by the Central and Western District Council, the Sheung Wan Route visits 35 historic buildings and sites that also provide an insight into the traditional practices of the Chinese community and the different religious establishments in this neighbourhood.

## Western District and the Peak Route

The first inhabitants of Western district, which is made up of the three smaller districts of Sai Ying Pun, Shek Tong Tsui and Kennedy Town, were British troops, but it was soon taken over by refugees from mainland China who fled to Hong Kong after 1850. Opened in 1888, the Peak Tram attracted many people to move to the Peak, and the summer residence of the governor was later built there. The Western District and the Peak Route covers 26 historic buildings and sites.

Although Hong Kong's urban landscape is constantly changing, many historic buildings still survive as witnesses to the growth and development of the city's districts. Produced as a handy guide for visitors as they tour the Central Route, this map also includes a brief introduction to each of the historic buildings and sites located along the route.

If you have any comments or enquiries on the heritage trail, please contact the Antiquities and Monuments Office at 2208 4488.



### A1 愛丁堡廣場 Edinburgh Place

第二次世界大戰後，中區曾進行填海，隨後興建愛丁堡廣場及香港大會堂。廣場旁原有的卜公碼頭及皇后碼頭，於其後進行填海工程時拆卸。

The site was reclaimed after the Second World War, and the Edinburgh Place and the Hong Kong City Hall were later constructed. The original Blake Pier and Queen's Pier were also located here before they were demolished to make way for further reclamation.



### A2 皇后像廣場 Statue Square

皇后像廣場原名皇家廣場，於十九世紀末填海後興建，是香港首個市內公共場地。為慶祝維多利亞女皇在位的金禧紀念而鑄造的銅像於1896年在廣場豎立，其後於1957年遷往銅鑼灣維多利亞公園。廣場內現只擺放早年滙豐銀行總經理吳臣爵士的銅像。

Originally named Royal Square, Statue Square was the first public venue to be built on reclaimed land in the late 19th century. A statue of Queen Victoria was erected here in 1896 to commemorate her Golden Jubilee, but relocated to Victoria Park in Causeway Bay in 1957. The only statue now standing in the square is that of Sir Thomas Jackson, the chief manager of the HSBC Limited in its early years.



### A3 和平紀念碑 The Cenotaph

和平紀念碑於1923年興建，原用以紀念第一次世界大戰的殉難者，其後亦用作紀念第二次世界大戰的殉難者。和平紀念碑於2013年列為法定古蹟。



The Cenotaph was constructed in 1923 to pay tribute to those who had died in the First World War, and it now also commemorates the dead of the Second World War. The Cenotaph was declared a monument in 2013.



### A4 舊香港會會所 Old Hong Kong Club Building 3 Jackson Road and 3A Chater Road

香港會於1846年成立，1897年遷至皇后像廣場旁現址，其後於1980年代初拆卸，以興建現時的新廈。

約1970年代  
c. 1970s



Established in 1846, the Hong Kong Club moved to its present site adjacent to Statue Square in 1897. The original building here was demolished in the early 1980s to make way for the club's current premises.



### A5 舊最高法院（終審法院） 8 Jackson Road Old Supreme Court (Court of Final Appeal)

舊最高法院於1900年動工興建，1912年落成啟用，是本港具代表性的新古典風格建築之一，樓高三層，以花崗石建造。1978年因地鐵工程而關閉作維修後，建築物於1985至2011年間主要供立法會（1997年7月以前稱為立法局）使用。經修繕後，大樓自2015年9月起由香港終審法院使用。大樓外部於1984年列為法定古蹟。

Construction of the Old Supreme Court began in 1900 and was opened in 1912. This three-storey granite building is one of the finest examples of Neo-classical architecture in Hong Kong. After it was closed for renovation during the construction of the MTR in 1978, it mainly housed the Legislative Council from 1985 to 2011 and, following renovation work, has accommodated the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal since September 2015. The exterior was declared a monument in 1984.



