

前總督山頂別墅考古工作報告

Working Report of the Archaeological Works at Former Mountain Lodge

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Antiquities and Monuments Office

Leisure and Cultural Services Department

Executive Summary

In December 2006, the Architectural Services Department identified remains of the Former Mountain Lodge (FML) in Victoria Peak Garden and the discovery was publicized in January 2007. Subsequently, the Antiquities and Monuments Office conducted archaeological works in two phases in 2007 and 2008 respectively to ascertain the extent of the discovery and evaluate the conditions of those remains. The total excavated area, including the site of FML and the servant's quarters, was about 540 m². This report included the findings from the archaeological works in 2007 and 2008 based on historical records, subsurface investigation and field reconnaissance. The results indicated that the wall foundations of FML, which was demolished in 1946, were in good condition, except some areas being disturbed by the construction of the pavilion in 1970s. The most important discovery was the mosaic at the porch (about 1m by 3.67m) together with considerable amount of floor tiles manufactured by 'Minton Hollins, & Co'. Apart from the remains of FML, boundary stones and remains of private mansion 'Eyrie' and Water Works bungalow were also identified. These findings would provide further information relating to the Peak development during the colonial period.

摘要

2006年12月，建築署在山頂公園內發現屬於總督山頂別墅的遺跡，並於2007年1月正式公布發現。其後，古物古蹟辦事處分兩階段於2007年及2008年進行考古工作，以確定遺跡的範圍及評估其保存狀況。兩次考古工作的發掘面積合共約540平方米，範圍包括別墅基址及當時的工人宿舍位置。本報告匯集了兩次考古工作中，透過文獻研究、發掘及地面勘查等所取得的資料及發現，顯示於1946年拆卸的總督山頂別墅，其牆基保存情況大致良好，只有部份在1970年代興建涼亭時受到破壞。最重要的發現是位於門廊上一幅約1米乘3.67米的彩色圖案地磚及大量由Minton Hollins公司生產的地磚。除了總督山頂別墅的遺跡外，還有私人大宅Eyrie 頽垣、界石及水務局平房等遺跡。這些發現提供了解殖民地時期山頂發展歷程的資料。

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“ ...while a cable tramway leads to the Peak (1,200 feet high), where fine houses and terraces afford in summer accommodation for the European residents, who find in its cool heights relief from the oppressive temperature of the sea level. It is hard to say whether Hong Kong is more beautiful from the harbour or from the Peak. From the one is seen the city crowded round the shore behind the broad praya or sea front, and sweeping up the precipitous sides of the hills - spreading as it climbs from street to terrace, from terrace to villa, up to the very Peak ... ”

“From the Peak we look down upon the city and the harbour, and our gaze sweeps onward over the flat peninsula of Kowloon to the bare and rugged hills that sweep from east to west. But the interest centres in the magnificent harbour, on whose blue bosom rest the great steamers of every nation trading with the Far East ... ”

China by Sir Henry Arthur Blake
published in 1909

「...一架纜車通往（海拔 1200 英尺高的）山頂，那裡的房屋和別墅是專供歐洲人準備消暑居住的；在那裡人們可以擺脫山下濕悶的氣候，享受山頂上的清涼以及心曠神怡的感覺。很難說香港是從海港看還是從山頂上看會顯得更漂亮。從海港上看，在寬闊海灘的後面是擁擠的城市；一眼望到的陡峭山坡上，是街道和排屋，這一排排的房屋和別墅一直延伸到山頂上...」

「從山頂俯瞰城市和海港，可以看到平坦的九龍半島，以及東西走向的光禿禿而多岩石的山脈，但最有趣的還是壯麗的海港景色。廣闊而湛藍的海灣裡停泊著來到遠東進行交易的所有國家的大型蒸汽輪船...」

卜力爵士著《中國》
1909 年出版

1. Introduction

1.1 Remains of the Former Mountain Lodge (FML) were identified during the ground investigation by the Architectural Services Department (Arch SD) in December 2006. The aforesaid ground investigation was part of the Peak Tourism District Enhancement Programme at the Victoria Peak Garden initiated by the Tourism Commission. The discovery was publicized on 10 January 2007. The Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) then conducted archaeological works in two phases to ascertain the discovery and evaluate the conditions of the FML (Annex B: Plate 1).

1.2 First phase was an archaeological survey conducted from January to March 2007 (Annex B: Plate 6). The investigation site was divided into Areas A and B. Area A was the servant quarters, whereas Area B was the Former Mountain Lodge. 12 test trenches were excavated. Area A consisted of 3 test trenches, namely TA, TB and TC while Area B consisted of 9 test trenches ranging from T1 to T9 (Annex A: Fig. 1).

1.3 Second phase was an archaeological excavation undertaken between November 2008 and April 2009. The excavation was based on the data obtained from the 2007 archaeological survey. The methodology of this excavation followed the 2007 survey and divided into Areas A and B. Area A consisted of 5 test trenches namely TD, TE, TF, TG and TH. Among them, TD contained test trenches TA and TB of the 2007 survey and TE covered TC. 5 test trenches were excavated in Area B and denoted as T10, T11, T12, T13 and T14, in which T11 covered T3 (Annex B: Plate 2 and 3).

1.4 The total excavated area of the abovementioned archaeological works was approximately 547m². Excavated areas of Area A and Area B were about 186 m² and 361 m² respectively.

2. History and Present Condition of the Former Mountain Lodge

2.1 The FML was originally a military sanatorium proposed and established by Governor Sir Hercules Robinson (serving period: 1859-1865). The military sanatorium was founded in 1862, which was a predecessor of the Mountain Lodge¹. In 1867, Governor Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell (serving

¹ Eitel, Ernest John., *Europe in China, The History of Hong Kong from the Beginning to the Year 1882*,

period: 1866-1872) purchased the building from the War Department and transformed it into the first Mountain Lodge; however, the lodge was severely damaged by a typhoon in the next year² (Annex D: 1).

2.2 In 1873, Governor Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy (serving period: 1872-1877) ordered to refurbish and extend the lodge³, but it was destroyed by a typhoon again in next year⁴ (Annex D: 2). Due to humid climate of the Peak, chronic problem of termite as well as high maintenance fee, the lodge was temporarily abandoned. In 1892, Governor Sir William Robinson (serving period: 1891-1898) hoped to restore the lodge and designated the Director of Public Works, Francis Cooper to handle the project⁵. In the late 19th century, damages of the lodge were severe and the building trended to collapse at any moment⁶. The restoration scheme was given up and the lodge was demolished in 1897⁷.

2.3 According to the Report of Proceedings of Public Works in 1899, there was a quotation valued HK\$6,985 about the preparation works for constructing the Mountain Lodge⁸. Later, Governor Sir Henry Blake (serving period 1898-1903)⁹ proposed to rebuild the lodge by jettisoned the original design and commissioned Palmer and Turner to redesign and in charge of the construction works. The third Mountain Lodge was completed in July 1902 and occupied by the governor in September 1902¹⁰ (Annex D: 3-9).

Hong Kong, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., 1895, p.390.

