

石刻 Rock Carvings

港島大浪灣石刻

*Rock Carving at Big Wave Bay, Hong Kong Island*



此 石刻是香港沿海零散分佈多處的石刻之一。這些古代石刻的紋飾通常是幾何圖案，或動物怪獸形狀。雖然石刻的刻鑿年代無從稽考，但其紋飾與青銅時代的陶器和青銅器的紋飾較為相似，故推測可能是約三千五百年前的先民所刻鑿。香港的先民多靠海為生，而這些古代石刻多臨海肅立，可能有鎮海護航之意。石刻於1970年由一位警務人員發現，面積約90x180厘米，紋飾為幾何圖紋及抽象的鳥獸紋。大浪灣石刻在1978年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving is one of several scattered along the coastline of Hong Kong. The designs of these ancient rock carvings resemble geometric patterns, graphical animal or monster shapes. So far, it has not been possible to establish when these rock carvings came about. The patterns resemble those found on pottery and bronze vessels from the Bronze Age suggested these carvings might be the work of early inhabitants some 3,500 years ago. Early inhabitants of this area depended on the sea for their livelihood and as most of these ancient rock carvings overlook the sea these may be intended to propitiate the power of the sea. The rock carving was first reported in 1970 by a police officer. The design shows very dynamic geometric and animal patterns with a worked surface measuring 90cm x 180cm. The Rock Carving at Big Wave Bay was declared a monument in 1978.



01 大浪灣石刻俯瞰大浪灣  
The rock carving overlooks Big Wave Bay



石刻 Rock Carvings

港島黃竹坑石刻

# *Rock Carvings at Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong Island*



香港發現的古代石刻，大多分佈在沿岸地區。此石刻雖然位於內陸，遠離海岸，但石刻的幾何紋飾，在風格上與其他古代石刻相若，與長洲及蒲台島的石刻紋飾尤為近似。黃竹坑石刻在1984年被列為法定古蹟。

Unlike most of the rock carvings which are found along the coastline of Hong Kong, these rock carvings lie some distance from the sea. Yet their geometric patterns are similar to other rock carvings, especially those found on Cheung Chau and Po Toi Island. The Rock Carvings at Wong Chuk Hang were declared a monument in 1984.



01 石刻上的回旋紋，狀似動物的眼睛  
The pattern consists of meandering and spiral designs resembling stylised animal eyes

02 此石刻位處內陸，石刻前有一道小溪  
This rock carving is located in the inland, with a small stream running in front of it



石刻 Rock Carvings

西貢滘西洲石刻

# *Rock Carving on Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung*



此 石刻於1976年被發現，它位於滘西洲西北岸，離海面僅2米，該處幾乎沒有陸路通達。石刻飽經風雨侵蝕，紋飾模糊。如果仔細觀察，仍依稀可見動物形紋樣。滘西洲石刻於1979年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving was discovered in 1976. It is located at the northwest coast of Kau Sai Chau Island where accessibility by land is extremely poor. The worked surface is approximately 2m above the highest watermark. The carving is badly weathered, but a zoomorphic motif is still visible when examined closely and carefully. The Rock Carving on Kau Sai Chau was declared a monument in 1979.

01



01 石刻的位置非常接近海面  
The location of the rock carving is close to the sea



石刻 Rock Carvings

西貢東龍洲石刻

# *Rock Carving on Tung Lung Island, Sai Kung*



這是本地最早有文獻記載的石刻。王崇熙於清嘉慶二十四年（公元1819年）編製的《新安縣志》已有「石壁畫龍，在佛堂門，有龍形刻於石側」的記載。此石刻高約1.8米，長約2.4米，為現時香港境內所知最大的石刻。石刻由兩組曲線圖案組成，較香港其他石刻圖案複雜。東龍洲石刻於1979年被列為法定古蹟。

This is the earliest recorded rock carving in the territory. An entry in the 1819 Xin'an Gazetteer compiled by Wang Chongxi stated that there was a rock carving depicting the image of a dragon at Fo Tangmen. Measuring 1.8m by 2.4m, this carving is also the largest one found in Hong Kong. It composes two sets of curved motifs, which are more complicated than those of other rock carvings in Hong Kong. The Rock Carving on Tung Lung Island was declared a monument in 1979.



01 石刻在一塊臨海的岩石上（照片攝於1978年）  
The rock carving is situated on a boulder facing the sea (photo taken in 1978)



石刻 Rock Carvings

西貢龍蝦灣石刻

*Rock Carving at Lung Ha Wan, Sai Kung*



此石刻於1978年由一群旅行人士發現。紋飾刻於一塊向東的岩石面上，由直線及曲線組成，因久經風雨侵蝕，已極之模糊。龍蝦灣石刻於1983年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving was discovered in 1978 by a group of hikers. It is located on the vertical plane of a badly weathered boulder facing east. The pattern shows a composition of straight and curved lines. The Rock Carving at Lung Ha Wan was declared a monument in 1983.



