

香港文物

HERITAGE HONG KONG



香港文物六千年

齊心保護邁向前

TREASURE OUR HERITAGE

BENEFIT OUR CULTURE

BENEFIT OUR FUTURE

BENEFIT OUR FUTURE

BENEFIT OUR FUTURE



古物古蹟辦事處編印，二零零零年四月
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前言

自二零零零年一月起，古物古蹟辦事處(辦事處)隸屬康樂及文化事務署(康樂文化署)，繼續致力進行各項保護文物，加強多方面的工作。

在二零零零年首個季度，辦事處舉辦了兩項重要活動。其一是在一月二十五至三十日期間，香港藝穗會與康樂文化署在法定古蹟王屋，合辦一項歷史重演節目。是項節目以劇場表演形式進行，透過王氏家族在古屋的生活，介紹客家人的生活點滴。是項活動廣受市民歡迎，顯示歷史建築日後可作此類嶄新用途。

另一項令人鼓舞的活動是在三月十一日舉行的西貢瀆西洲洪聖古廟開光典禮，以紀念古廟的全面修繕工程竣工。

是項修繕工程旨在回復昔日古廟的原貌，將不協調的現代加建物移除。

是項工程由西貢區議會統籌，當地村民、海外宗親、氏族的鄉親父老亦參與其中，實在是一項相當成功的社區保護文物計劃。

修繕工程得以順利完成，實有賴香港賽馬會慈善信託基金的資助。此外，文物修復建築師亦提供許多專業意見。開光典禮當日，康樂及文化事務署署長梁世華太平紳士蒞臨主禮，並在演辭中承諾全力支持保護香港文物。是項修繕工程堪稱其他同類文物保護計劃的典範。

Foreword

After joining the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in January 2000, the Antiquities and Monuments Office (the Office) continued to proceed with its various heritage undertakings.

During the first quarter of 2000, there were two major heritage endeavours worthy of special mention. One of these two endeavours was the historical re-enactment performance at Wong Uk, which was a declared monument, during the period 25-30 January. The theatrical performance which was jointly presented by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the Hong Kong Festival Fringe Ltd., aimed at introducing the Hakka people through the life of the Wong family who once lived in this historic house. Not only were the shows well received by the public, but this worthwhile endeavour demonstrated one possible new use for a historical building.

The other commendable effort was the rehabilitation ceremony of the Hung Shing Temple on Kau Sai Chau in Sai Kung, held on 11 March to mark the successful completion of the full restoration of this historical building.

The restoration succeeded in removing inappropriate modern additions to reveal an earlier phase of the building's history.

By involving not only local villagers, overseas members of the village as well as far-flung members of the extended clan, the project developed into a successful community preservation project which was well co-ordinated by the Sai Kung District Council.

This project would not have been possible without the financial support of the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust. The professional expertise rendered by the conservation architect also contributed to its success. As officiating guest of the ceremony Mr. Paul S. W. Leung, JP, Director of Leisure and Cultural Services, in his speech, pledged his full support in preserving Hong Kong's heritage. This heritage project has set a splendid example for other similar preservation efforts.



歷史建築

主要修繕計劃 大埔上碗窰樊仙宮

樊仙宮是上碗窰村和下碗窰村的主要廟宇。一般相信樊仙宮由馬氏宗族興建，以供奉陶匠的守護神樊仙大師。這座廟宇於一九九九年十二月三十日被列為法定古蹟，並於二零零零年二月展開全面的修繕工程。



declared a historical building on 30 December 1999. The full restoration of the Temple commenced in February 2000.

辦事處職員視察樊仙宮的修繕工程
Staff of the Office inspecting the restoration work of Fan Sin Temple.



Historical Buildings

Major Restoration Programmes Fan Sin Temple, Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po

Fan Sin Temple is the main temple in the villages of the Sheung Wun Yiu and Ha Wun Yiu. It is commonly believed that the Fan Sin Temple was built by the Ma clan to enable them to worship Fan Sin Tai Sze, the patron saint of potters. The Temple was

大埔大埔頭村敬羅家塾

敬羅家塾位於大埔頭村，百多年來一直為大埔頭村鄧氏宗族的家祠，曾作書室之用。敬羅家塾於一九九八年八月被列為法定古蹟。第二期修繕工程集中修復神壇、重新粉飾美工部分和鋪砌前院地台。有關工程已於二零零零年三月展開，為期四個月。



King Law Ka Shuk Ancestral Hall, Tai Po Tau Tsuen, Tai Po

King Law Ka Shuk Ancestral Hall, once used as a study hall, has been serving as the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Tai Po Tau Tsuen for over 100 years. It was declared a historical building in August 1998. The second phase of the restoration, which

concentrated on the conservation of the altar, redecoration of artwork and paving of the forecourt, commenced in March 2000. It will last for four months.

辦事處職員視察敬羅家塾的修繕工程
Staff of the Office inspecting the restoration work of King Law Ka Shuk Ancestral Hall.



為敬羅家塾的泥塑重新上色
Repainting the moulded panel of King Law Ka Shuk Ancestral Hall.

尖沙咀前九龍英童學校

前九龍英童學校是本港現存最古舊的英童學校建築，一九九一年被列為法定古蹟。建築物於二零零零年初再次進行修繕工程。古物古蹟辦事處於同年二月二十八日工程完畢後將辦事處總部遷回現址。

Former Kowloon British School, Tsim Sha Tsui

This is the oldest surviving school building, constructed for foreign residents living in Hong Kong. It was declared a monument in 1991. The recent conservation work to the building was completed in February 2000. The Office has, since 28 February 2000, been relocated to this building.



修繕後的前九龍英童學校
Former Kowloon British School after restoration.

