

政府建築 Government Buildings

香港天文台  
*Hong Kong Observatory*



香港天文台建於1883年，為市民提供氣象觀測、報時及天氣預測等服務。天文台於1912年命名為「皇家香港天文台」，坐落於九龍一小山丘上。天文台樓高兩層，呈長方形，外牆經過粉飾，拱形窗和長廊別具特色，屬英國維多利亞時期新古典殖民地式建築。

日佔時期(1941-45)，大部份的天文儀器被日軍取走，很多職員亦被關於集中營。天文台的服務於1945年才回復正常。隨著附近之新大樓落成，天文台各技術及職務部門已遷往新廈。然而，舊大樓仍為天文台長辦公室及行政中心。隨著1997年7月1日香港主權回歸中國，天文台正式更名為「香港天文台」。

The Hong Kong Observatory was established in 1883 to provide meteorological observation, a time service and a weather forecast service for the general public. The Observatory was formally named as 'The Royal Observatory' in 1912. Constructed at the top of a small hill in Kowloon, it is a rectangular two-storey plastered brick building characterized by arched windows and long verandahs. It was built in the Victorian Colonial Neo-Classical style.

During the Japanese Occupation (1941-45), most of the equipments were removed by the Japanese and most of the staff were interned. The services of the Observatory were restored in 1945. At present day, the technical and operational units of the Observatory have been moved to new premises nearby, leaving the old building to continue to house the office of the directorate and to serve as a centre of administration. Following the resumption of China's sovereignty on 1 July 1997, the Observatory was officially renamed as the 'Hong Kong Observatory'.





01-03 一樓走廊  
Colonnaded verandah on the first floor

04 香港天文台於1984年被列為法定古蹟  
Hong Kong Observatory was declared as a monument in 1984





政府建築 Government Buildings



前水警總部

*Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound*



前水警總部位於九龍天星碼頭附近的一個山丘上，於1884年興建。整組建築群包括主樓、馬廐及報時塔（俗稱圓屋）。除日佔期間(1941至1945年)曾用作日本海軍基地外，至1997年為止，一直為水警所用。

總部主樓原為一所兩層高建築，後於1920年代初加建一層。大樓地面有拱形的走廊，上面一層則有柱廊，屬意大利文藝復興建築風格。正立面的上層築有拱形柱廊，並配備具傳統古典風格的欄柵，側立面也築有開放式柱廊。主樓的「金」字形瓦頂，反映了殖民地建築需適應本地潮濕多雨的天氣。主樓東南及東西兩翼為已婚職員宿舍。日佔期間，日軍於水警總部前草地下建有大規模地下通道。二次大戰後，為安全起見，封閉地下通道，及重鋪草地。

報時塔可謂整個水警總部建築群裡最具特色之建築，報時塔樓高兩層，具有意大利文藝復興的風格特色，築有細緻典雅的門廊，配有券心石的拱形窗及半眼窗，以及檐口裝飾，曾為海港船隻報時。然而，隨著1907年位於訊號山(俗稱大包米)的新訊號塔落成啟用後，水警總部的報時塔已逐漸消失其作用。

Built in 1884 as the headquarters of the Marine Police, the building stands on a wooded hill close to the Star Ferry Pier in Kowloon. The compound comprises a main building, a stable block and signal tower (commonly known as "Round House"). The compound has been occupied by the Marine Police since its establishment until 1997, except during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), when it was used by the Japanese navy as a command post.

The main building was originally a two-storey structure with an extra storey added to it in the early 1920s. It is finely constructed with arched verandahs on the ground floor and a colonnade above. The architectural style of the Main Building is Italian Renaissance. The main façade is with classical style balustraded arched and colonnaded verandahs on the upper floors. The side facades also feature open colonnaded verandahs. The roofs are pitched and built of Chinese tiles, showing adaptation of western architecture to the local humid and rainy weather. Both the southeast and southwest wings of the main building served as married quarters. During the Japanese Occupation, extensive underground tunnels were constructed under the lawn. But after World War II, in view of public safety, these tunnels were blocked and the lawn was re-turfed.

The signal tower is the most unique building within the compound. It is a two-storey round tower with Italian Renaissance details featuring a fine classical doorway, arched and bull's eye windows with keystones and an ornamental cornice. It was constructed to provide time signals to ships in the harbour. Its use diminished gradually when the new time ball apparatus was built on Signal Hill (commonly known as "Blackhead Point") in 1907.





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01 報時塔（俗稱圓屋）  
Signal Tower (commonly known as "Round House")

02 前水警總部鳥瞰圖  
Aerial view of the Former Marine Police Headquarters

03 柱廊  
Colonnaded verandah



政府建築 Government Buildings



舊最高法院外部

# *The Exterior of the Old Supreme Court*



**舊**最高法院原坐落於中環昃臣道八號，自1984年起改為立法會大樓。建築物樓高兩層，飾以古希臘愛奧尼亞式圓柱，並以花崗石建成，屋頂採用圓拱形的設計，具有新古典主義派的風格。建築物的中央部份之三角形山牆上矗立着一座希臘特彌斯女神蒙眼雕像，用以象徵公義，是建築物最具特色之處。大樓於1903年11月奠基，並在1912年1月15日由當時港督盧押爵士主持正式啟用典禮。大樓內部現已改為立法局會議廳，而高等法院亦遷往金鐘道。

The Former Supreme Court was originally located at No. 8 Jackson Road, Central and was converted into the Legislative Council Chamber since 1984. The two-storey building was constructed in granite with a dome on the top. It is built in Neo-Classical style supported by tall Ionic columns. A blindfolded statue of Justice, represented by the Greek goddess Themis, stands at the pediment in the central portion. This is the most outstanding feature of the building. The foundation stone was laid in November 1903 and the building was opened on 15 January 1912 by the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. The interior of this building has now been converted into the Legislative Council Chamber. The Supreme Court is now located at Queensway.





