

香港 | Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre 文物探知館



歷史 History

香港文物探知館位處九龍公園，前身是威菲路軍營S61及S62座，兩座營房相信始建於一八九 年代末。這兩座建築物經修復後在二 五年改建為香港文物探知館，透過舉辦多元化的展覽及教育活動，展示和闡釋香港的古蹟及文物保護工作，藉此增進市民對本地文化遺產的認識。

英國在十九世紀中佔領香港島及九龍後，先後興建多個軍事建築以加強防禦，尖沙咀威菲路軍營是其中之一。軍隊駐紮始於一八六 年代初，一八九 年代修建營房，並命名為威菲路軍營，以紀念一八六九至一八七四年間出任英國駐中國、香港及海峽殖民地司令的威菲路少將。截至一九一 年，軍營內有八十五座建築物。

一九六七年，軍營逐步移交政府作文娛康樂用途，一九七 年發展成為九龍公園。原有的軍事建築只保留九龍西第二號炮台和S4、S58、S61及S62四座營房，其中S61和S62座曾於一九八三至一九九八年間用作香港歷史博物館的臨時館址，並於一九八九年在兩座之間增建展覽大樓。二 三年，建築物交予古物古蹟辦事處進行修復，至二 五年成為香港文物探知館。

Located in Kowloon Park, once the site of the British Army's Whitfield Barracks, the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre is housed in two of the old barrack blocks, S61 and S62, which were probably built in the late 1890s and which were later restored and then converted into the Centre in 2005. It has the mission of enhancing public awareness of our local heritage and its preservation by presenting a variety of exhibitions and educational activities.



約一八九五年的威菲路軍營（圓圈者），右上方有些用草棚搭建的軍營。
Whitfield Barracks (circled) circa 1895, with some mat-shed buildings visible in the top right of the photo.

After taking over Hong Kong Island and Kowloon in the mid-nineteenth century, Britain established a number of military complexes, one of which was Whitfield Barracks in Tsim Sha Tsui. First set up as a temporary encampment in the early 1860s, it was made permanent in 1890s and named after Major General H.W. Whitfield, who had served as Commander of British Troops in China, Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements from 1869 to 1874. By 1910, the complex was home to 85 buildings.

Starting in 1967, Whitfield Barracks was handed over in stages to the government for redevelopment as a cultural and leisure venue, and the site was eventually opened to the public in 1970 as Kowloon Park, with only the Kowloon West II Battery and four barrack blocks – S4, S58, S61 and S62 – preserved. Blocks S61 and S62 were used from 1983 to 1998 as the temporary premises of the Hong Kong Museum of History; an exhibition hall was built between them in 1989. The blocks were restored by the Antiquities and Monuments Office in 2003 and subsequently developed into the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre in 2005.

俯覽香港文物探知館全貌
Overview of the Hong Kong
Heritage Discovery Centre





由印籍軍人組成的香港軍團在威菲路軍營進行操練，約攝於一八九七年。
The Hong Kong Regiment, made up of Indian troops, parading at Whitfield Barracks, circa 1897.



一九六 年代的威菲路軍營
Whitfield Barracks in the 1960s



一九七 年剛建成的九龍公園，四座獲保留的威菲路軍營營房清晰可見。
View of the newly completed Kowloon Park in 1970. The four blocks of Whitfield Barracks that have been preserved can be clearly identified.



一九六四年從高空俯覽整個威菲路軍營，圓圈內的營房為S61及S62座。
An aerial view of Whitfield Barracks, 1964, the two circled barracks are Blocks S61 and S62.

由地政總署提供
Courtesy of the Lands Department



S61及S62座曾於一九八三至一九九八年間用作香港歷史博物館的臨時館址，並於兩座大樓中間加建入口及售票處。
Blocks S61 and S62 were used as the temporary premises of the Hong Kong Museum of History from 1983 to 1989, with an entrance hall and ticket office built between them.

