

香
港
的
燈

Lighthouses in
Hong Kong

塔



十九世紀中葉以前，香港沒有燈塔的設施。一八六七年，英國海軍測量員列特中校獲派在進入香港港口的航道沿岸選擇適當位置興建燈塔，但未有落實。至一八六九年蘇彝士運河開鑿後，中外通商活動更趨頻繁，興建燈塔的建議再度提出。根據一八七三年三月的船政司報告，政府最後選定鶴咀、青洲和歌連臣角這三個地點開始建造燈塔，其後陸續在港口沿岸設置。第二次世界大戰以前，香港水域內已建有七座燈塔，其中五座已列為法定古蹟。

燈塔在香港早期的航運貿易中扮演重要的角色，維護了海上交通的安全。

No lighthouse was existed in Hong Kong before the mid-19th century. In 1867, the British naval surveyor, Commander Reed, was instructed to investigate suitable locations for lighthouses to cover the port approaches to Hong Kong, but the proposal was not further pursued. With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 came further impetus to develop trade, the idea of constructing lighthouses was once again raised. As reported by the Harbour Master in March 1873, the government chose the sites of Cape D'Aguilar, Green Island and Cape Collinson. Construction works were then commenced including those of other lighthouses built along the approaches. Before the Second World War, there were seven lighthouses in total in Hong Kong, five of which have been declared as monuments.

Lighthouses indeed played the significant role in the early maritime trade of Hong Kong by facilitating the safe passage of maritime traffic.



鶴咀燈塔的石砌底座及拱形門口
The base and the arched doorway of Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse in fine masonry

鶴咀燈塔

Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse

鶴咀燈塔位於香港島東南面，是香港現存歷史最悠久的燈塔。

鶴咀燈塔於一八七五年四月十六日啟用，英文名稱為「德己立角燈塔」，以紀念香港的陸軍司令德己立少將。燈塔的照明儀器屬固定一級屈光鏡，可射出白色燈光。燈光的焦平面位於平均海平面上200呎，如天朗氣清，遠至23海里的水域也能看見。一八九三年橫瀾燈塔落成啟用後，鶴咀燈塔失去原有作用，至一八九六年停止運作。一九〇五年，當局決定將鶴咀燈塔上已停用的一級號燈及其附屬設備遷往青洲，以取代青洲燈塔原有的四級號燈。一九七五年，鶴咀燈塔添置全自動設備，重新投入服務。現時的燈塔是一座由花崗石築砌的圓筒形建築，高9.7米，燈塔底座、拱形門口及螺旋式樓梯均由石塊砌成，工藝精湛。入口的鐵門上方飾有幾何圖案，別具特色。

鶴咀燈塔於二〇〇六年列為法定古蹟。



位於香港島東南面的鶴咀
Cape D'Aguiar at the southeast of Hong Kong Island

現時安裝在燈塔頂的
照明儀器
The existing illuminating apparatus on top of the lighthouse



燈塔內石砌的螺旋式樓梯
Masonry circular staircase in the lighthouse

Situated on Cape D'Aguiar on the southeast shore of Hong Kong Island, Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse is the territory's oldest surviving lighthouse.

Named after Major-General Sir George Charles D'Aguiar, Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse was put into service on 16 April 1875. The illuminating apparatus was a fixed Dioptric of the first order emitting a white light. The focal plane of the light stood 200 feet above mean sea level, and in clear weather could be seen at a distance of 23 nautical miles. With the commencement of operation of Waglan Island Lighthouse in 1893, Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse became superfluous and was thus discontinued in 1896. In 1905, the disused first-order light was removed from Cape D'Aguiar and, together with the light apparatus, was transferred to Green Island to replace the fourth-order light. It was not until 1975 that the lantern of Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse was re-lit and automated. The existing structure is a white, 9.7-metre high round granite tower. The tower base, the arched doorway and the circular staircase are of fine masonry. The door is made of iron and is crowned with a geometric decoration.

Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse was declared a monument in 2006.

燈塔背面
Rear side of the lighthouse



新、舊青洲燈塔

New and Old Green Island Lighthouses

位於港島西面對開的青洲上的燈塔建築群，包括兩座燈塔、一幢前歐籍職員宿舍，以及一幢前看守員房舍。數十年來，新、舊青洲燈塔為數以萬計從西面進入香港的船隻輔航。

青洲燈塔於一八七五年七月一日啟用，較鶴咀燈塔遲約三個月。燈塔的照明儀器屬固定四級屈光鏡，可射出紅色及綠色燈光。燈光的焦平面位於平均海平面以上95呎，如天朗氣清，視野達14海里。細小的舊燈塔呈圓柱形，以花崗石建造，高約12米，門口沿邊飾以凸出的粗面隅石。燈塔的牆上有兩個「十」字開口，供塔內通風和採光之用，這些開口及雕鑿與中世紀歐洲堡壘上的槍眼十分相似。

一九〇一年，政府計劃把鶴咀燈塔的訊號燈搬至青洲，於是需要在青洲建造一座更高更大的塔樓，以容納鶴咀的訊號燈。新青洲燈塔遂建於舊燈塔旁，一九〇四年動工，翌年竣工。新燈塔亦呈圓柱形，以花崗石和混凝土建造，高17.5米，頂部裝設一個鋼鑄訊號燈。整座構築物均髹上白漆，不但令航海員易於看見，而且又能發揮隔熱功能和保護構築物本身。螺旋形樓梯以磚石鋪砌，附有美觀的欄杆。入口處和窗戶的頂部則塑造成平圓拱形，並以灰塑裝飾作為點綴。新燈塔在一九七〇年代起改為全自動操作。

青洲燈塔建築群於二〇〇八年列為法定古蹟。

Situated on Green Island, a short distance off the west coast of Hong Kong Island, the Green Island Lighthouse Compound comprises two lighthouses, a former European staff quarters and a former keeper's house. Both Green Island Lighthouses have served thousands of vessels approaching Hong Kong from the west for many decades and have thus played an important role in Hong Kong's maritime history.



燈塔及前歐籍職員宿舍
The lighthouses and former European staff quarters



港島西面對開的青洲及小青洲
Green Island and Little Green Island opposing the west end of Hong Kong Island



新（左）、舊（右）青洲燈塔的外貌
Exterior of the new (left) and old (right) Green Island Lighthouses

Green Island Lighthouse started operation on 1 July 1875, about three months after Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse was established. The illuminating apparatus at the outset was a fixed Dioptric of the fourth order emitting both red and green light. The focal plane of the light stood 95 feet above mean sea level and was visible at a distance of 14 miles in clear weather. The old lighthouse is a 12-metre tall small circular tower constructed of granite with projected rock-faced quoins distinguishing its doorway. Two cross-shaped openings in its wall provide ventilation and indoor illumination, resembling those found in mediaeval European castles.



舊青洲燈塔頂部
Roof of the old Green
Island Lighthouse



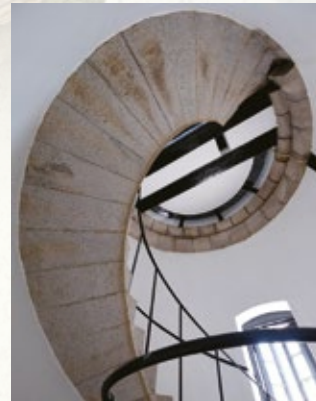
舊青洲燈塔牆上的「十」字開口
Cross-shaped opening on the
wall of the old Green Island
Lighthouse



一八七五年建成的舊青洲燈塔
Old Green Island Lighthouse
constructed in 1875



一九〇五年建成的新青洲燈塔
New Green Island Lighthouse constructed in 1905



新青洲燈塔內以磚石鋪砌的螺旋形樓梯
Spiral staircase made of fine masonry
in the new Green Island Lighthouse