² Bard, Solomon Mathews, *Voices from the Past: Hong Kong 1842-1918*, University of Washington Press, 2002, p.112.

³ *Hong Kong Government Gazette*, 20th December, 1873, Hong Kong Government, No. 200, p.614.

⁴ Bard. *Voices from the Past: Hong Kong 1842-1918*, p.112.

⁵ *Hong Kong Sessional Papers 1892, Proceeding for 1892 Legislative Council*, Hong Kong Government, Legislative Council No. 1 (25/1/1892) and No.12 (16/11/1892).

⁶ *Hong Kong Sessional Papers 1894, Report of the Progress of the Public Works during the First half year 1894*, Hong Kong Government, p.339.

⁷ Bard. *Voices from the Past: Hong Kong 1842-1918*, p.112.

⁸ *Hong Kong Sessional Paper 1899, Report of Proceedings of Public Works*, Hong Kong Government, p.107.

⁹ Sir Henry Blake (1840-1918) was the 12th Hong Kong Governor from 1898-1903. The Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory was signed between the Qing and British governments for leasing New Territories to the British for 99 years. Local residents resisted after signing of the convention, thus Henry Blake ordered the British troops to quell the unrest. Serious plague was happened in Tai Ping Shan area, and the area was reconstructed as the Blake Garden later. In 1900, the Blake Pier was constructed for receiving guests. The pier was demolished and relocated in 1965. In the 90s, in order to facilitate the Central Reclamation, the pier was demolished again and reconstructed next to the Murray House at Stanley in 2006, known as the Blake Pier at Stanley. Moreover, the scientific name of orchid tree (*Bauhinia Blakeana*) was named after Henry Blake to commemorate interest taken in the Hong Kong Botanic Gardens by the Blake couple (Annex B: Plate 59:4 and 60).

¹⁰ *Hong Kong Sessional Paper 1903, Report for 1902 Public Works*, Hong Kong Government, p.295.

2.4 In 1900, Governor Henry Blake wrote a letter to his friend and mentioned an unpleasant incident about the rented summer lodge. He had lent the lodge to the Director of Public Works and a coolie was found dead within the lodge due to plague¹¹.

2.5 From 1920 onwards, occupancy of the lodge varied owing to the tastes of individual governors. After Henry Blake retired, there was a detailed description on the unique environs of the Peak in his publication focusing on numerous types of plants and magnificent scenery¹². The Director of Public Works subsequently mentioned in his report that the lodge was severely deteriorated between 1930 and 1936, especially the wooden parts, which was corroded by termite. Since the Mountain Lodge was located in a remote area and lack of transportation, large numbers of Governors rarely used this place. In the light of transportation, someone suggested adding a vehicular lane so that vehicle could reach the lodge direct, but Sir Chow Shouson moved a motion to reject the issue¹³. According to the Report of the Meeting of the Hong Kong Legislative Council on 6 October 1932, the maintenance expense of the Mountain Lodge had exceeded HK\$35,000 since 1928¹⁴, and the Governor at that time also prepared to abandon the lodge¹⁵. Moreover, the Fanling Lodge was completed on 1934 and further replaced the status of Mountain Lodge¹⁶.

2.6 During the Second World War, the lodge was damaged seriously. According to the report about the condition of the lodge issued by the Technical Secretary and the former Maintenance Architect, Mr. Shewan, he believed that the lodge was repairable but only at a very high cost. Even if rehabilitation had been carried out, the functions and design of the lodge were outmoded¹⁷. The Mountain Lodge was finally demolished in 1946¹⁸.

¹¹ Morrison, George Ernest, and LO, Hui-min. 1976. *The correspondence of G.E. Morrison*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p.138.

¹² Blake, Henry Arthur, and Menpes, Mortimer. 1909. *China*. London: Adam and Charles Black, pp.111-112.

¹³ *Hong Kong Hansard 1928, Report of the Meeting of the Hong Kong Legislative Council on 4 October 1928*, Hong Kong Government, p.86 & 95.

¹⁴ *Hong Kong Hansard 1932, Report of the Meeting of the Hong Kong Legislative Council on 6 October 1932*, Hong Kong Government, p.170.

¹⁵ *Hong Kong Hansard 1932*, p. 201.

¹⁶ Bard. *Voices from the Past: Hong Kong 1842-1918*, p.112.

¹⁷ *Mr. Shewan's Report of Repairs to Mountain Lodge on 8 July 1946*, PWD178/45, Hong Kong Government.

¹⁸ *Hong Kong Administrative Reports 1934, Report of the Director of Public Work for the year 1934*, Hong Kong Government, appendix Q4.

2.7 In 1969, the former Urban Council (UC) redeveloped the site as the Victoria Peak Garden¹⁹ with public facilities including a newly built pavilion as well as its lighting and drainage system, a car parking lot in front of the pavilion, a kiosk and a public toilet at the west of the pavilion (Annex C: Fig 10-12). In 1979, a pair of stone lions donated by a businessman, Mr. Chau Yau, was located at the northern entrance of the pavilion. Another pair of stone lions donated by the Lion Club was placed at the southern entrance of the pavilion in 1990s in order to facilitate the project of Central Reclamation (Annex B: Plate 4-5).

2.8 In 1977, a boundary stone with the inscription of "GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE" was discovered at Mount Austin Road by the AMO. The former UC decided to site the stone at the northeastern corner of the pavilion of the Victoria Peak Garden in 1978. Another boundary stone was discovered by the public at Harlech Road, which was then relocated next to the entrance of the Government House at Upper Albert Road. The existing Gate Lodge of the site was declared as a monument in 1995 under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

3. Historical Plans and Photographs of Former Mountain Lodge

3.1 Layout plan of the FML in 1903 (Plan in 1903).

3.1.1 The plan in 1903 was designed by the Palmer and Turner with scale 1:120 (Annex C: Fig 1). According to the plan, the lodge was a two-storey building.

3.1.2 Rooms and layout of the ground floor (Annex A: Fig 23)

(a) Exterior wall was about 22m wide (north to south) and 42m long (east to west). There were 5 entrances of the building. 2 entrances were located at the north (one of them was not existed anymore) and the rest were located at the west, southwest and south respectively.

(b) There were 4 corner towers at the eastern part of the lodge.

(c) Ground floor was mainly used for working, meeting and

¹⁹ *Wa Kiu Yat Po*, 18th May, 1969.

entertainment including hall, drawing room, boudoir, dining room, billiard, waiting room, office, secretary's office, man servant room, kitchen, drying room, store, bath and lavatory.

3.1.3 Rooms and layout of the upper floor

(a) Upper floor was mainly for living purpose. There were verandah, corridor, bedroom, drying room, school room and maids' room.

3.2 Historical pictures showing the interior of the lodge

3.2.1 Dining room. RID.No.PH002970. Title: May Family at breakfast at Former Mountain Lodge, 3 January 1917. Background of this picture was the dinning room at the ground floor (Annex D: 13).

3.2.2 Verandah. RID.No.PH002969. Title: Lieutenant F.J. Kinchin Smith Aide De Camp, on the verandah of Former Mountain Lodge, 1916. Background of this picture was the verandah at the southern entrance of the lodge (Annex D: 14).

