

香港政府公函  
On Government Service



古物古蹟辦事處  
九龍尖沙咀彌敦道一三六號

Antiquities and Monuments Office  
136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

# 香港文物

## HERITAGE HONG KONG



12

第四卷第二期  
Volume 4 No.2

古物古蹟辦事處季刊  
Quarterly Bulletin of the Antiquities and Monuments Office





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自古物及古蹟條例實施以來，古物古蹟辦事處(辦事處)在古物諮詢委員會(委員會)、其他機構及熱心人士的支持下，積極推行文物保護工作。期間雖然遇到種種困難，但憑着社會各階層人士的關注和努力，香港的文物保護工作取得一定的成果。今年十月，雷氏家族慷慨捐贈雷生春予香港特別行政區政府，使這座歷史建築物得以善加保存及利用，就正好表現了社會人士對保存文物的熱心支持。

Since the enforcement of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance, the Antiquities and Monuments Office (the Office) has been making strenuous efforts to preserve local heritage with the full support of the Antiquities Advisory Board (the Board), many public spirited institutions and individuals. In the challenging course of heritage conservation work, many problems have been encountered. However, with increasing concern and contribution from all sectors of the society, we have been achieving some successes in conserving our heritage. In October 2003, the Lui family generously donated Lui Seng Chun to the Hong Kong SAR Government for preservation and adaptive reuse which serves as the best example of public support in local heritage conservation.

今期通訊，我們非常榮幸邀請了曾參與古物諮詢委員會工作十四年的龍炳頤教授，在專題報導中剖析目前香港保護文物工作的難題及解決方案；香港醫學博物館館長林漢堅先生亦與我們分享發展非政府博物館的重要性與困難；此外，我們更感謝澳門特別行政區政府文化局職員介紹澳門文物保護及推廣工作。他們的熱心與貢獻，實在值得讚揚。

市民大眾越來越重視自然及文物環境的保護，正如龍炳頤教授所說，這是保護文物最美好的年代。讓我們一同來邁進保護文物工作的新紀元。

In this issue, we are delighted to invite Professor David Lung, who had participated in the work of Antiquities Advisory Board for fourteen years, to discuss the problems and recommendations for current heritage conservation work in Hong Kong. Mr. Lam Hon Kin, Curator of the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences, also shared his valuable experiences and missions in developing a non-governmental museum. In addition, we express our sincere gratitude to staff of the Cultural Institute of the Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) Government for introducing heritage conservation and promotion work in Macau. Their enthusiasm and contribution are all the things worth our plaudit.

The community has become increasingly active in preserving our natural and heritage environment. As Professor David Lung mentioned, this is the golden era for conserving our heritage. Let's experience the new century for heritage conservation.



## Special Feature - Interview with Professor David Lung: “Now and Then”



龍炳頤教授與我們分享保護文物工作的歷程  
Professor Lung sharing his experience in heritage conservation work with us

龍炳頤教授於一九九二年至二〇〇三年出任古物諮詢委員會主席，現為衛奕信勳爵文物信託理事會主席及受託人委員會成員、市區重建局非執行董事兼規劃發展及文物保護委員會主席、以及香港大學建築系系主任及教授。

「文物保護工作者就好像神父一樣，commit(承諾)了，便憑信念去做，開始了，便一生都會承擔此責任，是長遠的，代代相傳的工作……港大的文物保護課程便是我的教堂……」龍炳頤教授在談笑風生間流露出對文物保護工作的熱誠。他的「教堂」不僅局限於課室內，從以往的古物諮詢委員會，到現在的衛奕信勳爵文物信託理事會，甚至在報章、電台及電視節目中，龍教授透過每一個途徑宣揚他對保存古蹟文物的信念。

Professor David Lung had been the Chairman of the Antiquities Advisory Board from 1992 to 2003. He is currently the Chairman of the Council and Member of the Board of Trustees of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust, and a non Executive Director of Urban Renewal Authority, chairing the Planning, Development and Conservation Committee, as well as Professor and Head, Department of Architecture, University of Hong Kong.

“Like a priest, once you have committed yourself to be a heritage preservation worker, you will continue your work for the rest of your life. It is the mission of people from generations to generations…… the Architectural Conservation Programme Course is my church……” Professor Lung talked to us cheerfully and showed his passion for conserving heritage. His church is certainly not confined to the classroom, it also includes the Antiquities Advisory Board in the past and the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust at present as well as the media. All are means to publicize his belief in heritage conservation.



龍教授主持古物諮詢委員會會議  
Professor Lung chairing a meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board

### 啟蒙與實踐

早於求學時期，龍教授便受到老師的啟蒙，對本地古蹟文物留下深刻的印象。

「香港圍村很特別，中四時去過吉慶圍(元朗)，那時可以在圍牆上走，感到很特別，問老師為什麼那時的人在圍牆內生活，老師雖然答不上來，但卻已播了種，至少帶學生出來看看古蹟。中學是啟蒙時代，受老師的啟迪，誰想到三十年後的我會加入古物諮詢委員會，保護這些古蹟。」

### Enlightenment and Fruition

As early as a young student, Professor Lung was stimulated by his teacher and gained a strong impression on local heritage.

“There are many distinctive walled villages in Hong Kong. I visited the Kat Hing Wai (Yuen Long) when I was a Form-four student. At that time, we could walk on the top of walls which was really enjoyable. I asked my teacher why those people lived in a place surrounded by walls. Though my teacher couldn't give me an answer, but at least we were brought out of the classroom. Who would have thought that this young student would participate in the conservation of monuments thirty years later.”

元朗錦田吉慶圍  
Kat Hing Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long







龍教授在香港文物獎頒獎典禮中致辭  
Professor Lung delivering a speech at the  
presentation ceremony of the Hong Kong  
Heritage Awards

「一九七〇年，我一個人去美國讀建築，一心想看看現代建築，但那邊的人注重的卻是像破木屋般的建築物，後來才發現每個地方有本土文化，……我開始明白，「Heritage」是文化承傳的意思，開始熱愛文物，後來碩士論文也是研究古建築的。」

自一九七八年參與文物學會 (Heritage Society)，龍教授已積極支持保護本地的歷史建築，其後於一九八八年被委任加入古物諮詢委員會，多年來熱心推廣保護本地文物的意識，見證了香港保護文物工作的發展。

「最難忘的，便是看着委員會的資源由少增多，那時古物古蹟辦事處只有七人，一直辛苦經營，到今天政府開始重視文物保護，市民也開始留意。」

“I went to the United States on my own and studied architecture, in 1970. It was all my desire to look for modern buildings. However, I was quite disappointed when people kept on guiding me to see architecture like old wooden buildings. I eventually realized that every country has its own culture…… I started to understand that the word “Heritage” means inherit the past culture and transfer it to the future age. I began to love heritage and study historical buildings in the master degree courses.”

Since joining the Heritage Society in 1978, Professor Lung has been actively involved in local heritage conservation work. In 1988, he was appointed as a member of the Antiquities Advisory Board. Professor Lung keeps promoting public awareness in conserving local heritage that he naturally witnesses the development of conservation work in Hong Kong.

“Working in the Board and seeing the increase of its resources are the most impressive experiences. The Antiquities and Monuments Office, at that time, only had seven staff members. Today, we are pleased to see that the government and citizens begin to be aware of the importance of heritage conservation.”

### Five Major Obstacles of Heritage Conservation in Hong Kong

Professor Lung further pointed out the following obstacles of the present heritage conservation work in Hong Kong: legal, theoretical, economic, environmental and technical frameworks.