約1950年代  
c. 1950s



### A6 香港木球會舊址 遮打花園 Old Site of Hong Kong Cricket Club Chater Garden

木球會舊址原為英軍美利操場的一部分，1851年改作公共康樂設施，並成立香港木球會，建有會所及球場。1975年木球會遷往黃泥涌峽後，舊址闢作遮打花園。（紀念牌匾設於吳臣道入口）

Originally part of the Murray Parade Ground, this site was converted to a sports and recreation area in 1851 when the Hong Kong Cricket Club was founded there with a clubhouse and cricket pitch. The club was relocated to Wong Nai Chung Gap in 1975 and the site was renovated as Chater Garden. (A commemorative plaque can be found at the Jackson Road entrance)



遮打花園內有一座海旁填海基石，於1890年4月2日由當時訪港的干諾爵士設置，以紀念當時中區海旁填海工程的動工儀式。基石原位於木球會會所的看台附近，其後於1975年移走，並於1983年遷往遮打花園現址，與其原來位置十分接近。

The garden contains a foundation stone bearing the inscription:

THIS STONE WAS LAID BY  
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c.  
ON THE 2nd APRIL, 1890  
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE  
COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRAYA RECLAMATION WORKS  
SIR G. WILLIAM DES VOEUX K.C.M.G.,  
GOVERNOR

The stone was originally placed near the fence of the Cricket Club Pavilion. It was dismantled in 1975 and relocated to its present site in 1983.





約1970年代  
c. 1970s



**A7 美利樓舊址**  
花園道1號  
**Old Site of Murray House**  
1 Garden Road

由遮打花園向南眺望，現今中銀大廈的所在地即為美利樓舊址。美利樓於1846年興建，作為美利兵房（即今日冠君大廈一帶）的軍官宿舍。第二次世界大戰後曾為多個政府部門使用，至1980年代初拆卸，其後在赤柱海旁重建。

Looking south from Chater Garden, the Bank of China Tower rises impressively into view. This was originally the site of Murray House, which was built in 1846 as officers' quarters in Murray Barracks (now Champion Tower). Home to several different government departments at various times after World War II, Murray House was dismantled in the early 1980s and later rebuilt on the seafront promenade in Stanley.



約1900年代  
c. 1900s



**A8 美利操場舊址**  
皇后大道中  
**Old Site of Murray Parade Ground**  
Queen's Road Central

美利兵房的操場位於昔日舊大會堂附近，是軍隊演習和步操的地方。1959年軍方交出土地作市區發展，其後曾建成香港希爾頓酒店，現為長江集團中心。

The Murray Barracks parade ground was situated behind the old City Hall for drills and parades. Released by the British Army in 1959 for urban development, the site became the home of the Hong Kong Hilton Hotel, and it now stands the Cheung Kong Center.



約1900年代  
c. 1900s



**A9 首座大會堂舊址**  
滙豐銀行總行及中國銀行大廈  
**Old Site of First City Hall**  
HSBC Limited Head Office and Bank of China Building

香港首座大會堂位於現今滙豐銀行總行東半側與中國銀行大廈所在位置，1869年開幕。建築物樓高兩層，內有博物館、圖書館和劇院。大會堂的西半部於1933年拆卸，其餘部分於1947年清拆。新的大會堂於1962年在海旁建成。（紀念牌匾設於銀行街）

Hong Kong's first City Hall occupied the site where the eastern half of the HSBC Limited Head Office and the Bank of China Building now stand. Opened in 1869, this magnificent two-storey structure contained a museum, a public library and a theatre. The western portion was demolished in 1933 and the rest was pulled down in 1947. The new City Hall was built in 1962 on the waterfront. (A commemorative plaque can be found on Bank Street)



**A10 前法國外方傳道會大樓**  
炮台里1號  
**Former French Mission Building**  
1 Battery Path

前法國外方傳道會大樓於1917年由「拱北樓」改建而成，以花崗石和紅磚築砌，屬新古典風格。自1953年起，大樓先後用作教育司署的辦事處、維多利亞地方法院、最高法院和政府新聞處的辦事處。由1997至2015年，大樓供香港終審法院使用。大樓隨後進行翻新工程，以改用作法律相關組織的辦公室。大樓於1989年列為法定古蹟。

The Former French Mission Building, converted in 1917 from the mansion that originally stood on the site, is constructed in granite and red bricks in the Neo-classical style. Since 1953, the building was occupied successively by the Education Department, Victoria District Court, the Supreme Court and the Information Services Department. It housed the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal between 1997 and 2015. The building was subsequently renovated as offices for law-related organisations. The building was declared a monument in 1989.