01 石刻位於一塊向東的岩石上  
The rock carving is situated on a boulder facing east



石刻 Rock Carvings

大嶼山石壁石刻

*Rock Carving at Shek Pik, Lantau Island*



此 石刻位處離岸約300米，相信該處昔日也是海邊，其後海岸變遷始成今日之地貌。石刻紋飾由正方及圓形幾何圖案構成，與香港出土的青銅時代器物上的圖案極相似，故此或可推斷，這石刻可能是青銅時代，即約三千年前的先民所刻鑿的。大嶼山石壁石刻在1979年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving is found about some 300m from the sea. It is believed that the coast line might have extended up there in the past. Its geometric patterns composing of spiral squares and circles closely resemble those on Bronze Age artefacts, which suggested that they might be carved by early inhabitants of this area in the Bronze Age some 3,000 years ago. The Rock Carving at Shek Pik was declared a monument in 1979.



01 石刻離現岸約300米，但相信該處昔日也是海邊  
The rock carving is about 300m from the coastline, but it is believed that the coastline might have extended up there in the past



石刻 Rock Carvings

蒲台島石刻

# *Rock Carvings on Po Toi Island*



蒲台島石刻於1960年代發現，該石刻分左右兩部分。兩組紋飾各異，左邊的一組狀似動物和魚，而右邊的一組則由螺旋紋連結組成。蒲台島石刻在1979年被列為法定古蹟。

The rock carvings on Po Toi Island were discovered in the 1960s. They are composed of two groups of motifs. The group on the left consists of lines resembling animal and fish patterns, while the other on the right composed of spirals resembling an inter-locking arrangement. The Rock Carvings on Poi Toi Island were declared a monument in 1979.



01 其中一組紋飾由螺旋紋連結組成  
One group of the carvings is composed of spirals in an inter-locking arrangement

02 石刻位於海邊的岩石上  
The rock carvings are situated on a boulder facing the sea



石刻 Rock Carvings

# 長洲石刻 *Rock Carving on Cheung Chau*



長洲石刻於1970年發現，它位於連島沙洲的東南部，即華威酒店對下。石刻上的兩組紋飾均由數條曲線環繞著小凹槽構成。其中一組紋飾在發現時尚未完全暴露，經清理泥土後方展現全貌。長洲石刻在1982年被列為法定古蹟。

This rock carving was discovered in 1970. It is situated at the south-eastern end of the tombolo forming the island, immediately below the present Warwick Hotel. It consists of two groups of similar design with several carved lines surrounding small depressions. The second group was not completely exposed when found and was fully revealed after the soil was removed. The Rock Carving on Cheung Chau was declared a monument in 1982.



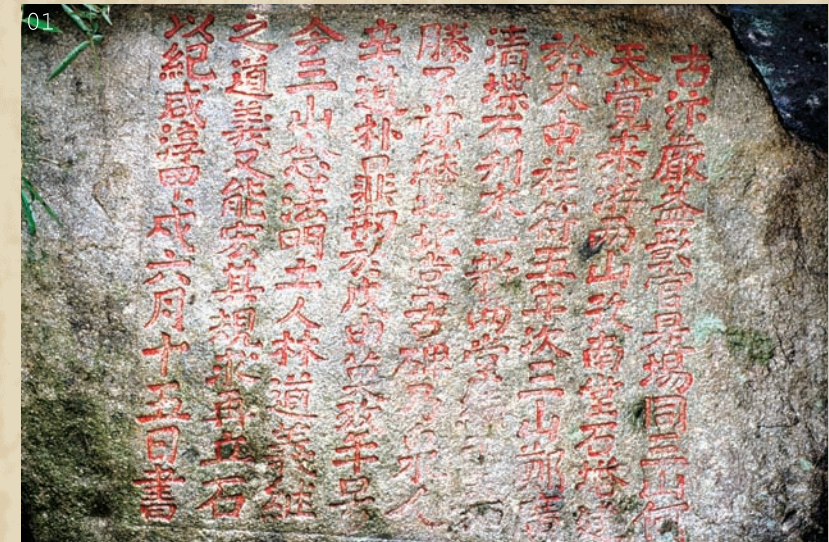
01 石刻上的圖案由線條組成  
The design of the rock carving consists of carved lines and small depressions



石刻 Rock Carvings

西貢地堂咀石刻

*Rock Carving at Tei Tong Tsui, Sai Kung*



香港地區古時盛產海鹽，宋代(公元960至1279年)已設官富鹽場。地堂咀石刻記載了當時鹽官嚴益彰的事跡。該刻石為摩崖銘刻，由當地人林道義於南宋咸淳甲戌年6月15日(公元1274年7月20日)所立，為香港最早有紀年的刻石。該刻石記載官富鹽場監官嚴益彰〔汴梁人(河南開封)〕於南宋咸淳十年，偕何天覺〔三山人(福建福州)〕到南北佛堂門遊覽的事蹟，並記林道義擴建廟堂的歷史。

Salt production was an important ancient industry in Hong Kong and salt fields were established and monopolized by the Government of Song Dynasty (AD960-1279). The rock inscription engraved on the boulder at Tei Tong Tsui in 1274 of the Southern Song Dynasty was made by the native Lin Dao-yi. The rock inscription is the oldest dated inscription found in Hong Kong. It recorded the visit to the two islands by the Salt Administrator, Yan Yi-zhang and He Tian-jue of San Shan (Fuzhou, Fujian). It also recorded the extension of the Temple by Lin Dao-yi.