### 香港文物保護的五大難題

談到現今香港文物保護的問題及方案，龍教授從法例、理念、經濟、環境及技術方面具體地指出香港文物保護工作所面對的困難。

#### 法例

香港有明確的法例保護本地文物，即古物及古蹟條例 (第五十三章)，但條例只保護單一建築、一組建築或遺址，而不是整個區域。另外，其他條例包括土地 (雜項條文) 條例 (第二十八章)、市區重建局條例 (第五百六十三章)、城市規劃條例 (第一百三十一章)、建築物條例 (第一百二十三章) 及華人廟宇條例 (第一百五十三章) 等，均與文物保護息息相關，但這些法例與古物及古蹟條例並不互相支援，不同政府部門根據有關法例各自運作，因而難以協調。例如當土地不敷應用時，有關部門便要拆毀建築物，而古物古蹟辦事處卻要保護它們，矛盾便無可避免。

#### 理念

文物是不能取替的。要有效地宣揚這重要理念，便必須訂定文物保護的憲章，加強政府各部門及社會人士之間的共識。香港到目前為止還沒有自發性的民間文物保護組織，市民大眾還沒有意識到文物是

### Legal Framework

The legislation which relates directly to heritage preservation in Hong Kong is the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance, (Cap. 53.) However, preservation items are selected on individual basis instead of neighbourhood basis. Besides, there are many other closely related legislations including Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28), Urban Renewal Authority Ordinance (Cap. 563), Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131), Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123) and Chinese Temples Ordinance (Cap. 153) etc. These legislations, to some extent, do not complement one another. Different government departments, guided by different legislations, operate separately with poor coordination amongst themselves. For instance, contradiction was resulted when certain departments propose to demolish buildings so as to make more land for development while the Office, on the other hand, is responsible for preserving these buildings.

### Theoretical Framework

Heritage is irreplaceable. To promote this important concept to all people in Hong Kong, a charter on heritage conservation will be necessary for enhancing consensus amongst the citizens and different departments. We are unable to find any non-governmental organizations which are self-motivated to support local heritage conservation. Citizens in Hong Kong are still unaware of the fact that heritage is our shared



市民共同擁有的財產，還沒有感受到文物保護的重要性。要改善這情況，教育是很重要的。

### 經濟

香港沒有天然資源，經濟發展主要依靠開發土地及人力資源。文物保護卻與經濟發展來個正面衝突。事實上，文物保護可為香港帶來旅遊及其他方面的經濟收益，只是很少人從經濟角度分析文物保護的重要性。

### 環境

環境保護越來越得到市民的重視，文物保護除了保存文化遺產外，同時亦保護環境。建築物拆毀重建，需利用大量資源；而保留古建築或作最低限度的改建，則可節省能源及建築材料等。

### 技術

本港缺乏古蹟復修的專業人士及技術手冊，這方面的技術與經驗的承傳對保存文物非常重要。過往不少中外專才曾參與本地的古蹟復修工程，倘若他們的具體經驗及技術能記錄下來，編製成手冊，這些珍貴的技术便可流傳下去。

property and its importance. To improve this, education plays a vital part.

### Economic Framework

Hong Kong's economic development, since there is lack of natural resources, depends mainly on land and human resources. Heritage conservation work may have direct conflict with economic development. As a matter of fact, heritage conservation can contribute to an increase of revenue in tourism and other industries. However, only a handful of people would focus on the importance of heritage conservation from economic point of view.

### Environmental Framework

People are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting the environment. In fact, heritage conservation not only aims at protecting our cultural relics, but also helps us protect our environment. Huge resources will be used when demolishing buildings while energy and building materials will, on the contrary, be saved if the buildings are preserved or slightly repaired.

### Technical Framework

Skillful professionals and technical manuals on heritage conservation are lacking in Hong Kong. Inheritance and transference of conservation skills and experiences will certainly benefit the heritage conservation work. Valuable technique could be passed onto later generations if experiences and skills of local and overseas experts who had engaged in our previous conservation projects could be properly recorded.

### 方案與期望

「我對香港未來文物保護工作有什麼期望？我的期望很大……這是推行文物保護最美好不過的年代。」

龍教授提出了香港文物保護的幾項重要建議：

- 文物保護再不應只保護單一建築物，而是整個區域；
- 古物古蹟辦事處的職權也應擴大，不僅只是處理行政事務，更負責整體規劃；
- 要有文物管理計劃及撥款，有足夠的資源保存及管理古蹟；
- 訂立文物保護憲章；
- 文物保護不只限於保護，可應用市區重建局的四個原則：重建發展、保存文物、更新舊區及社區重整；
- 以經濟效益作為爭取保護文物的武器，將文化、食品、展覽等合而為一創意工業（creative industry），以吸引遊人。

正如龍教授所說，香港有獨特的文化，不但有六千年前的考古文物，也有英式建築及中式城市農村建築等，要保存這些代表我們的文化遺產，政府及市民的努力同樣重要。

### Opportunities and Expectations

“What is my expectation for future heritage conservation work in Hong Kong? My expectation is high……, it is the golden era for conserving our heritage.”

Professor Lung raised quite a number of recommendations for current heritage conservation work:

- Historical items should be preserved on a neighbourhood basis instead of individual;
- The authority of the Antiquities and Monuments Office should be expanded. Its work should be concentrated on planning rather than executive in nature;
- Adequate resources, sufficient funding and management plan for heritage conservation are required;
- A charter on heritage conservation should be concluded;
- Apart from conservation, four principles from Urban Renewal Authority, namely redevelopment, preservation, revitalization and rehabilitation can also be adopted;
- Economic gain can be a weapon to conserve our heritage. A creative industry combining culture, food and exhibition will attract more tourists.

Hong Kong has its unique culture, as quoted from Professor Lung, you can find not only architecture in British style, but also old cities and villages in Chinese style as well as archaeological finds of 6,000 years old in the territory. To better conserve our heritage legacy, government's and citizens' efforts are equally important.



鋼線灣村考古搶救發掘

Rescue Excavation in Kong Sin Wan Tsuen

辦事處積極參與考古發掘及研究工作，以確保本地珍貴的考古文物得到妥善的保護。近期辦事處在港島鋼線灣村進行了考古發掘工作，以搶救遺址的文化遺產。

二〇〇一年的考古調查中於鋼線灣村遺址發現窯具，其後辦事處於二〇〇三年初安排了進一步的調查以確定文物的分佈情況。本年六月至八月期間，辦事處於遺址進行搶救考古發掘，並發現了唐代窯爐遺蹟及窯具，是次發掘經費由房屋及規劃地政局提供。辦事處現正處理發掘後期工作，包括整理出土文物及編寫報告。



The Office is actively involved in archaeological work and study so as to protect local archaeological sites and heritage. Recently, a rescue excavation has been conducted by the Office to salvage the relics in Kong Sin Wan Tsuen, Hong Kong Island.

An archaeological investigation conducted in 2001 suggested existence of kiln debris in the area. A survey was conducted early this year (2003) to further study the distribution of the cultural deposits. With funds provided by the Housing, Planning and Lands Bureau, an excavation was conducted at the site between June and August 2003 and a kiln structure and debris dated to Tang dynasty were discovered. The Office is now arranging the post-excavation work including finds-processing and compilation of the report.