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01 建築物最具特色之處，是矗立於中央部份之三角形山牆上的一座希臘特彌斯女神蒙眼雕像，用以象徵公義無私

The most outstanding feature of the building is the blind-folded statue of Justice, represented by the Greek goddess Themis, standing at the pediment in the central portion of the building

02 約1920年的舊最高法院（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）

Old Supreme Court, c. 1920 (photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)

03 1906年興建中的舊最高法院（照片由政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供）

Old Supreme Court under construction, 1906 (photograph provided by courtesy of the Public Records Office of Government Records Service)





04 大樓內部現已改為立法局會議廳  
The interior of the building has now been converted into the Legislative Council Chamber

05 舊最高法院飾以古希臘愛奧尼亞式圓柱  
The Old Supreme Court supported by tall Ionic columns





政府建築 Government Buildings



前中區警署

# Former Central Police Station Compound



中區警署內歷史最悠久的建築物是建於1864年之營房大樓，大樓原高三層，與域多利監獄毗鄰，1905年加建一層。大樓的建築特色是採用了由花崗石製成的樓梯和地板。

其後，警署逐漸擴建。面對荷李活道的四層高總部大樓則於1919年加建，屬後維多利亞風格，以其紅磚牆、花崗石雕刻及壯麗的圓柱見稱。游廊築有兩層高的多立克式大柱，每對大柱之下有動物頭裝飾。1925年，在廣場的西北端又增建另一所兩層高樓房，作為軍械倉庫。

舊中區警署以往曾是香港警察總部。直至二次世界大戰後，新的警署總部於灣仔軍器廠街落成，位於中環荷李活道的舊中區警署已逐漸失去其作為警察總部的重要地位。中區警署建築群與毗鄰的前中央裁判司署及域多利監獄，組成了一組標誌著法律及紀律的歷史建築群。

The oldest structure within the compound is a Barrack Block built in 1864. It is a three-storey building constructed adjacent to the Victoria Prison. A storey was later added to the block in 1905. The heavy granite staircases and floors of the Barrack Block are particularly impressive.

In 1919, the Headquarters Block facing Hollywood Road was constructed. The Headquarters Block was built in late-Victorian style and is notable for its red brick wall, granite facings and imposing columns in the entrance hall. Double-storey Doric order columns are featured to the verandahs. A pair of animal-head feature is beneath each column pair. Subsequently in 1925, the two-storey Stable Block was constructed at the northwest end of the parade ground and later used as an armoury.

In the past, the Police Station was used as the police headquarters. Its importance declined when the new police headquarters was built in Wan Chai after World War II. The Police Station together with the former Central Magistracy and Victoria Prison form a group of historic buildings representing law and order in Hong Kong.



# Central Police Station



- 01 前中區警署之古典式圓柱  
Classical columns of the Headquarters Block
- 02 花崗石雕刻  
Granite carvings
- 03 總部大樓向荷李活道立面  
Hollywood Road elevation of Headquarters Block





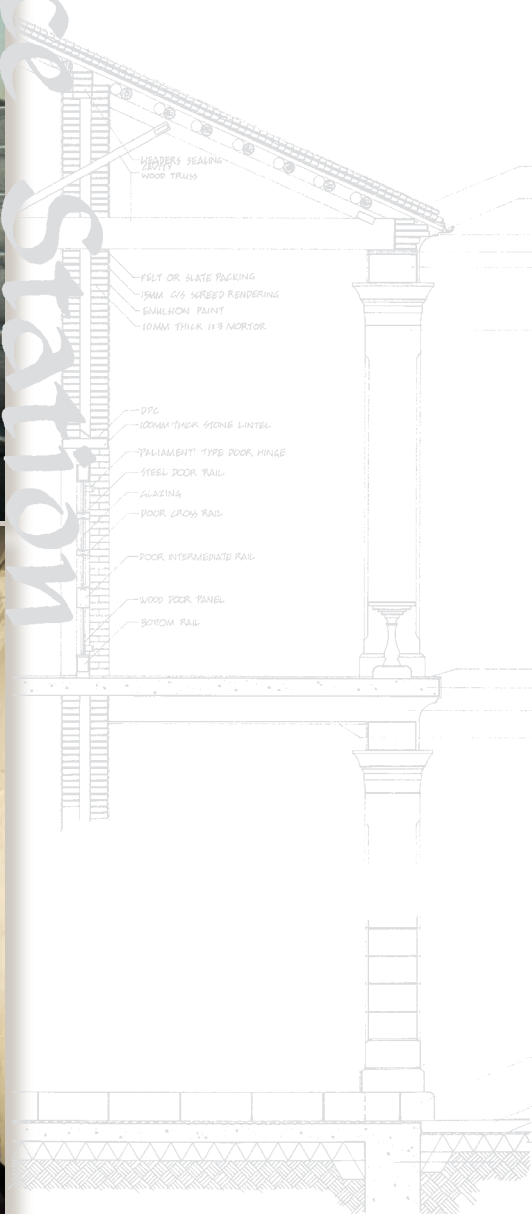
# Central Police Station



04 大樓內樓梯  
Staircase of the building

05 前中區警署之走廊  
Verandah of Former Central Police Station

06 拱形走廊  
Arched corridor





政府建築 Government Buildings



# 前中央裁判司署 *Former Central Magistracy*



**前** 中央裁判司署位於中環亞畢諾道1號，是中區警署建築群之一。裁判司署於1913年動工興建，翌年落成，並於1915年4月正式啟用。該建築物的原址為另一所約建於1847年的裁判司署，後來因要興建現時之中央裁判司署而被拆卸。建築物的正面採用希臘復興式建築，建有宏偉的石柱，護土牆則以花崗岩砌成，外形雄偉。1979年，裁判司署遷出，建築物曾為警察附屬的組織使用。

