

## 東涌

大嶼山位於珠江三角洲口，扼守船隻來華之主要通道，是清代的重要邊防據點。根據「廣東通志」記載，在嘉慶二十二年，總督蔣攸銛、阮元先後題准於東涌口建汛房八間、石獅山腳建炮台兩座，東涌口即今日大嶼山北部的東涌。

一九七九年八月及一九八三年十一月，古物事務監督先後把東涌炮台和東涌小炮台列為法定古蹟，至於它們是否上文提及的石獅山炮台，還有待證實，但他們在香港軍防史中的價值，卻無須置疑。



東涌位置圖

Location of Tung Chung

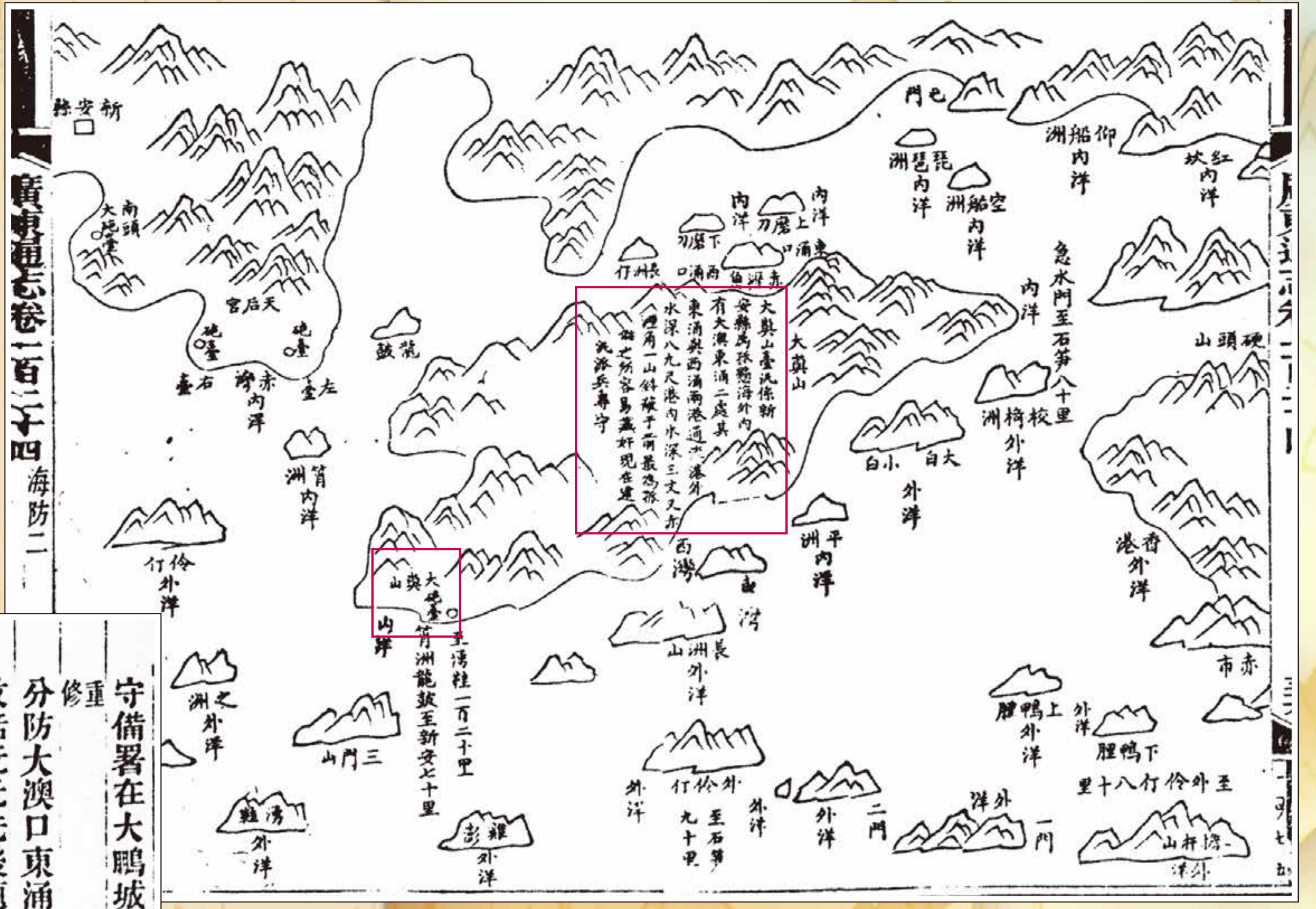
(地圖由地政總署測繪處提供)

(Map provided by the Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department)

## TUNG CHUNG

Situated at the entrance of the Pearl River estuary, Lantau Island had long been of strategic importance in the past, especially during the Qing Dynasty. According to records from the *Guangdong Annals*, in the twenty second year of the Jiaqing reign (1817), Viceroy Jiang Youtian and Yuan Yuan proposed to build eight guard-houses at Tung Chung Hou, and two batteries at the foot of the Rocky Lion Hill (at Tung Chung Hou), which is Tung Chung on the north of Lantau Island today.

Tung Chung Fort and Tung Chung Battery were gazetted as declared monuments in August 1979 and November 1983 respectively by the Antiquities Authority. There are still doubts as to whether they were the batteries at the foot of the Rocky Lion Hill mentioned above but it is certain that they had played their roles in the military history of Hong Kong .