RID.No.PH002804. Title: Lady May on the verandah of Former Mountain Lodge, September 1915. Background of this picture was the verandah at the southern entrance of the lodge (Annex D: 15).

3.2.3 Drawing Room. RID.No.PH002968. Title: Dione May and Lady May in the drawing room at Former Mountain Lodge, 1916. Background of the picture was drawing room (Annex D: 16).

RID.No.PH002768. Title: May sisters (Sir Henry May's daughters) in the drawing room of Former Mountain Lodge, 1915. Background was drawing room (Annex D: 17).

3.2.4 Hall. RID.No.PH002838. Title: Christmas tree at Former Mountain Lodge, December 1915. Background of this picture was the hall at the lodge (Annex D: 11).

3.2.5 Main Entrance. RID.No.PH002805. Title: May Sisters and Sui-e on the terrace of Former Mountain Lodge, 1915. Background of the

picture was the main entrance (Annex D: 18).

- 3.2.6 South Entrance. RID.No.PH002803. Title: Lady May on the terrace of Former Mountain Lodge, September 1915. Background was the south entrance (Annex D: 19).

RID.No.PH002837. Title: May Sisters with Mr. F. Kinchin Smith and Mr. Ponsonby Fane (Private Secretary to the Governor) at Former Mountain Lodge, 1915. Background was the south entrance (Annex D: 20).

- 3.2.7 Garden at the north. RID.No.PH002809. Title: Lady May in the garden at Former Mountain Lodge, October 1915. Background was the northern exterior wall at the lodge (Annex D: 21).

4. Excavation at Area A

Archaeological excavation of the FML in 2007 and 2008 could be divided into two parts, namely the servant quarters in Area A and the main building of the lodge in Area B (Annex A: Fig.1).

4.1 Test trenches in Area A

4.1.1 Area A was subdivided into Areas AI and AII. Area AI was located at the western garden of the former Wireless Station constructed in 1960s, with 30m long (east to west) and 10m wide (north to south). Area AII was located at the eastern courtyard of the former Wireless Station which was in irregular shape with concrete surface. The maximum length and width of the courtyard was around 20m and 12m respectively.

4.1.2 3 test trenches, namely TA, TB and TC were opened in Area AI in 2007 (Annex A: Fig 4). TA was located at the western edge with 6m long (north to south) and 2m wide (east to west). Features unearthed including partial brick foundation of F1a and rainwater drain D1. TB was 7m east to TA with 2m long (north to south) and 1m wide (east to west). Partial brick foundation of F1a and rainwater drain D1 was also unearthed from TB. TC was 7m east to TB. TC was in L-shape and the excavated area was around 7m², in which partial brick foundation of F2, rainwater drains D1 and D2 were

found.

4.1.3 5 test trenches were excavated in 2008, namely TD, TE, TF, TG and TH. TD to TG was located at Area AI and TH was located at Area AII (Annex A: Fig 4 and 13).

4.1.4 TD, TE, TF and TG in Area AI were interconnected with each other. TD was at the western edge, TE was at the eastern edge, TG was at south and TF was at north, which covered the 3 test trenches excavated in 2007. Area AI was almost exposed completely except the area where trees were planted and excavation could not be conducted. Features were unearthed beneath the loose blackish brown soil layer within these 4 test trenches, including brick foundation F1 containing rooms F1a and F1b, a rainwater drain D1 laid outside the west and north foundations of F1 (Annex A: Fig.4 and Annex B: Plate 7 and 8), another brick foundation F2 which was connected with F1, rainwater drain D5 outside the east wall of F2, and rainwater drains D2, D3 and D4 which were cut by F2 (Annex B: Plate 9-11).

4.1.5 Test trench TH was located at Area AII in pentagon shape and its area was around 68.5m² (Annex A: Fig.14 and Annex B: Plate 12). Two groups of foundations were identified under stratum 2 of yellowish brown soil. One was F3, including 3 rooms with clayey foundations, namely F3a, F3b and F3c. A ceramic pipe was also identified at its south wall. The other group of foundations was F4, including 2 rooms with cement foundations, namely F4a and F4b respectively (Annex B: Plate 13).

4.2 Stratigraphy of Area A

4.2.1 Area A comprised of Areas AI and AII, the stratigraphy of these 2 areas would be described separately (Annex E: Table 1).

(i) Stratigraphy of AI: All test trenches in Area AI was same as follows:

Stratum 1: CAI01 – loose grayish brown topsoil with plantation. Its southern area was destroyed by pathway, c. 5-10cm thick.

Stratum 2: CAI02 – loose blackish brown soil with lots of waste

building materials such as bricks, iron nails and concrete debris, c. 5-15cm thick. Foundations F1, F2 and rainwater drainage were unearthed under this stratum.

Stratum 3: CAI03 - weathered sterile layer of yellow soil. Foundations F1, F2 and rainwater drainage were on top of this stratum.

(ii) Stratigraphy of AII: Area AII consisted of test trench TH only and the stratigraphy was as follows:

Stratum 1: CAII01 - cement surface distributed in the courtyard of the former Wireless Station, c. 10-20cm thick. Under this stratum, a pit for cement mixing, lime pit and sand pit were identified. These pits should be constructed in 1960s which was similar to the former Wireless Station.

Stratum 2: CAII02 - yellowish brown soil contained brick and waste building materials, c. 10-15cm thick. F3, F4, ceramic pipe and manhole were identified under this stratum.

Stratum 3: CAII03 - weathered sterile layer of yellow soil. F3 and F4 were on top of this stratum.

4.3 Features identified in Area A

4.3.1 Features in Area AI

(i) Two groups of brick foundations, namely F1 and F2 were identified in Area AI.

(a) F1 containing two rooms (F1a and F1b) was located among test trenches TD, TF and TG sharing the same partition wall (Annex A: Fig. 8 and 9). F1a was located at west in rectangular shape. The interior length (measured from the bottom tier of bricks) was 8.75m (east to west) and the width was 3.3m (north to south). The thickness was about 60cm with 4 tiers of bricks. The brick foundations were pointed with red clayey soil (Annex B: plate 7 and 8). F1b was

situated east to F1a in square shape. The interior length was 3.3m (north to south) and the width was 2.75m (east to west). The west foundation of F1b was the east foundation of F1a. The east foundation of F1b was almost destroyed by tree roots (Annex B: Plate 10).

(b) F2 was located in test trenches TE (Annex A: Fig.5), TF (Annex A: Fig.5) and TG (Annex A: Fig.7), which was east of F1. West foundation of F2 was the east foundation of F1b. F2 was an irregular quadrangle and connected with the south and north foundations of F1. Measured from the interior, the length of the north foundation was 4.17m, east foundation was 3.8m and both south and west foundations were 3.3m. 4 tiers of bricks pointed with mortar, c. 25cm thick were on top of F2 cement base (Annex A: Fig. 10 and Annex B: Plate 9).

(ii) Rainwater drainage

(a) D1 was laid outside the west and north foundations of F1 and passed along east to the exterior of the north foundation of F2. D1 was 29m long, 20-40cm deep and 20-34cm wide. D1 broke D2 and D3 and its eastern portion was connected with D5. Its southern edge was destroyed by the pathway (Annex A: Fig 11a, b and Annex B: Plate 7 and 8:2-3).