鋼線灣村遺址發現的窯爐  
Kiln structure discovered at  
Kong Sin Wan Tsuen Site

香港醫學博物館(舊病理學院)走過的日子

The Good Old Days of Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences  
(Old Pathological Institute)

(鳴謝：香港醫學博物館館長林漢堅先生及博物館職員張先生接受訪問及提供資料；文物之友編輯小組成員謝兆霖、施小琼及阮國棟協助專訪及撰寫文章。)

(Acknowledgements: We would like to thank Mr. Lam Hon-kin, Curator of the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences and Mr. Cheung, staff member of the museum, who gave interviews and provided us with useful information. We are also grateful to the members of the Editorial Team of Friends of Heritage, including Mr. Tse Siu-lam, Ms. Sze Siu-king and Mr. Yuen Kwok-tung, who assisted in conducting interviews and writing the article.)

踏上長長的樓梯街，在四周高廈林立的堅巷盡頭可見一座採愛德華時期風格的古樸建築。寬敞的陽台，彩色玻璃窗及扇形人字牆上的圓窗等特色使建築物倍添優雅之感。這座宏偉的建築物就是昔日的病理學院，現在已改建為香港醫學博物館(博物館)。



林漢堅館長向文物之友介紹博物館的使命及工作  
Mr. Lam Hon-kin, Curator of the Museum,  
introducing the mission and work of the Museum  
to members of the Friends of Heritage



高廈林立中的香港醫學博物館  
Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences  
surrounded by high-rises

Stepping on the long Ladder Street, one can see an Edwardian-style architecture at the end of Caine Lane which is surrounded by high-rises. You may be attracted by the spacious verandahs, stained glass windows and roundels on the fan-shape pediment of this elegant building. The building now houses the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences (the Museum) which was formerly the Old Pathological Institute.





一九六五年的舊病理學院 (照片由香港醫學博物館提供)  
Old Pathological Institute in 1965  
(photo provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences)

「要發展民間文物空間，必須選取一所原有功能與博物館主題有關的建築物，使歷史古蹟與它的新功能相配合。」香港醫學博物館館長林漢堅先生與我們侃侃而談，分享博物館發展的旅程。

博物館今貌  
Museum at present



“To develop a non-governmental heritage museum, the function of the building itself and the theme of the museum must be closely relevant so that the new adaptive use of the monument is brought into full play,” said Mr. Lam Hon-kin, Curator of the Museum, while recounting the history of the museum’s development.

建築物的位置，對遊人來說雖然不甚便利，但這一帶的歷史空間確是展示醫學歷史的理想地點。建築物原為舊病理學院，是香港第一所病理檢驗所，於一九〇六年啟用，戰後由於香港人口激增，疫苗需求大增，檢驗所負起為全港市民提供天花疫苗的責任。當年在檢驗所製作疫苗，現在仍在博物館工作的張先生向我們憶述，由於條件所限，當年製作牛痘疫苗需要在露天空地進行，夏天更不能製作。儘管如此，天花疫苗不但能滿足香港市民的需求，更出口到澳門等地。我們身處博物館的陽台，面向曾爆發鼠疫的太平山區，不禁想起昔日居民的苦況及醫療工作的艱巨。



製作疫苗的牛床  
Calf table for the production of vaccine



博物館內設計精細的木質雕花  
A delicately-carved piece of timber inside the Museum

Although the Museum is not at a particular convenient location for visitors, it is in harmony with the surrounding historical ambience. The Museum which was the first pathological laboratory in Hong Kong was opened in 1906. The laboratory was responsible for the provision of smallpox vaccines for the whole population during the post-war period when the demand for vaccines soared due to rapid population growth in the territory. Mr. Cheung, who used to prepare vaccines at the laboratory and still works for the Museum today, recalled that due to various constraints, cowpox vaccines were made on the open ground, and none could be made in summer. Nevertheless, smallpox vaccines were sufficiently produced at the laboratory to meet domestic demand and some were exported to other places like Macao. Standing on the verandah of the Museum that facing the site of Tai Ping Shan district where outbreak of the plague once took place, we were reminded of the misery suffered by the residents and the difficult task of providing medical and health service.





博物館現正舉辦的「骨科醫學的過去與現在」展覽  
“The Past and the Present of Orthopaedics” exhibition currently presented by the Museum

一九九五年建築物移交醫學博物館學會，並闢作香港醫學博物館。林館長說：「希望把難於理解的醫學知識深入淺出地介紹，讓市民認識。」但這個抱負並不易實現。「作為沒有政府資助的博物館，當然資源上有很多限制，人力也不足。」林館長告訴我們博物館現時只有數位工作人員，財政上亦有賴各民間團體的支持及舉辦籌款晚會等方法籌集資金。面對種種困難，林館長仍然堅信博物館有它的存在價值及社會角色。「香港有二十多間博物館，卻沒有多少是談及醫學的。」「我們希望用傳統的手法展示醫學歷史。」

In 1995, the building was handed over to the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society for conversion to a museum. “It is hoped that those complex medical concept could be introduced to members of the public in an easy approach.” However, the Museum has encountered many difficulties in achieving its mission. “Without any financial support from the government, we only have limited resources, and man-power is inadequate.” Mr. Lam told us that they only have a few staff members working for the Museum and financially they solely depended on the support of non-governmental institutions and fund-raising campaigns. Despite various constraints, Mr. Lam still thinks that the Museum plays a very important role in the city. “We hope to display the history of medical development in a traditional way.”

The Museum continues to develop and expand in spite of limited resources. Recently, a researcher has been commissioned to study and publish the history of medical development in Hong Kong. The Museum will organize joint exhibitions with various professional medical organizations. A thematic exhibition on SARS will probably be jointly organized with the Government next year.

博物館在有限的條件下仍不斷擴充及發展，最近新聘研究員專責研究香港醫學史及出版有關刊物，並將與各醫學專業團體合辦展覽，明年更可能與政府合辦以SARS為主題的展覽。

博物館大樓最令人印象深刻的是大樓頂部向外突出的方尖柱，張先生介紹這是設計師為激勵病理學家們的探索精神而立的。百年過後，這些方尖柱仍推動着大樓中的人們，探索開拓香港民間博物館之路。

The most impressive feature of the Museum is the obelisks sprouting outward at the top of the building, which, according to Mr. Cheung, were specially designed to encourage the exploring spirit of the pathologists. After a century, these obelisks still give an encouragement for people working in the building who are pioneers in developing non-governmental museums in Hong Kong.



新增設的草藥園  
Newly developed  
Herbal Garden



## 歷史建築的保存及復修工作

### Conservation and Restoration Projects of Historical Buildings

#### 何福堂會所內的馬禮遜樓的保存

#### Preserving Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre

屯門何福堂會所內的馬禮遜樓由二〇〇三年四月十一日開始被列為暫定古蹟，有效期為十二個月。這項宣布可給予建築物法定保護，使建築物暫時免被拆卸，政府亦有意宣布馬禮遜樓為法定古蹟，並正進行有關程序，詳情請瀏覽辦事處網頁的最新消息 (<http://www.amo.gov.hk>)。

馬禮遜樓建於一九三六年，為蔡廷鍇將軍（一八九二至一九六八年）別墅的一部分。蔡廷鍇是一九三七至一九四五年抗日戰爭期間著名十九路軍的軍長。一九四六至一九四九年，該別墅曾被用作達德學院的校舍。達德學院是在周恩來和董必武指導下創辦的大專院校。學院建立後，不少知名學者均到此居住和講學。馬禮遜樓現為退修用的會所。

The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun, was declared a Proposed Monument with effect from 11 April 2003. The declaration will have effect for 12 months and give the historical building temporary statutory protection from demolition. The Government has initiated action to declare the Morrison building a Monument and is now arranging the statutory procedures. For detailed information, please access to the What's New of our website: <http://www.amo.gov.hk>.

