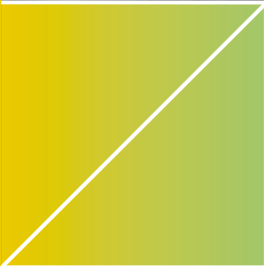
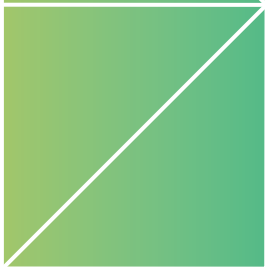
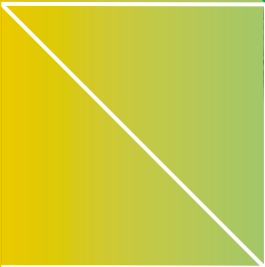


中西區文物徑 上環線地圖指南



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



中西區文物徑◀上環線地圖指南

Central and Western Heritage Trail
Guide Map for **Sheung Wan 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上環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 Sheung Wan 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.



約1970年代
c. 1970s



1 中環消防總局舊址

德輔道中83號

Old Site of the Central Fire Station

83 Des Voeux Road Central

舊中環消防總局俗稱「水車館」，原設於皇后大道中與威靈頓街轉角處，1926年遷入現址。1982年，消防總局他遷，大樓亦拆卸。現址為恒生銀行總行大廈。（紀念牌匾設於連接中環街市的通道旁）

The old Central Fire Station, commonly known as 'Shui Che Kwun', was originally located on the corner of Queen's Road Central and Wellington Street. It was relocated to this site in 1926 and to another site again in 1982. The building was then demolished and the Hang Seng Bank Headquarters Building erected in its place. (A commemorative plaque can be found near the footbridge linking to Central Market)



約1900年代
c. 1900s

2 中環街市

德輔道中80號

Central Market

80 Des Voeux Road Central

早於1842年，聚居中上環一帶的華人已於該地開設市場。1895年，中環街市改建成圖片中的西式大理石建築。其後街市於1938至1939年重建，改為「包豪斯」式設計，成為當時最新型的街市，至2003年才停止運作。

A market was operated by the Chinese residents of Central and Sheung Wan districts on this site as early as 1842. Central Market was rebuilt as the Western marble structure shown this photograph in 1895 and its reconstruction in the Bauhaus style between 1938 and 1939 made it the most modern market of the era. The market was closed in 2003.



3 砵典乍街（石板街）

Pottinger Street (Stone Slab Street)

砵典乍街最初是從皇后大道中向荷李活道鋪建。由於該處頗為陡直，故用石塊鋪蓋路面，並設計成一塊凹下一塊凸起，既方便行人上落，又方便雨水沿兩旁瀉走。1858年，政府將此街命名為砵典乍街，以紀念香港第一任總督。但由於整條街均用石塊鋪砌，華人稱之為「石板街」。

Pottinger Street originally ran from Queen's Road Central to Hollywood Road. Because of its steepness, it was paved, unevenly, with stone slabs to make it easier to ascend and descend and to allow rainwater to flow down either side. The government named it Pottinger Street in 1858 in memory of Hong Kong's first governor, but local Chinese still refer to it today as 'Stone Slab Street'.



4 香港興中會總部舊址

士丹頓街13號

Original Site of Hong Kong Headquarters of Xing Zhong Hui

13 Staunton Street

1895年，孫中山先生成立香港興中會，總部設於士丹頓街，成為革命活動策劃的地方。該樓宇原為興中會創會會員黃詠商的產業，其父黃勝曾是香港立法局華人非官守議員。（紀念藝術品設於士丹頓街15號）

Dr Sun Yat-sen founded the Xing Zhong Hui (Revive China Society) in Hong Kong in 1895, establishing its headquarters in Staunton Street as a base where it could plan its revolutionary activities. The building was originally owned by a founding member, Huang Yongshang, whose father, Huang Sheng, was an unofficial Chinese member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council. (A memorial artwork installed at 15 Staunton Street)



2523 7743



5 回教清真禮拜堂

些利街30號

Jamia Mosque

30 Shelley Street

回教清真禮拜堂始建於1849年，是香港首座清真禮拜堂，俗稱「摩羅廟」。1915年重建，並保留原有的尖塔。該堂具伊斯蘭建築特色，呈長方形，正門為拱形，四周設有阿拉伯色彩的拱窗。

Built in 1849 and commonly known as Lascar Temple, the Jamia Mosque was the first mosque to be established in Hong Kong. Featuring many elements of Islamic architecture, the rectangular mosque has an arched main entrance and arched windows in an Arabic style on all sides. An expansion project in 1915 retained the minaret.