The Former Central Magistracy was originally located at No.1 Arbuthnot Road, Central and is one of the historic buildings among the Central Police Station Compound. The construction of the building commenced in 1913 and was completed in 1914. The magistracy commenced operation in April 1915. The site was initially occupied by another magistracy probably erected in about 1847 but was later demolished due to construction of the present building. The building has a majestic appearance with imposing columns of the facade and other features in the Greek-revival style. The massive retaining walls were constructed with granite blocks. In 1979, the Central Magistracy was closed and then was used by different associations affiliated to the Hong Kong Police Force.



01-02 前中央裁判司署入口處  
Entrance of Former Central Magistracy

03 前中央裁判司署建有宏偉的石柱  
The building has a majestic appearance with imposing columns



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政府建築 Government Buildings

域多利監獄  
*Victoria Prison Compound*



位於中環奧卑里街的域多利監獄建於1841年，是香港第一所監獄。監獄先後於1895年及1914年進行擴建。在第二次世界大戰期間，監獄內大部分建築物因受轟炸而嚴重損毀。經過修復後，監獄於1946年重開。域多利監獄為中區警署建築群之一，與鄰近的中區警署及前中央裁判司署同被列為法定古蹟。

The Victoria Prison Compound is located at Old Bailey Street, Central. Built in 1841, it was the first prison in Hong Kong. The compound was expanded successively in 1895 and 1914. During the Second World War, most of the buildings within the compound were damaged. The building was reopened in 1946 after renovation. The Victoria Prison Compound is one of the buildings among the Central Police Station Compound and was declared a monument together with the Central Police Station and the Former Central Magistracy.

01 域多利監獄外貌  
Exterior view of the Victoria Prison Compound





02 域多利監獄向贊善里立面  
Chancery Lane elevation of Victoria Prison Compound

03 域多利監獄於1995年被列為法定古蹟  
Victoria Prison Compound was declared as a monument in 1995

04-05 監獄內貌  
Interior views of Victoria Prison Compound





政府建築 Government Buildings

香港禮賓府  
*Government House*



位於中環半山上亞厘畢道的香港禮賓府昔日是香港總督的辦公室和官邸。這座建築物的建築工程於1851年展開，歷時四年完成。禮賓府原屬英喬治亞時代建築，富有濃厚殖民地色彩。但建築物曾經歷多次修繕及改建，現已與其原貌有很大的不同。第四任港督寶靈是第一位入住該處的港督。

建築物最主要的一次改建工程在1942年日佔期間進行。日佔期間，日軍把禮賓府用作司令部，並委派日本工程師藤村正一設計一座高塔樓，加建於原有兩座建築之間，把兩座建築物連接起來；在屋頂加上日式瓦片，淡化建築物的歐陸風味。

自香港特區政府成立後，禮賓府是政府官式接見國家元首、外國政要及重要來賓的場所。現時這座建築物為香港特別行政區行政長官官邸及辦公室。

The Government House on Upper Albert Road was formerly the office and residence of the Governors of Hong Kong. Construction began in 1851 and took 4 years to complete. It was originally built in the Georgian style and bore rich colonial characteristics. It has undergone several major changes during its existence and today bears little or no resemblance to its original form. The first governor to live there was Sir John Bowring, the 4th Governor of Hong Kong.

A major change of the building was undertaken in 1942 during the Japanese Occupation. A Japanese engineer, Siechi Fujimura, designed a dominant central tower to link the two original buildings; the roofs were also modified to add in more Japanese flavour, thus diminishing the strong European style of the mansion. It was used as the military headquarters for the Japanese until 1945. Since the establishment of the HKSAR, the Government House has become a guesthouse and is used for formal banquets. The House is now the residence and office of the Chief Executive.





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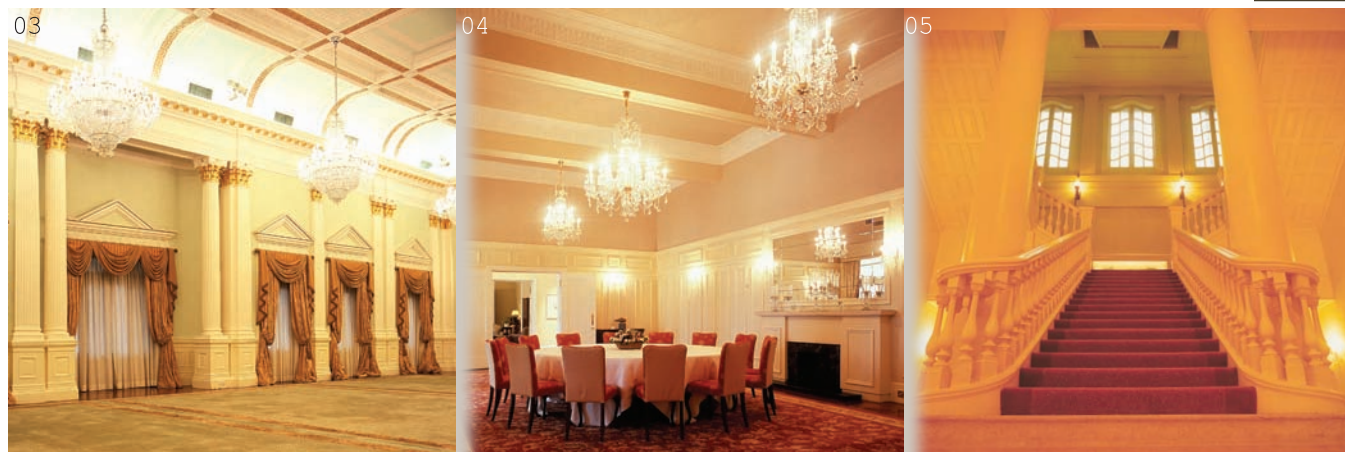
01 香港禮賓府內貌  
Interior view of Government House