「廣東通志」所載清朝時大嶼山的軍事設施圖  
 Map from *Guangdong Annals* showing fortifications on Lantau Island during the Qing Dynasty

廣東通志卷一百二十四 海防二

守備署在大鵬城內雍正三年建  
 嘉慶十三年  
 重修

分防大澳口東涌口汛房嘉慶二十二年總督蔣  
 攸銛阮元先後題准添建  
 司案略新安縣屬大嶼  
 為各夷船必經之處內惟大嶼口東涌口二處可  
 以收泊其東涌口向無汛房惟大嶼口東涌口二處可  
 十三名山上向有難翼砲臺係大嶼口額設守兵  
 但與東涌上向有難翼砲臺係大嶼口額設守兵  
 年總督蔣元先後題准添建  
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 但與東涌上向有難翼砲臺係大嶼口額設守兵

東涌口石脚山脚建砲臺二座兵房七間水藥局  
 一間大澳口楊侯廟後建砲臺二座兵房七間水藥局  
 八月  
 軍裝局在大鵬城內乾隆五十六年修火藥局同  
 在大鵬城內嘉慶二十三年修以上俱雍正年建

「廣東通志」概述東涌口炮台的紀載  
 Records from *Guangdong Annals* describing the batteries built at Tung Chung Hou



一九八九年的東涌灣  
 Tung Chung Bay, 1989

新安縣圖

## 東涌炮台

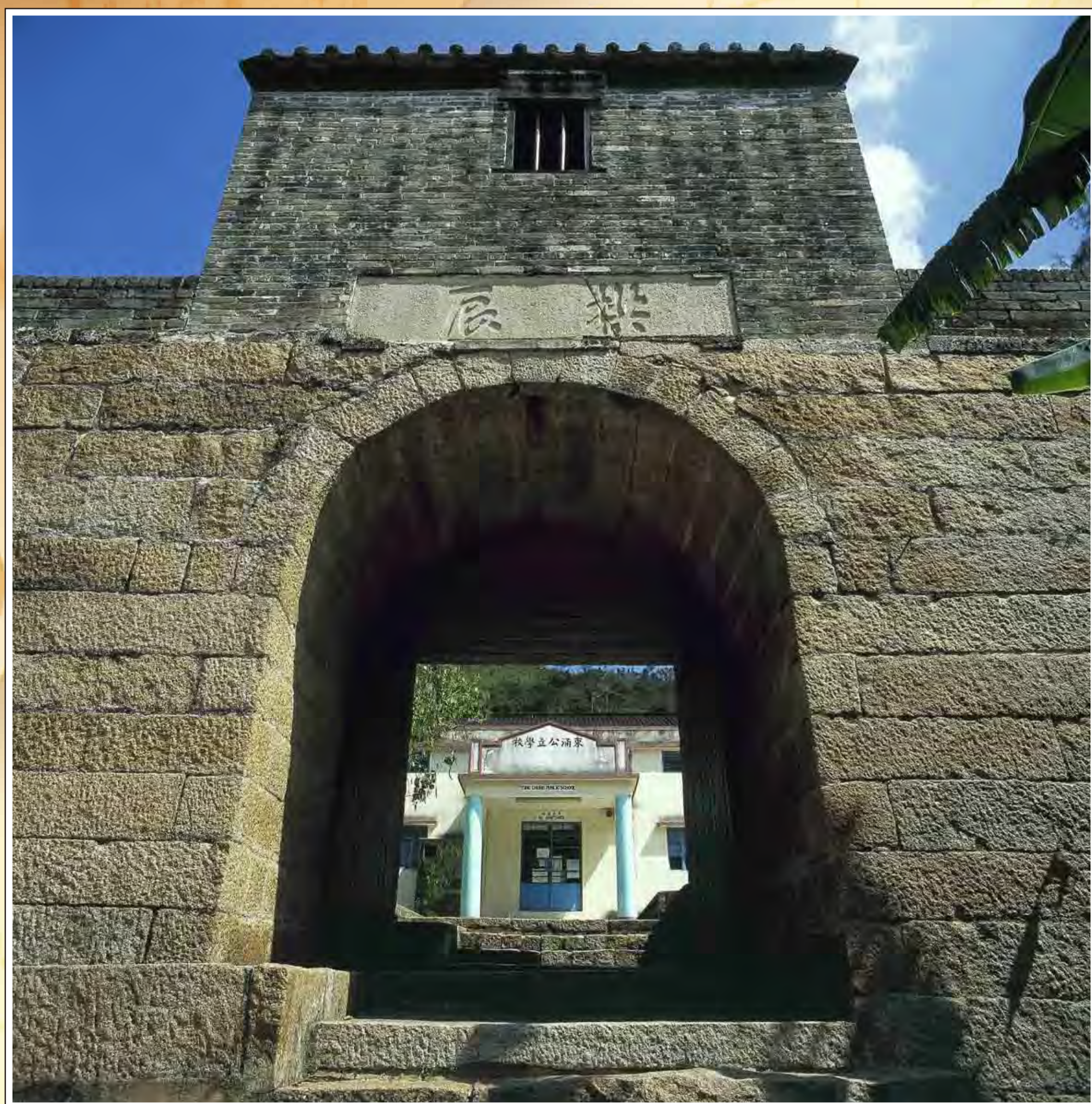
一直以來，很多學者都以為這個炮台，就是「廣東通志」所載，於嘉慶二十二年建造的石獅山炮台之一。不過，在古物古蹟辦事處人員不斷努力下，在炮台正門上找到新線索。



正門「拱辰」旁的小字，說明所城築於道光十二年

Inscription besides 'Gong Chen' on the main gate stating that the fort was built in the twelfth year of Daoguang

原來，主城門上「拱辰」二字旁，還有銘文數行。一九八九年初，古物古蹟辦事處人員將這些小字拓出。銘文雖受嚴重風化，但「道光十二年」（一八三二年）及「督造守備何駿龍」這兩行小字，依然清晰可見。這座炮台，在清代稱為「東涌所城」。至於它是當年新建的，還是由石獅山炮台改建而成，則不得而知。



東涌炮台於一九七九年八月廿四日列為法定古蹟，受法例保護  
Tung Chung Fort, gazetted on 24 August 1979 is protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance

