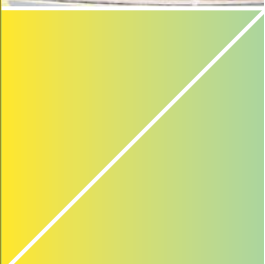
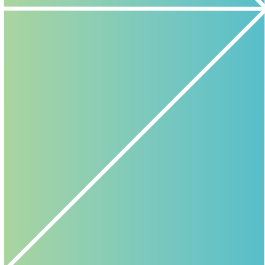
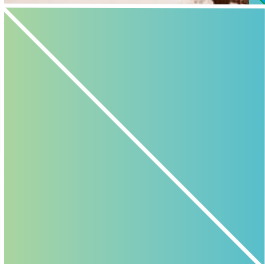
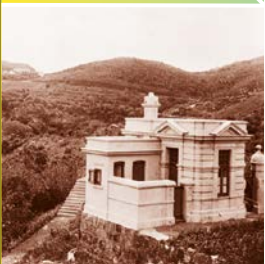


中西區文物徑 西區及山頂線地圖指南



Central and Western Heritage Trail
Guide Map for **Western District**
and the Peak Route



中西區文物徑
地圖指南

Central and Western Heritage Trail
Guide Map for **Western District**
and the Peak Route

前言

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，至1850年後，國內大批難民湧入香港，並聚居於此。自山頂纜車於1888年投入服務起，山頂一帶的居民日漸增多，而前香港總督的避暑別墅亦坐落於山頂。西區及山頂線包括25項歷史建築及舊址。

雖然城市面貌不斷變更，但仍有不少歷史建築保存至今，成為中西區的歷史見證。這本地圖指南載錄了西區及山頂線內的歷史建築及舊址簡介，方便遊人遊覽。

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。

Introduction

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. This 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, the Sheung Wan Route and the Western District and Peak Route, which were launched in October 1997, July 1999 and December 2000 respectively. 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 Central District.

Sheung Wan Route

Located on the northern coast of Hong Kong Island, Sheung Wan is a 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 covers 35 historic buildings and sites that provide an insight into the history and tradition 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 districts of Sai Ying Pun, Shek Tong Tsui and Kennedy Town, were British troops, but it was soon taken over by refugees who fled from the mainland after 1850. Opened in 1888, the Peak Tram attracted more people to move to the Peak, and the summer residence of the former governors of Hong Kong was later built there. The Western District and the Peak Route covers 25 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 Western District and the Peak 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.



1 花園道山頂纜車總站

花園道33號

Garden Road Peak Tram Lower Terminus
33 Garden Road

1888年建成啟用的山頂纜車，是本港最古老的機動交通工具，來往中環至山頂，全程約需六分鐘。纜車軌道全長1,278米，海拔最高約396米，坡度最斜為25.7度，共有六個車站。纜車最初以燃煤蒸氣推動，只載客30人；至1926年改用電動引擎。1989年，纜車系統轉趨電腦化；2022年升級發展計劃完成後，載客量增至210人。原花園道纜車總站經過多番改建，於1980年代初重建成聖約翰大廈，纜車總站位於地下。

Opened in 1888, the Peak Tram is the oldest form of machine-driven transport in Hong Kong. Running from Central to the Peak in about six minutes, the tramway covers a distance of about 1,278 m encompassing six stops. Its highest point is 396 m above sea level and it has a track gradient of 25.7 degrees. The tram first used a coal-powered steam engine and could carry just 30 passengers. The steam engine was replaced by electric motors in 1926. The system was computerised in 1989, and the passenger capacity has now been increased to 210 after the upgrade project completed in 2022. The old terminus on Garden Road was rebuilt several times before the present one was established under St. John's Building in the early 1980s.