02 香港禮賓府於1995年被列為法定古蹟  
Government House was declared a monument in 1995



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03-06 香港禮賓府內貌  
Interior views of Government House





政府建築 Government Buildings



舊三軍司令官邸

*Flagstaff House*



中區紅棉路的舊三軍司令官邸是本港現存歷史最悠久的西式建築。建於維多利亞時代早期，此建築物屬古典復興式建築。開放式的柱廊飾有多立克式及愛奧利亞柱式。游廊及「金」字形屋頂設計，反映了適應本地亞熱帶氣候的需要。

這座大樓原名「司令總部大樓」，約於1932年始易名為「旗杆屋」。大樓建於1846年，為當時英軍三軍司令德己立少將而建。於香港日佔時期，大樓曾被日軍佔領及使用。大樓至1978年前一直是三軍司令的辦公室及官邸。1979年，這座建築隨著前域多利兵房移交給香港政府發展而改變用途。建築物現已用作茶具文物館，展出有關茶藝的文物資料。

The Flagstaff House in Hong Kong Park, Central is the oldest existing Western building in Hong Kong. Built in the early Victorian period, the Flagstaff House was designed in the Classical Revival style. Open colonnaded verandahs are featured on the elevations with columns in the Doric and Ionic orders. The verandahs together with the pitched tiled roof demonstrate adaptation to the local tropical climate.

Formerly known as Headquarters House, it was renamed as Flagstaff House in about 1932. It was built in 1846 for Major General George Charles D'Aguilar, who was the Commander of the British Forces at that time. The building was occupied and used by Japanese troops during World War II. It remained the office and residence of the Commander of the British Forces until 1978. It was handed over, as part of Victoria Barracks, to the Hong Kong Government in 1979. The building now serves as the Museum of Tea Ware displaying Chinese teaware and related material from different periods.





01 舊三軍司令官邸屬古典復興風格，柱廊飾以古希臘多立克式及愛奧尼亞式圓柱  
Flagstaff House is designed in the Classical Revival Style. It is characterized by colonnaded verandahs with classical columns in the Doric and Ionic orders

02 建築物現已改為茶具文物館  
The building has been converted into the Museum of Tea Ware



政府建築 Government Buildings

# 舊灣仔郵政局 *Old Wan Chai Post Office*



**舊**灣仔郵政局是本港現存歷史最悠久的郵政局建築。這座曲尺形建築物坐落於灣仔峽道和皇后大道東交界，建於1912至1913年間。1915年3月1日正式開放作為灣仔郵政局。日佔時期(1941至1945年)，郵政局的服務一度停止，直至香港重光後才恢復運作。隨著灣仔區市民對郵政服務的需求日漸增加，新郵政局於1992年落成，這間舊郵政局亦於同年停止運作。這是一座簡單的金字頂建築，其歷史重要性在於它曾服務灣仔居民七十多年。建築物現由環境保護署用作環境資源中心。



The Old Wan Chai Post Office is the oldest surviving post office building in Hong Kong. This L-shaped building is situated at the junction of Wan Chai Gap Road and Queen's Road East. It was erected between 1912 and 1913, and opened on 1 March 1915 as the Wan Chai Post Office. Its postal service ceased during the Japanese Occupation (1941-45) and was revived after the Liberation. A new post office was opened in 1992 to meet the increased demand of the residents of Wan Chai. This post office ceased to operate in the same year. It is a simple pitched-roof structure and its historical significance lies in the fact that it had continuously served the population of Wan Chai for over 70 years. The building is now operated by the Environmental Protection Department as a resource centre.



02 舊灣仔郵政局是香港現存最古老的郵局建築  
The old Wan Chai Post Office is the oldest surviving post office building in Hong Kong

03-04 郵政局作為環境資源中心之內貌  
Interior view of the Post Office used today as environmental resource centre





政府建築 Government Buildings



# 舊赤柱警署 *Old Stanley Police Station*



**舊**赤柱警署位於赤柱村道88號，建於1859年，是本港現存歷史最悠久的警署。建築物樓高兩層，用磚木建造，露台的地板則以鋼筋混凝土建成。在日佔時期(1941年至1945年)，警署曾作日軍的地區總部。戰後建築物恢復用作警署，直至新赤柱警署於1974年建成為止。其後，建築物曾先後用作南區政務處及社會福利署的辦公室。

Located at No. 88 Stanley Village Road, the Old Stanley Police Station was erected in 1859 and is the oldest surviving police station building in Hong Kong. The two-storey building was constructed of bricks with timber joists and timber floors. The floor of the verandah was of reinforced concrete. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was used as the local headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie. After the war, the building reverted to its former use as a police station until 1974, when a new police station was built in Stanley. Since then it had once been used as sub-offices of the Southern District Office and the Social Welfare Department.





