

史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

大嶼山分流石圓環 *Stone Circle at Fan Lau, Lantau Island*



01



這圈未經琢磨的石塊，似是刻意堆疊，形成一組長2.7米、寬1.7米的橢圓形結構。石塊排列有序，可能是人工砌築的。用大塊石頭堆疊成形形式式的結構，是新石器時代晚期及青銅時代早期文化特徵之一，分佈範圍遍及世界各地；分流的石圓環，很可能也屬這類結構。相類的巨石結構，在中國也有發現。香港新石器時代和青銅時代的出土文物十分豐富，石圓環的發現，可能不是偶然。堆疊石圓環的目的已無法稽考，可能與宗教儀式有關。分流石圓環在1983年被列為法定古蹟。

This circular arrangement of uncut stones appears to be laid out deliberately to form an oval-shaped enclosure, measuring 2.7m by 1.7m. The careful and orderly layout of the stones points to human intervention. It is a reasonable assumption that this is a megalithic structure of a type which became common during the Late Neolithic Period (i.e. New Stone Age) and early Bronze Age, and which spread throughout the world. Similar structures are found in China and there is no reason why a stone circle should not be found in Hong Kong where it is rich in Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts. The purpose of the circle is not known but may possibly be ritualistic. The Stone Circle at Fan Lau was declared a monument in 1983.

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深水埗李鄭屋漢墓

Han Tomb at Lei Cheng Uk, Sham Shui Po



建築工人在1955年開拓地盤興建李鄭屋邨時，發現這座古墓。墓室以磚砌成，平面呈“十”字形，由四個墓室及一條羨道組成，前室頂部為穹窿頂，其餘三個墓室則為單券頂。墓內出土五十八件明器（隨葬品），包括陶器及青銅器。根據墓室形制、墓磚銘文及隨葬品的特徵，顯示此磚室墓的建成年代應是東漢（公元25至220年）。李鄭屋漢墓於1988年被列為法定古蹟。



This tomb was discovered in 1955 when workmen were levelling a hill slope to make way for the Lei Cheng Uk Estate. The tomb is a cross-shaped brick structure with four chambers and one entrance passage. The Front Chamber has a domed roof while the others are barrel vaulted. A total of 58 pottery and bronze objects were found inside the tomb. The tomb structure, the inscriptions on its bricks and the characteristics of funerary objects suggested that it was built during the Eastern Han dynasty (AD25-220). The Han Tomb at Lei Cheng Uk was declared a monument in 1988.



- 01 墓磚上的文字「大吉番禺」，寓意祝願番禺吉祥（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）
Inscription on the tomb brick *Daji Panyu*, literally means "Great fortune to Panyu County" (photograph provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)
- 02 漢墓前室的穹窿頂（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）
The domed shape roof of the Front Chamber of the Han Tomb (photograph provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)

史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

大埔碗窰村碗窰 *Pottery Kilns at Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po*



大埔碗窰曾是新界的陶瓷工業中心，早在明代（公元1368至1644年），文、謝兩族已經營此窰場，生產青花瓷器。清朝康熙十三年（公元1674年）從廣東長樂縣南遷至大埔的客籍馬氏族人，向文氏購入窰場。二十世紀初期，由於廣東沿海其他窰場的廉價產品競爭，碗窰的陶瓷業日趨式微，至1932年終告停產。1995和1999年的考古調查，發現從採礦到入窰裝燒各項工序的遺跡，包括礦坑、水碓作坊、碾磨作坊、淘洗池及龍窰等。碗窰遺址於1983年被列為法定古蹟。

Wun Yiu in Tai Po was once the porcelain centre in the New Territories. As early as the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), clans of Man and Tse had started manufacturing porcelain in underglaze blue. The Ma clan, a group of Hakka people who originated from Changle county in Guangdong province, settled in Tai Po and purchased the kilns from the Man clan in the 13th year during the reign of Kangxi in the Qing dynasty (1674). The industry declined in the early 20th century due to competition from inexpensive porcelain produced by other coastal kilns in Guangdong. The kilns at Wun Yiu finally ceased to operate in 1932. The archaeological investigations conducted in 1995 and 1999 discovered remains illustrating the complete process of porcelain production such as clay quarrying pits, water mills, animal-driven grinder, clay soaking tanks and dragon kilns. The Pottery Kilns at Wun Yiu Village were declared a monument in 1983.