約1977年
c. 1977

2 山頂餐廳

山頂道121號

Peak Café
121 Peak Road

山頂餐廳原是建造山頂纜車的英國工程師的工作間及宿舍，1901年改建為「轎子停放處」，供停放公共及私人轎子。從舊照片可知，現存建築物與原貌有許多不同之處，包括以前用混凝土建成的開放式拱門，現已裝上大門；原以鋼筋承托的木製桁架，則改以磚塊及混凝土支撐，豎立在承重石壁上。不過，究竟有多少部分仍保存原貌或曾經翻新，現已無從稽考。1947年起，建築物改建為餐廳。

The Peak Café building was originally built in 1901 as a shelter for both private and public sedan chairs. Before this, the site housed a workshop and quarters for the British engineers responsible for constructing the Peak Tram line. Old photographs reveal that the present structure bears few similarities with the original – the open concrete arches have been fitted with doors, a steel-reinforced wooden truss now sits on a brick and concrete wall on top of the load-bearing stone walls – and it is difficult to ascertain how much of the original has been retained or refurbished. The building was converted into a café in 1947.



3 舊總督山頂別墅守衛室

柯士甸山道

Gate Lodge of Former Mountain Lodge
Mount Austin Road

這是舊總督山頂別墅的守衛室。山頂別墅於1897年被毀後重建，而此守衛室建於1900至1902年間。守衛室採用新古典建築風格。山頂別墅於1946年拆卸，僅剩下這一座守衛室，並於1995年列為法定古蹟。

Gate Lodge was originally the gatekeeper's lodge of the former Mountain Lodge. It was built between 1900 and 1902 as part of the reconstruction of the residence following its destruction in 1897. The Gate Lodge is designed in a Neo-classical style. The former Mountain Lodge was demolished in 1946. Gate Lodge remains and was declared a monument in 1995.



約1903年
c. 1903



約二十世紀初
c. early 20th century

4 舊總督山頂別墅舊址及盧吉道

柯士甸山道及盧吉道

Old Site of Mountain Lodge and Lugard Road
Mount Austin Road and Lugard Road

自1902年起，山頂別墅一直是總督於夏季的避暑之所。原先位置稍低的度暑別墅於1867年由療養院改建而成，經兩次颱風吹襲後拆卸。1892年，新別墅原由當時的工務局局長Francis Cooper設計，但其後因不合總督卜力爵士的心意，遂改由巴馬丹拿建築師行重新設計。至1920年，總督已甚少到別墅避暑，終在第二次世界大戰後拆毀，剩下花崗岩石基和守衛室。別墅舊址後來改建為山頂公園。1978年，別墅界石被尋回，並豎立於別墅舊址東北面一角。

盧吉道有不少別具一格、古樸典雅的私人宅，展現了二十世紀初的建築風格。

Mountain Lodge was a summer residence for the Governor of Hong Kong since 1902. It replaced the former lodge situated slightly below. The earlier lodge was transformed from a sanatorium in 1867 and was demolished after being destroyed by two typhoons. The new lodge was first designed in 1892 by Francis Cooper, the Director of Public Works, but then the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, disliked the proposal and appointed architectural firm of Palmer & Turner to redesign it. By 1920, the lodge was rarely used and demolished after the Second World War, leaving the granite foundations and Gate Lodge. The whole site was later redeveloped as a park. A boundary stone for the lodge was rediscovered in 1978, and was then placed at the northeastern corner of the former site.

Lugard Road is home to several private houses featuring various architectural styles of early 20th century.



5 松林炮台 克頓道 Pinewood Battery Hatton Road

松林炮台在1900年代初興建，設有兩座口徑闊六吋的大炮，用以保衛附近水域的安全。炮台設於307米高的山丘上，是本港最高的海岸炮台。大炮於1913年拆除。1920年代中期，炮台改建為防空洞，並裝上兩座口徑闊三吋的防空大炮。1941年12月15日，炮台因日軍空襲而破壞嚴重。戰後一直荒廢，現為龍虎山郊野公園的一部分。

Pinewood Battery was constructed in the early 1900s to house two six-inch guns for the defence of Victoria Harbour. Located on a hill 307 m high, it was the highest of all Hong Kong's coastal batteries. The guns were removed in 1913, but in the mid-1920s the battery was converted to allow two three-inch anti-aircraft guns to be installed on the emplacements. It was severely damaged by the Japanese Army Air Group on 15 December 1941. The site was left vacant after the war and is now a landmark in Lung Fu Shan Country Park.