尖沙咀歷史建築選

自一八六零年，九龍半島由英國管治，位於九龍半島南面的尖沙咀一直迅速發展。至今區內仍保留不少歷史建築，展現當年的面貌。

1. 嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院

一八六零年，一群來自意大利嘉諾撒修會的修女來港辦學，鼓勵婦女接受教育。其後於一九零零年在現址創辦聖瑪利學校，招收了三十名學生。一九二五年，於漆咸道旁興建一座樓高兩層的建築物，為書院現存最古舊的建築物。

Selected Historical Buildings in Tsim Sha Tsui

Tsim Sha Tsui lies at the southern part of the Kowloon Peninsula. The area developed rapidly after the Kowloon Peninsula was ceded to Britain in 1860. Several historical buildings survive to illustrate the history of the area.

1. St. Mary's Canossian College

The College was established by the Canossian Sisters of Italy, who came to Hong Kong in 1860 with a mission to develop female education. In 1900, St. Mary's School with an enrolment of 30 students was founded on its present site. In 1925, a two storeyed building was built on Chatham Road, which is the oldest existing building of the College.



嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院近貌
Recent views of St. Mary's Canossian College.



2. 玫瑰堂

玫瑰堂於一九二零年建成。這座天主教堂的整體結構及裝飾採用歌德式風格。主要特色包括拱型結構、圓窗及繫樑托臂，而天花則以格子圖案點綴。



2. Rosary Church

This was erected in 1920. The articulation and decoration of this Catholic Church are based on Gothic elements. The main features are the arches, circular windows and tie-beam trusses. The ceiling is articulated in grid pattern.



一九九五年玫瑰堂內貌
Interior of Rosary Church, 1995.



玫瑰堂近貌
Recent view of Rosary Church.

3. 訊號塔

天文台於一九零七年建成這座位於大包米(訊號山)的訊號塔。塔頂的報時球為海港內的船隻提供報時訊號。訊號塔於一九三三年停止運作，其後與附近地方一併修復，發展成訊號山公園。

3. Signal Tower

A tower was built on Blackhead's Hill (Signal Hill) by the Royal Observatory in 1907. The time ball on top of the tower was constructed to provide time signals for ships in the harbour. It ceased operating in 1933 and was eventually restored when the surrounding area developed into the Signal Hill Park.

訊號塔及訊號山公園
Signal Tower and Signal Hill Park.



4. 半島酒店

半島酒店座落尖沙咀中心地帶，為一間世界級富麗典雅的酒店。酒店早於一九二八年開幕。一九八八年進行大規模翻新工程，並在原酒店後加建多層新翼。



半島酒店現貌
Peninsula Hotel as at present



4. Peninsula Hotel

Standing in the heart of Tsim Sha Tsui, the Peninsula Hotel is one of the world's grand and classic hotels. It was opened in 1928. In 1988, major renovations were undertaken and additional storeys were added.



5. 舊九龍消防局主樓

樓高兩層的消防局主樓於一九二零年落成啟用。一九七零年至一九八五年間，主樓曾改建成郵政署的臨時包裹送運辦事處。其後於一九八六年租予油尖區文化藝術協會。

5. Ex-Terminus Fire Station

This fire station was a two-storeyed building which opened in 1920. In 1970, the building was converted into a temporary parcel delivery office of the Post Office until 1985. It was subsequently leased to the Yau Ma Tei and Tsim Sha Tsui Culture and Arts Association in 1986.

油尖區文化藝術協會
Yau Ma Tei and Tsim Sha Tsui Culture and Arts Association.



油尖區文化藝術協會
會內貌
Interior of the
Association.

6. 前九廣鐵路鐘樓

九廣鐵路香港段於一九一零年十月一日通車。一九一二年，當局開始在尖沙咀興建火車總站，一九一五年再加建鐘樓。火車總站於一九七八年拆卸，留下的鐘樓成為本港的標記，並於一九九零年被列為法定古蹟。



一九一七年的前九廣鐵路火車站及鐘樓(相片由香港特別行政區政府香港歷史博物館提供)
Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Terminus and Clock Tower, 1917 (Photograph provided by Hong Kong Museum of History, Government of HKSAR).



一九七六年的前九廣鐵路火車站及鐘樓
Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Terminus and Clock Tower, 1976.

6. Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower

The Hong Kong Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway commenced operations on 1 October 1910. The construction of a terminus in Tsim Sha Tsui started in 1912 and a clock tower was added in 1915 to complete the complex. The terminus was demolished in 1978 leaving only the clock tower which has over the years become a landmark. It was declared a monument in 1990.



火車站於一九七八年拆卸
Demolition of Terminus in 1978.



鐘樓現貌
Clock Tower as at present.

7. 前水警總部

前水警總部建於一八八四年，整組建築群包括主樓、馬廄及報時塔。建成後至一九九七年期間，該處一直由水警佔用，並於一九九四年被列為法定古蹟。



一九九五年的前水警總部
Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound, 1995.



一九九八年的前水警總部
Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound, 1998.

7. Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound

This was completed in 1884, and comprises a main building, a stable block and a signal tower. It was occupied by the Marine Police until 1997. It was declared a monument in 1994.



前水警總部內的報時塔
Signal Tower of the Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound.

8. 香港天文台

香港天文台建於一八八三年，為殖民地式建築，一九一二年正式命名為皇家香港天文台。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。香港天文台於一九八四年被列為法定古蹟。



香港天文台近貌
Recent views of Hong Kong Observatory.



一九七七年
的香港天文台
Hong Kong Observatory, 1977.

8. Hong Kong Observatory

This was established in 1883 and was designated as the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong in 1912. Built in colonial style, it is a rectangular, two-storeyed, plastered brick structure characterized by arched windows and long verandas. It was declared a monument in 1984.

9. 前九龍英童學校

學校於一九零二年正式啟用。校舍為典型維多利亞時代建築，但因應本港氣候環境，加建寬闊走廊、高樓底及金字瓦頂。學校於一九九一年被列為法定古蹟，現為古物古蹟辦事處辦公地方。



八十年代的前九龍英童學校
Former Kowloon British School, 1980s.