01 碾磨作坊遺跡
Remains of an animal-driven grinder

02 窰址佈滿青花瓷片
Sherds in underglaze blue scattered on the kiln site

史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

西貢佛頭洲稅關遺址 *Site of Chinese Customs Station, on Fat Tau Chau (Junk Island), Sai Kung*



鑑於香港開埠後鴉片走私活動猖獗，兩廣總督於1868年下令，於佛頭洲、長洲及汲水門（馬灣）設置稅關，對鴉片貿易抽取釐金。當新界租借予英國後，這些稅關於1899年停止運作。此遺址於1962年被發現。因遺址內先後發現由四闕斷碑組成的石碑，上刻大字「德懷交趾國貢賦遙通」，及小字「稅廠值理重修」，故被認為是一稅關遺址。佛頭洲稅關遺址於1983年被列為法定古蹟。

In view of the disturbing opium smuggling after Hong Kong became a British colony, the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces ordered the establishment of three customs stations in 1868 at Fat Tau Chau (Junk Island), Cheung Chau and Kap Shui Mun (Ma Wan) respectively to collect *lijin* (tax) on opium trade. These stations ceased to operate in 1899 after the lease of the New Territories to Britain. This site was discovered in 1962. It is so regarded as a customs station after the discovery of a stone slab broken into four pieces with these inscriptions: "By the Grace (of the Emperor), tributes are accepted from and customs exchange with Annam, which is far away (from China). Renovated by the Manager of the Customs Station." The Old Chinese Customs Station on Fat Tau Chau was declared a monument in 1983.

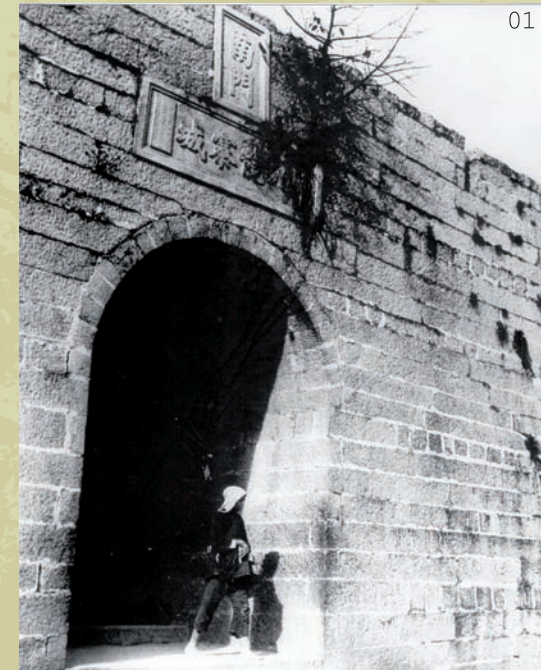


01 遺址內發現的「德懷交趾國貢賦遙通」斷石碑
Broken stone tablets found at the Site

史前及歷史時期遺址 Prehistoric and Historic Sites

九龍寨城南門遺蹟

Remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City



清 廷在1847年修建九龍寨城，駐兵數百，以加強海防。城牆用花崗石條構築，有六座瞭望台和四道城門，南門為正門。日佔期間（公元1941至1945年），城牆被完全拆毀，作擴建啟德機場的建築材料。1987年政府宣布清拆寨城，在原址興建公園。在清拆期間，古物古蹟辦事處在該處進行考古勘察，發現九龍寨城東門和南門的牆基、石板通道和排水溝，並在南門原址發現兩塊分別刻有「南門」和「九龍寨城」的石額。南門遺蹟現作原地保留，供市民參觀。九龍寨城南門遺蹟於1996年被列為法定古蹟。

Kowloon Walled City was originally a garrison town built by the Qing Government in 1847 as a military outpost occupied by several hundred soldiers to reinforce coastal defence in the region. The city wall was built with large granite slabs and incorporated six watchtowers and four gateways. The South Gate was officially recognized as the “main gate”. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the wall was completely torn down to provide material to extend Kai Tak Airport. In 1987, the Government decided to demolish and replace the Walled City with a park. Archaeological investigations were conducted during demolition of the buildings. Foundations of the original South and East Gates, flagstone path, and a drainage ditch were found. The most important discovery was the two stone plaques bearing the characters “South Gate” and “Kowloon Walled City” which were mounted on the original South Gate. Consequently, the Government decided to preserve the remnants of the South Gate *in situ* for display to the public. The remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City were declared a monument in 1996.