6 維多利亞城界石 克頓道，距旭龢道約400米 Boundary Stone of City of Victoria Hatton Road, about 400 m from its start at Kotewall Road

1903年，香港政府豎立了多塊界石，以標明維多利亞城的範圍。其中克頓道的界石至今仍留在原位，頂部呈錐形，並刻有「City Boundary 1903」字樣。其實法例已訂明城市範圍，界石只是象徵標記，現成為標誌城市邊界的歷史遺蹟。其餘現存界石位於寶雲道、黃泥涌道、舊山頂道、薄扶林道、西寧街、龍虎山、摩星嶺及聶高信山。

The Hong Kong Government erected several boundary stones in 1903 to mark the limits of the City of Victoria. Tapered at the top and with the inscription 'City Boundary 1903', this one on Hatton Road is still in its original location. As the city's boundaries were clearly defined by ordinance, these stones were more just physical markers, but are now historical relics. The other remaining boundary stones can be found on Bowen Road, Wong Nai Chung Road, Old Peak Road, Pok Fu Lam Road, Sai Ning Street, Lung Fu Shan, Mount Davis and Mount Nicholson.



7 石寓 旭龢道15號 Stone House 15 Kotewall Road

石寓約建於1923年。當時有不少家庭聚居於旭龢道上半部，經營修車房，為干德道、旭龢道及寶珊道一帶的富戶提供服務。石寓是現存僅有的一幢修車房，也是鋼筋混凝土建築的早期例子，外牆以磚頭和花崗岩堆砌而成，現為私人物業。

The entire upper section of Kotewall Road was originally given over to coach houses staffed by families that worked for wealthy families who had mansions on Conduit Road, Kotewall Road and Po Shan Road. Built around 1923, Stone House is the last surviving example of all the coach houses that once lined Kotewall Road, and it is also one of Hong Kong's early examples of a steel-reinforced concrete construction. The external wall of the house is a combination of brick and large granite stone. Stone House is now a private residence.



儀禮堂
Eliot Hall



梅堂
May Hall

8 香港大學儀禮堂及梅堂 薄扶林 Eliot Hall and May Hall, The University of Hong Kong Pok Fu Lam

儀禮堂及梅堂分別於1914及1915年啟用。儀禮堂以香港大學首任校長儀禮爵士命名，而梅堂則以第十五任香港總督兼香港大學第二任校監梅含理爵士命名。在1941年12月香港保衛戰期間，儀禮堂曾被徵用作臨時醫院，以支援瑪麗醫院，而大學職員和學生則大多住在梅堂。

1966年，儀禮堂和梅堂旁邊斜坡因連場暴雨，發生嚴重山泥傾瀉，儀禮堂及梅堂需作全面維修。1969年維修完成後，大學將盧嘉堂、儀禮堂及梅堂合併為一大型宿舍群，改名為明原堂，而三堂亦改名為盧嘉翼、儀禮翼及梅翼。1992年，盧嘉翼被拆卸，儀禮翼及梅翼則恢復原名儀禮堂及梅堂。兩座大樓外部於2018年列為法定古蹟。

Eliot Hall was opened in 1914 and was named after Sir Charles Eliot, the first Vice Chancellor of The University of Hong Kong while May Hall was opened in 1915 and was named after Sir Francis Henry May, the second Chancellor of The University of Hong Kong and the 15th Governor of Hong Kong. During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, Eliot Hall became a relief hospital, providing additional support for Queen Mary Hospital; May Hall served as the main residence for staff and students.

In 1966, a massive landslide caused by a prolonged period of torrential rain necessitated extensive repairs of Eliot Hall and May Hall. The university combined Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall into a large residential unit named Old Halls in 1969 after the extensive repair and renamed these three Halls as Lugard Wing, Eliot Wing and May Wing. Eliot Wing and May Wing reverted to their old name Eliot Hall and May Hall when Lugard Wing was demolished in 1992. The exteriors of the two buildings were declared monuments in 2018.