[www.stjohnscathedral.org.hk](http://www.stjohnscathedral.org.hk)



2523 4157



**A11 聖約翰座堂**  
花園道4-8號  
**St. John's Cathedral**  
4-8 Garden Road

聖約翰座堂是本港現存歷史最悠久的西式教會建築物，於1849年落成啟用，其後曾作多次改動，日佔時期（1941-1945年）曾用作日本人會所。戰後座堂經修復後重新開放，並於1996年列為法定古蹟。

Completed in 1849, St. John's Cathedral is the oldest surviving Western ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. It has undergone several alterations and was even converted into a clubhouse by the Japanese during their occupation of the city (1941-1945), but was fully repaired and reopened after World War II. The cathedral was declared a monument in 1996.



**B12 舊三軍司令官邸（茶具文物館）**  
紅棉路香港公園  
**Flagstaff House (Museum of Tea Ware)**  
Hong Kong Park, Cotton Tree Drive

舊三軍司令官邸建於1844至1846年間，又名旗杆屋，是香港現存最古老的西式建築，1978年以前一直是駐港英軍三軍司令的官邸。1984年起用作茶具文物館，1989年列為法定古蹟。

星期一至三：上午十時至下午六時  
聖誕前夕及新年前夕：  
上午十時至下午五時  
星期二(公眾假期除外)、  
農曆年初一及二休館  
Mon, Wed to Sun: 10:00 am to 6:00 pm  
Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve:  
10:00 am to 5:00 pm  
Closed on Tue (except public holidays) and  
the first two days of the Chinese New Year

2869 0690



Commenced in 1844 and completed in 1846 as the residence of the Commander of British Forces in Hong Kong, a purpose it served until 1978, Flagstaff House is the oldest surviving Western building in the territory. Home to the Museum of Tea Ware since 1984, it was declared a monument in 1989.



**B13 羅連信樓**  
(紅棉路婚姻登記處)  
紅棉路香港公園  
**Rawlinson House**  
(Cotton Tree Drive Marriage Registry)  
Hong Kong Park, Cotton Tree Drive

羅連信樓是昔日域多利兵房的已婚軍人宿舍，建於二十世紀初，1961年改為駐港英軍副司令的官邸。域多利兵房於1980年代拆卸，改建為香港公園。羅連信樓於1981年起用作婚姻登記處。

Rawlinson House was built in the early 20th century as married quarters for officers serving in Victoria Barracks and was turned into the residence of the Deputy Commander of British Forces in 1961. The barracks were demolished in the 1980s and the site was redeveloped into Hong Kong Park. Rawlinson House has been used as a marriage registry since 1981.



星期一至三：上午十時至下午九時  
中秋節、冬至、聖誕前夕、新年除夕及  
農曆新年除夕：上午十時至下午五時  
星期二、聖誕節及翌日、元旦日、  
農曆年初一至三休館  
Mon, Wed to Sun: 10:00 am to 9:00 pm  
Mid-Autumn Festival, Winter Solstice Festival,  
Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve and Chinese  
New Year's Eve: 10:00 am to 5:00 pm  
Closed on Tue, Christmas Day, Boxing Day,  
New Year's Day and the first three days of  
the Chinese New Year

2521 3008



**B14 卡素樓**  
(香港視覺藝術中心)  
堅尼地道7號A  
**Cassels Block**  
(Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre)  
7A Kennedy Road

卡素樓亦是昔日域多利兵房的其中一幢營房，建於二十世紀初，用作已婚軍人宿舍，樓高三層。1992年起用作香港視覺藝術中心。

Also an early 20th century three-storey building providing married quarters for officers at Victoria Barracks, Cassels Block was converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992.