前九龍英童學校近貌
Former Kowloon British School as at present.



9. Former Kowloon British School

The building was officially opened in 1902. It is a typical Victorian structure modified to adapt to local climatic conditions by adding wide verandas, high ceilings and pitched roofs. It was declared a monument in 1991 and now accommodates the Antiquities and Monuments Office.

10. 聖安德烈堂

一九零六年建成的聖安德烈堂為本港聖公會教堂之一。教堂主樓呈十字形，正門右端建有一座鐘樓，屬典型的歌德式建築。

10. St. Andrew's Church

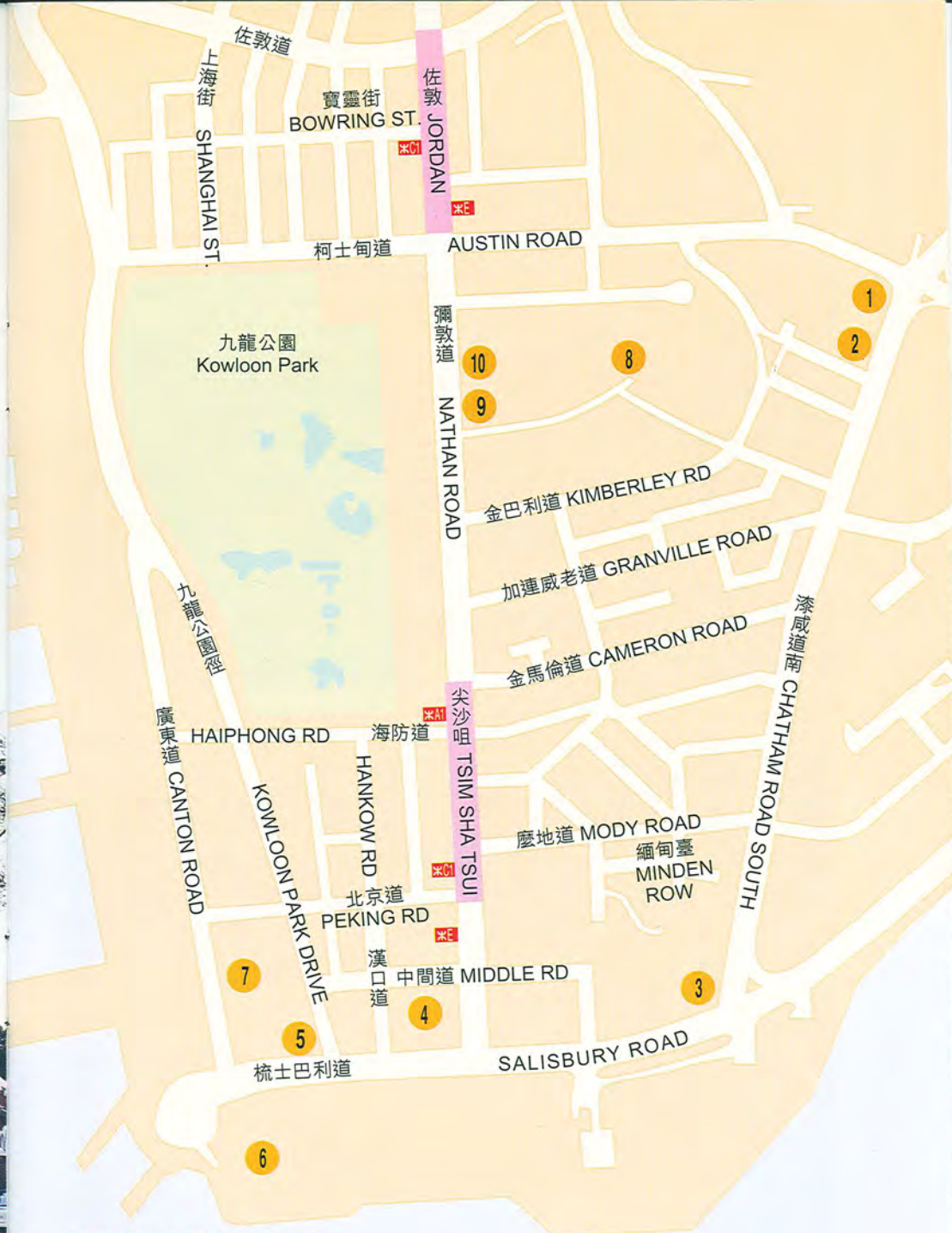
Constructed in 1906, it is one of Hong Kong's Anglican churches in Hong Kong. The main building is cruciform on plan with a single bell tower at front right. It is a typical gothic-style architecture.

聖安德烈堂內貌
Interior of St. Andrew's Church.



聖安德烈堂近貌
Recent views of St. Andrew's Church.

聖安德烈堂的基石
Foundation stone of St. Andrew's Church.