炮台的面積約為七十米乘八十米，圍牆由修琢平整的花崗石條構成。有三度拱門位於東、西、北三面，門上均有楣刻。東門「接秀」、西門「聯庚」、正門（即北門）則刻上「拱辰」。

在北面的城牆上，有六門古炮，分別置於三合土炮座上。炮身上原來都刻有文字，但只有其中四門可資辨認，它們都在清代鑄造。

根據一九一八年南區理民府行政報告書中，提及售賣舊大炮事宜，並記錄將六門古炮安放舊衙門（即東涌炮台）城牆上，可以推斷此六門古炮可能並非炮台原設。



北面城牆上的古炮  
Cannon on the North Wall



一九八九年在炮台北牆往外望的東涌灣  
Tung Chung Bay viewed over the top of the North Wall in 1989

炮台曾經多次修葺，最近一次為一九八八年的全面維修，目標是要恢復其舊貌、穩固城牆、及設立一個展覽室。在建築署的監督下，所有工程在一九八九年三月順利完成。

炮台現設有展覽室，開放予市民參觀。炮台昔日曾用作香港政府警署、華英中學及東涌公立學校。在日佔時期（一九四一至一九四五年），又曾被日軍佔據。

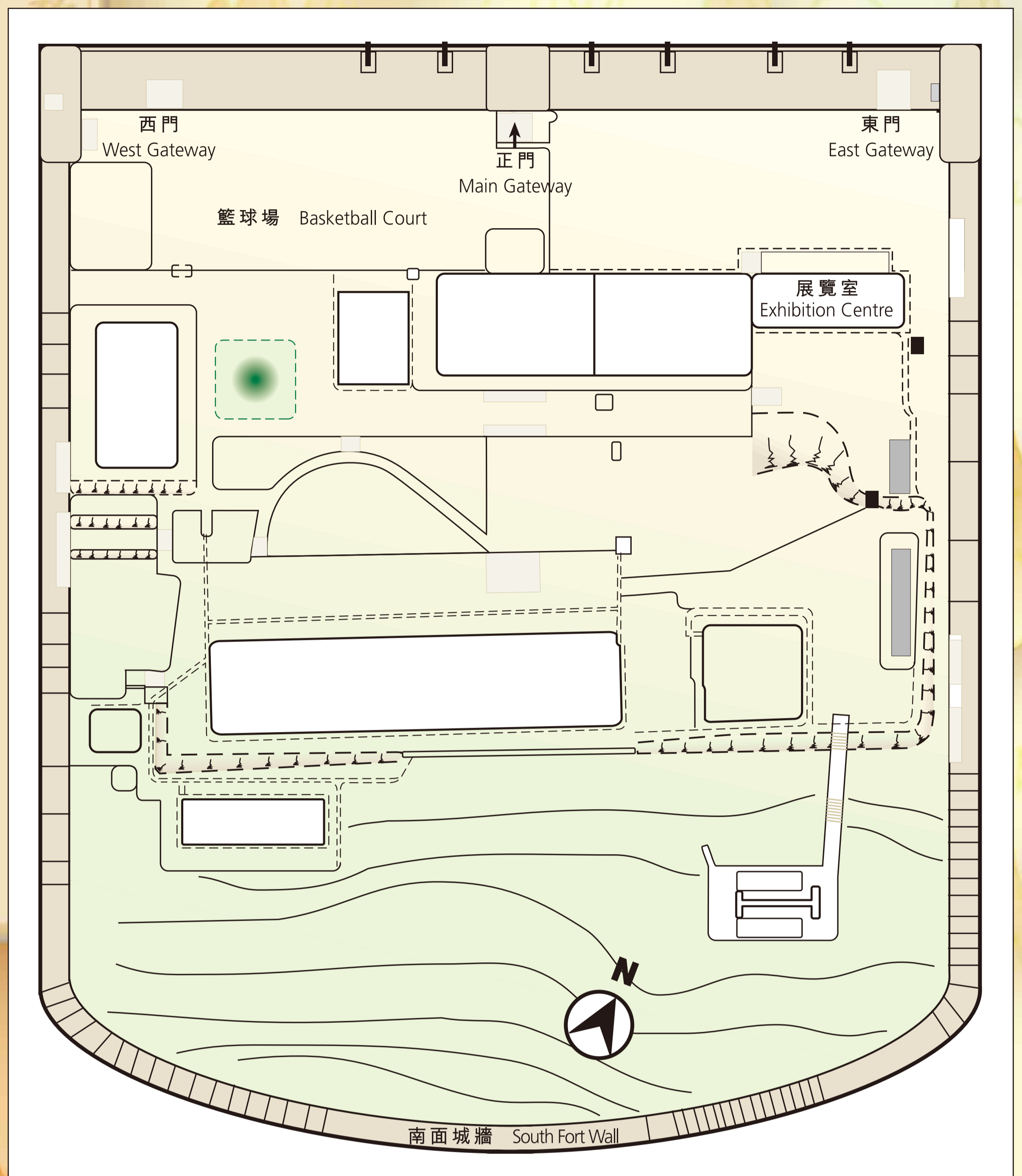
# TUNG CHUNG FORT

Tung Chung Fort has always been regarded as one of the two batteries of the Rocky Lion Hill built in the twenty second year of the Jiaqing reign as recorded in the *Guangdong Annals*. However, through the efforts of staff from the Antiquities and Monuments Office, a discovery at the main gate has provided new clues to the fort's origin.

Above the main gate of the fort, to the right of the two big inscribed characters, 'Gong Chen', a small inscription has also been noted. In early 1989, the Antiquities and Monuments Office made rubbings of the inscription. Although badly weathered, it reveals that the fort was completed in the twelfth year of the Daoguang reign (1832), under the supervision of Captain He Junlong. The fort was known as 'Suo Cheng' in the Qing Dynasty. It is difficult to prove whether it was newly constructed or was only a modification of the earlier Rocky Lion Hill Fort.