01-02 舊赤柱警署雖已改作其他用途，但仍保留原有的建築風格  
Old Stanley Police Station, though has been converted for other use, still maintains its architectural characters

03 舊赤柱警署正立面  
Front elevation of Old Stanley Police Station



03





政府建築 Government Buildings



舊總督山頂別墅守衛室

*Former Gate Lodge of the Mountain Lodge*



這座建築物原本是總督山頂別墅守衛室，於1900至1902年間興建。山頂別墅採用蘇格蘭大宅建築特色，被當時傳媒形容為山頂區最宏偉及壯觀之建築。守衛室則採用文藝復興建築風格，與山頂別墅迥然不同。山頂別墅於1946年拆卸，只剩下這所守衛室。守衛室雖然面積不大，但具實用功能。

1920年代，港督已甚少使用山頂別墅，昔日守衛室所扮演的保安角色因而日漸式微。守衛室約於1934年改為警隊的警衛室；戰後，守衛室被用作山頂別墅警崗，直至1960年移交前市政局管理為止。守衛室現由康樂及文化事務署管理。

The Gate Lodge served originally as living quarters for the keeper of Mountain Lodge, the summer Peak residence of the Governor. It was built between 1900 and 1902. Mountain Lodge was constructed in the style of Scottish lodges and was described by the media as the most imposing and handsome architecture on the Peak. Gate Lodge, however, is in Renaissance style, a major deviation from Mountain Lodge. Mountain Lodge was demolished in 1946, leaving only Gate Lodge. Although a small building, the Gate Lodge was very functional.

By the 1920s, Mountain Lodge was seldom used by the Governor. Consequently, the role of Gate Lodge as a guard house declined. It was converted into a guard house of the Police Force around 1934. After the Second World War, it was used as the Mountain Lodge Police Post until it was handed over to the then Urban Services Department in 1960. It now comes under the management of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.



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01 守衛室採用文藝復興建築風格，正立面的設計均稱，入口處建於中間位置

The design of the Gate Lodge reflects a Renaissance style.  
The main façade is symmetrical in design with the entrance door at the central position

02 約1910-1920年之山頂別墅守衛室（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）

The Gate Lodge on the Peak, c. 1910-1920  
(photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)



政府建築 Government Buildings



舊北區理民府  
*Old District Office (North)*



位於大埔的舊北區理民府約於1907年興建，是英政府在新界設立的最早期民政中心。新界北部的行政及土地註冊工作均在此辦理。這座大樓屬典型的殖民地式建築，設計簡單，以紅磚建成，前後兩面築有開放式拱形柱廊。理民府的拱門及窗門上的券心石，反映了建築物同時亦受新古典風格影響。直至1961年，理民府內仍有一個裁判司法庭。建築物現為香港童軍總會新界東地區總部。

The Old District Office (North) located in Tai Po was erected around 1907 and was the earliest British Government civil administrative centre in the New Territories. Administration and land registration of the northern part of the New Territories were carried out in this building. The building is a colonial style structure with Neo-Classical influence. It is simple in design, finished in red bricks, and characterized by open arched and colonnaded verandahs along the front and rear elevation. Neo-classical details can be seen in the brick arches with keystones over the windows. The building had housed a magistrate's court until 1961. It is now used by the New Territories Eastern Region Headquarters of the Scout Association of Hong Kong.





01-02 開放式走廊  
Open verandah

03 舊北區理民府內貌  
Interior view of Old District Office (North)

04 理民府以紅磚建成，屬典型的殖民地式建築  
The District Office finished in red bricks is a typical colonial-style structure