The Morrison Building was built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (1892 – 1968), Army Commander of the famous Nineteenth Corps in the Anti-Japanese War of 1937 – 1945 as part of his villa. The villa was used as school premises of the Dade Institute between 1946 and 1949. The Dade Institute was a tertiary education institution founded under the directive of Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu. Since its establishment, many renowned scholars had resided and given lectures there. The Morrison Building is currently used as a retreat centre.



馬禮遜樓的建築特色頗為獨特，選用上海批盪，並以裝飾派藝術的建築風格建成，廡殿式的屋頂以青釉中式瓦片砌築，四角則飾以瑞龍，代表了香港現今難得一見的中西相容風格。

The architectural characteristics of the building are rather unique. It is rendered with Shanghai plaster and designed in Art Deco style, and has a green glazed Chinese tiled hipped roof decorated with dragon shaped ornaments at four corners, representing a harmonious blend of Chinese and Western styles not commonly found in Hong Kong nowadays.



## 雷生春的活化再利用

在繁忙且高廈林立的荔枝角道及塘尾道交界，屹立了一幢充滿戰前古樸風格、兩旁刻有「雷生春」石製牌匾的唐樓。這座建築物約於一九三一年落成，由九龍汽車（一九三三年）有限公司創辦人之一雷亮先生所擁有。雷氏家族於二〇〇三年十月慷慨捐贈雷生春予香港特別行政區政府（政府），使這座既富有歷史意義，而又外觀獨特的建築物得以善加保存及利用，並發展成新的文物旅遊景點。雷生春捐贈儀式於本年十月七日在香港茶具博物館舉行；雷氏家族成員、民政事務局長何志平醫生及新聞界人士均出席典禮，見證這個重要的捐贈儀式。

## Adaptive Reuse of Lui Seng Chun

At the busy junction of Lai Chi Kok Road and Tong Mi Road, among the modern high-rises, located a "Tong-lau" (Chinese tenement) with two large stone tablets inscribing Lui Seng Chun (雷生春) which retains much antique flavour of pre-war Hong Kong. Lui Seng Chun was built in around 1931 and owned by Mr. Lui Leung, one of the founders of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company, (1933) Limited. In October 2003, the Lui family generously donated the building to the Hong Kong SAR Government (the Government) for preservation and adaptive reuse. The Donation Ceremony of Lui Seng Chun was held on 7 October 2003 at the Hong Kong Museum



雷生春為香港典型的四層高「唐樓」  
Lui Seng Chun is a typical four-storey "Tong-lau" (Chinese tenement) in Hong Kong



民政事務局長何志平醫生代表政府接受雷亮家族代表，包括雷黃琮芳、雷中元及雷賢達送贈「雷生春」的地契

The Secretary for Home Affairs, Dr. Patrick Ho Chi-ping, receiving the lease of Lui Seng Chun from Mrs. Lui Wong King-fong, Mr. Charles Lui and Mr. Lui Yin-tat, representing the family of Mr. Lui Leung

建築物底層原為一間名為「雷生春」的跌打藥店，其上各層則用作雷氏家庭成員的住所。「雷生春」的名字源於一對對聯，寓意雷氏藥物能妙手回春。雷生春為一所四層高建築物，一般稱為「唐樓」。雷生春採用了新古典建築風格，這可從其方型框架及其上的欄杆裝飾得見。大樓正門設計甚為精緻，富有古典意大利風格，如樓頂凹凸不平的山牆即為一例。至於大樓的弧形主立面，則是為了遷就道路交界的窄角而特別設計。

of Teaware. Representatives from the Lui family, Dr. Ho Chi-ping, Secretary for Home Affairs, journalists and many other guests attended the ceremony and witnessed this meaningful event.

The ground floor of the building was originally occupied by a Chinese bone-setting medicine shop named "Lui Seng Chun", while the upper floors became living quarters for the members of Lui family. The name "Lui Seng Chun" was derived from a pair of rhymed couplets, carrying a metaphor of healing with the Lui's medicine. Lui Seng Chun is a four-storey building typically known as "Tong-lau" (Chinese tenement) in Hong Kong. It was built in the Neo-Classical style which is characterized by a square-shaped frame and

刻有雷生春的石製牌匾  
Stone tablet inscribing Lui Seng Chun (雷生春)





政府將邀請私人界別提供有關「雷生春」發展及管理的計劃書，使建築物成為吸引遊人到訪的重要名勝，以及首個展示香港戰前及戰後民居面貌的活展館。

雷生春採用了新古典建築風格的欄杆裝飾  
A row of decorative balustrades of Neo-Classical style



構思中活化再利用後的雷生春面貌  
Future appearance of Lui Seng Chun after adaptive reuse



雷生春售賣的八寶跌打刀傷藥品  
Lui's medicines: Liquid Chinese herbal medicines curing broken bones and wounds

a row of decorative balustrades in front. The main entrance of the building was lavishly decorated with classical Italianate designs, one of which is the "broken pediment" at the top. The curved front elevation was designed to make better use of the narrow strip of land restricted by the road junction.

Proposals from the private sector will be invited for the development and management of Lui Seng Chun. With concerted effort from members of the community, Lui Seng Chun will surely become a major tourist attraction and the first lively display of representative tenement in the pre-war and post-war periods of Hong Kong.



## 尖沙咀諾士佛臺歷史建築研究

### Research on Historical Buildings in Knutsford Terrace, Tsim Sha Tsui

Dr. P. H. Hase 撰寫(二〇〇二年十一月)

Prepared by Dr. P. H. Hase (November 2002)

(中文譯本)

尖沙咀金巴利道以北的用地，於一八七五年以多個花園地段的形式出售(包括花園地段二十二及三十七號，以及若干其他地段)。一八八〇年代末期，Kowloon Land and Building Company (Kowloon Land) 逐一收購該等地段，而大部分地段是在一八八八年購入。該公司於一八九五年將買得的土地轉換為一個新的單一地段(九龍內陸地段六百七十一號)，並且很可能於同年把該處發展為諾士佛臺。

該公司在道路較高的部份興建了一排十六座的小型別墅(須由天文台道進入)。

現時還可找到有關十九世紀末尖沙咀區歐洲式別墅的文字記載。當時的別墅大都樓高兩層，只有數幢較大的別墅才樓高三層。別墅的上層大都設有兩間毗連的睡房(房間均可通往建築物正面的陽台，而後面亦各設有獨立浴室)。此外，部分別墅房間後還設有第三間小睡房。下層為毗連的客廳和飯廳，兩廳之間的入口，可通往連接到上層的樓梯。每幢樓房的後面均設有一

The land on the north side of Kimberley Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, was originally sold as a number of Garden Lots in 1875 (including Garden Lots 22 and 37, and some others) and was bought up piece by piece during the late 1880s by the Kowloon Land and Building Company (Kowloon Land). It bought up this land mostly in 1888. The land thus bought was converted to a single new lot (K.I.L. 671) in 1895, and developed as Knutsford Terrace, probably in that same year.

Kowloon Land developed Knutsford Terrace as a row of sixteen small villas, on the upper side of the road (which was accessed from Observatory Road).