The fort, measuring seventy metres by eighty metres, is enclosed by walls constructed of large, well-dressed granite blocks with three arched gateways on the east, west and north. Each gateway is surmounted by a Chinese inscription. The east gate bears the characters 'Jie Xiu', the west gate 'Lian Geng' and the main gate on the north 'Gong Chen'.

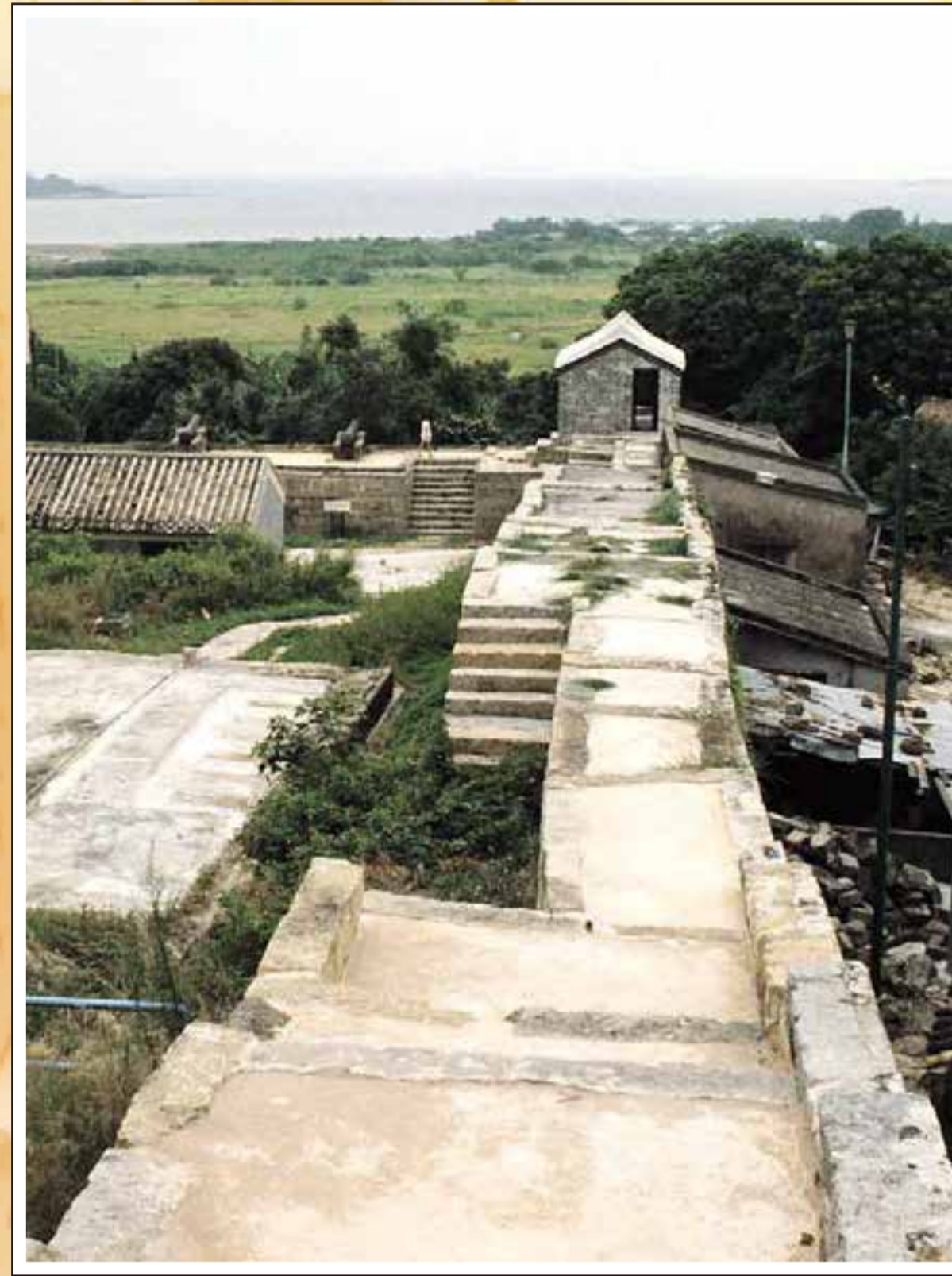
There are six old muzzle-loading cannon, each resting on a cemented base, on the main wall. Inscriptions are found on them. However, only inscriptions of four cannon are still legible stating that they were all casted in the Qing Dynasty.



東涌炮台平面圖  
Plan of Tung Chung Fort

The Administrative Report of the Southern District Office of 1918 recorded the sale of a number of old cannon. It also mentioned that six guns were selected for mounting upon the wall of the old Yamen (Tung Chung Fort). From this, it has been deduced that these six cannon may not originally belong to the fort.

The fort has undergone several major repairs, the latest one being in 1988. This was a full restoration, aiming at strengthening and restoring the walls back to its safe condition, recapturing the historical environment by rebuilding and conserving some of the original structures, and providing additional visitor facilities including the setting up of an exhibition centre. All these were achieved through the expert supervision of the Architectural Services Department.