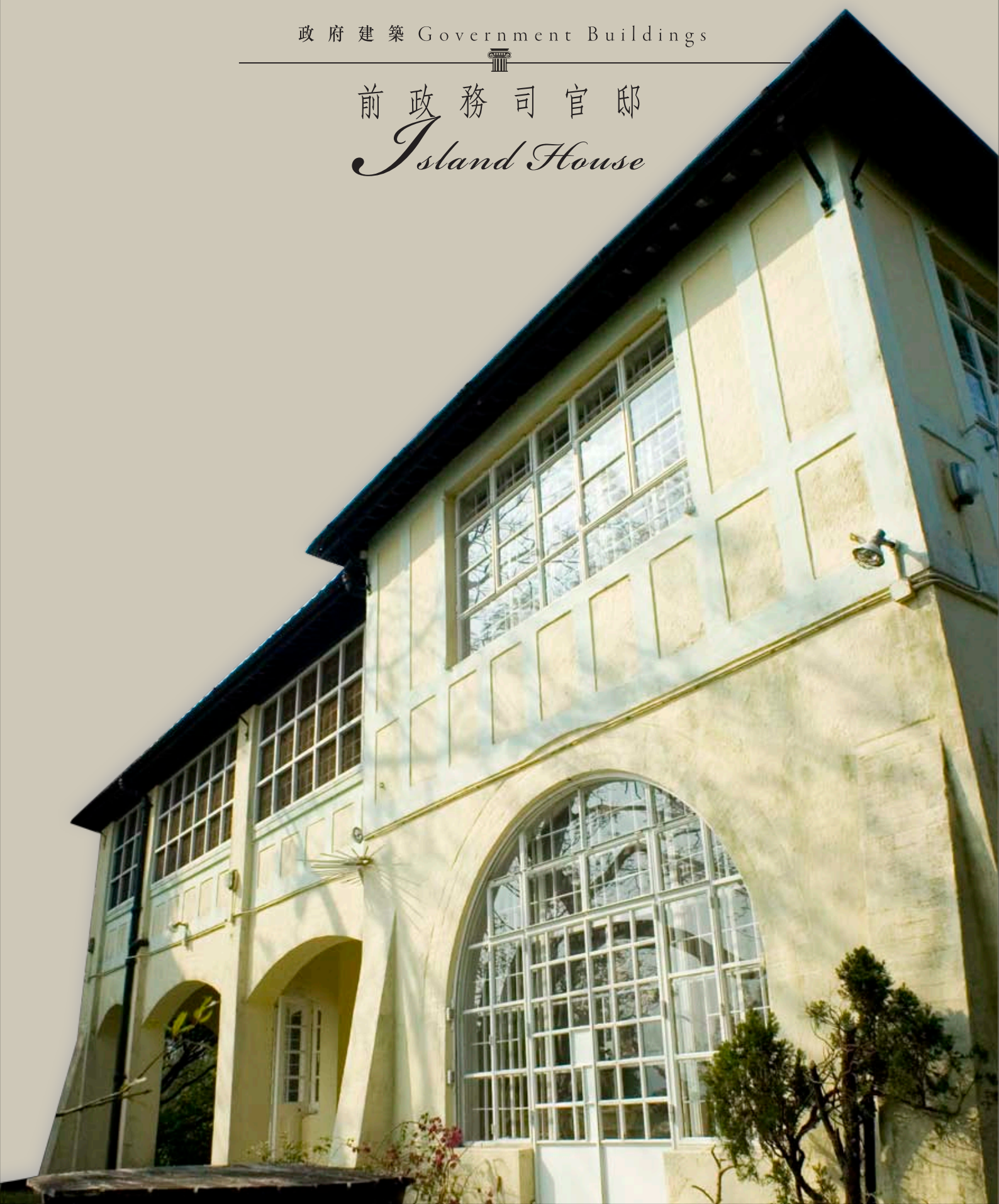




政府建築 Government Buildings



# 前政務司官邸 *Island House*



**前**政務司官邸於1905年興建之時，坐落於吐露港一小島元洲仔上，原由一條基堤與陸地連接。大樓是兩層高建築，建有游廊，是一座二十世紀初的典型殖民地式建築。建築物原用作當時新界理民官宿舍之用，自1949年起，該建築物改為香港政務司官邸，曾經有十五位政務司入住。自從1985年升任為香港布政司的鍾逸傑搬出後，香港政府便停止了該建築物作為官邸的用途。1986年，該建築物交由世界自然(香港)基金會管理，現已發展成一個自然環境保護研究中心。

**B**uilt in 1905, Island House stood on a small islet called Yuen Chau Tsai near the head of Tolo Harbour, which was connected to the mainland by a causeway. The two-storey plastered building with open verandas is a classic example of the colonial architecture in the early 20th century. It was originally the official residence of the District Officer (North) and since 1949 it had become the residence of District Commissioners for the New Territories. Island House had been resided in by a total of 15 District Commissioners since 1949. The last resident of Island House was Sir David Akers-Jones, who became Chief Secretary in 1985. The building was transferred to the World Wide Fund for Nature in 1986 and has now become a Conservation Studies Centre.





- 01 大樓是兩層高建築，建有游廊  
This is a two-storey plastered building with open verandas
- 02 前政務司官邸於1983年被列為法定古蹟  
Island House was declared a monument in 1983
- 03 建築物現已成為自然環境保護研究中心  
The building is now used as a Conservation Studies Centre



政府建築 Government Buildings



前九廣鐵路鐘樓

*Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower*



尖沙咀前九廣鐵路鐘樓，又名尖沙咀鐘樓，位於尖沙咀海旁，是九龍的歷史地標建築。自九廣鐵路香港段於1910年10月1日通車後，尖沙咀火車站於1913年動工興建。由於第一次世界大戰，影響從英國運來的所需物料及裝置，車站內部的工程一度被擱置。鐘樓作為車站的一部份，至1915年始建成，而整個車站於1916年3月28日才正式開始啟用。

鐘樓高44米，以紅磚及花崗岩建成，樓頂裝有7米高的避雷針。鐘樓的頂部為八角形設計，並築有圓拱形屋頂。紅磚與白色的古典裝飾，包括卷形扶壁、柱子及檐飾，成一強烈對比。

尖沙咀火車站於1975年遷往紅磡填海區，即現時的紅磡站現址。而尖沙咀的舊火車站大樓則於1978年拆卸，原址興建香港太空館、香港藝術館和香港文化中心，只留下鐘樓作為歷史標記。

The Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower in Tsim Sha Tsui is usually referred to as the Tsim Sha Tsui Clock Tower. Located on the southern shore of Tsim Sha Tsui, the Clock Tower is a historical landmark in Kowloon. The Hong Kong Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway was inaugurated on 1 October 1910; however, the construction of a terminus in Tsim Sha Tsui did not begin until 1913. Because of the outbreak of World War I, the British materials and fixtures required for the construction could not be shipped on time, and construction was halted for some time. As part of the station, the Clock Tower was completed in 1915, and the whole station commenced operation on 28 March 1916.

Built with red bricks and granite, the Clock Tower is an Edwardian Classical Revival building of 44m high surmounted by a 7m lightning rod. The upper part of the tower is an octagonal domed turret built of red brickwork which contrasts with white painted classical features including scrolled-shaped buttresses, columns and cornices.

In 1975, the KCR Terminus was moved to the present-day Hung Hom station on the newly reclaimed Hung Hom Bay. The building of the Tsim Sha Tsui Station was demolished in 1978 leaving only the Clock Tower which has become a landmark of Hong Kong. The site was then occupied by the Hong Kong Space Museum, Hong Kong Museum of Art and Hong Kong Cultural Centre.