Descriptions survive of the late nineteenth century European-style villas in Tsim Sha Tsui. Most were two-storeyed, although a few of the larger ones, were three-storeyed. Most consisted of two bedrooms, side-by-side on the upper floor (each opening onto a verandah running along the front of the building, and each with a bathroom behind). Some had a small third bedroom at the back as well. Below there were also two main rooms, side-by-side, a living room and a dining room, with the entrance between them, leading to the stairs to the upper floor. Behind each house was a tiny courtyard, with, on the further side, a servant's quarter and a kitchen. These early



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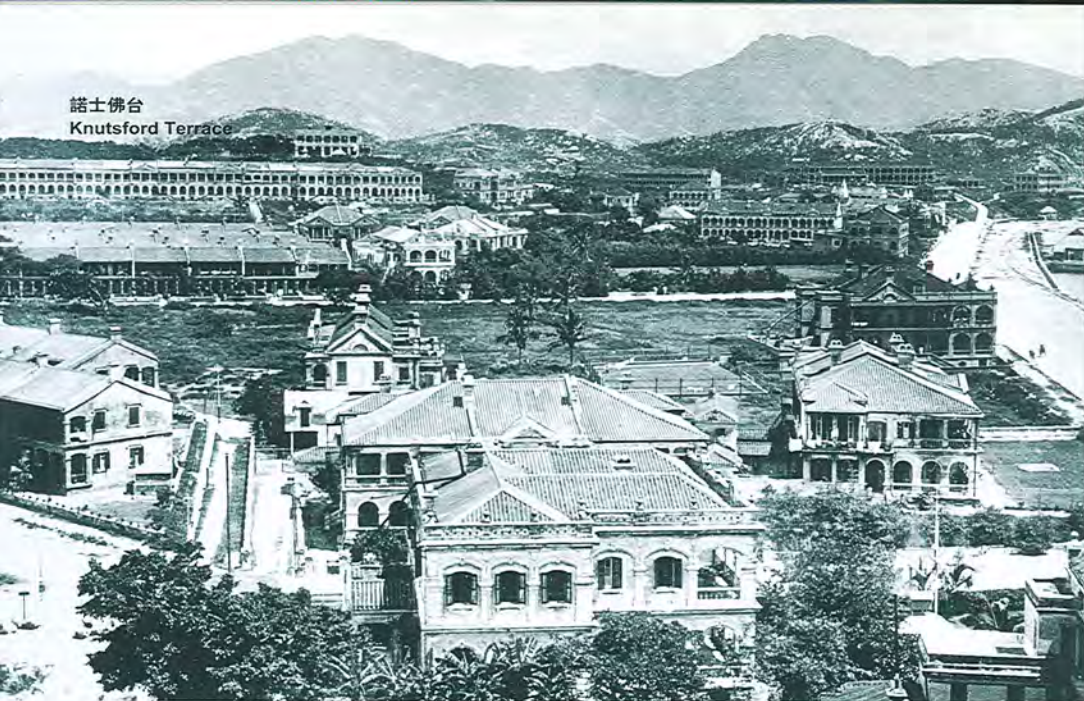
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諾士佛台  
Knutsford Terrace



約一九〇八年的尖沙咀區及諾士佛臺(照片由香港歷史博物館提供)  
Knutsford Terrace and Tsim Sha Tsui in c. 1908 (photo provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)

個小庭院，庭院的盡頭是工人宿舍和廚房。當時，這些早期發展的建築物大多沒有連接排水渠，因此住戶的糞便須每晚從屋內清走。一八九五年在諾士佛臺發展的物業，便屬於這類別墅。房屋後原建有一般的小庭院、工人宿舍和廚房。

諾士佛臺與區內大部分地方的發展一樣，是建於山坡之上，所有房屋均遠高於金巴利道，以享受涼風的吹拂。諾士佛臺下方，沿金巴利道一帶的用地也屬於九龍內陸地段六百七十一號的範圍，曾發展為兩幅大面積的公眾花園用地，供後面的十六家住戶使用。花園中間設有一條通往後面房屋的小徑（這條

developments were mostly not at that date on mains drains, and nightsoil was removed each night from the houses. The 1895 Knutsford Terrace development was of villas of this sort. Certainly the houses there originally had the usual tiny courtyard and servants' quarters and kitchen at the back.

The Knutsford Terrace development, like most of the developments in this area, was on the hillslope, with the houses standing well above Kimberley Road, to get the maximum benefit from the breeze. The area below Knutsford Terrace, along Kimberley Road, which also lay within K.I.L. 671, was developed as communal gardens, shared by the residents of the sixteen houses behind. Two large garden areas were developed, with an access path up to the houses behind

小徑至今仍然存在)。這片花園用地曾有部分發展為網球場，其餘部分則為種有花草樹木的花園。

一九二三年，Kowloon Land把諾士佛臺物業賣給王氏(Wong family)家族。王氏家族決定將諾士佛臺前面的花園改建為更多房屋，因此於一九二五年動工興建沿金巴利道正面一帶的平台。不過，新發展區中央的一小片用地仍然保留作花園用途。到了一九五〇年代初，這片用地最終也被新的樓房所掩蓋。

一九四〇年代末到五〇年代初，王氏家族將該地段劃分為多個部分，並把房屋逐一出售。經過這次分拆售樓後，諾士佛臺於一八九五年落成的大部分舊樓便迅速被拆卸，重建為樓高五至六層的樓房。在過去十五年間，這些戰後初期建成的樓宇又相繼改建成高樓大廈。



至今仍保留的一八九五年諾士佛臺下的護土牆  
The surviving part of the 1895 retaining wall below Knutsford Terrace

between them (this access path still survives today). Part of these gardens was developed as tennis courts, and other parts as flower-gardens, with trees.

In 1923, the Knutsford Terrace property was sold to the Wong family which decided to develop the gardens in front of the Terrace for more housing: these new terraces, along the Kimberley Road frontage, were under construction in 1925. A small area, however, was left as gardens, in the centre of the new developments, this area was built over in the early 1950s.

The Wong family divided the lot, and sold off the property house by house, in the late 1940s and early 1950s. After this house-by-house sale, most of the old 1895 houses on Knutsford Terrace were speedily demolished and rebuilt, the new premises having five to six storeys: in the last fifteen years these early post-War buildings have in turn all been replaced by multi-storey buildings.



## 展覽 Exhibitions

### 「吾土吾情：香江文化傳承」展覽

「吾土吾情：香江文化傳承」展覽是由古物古蹟辦事處、香港公共圖書館及香港歷史博物館攜手合辦，於本年五月十八日至六月十四日在香港中央圖書館展覽館展出。為配合展覽，主辦機構於五月三十一日舉行與展覽同名的座談會。展覽及座談會均廣受市民歡迎，為進一步推廣本地文物，辦事處更於十月十日至二十九日在沙田大會堂展覽廳再次舉辦「先民遺珍」展覽，介紹本地考古工作及出土文物。



### 'A Tribute to Heritage: Discovering Hong Kong's Culture and Tradition' Exhibition

The exhibition, jointly organized by the Office, Hong Kong Central Library and Hong Kong Museum of History, was held from 18 May 2003 to 14 June 2003 at the Exhibition Gallery of Hong Kong Central Library. To complement this meaningful exhibition, a seminar on the same topic was held on 31 May 2003. The exhibition and the seminar were well received from the public. In order to further promote local heritage among members of the public, the exhibition: "Legacy from our Ancestors" was presented again by the Office at the Exhibition Gallery of Sha Tin Town Hall between 10 and 29 October 2003.