尖沙咀歷史建築位置圖

Location map of the selected historical buildings in Tsim Sha Tsui

考古

屯門掃管笏搶救發掘

由於當局建議在掃管笏的古沙堤興建小型電力站，辦事處遂與北京大學的考古學系聯手進行大規模的搶救發掘。發掘工作於二零零零年三月八日展開，考古隊至今已發掘了約二百五十平方米的土地，發現了分別屬於新石器時代晚期(公元前二千年)、漢朝(公元前二零六至公元二二零年)、唐朝(公元六一八至九零七年)、宋朝(公元九六零至一二七九年)及明朝(公元一三六八至一六四四年)這五段文化時期的文物。到目前為止，最重要的發現要算是明朝文化層內的八個墓穴。墓穴內的遺物包括陶瓶、青花瓷碗、銅幣、鐵刀和鐵剪等，其中一些墓穴更有殘留木棺的痕迹。在新石器時代晚期的文化層，則發現一幅顯示曾有人類活動的土地，地上零星散布着繩紋夾砂陶和泥質陶的碎片，還有打磨過的石器，例如扁斧、箭鏃、石管飾和網墜等。此外，考古隊也發現了幾個柱洞，顯示上址埋有一些史前房屋建築。

Archaeology

Rescue Excavation at So Kwun Wat, Tuen Mun

Necessitated by the proposed construction of a small power station on the sandbar at So Kwun Wat, the Office jointly with the Department of Archaeology, Beijing University, conducted a large-scale rescue excavation which commenced on 8 March 2000. So far, the archaeological team has excavated about 250 square metres and discovered remains of five cultural phases, namely Late Neolithic (c.2000 B.C.), Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - 220 A.D.), Tang Dynasty (618 - 907), Song Dynasty (960 - 1279) and Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644). The most spectacular discovery was the clearance of eight graves within the Ming cultural layer. The grave goods include pottery jars, blue-and-white porcelain bowls, bronze coins, iron knives and scissors. Traces of wooden coffins can be discerned in some of the graves. The Late Neolithic cultural layer yielded an activity floor on which were scattered with sherds of coarse-corded wares and fine-clay wares, polished stone objects such as adzes, arrowheads, tube and net sinkers, etc. Several postholes were also found, suggesting the presence of some prehistoric houses.



屯門掃管笏的搶救發掘
Rescue Excavation at So Kwun Wat, Tuen Mun.



掃管笏遺址發現的明代墓穴
Ming Dynasty grave unearthed at So Kwun Wat site.

為了加深年青一代對保存文物和本地考古工作的認識，辦事處為中學生、城市大學和香港大學的學生舉辦了多次實地考察。學生不但掌握考古發掘的基本技巧，還有機會參與發掘工作。學生對在遺址發現的文物極感興趣。

In order to heighten awareness in the younger generation in heritage preservation and local archaeology, site visits were organized for student groups from secondary schools, the City University and the University of Hong Kong. The students were introduced to the basic archaeological excavation techniques and were given the chance to participate in the actual excavation. Students were fascinated by the relics discovered.



學生參與發掘工作
Students participating in the excavation.

新石器時代中期的主要考古收穫

考古遺迹顯示香港早於約六千年前已有居民聚居。在港島春坎灣、南丫島大灣、赤蠟角虎地灣及屯門湧浪，發現了新石器時代中期的沉積土。發掘所得的陶瓷包括炊具及器皿，大部分以紅釉圖案或精緻的繩紋作裝飾。此外，亦發現多種不同的石製器具及裝飾品，顯示先民以狩獵及捕魚為生。

在深圳、東莞、珠海及澳門的沙堤及貝殼堆中，亦發現類似的文物。這些陶器及石器的形狀及紋飾，與香港的考古收穫大同小異。

Major Discoveries of Middle Neolithic Period in Hong Kong

Archaeological relics suggest that Hong Kong had been inhabited as early as 6,000 years ago. Middle Neolithic deposits have been discovered at Chung Hom Wan on Hong Kong Island, Tai Wan on Lamma Island, Fu Tei Wan on Chek Lap Kok and Yung Long in Tuen Mun. The pottery discovered includes cooking vessels and food containers, mostly decorated with designs painted in red, or impressed with a fine cord pattern. A variety of stone tools and stone decors have also been found suggesting the inhabitants depended on hunting and fishing.

Similar cultural remains were found in sandbar and shell midden sites in Shenzhen, Dongguan, Zhuhai and Macau. The shapes and decoration of the pottery and stoneware unearthed are more or less identical to those discovered in Hong Kong.

春坎灣的新石器時代中期遺址
Middle Neolithic site at Chung Hom Wan.



配對遊戲

Quiz - Matching

下列器物乃在香港發現的新石器時代中期文物，你能否找出它們的正確名稱嗎？(答案載於第四十七頁。)

The following objects are important artefacts of the Middle Neolithic Period in Hong Kong. Can you match them with their correct names? (Answers can be found on Page 47.)



- 石槌
屯門湧浪出土
Stone hammer,
Yung Long, Tuen Mun



- 繩紋夾砂陶釜
南丫島深灣出土
Coarse corded pottery fu,
Sham Wan, Lamma Island



- 高足泥質陶豆
赤鱗角虎地灣出土
Pottery stem cup,
Fu Tei Wan, Chek Lap Kok



- 陶盤
南丫島大灣出土
Pottery basin,
Tai Wan, Lamma Island

教育及推廣活動

為教師舉辦的教育活動

1. 二零零零年一月八日，辦事處職員帶領香港教育學院的講師及嘉賓遊覽屏山文物徑；

2. 二零零零年一月二十八日，辦事處與教育署合辦「古迹考察與歷史教學」研討會，參加者為中學科主任，由辦事處的館長(歷史建築)蕭麗娟女士及館長(考古)鄒興華先生主講；

3. 二零零零年二月，辦事處與教育署合辦一系列導賞團，安排教師參觀古迹文物；

辦事處職員在研討會上向教師介紹香港文物
Staff of the Office introducing Hong Kong's heritage to teachers at the seminar.



Education and Publicity Activities

Educational Programmes for Teachers

1. A tour to Ping Shan Heritage Trail was conducted for lecturers and guests of the Hong Kong Institute of Education on 8 January 2000;

2. A seminar on History Learning Through Heritage Tours was organized by the Education Department and the Office on 28 January 2000. It was delivered by Miss Susanna Siu, Curator (Historical Buildings) and Mr. Chau Hing-wah, Curator (Archaeology) of the Office, to Subject Panel Chairpersons of Secondary Schools;

3. A series of tours was jointly organized by the Education Department and the Office for teachers in February;



辦事處館長(考古)鄒興華先生主持一個有關本地文物的研討會後，獲頒贈紀念品
Mr. Chau, Curator (Archaeology), receiving a souvenir after conducting a seminar on local heritage.