建築特色 Architectural Features

威菲路軍營的設計是典型的二十世紀英式軍營，與香港及其他東南亞地區的同類建築風格無異。早期英國在香港的建築物均模仿英國建築風格，但稍作修改以配合本地的技術、物料和炎熱潮濕的氣候。

S61及S62座是一式兩幢的雙層軍用建築物，風格樸實，沒有華麗的裝飾。斜形屋頂以中式柏油瓦鋪蓋，兩邊築有深邃寬敞的扁拱柱廊，並採用木製百葉窗，以減低室溫和濕氣。建築物向南的窗戶面積較大，向北方和西方的則較小，以改善光線及空氣流通，並減少受惡劣天氣的影響。建築物樓底比較高及地庫半懸，有利通風。

軍營原有六座同類型平列的營舍，保留下來的S58、S61與S62座屬同類建築物，而S4座成為 生教育展覽及資料中心。

Whitfield Barracks was designed along the lines of the standard British military barracks of the twentieth century. Early buildings constructed by the British in Hong Kong imitated the architecture prevalent in Britain at the time, but were adapted to Hong Kong's hot and humid climate through the use of local techniques and materials.

Blocks S61 and S62 are a pair of two-storey military blocks in simple style. They are featured with pitched tarred Chinese tiled roofs and deep flattened arch colonnaded verandahs at each elevation, and with wooden shutters as sun shading devices, to lower the room temperature and humidity of the tropical climate. The windows facing south are larger, while those facing north and west are smaller such that lighting and ventilation coming from the south could be maximised and the influence of adverse weather from other directions could be minimised. The ceilings of the buildings are rather high with raised semi-basement, which facilitate better internal ventilation.

Originally, six barrack blocks were built parallel to each other, among which Blocks S58, S61 and S62 are similar in architectural style. S4 is used as the Health Education Exhibition and Resource Centre.

S61及S62座設計一致，是典型的英式軍用建築。

The design of Blocks S61 and S62 was typical of military buildings constructed by the British.



深邃寬敞的扁拱柱廊
Deep flattened arch
colonnaded verandah



柱廊下的半懸地庫
Raised semi-basement under
colonnaded verandah



以中式柏油瓦鋪蓋的斜形屋頂
Pitched tarred Chinese tiled roof



屋頂的煙囪
Chimney stack

修復 Restoration



拆卸S61及S62座之間的後加構築物並復原為庭院，與四周環境融為一體。

The later added structure erected between Blocks S61 and S62 was demolished and a courtyard was reconstructed, blending with its surroundings.

威菲路軍營S61及S62座的修復工程始於二〇〇三年，以回復建築物的舊觀及配合現代化的展覽與教育用途。工程包括拆除前香港歷史博物館加建的售票處，重開S61座原來面向海防道的入口；復原庭院並加建露天茶座，變成休閒空間；將密封的窗戶換上原來的鐵框窗戶，讓陽光透進室內；以及把展覽大樓的外牆改為玻璃幕牆，增加空間感。

修復工程廣受公眾及專業機構讚賞，二〇〇五年榮獲「香港建築師學會周年大獎：主題建築獎—文物建築」，二〇〇七年更獲得聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎的「評判團創新嘉許獎」。

展覽大樓的外牆改為玻璃幕牆，營造開放的空間。

The front elevation of the extension building was converted into a glass curtain wall to create an airy and spacious atmosphere.



復原面向海防道的入口

The main entrance was relocated to look onto Haiphong Road.



專題展覽廳入口裝設前香港上海 豐銀行總部大樓的銅閘

The preserved brass gate from the former HSBC headquarters building was installed at the entrance to the Thematic Exhibition Gallery.

Commencing in 2003, the restoration works aims to restore Blocks S61 and S62 of Whitfield Barracks to their original appearance while also converting them into a building with modern exhibition and education facilities. The ticket office of the former Hong Kong Museum of History was demolished and the main entrance relocated back to its original position on the façade of Block S61 looking onto Haiphong Road. An outdoor cafeteria was added to the forecourt to provide a feeling of comfort and space. Moreover, the sealed windows were opened up again, but with steel window frames now installed, to let in more sunlight. The front elevation of the exhibition hall was converted into a glass curtain wall to create a spacious and welcoming atmosphere inside the foyer.

The restoration project received positive responses from the public and professional bodies alike, winning the Special Architectural Award – Heritage at the 2005 Hong Kong Institute of Architects Annual Awards and garnering the Jury Commendation for Innovation in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2007.