9 香港大學本部大樓
薄扶林
**Main Building of
The University of Hong Kong**
Pok Fu Lam

本部大樓是香港大學本部校園內歷史最悠久的建築物，於1910至1912年間由巴斯裔商人麼地爵士捐款興建。大樓由利安建築事務所設計，以紅磚及花崗石建造。大樓正面中央的鐘樓於1930年加建，每邊各有兩座角樓。1952及1958年亦曾進行擴建。本部大樓原是醫學系及工程系的課室及實驗室，2012年4月前曾供文學院使用。大樓中央的禮堂以陸佑先生命命名，以紀念他早年對大學的捐獻。大樓外部於1984年列為法定古蹟。（紀念藝術品設於般咸道）

Designed by architectural firm Leigh & Orange and constructed between 1910 and 1912 with funds donated by a Parsi businessman Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody, the Main Building is the oldest structure on the main campus of The University of Hong Kong built of red bricks and granite. A central clock tower was erected in 1930 and featured pairs of turrets at both ends of the principal façade. Further extensions were made in 1952 and 1958 respectively. Originally home to classrooms and laboratories of the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering, it then housed various departments of the Faculty of Arts until April 2012. The central Great Hall is named after Loke Yew, a benefactor of the university in its early years. The exterior of the building was declared a monument in 1984. (A memorial artwork installed at Bonham Road)



10 香港大學孔慶熒樓
薄扶林
**Hung Hing Ying Building of
The University of Hong Kong**
Pok Fu Lam

孔慶熒樓是香港大學早期的建築物之一，由遮打爵士、佐敦教授及其他人士捐款建成，1919年由時任香港總督司徒拔爵士揭幕。大樓原供學生會使用，第二次世界大戰後曾暫作校務處，1974年改作高級職員休息室。1986年，大樓正式命名為孔慶熒樓，以感謝孔氏家族對香港大學的慷慨捐款。1996至2012年間，大樓由音樂系使用。這幢兩層高的大樓具古典復興建築風格，中央圓頂及紅磚外牆別具特色，與對面的本部大樓互相烘托。大樓外部於1995年列為法定古蹟。

One of the earliest structures on the campus of The University of Hong Kong, Hung Hing Ying Building was built with financial assistance from Sir Paul Chater and Professor G.P. Jordan among others. The building was originally designed to house the student union and was officially opened in 1919 by the then Hong Kong Governor Sir Reginald Stubbs. It was temporarily used by the Registry after the Second World War, and was later converted into the Senior Common Room in 1974. In 1986, the building was named in honour of Mr Hung Hing-ying in recognition of his family's donations to the university. It housed the Department of Music from 1996 to 2012. The two-storey Classic Revival red-brick building with its central dome emulates the Main Building that stands opposite. The exterior of the building was declared a monument in 1995.



11 西區抽水站、濾水廠及職員宿舍
薄扶林
Elliot Pumping Station and Filters with Staff Quarters
Pok Fu Lam

西區抽水站、濾水廠連同兩座職員宿舍建於二十世紀初。西區抽水站及濾水廠原處理薄扶林水塘的食水，其後成為香港仔水塘的濾水及引水附屬設施，負責供水至港島西區的居民，1993年起被棄用。除了濾水廠房及兩座職員宿舍外，大部分設施已清拆。工人宿舍是單層高的紅磚建築物，高級職員宿舍則是兩層高花崗石砌的西式平房，兩座宿舍現為香港大學百周年校園的一部分。

The Elliot Pumping Station and Filters – together with two buildings providing staff quarters – were constructed in the early 20th century to treat raw water from the Pok Fu Lam Reservoir and were later used as auxiliary waterworks for the Aberdeen Reservoir to filter and channel water to the western part of Hong Kong Island. The station was decommissioned in 1993, with most of the facilities demolished except for the treatment works building and staff quarters. The single-storey red-brick Workmen's Quarters and the Senior Staff Quarters, a two-storey granite residence in a Western style, now form part of the Centennial Campus of The University of Hong Kong.



12 馮平山樓（香港大學美術博物館）
薄扶林
Fung Ping Shan Building
(University Museum and Art Gallery of The University of Hong Kong)
Pok Fu Lam

馮平山樓建於1931年，原為一所收藏中文書籍的圖書館，以捐助人馮平山先生命名。大樓樓高三層，設計對稱，平面佈局呈扇形，立面主要以紅磚砌成，以巨型壁柱及三角楣飾等作裝飾。1962年，館內的中文藏書轉移至新建的香港大學圖書館總館，其後馮平山圖書館改為博物館。1996年，博物館與新落成的徐展堂樓合併為香港大學美術博物館。大樓外部於2018年列為法定古蹟。

Fung Ping Shan Building was originally constructed in 1931 as a library of Chinese collection. Named after its donor, the building is a three-storey, symmetrically constructed building with a fan-shaped floor plan. The façade is mainly constructed of red bricks and decorated with giant pilasters, pediments, etc. In 1962, the collection of Chinese books was transferred to the newly constructed Main Library of The University of Hong Kong. The original library building was converted into a museum and fused with the newly constructed T.T. Tsui Building to form the University Museum and Art Gallery in 1996. The exterior of the building was declared a monument in 2018.