### 掃管笏考古發現

中華電力有限公司(中華電力)擬於屯門掃管笏路旁興建一座變電站，為保存掃管笏考古遺址的文化遺產，辦事處邀請了北京大學考古文博學院組成聯合考古隊，於二〇〇〇年在遺址進行大規模搶救發掘。辦事處與中華電力於掃管笏變電站設置長期展覽，介紹是次發掘工作及重要發現，並展出新石器時代至明代的出土文物仿製品，希望藉此提高市民對本地考古工作及文物的認識。

### Archaeological Discoveries In So Kwun Wat

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP Power) proposed the construction of an electricity substation nearby So Kwun Wat Road. To preserve the cultural heritage in the So Kwun Wat archaeological site, the Office invited experts of the School of Archaeological and Museology, Peking University to jointly conduct a large-scale rescue excavation at the site in 2000. The Office and CLP Power present a permanent exhibition at the station to illustrate the archaeological work and discoveries in So Kwun Wat site. Replicas of artefacts ranging from Neolithic Period to Ming dynasty are also displayed. It is hoped that through this exhibition public understanding of local archaeological work and heritage could be enhanced.





## 文物徑

辦事處設立了多條文物徑，將不同的歷史建築連接起來，使遊人沿途參觀香港各處古蹟。辦事處於本年十一月八日至二十七日在中環地鐵站舉辦「文物徑」展覽，為市民介紹文物徑沿途的古蹟。

## 香港出土貿易陶瓷

為配合本年十一月舉行的「聯合國教科文組織亞太區水下文化遺產保護公約(2001)研討會議」，辦事處與香港大學美術博物館於本年十一月十七日至二〇〇四年一月四日在美術博物館舉行「香港出土貿易陶瓷」展覽，展出約一百件本地出土的陶瓷器。



## Heritage Trails

By linking up different historical buildings within walking distance, the Office has set up various heritage trails to help visitors tour monuments in Hong Kong. The Office organized an exhibition entitled: "Heritage Trails" introducing the monuments along the trails, at the Central MTR Station between 8-27 November 2003.

## Trade Ceramics Excavated in Hong Kong

To complement the "UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage", the Office and the University Museum and Art Gallery of the University of Hong Kong jointly organize an exhibition: "Trade Ceramics Excavated in Hong Kong" at the Museum from 17 November 2003 to 4 January 2004. About 100 local porcelains are displayed at the exhibition.

## 教育活動及服務

### Educational Activities and Services

#### 古蹟導賞服務

為向市民推廣本地文物古蹟，辦事處為學校及非牟利機構提供預約導賞服務，帶領參加者遊覽文物徑沿途古蹟。你只須填妥第三十及三十一頁的表格，並把表格以郵寄(九龍尖沙咀彌敦道一三六號)或傳真(2314 7173)方式交回古物古蹟辦事處教育及推廣組便享用這項服務。查詢詳情可於辦公時間內致電教育及推廣組(2314 7157)。

古蹟導賞員帶領學生參觀粉嶺龍躍頭的松嶺鄧公祠

A guided tour to Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling

#### Docent Services

The Office has been carrying out a docent scheme to help members of the public appreciate historic sites along the heritage trails in Hong Kong. Free guided services are provided for schools and non-profit-making organizations upon requests. If you are interested in joining the tours, please complete the application form on pages 30 and 31 and return it to the Education and Publicity Section of the Office by post (136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon) or by fax (23147173). For details, please contact the Education and Publicity Unit (Tel.: 23147157) during office hours.







### 展覽借用服務

辦事處製作了六套介紹香港歷史文物及文物教育的展覽，歡迎學校及非牟利團體借用作教育用途，費用全免。詳情請參閱第三十二至三十四頁的申請表格。

### Loan Services of Exhibitions

Six exhibitions on Hong Kong's heritage and heritage education have been produced by the Office. These exhibitions are available for loan by schools and non-profit-making institutions free of charge for educational purposes. For details please refer to the application form on next pages 32 to 34.

### 文物之友 Friends of Heritage

文物之友第四期招募計劃反應非常熱烈，共有超過二百名志願人士參與這項計劃。他們出席了多項活動如文物講座、古蹟導賞團及展覽參觀活動等。文物之友更分別成立了不同工作小組，如編輯工作小組、展覽工作小組及保護古蹟糾察隊等，為辦事處的工作提供了寶貴的協助。

新一期的文物之友招募計劃將於二〇〇四年初進行，詳情請留意辦事處網頁的公布 (<http://www.amo.gov.hk>) 或致電2314 7224向辦事處職員查詢。



文物之友出席介紹古蹟修復工作的講座  
Friends of Heritage attending a lecture on conservation work of historical buildings

Public response to the Fourth Batch of Friends of Heritage Scheme was enthusiastic. Dovetailing into their recruitment, some 200 heritage volunteers joined various activities such as heritage talks, tours and visits to exhibitions etc. Joining different voluntary groups include Editorial Team, Exhibitions Team and Care for Monuments Prefects, the Friends provided valuable assistance for the Office.

New recruitment exercise of Friends of Heritage will be conducted in early 2004. Detailed information will be available from our Office web pages (<http://www.amo.gov.hk>). You may also contact us at 2314 7224 for any enquiries.



文物之友在香港國際博物館日中提供協助  
Friends of Heritage providing assistance in the Hong Kong International Museum Day



## 導賞服務申請表

### Request for Docent Services

檔案號碼 File No. \_\_\_\_\_

學校/團體名稱(中文) \_\_\_\_\_

Name of School/Organization(English) \_\_\_\_\_

學校/團體地址 Address \_\_\_\_\_

負責老師/活動負責人 Name of Organizer \_\_\_\_\_ (先生/女士/小姐/太太)(Mr./Ms./Miss/Mrs.)

日間聯絡電話 Day time Contact Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_ 流動電話 Mobile Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

傳真 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 導賞日期 Date of docent services requested \_\_\_\_\_

時間 Time \_\_\_\_\_ 參觀學生/團體人數 No. of Visitors \_\_\_\_\_

年級(學校適用)/年歲 Form(for school)/Age group \_\_\_\_\_

隨行老師/領隊數目 No. of teachers/leaders \_\_\_\_\_ 總人數 Total No. of visitors \_\_\_\_\_

#### 請選擇參觀地點 Please select points of interest

- 屏山文物徑 (\*清暑軒、\*觀廷書室、愈喬二公祠、鄧氏宗祠、上璋圍及聚星樓)  
Ping Shan Heritage Trail (\*Ching Shu Hin, \*Kun Ting Study Hall, Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Tang Ancestral Hall, Sheung Cheung Wai and Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda)
- 龍躍頭文物徑 (松嶺鄧公祠、天后宮及老圍)  
Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail (Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Tin Hau Temple and Lo Wai)
- 中西區文物徑中區線 (皇后像廣場、和平紀念碑、首座大會堂舊址紀念牌匾、\*前法國外方傳道會大樓 (終審法院)、聖約翰座堂及舊三軍司令官邸(茶具文物館))  
Central Route, Central and Western Heritage Trail (Statue Square, Cenotaph, Commemorative Plaque for the Old Site of City Hall, \*Former French Mission Building(Court of Final Appeal), St. John's Cathedral and Flagstaff House(Museum of Tea Ware))
- 中西區文物徑上環線 (舊上環街市北座(西港城)、水坑口遺址、廣福義祠、\*舊病理學院(香港醫學博物館)、\*香港中華基督教青年會及文武廟)  
Sheung Wan Route, Central and Western Heritage Trail (Western Market(North Block), Old Site of Possession Point(Shui Hang Hau), Kwong Fook I Tsz, \*Old Pathological Institute (Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences), \*Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong(Chinese YMCA) and Man Mo Temple)

\* 只參觀建築物外部  
Viewing exterior of the buildings only

茲證明上述資料均正確無訛，並無遺漏(申請須由校長/團體之負責人，如主席、行政秘書簽署)。

The undersigned hereby certifies that all the information given on this form is correct and complete (to be signed by Principal or authorized officer of the organization, e.g. the Chairman or General Secretary).