**B15 聖若瑟書院北座及西座**  
堅尼地道7號  
**North and West Blocks of**  
**St. Joseph's College**  
7 Kennedy Road

聖若瑟書院(前稱聖約瑟英文書院、聖約瑟書院、聖若瑟英文書院)前身為1864年由羅馬天主教會在威靈頓街開辦的救主書院，至1875年由喇沙修士會接辦，並易名為聖若瑟書院，1918年遷至現址。書院內分別於1920及1925年啟用的北座及西座校舍，於2000年列為法定古蹟。



Established in 1864 by the Roman Catholic Church on Wellington Street as St. Saviour's College, the school was renamed St. Joseph's College when it was taken over in 1875 by the La Salle Brothers. The school moved to its present site in 1918. The North Block constructed in 1920 and the West Block built in 1925 were declared monuments in 2000.



**B16 堅尼地道28號**  
(香港特別行政區前任行政長官辦公室)  
**28 Kennedy Road**  
(Office of Former Chief Executives of the HKSAR)

大樓建於二十世紀初，是一所華麗的古典文藝復興式建築，曾用作多所學校的校舍。1990年代曾作為中英聯合聯絡小組的辦公室，其後租予香港設計中心，2007年起成為香港特別行政區前任行政長官辦公室。

Built as a school in the early 20th century in the beautiful classical Renaissance style, this building hosted the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group Office in the 1990s and later the Hong Kong Design Centre. It became the Office of Former Chief Executives of the HKSAR in 2007.



**B17 基督科學教會香港第一分會**  
麥當勞道31號  
**First Church of Christ Scientist Hong Kong**  
31 MacDonnell Road

基督科學教會於1905年在香港設立分會，教堂則於1912年落成啟用，樓高兩層，採用新希臘風格，至1956年加建翼樓。

The Christian Science Society was founded in Hong Kong in 1905. The two-storey church was built in 1912 in Neo-Grecian style. An annex was added in 1956.



**B18 聖保羅男女中學**  
麥當勞道33號  
**St. Paul's Co-educational College**  
33 MacDonnell Road

學校前身為聖保羅女書院，於1915年創校，1927年遷至現址，校舍採用當時流行的紅磚配花崗石的書院建築特色。戰後復課，兼收男女生，至1950年正式命名為聖保羅男女中學。

Established in 1915 as St. Paul's Girls' College, the school moved to the MacDonnell Road premises, built in the red brick and granite style that was common of college architecture in those days, in 1927. When it reopened after World War II, the school began accepting both boys and girls and was renamed St. Paul's Co-educational College in 1950.







**B19 香港動植物公園**  
雅賓利道  
**Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens**  
Albany Road

每日上午九時至下午四時半  
(溫室 / 教育及展覽中心) ㊟  
每日上午五時至晚上十時  
(噴水池平台花園)  
每日上午六時至下午七時  
(其他)  
9:00 am to 4:30 pm daily  
(Green House / Education & Exhibition Centre)  
5:00 am to 10:00 pm daily  
(Fountain Terrace Garden)  
6:00 am to 7:00 pm daily  
(Other Areas)

2530 0154 ㊟

公園歷史悠久，自1864年起已開放給市民遊覽，至1871年建成，當時名為植物公園，至1975年正式易名為香港動植物公園。因園址在1841至1842年曾用作總督官邸，故有人稱公園為「兵頭花園」。園內仍保留涼亭、紀念牌坊及英皇佐治六世銅像等。

Opened to the public in 1864, the Botanic Garden was completed in 1871 and renamed the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens in 1975. Having served as a temporary Government House in 1841-1842, the garden was called "Bing Tau Fa Yuen" by some Chinese. Pavilion, Memorial Arch and bronze statue of King George VI are still preserved.



**B20 梅夫人婦女會主樓**  
花園道35號  
**Main Building of The Helena May**  
35 Garden Road

梅夫人婦女會為一所女子會所及宿舍，於1916年興建，樓高三層，設有地庫，中央建有一個精緻的門廊。主樓外部於1993年列為法定古蹟。



The Helena May is a women's club and hostel. The three-storey building with basement was built in 1916 with a beautifully elegant entrance porch forming the centrepiece of the central section. The exterior of the main building was declared a monument in 1993.