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02



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- 01 尖沙咀前九廣鐵路鐘樓現已成為九龍的歷史地標建築  
The Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower in Tsim Sha Tsui has now become a historical landmark in Kowloon
- 02 約1917-20年之尖沙咀九廣鐵路火車站內貌（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）  
Interior view of Kowloon-Canton Railway Terminus, c. 1917-20  
(photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)
- 03 1914年尖沙咀九廣鐵路火車站及鐘樓（照片由香港歷史博物館提供）  
Kowloon-Canton Railway Station and the Clock Tower at Tsim Sha Tsui in 1914  
(photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)



政府建築 Government Buildings



舊大埔墟火車站

*Old Tai Po Market Railway Station*



**舊**大埔墟火車站建於1913年，位於前稱太和市的大埔墟附近。車站按照中國傳統建築風格建成，其正面、屋頂及裝飾等均具中國建築特色，但火車站的內部則按火車站運作需要而設計，設有售票處、辦事處及訊號室。車站的建成改善了大埔的交通及經濟，方便了區內居民往返九龍及羅湖等地，及把農作物售往市區。1983年新大埔火車站建成，代替原來的車站。舊大埔墟火車站經修復後，現已改作香港鐵路博物館。

The Old Tai Po Market Railway Station, situated near the Tai Po Market, previously known as the Tai Wo Market, was built in the Chinese style in 1913. The external features of the façade, roof and decorations were patterned upon a Chinese structure. Internally, it was designed to function as a railway station containing a ticket waiting hall, an administration office and a signal cabin. The establishment of the station improved the transportation system and the economy in Tai Po as it became more convenient for people to travel to Kowloon and Lo Wu, and to sell produce in the urban areas. The station was made redundant by a new one in a nearby location in 1983. It was then restored and now houses the Hong Kong Railway Museum.



01



01 舊大埔墟火車站經修復後，現已改作香港鐵路博物館  
The Station, after restoration, now houses the Hong Kong Railway Museum

02-04 舊大埔墟火車站按照中國傳統建築風格建成，其正面、屋頂及裝飾等均具中國建築特色  
The external features of the façade, roof and decorations of the Old Tai Po Market Railway Station were built in traditional Chinese architectural style





政府建築 Government Buildings



# 鶴咀燈塔 *Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse*



鶴咀燈塔是香港現存的五座戰前燈塔之一。燈塔位於香港島東南面，於1875年4月16日啟用，是香港第一座燈塔。現時的燈塔建築是一座白色的圓形石塔，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。位於入口的鐵門上方，飾有幾何圖案，別具特色。

自從1893年橫瀾燈塔落成啟用，鶴咀燈塔從此失去其原有的功能，至1896年停止運作。1905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，以取代青洲燈塔的四級號燈。及至1975年，燈塔添置了全自動設備並重新投入服務。

鶴咀燈塔在香港海事史上佔著重要的一頁。該燈塔現為香港天文台屬下的地震監測站，並由海事處管理。

Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse is one of the five surviving pre-war lighthouses in Hong Kong. Situated at the southeast of Hong Kong Island, Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse, also known as "Hok Tsui Beacon", the first of its kind built in Hong Kong, was put into service on 16 April 1875. The existing structure is a round stone tower, 9.7m high and white in colour. The tower base, the arched doorway and the spiral staircase are of fine masonry. The door is made of iron with geometric decoration on top.

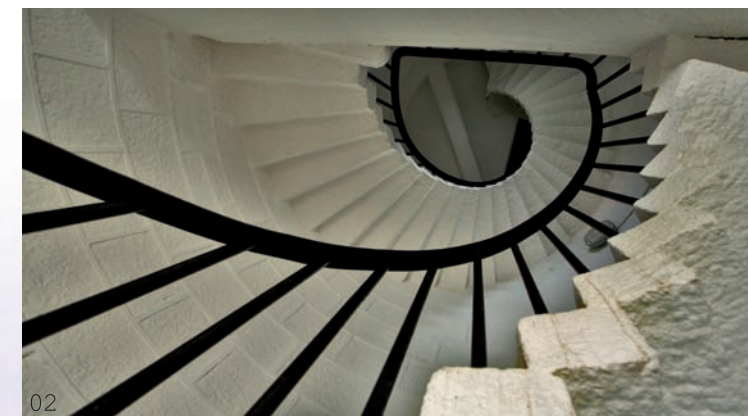
Since the operation of Waglan Island Lighthouse in 1893, Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse became superfluous, and was eventually disused in 1896. The disused first-order light was removed from Cape D'Aguilar and, together with the light apparatus, was subsequently transferred to Green Island in 1905 to replace the fourth-order light. It was not until 1975 that the operation of Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse resumed with full automation of equipment.

Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse had once played an important role in the maritime history of Hong Kong. The Lighthouse now belongs to the Hong Kong Observatory as a seismological station and is managed by the Marine Department.



- 01 鶴咀燈塔俯瞰香港島東南面海岸  
Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse overlooking the southeast coast of Hong Kong Island
- 02 鶴咀燈塔之螺旋式樓梯  
Spiral staircase of Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse
- 03 鶴咀燈塔之拱形門口  
Arched doorway of Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse

01





政府建築 Government Buildings



燈籠洲燈塔

*Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse*



**燈** 籠洲燈塔位於香港島以西一個小島燈籠洲之上，亦稱為汲星燈塔。是香港現存五座戰前燈塔的其中一座。燈塔高11.8米、由鋼鑄骨架建成，塔頂髹上白色，於1912年4月29日啟用。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、廁所及儲物室各一。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，再將雨水引入地下儲水箱備用。燈塔現時已改為自動操作，無須派員駐守。燈籠洲燈塔現由海事處管理。

It is situated on Tang Lung Chau, a small island to the west of Hong Kong Island, and is also commonly known as Kap Sing Lighthouse. It was put into service on 29 April 1912 and is one of the five surviving pre-war lighthouses in Hong Kong. It is a skeletal steel tower of 11.8 metres high with a white lantern on top. 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. It is now under the management of the Marine Department.