13 香港大學鄧志昂樓（饒宗頤學術館）
薄扶林
Tang Chi Ngong Building of The University of Hong Kong (Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole)
Pok Fu Lam

早於兩次世界大戰之間，香港大學已有意建立一所中文學院。因得到鄧志昂先生的慷慨捐助，學院在1929年動工興建，故命名為鄧志昂樓，並於1931年由香港總督貝璐爵士揭幕。1970年代以後，大樓曾改作其他用途，1982至2012年間為亞洲研究中心，現為饒宗頤學術館。這幢樓高三層的平頂建築物，外牆飾以上海批盪。大樓外部於1995年列為法定古蹟。

The idea of establishing a school of Chinese at The University of Hong Kong was proposed between the two World Wars. Construction of the premises began in 1929 thanks to a generous donation from Tang Chi-ngong, after whom the building was named, and it was opened by Hong Kong Governor Sir William Peel in 1931. The building has been used for other purposes since the 1970s, and it was once the Centre of Asian Studies from 1982 to 2012. It currently houses the Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole. This three-storey flat-roofed structure is finished with Shanghai plaster. The exterior of the building was declared a monument in 1995.

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King's College
63A Bonham Road

英皇書院現址校舍建於1923至1926年間，1928年正式啟用。以紅磚興建的校舍，落成時分東、南、北三翼，大門是飾有愛奧尼亞柱式的弧形門廊。日佔期間，建築物曾用作飼養軍用騾馬的馬廄。校舍在戰時損毀嚴重，經修復後於1950年重開。書院的東、南、北三翼以及部分護土牆和圍牆於2011年列為法定古蹟。

The present campus of King's College was built from 1923 to 1926 and officially opened in 1928. Constructed in red bricks with east, south and north wings and a main entrance featuring a curved porch with Ionic columns, the building was used as a military stable for mules and horses of the Imperial Japanese Army. The school building was severely damaged during the Japanese Occupation. It was refurbished and reopened in 1950. The east, south and north wings together with parts of the school's retaining walls and boundary walls were declared a monument in 2011.

星期二至六：
上午九時半至下午六時
星期日：
下午一時至六時
逢星期一、公眾假期及
大學假期休息
Tue to Sat:
9:30 am - 6:00 pm
Sun:
1:00 pm - 6:00 pm
Closed on Mon,
Public Holidays &
University Holidays

www.umag.hku.hk

2241 5500



2858 1626 ☎

15 救恩堂
高街97A號
Kau Yan Church
97A High Street

1861年，巴色傳道會在救恩堂現址建立客家禮拜堂，附設學校及辦事處。1924年，巴色傳道會成立崇真會接管教堂，後者於1927年自立，並重建教堂，至1932年完成，名為「救恩堂」。新教堂由巴馬丹拿建築師行設計，以混凝土及石塊建造，採用新哥德式建築風格，配以尖頂拱門及外加扶壁。教堂沿斜坡興建，北面末端有一座塔樓。教堂毗連的學校和住宅用地先後於1958及1995年重建。

The site was originally home to a church, together with a school and offices, built in 1861 by the Basel Mission for a congregation from the Hakka community. The Tsung Tsin Mission was established in 1924 to take over the church, which was granted independence in 1927 subject to the church being rebuilt and renamed Kau Yan Church. Completed in 1932, it was designed by architectural firm of Palmer & Turner in concrete and stone in the Neo-Gothic style with pointed arches and applied buttresses. From the tower above the altar at the northern end, the building naturally follows the slope of the terrain. The adjoining school and residential site were redeveloped in 1958 and then again in 1995.