東面城牆修繕  
Restoration of the East Fort Wall — Before and After

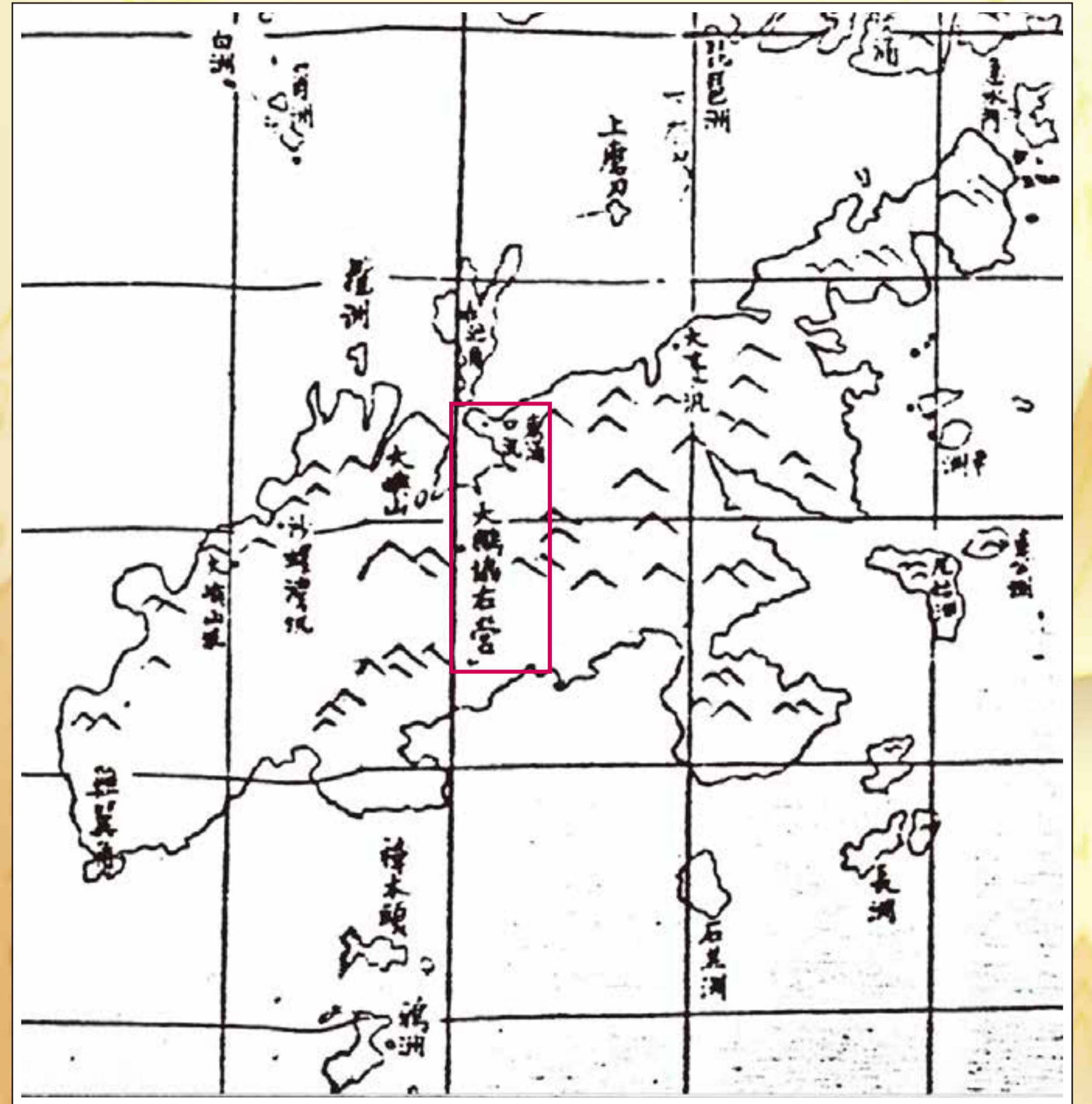


南面城牆修繕  
Restoration of the South Fort Wall — Before and After

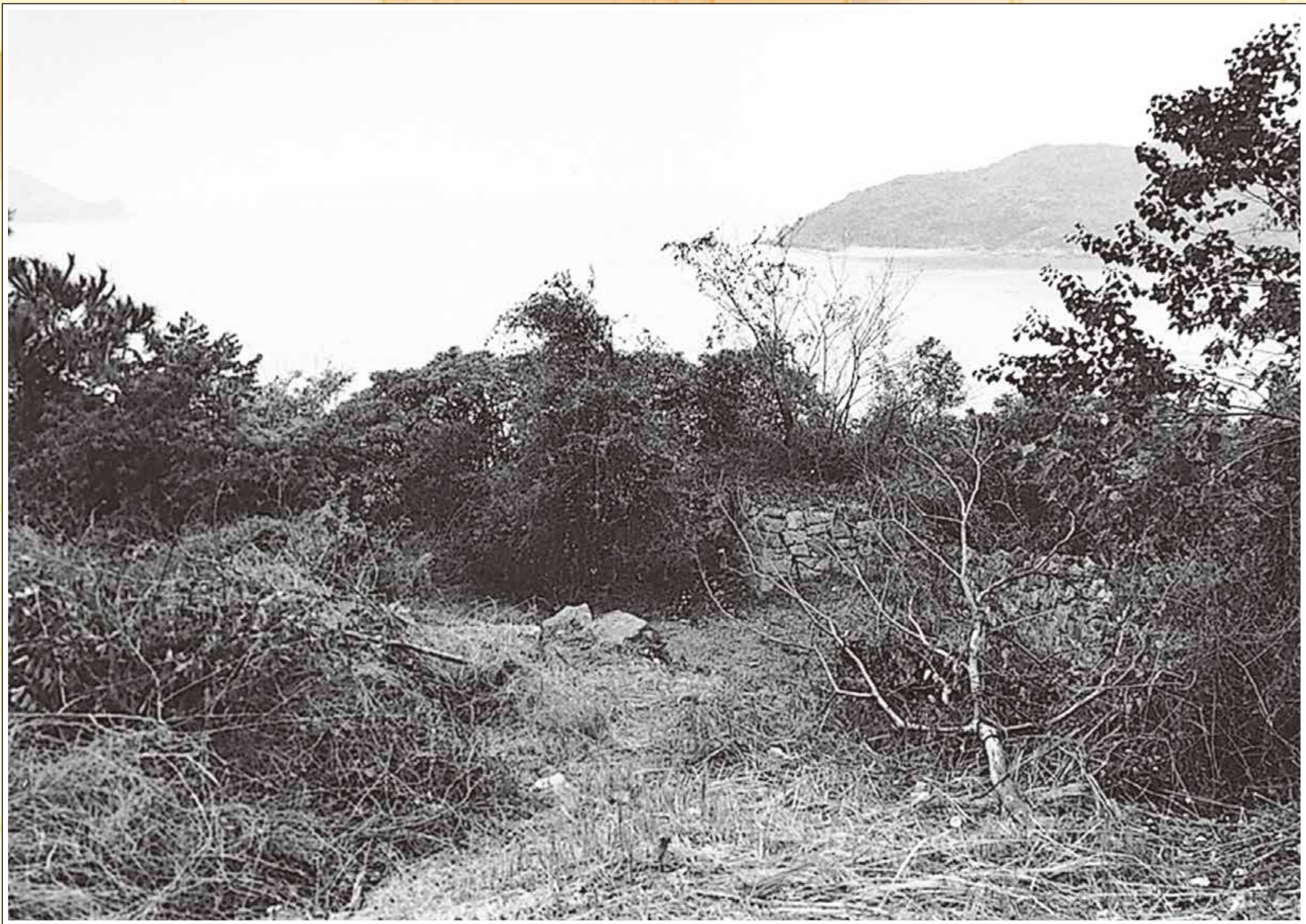
Tung Chung Fort with an exhibition centre is now open for public viewing. In the past, it had once been the Police Station of the Hong Kong Government, Wah Ying College and later, Tung Chung Public School. During the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945), the fort had once been occupied by soldiers of the invasion force.