(b) D2 was located outside the north foundation of F2 and was cut by F2 and D1. Its remaining portion was 1.35m long and 20cm deep (Annex A: Fig. 11c and d).

(c) D3 was found at the northern and southern ends of the east foundation of F1b. It was cut by F2 and its central portion was destroyed by tree roots. D3 was 3.45m long (north to south) and 10cm deep. It was believed that D3 was rainwater drainage situated outside the east wall of F1 and abandoned after the completion of F2 (Annex A: Fig. 12a and b).

(d) D4 was located outside the southeast corner of the foundation of F2. Its eastern and western edges were cut by D5 and the east

foundation of F2 respectively. The remaining portion was 60cm long and 15cm deep (Annex A: Fig. 12c and d).

(e) D5 was located outside the east wall of F2. Its northern section was connected with D1 and the southern portion cut D4. D5 was made of cement and brick and its length was 4m (part of it was not excavated) (Annex A: Fig. 12e and f).

(iii) Ceramic pipe

A ceramic pipe was unearthed at the eastern part of the south foundation of F1a. It extended into the foundation at north and underneath the pathway at south. The pipe was 15cm in diameter and 77cm long. It was believed that the pipe was another drain for F1a (Annex A: Fig. 5b, 8e and Annex B: Plate 8:4).

(iv) Pathway

A pathway was located along the southern side of TD and TG (Annex A: Fig. 7) with 2m wide and 20m long. Its southeastern part was destroyed by the former Wireless Station. The pathway was made up of cement, asphalt and cobbles. According to the map of the Peak in 1903, there was a pathway linked up the Mountain Lodge and servant quarters, which was identical to the above pathway in terms of location but had been modified.

The northern edge of the pathway was on top of the south brick foundations of F1 and F2. A number of cement bases were placed along the pathway. There were 18 cement bases at its northern edge with 0.7-1m interval. Another 6 cement bases were placed along its southern edge at the distance of 3m each. Most of these cement bases were in square shape and 20-40cm long (Annex A: Fig. 4 and Annex B: Plate 7). Due to insufficient data, it was difficult to confirm the purpose of these cement bases. They might be used as supporting the cover on top of the pathway.

4.3.2 Features of Area AII

(i) Architectural features in Area AII

Features of AII were identified within test trench TH. These features were the foundations of two houses, namely F3 and F4, under the yellowish brown soil aligned from northeast to southwest. F3 was in the middle of the test trench and extended to east under the modern building, whereas F4 was at the south of the test trench, and its eastern and southern portions were also extended under the modern building.

(a) F3 comprised of F3a, F3b and F3c and they were connected with each other by using the same clayey foundation. Only few brick debris and clayey foundations were identified in this structure. The clayey soil was mixed within the sterile ditch (Annex A: Fig. 13 and Annex B: Plate 12).

F3a was situated at the eastern edge and its eastern part was underneath the modern structure. The interior width (south to north) was 2.7m and the visible length was 2.9m (east to west). The width of both north and south foundations was 65cm and the west foundation was 55cm wide. The depth of all foundations of F3a was 25cm (Annex A: Fig. 15 and 16). F3b was located west of F3a in square shape. The interior length was 2m. The width of the north and south foundations was 65cm. The width of east and west foundations was 55cm. The depth of all foundations of F3b was 25cm (Annex A: Fig. 15 and 16). F3c was located west of F3b in rectangular shape. The interior measured 2m long (south to north) and 60cm wide (east to west). The south, west and north foundations were 65cm wide while the width of the east foundation was 55cm. The depth of all foundations of F3c was 25cm (Annex A: Fig. 17).

(b) F4 was located at the south of test trench TH. Most of it was beneath the modern building at south except the north foundation. The foundation was constructed with mortar and bricks. The bricks were firm and in reddish brown colour. F4 also comprised of two rooms, namely F4a and F4b (Annex A: Fig. 17 and Annex B: Plate 12).

F4a was located at east. Its north foundation was 55cm wide and 25cm deep. Its interior was 2.43m long (east to west) and 1.15m wide (north to south) (Annex A: Fig. 17). F4b was located at west. Its foundation was 15cm lower and 20cm shorter than F4a measured from south. The north foundation was 65-70cm wide and 25cm deep. The interior was 2.74m long (east to west) and 95cm wide (north to south). A gap with 70cm wide was found on the north foundation (Annex A: Fig. 17 and Annex B: Plate 12: 3 and 4).

(ii) Ceramic pipe

A gray ceramic pipe with 9 sections in L shape was identified between the south foundation of F3b and F3c. The pipe was extended west through a manhole and under the south profile of TH. The entire length of the pipe was 5m. Except the section near the foundation in F3 appeared in U shape, the rest of the pipe (8 sections) were cylindrical. The length measured 20 to 69cm and 16cm in diameter (Annex A: Fig. 18 and Annex B: Plate 13:5).

(iii) Iron pipe at the north foundation in F3

A rusted iron pipe was located outside the north foundation of F3. The elevation of the pipe, which was beneath the cement surface, was a little bit higher than the foundation with same alignment of the north foundation of F3. The eastern and western edges of the pipe were extended into the north and west profiles of the test trench. The length was 8m and 5cm in diameter. The period of this pipe and its relation to F3 could not be confirmed (Annex A: Fig. 13 and Annex B: Plate 12:1).

(iv) Cement pit, lime pit and sand pit

The cement pit was located within F3b in square shape. The length of each side was 1.52m and 50-55cm deep. The pit cut the foundations of F3b. 4 stones were discovered at the corners of pit bottom. The pit bottom was formed by a 25cm thick cement base. Interior of the pit contained few lime and cement, which might relate to the process of mixing cement (Annex B: Plate 12:1).

The sand pit was located in the northern part of F3c in rectangular shape. The pit was 1m long, 60cm wide and 50cm deep. The pit was filled with sand, broken batteries and glasses as well as other modern materials (Annex B: Plate 12:1, 3 and 4).

There were two lime pits located near the west profile of TH with similar size. The pits were 40cm in diameter and 5-20cm deep. The lime pit was filled with white lime and their upper edges were damaged. It was believed that these pits were related to the construction of the two storey building (Annex A: Fig. 13, 15 and Annex B: Plate 13: 1-3).

4.3.3 Dating of features in Area A

According to the survey map of the Peak in 1903, a rectangular servant quarters was appeared at the location of F1. The dimensions of this rectangular feature were 10m long (east to west) and 3m wide (north to south) which was basically matched with F1. F1 was possibly the servant quarter indicated on the map.

The location of F2 was an open space in the 1938 map and the 1959 map showed a structure similar to F2 in view of size and direction. As no other maps could be referred, it was believed that F2 was constructed between 1938 and 1959.

According to the survey map of the Peak in 1903, a rectangular servant quarters was appeared in the location of F3. Its dimensions were 10m long, 3m and 2.5m wide from the east and west respectively. F3 was possibly the servant quarters indicated on the map. Moreover, the structure of F1 and F3 was similar to the brick foundation of the annex building in the former Kowloon British School, which also indicated that they were the structures from the same period (Annex B: Plate 59: 1-2).