每日上午九時至晚上十時
9:00 am - 10:00 pm daily ⌚

2852 3497 ☎

16 舊贊育醫院主樓（西區社區中心）
西邊街36A號
Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital (Western District Community Centre)
36A Western Street

贊育醫院於1922年落成，是一所由華人公立醫局委員會設立的華人產科醫院，並開設助產士培訓課程。自1920年代中起，它成為香港大學婦產科學系的教學醫院，並於1934年交由政府管理。直至1955年，贊育醫院遷往西營盤醫院道，舊址曾改為社會局辦公室、西營盤臨時門診診所，以及後來的社區中心，一直為西區市民提供醫療和社會福利服務。

Founded by the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee, Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was opened in 1922 for the Chinese. It offered midwifery courses and had become a teaching hospital of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of The University of Hong Kong from the mid-1920s onwards. The hospital moved to the new hospital building on Hospital Road in 1955. The former site was then used by the Social Welfare Office, once a temporary outpatient clinic in Sai Ying Pun, and the later community centre, continuing to provide medical and social welfare services for the community in the Western District.



17 聖士提反女子中學主樓
列堤頓道2號
Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College
2 Lyttelton Road

聖士提反女子中學於1906年由英國海外傳道會創立，原址位於堅道，其後遷往巴丙頓道，於1923年遷至現址。日佔時期，校舍改作臨時醫院。1945年學校復課，並先後於1949及1958年增建小學及幼稚園校舍。學校主樓樓高四層，屋頂為金字形木桁架及中式瓦面結構。大樓於1992年列為法定古蹟。

Founded in 1906 on Caine Road by the Church Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of England, St. Stephen's Girls' College later relocated to Babington Path before moving to the current premises in 1923. The building was converted into an emergency hospital during the Japanese Occupation. After the school reopened in 1945, the Junior School Building was added in 1949, followed by the Jubilee Building in 1958. The Main Building, is a four-storey structure with pitched roof rests on a timber truss system covered with Chinese pan-and-roll tiles. The building was declared a monument in 1992.



18 拔萃男書室舊址（般咸道官立小學）
東邊街
Original Site of Diocesan Boys' School (Bonham Road Government Primary School)
Eastern Street

拔萃男書室於1869年由聖公會創辦，原是一所英語學校，後成為寄宿學校，招收不同國籍的學生。孫中山先生於1883年11月由翠亨村來港後，即在拔萃男書室繼續學業，翌年再轉入中央書院。拔萃男書室於1926年遷址九龍，原址於1941年改建為羅富國師範學院，在1962至1971年間用作香港中文大學聯合書院校舍，自2000年起成為般咸道官立小學校舍。大樓於2021年列為法定古蹟。（紀念藝術品設於東邊街）

Founded as an English school in 1869 by the Anglican Church of Hong Kong, Diocesan Boys' School developed into a boarding school for students of different nationalities, one of whom was Dr Sun Yat-sen, who studied there after arriving in Hong Kong from Cuiheng Village in November 1883 and before transferring to the Central School the following year. Diocesan Boys' School moved to Kowloon in 1926. Northcote Training College was built in 1941 on the site, which was then used as the main campus of the United College of The Chinese University of Hong Kong between 1962 and 1971. The campus has been home to Bonham Road Government Primary School since 2000. The building was declared a monument in 2021. (A memorial artwork installed at Eastern Street)



19 舊華人精神病院
東邊街45號
Old Lunatic Asylum Chinese Block
45 Eastern Street

華人精神病院於1891年落成，專門收容華籍病人，最多可容納16人。大樓樓高兩層，採用新喬治亞建築風格，以紅磚及花崗石砌成，樸實無華，有斜尖屋頂，一樓設有一條拱廊，地下部分為半地庫式設計。院舍旁其後建有一座醫護人員宿舍平房。

First opened in 1891 as a lunatic asylum for Chinese with beds for a maximum of 16 patients, this two-storey red-brick and granite structure was built in the Neo-Georgian style with minimal ornamentation: it has a simple pitched roof, a half-basement and an arcade on the first floor. A one-storey building providing quarters for medical staff was later erected next to it.