**B21 花園道山頂纜車總站**  
花園道33號  
**Garden Road Peak Tram Lower Terminus**  
33 Garden Road

花園道山頂纜車總站位於梅夫人婦女會隔鄰。山頂纜車是本港最早的機動交通工具，於1888年啟用。舊車站曾經過多番改建，現時的車站上蓋建有聖約翰大廈。

Adjacent to the Helena May is the Garden Road Peak Tram Lower Terminus. Opened in 1888, the Peak Tram was the earliest machine-driven mode of transport in Hong Kong. The terminus has been rebuilt many times and is now topped by St. John's Building.

每日上午七時至晚上十二時  
7:00 am to 12:00 am daily ㊟

www.thepeak.com.hk ㊟

2522 0922 ㊟



**C22 香港禮賓府**  
上亞厘畢道  
**Government House**  
Upper Albert Road



禮賓府為香港特別行政區行政長官官邸，1997年7月1日以前是港英總督的辦公室和官邸，於1855年建成，原屬新古典建築風格，其後曾經歷多次修繕。日佔時期(1941-1945年)加建一座高塔樓，又在屋頂加上日式瓦片，成為日軍司令部。1995年列為法定古蹟。

Government House is the residence of the Chief Executive of the HKSAR. It was the office and residence of the Governors of Hong Kong during British rule until 1 July 1997. Completed in 1855, it was originally built in the Neo-classical style, but underwent a number of large-scale renovations. During the Japanese occupation (1941-1945), a central tower was built and the roofs modified to give a Japanese flavour. It was then used as the military headquarters by the Japanese until 1945. It was declared a monument in 1995.



香港禮賓府正門前方花園處豎立了一塊界石，原來位於早期總督的山頂避暑別墅外，1980年遷至現址。現時山頂公園內亦保留一塊同樣的界石。

A stone inscribed with 'GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE' stands in the small flower bed in front of the main entrance of Government House. Originally erected for Mountain Lodge, the former summer residence of the Governors of Hong Kong, the stone was relocated to its present site in 1980. A similar stone can also be found in Victoria Peak Garden.



<https://cathedral.catholic.org.hk> ㊟

**C23 聖母無原罪主教座堂**  
堅道16號  
**Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception**  
16 Caine Road

聖母無原罪主教座堂建於1883至1888年間，呈十字形，於交叉點上建有一座鐘樓，屬哥德式建築。教堂於2002年重修，復修計劃獲2003年聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎的榮譽獎。

Constructed from 1883 to 1888, the Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception is an imposing building in a cruciform shape with a tower at the intersection of the cross. It is one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in Hong Kong. The cathedral underwent renovation in 2002 in a project that was awarded the Honourable Mention in the 2003 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.



www.taikwun.hk



**C24 前域多利監獄**  
荷李活道10號  
**Former Victoria Prison Compound**  
10 Hollywood Road

前域多利監獄自1840年代不斷擴建。第二次世界大戰後用作收押所，其後入境處域多利中心於監獄設立。1980年代初用作收容非法入境者及越南船民，直至2006年遷出。監獄於1995年列為法定古蹟。

The former Victoria Prison Compound was expanded several times at different periods since the 1840s. After the Second World War, it served as a remand prison, and later housed Victoria Immigration Centre. The prison began to admit illegal immigrants and Vietnamese boat people in the early 1980s and decommissioned in 2006. The former Victoria Prison Compound was declared a monument in 1995.



www.taikwun.hk



**C25 前中央裁判司署**  
荷李活道10號  
**Former Central Magistracy**  
10 Hollywood Road

前中央裁判司署於1914年建成，正面外牆屬新古典風格，飾有巨大圓柱、希臘風格的帶狀回紋裝飾、拱門及券心石。中央裁判司署於1979年遷出，其後建築物曾用作高等法院附屬建築及入境事務處和警務人員的辦事處，1995年列為法定古蹟。

Completed in 1914, the former Central Magistracy has neo-classical front elevation with the use of giant order, the Greek key string course and keystone arches. Closed in 1979 and then used for a time as a High Court annex and offices by the Immigration Department and police force, the former Central Magistracy was declared a monument in 1995.



www.taikwun.hk



**C26 前中區警署**  
荷李活道10號  
**Former Central Police Station Compound**  
10 Hollywood Road

前中區警署始建於1864年，曾於不同時期進行大規模擴建工程。位於荷李活道的警察總部大樓於1919年建成，直至2004年才關閉。它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。建築群於1995年列為法定古蹟。

First constructed in 1864, the former Central Police Station Compound underwent several expansions in different eras, with the imposing building that today stands on Hollywood Road built in 1919 and decommissioned in 2004. The former Central Police Station Compound, Central Magistracy and Victoria Prison Compound together form an architecturally and historically significant complex that represented law and order in Hong Kong. The Compound was declared a monument in 1995.