Structure was appeared in the location of F4 from 4 survey maps about the Peak in 1903, 1920, 1938 and 1959. However, the structure was in rectangular shape in the maps of 1903 and 1920 while the

structure was in square in the maps of 1938 and 1959. It was believed that the period of construction of F2 and F4 was close (Annex A: Fig. 2 and 3).

5. Excavation in Area B

5.1 Test trenches in Area B

5.1.1 Area B was located at the Former Mountain Lodge and 14 test trenches were excavated in 2007 and 2008. The total excavated area was around 361m², which was about 40% of the entire site with around 970m². 9 test trenches (T1 to T9) were excavated in 2007, where mainly concentrated on the main entrance at the north. The remaining 5 test trenches (T10 - T14) scattered over the lodge were excavated in 2008 (Annex A: Fig.19).

5.1.2 Copious amount of features were yielded from the test trenches including the main entrance at the north, two side entrances (west and southwest), verandahs (north, east and south sides), pathway, brick and stone foundations, vents, pipes and rainwater drainage (Annex A: Fig 22).

5.1.3 For the sake of safety and the site constraints, east of the pavilion was not excavated. Similar situation also occurred in the south of the pavilion and only a small test trench was dug. Besides, portion with underground cables of the west was also not excavated. Last but not least, area between T1 and T11 was not excavated in order to preserve the mosaic excavated in 2007 within the porch area at the north (Annex B: Plate 2:1).

5.2 Stratigraphy of Area B

5.2.1 3 basic strata in test trenches of Area B as follows (Annex E: Table 2).

Stratum 1 (CB01): Gray concrete floor associated with the pavilion of Victoria Peak Garden constructed from 1968 to 1970.

Stratum 2 (CB02): Collapsed deposits from the FML. All artefacts were retrieved from this stratum. Features including wall and ground foundations were identified under this stratum. Wall foundations were made up of stone and bricks. Ground foundations

were made up of loose yellowish white clayey sand and firm reddish brown clay.

Stratum 3 (CB03): Weathered sterile soil, both wall and ground foundations cut into this sterile layer.

5.2.2 In Area B, every test trenches consisted the above 3 strata. However, differentiation of building method caused various stratigraphic relationships in strata 2 and 3. Examples of T3, T4 and T12 were as below:

(i) T3 was located at the Secretary's office excavated by the ArchSD in 2007 and measured 2.3m x 2.4m (Annex A: Fig. 20I)

Stratum 1 (CB01): Same period of the pavilion with gray concrete floor, 10-15 cm thick.

Stratum 2 (CB02): Consisted of cement, bricks and tiles, about 80cm thick. Below this stratum were ground and wall foundations made up of reddish brown clay.

The sequence of constructing both ground and wall foundation was: a) dug a flat ditch around 20-25cm deep with a 10-15cm gap wider than the stone foundation; b) put in the stone wall foundation; c) used gravel and gunitite to fill the ditch at both sides of stone wall foundation; d) put reddish brown clay around the stone wall foundation and on top of the ditch. The thickness was 10-20cm (Annex A: Fig. 20I).

Stratum 3 (CB03): Yellowish white weathered sterile soil.

The characteristic of T3 was that there was a gap (c.60-80 cm) between the ground foundation and the surface for ventilation. Ground foundations similar to T3 mainly located at the east of the lodge including verandah, waiting room, secretary's office and billiard. Man servant room and drying room in the west also had this kind of ground foundation.

(ii) T4 was located near the hall and staircase. This test trench was

excavated by the Arch SD in 2007 measured 3m x 5.6m (Annex A: Fig. 20II and Annex B: Plate 15 and 16).

Stratum 1 (CB01): Gray concrete floor from 1970, c.10-15 cm thick. Concrete bases of the pavilion were found under this stratum.

Stratum 2 (CB02): Contained rubbles with 15-40 cm thick. Below this stratum were yellowish white and reddish brown ground foundations and stone wall foundations.

The sequence of the wall and ground foundations was: Steps a) to d) were similar to T3. Step e) overlaid yellowish white clayey sand on reddish brown ground foundation with 65cm thick (Annex A: Fig. 20II).

Stratum 3 (CB03): Weathered sterile soil, not excavated.

Strata in T3 and T4 were identical. The only difference was that there was a yellowish white clayey sand layer overlaid on top of the reddish brown ground foundation and thus filled up the gap which was empty in the original design. The vent in stone wall foundation of T4 was also filled. Similar wall foundations were scattered in the east of the lodge including drawing room, dining room, hall and boudoir.

(iii) T12 was located at the western pathway of the lodge. The trench was measured 3.5m x 13.5m and was excavated in 2008. Stratigraphy was as follows: (Annex A: Fig.21)

Stratum 1 (CB01): Gray concrete floor from 1970, c.10-15 cm thick.

Stratum 2 (CB02): Contained rubbles with 5-15cm thick. Below this stratum were yellowish white and reddish brown ground foundations and stone blocks.

The sequence of constructing ground foundation and stone blocks was: a) dug several rectangular ditches with flat base, around 20cm deep with 10-15cm gaps wider than the stone block; d) filled the

ditches with reddish brown clay; b) put on the stone block; e) put yellowish white clayey sand around the stone block and on top of the reddish brown ground foundation (Annex A: Fig.21 and Annex B: Plate 39:3).

Stratum 3 (CB03): Yellowish white weathered sterile soil.

The south profile of T12 was unique as it was the only place that this kind of foundation was identified.

5.3 Features identified in Area B

Features mainly included exterior wall foundations, entrances, stone (brick) wall foundations, vents and traces of doors (windows).

5.3.1 Exterior wall foundations: Exterior wall foundations of the lodge were in rectangular shape (protruding parts from corner towers). The length was 26m (east), 34.3m (south), 30m (west) and 44.2m (north) with 134.5 m in total.

(i) East, south and north wall foundations: Wall foundations were made up of greenish gray rocks. Dressed granite was found at the corner, upper and lower parts of the vents. The wall foundation was 60cm thick in general and 80cm thick at the corner towers (Annex A: Fig.27 -30 and Annex B: Plate 36:2 and 4).

(ii) West wall foundation: West wall foundation was formed by two parts - southwest wall foundation and wall foundation at northwest pathway.

Southwest wall foundation: The foundation was made up of greenish gray rocks without vent. It was 11m long and 50cm high. Traces of rainwater pipe were identified at its exterior. A kiosk was constructed near the wall foundation in the 1970s (Annex A: Fig.31).