辦事處館長(歷史建築)蕭麗娟女士主持一個有關本地文物的研討會後，獲頒贈紀念品
Miss Susanna Siu, Curator (Historical Buildings), receiving a souvenir after conducting a seminar on local heritage.



教師參觀龍躍頭老圍的古井
Teachers visiting the old well at Lo Wai in Lung Yeuk Tau.

4. 辦事處為香港教育學院公民教育中心的研習班教師安排導賞團，帶領他們參觀灣西洲洪聖古廟及中上環區的歷史建築；

5. 二零零零年二月至四月，辦事處與香港教師中心合辦一系列講座和導賞團，供教師參加。

4. Tours to Hung Shing Temple at Kau Sai Chau and historical buildings in Central and Sheung Wan Districts were arranged for teachers who joined the workshops held by the Centre of Citizenship Education of the Hong Kong Institute of Education;

5. A series of lectures and tours to Heritage Trails in Hong Kong was arranged by the Hong Kong Teachers Centre and the Office for teachers between February and April.



蕭國健教授介紹新界的古迹及歷史
Professor Siu Kwok-kin introducing the history of monuments in the New Territories.

講座

1. 二零零零年一月二十六日，辦事處的館長(教育)丘劉輝有女士為保良局朱正賢小學的學生，主持一項有關香港文物的講座：

Lectures

1. A lecture on Hong Kong's Heritage was delivered on 26 January 2000, by Mrs. Ada Yau, Curator (Education) of the Office, to the students of the Po Leung Kuk Chu Ching Yin Primary School;



辦事處館長(教育)丘劉輝有女士向學生講述本港文物
Mrs. Ada Yau, Curator (Education), delivering a lecture to students on Hong Kong's heritage.

2. 二零零零年三月八日，辦事處的館長(歷史建築)蕭麗娟女士為香港中文大學建築系學生，主持一項有關保存歷史建築的講座：

2. A lecture on Preservation of Historic Buildings was delivered on 8 March 2000 by Miss Susanna Siu, Curator (Historical Buildings) of the Office, to the students of the Department of Architecture, Chinese University of Hong Kong;

3. 二零零零年三月二十九日，湖南省文物考古研究所所長袁家榮先生主持公開講座，主題為「二十世紀中國舊石器考古的回顧」。

3. A public lecture on "Palaeolithic Archaeology in China in the Twentieth Century" was delivered on 29 March 2000 by Professor Yuan Jiarong, Director of the Cultural Relics and Archaeology Institute of Hunan Province.



袁教授在主持公開講座後，獲頒贈紀念品。
Professor Yuan receiving a souvenir after conducting a public lecture.



袁家榮教授向公眾人士介紹有關中國舊石器時代的考古發現
Professor Yuan Jiarong introducing Palaeolithic Archaeology in China to members of the public.

古迹導賞團

辦事處定期舉辦古迹導賞團，向市民介紹本港別具特色的歷史建築物。二零零零年一月至三月期間，辦事處安排的導賞團計有：

1. 在一月七日，帶領香港旅遊協會的導遊參觀龍躍頭文物徑；
2. 在一月十五及二十二日，安排基元中學的師生參觀龍躍頭文物徑及錦田的古迹。

Heritage Tours

Heritage tours introducing splendid historic buildings in Hong Kong are organized regularly by the Office. For the period January to March 2000, the following tours were conducted:

1. A tour to Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail for tourist guides of the Hong Kong Tourist Association on 7 January;
2. Tours to Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail and monuments in Kam Tin for students and teachers of Kei Yuen College on 15 and 22 January.

研習班

辦事處的執行秘書招紹瓚先生及館長(教育)丘劉耀有女士分別於二零零零年二月十七及二十四日，為香港旅遊協會的職員主持兩個有關文物旅遊的研習班。

巡迴展覽

為配合龍躍頭文物徑的開幕，辦事處在龍躍頭的其中一個法定古蹟—松嶺鄧公祠，舉辦一項展覽。此外，辦事處亦備有一套有關「龍躍頭文物徑」的巡迴展覽，供學校及教育機構借用。

Workshops

Two workshops on heritage tourism were conducted for staff of the Hong Kong Tourist Association by Mr. S. T. Chiu, Executive Secretary of the Office and Mrs. Ada Yau, Curator (Education) on 17 February and 24 February 2000 respectively.

Travelling Exhibition

To complement the opening of the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail an exhibition was set up at Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, one of the declared monuments in Lung Yeuk Tau. The travelling exhibition entitled "Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail" was also made available on loan to schools and educational organizations.



學生對龍躍頭天后宮的銅鐘歷史甚感興趣
Students were interested in the history of bronze temple bells in Tin Hau Kung, Lung Yeuk Tau.



龍躍頭文物徑展覽
Exhibition on Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail.



香港禮賓府開放日

為配合香港禮賓府於二零零零年三月四、五、十一及十二日的開放日，辦事處協助製作一個有關香港禮賓府歷史的展覽。

Open Days at Government House

To complement the Open Days at Government House held on 4, 5, 11 and 12 March, 2000, the Office assisted in producing an exhibition detailing the history of Government House.



「油尖旺區歷史剪影」

油尖旺區風物志於二零零零年二月重印，並於三月中公開派發。此外，辦事處於二零零零年三月十五日至四月十五日在展覽廳舉辦一項名為「油尖旺區歷史剪影」的展覽，務求喚起市民的興趣和加深他們對該區文物的認識。

“Profiles of the History of Yau Tsim Mong” Exhibition

The heritage booklet on Yau Tsim Mong District was reprinted in February 2000 and distributed to the public in mid March 2000. The travelling exhibition entitled “Profiles of the History of Yau Tsim Mong” was displayed at the Exhibition Gallery of the Office from 15 March 2000 to 15 April 2000 to arouse public interest and awareness of the heritage in the district.