活化後的中區警署建築群，即C24前域多利監獄、C25前中央裁判司署及C26前中區警署，成為「大館——古蹟及藝術館」，向公眾開放。

The revitalised Central Police Station Compound (CPS), comprising C24 Former Victoria Prison Compound, C25 Former Central Magistracy and C26 Former Central Police Station Compound, is now open to the public as 'Tai Kwan – Centre for Heritage and Arts'.



**C27 杏讌樓西菜館舊址**  
擺花街2號  
**Original Site of Xing Yan Lou Western Restaurant**  
2 Lyndhurst Terrace

杏讌樓西菜館是孫中山先生與愛國志士經常舉行會議的地方，亦是參與1895年廣州起義第一次革命運動的海外革命志士的避難所。（紀念藝術品設於擺花街）

The Xing Yan Lou restaurant was often used as a meeting place for Dr Sun Yat-sen and his comrades as well as a refuge for revolutionaries from outside Hong Kong who took part in the first uprising of 1895 that attempted to seize control of Guangzhou. (A memorial artwork can be found on Lyndhurst Terrace)



**C28 《中國日報》報館舊址**  
士丹利街24號  
**Original Site of Zhongguo Ri Bao (China Daily) Office**  
24 Stanley Street

《中國日報》由孫中山先生命陳少白於1900年創刊，作為反清的宣傳工具。該處亦是興中會舉行會議的地方。（紀念藝術品設於士丹利街19號）

Established in 1900 by Chen Shaobai on the orders of Dr Sun Yat-sen to publish propaganda against the Qing government, the *China Daily* also provided a meeting place for the Xing Zhong Hui (Hsing Chung Hui or Revive China Society). (A memorial artwork installed at 19 Stanley Street)



位於士丹利街19號的  
紀念藝術品  
Memorial artwork at  
19 Stanley Street







- C29 黎剎（厘沙路）醫生紀念牌匾**  
德己立街（世紀廣場外牆）  
**Commemorative Plaque for Dr Jose Rizal**  
D'Aguilar Street (Exterior wall of Century Square)

黎剎（厘沙路）醫生(1861-1896年)是菲律賓人，他不但是醫生，更是詩人、作家及愛國志士，深受國人愛戴。他曾在1891至1892年間於德己立街5號開設診所行醫。

Dr Jose Rizal (1861-1896), a Philippine physician, poet, author and patriot highly respected in his motherland, practised medicine from 1891 to 1892 at a clinic that once stood at 5 D'Aguilar Street.



- C30 和記棧舊址**  
德己立街20號  
**Original Site of He Ji Zhan**  
20 D'Aguilar Street

和記棧表面是水果店，實質是革命活動基地，1903年的廣州起義即在此處策動及指揮。（紀念藝術品設於威靈頓街24號）

Operated as a fruit store, He Ji Zhan was the venue where the revolutionaries planned and directed the Guangzhou uprising of 1903. (A memorial artwork installed at 24 Wellington Street)



- C31 舊牛奶公司倉庫**  
(香港外國記者會及藝穗會)  
下亞厘畢道2號  
**Old Dairy Farm Building**  
(Foreign Correspondents' Club & Fringe Club)  
2 Lower Albert Road

舊牛奶公司倉庫於1892年落成，1896年起成為牛奶公司總部，1913至1917年間曾進行大規模改建工程，直至1982年牛奶公司才遷出，同年香港外國記者會進駐北翼，1984年藝穗會開始租用南翼。

The Old Dairy Farm Building was constructed in 1892 and became the head office of the Dairy Farm Company in 1896; it underwent extensive alterations between 1913 and 1917. After the company vacated the premises in 1982, the northern section of the building was taken over by the Foreign Correspondents' Club in the same year and the southern section by the Fringe Club in 1984.