Wall foundation of the northwest pathway: The foundation

comprised of 7 granite bases, 5 sets of granite stairways and 2 sets of granite wall foundations. It was in “L” shape and 19m in length. Only 13m of the foundation was excavated. 5 out of 7 granite blocks were in similar size. The size was 72-78cm long, 48cm wide and 64-67cm high. The remaining 2 granite blocks were in “L” shape with 48cm wide and 70cm high. Stone stairways and wall foundations were found in between the granite blocks. Each set of stairway was formed by 2 levels of granite slabs, and each slab was 1.8-2.4m long, 25cm wide and 10cm thick. Three holes were identified on the stairway at the north and south edges, which was supposed the locations of the entrance. Wall foundations were also formed by two granite slabs. Each granite slab was measured 2.5m long, 15cm wide and 25cm high. The wall foundations were arranged in vertical position with 50cm in height (Annex A: Fig. 31 and Annex B: Plate 38/39: 2 and 3).

5.3.2 Entrance: The main entrance at the north was situated on the exterior wall foundation of the FML. There were one entrance at the south and two small entrances at the west. The entrances at the north and west were measured and excavated. The entrance at south was not excavated due to safety reasons and site constraints (Annex A: Fig. 32).

(i) Main entrance: Structural parts above the steps no longer existed. Remaining features included 4 “cross-shape” stone pillars, cement surface, granite steps, mosaic floor and door slots on the ground (Annex B: Plate 20).

(a) Stone pillar: 4 “Cross shape” pillars were made of greenish gray rocks (two of them were tessellated to the exterior wall foundation) which formed a rectangular space with 4.3m long (east to west) and 2.8m wide (north to south). Stairway was in between 2 pillars tessellated to exterior wall foundation. 2 pillars at the north had been modified and were connected with stone wall foundations. Traces of doorframe and iron nails, which belonged to a door installed in a later period, were discovered on 4 stone pillars (Annex B: Plate 20-22).

(b) Cement surface: The surface was located in between the 4 stone pillars. This smooth cement surface was 4.3m long (east to west) and 2.8m wide (south to north). 2 circular holes made of iron, probably a door slot, were found on this surface in between the north and south stone pillars (Annex B: Plate 20).

(c) Stairway: 6 granite steps were located between the 2 stone pillars at south. 4 upper steps were 4.3m long and the rest were 3.5m long. The inner depth and the height of the stairway were 2m and 80cm respectively. The highest tier of the stairway was found broken during the excavation (Annex B: Plate 20:2 and 21).

(d) Mosaic floor: A rectangular mosaic floor laid with geometric and encaustic tiles measured with 3.67m long and 1m wide was discovered in the porch area during the excavation (Annex A: Fig. 32, 32a and Annex B: Plate 23)

(ii) Small entrances at west: 2 small entrances were identified at the exterior wall foundation of the west.

(a) At the south end of the west wall foundation, 3 holes were located on the upper part of the granite stairway. These holes, measured 2cm in diameter and 1.5-2cm deep, was possibly the location of door (Annex B: Plate 25: 1 and 3).

(b) Another 3 holes with same measurements from the above were identified on the upper granite step at the north end of the west wall foundation (Annex B: Plate 25: 2 and 4).

5.3.3 Verandah: The plan in 1903 indicated that a verandah was surrounded north, east and south sides of the lodge. The verandah was connected with the south and north entrances together with 4 corner towers. The total length of the verandah was 74m (measured from the midpoint of the verandah). Both north and south verandahs were 27m long and the east verandah was 20m in length. The verandah was 2.5m wide and its two ends were narrow with 1.6m wide.

5.3.4 Pathway: A “L” shape pathway was located next to the west wall foundation. The total length of the pathway was 19m (measured from the midpoint) and its width was 1.6m. The east to west section was 9.7m long and the north to south section was 9.3m long. (Annex B: Plate 38 and 39).

5.3.5 Wall foundations: Wall foundations were made of either stones or bricks (Annex E: Table 3 and Annex A: Fig.24).

- (i) Stone wall foundations: Stone wall foundations were formed by rectangular stone blocks. The length of the stone block was around 20-40cm and most of these wall foundations were 65-80cm thick. Foundations comprised of 2 to 4 tiers of stones, around 50-100cm high. Most of the stone blocks were greenish gray rocks. Granite was only used in the upper and lower parts of the vents and corners of the wall foundations.

17 stone wall foundations were identified in the excavation. 8 of them were aligning from east to west and 9 were aligning from north to south. The foundation was represented by letter S (Stone). Wall foundations aligning from east to west were ascending from north denoted as S1 to S8 (Annex B: Plate 26 and 27). Wall foundations aligning from north to south were ascending from east denoted as S9 to S17 (Annex A: Fig. 33-49 and Annex B: Plate 31-33, 35, 41, 43, 46, 47).

- (ii) Brick wall foundations: Brick wall foundations were located between the stone wall foundations and on top of the reddish brown clay ground foundation with different shapes. Short and wide brick wall foundations were erected near the main entrance and connected with the exterior wall foundation. The purpose of placing these wall foundations might use for strengthening the stone wall foundations. Another type of brick wall foundation was long and small. They were located in the centre of the house foundation, possibly for supporting the surface.

There were 11 brick wall foundations represented by letter B (Brick) as B1 to B11 (Annex A: Fig. 50-54 and Annex B: Plate 29,

34, 35).

5.3.6 Vent: 41 vents denoted as V1 -V41 were discovered at the foundations of the lodge (Annex A: Fig.25).

- (i) Vents in exterior wall foundations: 18 vents with similar shape and style were found along the exterior wall foundations of the FML denoted as V1 - V18. Among them, 7 vents were at the north, 5 vents were at the east and 6 vents were at the south (V14 and V16 were damaged by modern cement structure). These vents were in regular shape with 60cm long, 30cm high. Their thicknesses were same as the stone wall foundations. Observed from the most well preserved V1, there was an iron plate with perforation in geometric pattern inside the vent. 5 iron rods were placed at the interior of the vent whereas 2 iron rods were at the outside. Granite stone blocks were found below and above the vent (Annex B: Plate 36:2 and 4).
- (ii) Vents in interior wall foundations: 23 vents denoted as V19-V41 were identified in the interior wall foundations. 19 of them were situated at the stone wall foundations and 4 situated at the brick wall foundations. Vents V20, V30, V32, V33, V40 and V41 were blocked either by stones or bricks (Annex B: Plate 16:3, 27:2, 28:1, 30 and 48).

Style and size of 19 vents in the stone wall foundations were basically the same in rectangular shape with 50-64cm long, 43-57cm high. Their thicknesses were identical to the wall foundations. Both sides of the vent were made up of greenish gray rocks with flat granite on top and reddish brown clay ground foundation on the bottom. No iron plate and rod were attached to these vents (Annex B: Plate 36:1, 3, 5, 6 and 37).

4 vents were located at brick wall foundations B1 and B2. Each wall foundation had two vents from north to south. Measurements of the vent were 60cm long, 23cm wide and 35-37cm high in arch shape. Reddish brown clay ground foundations were under the vent. No iron plate and rod were

attached to these vents (Annex B: Plate 29: 4-6).

There were 6 blocked vents and the purpose was to prevent leakage of the yellow clayey sand (Annex B: Plate 16:3 and 28:1).