活化再利用 Adaptive Re-use

香港文物探知館佔地約三千七百平方米，是香港歷史建築可持續發展的成功例子，既可保存早年建成兩幢屬一級歷史建築的建築，避免因社會發展而拆卸，亦成為向公眾及下一代推廣本地文物古蹟及保育工作的教育中心。

香港文物探知館自二〇〇五年十月起對外開放，設施包括展覽廳、演講廳、活動室、會議室及參考圖書館等；同時舉辦不同類型的教育活動，例如導賞團、講座、工作坊、研討會及實地考察等，加深市民對香港文物的認識。

The Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre occupies an area of about 3700 square metres, is a vivid example of sustainable architecture in Hong Kong. It not only preserves two Grade 1 historic buildings constructed in the early history of Hong Kong and saves them from disappearing forever in our ever evolving society, but also serves as an education centre for the promotion of local heritage to the general public and future generations.

The centre has been open to the public since October 2005 and is home to exhibition galleries, a lecture hall, activity rooms, a conference room and a reference library. It also organises a variety of education activities, including guided tours, lectures, workshops, seminars and field trips, which enable the public to gain a better understanding of the Hong Kong's heritage.



參考圖書館收藏不少有關香港歷史、考古學、文物保護、博物館學、建築學等參考資料。

The Reference Library provides reference materials on subjects such as Hong Kong history, archaeology, heritage conservation, museology and architecture.



演講廳定期舉行專題講座，向市民推廣文物保育的訊息。

Public lectures are organised regularly in the Lecture Hall to foster a greater community awareness and understanding of heritage preservation.



常設展覽廳展出「文物探索之旅」展覽，以香港考古及文物建築為題。

The 'Explore Our Heritage' exhibition in the Permanent Exhibition Gallery focuses on the archaeology and built heritage in Hong Kong.



考古工作坊可讓參加者對考古工作有更多認識。

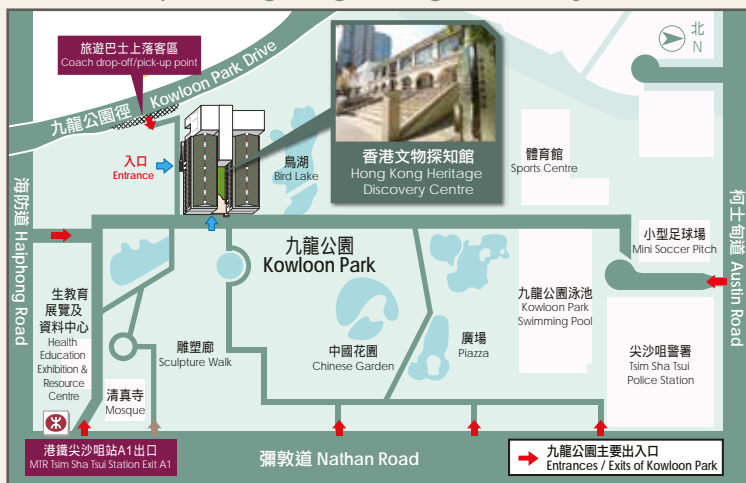
Archaeological workshops provide participants with a greater understanding of excavation work.

歷史照片由香港歷史博物館、香港政府檔案處、歷史檔案館及政府新聞處提供。

The historical photographs are provided by the Hong Kong Museum of History, Government Records Service, the Hong Kong Public Records Office and the Information Services Department.

香港文物探知館位置圖

Location Map of Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre



公共交通 Public Transport

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Please browse the link below to search for the routes of different transportation modes for pre-trip planning.

<https://www.hkemobility.gov.hk>

以上資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關機構公布為準。

The above information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the announcement of the relevant organisations.

地址 Venue

九龍尖沙咀海防道九龍公園香港文物探知館

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

開放時間 Opening Hours

星期一至三及五 上午10時至下午6時

星期六、日及公眾假期 上午10時至晚上7時

聖誕前夕及農曆新年除夕 上午10時至下午5時

逢星期四(公眾假期除外)、農曆年初一及初二休館

Monday to Wednesday and Friday 10 am - 6 pm

Saturday, Sunday and public holidays 10 am - 7 pm

Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve 10 am - 5 pm

Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays) and the first two days of Chinese New Year

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