2521 1511 香港外國記者會  
Foreign Correspondents' Club

2521 7251 藝穗會  
Fringe Club



- C32 會督府**  
下亞厘畢道1號  
**Bishop's House**  
1 Lower Albert Road

原會督府建於1848年，至1851年重建，曾為聖保羅書院舊址，亦作為主教居所。建築物樓高兩層，以花崗石作底部，另有三層高碉堡式八角塔樓。現時為香港聖公會教省辦事處。

Originally erected in 1848 and rebuilt in 1851, Bishop's House was once used as St. Paul's College and housed the bishop's residence. The two-storey building has a granite base and a three-storey octagonal tower that gives the whole structure the appearance of a castle. It now serves as the office of the Anglican Archbishop of Hong Kong.



- C33 聖保羅堂**  
己連拿利  
**St. Paul's Church**  
Glenealy

聖保羅堂建於二十世紀初，頂部建有尖長的塔樓，帶有哥德式建築風格。1934年，教堂曾進行大規模擴建。日佔時期曾被日軍佔用，至1990年代初亦曾進行翻新工程。

Built in the early 20th century, St. Paul's Church features a spire that bears the characteristics of Gothic architecture. Major renovation work was conducted in 1934. The building was occupied by Japanese soldiers during its occupation of Hong Kong. Another renovation project was undertaken in the early 1990s.

2521 0348



- C34 都爹利街石階及煤氣路燈**  
**Duddell Street Steps and Gas Lamps**

連接都爹利街及雪廠街的石階建於1875至1889年間，以花崗石築成。石階上下的四盞煤氣路燈，自1967年起成為香港僅存提供街道照明的煤氣路燈。石階及煤氣路燈於1979年列為法定古蹟。

The granite steps leading from Duddell Street to Ice House Street were constructed between 1875 and 1889. The four gas lamps have been the only surviving gas lamps in Hong Kong since 1967 to provide street lighting service. The granite steps and gas lamps were declared monuments in 1979.





約十九世紀末  
c. late 19th century



- C35 畢打街鐘樓舊址**  
皇后大道中及畢打街交界  
**Old Site of Pedder Street Clock Tower**  
Junction of Queen's Road Central and Pedder Street

皇后大道中及畢打街交界處原有一座鐘樓，建於1861年，分為五層，具有報時及火警指示的作用，十九世紀時曾是中區的標記，至1913年拆卸。

The five-storey Pedder Street Clock Tower was constructed in 1861 both to house a clock and as a lookout to raise the alarm in the event of a fire. Located at the junction of Queen's Road Central and Pedder Street, it was a famous landmark in the 19th century, but was demolished in 1913.



- C36 畢打行**  
畢打街12號  
**Pedder Building**  
12 Pedder Street

畢打行建於1924年，樓高九層，採用新古典主義樣式的圓拱及模塑，是當時典型的寫字樓設計。現仍用作商舖及寫字樓。

Constructed in 1924, the Pedder Building has nine storeys and is decorated with Neo-classical arches and mouldings typical of office buildings erected in that era. It continues to house shops and offices even today.



- C37 1841年原有海旁紀念牌匾**  
畢打街（置地廣場外牆）  
**Commemorative Plaque for Original Waterfront in 1841**  
Pedder Street (Exterior wall of The Landmark)

此牌匾用以標記1841年填海工程前的原有海旁位置。

The plaque marks the location of the original waterfront in 1841 before any land was reclaimed.



- C38 1843至1865年海旁填海紀念牌匾**  
畢打街（遮打大廈外牆）  
**Commemorative Plaque for Praya Reclamation of 1843-1865**  
Pedder Street (Exterior wall of Chater House)

此牌匾用以標記1843至1865年間進行的海旁填海工程，使海旁向北伸延至牌匾附近位置。

The plaque marks the point to which the waterfront was extended northwards during the praya reclamation carried out between 1843 and 1865.