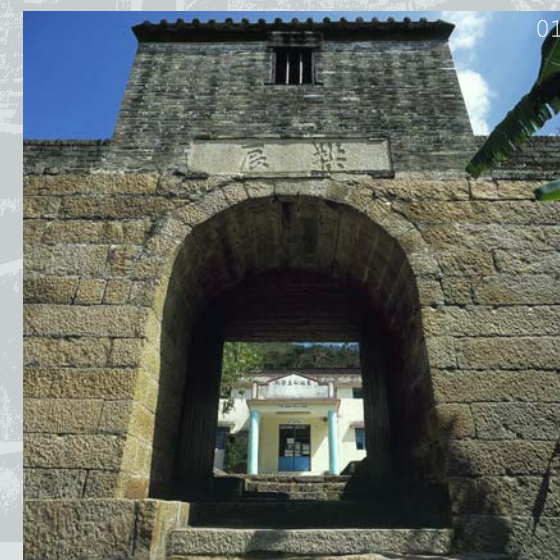
炮台 Forts

大嶼山東涌炮台 *Tung Chung Fort on Lantau Island*



東涌炮台在清代稱為「東涌所城」，為大鵬右營的水師總部。當時經過大嶼山與大陸間的海域到廣州貿易的洋船日益頻繁，東涌位處大嶼山北岸，具有重要戰略價值，故清政府選擇東涌為海軍基地，以控制該海域。炮台入口之石額刻有「清道光十二年」（公元1832年）字樣，相信為炮台建造年代。炮台北牆上裝有六尊大炮，其中兩尊分別造於1805及1809年，另外兩尊造於1843年，其餘兩尊則因炮身上的字跡模糊，不可辨認。1898年新界租借予英國，清兵撤出炮台，隨後炮台用作警署，大炮可能是此時從他處移至炮台。1938至40年間，炮台成為華英中學校舍，其後用作東涌鄉事委員會辦事處及東涌公立學校。東涌炮台於1979年被列為法定古蹟，炮台修繕工程於1980至1981年期間進行。

Tung Chung Fort, referred to as Tung Chung Suocheng (Tung Chung Battalion) in the Qing dynasty, was the naval headquarters of the Right Battalion of Dapeng (Mirs Bay). At that time, more and more foreign ships to Guangzhou sailed across the sea passage which divided Lantau from the mainland. The Qing Government thus chose Tung Chung, which was located on the northern coast of Lantau Island, as a maritime base to effectively control the sea passage. The engraved granite slab above the entrance gives the date of the Fort as the 12th year of Daoguang reign of Qing dynasty (1832). On the ramparts facing north are six cannons. According to the Chinese inscriptions on the cannons, two were cast in 1805 and 1809, two in 1843; and those on the other two are illegible. In 1898 when the New Territories were leased to Britain, the troops were withdrawn from the Fort. The Fort was then used as a police station. The cannons were possibly moved to the Fort at that time. In 1938-40, the Fort became the Wa Ying College, and later it housed the Rural Committee Office and the Public Primary School of Tung Chung. Tung Chung Fort was declared a monument in 1979, and the restoration of the fort was carried out between 1980 and 1981.