校長/團體負責人姓名 Name of Principal/Chairman \_\_\_\_\_

簽署 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

日期 Date \_\_\_\_\_

學校/團體印鑑 School/Organization Chop \_\_\_\_\_

#### 申請須知

1. 申請須於參觀前一至兩個月內辦理。
2. 每次只限申請一團的導賞服務。每團以40人為限。
3. 為維持參觀團體的秩序，請安排足夠的隨行領隊或組長以互相照應，建議領隊/組長與參觀人數比例在1:20之內。
4. 導賞服務申請如獲批准，本辦事處將致函覆實。如距離參觀日期前一星期仍未接獲回覆，請與教育及推廣組聯絡(2314 7157)。
5. 本辦事處發出覆實函件後，若申請人欲更改參觀日期、時間、人數或參觀安排，必須重新申請。
6. 關於導賞服務的申請，本辦事處擁有最終決定權。

#### Notes on Application

1. All applications should be made from 1 to 2 months before the date of visit.
2. Each application can apply for one heritage tour only. Each tour admits 40 visitors.
3. Please maintain a leader-and-visitor ratio of 1:20 for efficient disciplinary control.
4. Successful application will be confirmed in writing. If no reply is received from the Office 1 week before the date of visit, please contact our Education and Publicity Unit (2314 7157).
5. New application is required for any change of the date, time, the number of visitors and other arrangement of the visit.
6. Approval for the application is subject to the Office's final decision.

#### 本欄只供辦事處填寫 For official use only

申請獲接納/不獲接納 Application is approved / not approved	申請日期 Request received on: _____
	批核職員(職位) Endorsed by (Post): _____ ( )

除特別註明外，中文或英文填寫均可。Except special indication, please complete the form in either Chinese or English.

查詢 Enquiry: 2314 7224

傳真 Fax: 2314 7173



康樂及文化事務署古物古蹟辦事處

Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department



## 展覽借用服務 Loan of Exhibition

為促進市民認識本港的歷史文物，古物古蹟辦事處製作了六套介紹香港歷史文物及有關文物活動的展覽(備有中英文版)。歡迎學校及非牟利團體借用作教育用途。費用全免，詳情如下：

To promote public interest in the history of Hong Kong, six exhibition panels have been produced by the Antiquities and Monuments Office. These exhibition panels (in Chinese and English) are available for loan by schools and non-profit-making organizations free of charge for educational purposes. Details are as follows:

編號 No.	展覽 Exhibitions	內容 Contents	展板數目(體積：闊x高) No. of Exhibition Panels (Size: W x H)
1	香港文物教育 Heritage Education in Hong Kong	古物古蹟辦事處積極發展文物教育及推廣工作，致力提高市民對本港歷史文化的認識及關注。這個展覽目的是介紹文物教育的意義和功用，以及辦事處在文物教育方面的工作。 The Antiquities and Monuments Office is actively engaged in developing and promoting heritage education, and plays an important role in enhancing the public's understanding of and concern for our history and culture. This exhibition aims at introducing to the public what heritage education is, how important it is and the work of the Office in this area.	10 (54x131cm <sup>2</sup> )
2	香港文物獎 (二〇〇一年)得獎 項目 Exhibition on Winning Entries of Hong Kong Heritage Awards (2001)	香港文物獎(二〇〇一年)是香港首個與文物有關的獎項，目的是表揚社會各階層和學校在文物保存及推廣工作上的貢獻和傑出成就。這個展覽介紹了各得獎項目的內容及評審的珍貴意見。 The Hong Kong Heritage Awards (2001) is the first heritage-related award ever launched in Hong Kong, aiming at giving recognition to all sectors of the community and schools for remarkable achievement in heritage promotion. The exhibition introduces contents of the winning entries and valuable comments from the adjudication panel.	24 (94x194cm <sup>2</sup> )
3	先民遺珍 Legacy of Our Ancestors	香港歷史悠久，可遠溯至六千年前，而不同的歷史時期，亦先後留下不少文物及古蹟，成為本港的歷史見證。這個展覽介紹了香港的考古文物。 Hong Kong has a long history of six thousand years. Relics of various historical periods abound in the territory and serve as standing testimonies to the local history. This exhibition aims at introducing the archaeological finds of Hong Kong.	1 (194x94cm <sup>2</sup> ) + 18 (86x127cm <sup>2</sup> )
4	屯門近年考古發現 Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Tuen Mun	近年考古學家在屯門地區發現大量新石器時代、青銅時代、漢代、唐宋以至明清時期的遺蹟及文物，古物古蹟辦事處希望藉此展覽簡要介紹區內的近年考古發現，從而加強市民對本地文物的認識。 In recent years, plenty of relics and historic sites dated to the Neolithic Period, Bronze Age as well as Han, Tang, Song, Ming and Qing dynasties have been discovered in Tuen Mun. It is hoped that this exhibition may serve as a brief introduction to the recent archaeological discoveries in the district and enhance public's understanding of local heritage.	8 (94x194cm <sup>2</sup> )

編號 No.	展覽 Exhibitions	內容 Contents	展板數目(體積：闊x高) No. of Exhibition Panels (Size: W x H)
5	赤蠟角島文物古蹟展 Heritage of Chek Lap Kok Island	赤蠟角島是位於大嶼山北岸的一個多山小島。這個展覽介紹了赤蠟角島的重要考古發現，包括不同歷史時期的文化遺存。 Chek Lap Kok Island is a small and hilly island on the north coast of Lantau Island. This exhibition introduces major archaeological discoveries on the island including the rich relics of different historical periods.	7 (78x108cm <sup>2</sup> )
6	龍躍頭文物徑 Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail	龍躍頭文物徑於一九九九年十二月四日正式開放，供市民遊覽。這個展覽介紹了龍躍頭內的典型中國傳統建築如松嶺鄧公祠及天后宮，和一些重要的圍村如老圍及新圍等。 The Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail was officially opened to the public on 4 December 1999. This exhibition introduces the traditional Chinese buildings such as the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall and the Tin Hau Temple together with the walled villages such as Lo Wai and San Wai.	17 (52x108cm <sup>2</sup> )

### 申請辦法 Application:

請詳閱下列借用規條，填寫申請表格後，交回古物古蹟辦事處教育及推廣組。  
(傳真號碼：2314 7173；郵寄地址：九龍尖沙咀彌敦道一三六號)

Please note the conditions of loan set out below and forward the completed application form to the Education and Publicity Unit of the Antiquities and Monuments Office by fax (2314 7173) or by post (136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon).

### 借用規條 Conditions of Loan:

- 每次只可借用一套展覽板，借用時間不可超過一個月。  
One exhibition only for each application. The display panels must be returned within one month.
- 申請必須獲得古物古蹟辦事處批准，並以先到先得方式處理。  
Application will be subject to the Antiquities and Monuments Office's approval on a first-come-first-served basis.
- 本辦事處會個別通知申請者，申請者須自行前往九龍佐敦寶靈街17號官涌市政大廈4樓400A室古物古蹟辦事處提取及交回展覽板。  
Applicants will be notified individually and required to collect the exhibition panels from, and return them to, the Antiquities and Monuments Office at Room 400A, 4/F, Kwun Chung Municipal Services Building, 17 Bowring Street, Jordan, Kowloon.
- 申請者必須在指定日期前交回展覽板。  
Applicants should return the exhibition panels on or before the expiry date of the loan.
- 申請者必須妥為保管借出的展覽板，如有損毀，必須儘速知會古物古蹟辦事處。  
The exhibition panels should be kept in good condition. Damages should be reported to the Antiquities and Monuments Office as soon as possible.
- 除非得古物古蹟辦事處允許，借出展覽板不得以任何方式複製。  
The exhibition panels should not be reproduced in any form without the permission of the Antiquities and Monuments Office.
- 古物古蹟辦事處對一切由展覽版所引致第三者之損傷，將不承擔任何責任。  
The Antiquities and Monuments Office shall not be responsible for any injury caused to any person using the package while it is in the custody of the applicant.