5.3.7 Traces of doors and windows: 18 traces of either entrances or windows were identified during the excavation including the ink lines on top of the stone wall foundations, door slots and smooth stone slabs. The length of the ink lines was in four types, namely 90cm, 120cm, 180cm and 240cm respectively. A local Chinese character “ ㄟ 尺” (meaning 8 feet) appeared on one of the 240cm ink lines and another Chinese character “ 中 ” (meaning middle) appeared on the centre of the ink line. (Annex B: Plate 32:2, 33:3, 5 and 44). Although ink lines could not be found in some places, a smooth rectangular stone slab was located. Two holes were found in the two stone slabs and these holes were 90cm apart from each other (Annex B: Plate 40:3 and 4). These traces of entrances and windows were corresponded with the layout plan (Annex A: Fig.26 and Annex E: Table 4).

5.3.8 Iron pipes located within the lodge: 4 iron pipes were located in the lodge.

- (i) A pipe was located in the foundation of the man servant room. It cut the reddish brown clay ground foundation and extended to the north exterior wall foundation. The southern portion of the pipe extended toward the southeast wall of the man servant room and was broken by the modern surface. The length of the pipe was 6.8m (estimated in straight line as the central portion was not excavated) with 6.5cm in diameter. The purpose of this pipe was unknown (Annex B: Plate 40:1).
- (ii) A pipe aligned from north to south was situated at the bathroom and drying room. The pipe extended into the exterior wall foundation of the bathroom in a slanting position and damaged the stone wall foundation. Another end of the pipe extended into the upper part of the southeast wall foundation of the bathroom and broke 2 tiers of bricks on top of the wall foundation. The crooked pipe further entered into the drying room. The pipe was 3m long, 3cm in diameter with unknown

purpose (Annex B: Plate 42:3).

- (iii) A “Y” shape iron pipe was located at the centre of the bathroom and extended into the exterior wall foundation in a slanting position with a broken edge. The diameter of the pipe was 12cm and was possibly part of the sewer system (Annex B: Plate 42: 1 and 2).
- (iv) An iron pipe was found under the ground foundation of the pathway in east to west direction. Its east end was under the stone slab between the pathway and the stairway. The pipe was cut and bent upward. The west end of the pipe was under the stairway of the west wall foundation. The pipe was 15m long, 5cm in diameter and the purpose was unknown (Annex B: Plate 39:1, 3 and 4).

5.3.9 Rainwater pipes and drains: Two vertical iron pipes were identified at the wall foundation west to the main entrance. They were 5-6cm apart. One pipe was 10cm in diameter and the remaining height was 60cm which was connected to an underground rainwater drain. Another pipe was 5-6cm in diameter and the remaining height was 90cm which extended to the cement surface and the purpose was unknown. A cement formed rainwater drain was located at both east and west exterior walls of the main entrance (Annex B: Plate 22:2).

5.3.10 Ceramic pipe: 4 segments of ceramic pipe forming a hidden drain were located outside the small southern entrance at the west wall foundation. 2 of them were completed pipes with 79cm long and 21cm in diameter (Annex B: Plate 39: 2).

6. Investigation at and around the Former Mountain Lodge

Features identified at and around the FML included: boundary stones, dumping area of building materials, private mansion “Eyrie” and remnants of the Water Works Bungalow, etc.

6.1 Boundary Stones

6.1.1 According to the boundary stones location plan in 1910, there were 15 boundary stones situated around the FML. 2 of them were identified in the past and matched with the location mentioned in the 1910 plan. The style and size of these boundary stones were identical and inscribed with "Governor's Residence". 8 boundary stones were identified so far (Annex A: Fig. 55 and Annex C: Fig. 3).

6.1.2 The boundary stones were made of granite with rectangular in shape and square in section. The length of the side was ranging from 28cm to 31cm and the height was c. 30-40cm with "Governor's Residence" inscribed on one side. One damaged boundary stone was collected and stored in AMO and the remaining boundary stones were kept in situ (Annex B: Plate 49-52).

6.2 Dumping Area of Building Materials

6.2.1 Along the Governor's Walk near the south of FML, copious amount of building materials from the abandoned FML were located. These building materials included walls and decorated balusters (Annex B: Plate 54-56).

6.3 Other Features

6.3.1 Private Mansion Eyrie: According to the map in 1903, Eyrie was a private mansion north to FML around 200m in distance (Annex C: Fig. 2). Granite columns were discovered in the original location of the Eyrie, which is now the PCCW Radio Station. The style and shape of these columns were identical to the stone columns of a photograph taken from Eyrie in 1910. It was believed that these columns belonged to the private mansion Eyrie. Square stone blocks, brick walls as well as other stone columns, which were the remnants of this structure, were discovered in the same spot (Annex B: Plate 55).

6.3.2 Remnants of the Water Works Bungalow: This bungalow, possibly built in 1898, was located about 150m north to FML. Remains of this structure could be seen during the 2007 archaeological survey. The exterior of the structure was made up of bricks and cements with gray tile. Traces of doors and windows could still be clearly visible (Annex B: Plate 57 and Annex C: Fig.17).

6.3.3 Boundary Stones from the War Department: 2 square granite blocks with inscription of “WD No. 4” and “WD No. 6” were identified in Harlech Road during the search of boundary stones. WD might be the abbreviation of War Department. Sizes of these two stones were identical, measured 30.5cm long, 30cm wide and 42cm high. On top of the central portion of the boundary stone inscribed with “WD No. 4”, there was a circular inward mark with metal remains (Annex B: Plate 53).

7. Artefacts

Artefacts included building materials, ceramic wares, glass containers, copper coins and button. The building materials could be further categorized into ceramic tiles, ceramic tiles formed patterns, bricks and tiles, white ceramic insulator, green glazed baluster and fragments of metal building materials (Details in Annex E: Table 5-7).

7.1 Building materials

Most of the building materials were excavated from Area B. Some of them were identified from the dumping area near the Governor’s Walk (Annex A: Fig. 55).

7.1.1 Ceramic tiles

Ceramic tiles were categorized as glazed and non-glazed. All of them were unearthed from Area B.

(i) Glazed ceramic tiles

Glazed ceramic tiles were in monochromic and most of them were broken. There were 8 types of colours including white, blue, green, brownish red, purplish red, orange, pinkish red and yellow. The identified forms were square (SF: 45, SF: 50 and SF: 58) and rectangular (SF: 46). For the square tiles, there were 6 inches (large size) and 3 inches (small size) respectively. All white ceramic tiles were in large size. Most of the blue and brownish red square glazed tiles were in small size. The back of most glazed ceramic tiles was plain. Only the white glazed

ceramic tiles printed “Mintons” (SF: 58) at the back. Besides, a piece of green glazed ceramic tile printed “ENGLAND” (SF: 50) at the back.

(ii) Ordinary ceramic tiles

There were 31 types of ordinary ceramic tiles in total and they were subdivided into monochromic and encaustic tiles. The monochromic tiles had 10 different colours including yellowish brown, reddish brown, dark brown, light brown, grayish brown, grayish white, blue, black, green and orange. The encaustic tiles had 4 types (SF: 6, SF: 44, SF: 53 and SF: 55) formed by reddish brown and yellowish brown. Various shapes could be found in these ceramic tiles including rectangular, stripe, square, triangular and trapezium. There were 3 sizes (Large, medium and small) in rectangular, square and triangular ceramic tiles. Most of these tiles inscribed with “Minton Hollins & Co” or abbreviated as “M, H & Co” at the back.