6 猶太教莉亞堂
羅便臣道70號
Ohel Leah Synagogue
70 Robinson Road

猶太教莉亞堂於1902年由猶太籍銀行家沙宣爵士興建，用以紀念其母親莉亞女士。教堂樓高兩層，其建築可能受中東一帶的宗教建築物影響，樓上陽台專供婦女使用。教堂於1998年重修，維修計劃獲2000年聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎的傑出項目獎。

The Ohel Leah Synagogue was built in 1902 by a Jewish banker, Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, in memory of his mother, Leah E. Sassoon. The two-storey building may have been influenced by Middle Eastern religious architecture and features a balcony on the upper floor for woman devotees. The renovation project undertaken in 1998 won the Outstanding Project Award at the 2000 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.



7 倫敦會樓
羅便臣道78-80號
London Mission Building
78-80 Robinson Road

倫敦會全名為「倫敦傳道會」，於1795年成立。1893年，道濟會堂在羅便臣道興建兩座宿舍予倫敦會宣教士使用，名為倫敦會樓。1939年，該樓用作那打素醫院護士宿舍，至1950年新建護士宿舍落成後，該樓遂被空置，現已改作私人會所。

The two blocks of the London Mission building were constructed in 1893 by the Daoji Mission House as quarters for missionaries of the London Missionary Society founded in 1795. The building was then used to provide accommodation for nurses of Nethersole Hospital in 1939, but in 1950 it was left vacant after the completion of new nurse quarters. It has now been converted into a private clubhouse.



8 甘棠第（孫中山紀念館）
衛城道7號
Kom Tong Hall (Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum)
7 Castle Road

甘棠第建於1914年，為香港富商何東之弟何甘棠的住宅。1960年，何氏家族將該宅售予鄭氏家族，其後再轉售予耶穌基督後期聖徒教會。2004年，建築物移交政府，2006年成為孫中山紀念館，2010年列為法定古蹟。

Built in 1914, Kom Tong Hall was the residence of Ho Kom Tong, the younger brother of wealthy businessman Sir Robert Ho Tung. The family sold the building to the Chang family in 1960, who subsequently sold it to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The building was handed over to the government in 2004 and converted into the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum in 2006. It was declared a monument in 2010.



星期一至三、五：上午十時至下午六時
星期六、日及公眾假期：上午十時至下午七時
聖誕前夕及農曆新年除夕：上午十時至下午五時
星期四（公眾假期、孫中山先生十一月十二日誕辰及三月十二日忌辰除外）、農曆年初一及二休館
Mon to Wed, Fri: 10:00 am to 6:00 pm
Sat, Sun & public holidays: 10:00 am to 7:00 pm
Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve: 10:00 am to 5:00 pm
Closed on Thu (except public holidays, the anniversaries of Dr Sun's birth on 12 Nov and death on 12 Mar), and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

hk.drsunyatsen.museum



2367 6373



9 道濟會堂舊址
荷李活道75號
Original Site of the Daoji Mission House
75 Hollywood Road

道濟會堂於1888年由倫敦傳道會華人基督徒建成。孫中山先生在香港西醫書院就讀時，常到此教堂參加聚會。後因舊堂不敷應用，遂於般咸道與西摩道交界處興建新堂，名為合一堂。原址已出售並改建成商業樓宇。（紀念藝術品設於荷李活道75號）

The Daoji Mission House was built by the Chinese Christians of the London Missionary Society in 1888. Dr Sun Yat-sen often attended religious gatherings at the mission house when he was studying at the Hong Kong College of Medicine. A new church, Hop Yat Church, was later built at the junction of Bonham Road and Seymour Road to cope with the growing congregation. The original site of the Daoji Mission House was then sold and a commercial building was constructed in its place. (A memorial artwork installed at 75 Hollywood Road)