特別節目

《夜探王屋》

在二零零零年一月二十五至三十日期間舉行的「夜探王屋」，屬於「乙城節」的節目之一，由香港藝穗會有限公司與康樂及文化事務署合辦。

王屋村古屋位於圓洲角東南，約二百多年前由一對來自廣東興寧的王姓夫婦所建，王屋村很多古老建築已拆卸，現時剩下來的只有這間古屋，成為圓洲角的歷史標記，並於一九八九年宣布為法定古蹟。

《夜探王屋》由「無人地帶」製作，敘述了王氏家族成員之間發生的事件，以及當時對香港華人有重大影響的一些歷史事件。

沙田王屋村古屋
Old House, Wong Uk Village, Sha Tin.



Special Programmes

"Once Upon A Time in Wong Uk"

"Once Upon A Time In Wong Uk", jointly presented by the Hong Kong Festival Fringe Ltd. and the Leisure and Cultural Services Department between 25 and 30 January 2000, formed part of the programme of the "City Festival".

Located at the south-east corner of Yuen Chau Kok, Wong Uk Village was founded some 200 years ago by a couple surnamed Wong from Xingning county, Guangdong Province. The old house stands as a reminder of the history of Yuen Chau Kok. It was declared a monument in 1989.

The re-enactments, produced by the "No Man's Land", intermingled with dramatic highlights triggered by incidents within the family, as well as by certain historical events that had a profound impact on all Chinese people in Hong Kong at that time.



「無人地帶」成員在王屋村古屋表演
Performance of members of "No Man's Land" at Old House, Wong Uk Village.

西貢滬西洲洪聖古廟重修竣工開光典禮

位於西貢滬西洲的洪聖古廟已於二零零零年三月十一日舉行開光典禮，以慶祝古廟的復修工程竣工。

洪聖古廟的始建年代已無從考究，但該廟正門上的牌匾刻有清光緒九年，可推斷其建造年份為一八八九年以前。由於滬西村民大都以捕魚為生，故集資建廟供奉海神洪聖爺以保平安。洪聖古廟為西貢區內一間典型鄉村廟宇。古廟為「兩進三間」式建築，右側廟堂曾用作村校，以教育村中子弟。



修繕後的洪聖古廟
Hung Shing Temple after restoration.

Rehabilitation Ceremony of Hung Shing Temple, Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung

The rehabilitation ceremony of Hung Shing Temple at Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung, was held on 11 March 2000 to celebrate the completion of the restoration work.

The exact age of the temple is not known but it is thought to date from 1889 (the ninth year of the Emperor Guangxu) according to the name board. Since most of the Kau Sai villagers were fishermen, the temple was built to honour "Hung Shing", God of the Sea. It is typical of small rural temples of the area all built at the same time and consisting of a main hall with altars erected and two side halls. The right-hand side was formerly used as a school.

廟內的神壇、家具及雕刻均在晚清時製成。正殿內並放置龍船模型和各類與出海作業有關的用品。

康樂及文化事務署署長梁世華太平紳士在主持開光典禮時表示：「滬西洲歷史悠久，島上先後發現新石器時代及漢代文物。」

他又補充說：「康樂及文化事務署成立後，我深信透過本署屬下的古物古蹟辦事處和博物館，一定會將文物保護工作更有效的推展。」

The temple's altar table, furniture and carvings are of the late Qing Dynasty. Model dragonboats and various seafaring items are displayed in the main hall.

At the rehabilitation ceremony Mr. Paul Leung Sai-wah, JP, Director of Leisure and Cultural Services, remarked that Kau Sai Chau has a long history where many cultural relics of the Neolithic Period and the Han Dynasty have been discovered.

"Upon the setting up of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department I am confident that our Antiquities and Monuments Office, together with our thematic museums, will make every effort to carry out conservation work effectively," he added.



康樂及文化事務署署長梁世華太平紳士在古廟重修竣工開光典禮上致辭
Mr. Paul S. W. Leung, JP, Director of Leisure and Cultural Services, delivering a speech at the rehabilitation ceremony.

洪聖古廟的修復工程由香港賽馬會慈善信託基金撥款資助，並得到西貢區議會大力支持。工程於一九九九年十一月正式展開，並由古物古蹟辦事處及專業的文物修復建築師負責監督。

主持開光典禮的嘉賓尚包括新界鄉議局主席及立法局議員劉皇發 GBS 太平紳士、古物諮詢委員會主席龍炳頤教授 SBS 太平紳士、香港賽馬會慈善及公司事務執行總監游寶榮先生、西貢民政事務專員丘世仁太平紳士及西貢區議會主席吳仕福 BBS 太平紳士。

當日的節目還包括盆菜宴、木偶表演及龍舟競賽。辦事處也派出代表參加龍舟競賽。

是次開光典禮非常成功，吸引了五千多名附近居民參加。

The restoration project of Hung Shing Temple, begun in November 1999, was sponsored by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust with the staunch support of the Sai Kung District Council. The Office and the professional conservation architects were responsible for supervising the restoration works.

Other officiating guests included the Honourable Lau Wong-fat, GBS, JP, Chairman of Heung Yee Kuk, New Territories; Professor David Lung, SBS, JP, Chairman of the Antiquities Advisory Board; Mr. David P. W. Yau, Executive Director of Charities and Corporate Secretariat of the Hong Kong Jockey Club; Mr. Simon Yau, JP, Sai Kung District Officer and Mr. Ng Sze-fuk, BBS, JP, Chairman of Sai Kung District Council.

The programmes at the rehabilitation ceremony also included a basin meal, puppet shows and dragon boat races. The Office also participated in the dragon boat race.