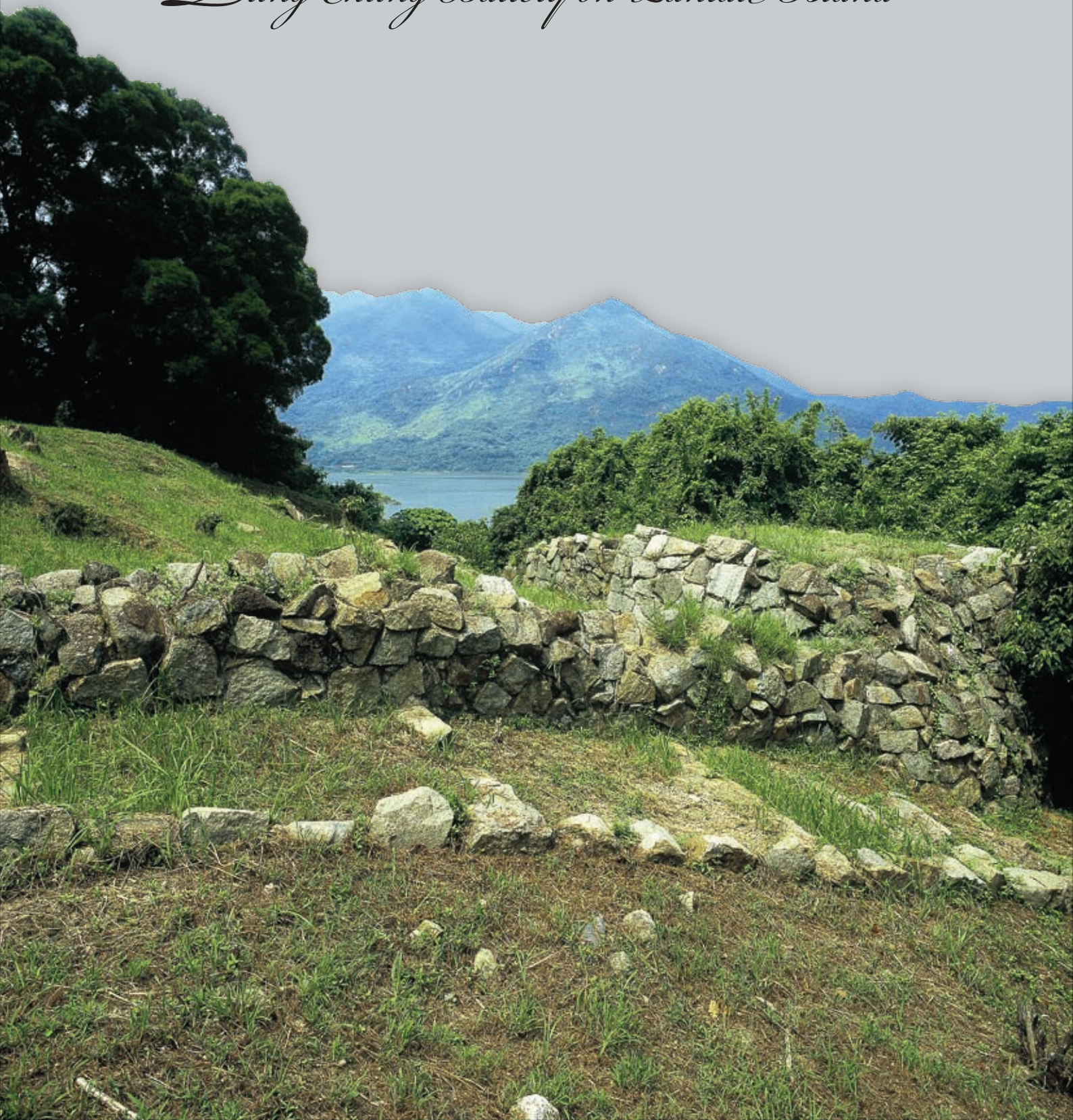


01 東涌炮台正門，門額上刻有「拱辰」二字
Main gateway of Tung Chung Fort with two Chinese characters "Gong Chen" engraved on the lintel above

炮台 Forts



大嶼山東涌小炮台 *Tung Chung Battery on Lantau Island*



01



東涌小炮台建於十九世紀初葉。當時，大嶼山海峽乃外國商船駛往廣州必經之路，清政府為了加強控制該海峽的來往交通，故修築小炮台及東涌炮台；東涌炮台位於小炮台以南約一千公尺。十八世紀末期，大嶼山可供船隻安全停泊之處只有大澳及東涌兩地。但當時東涌仍未有軍事設防，而大澳僅有三十名士兵駐守，分流炮台則又鞭長莫及。有見於此，兩廣總督於1817年決定在東涌設置東涌小炮台，以防患未然。東涌小炮台築成後，隸屬大鵬營指揮，由一名軍官及三十名士兵駐守。東涌小炮台在1983年被列為法定古蹟，炮台修繕工程於1986至1987年期間進行。

Tung Chung Battery was built in the early 19th century. This Battery together with Tung Chung Fort, some 1,000m to the south, were built to strengthen control over the Lantau Channel, through which nearly all foreign trading ships had to pass on their way to Guangzhou. In the late 18th century, Tai O and Tung Chung were considered to be the only safe anchorages on Lantau Island. However, Tung Chung was largely unfortified, the nearby military post at Tai O was manned by only 30 soldiers and the Fan Lau Fort was situated at a considerable distance away. To remedy this situation, the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces decided to erect the Tung Chung Battery at Tung Chung in 1817. After its completion, the Tung Chung Battery was placed under the command of the Dapeng Battalion and was manned by one officer and 30 soldiers. The Tung Chung Battery was declared a monument in 1983, and the restoration of the fort was carried out between 1986 and 1987.