- 10 雅麗氏醫院及附設香港西醫書院舊址**
荷李活道77-81號
Original Site of the Alice Memorial Hospital and Hong Kong College of Medicine
77-81 Hollywood Road

雅麗氏醫院由何啟與倫敦傳道會於1887年創立，並於醫院內設立香港西醫書院。同年，孫中山先生由廣州博濟醫院轉入該校習醫，1892年以優異成績畢業。其後西醫書院併入香港大學，雅麗氏醫院則遷往般咸道2號，易名那打素醫院。（紀念藝術品設於荷李活道）

The Alice Memorial Hospital and the Hong Kong College of Medicine within it were established by Ho Kai and the London Missionary Society in 1887. In the same year, Dr Sun Yat-sen transferred from Boji Hospital in Guangzhou to the college to pursue his medical training, graduating with distinction in 1892. Later, the college merged with the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Hong Kong. The Alice Memorial Hospital was moved to 2 Bonham Road and renamed Nethersole Hospital. (A memorial artwork installed at Hollywood Road)



- 11 輔仁文社舊址**
百子里1號
Original Site of Furen Wenshe (Literary Society for the Promotion of Benevolence)
1 Pak Tsz Lane

1892年，楊衢雲與謝纘泰等在百子里創立輔仁文社，以「開啟民智」為宗旨，革命志士常於該處聚會議事，部分社友亦有參加興中會。原址已改建成百子里公園。（紀念藝術品設於百子里公園內）

Furen Wenshe (Foo Yan Man Ser or Literary Society for the promotion of Benevolence) was founded in Pak Tsz Lane by Yeung Ku-wan (Yang Quyun) and Tse Tsan-tai in 1892 with the aim of enlightening the public, and it also provided a meeting place for revolutionaries. Some of the members also joined the Xing Zhong Hui. The site has been converted into a park. (A memorial artwork installed at Pak Tsz Lane Park)



- 12 楊衢雲烈士殉難處**
結志街52號
Original Site of the School where Yang Quyun was Murdered
52 Gage Street

楊衢雲為輔仁文社始創人之一，曾為香港興中會會長。1900年惠州起義失敗後返回香港，於結志街設館教授英文。1901年，楊氏在教室內被清廷密探所刺殺。（紀念藝術品設於百子里公園）

Yang Ku-wan was the founder of Furen Wenshe and once the president of the Xing Zhong Hui in Hong Kong. He took part in the uprising in Huizhou in 1900, but when it failed he returned to Hong Kong and taught English at premises in Gage Street. He was assassinated in 1901, gunned down in his classroom by agents sent by the Qing government. (A memorial artwork installed at Pak Tsz Lane Park)



- 13 「四大寇」聚所 — 楊耀記舊址**
歌賦街8號
Original Site of Yang Yao Ji – Meeting Place for 'The Four Bandits'
8 Gough Street

楊耀記是革命黨員楊鶴齡的祖店。楊氏與孫中山先生、陳少白、尤列常於該處密談，共謀反清大計，人稱「四大寇」。民國成立後，楊氏歸隱，楊耀記亦轉售他人，改建新廈。（紀念藝術品設於善慶街）

Nicknamed 'The Four Bandits' when they were studying at the Hong Kong College of Medicine, Dr Sun Yat-sen, Chen Shaobai, Yau Lit and Yang Heling often met at Yang Yao Ji, Yang's family shop, to discuss their plans to overthrow the Qing government. Yang retired after the Republic of China was founded, and the shop was sold and replaced by a new building. (A memorial artwork installed at Shin Hing Street)

楊耀記舊址
Original Site of Yang Yao Ji



- 14 理雅各博士紀念牌匾**
歌賦街44號
Commemorative Plaque for Dr James Legge
44 Gough Street

理雅各博士生於蘇格蘭，是基督教傳教士、教育家及漢學家，1842年在鴨巴甸街與士丹頓街附近建立倫敦會辦事處及英華書院，培育國人學習英文，又改革香港教育制度；倡建官立學校。晚年返回英國，出任牛津大學漢學教授，一直從事中國典籍的翻譯研究工作。

Born in Scotland, Dr James Legge was a Christian missionary, educator and Sinologist. He set up an office of the London Missionary Society and Ying Wa College in the vicinity of Aberdeen Street and Staunton Street to foster English learning among the Chinese in 1842. He also played a major role in revolutionising Hong Kong's education system and advocating the establishment of government schools. After returning to the United Kingdom in his old age, he was appointed the first professor of Chinese at Oxford University, where he worked on the translations of the Chinese classics.