2540 2812 電話

20 舊精神病院 (西營盤社區綜合大樓)
高街2號
Old Mental Hospital (Sai Ying Pun Community Complex)
2 High Street

大樓建於1892年，原是國家醫院人員宿舍，其後大樓改作精神病院女病房。1961年青山醫院落成後，大樓改作日間精神科門診部，1971年起一度空置。1998年動工改建為西營盤社區綜合大樓，並保留其花崗石立面。現存的舊精神病院立面呈L形，內有寬闊的遊廊，外牆以粗琢花崗石塊築砌，並配以小尖塔及裝飾性的女兒牆等裝飾。舊精神病院立面於2015年列為法定古蹟。

Completed in 1892 as quarters for the medical staff of the Government Civil Hospital. It was later converted into the wards for mentally-ill female patients until 1961 when the Castle Peak Hospital opened, after which it was used as a day treatment centre for psychiatric outpatients until 1971. In 1998, works commenced to redevelop the site into Sai Ying Pun Community Complex, while retaining the granite façade. The existing façade of the Old Mental Hospital is L-shaped in plan with a wide verandah and constructed in rusticated granite blocks and decorated with pinnacles, decorative parapets, etc. The façade of the Old Mental Hospital was declared a monument in 2015.



21 舊半山區警署
(戴麟趾康復中心南翼)
高街1F號
Old Upper Levels Police Station (South Wing of David Trench Rehabilitation Centre)
1F High Street

舊半山區警署建於1928年，以取代醫院道的警署，後於1934年拆卸，並於原址改建為現存的建築物，樓高五層，包括報案室、羈留室及員工宿舍。建築物曾為港島總區刑事總部，至2006年空置，2011年改建成戴麟趾康復中心南翼。

Originally constructed in 1928 to replace the police station in Hospital Road, the Upper Levels Police Station was demolished in 1934 and rebuilt on the same site as a five-storey building that contained a duty room, cells and quarters for officers. Used as the Crime Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters until 2006, it was converted into the South Wing of the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre in 2011.



22 聖類斯中學
第三街179號
St. Louis School
179 Third Street

1864年，天主教神父傳道會創辦聖類斯中學，以聖類斯為學校的主保聖人，原是一所工商業學校。1875年交由基督學校修士會（喇沙修士會）管理，1921年轉由瑪利諾外方傳教會營辦，1927年起由慈幼會接管，該年亦定為學校的創校年份。校舍由東、北、中及西翼四部分組成。東翼歷史最悠久，建於1927年左右，採用裝飾派建築風格。北翼於1936年受颱風吹襲後損毀嚴重，同年重建。中翼和西翼則先後於1951和1969年落成啟用。1948年，學校轉為英文中學。

St. Louis School was opened as a trade and technical school in 1864 by the Fathers of the Catholic Mission; its name is derived from St. Aloysius, whom the fathers chose as the school's patron saint. It was taken over by the Christian Brothers in 1875, the Maryknoll Fathers in 1921 and the Salesian Fathers in 1927, the year now regarded as the founding year of today's school. The building comprises four wings: the East Wing is the oldest, built in the Art Deco style probably by 1927; the North Wing was severely damaged by a typhoon in 1936 and rebuilt in the same year; the Central and West Wings were constructed and opened in 1951 and 1969 after the school became an English grammar school in 1948.



- 23 前西區消防局**
(保良局陳區碧茵頤養院)
卑路乍街12號
Ex-Western Fire Station
(Po Leung Kuk Chan Au Big Yan Home for the Elderly)
12 Belcher's Street



大樓於1923年落成啟用，由當時的潔淨局管理。其時消防局佔用部分地方作為臨時分局，有十名消防員和一個電動水泵，初時稱為「堅尼地城消防局」，1937年易名為「西區消防局」。1950年成為市政事務署員工宿舍，並於1951至1976年間供該署職工總會開辦小學。1986年，大樓由社會福利署接管，後交予保良局開辦安老院。大樓樓高四層，以磚塊砌成，外牆工整對稱，窗戶則裝上百葉窗。

When it was opened in 1923 for use by the Sanitary Department, the building also housed a temporary fire sub-station manned by just 10 firefighters and one motor pump. It then became the Kennedy Town Fire Station and was renamed the Western Fire Station in 1937. It was converted into staff quarters for the Urban Services Department (USD) in 1950, while a primary school was run by the USD Staff General Association on the premises from 1951 to 1976. The building was taken over in 1986 by the Social Welfare Department, which converted it into a home for the elderly managed by the Po Leung Kuk. It is a very handsomely proportioned four-storey brick structure with a symmetrical façade and louvered windows.