## 東涌小炮台

一九八零年，東涌碼頭附近發現一炮台遺蹟。當樹叢清除後，兩堵成曲尺型的圍牆及一處可供放置大炮的平台便顯現出來。由於它的位置與廣東通志記載的東涌口石獅山炮台極接近，所以，應該是兩個石獅山炮台的其中之一。



新安縣志圖中註明東涌口及大鵬協右營之位置  
Location of Tung Chung Hou and the Right Camp of the Dapeng Battalion as shown on the map of Xin'an Gazetteer



被矮樹叢遮蓋的炮台遺蹟  
Fort ruin hidden in thick undergrowths

守備 重 修 分 攸 以 十 年 但 彭 東 一 八 綏 軍 在  
備 防 各 收 與 總 昭 浦 間 月 工 裝 大



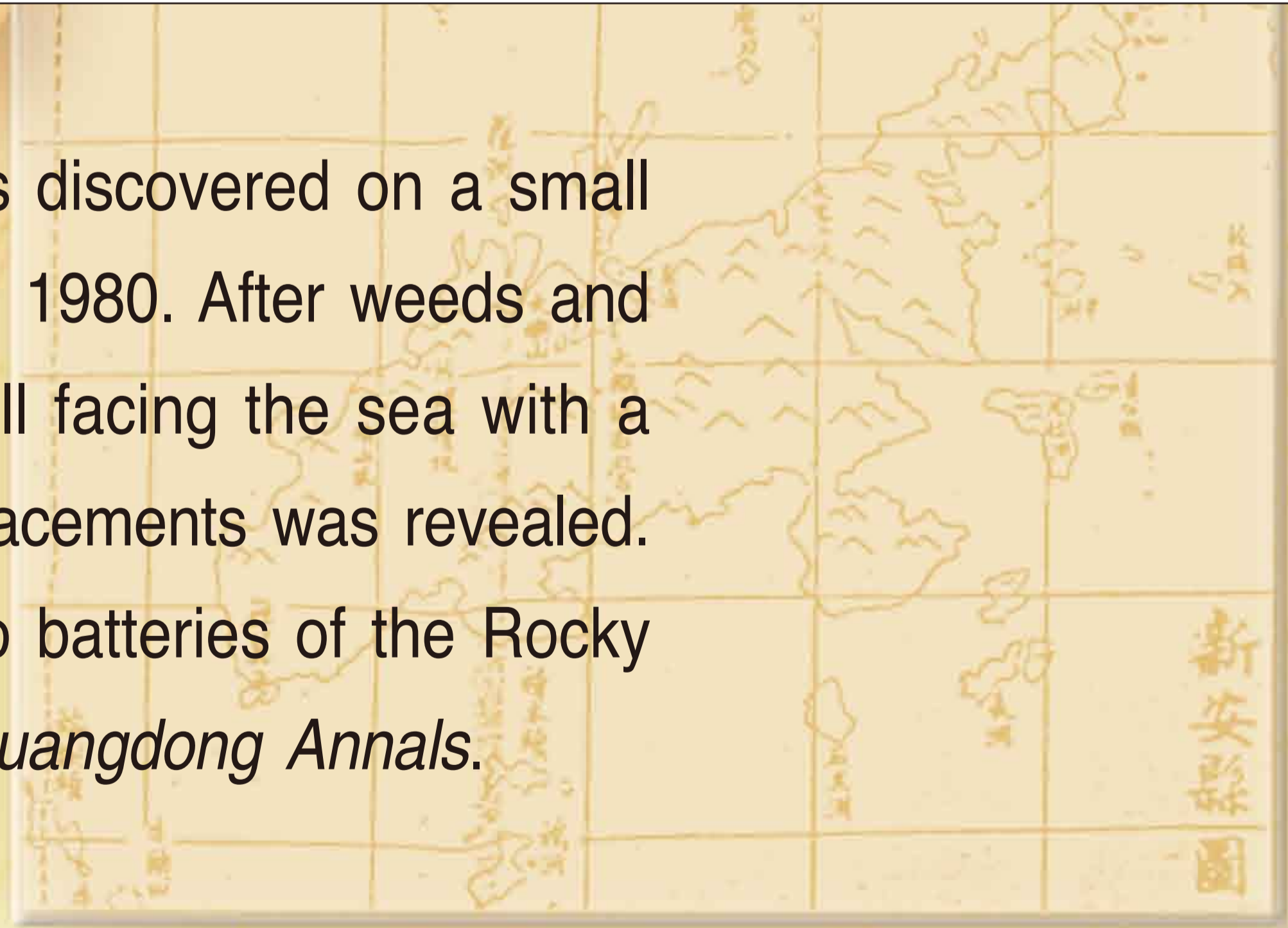
修葺後的炮台面貌，炮台在一九八三年十一月十一日被列為法定古蹟

Views of the Battery after restoration, it was gazetted as a declared monument on 11 November 1983