01 燈籠洲燈塔於2000年被列為法定古蹟  
Tang Lung Chau lighthouse was declared as monument in 2000

02 燈塔鳥瞰圖  
Aerial view of the lighthouse

03 燈籠洲燈塔位於荃灣區燈籠洲之上，處於汲水門的航道上  
Tang Lung Chau lighthouse located on a small island in Tsuen Wan, overlooking the waterway of Kap Shui Mun



政府建築 Government Buildings

# 橫瀾燈塔 *Waglan Lighthouse*



香港橫瀾島的橫瀾燈塔於1893年開始投入服務，是香港現存五座戰前燈塔的其中一座。現今尚存的戰前燈塔共有五座，分別位於青洲(兩座)、橫瀾島、燈籠洲及鶴咀。

燈塔高15.8米，當時設有一座先進的訊號燈，以石油為燃料，其旋轉的照明儀器則浮於水銀上。橫瀾燈塔最初由上海的中國海關管理。隨著新界於1898年租借予英國後，燈塔於1901年1月1日交由香港政府接管及操作。在第二次世界大戰期間，橫瀾燈塔遭嚴重破壞，修葺工程於1945年展開。自1989年8月起，燈塔已自動化而無須人手操作。橫瀾燈塔不單負起導航任務，也是利用為收集本港東面氣象資料的地方，所收集的資料會送往香港天文台分析使用。燈塔現由海事處管理。

The Waglan Lighthouse is located on the summit of Waglan Island. It commenced operation in 1893, and is one of the five surviving pre-war lighthouses in Hong Kong namely Green Island (two on the island), Waglan Island, Tang Lung Chau and Cape D'Aguilar.

The lighthouse is of 15.8m high, and when first opened it was equipped with an up-to-date light, burning mineral oil with rotating apparatus floating on mercury. It was initially run by the Chinese Maritime Customs from Shanghai. Following the lease of the New Territories in 1898, it was transferred to the Hong Kong Government who took over on 1 January 1901. During World War II, Waglan Lighthouse was damaged extensively during bombing. Repairs took place after 1945. It has been automated since August 1989. It acted not only as a navigation aid, but also an outpost where weather information on the eastern corner of the territory is collected and forwarded to the Hong Kong Observatory for analysis. It is now under the management of the Marine Department.





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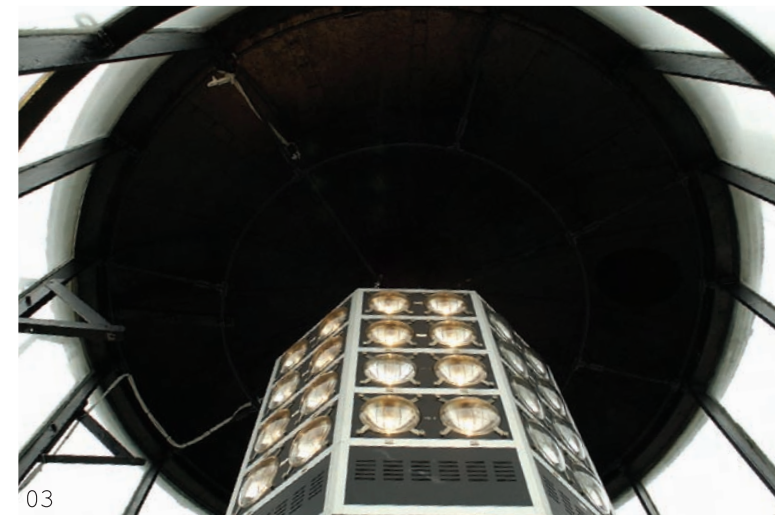


01 橫瀾燈塔於2000年宣布為法定古蹟  
Waglan Lighthouse was declared as monument in 2000

02 橫瀾燈塔於1893年開始投入服務  
Waglan Lighthouse commenced operation in 1893

03 燈塔之旋轉照明儀器  
Rotating lights of the lighthouse

04 燈塔內貌  
Interior view of the lighthouse



03



04



政府建築 Government Buildings



青洲燈塔建築群

# Green Island Lighthouse Compound



位於青洲的青洲燈塔共有新舊兩座，舊燈塔在1875年修造，新的燈塔建於1904年和1905年之間，另有一幢前歐籍職員宿舍和一座紅磚屋。

舊燈塔於1875年7月1日開始操作，燈塔呈圓柱形，高約12米，以花崗岩石砌築。1901年，當時港督卜力建議把因橫瀾燈塔落成而被棄置的鶴咀燈塔照明設施遷往青洲，於是在青洲修建另一座較大的燈塔，有關工程於1904年開始，1905年完成。新燈塔以花崗岩和混凝土建成，也是一座圓柱形建築物，高17.6米。自1970年代起，新燈塔已經改為自動操作。

青洲位於香港西北面，燈塔曾為從西面進入海港的船隻服務多年，在香港海事史上佔著重要的一頁。

Located on Green Island, the Green Island Lighthouse Compound comprises an old lighthouse built in 1875, a new lighthouse built between 1904 and 1905, a former European Quarters and a small red brick house.

The old lighthouse started to operate on 1 July 1875. It is a small round tower constructed of granite and about 12 metres high. In 1901, the then Governor Henry Blake proposed to move the Cape D'Aguilar light to Green Island as the former had become obsolete after the construction of the new Waglan Island Lighthouse. The construction of a higher and larger tower to accommodate the Cape D'Aguilar light was therefore necessary. The construction commenced in 1904 and was completed in 1905. The new lighthouse, about 17.6 metres high, is a round tower constructed of granite and concrete. It has been unmanned and automated since the 1970s.

Green Island lies to the north-west of Hong Kong. Both the old and new Green Island lighthouses have served over thousands vessels from the west approach to Hong Kong for many decades and have played an important role in the maritime history of Hong Kong.