The rehabilitation ceremony attracted more than 5,000 people from neighbouring areas and proved to be a great success.



主禮嘉賓主持古廟重修竣工開光典禮
Officiating guests conducting the rehabilitation ceremony.



嘉賓品嚐盆菜
Guests enjoying the basin meal.



辦事處職員參加龍舟競賽
Staff of the Office participating in the dragon boat race.

古物諮詢委員會

古物諮詢委員會主席龍炳頤教授 SBS 太平紳士在西貢瀆西洲洪聖古廟重修開光典禮上致辭時，曾表示：「古物諮詢委員會一向致力保存香港的古迹文物，使香港市民，特別是我們年輕的一代，能欣賞到祖先留下來的珍貴文化遺產，並透過這些歷史見證去認識香港源遠流長的歷史及與中華文化的深厚淵源。」

其實，委員會一直很支持辦事處舉辦與文物有關的活動。委員會委員亦身體力行，積極參加與文物有關的活動。

Antiquities Advisory Board

"The Antiquities Advisory Board is committed to the preservation of the heritage of Hong Kong. Its efforts to preserve cultural relics has enabled the public, especially the younger generation to appreciate the valuable cultural legacy left by our ancestors and to understand better the long history of Hong Kong as well as its affinity with our national culture." The above was said by Professor David Lung, SBS, JP, Chairman of the Board at the rehabilitation ceremony of the Hung Shing Temple at Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung.

The Board has been very supportive of the heritage-related events organized by the Office. Members of the Board also expressed their support by attending the heritage related activities.



委員會成員於一九九九年察看蠔涌出土的遺物
Members viewing artifacts excavated from Ho Chung, 1999.



委員會主席龍炳頤教授 SBS, 太平紳士在洪聖古廟重修竣工開光典禮上致辭
Professor David Lung, SBS, JP, Chairman of the Board delivering a speech at the rehabilitation ceremony of Hung Shing Temple.



一九九八年第一百次委員會會議
The One Hundredth meeting of the Board, 1998.



委員會成員於一九九五年參觀澳門的古迹
Members visiting monuments in Macau, 1995.



委員會成員於一九九三年參觀廣州的古迹
Members visiting monuments in Guangzhou, 1993.

衛奕信勳爵文物信託

頒獎典禮

自由黨於一九九九年九月與明報合辦一個有關本港文物與環境的攝影及繪畫比賽。衛奕信勳爵文物信託理事會主席何承天議員SBS, 太平紳士應邀擔任該比賽的評判。該比賽的頒獎典禮於二零零零年一月二十六日在辦事處的文物資源中心舉行, 何議員亦是當日頒獎典禮的其中一位嘉賓。

何承天議員在頒獎典禮上致辭時, 曾表示「“愛護環境、推廣旅遊”是這次攝影及繪畫比賽的主題。我們希望可以引起公眾關注及加強保護自然環境和具有歷史價值的古物古迹, 以及推廣古物古迹為香港旅遊業的賣點。本人希望公眾人士多加留意四周環境, 並更加關注及欣賞它們。」



衛奕信勳爵文物信託理事會主席何承天議員在頒獎典禮上致辭
The Honourable Edward Ho, Chairman of the Council of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust, delivering a speech at the prize presentation ceremony.

Lord Wilson Heritage Trust

Prize Presentation Ceremony

The Liberal Party organized a drawing and photographic competition on Hong Kong's heritage and the environment, together with Ming Pao, in September 1999. The Honourable Edward Ho Sing-tin, SBS, JP, Chairman of the Council of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust, was invited to serve on the adjudication panel of the competition. He was also one of the guests in the prize presentation ceremony of the competition held at the Heritage Resource Centre on 26 January 2000.

“‘Conserve the Environment, Promote Tourism’ was the theme of this photographic and painting contest. We expect to arouse public concern and enhance protection of the natural environment as well as the appreciation of antiquities and monuments. We also expect to promote antiquities and monuments as the selling point of Hong Kong Tourism. I myself hope that the public can pay more attention to their surroundings and pay more care and appreciation to them.” the Honourable Edward Ho said at the ceremony.





何承天議員及其他嘉賓在評審參賽作品
The Honourable Edward Ho and other guests judging entries of the competition.



嘉賓於典禮後合照
Group photograph of the guests after the ceremony.

法定古蹟

今期繼續為讀者介紹香港一些法定古蹟：

炮台

中國文獻記載，南中國的海防紀錄可追溯至唐代(公元六一八至九零七年)。它們主要用以防禦海盜及控制外國商船的航道。本港仍然保存許多炮台，它們的完整程度各有不同。

東涌炮台

東涌炮台在清代稱為東涌所城，為大鵬右營的水師總部。炮台入口之花崗石額刻有道光十二年(一八三二年)字樣，當為建造年代。自新界在一八九八年租借給英國，清兵從炮台撤退後，炮台先用作警署，後用作華英中學校舍。現為東涌鄉事委員會及東涌公立學校。



Declared Monuments in Hong Kong

We continue now to introduce declared monuments in Hong Kong in this issue:

Forts

Chinese archives contain records of South China coastal defences as far back as the Tang Dynasty (618-907). They were constructed mainly to guard against pirates and also to control the passage of foreign trading ships. A number of forts still survive in Hong Kong in various states of preservation.

Tung Chung Fort

Tung Chung Fort, referred to in the Qing Dynasty as the Tung Chung Suocheng (Tung Chung Battalion), was the naval headquarters of the Right Battalion of Dapeng. The carved granite slab above the entrance gave the date of the fort as 1832. In 1898, when the New Territories were leased to Britain, the fort was evacuated by the Qing authorities, then occupied first as a police station, and then by Wa Ying College. It now houses the Rural Committee Office and the Tung Chung Public School.