- 24 香港道德會福慶堂**
太白臺8-9號
Fok Hing Tong, Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue
8-9 Tai Pak Terrace



香港道德會於1924年創立，原址為西環太白臺6至7號四樓，取名「福慶堂」。該會本着儒釋道三教思想，致力推動有關道德倫理的研習和實踐。1927年購買毗鄰8至9號，成立永久堂址。大樓屬典型唐樓設計，樓高四層，每層均有露台，以鐵欄護圍，中央部分向外微彎。這幾座建築物均保存了二十世紀初港式唐樓的風格。

Inspired by Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, Fok Hing Tong, the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue, was set up in 1924 on the fourth floor of 6-7 Tai Pak Terrace to promote the study and practice of ethics and virtues. It bought the neighbouring house at 8-9 as permanent premises in 1927. These four-storey tenement houses are typical of the Chinese housing that was prevalent in the district in the early 20th century: each floor has a balcony enclosed with intricate iron railings, where the central part is articulated with a slightly convex curve.



- 25 魯班先師廟**
青蓮臺15號
Lo Pan Temple
15 Ching Lin Terrace



每日上午九時至下午五時
9:00 am - 5:00 pm daily



2802 2880



魯班，又名公輸班，是春秋時代（公元前770至476年）魯國（今山東省）人，是一名傑出的工匠，被中國三行工人和建造商奉為行業神。魯班先師廟始建於1884年，於1928年在原址重建；魯班先師廟得以建成，有賴眾多與建造業相關人士和商號捐資。廟宇採兩進一天井一開間布局，綴以手工精細的壁畫、灰塑和陶塑裝飾；其獨特的「五岳朝天」式山牆，在香港非常罕見。魯班先師廟於2024年列為法定古蹟。

Lo Pan, also known as Kungshu Pan, lived in the State of Lu (now Shandong province) during the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 BC). He was a talented carpenter and builder, and is revered as the patron saint of Chinese carpenters, masons, bricklayers and building contractors. The temple was first built in 1884 and rebuilt at the same site in 1928. Its construction was made possible by donations from many individuals and companies related to the construction industry. Featuring a two-hall, one-courtyard layout of a single bay, the temple is embellished with intricate murals, plaster mouldings and pottery decorations. Its distinctive stepped gable walls (poetically called the "Five Peaks Paying Tribute to Heaven") are very rare in Hong Kong. Lo Pan Temple was declared a monument in 2024.

維多利亞港 Victoria Harbour



西營盤
Sai Ying Pun

石塘咀
Shek Tong Tsui

堅尼地城
Kennedy Town

龍虎山
Lung Fu Shan

半山區
Mid-Levels

扯旗山
Victoria Peak

山頂
The Peak

西高山
High West

薄扶林
Pok Fu Lam




西區及山頂線地圖


The Western District and the Peak Route Map


圖例說明


Legend & Notes

山頂線 Peak Route	巴士總站 Bus Terminus	
西區線 Western District Route	政府停車場 Government Car Park	
起點/終點 Starting/Finishing Point	公共洗手間 Public Toilet	
界石 Boundary Stone	公園/遊樂場 Park/Garden/Playground	
港鐵車站 MTR Station		

 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

 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。西區及山頂線涵蓋「孫中山史蹟徑」內其中兩處歷史舊址。

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 Western District and the Peak Route covers two historic sites marked by the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail.

 香港大學開放時間
Opening Hours of The University of Hong Kong

所有進入港大校園的遊客須提前最少14天在香港大學網上登記平台預約參觀。在星期一至六上午8時前及下午6時30分後、星期日或公眾假期到訪則無須預約。更多關於預約參觀的最新資訊請瀏覽香港大學「遊客登記及須知」：
https://www.hku.hk/visitors/c_visiting-hku.html

All visitors to HKU campus should make an online reservation to visit the campus up to 14 days in advance. No registration is needed for entry on public holidays in Hong Kong, Sundays, or weekdays before 8am or after 6:30pm. For updated information on tourist flow management and to make reservations, please visit HKU's website:
<https://www.hku.hk/visitors/visiting-hku.html>

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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查詢 Enquiries

 2208 4488

 2721 6216

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

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