- C39 1890至1904年海旁填海紀念牌匾**  
干諾道中行人天橋（近遮打大廈）  
**Commemorative Plaque for Praya Reclamation of 1890-1904**  
Footbridge linking Connaught Road Central (near Chater House)

此牌匾用以標記1890至1904年間進行的海旁填海工程，使海旁向北伸延至牌匾附近位置。

The plaque marks the point to which the waterfront was extended northwards during the praya reclamation carried out between 1890 and 1904.



約1930年代  
c. 1930s



- C40 郵政總局舊址**  
畢打街及干諾道中交界  
**Old Site of General Post Office**  
Junction of Pedder Street and Connaught Road Central

舊郵政總局原位於干諾道中與畢打街交界，即德輔道中環球大廈現址，1911年落成啟用，樓高四層，其後於1976年拆卸。

Opened in 1911 and demolished in 1976, the old four-storey General Post Office was originally situated at the junction of Connaught Road Central and Pedder Street where World Wide House stands today.



# 上環 Sheung Wan

# 中環 Central

# 金鐘 Admiralty



香港站  
Hong Kong Station

中環站  
Central Station

金鐘站  
Admiralty Station

香港動植物公園  
Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens

香港禮賓府  
Government House

聖約翰大廈  
St. John's Building

聖若瑟堂  
St. Joseph's

花旗銀行大廈  
Citibank Tower

香港公園  
Hong Kong Park



# 中區線地圖 Central Route Map

## 圖例說明 Legend & Notes

A 段 Section A	
B 段 Section B	
C 段 Section C	
起點 / 終點 Starting/Finishing Point	
紀念碑石 / 界石 Memorial/Boundary Stones	
行人天橋 Pedestrian Footbridge	
行人隧道 Pedestrian Subway	
港鐵車站 MTR Station	
巴士總站 Bus Terminus	
公共洗手間 Public Toilet	
政府停車場 Government Car Park	
公園 Park/Garden	
法定古蹟 Declared Monuments	
其他歷史舊址 Other Historical Sites	
不對外開放 Not Open to the Public	
開放時間 Opening Hours	
查詢 Enquiries	
網址 Website	
孫中山史蹟徑 Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail	

「孫中山史蹟徑」由中西區區議會設置，以紀念孫中山先生（1866-1925年）在香港的事蹟。中區線涵蓋「孫中山史蹟徑」內其中三處歷史舊址。

Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail is established by the Central and Western District Council to commemorate the past activities of Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) in Hong Kong. The Central Route covers three historic sites marked by the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail.

## 遊覽須知

1. 遊覽前，請先詳閱文物徑地圖指南及擬定遊覽路線。
2. 遊覽時要隨時留意天氣變化，避免在惡劣天氣時遊覽。
3. 文物徑內部分古蹟或建築物並不開放予遊人參觀，敬請留意。
4. 其他開放的古蹟或建築物的開放時間各異，擬定行程時請先向有關管理機構查詢。
5. 所有開放的古蹟或建築物，可能因進行維修工程而暫時關閉，詳情以有關管理機構的公布為準。
6. 遊覽時請遵守交通規則，並注意交通安全。
7. 請注意同行小孩及長者的安全。
8. 請愛護文物，切勿破壞歷史建築物及設施，或損毀歷史遺址的紀念牌匾。
9. 參觀時請保持地方清潔，並盡量避免滋擾建築物的業主及用戶。
10. 如有查詢，請致電2208 4488與古物古蹟辦事處職員聯絡。

## Notes for the Tours

1. Study the map and plan your route before setting off.
2. Pay attention to changes in the weather while you are doing the tour; do not undertake it in bad weather.
3. Some of the monuments or buildings are not open to the public.
4. The opening hours of other monuments/buildings may vary. Please check the opening hours and plan your route accordingly.
5. The monuments/buildings that are open to the public may be closed temporarily for maintenance. Please refer to the announcements made by the management of the institutions.
6. Observe traffic regulations and pay attention to road safety.
7. Pay attention to the safety of children and the elderly.
8. Treasure our heritage; do not damage the historic buildings or facilities or deface the commemorative plaques.
9. Keep the historic buildings clean and avoid disturbing the owners and occupants.
10. For enquiries, please contact the Antiquities and Monuments Office at 2208 4488.



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The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

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and the Information Services Department.

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