15 中央書院舊址

歌賦街44號

Original Site of Central School

44 Gough Street

中央書院建於1862年，提供現代西式教育。1884年，孫中山先生入讀該書院，至1886年轉校。1889年，書院遷入鴨巴甸街及荷李活道交界的新校舍，並於1894年改名皇仁書院。原址的建築物其後改建，曾被多所學校使用。（紀念藝術品設於歌賦街）

Central School was founded in 1862 to provide a modern Western education to young Chinese. Dr Sun Yat-sen enrolled in 1884, studying there before transferring to another school in 1886. The school was relocated to a new building at the junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road in 1889 and renamed Queen's College in 1894. The original building underwent several renovations and was used by a number of different schools. (A memorial artwork installed at Gough Street)



16 皇仁書院舊址

鴨巴甸街及荷李活道交界

Original Site of Queen's College

Junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road

皇仁書院前身為中央書院，時稱「大書院」。1884年，孫中山先生亦有出席該校舍的奠基禮。1941年日軍襲港，該校遭日軍炮火所毀，1950年遷往銅鑼灣高士威道現址。舊址曾改建為已婚警察宿舍，現已活化為創意中心「元創坊」。（紀念藝術品設於荷李活道）

Queen's College, the successor to Central School was commonly known as the 'Big College'. Dr Sun Yat-sen attended the ceremony at which the college's foundation stone was laid in 1884. Destroyed during the Japanese invasion in 1941, the college was relocated to its current site in Causeway Road, Causeway Bay in 1950. Quarters for married police officers were erected on the original site, which is now converted into a creative industries landmark 'PMQ'. (A memorial artwork installed at Hollywood Road)



17 美國公理會佈道所舊址 (香港新聞博覽館)

必列者士街2號

Original Site of the American Congregational Mission Preaching House (Hong Kong News-Expo)

2 Bridges Street



美國公理會佈道所（現稱中華基督教會公理堂）於1883年由美籍的喜嘉理牧師創立，同年6月孫中山先生於該處接受洗禮。1884至1886年孫中山先生就讀中央書院時，曾於佈道所三樓居住。其後佈道所他遷，舊址拆卸重建，1953年曾改建為必列者士街街市。該建築物於2018年活化為香港新聞博覽館。（紀念藝術品設於必列者士街）

The American Congregational Mission Preaching House (now the China Congregational Church) was founded by American missionary C.R. Hager in 1883. Dr Sun Yat-sen was baptised there in June of the same year and also resided on the third floor of the house from 1884 to 1886 when he was studying at Central School. The preaching house was later relocated and the building was demolished. The site was once home to the Bridges Street Market, which was built in 1953. The building was converted into a Hong Kong News-Expo in 2018. (A memorial artwork installed at Bridges Street)

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22057 2233 ☎



18 文武廟

荷李活道124-126，128及130號

Man Mo Temple Compound

124-126, 128 & 130 Hollywood Road

文武廟於1847至1862年間落成，主要奉祀文昌及關帝，是香港開埠初期中上環一帶的華商及居民的祭祀中心。1908年，政府將文武廟及其資產交予東華三院管理。文武廟為兩進三開間建築，左側有列聖宮及公所。建築群於2010年列為法定古蹟。

Built between 1847 and 1862 and dedicated to Man Cheong (God of Literature) and Kwan Tai (God of Martial Arts), the Man Mo Temple provided a centre of worship for the Chinese merchants and residents of Central and Sheung Wan. The government entrusted the management of the temple and its property to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals in 1908. Man Mo Temple is a two-hall-three-bay structure with Lit Shing Kung and Kung Sor attached to the left. The compound was declared a monument in 2010.