新青洲燈塔的外牆裝飾
Decoration of the exterior of the
new Green Island Lighthouse

In 1901, there was a plan to move the lantern of Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse to Green Island. To accommodate the Cape D'Aguiar light apparatus, a higher and larger tower was necessary. The construction of a new lighthouse adjacent to the old one on Green Island commenced in 1904 and was completed the following year. Made of concrete and granite, the new circular tower stood about 17.5 metres high and had a steel lantern on its top. The whole structure is painted white to increase its visibility to mariners and to provide thermal insulation and protection to the structure itself. The spiral staircase is of fine masonry with beautiful railings while the entrance and window form segmental arches with ornamental plaster mouldings. The new lighthouse was fully automated in the 1970s.

The Green Island Lighthouse Compound was declared a monument in 2008.

橫瀾燈塔

Waglan Lighthouse

橫瀾燈塔位於香港島東南面，它不但負起導航任務，也是收集本港東面氣象資料的地點，所收集的數據會送往香港天文台分析使用。

十九世紀末，香港政府再建議於蚊尾洲和橫瀾島這兩個境外主要航道途經之處興建燈塔。橫瀾燈塔由中國海關委託法國公司興建，於一八九三年五月十日投入服務。當時燈塔設有全亞洲只有兩座燈塔最先採用的先進訊號燈，以石油為燃料，採用一級雙閃燈，其旋轉的照明儀器則浮於水銀上，向四周發射燈光照明，同時可消除旋轉時產生的摩擦力，達到每15秒旋轉一次的速度。橫瀾燈塔最初由中國海關管理，隨著新界於一八九八年租借予英國後，燈塔於一九〇一年一月一日移交香港政府接管及操作。第二次世界大戰期間，橫瀾燈塔遭受嚴重破壞，修復工程於一九四五年後展開。自一九八九年起，燈塔採用自動化操作。圓形燈塔高16米，以鑄鐵建成，並繫上紅、白兩色。

橫瀾燈塔於二〇〇〇年宣布為法定古蹟。



位於香港東南面的橫瀾島
Waglan Island at the southeast of Hong Kong



橫瀾燈塔的外貌
Exterior of Waglan Lighthouse



燈塔內部
Interior of the lighthouse

Situated on Waglan Island on the southeast of Hong Kong, Waglan Lighthouse acted not only as a navigation aid, but also an outpost where weather information on the eastern corner of the territory was collected and analysed by the Hong Kong Observatory.

In the late 19th century, a proposal for the construction of lighthouses at the two main approaches to Hong Kong, Gap Rock Island and Waglan Island, was raised again. Waglan Lighthouse was constructed by a French company for the Chinese Maritime Customs Service and entered into operation on 10 May 1893. When first opened, the lighthouse was equipped with a state of the art First Order Light, burning mineral oil with a rotating apparatus floating on mercury, which eliminated friction and permitted revolutions as frequent as once every 15 seconds. It was one of the only two modern pieces of equipment introduced and installed in Asian waters at that time. Waglan Lighthouse was initially run by the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Following the lease of the New Territories in 1898, control of the lighthouse was eventually transferred to the Hong Kong Government on 1 January 1901. During the Second World War, Waglan Lighthouse was extensively damaged. Repairs took place after 1945 and the lighthouse has been unmanned and automated since 1989. The red and white Waglan Lighthouse stands 16 metres high and is constructed of cast iron.

Waglan Lighthouse was declared a monument in 2000.