炮台 Forts



大嶼山分流炮台 *Fan Lau Fort on Lantau Island*



分流炮台，於清朝文獻中亦稱大嶼山炮台、雞翼角炮台或石筍炮台，建於清康熙五十六年(公元1717年)，與東龍洲的炮台大致同期建造。分流炮台位處大嶼山具戰略價值之西南角，守衛珠江口通往廣州的海峽。炮台是清政府海岸防衛系統的一部分，用以鎮壓猖獗的海盜及監控日漸蓬勃之東西貿易。炮台長約46米，闊21米，牆身以花崗石及青磚疊砌而成，據稱曾設有二十所營房和八尊大炮，由一位軍官及三十名士兵駐守，估計至1898年新界租借予英國後，炮台才正式被棄置。分流炮台在1981年被列為法定古蹟，炮台修繕工程於1985至1987年期間進行。

Fan Lau Fort, which is also referred to as Tai Yu Shan Fort, Kai Yik Kok Fort or Shek Shun Fort in various Qing dynasty documents, was built in 1717, at much the same time as another similar fort on Tung Lung Island. Fan Lau Fort, located on this strategic south-western tip of Lantau, served to guard the channel leading to the Pearl River estuary and Guangzhou. It formed part of the Qing Government's coastal defence system which was set up to suppress roaming pirates and to monitor the increasing trade with the West. The Fort, rectangular in shape, measured 46m by 21m with walls built of semi-dressed stone and green bricks. It was said that the Fort had 20 rooms and had been armed with eight cannons and manned by an officer and 30 soldiers. It was probably abandoned around 1898 after the lease of the New Territories to Britain. Fan Lau Fort was declared a monument in 1981, and the restoration of the fort was carried out between 1985 and 1987.



01 分流炮台鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of Fan Lau Fort

02 炮台東門內望
East gateway of the Fort as viewed from the interior

炮台 Forts



西貢東龍洲炮台

Tung Lung Fort on Tung Lung Island, Sai Kung



東龍洲炮台原稱「佛堂門炮台」，位於東龍洲的北端，俯瞰佛堂門海峽，扼守商船進入香港海域前往廣州主要的航道。據《新安縣志》記載，清廷為了防禦海盜而於清康熙年間（公元1662至1722年）建造此炮台。另按史籍所記，此炮台為兩廣總督楊琳於任內（公元1719至1724年）下令建造。炮台呈長方形，外牆長33.5米，闊22.5米，圍牆高度約為3米，入口設於北牆。炮台有十五所營房及八尊大炮。炮台建成後，一直駐有守軍，及至十九世紀初，海盜日益猖獗，而炮台位於孤島上，在補給和支援方面均有困難，遂在嘉慶十五年（公元1810年）不再設置軍旅，原有軍隊和軍備俱移駐九龍，炮台從此荒廢。炮台修繕工程於1979至1982年期間進行。東龍炮台於1980年被列為法定古蹟。



Tung Lung Fort, originally known as Fat Tong Mun Fort, was located in a strategic point on the northern corner of Tung Lung Island. It overlooked the narrow Fat Tong Mun passage through which trading junks sailed into the sheltered waters of Hong Kong on their way to Guangzhou. The Xin'an Gazetteer stated that the Fort was built in the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1662 - 1722) of the Qing dynasty to guard against pirates. Another historical record describes the Fort as being built by order of Yang Lin, the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces from 1719 to 1724. Measuring 33.5m by 22.5m, this rectangular Fort was enclosed by a 3m wall with its main entrance at the north wall. It consisted of 15 guardhouses and was armed with eight cannons. A small detachment was stationed at the Fort until the beginning of the 19th century, when it proved difficult to cope with a marked increase in piracy. Owing to the difficulty in keeping the Fort supplied and maintained on a remote island, the detachment was evacuated in the 15th year of the Jiaqing reign (1810). The garrison and the arms moved to Kowloon, leaving the Fort to fall into ruin. Repairs and partial restoration of the fort were then carried out between 1979 and 1982. Tung Lung Fort was declared a monument in 1980.