☎
每日上午八時至下午六時
初一、十五及以下誕期：
上午七時至下午六時
誕慶節日
文昌帝：農曆二月初三
關帝誕：農曆六月廿四
包公誕：農曆六月初六
城隍誕：農曆五月十一、
七月廿四
8:00 am to 6:00 pm daily
7:00 am to 6:00 pm on 1st and
15th of every month and the
Chinese Festivals
listed below:
The God of Literature
(3rd of the Second Month)
Birthday of
Holy King-Emperor Kwan
(24th of the Sixth Month)
Birthday of Pau Kung
(6th of the Sixth Month)
Shing Wong Festival
(11th of the Fifth Month &
24th of the Seventh Month)

2540 0350 ☎



19 香港中華基督教青年會
必列者士街51號
**Chinese Young Men's Christian Association
of Hong Kong (Chinese Y.M.C.A.)**
51 Bridges Street

香港中華基督教青年會於1901年成立，由美國協會委任蘇森牧師主持，初期在德輔道中租賃民房為會址。後因不敷應用，遂於1918年在現址建成總部及中央會所，樓高六層，以紅磚築砌。1966年總部遷往九龍，現址改稱為必列者士街會所。

Established in 1901 when it was headed by Reverend Walter Southam of the American Association, the Chinese YMCA initially operated out of a rented residential flat on Des Voeux Road Central. The rapid growth in membership led to the construction in 1918 of new headquarters and facilities, the six-storey, red-brick Central Building, which then became the Bridges Street Centre when the headquarters was relocated to Kowloon in 1966.

星期一至六：
上午十時至晚上九時半
星期日及公眾假期：
上午十時至下午六時

Mon to Sat:
10:00 am to 9:30 pm
Sun & Public Holidays:
10:00 am to 6:00 pm

www.ymca.org.hk

2540 0526



20 舊病理學院 (香港醫學博物館)
堅巷2號
**Old Pathological Institute (Hong Kong
Museum of Medical Sciences)**
2 Caine Lane

舊病理學院原名細菌學檢驗所，於1906年啟用，是香港首間專為公共衛生和醫學化驗而設的檢驗所。1960年檢驗所遷往新址，舊大樓至1970年代仍用於研製疫苗，其後供衛生署儲存醫療用品。建築物於1990年列為法定古蹟，1996年香港醫學博物館在該址成立。

Opened in 1906, the Pathological Institute (originally known as the Bacteriological Institute) was the first purpose-built public health and medical laboratory in Hong Kong. After the institute was relocated to a new site in 1960, the old building continued to be used for vaccine production until the 1970s, when it was taken over by the Department of Health as a medical store. It was declared a monument in 1990 and the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences was established at the building in 1996.

星期二至六：
上午十時至下午五時
星期日及公眾假期：
下午一時至五時

逢星期一、聖誕日、元旦、
及農曆年初一至三休息
聖誕日前夕及農曆年前夕：
上午十時至下午三時

Tue to Sat:
10:00 am to 5:00 pm
Sun & Public Holidays:
1:00 pm to 5:00 pm

Closed on Mon, Christmas Day,
New Year's Day, and
the first three days of
the Chinese New Year

Closed at 3:00 pm
on Christmas Eve and Chinese
New Year's Eve

www.hkmm.org.hk

2549 5123



21 堅道警官宿舍舊址
堅道150-156號
**Original Site of the Police Officers'
Quarters – Caine Road**
150-156 Caine Road

堅道的高級警官宿舍建於1920年，其後部分曾用作香港大學法律系辦公室及課室。建築物拆卸後，舊址於1977年闢作公園。

The quarters for senior police officers that originally stood on this site were built in 1920, but part of them were once used as the office and classrooms of the Department of Law of The University of Hong Kong. The site was redeveloped into a park in 1977.