東涌小炮台

根據《廣東通志》記載，有關方面曾於嘉慶二十二年(一八一七年)在大嶼山東涌石獅山腳建造兩座炮台。一九八零年，東涌碼頭附近臨海的山坡上發現炮台遺迹。清除叢生雜草後，顯露了一道曲尺形的圍牆，牆角有一處平台，可能是擺放大炮所用。若如《廣東通志》所載，該地建有兩座炮台，則這座遺迹無疑是一八一七年所建的其中一座小炮台。雖然小炮台修復工作已告完成，不過仍有待作深入研究。



Tung Chung Battery

According to the Guangdong Annals, two military forts were built in the twenty-second year of Jiaqing reign (1817) at the foot of 'Rocky Lion Hill' at Tung Chung, Lantau Island. In 1980, the remains of a battery were discovered on a hill slope facing the sea near the Tung Chung Pier. After clearing the dense undergrowth an L-shaped wall with a platform at the corner, probably for gun emplacements, was revealed. There is little doubt that this ruin is one of the two forts built in 1817 as mentioned in the Guangdong Annals. Although some restoration has been carried out, the battery remains to be studied in greater detail.

東龍洲炮台

據《新安縣志》記載，東龍洲炮台建於康熙年間(一六六二至一七二二年)，以防禦海盜。但按另一史籍，炮台為兩廣總督楊琳於任內(一七一九至一七二四年)下令建造，有營房十五所及大炮八門。炮台建成後，一直駐有一隊守軍，及至十九世紀初，海盜日益猖獗，而炮台位於孤島上，礙於補給和支援困難，終於一八一零年被九龍一所新建炮台取代。

政府於一九八零年宣布炮台為法定古蹟，並隨之進行修葺。在修繕工程進行期間，古物古蹟辦事處在義工協助下，在炮台內部進行有系統的考古發掘工作，出土器物數量甚豐。



Tung Lung Fort

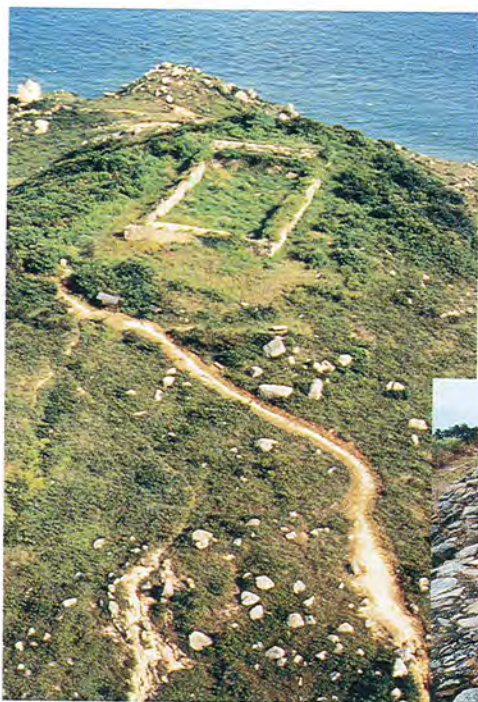
According to the Xinan Gazetteer, Tung Lung Fort was built in the reign of Kangxi (1662-1722) to guard against pirates. Another historical document describes it as being built by order of Yang Lin, Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi from 1719 to 1724. The fort consisted of 15 guardhouses and was armed with eight cannon. A small detachment was stationed at the fort until the beginning of the nineteenth century when it proved difficult to cope with a marked increase in piracy. Because of the difficulty in keeping this remote fort supplied, it was replaced by a new fort in Kowloon in 1810.

The fort was declared a monument in 1980 and repairs and partial restoration were then carried out. While the restoration work was in progress a systematic archaeological excavation of the interior of the fort was conducted by the Office with the assistance of volunteers. A large quantity of artifacts was unearthed.

分流炮台

分流炮台位於大嶼山西南端，俯瞰來往珠江的航道。《澳門記略》載雍正七年（一七二九年）時大嶼山「兩山各設炮台」，分流炮台該為其中之一。炮台呈長方形，長約四十六米，闊二十一米，牆身以花崗石及青磚疊砌而成。炮台相信曾遭海盜佔據，及至一八一零年間，海盜先後向清廷投降，炮台才再恢復戍守。估計自一八九八年新界租借予英國後，炮台才被棄置。

炮台於一九八五年完成初步修繕工程，一九九零年再進行大規模修葺，並對附近的環境與設施一併作出改善。



Fan Lau Fort

Fan Lau Fort is located at the south-western tip of Lantau, overlooking a sea passage leading into the Pearl River estuary. According to the Macau Gazetteer the fort can be dated reliably to the seventh year of Yongzheng (1729), when it was recorded that two forts were constructed on Lantau Island. Fan Lau Fort was apparently one of them. Rectangular in shape, the fort measures 46 metres by 21 metres. Its walls are built of semi-dressed stone and green bricks. It was believed that the fort was once occupied by pirates. However, after the surrender of pirates to the Qing government in 1810, the fort would have been taken over by government troops again. It was probably abandoned around 1898 after the lease of the New Territories to Britain.

Initial restoration work was undertaken in early 1985. This was followed by a large scale restoration and repairs in 1990 which also provided for the clearance of the surrounding area.



配對遊戲答案

Answers to Quiz

載於第 22 頁的配對遊戲答案如下：

Answers of the Quiz - Matching on page 22 are as follows:



石槌
屯門湧浪出土
Stone hammer,
Yung Long,
Tuen Mun



繩紋夾砂陶斧
南丫島深灣出土
Coarse corded pottery fu,
Sham Wan,
Lamma Island



高足泥質陶豆
赤蠟角虎地灣出土
Pottery stem cup,
Fu Tei Wan,
Chek Lap Kok



陶盤
南丫島大灣出土
Pottery basin,
Tai Wan,
Lamma Island

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