## TUNG CHUNG BATTERY

A fort ruin hidden in dense undergrowth was discovered on a small headland near the Tung Chung Ferry Pier in 1980. After weeds and shrubs have been cleared, an L-shaped wall facing the sea with a platform at the corner probably for gun emplacements was revealed. This ruin probably belongs to one of the two batteries of the Rocky Lion Hill built in 1817 as mentioned in the *Guangdong Annals*.





## 侯王宮

東涌另一歷史建築，便是建於沙咀頭的侯王宮。侯王宮一般稱侯王廟，甚有參觀價值。

侯王宮供奉的是楊侯王，至於他究竟是何人，現時還是眾說紛紜。

廟內存放古鐘一口，鑄有清乾隆三十年字樣。所以，侯王宮很可能在一七六五年初建。廟頂正脊的陶器裝飾，是清宣統年間（一九〇九至一九一一年）的石灣製品。

侯王宮曾經歷多次重修，尤幸仍能保留其原來的特色，其中一、兩次的修葺，更有碑刻記載。



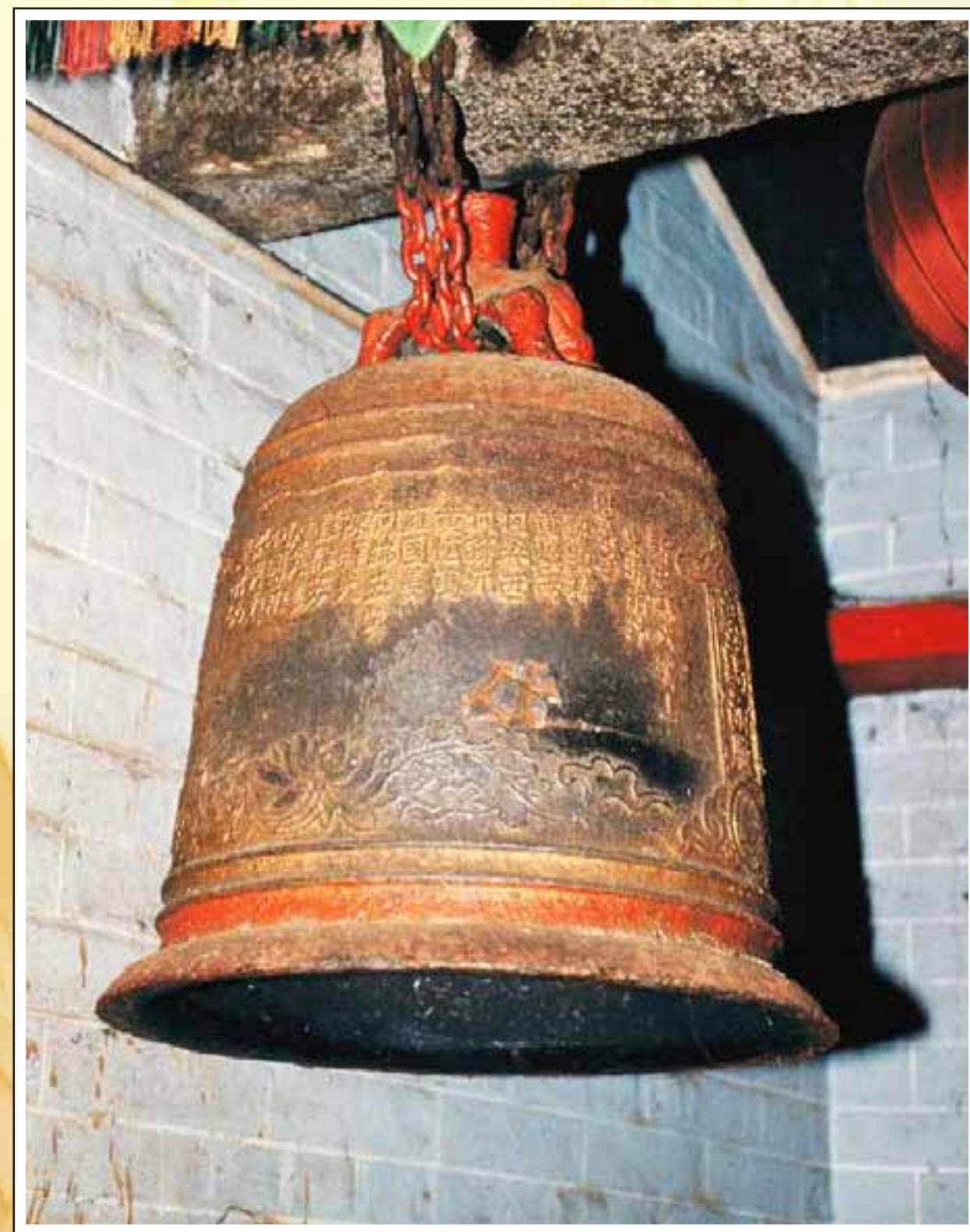
守望著東涌灣的侯王宮  
Hau Wong Temple, overlooking Tung Chung Bay

# HAU WONG TEMPLE

Another historic spot in Tung Chung which is worth visiting is the Hau Wong Temple at Sha Tsui Tau.

Yeung Hau Wong is the deity worshipped. There is still no consensus amongst scholars on his identity.