22 合一堂
般咸道2號
Hop Yat Church
2 Bonham Road

合一堂前身是道濟會堂。二十世紀初全國基督教大會在上海舉行，議決在中國設立教會，並謀求各教會合一。1920年中華基督教會成立，道濟會堂於翌年加入。其後倫敦會將般咸道2號舊址轉讓予道濟會堂興建新堂。1926年，新哥德式建築風格的新堂落成，名為「合一堂」。

Hop Yat Church was the successor to the Daoji Mission House. At a National Christian Conference held in Shanghai in the early 20th century, it was decided that an indigenous church should be established to unify the various churches in China. The Church of Christ of China was then set up in 1920, which the Daoji Mission House joined the following year. The London Missionary Society later gave up its site at 2 Bonham Road to the Daoji Mission House for the erection of a new church. Built in a Neo-gothic style, Hop Yat Church was named and completed in 1926.



23 同盟會招待所舊址
普慶坊
**Original Site of Tong Meng Hui
(United League) Reception Centre**
Po Hing Fong

為接應逃亡來港的革命黨員，同盟會香港分會於堅道、普慶坊、摩理臣山道、蘭桂坊及皇后大道等地設置多個收容中心，一般設於民居內，供黨人藏身，提供庇護，稱為招待所。此處為其中一個招待所的舊址。（紀念藝術品設於普慶坊）

Tong Meng Hui (United League) established several reception centres in residential areas in Hong Kong, including one at this site on Po Hing Fong, but also in Caine Road, Morrison Hill Road, Lan Kwai Fong and Queen's Road, to accommodate revolutionaries who had been forced into exile from China. (A memorial artwork installed at Po Hing Fong)





- 24 1894年鼠疫災區舊址紀念牌匾**
太平山街卜公花園
**Commemorative Plaque for Outbreak
of the Bubonic Plague in 1894**
Blake Garden, Tai Ping Shan Street

1894年，香港鼠疫為患，太平山一帶人口眾多，衛生環境欠佳，故災情嚴重。政府因此收購該區的樓宇，夷為平地，並實行清潔居所的措施。當時疫患最嚴重的地方，今已闢為卜公花園。

With its dense population and deplorable sanitary conditions, Tai Ping Shan was the worst hit area when bubonic plague raged through Hong Kong in 1894. Launching a campaign to sanitise domestic households, the government bought and then demolished the buildings there, later redeveloping the area into Blake Garden.



- 25 廣福義祠**
太平山街40號
Kwong Fook I Tsz
40 Tai Ping Shan Street

廣福義祠俗稱百姓廟，建於1850年代，用以供奉遠道來港謀生而客死異鄉的華人靈位。祠內正殿主祀地藏王，使亡魂得以安息，亦供奉濟公活佛；後殿是坊眾的百姓祠堂。

Built in the 1850s and popularly known as the "Pak Shing Temple", Kwong Fook I Tsz houses the tablets of mainland Chinese who worked and died in Hong Kong. Ksitigarbha Buddha, who bestows blessings on the spirits of the deceased to allow them to rest in peace, and Ji Gong (Daoji) are worshipped in the main hall, while the tablets are accommodated in the rear hall.

每日上午九時至下午五時
9:00 am to 5:00 pm daily

2546 8277



約1880年代
c. 1880s

- 26 太平山街**
Tai Ping Shan Street

太平山為太平山街一帶山崗的地方，開埠初期常有盜賊小偷出沒，其後在該處附近設置軍營和警署，治安漸趨太平，故名「太平山」。其後聚居華人日眾，遂依山建街，房舍列建路旁，該路因而名為「太平山街」，至今仍可見其狹窄及高低不平的特色。

This hilly area of Hong Kong was a favourite haunt of thieves and robbers in the 1840s, but law and order was restored when a police station and barracks were built in the neighbourhood, which was then called Tai Ping Shan, denoting peace. As more and more Chinese moved into the area, a street lined with houses on both sides sprung up along the slope of the hill: Tai Ping Shan Street remains as steep and narrow as it was in those days.