現時安裝在燈塔頂的照明儀器
The existing illuminating apparatus on top of the lighthouse

燈籠洲燈塔

Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse

燈籠洲燈塔位於馬灣以南的小島燈籠洲（原稱汲星島），地處汲水門水域，又稱為汲星燈塔。

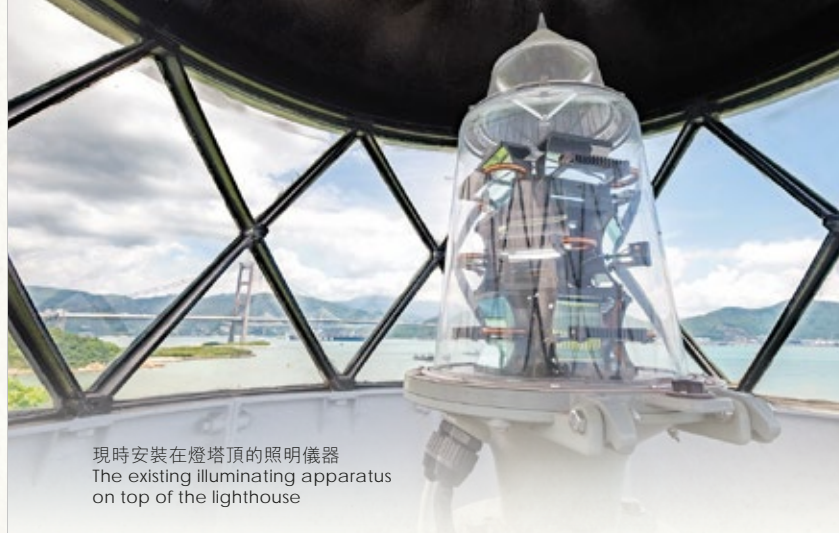
燈籠洲燈塔於一九一二年四月二十九日啟用，高11.8米，以鋼鑄骨架建成，塔頂髹上白色，可射出白色燈光。鋼架及照明儀器均為英國製造。以往的燈塔管理員居於燈塔旁的磚構建築，內設睡房、廚房、廁所及儲物室。由於島上並沒有井水或食水供應，因此只能從屋頂收集雨水，再引入地下儲水箱備用。現時燈塔已改為自動操作，無須派員駐守。

燈籠洲燈塔於二〇〇〇年列為法定古蹟。

Situated on Tang Lung Chau (originally named Kap Sing Island), a small island to the south of Ma Wan in Kap Shui Mun, Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse is also known as Kap Sing Lighthouse.

Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse was put into service on 29 April 1912. It is a skeletal steel tower standing 11.8 metres high crowned with a white lantern. The steel tower and light apparatus were obtained from England. The adjoining brick light keeper's house has a bedroom, a kitchen, a latrine and a store room. Rainwater was collected from the roof and diverted into an underground tank for use as there was no spring or fresh water supply on the island. The Lighthouse is now unmanned and automated.

Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse was declared a monument in 2000.



現時安裝在燈塔頂的照明儀器
The existing illuminating apparatus
on top of the lighthouse



燈籠洲燈塔的外貌
Exterior of Tang Lung Chau
Lighthouse



燈塔旁邊的宿舍
The quarters adjacent to
the lighthouse



香港列為法定古蹟的燈塔位置圖

Location Map of Lighthouses which are Declared Monuments in Hong Kong

- 1** 鶴咀燈塔 (1875)
Cape D'Aguiar Lighthouse (1875)
- 2** 舊青洲燈塔及新青洲燈塔 (1875 及 1905)
Old and New Green Island Lighthouses (1875 & 1905)
- 3** 橫瀾燈塔 (1893)
Waglan Lighthouse (1893)
- 4** 燈籠洲燈塔 (1912)
Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse (1912)

() 括號內數字為燈塔啟用年份

Figures in the brackets are the operation years of the lighthouses

* 除舊青洲燈塔外，所有燈塔均由海事處管理。基於保安理由及避免影響日常運作，所有燈塔並不對外開放。

All lighthouses are under the management of the Marine Department except the old Green Island Lighthouse. For security and operational reasons, all lighthouses are not open to the public.

查詢 Enquiries

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