A bell cast with the date of the thirtieth year of Qianlong reign is still maintained inside the temple. This suggests that the temple might have been first built in 1765. Another characteristic of the temple is the ceramic decorations on the main ridge. They were produced in the well-known kiln of Shiwan during the reign of Xuantong (1909-1911).



清朝古鐘

The bell passed down from the Qing Dynasty

It has been renovated several times since its establishment which left their marks through the commemorative tablets installed on its interior walls. It is almost mystical that the temple can still today retain many of its original characters all through these years.



記載修葺侯王宮的碑文

Commemorative tablets inside the temple

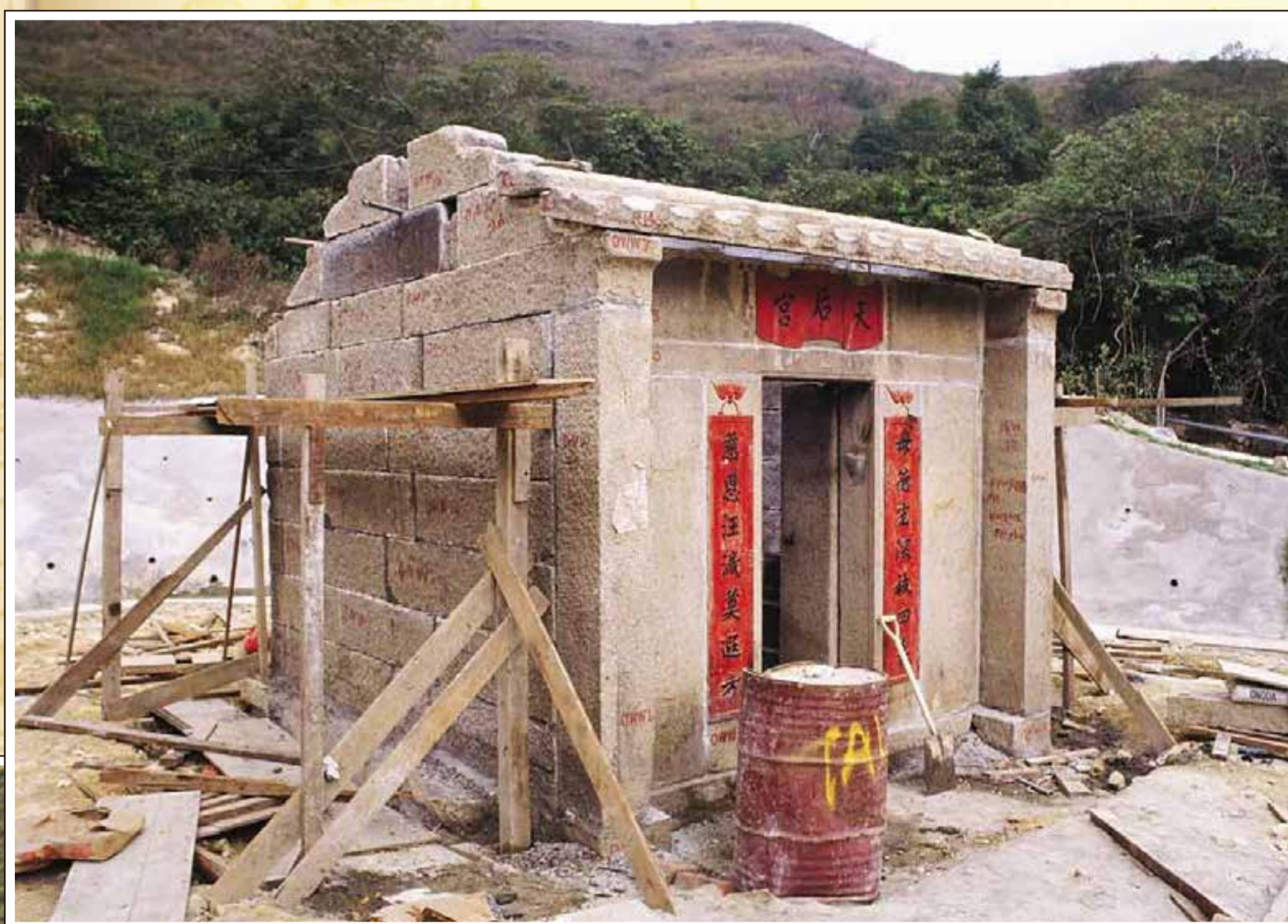


新安縣圖

## 天后宮

東涌黃龍坑天后宮原於約清道光三年（一八二三年）建於赤鱸角廟灣，是香港現存僅有的一座以花崗石築砌而成的廟宇。廟前有六條石柱，相信是廟宇已倒塌部分的遺蹟。由於政府在赤鱸角興建香港國際機場，天后宮遂於一九九零年被拆卸，原有建築材料搬遷往現址重建。

重建中的天后宮  
Tin Hau Kung during reconstruction



遷往黃龍坑後的天后宮  
Tin Hau Kung after relocation to  
Wong Lung Hang

## TIN HAU KUNG

The Tin Hau Kung in Wong Lung Hang, which was probably built in the third year of Daoguang reign (1823), was originally situated in Miu Wan of Chek Lap Kok Island. It is the only surviving temple built completely of granite slabs. The six stone pillars in the front yard are believed to be the remnants of the collapsed part of the original temple. Due to the construction of the Hong Kong International Airport in Chek Lap Kok, the temple was dismantled in 1990 and was relocated on the present site using the original materials salvaged.

守備軍分修以十餘年彭東一八後在軍裝大  
防各牧與德通開月工裝大



東涌炮台、小炮台、侯王宮及天后宮位置圖  
Location plan of Tung Chung Fort, Tung Chung Battery, Hau Wong Temple  
and Tin Hau Kung

東涌港鐵站  
Tung Chung MTR Station