- 27 東華醫院**
普仁街12號
Tung Wah Hospital
12 Po Yan Street

東華醫院是本港歷史最悠久的慈善醫院，於1870年奠基，1872年落成，名稱原為「廣東華人醫院」的意思，用以取代廣福義祠，收納貧苦垂危的患病華人。後因醫院不敷應用，遂於1933年進行重建，主樓於翌年改建完成。

Tung Wah Hospital is the oldest charitable hospital in Hong Kong. Its construction of was commenced in 1870 and completed in 1872. The name Tung Wah is said to stand for 'the Chinese people of Guangdong province'. The hospital was founded to take over the work of Kwong Fook I Tsz, which had become a refuge for sick and poor Chinese. As the hospital could not cope with the growing demand for medical services, it was redeveloped in 1933, with the construction of the main block completed in 1934.



- 28 荷李活道**
Hollywood Road

荷李活道位於高地上，連接中環與上環，東自雲咸街起，西至皇后大道西止。該道路於1844年建成，由駐該處英軍開闢修建。時任香港總督戴維斯的銜頭為David Baronets of Hollywood，「荷李活」的名稱可能與他有關。

Built in 1844 for the purposes of the British army stationed in the area, Hollywood Road runs from the top of Wyndham Street to Queen's Road West, connecting the upper area of Central with Sheung Wan. The name "Hollywood" may be named after Sir John Francis Davis, the 2nd Governor of Hong Kong whose title was Davis Baronets, of Hollywood.



約1930年代
c. 1930s

- 29 水坑口舊址**
荷李活道公園
**Old Site of the Possession Point
(Shui Hang Hau)**
Hollywood Road Park

水坑口原稱「大坑口」。開埠前，坑口位於今大馬路間，坑水流入維多利亞港內。1841年英軍於該處登陸，命名為「佔領角」。其後大水坑被填平。新闢建的馬路英文名為 Possession Street，初譯為「波些臣街」，後改稱「水坑口街」。

Before Hong Kong grew into a city, this site was located on a shorefront lane (now Hollywood Road) and was originally named Tai Hang Hau ('Big Puddle') after the water that collected here from a stream that flowed down from the Peak into Victoria Harbour. This is where British soldiers landed in 1841 to claim Hong Kong, and it was therefore named Possession Point. The 'big puddle' was filled in and Possession Street was built over it. The name in Chinese is 'Shui Hang Hau Street', a reference to the mouth of the stream that once discharged its waters here.



約十九世紀中期
c. mid 19th century

30 大笪地舊址 荷李活道公園 Original Site of the Tai Tat Tei Hollywood Road Park

該處原為濱海小山丘，1841年英軍於該處登陸，舉行升旗儀式，以示正式佔領香港島，並建置軍營。其後軍營遷往中區，該處曾作墟場供街坊擺賣，俗稱「大笪地」。今已闢為荷李活道公園。

Once occupying a small hill on the shoreline, this site is where British soldiers landed and held a formal flag-raising ceremony to take possession of Hong Kong Island in 1841. Barracks were then built here, but later moved to Central. The site was turned into a market commonly known as Tai Tat Tei ('big piece of land') and later converted into Hollywood Road Park.



約1870年代
c. 1870s

31 高陞戲院舊址 皇后大道西 Original Site of Ko Shing Theatre Queen's Road West

高陞戲院在1890年間建成，位於上環與西環之間。戲院樓高兩層，場內中前方設有舞台，地下底層觀眾席全部為長板位，二樓正中為女觀眾席，其餘兩旁為企位，有「五百羅漢位」之稱。經過多次重修，戲院最後在1973年拆卸。

Built in 1890, Ko Shing Theatre stood on the main road between Sheung Wan and Sai Wan. The stage of the two-storey theatre was located in the middle at the front of the auditorium. Long wooden benches provided seating on the ground floor, while the centre of the second floor was reserved for women, but with standing space on both sides. After several renovations, the theatre was finally demolished in 1973.



約1910年代
c. 1910s

32 文咸街 Bonham Strand

文咸街是1851年間填築上環海旁石灘而建成的新街道。來自廣州、潮州、福建、山東及上海等地的商人於文咸街置業開舖，經營中國南北各省及東南亞各地土產及雜貨為主，因貨物貫通南北，故有「南北行」之稱，文咸西街亦稱為「南北行街」。

Bonham Strand was built when the stone beach along the waterfront in Sheung Wan was redeveloped in 1851. Merchants from Guangzhou, Chaozhou, Fujian, Shandong and Shanghai opened shops on this new street to trade native products from different Chinese provinces and Southeast Asia and other sundry goods. As the merchandise came from the south (nam) and the north (pak), the shops were collectively known as 'Nam Pak Hong', while Bonham Strand West was also known as Nam Pak Hong Street.