Some of the ceramic tiles had numbers at the back and it was believed that these numbers were related to the tile model. 2 pieces of ceramic tiles had hand written black ink marks - “同 8 (transliteration: Identical to eight)” (SF: 43) and “No. 21” (SF: 44) at the back.

7.1.2 Ceramic tiles formed patterns

Apart from the single ceramic tile, there were a number of ceramic tiles formed patterns. Geometric pattern was formed by ceramic tiles in various colours and shapes. For instance, the mosaic floor unearthed during the 2007 survey, SF: 26, SF: 83 and SF: 84. Ceramic tiles formed irregular pattern and mixed with plaster were also found. The surface of these patterns was uneven and inverted. These irregular pattern tiles might be related to the later maintenance works (SF: 87 and SF: 88).

7.1.3 Bricks

Bricks were the major component of the walls of both FML and

servant quarters. The bricks could be divided into two categories. Type 1: Salmon pink brick measured 6 x 10 x 22.5cm with soft texture. This kind of brick appeared within the brick foundations of FML and foundation F1 of the servant quarters. Type 2: Reddish brown brick measured 7 x 11 x 22.5cm with firm texture. They were made out of higher temperature. This kind of brick only appeared in the later period servant quarters foundations F2 and F4.

7.1.4 Square floor tile

Only one square floor tile was discovered in Area B. The tile was light red in colour with 37cm long and 3cm thick (SF: 89).

7.1.5 Flat tiles

Flat tiles were light red in colour and about 0.8 -1cm thick. 162 pieces were discovered in Area B and all of them were broken.

7.1.6 Cylinder tiles

Cylinder tiles were light red in colour. 74 pieces were discovered from both FML and the servant quarters and most of them were broken. Surface of these tiles were plain. It was 16.5cm long with 5cm and 7cm wide of two ends respectively (SF: 74).

7.1.7 White glazed ceramic insulator

White glazed ceramic insulator was in tubular shape and discovered from Area B. There were 6 different lengths ranging from 6 to 9 inches. The purpose of these insulators was possibly to protect electrical cable (SF: 67-72).

7.1.8 Green glazed baluster

156 baluster fragments were collected at the dumping area near the Governor's Walk. A piece of green glazed hollow baluster with square base was inscribed with Chinese characters "冠王" as potter's mark on the base. Its remaining height was 19cm and the length of its base was 14cm. The remaining height of another piece of green glazed hollow baluster was 31cm

(SF: 35)

7.1.9 Metal construction materials

60 metal construction materials were unearthed in Area B including fireplace fragments, heater, decorative items, door slots and iron rods. 3 iron cast fireplace fragments were retrieved. One fireplace fragment (SF: 81) measured 45cm long and 27cm wide.

A heater with 11 thin fins was measured 75cm in length and 55cm in width and was kept in tact inside the test trench (Annex B: Plate 40: 1 and 2).

A "S" shape iron fragment (SF: 79), which was possibly a decorative item for baluster of FML, was also retrieved.

An iron cast rail was collected by the Arch SD in the west end of Area A (SF: 94). 3 similar rails were kept in situ. The rail contained three segments was 1.15m high and 3 holes were perforated on it.

7.2 Porcelain

4 completed or almost completed porcelain wares were unearthed from test trench T10 in Area B and 3 of them were blue-and-white porcelain.

Blue-and-white porcelain jar (SF: 92). It was with flattened mouth, globular body and small flat ring foot. The exterior was decorated with floral and dragon design and its neck and bottom were with brown glaze. It was 21cm high and the diameter of its rim and foot ring were 21cm and 10.3cm respectively.

Blue-and-white porcelain basin (SF: 93). It was with flattened mouth, everted rim, straight body with 3 legs in animal form. A hole around 2.5cm in diameter was at the middle of the base. The basin was decorated in floral scroll design, 37cm in diameter and 28.5cm in height. The interior of the basin (2cm below the rim) was in blackish brown.

Blue-and-white porcelain basin (SF: 91). Only its upper part could be reconstructed. The basin was with flattened mouth, everted rim and straight

body. It was decorated with floral scroll design similar to SF: 93. The lower part of the basin was broken. The interior of the basin was in blackish brown. Diameter of this basin was 26.5cm and the remaining height was 14.5cm.

Ceramic plate (SF: 90). The plate was reconstructed and in white colour with short ring foot. The rim was glazed in bluish purple with a line in golden colour. The measurement of the plate was 16.3cm in diameter and 2.8cm in height. The bottom of the plate was inscribed with "Aynsley England".

7.3 Glass containers

324 pieces of glass were retrieved and 2 of them were completed glass containers (SF: 33 and SF: 73).

A cylindrical glass bottle (SF: 33) was measured 9.8cm in diameter and 20.6cm in height. Its upper part was inscribed with characters "Since 1852". Another glass bottle (SF: 73) was in oval shape with red plastic cap. It was 6.5cm wide and 14.8cm high. "Woodward Chemist London" was inscribed on the bottle.

7.4 Copper button and coins

One copper button (SF: 75) and two copper coins (SF: 76) were discovered.

The copper button with heavy rusting was unearthed in test trench T10 of Area B.

The copper coins were unearthed in stratum 2 of test trench T10 of Area B. Both coins were in round shape with a square hole and inscribed word on one side. The inscribed word could not be visible.

8. Conclusion

8.1 Findings from the archaeological works in 2007 and 2008 indicated that wall foundations of FML were preserved *in-situ* except the locations under the existing pavilion and public facilities as well as the areas disturbed

by the previous ground investigation in 2006. The traces on the cement floor and doorframes found at the main entrance revealed that the main entrance of FML was modified after 1902. The most important discovery of the entire excavation was the 1 x 3.67m mosaic floor located on the porch which was in good condition.

8.2 Conditions of the wall foundations in the servant quarters were varied. Brick foundations in Area AI were preserved in a better condition whereas brick foundations in Area AII were disturbed by different building structures.

8.3 Except the Gate Lodge which was a declared monument, the archaeological survey also included the areas around the FML. Features such as boundary stones, dumping area, huge retaining wall made up of boulders, old stone stairway and drainage were identified. Apart from the features of FML, private mansion "Eyrie", boundary stones from War Department, remnants of Water Works bungalow also provided invaluable historic information related to the Peak. The interpretation study may need to consider those features in neighborhood.

8.4 FML was a typical Victorian country house. The design not only adapted the subtropical weather but also focused on the segmentation of functional spaces. Mosaic floor on the porch was made of ceramic tiles from the famous Minton Hollins & Co, illustrating the unique building style during the colonial period.

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本報告內引用香港歷史博物館、地政總署、建築署、水務署、政府檔案處歷史檔案館及香港大學多份紀錄、照片、地圖及圖則等，特此鳴謝。調查期間幸蒙丁新豹博士、李浩然博士、朱海仁先生、紀富善先生(Bill Greaves)及何仕堯先生(Bob Hornell)等諸位專家提供寶貴意見及協助，謹致謝忱。

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