相片由蕭國健教授提供
Photo provided by
courtesy of Professor
Siu Kwok-kin

33 南北行公所舊址 文咸西街 Old Site of the Nam Pak Hong Union Bonham Strand West

1868年，馮平山等南北行商人合議成立「南北行公所」，後稱「南北行商會」。1920年訂立《南北行例》，規定行內守則，聘有更練維持治安；並置有滅火車，參與消防工作。1953年，南北行公所改建新廈，翌年落成；至1997年再拆卸重建。

In 1868, the merchants of Nam Pak Hong, including Fung Ping-shan, founded the Nam Pak Hong Union, which was later renamed the Nam Pak Hong Chamber of Commerce. The chamber laid down a set of professional ethics for its members in the Nam Pak Hong Codes of 1920, but it also played a role in maintaining law and order as well as acting as the fire station in the district. After it relocated in 1953, a new building was built here in 1954, and the site was redeveloped again in 1997.



約1979年
c. 1979

34 上環街市南座舊址 皇后大道中345號 Old Site of the Western Market (South Block) 345 Queen's Road Central

上環街市於1844年啟業，原為一簡陋市場，由中上環商人向政府承租。至1858年，上環街市南座啟用。隨著該區人口日益增多，街市不敷應用，1906年間添建北座。上環街市南座於1980年拆卸，其後改建為上環市政大廈。

Initially a very shabby market, Western Market opened for business in 1844 on land leased from the government by merchants of Central and Sheung Wan. The South Block was built in 1858, and the North Block in 1906 when the market could no longer meet the demands of the district's growing population. The South Block was demolished in 1980 and later replaced by the Sheung Wan Complex.



35 舊上環街市北座（西港城） 德輔道中323號 Western Market (North Block) 323 Des Voeux Road Central

舊上環街市北座是上環街市的擴充部分，建於1906年，原為海事處舊址。大樓主要以紅磚及花崗石築成。自上環市政大廈於1989年啟用後，北座便停止使用，1990年列為法定古蹟。1991年經修復後成為西港城。

Built of red bricks and granite in 1906, the North Block was an extension of Western Market and stood on the former site of the Harbour Office. The market ceased operations when the Sheung Wan Complex came into service in 1989. It was declared a monument in 1990 and revitalised in 1991.

每日上午十時至晚上十二時
10:00 am to 12:00 am daily

www.westernmarket.com.hk

6029 2675



上環
Sheung Wan



西港城
Western Market

港澳客輪碼頭
HK-Macau Ferry Terminal

信德中心
Shun Tak Centre

干諾道中

上環站
Sheungwan
Station

Wing On Centre

安中心
/ing On
entre

Connaught Road Central

恒生銀行總行
Hang Seng Bank
Headquarters

中環中心
The Centre

租庇
Jubilee Street
街市

Victoria St.

2 Queen Victoria

皇后街

街 Pottinger St

砵典乍街

部

中大

Key Str... Queen's

Street
Road

pet Central



半山區
Mid-Levels

上環線地圖 Sheung Wan Route Map

圖例說明 Legend & Notes

上環線
Sheung Wan Route

起點 / 終點
Starting/Finishing Point

行人天橋
Pedestrian Footbridge

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

中環至半山
自動扶梯
Central-Mid-levels
Escalators

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。上環線涵蓋「孫中山史蹟徑」內其中十處歷史舊址。

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 Sheung Wan Route covers ten 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.



香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

中西區文物徑計劃承蒙香港賽馬會慈善信託基金贊助經費
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the Public Records Office, Government Records Service
and the Information Services Department.

查詢

九龍尖沙咀

海防道九龍公園

香港文物探知館

電話: 2208 4488

傳真: 2721 6216

網址: <https://www.amo.gov.hk>

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Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road,

Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

Tel: 2208 4488

Fax: 2721 6216

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

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