# 展覽借用申請表格 Application Form for Loan of Exhibition

檔案號碼File No.: \_\_\_\_\_

申請者姓名Name of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

機構名稱Name of Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

電話Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_ 傳真Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

通訊地址Correspondence address : \_\_\_\_\_

擬借用之展覽名稱Name of Display requested for Loan: \_\_\_\_\_

借用日期Date of Loan: \_\_\_\_\_

歸還日期Date of Return: \_\_\_\_\_

本人已詳閱借用規條並願意遵守。

The conditions of loan have been noted and are accepted.

申請者簽署Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

機構印章Official Chop: \_\_\_\_\_

日期Date: \_\_\_\_\_

本欄只供辦事處填寫For official use only	檔案號碼File No. _____
批核職員(職位) Approved by (Post):	借用日期Date of Loan:
批核日期Date of Approval:	歸還日期Date of Return:

請用中文或英文填寫均可。Please complete the form in either Chinese or English.

交回展覽板時請攜同此申請表格副本。

Please return the display panels with the duplicate copy of this application form.

查詢Enquiries: 2721 2414



康樂及文化事務署古物古蹟辦事處

Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department

## 中外文物 Chinese and Overseas Heritage

### 中外文物保護政策

### Heritage Preservation Policy in China and Overseas Countries

世界各地的文物往往受到城市發展的威脅，面臨被破壞的危機。要妥善地保護文物及平衡社會整體利益，是現今政府的重要任務。因此，全面的文物保護政策及措施對保護文物工作十分重要。下列不同地區的文物保護政策，可作為香港未來文物保護工作的借鏡。

Heritage in countries all over the world is often in danger of being destroyed, in the name of "progress". It is the goal of governments to maintain a proper balance between conserving heritage and interests of the society as a whole. In this aspect, a comprehensive heritage preservation policy is most important of all. The heritage preservation policies of the following countries may give us hints when formulating our own.

#### Mainland China

Heritage conservation in Mainland China emphasizes on preserving the authenticity of all elements of a heritage. It is, in fact, a legal requirement that the historic conditions of heritage sites must not be altered. Heritage conservation in China is primarily the responsibility of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH, 國家文物局). The main duty of the SACH is to formulate policies concerning heritage conservation and museum planning and management. Generally speaking, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (2002) has laid down a comprehensive scheme to preserve the country's cultural heritage. Considerations are given to the integration of a heritage site with its immediate surroundings, as the law makes possible the creation of a controlled area around a site to prevent the deformation of its environmental features.

#### 中國(內地)

中國(內地)的文物保護工作着重真實地保護整個古蹟文物，法例規定文物古蹟的歷史原狀不得改變。文物保護工作主要由國家文物局負責，包括制訂有關文物保護和博物館規劃與管理的政策，草擬和實施相關的規則和規例。中華人民共和國文物保護法(二〇〇二年版)大致上已訂下全面的計劃以保護國家的文化遺產。由於法律規定可在文物古蹟範圍內設立建設控制地帶，以防止古蹟的環境風貌變樣，因此該計劃亦有考慮保持古蹟與其周遭環境的融合。



## 新加坡

新加坡古蹟保存局於一九七一年制定《古蹟保存條例》時成立，現為新聞、通訊及藝術部轄下的一個法定機構，與國家文物局緊密合作，負責宣布全國重要的建築物、雕塑、構築物、墓穴和古蹟為國家古蹟。該局是根據四個因素揀選國家古蹟：藝術價值、歷史價值、社會價值及技術價值。新加坡的文物保護工作主要由政府主導，政府能有彈性地採取不同的文物保護標準，以顧及社區發展中的實際需要，因此古蹟的保護是因應其歷史和環境而作出整體規劃的。保護和發展結合的概念，使新加坡的文物保護工作被視為土地用途規劃和發展的組成部分。

## Singapore

The Preservation of Monuments Board was set up in 1971 with the enactment of the Preservation of Monument Act. It is currently a statutory board under the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts. It works closely with the National Heritage Board to declare buildings, sculptures, structures, tombs and historic sites of national significance as National Monuments. Four factors are considered in selecting National Monuments: Aesthetic, Historical, Social and Technological values. Heritage preservation in Singapore is predominantly steered by the Government. The Government adopts different conservation standards with flexibility to address pragmatic concerns of community development. Preservation of buildings in these areas is planned collectively with regard to their specific historical and environmental contexts. By combining the concepts of conservation and development, as witnessed in the country's Concept Plans and Master Plans, heritage preservation is viewed as a component, not an obstacle, to landuse planning and development.

## England

The Ancient Monument Act of 1882 marked the first state action in the United Kingdom to protect national monuments by acknowledging the state's interests in rescuing buildings of historical value from destruction due to rapid industrialization and changes in townscapes. In

## 英格蘭

一八八二年的《古代遺蹟法令》(Ancient Monument Act)的制定，表明政府致力保護國家古蹟，防止歷史建築物因工業化的急促步伐及城市景觀的改變而遭受破壞。在英格蘭，保護文物的責任是由國家機關及各郡、區和市的市政府分擔的。由於英格蘭訂有一套完善和全面的文物保護政策，因此其文物保護工作成效卓越。文物保護已成為市區重建計劃中不可或缺的部分，而各方的利益衝突亦會減至最低。文物保護工作亦端賴社區積極參與，國內有許多規模完善兼具影響力的非政府機構及專業團體，從事文物保護工作。

## 香港

香港約六千年前已有人類活動，建築文物有傳統中式、也有亞洲、西方甚至混合式的建築風格，反映出這個城市廣泛受到東、西方的影響。《古物及古蹟條例》(第53章)於一九七六年起實施，為宣布法定古蹟的事宜提供法理依據。為執行該條例，古物諮詢委員會和古物古蹟辦事處於同年成立，前者

England, the responsibility of protecting the heritage is shared by national agents and local authorities of counties, districts and boroughs. Heritage preservation in England is remarkably successful because it has a well-developed policy that adopts a holistic approach to the practice of conservation. Conservation has become an integral part of urban redevelopment, and conflicts among different interests are kept to a minimal. Active community participation has also contributed significantly to the success in heritage preservation in England. There are many well-established and influential non-governmental organizations and professional groups across the country working for heritage preservation.

## Hong Kong

Hong Kong boasts a history of human activity spanning some 6,000 years. Throughout Hong Kong, there are a large number of splendid historical buildings demonstrating traditional Chinese, Asian, Western and mixed architectural styles. They reflect the city's extensive exposure to influence from the East and West. The Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance, Cap. 53, commenced operation in 1976 to provide legal justifications for the declaration of monuments.



為諮詢機構，後者屬行政部門。就政策層面而言，民政事務局是掌管文物政策和策略的中央機關，與轄下的執行部門，即康樂及文化事務署，特別是古物古蹟辦事處緊密合作，共同監察保護文化遺產和推廣文物教育的工作。香港最具歷史和建築價值的歷史文物，會被列為法定古蹟，受法例保護。此外，於一九九八年制定的《環境影響評估條例》也為香港的建築文物提供保護，更為東南亞在環境法例方面的先驅。

行政長官在《一九九九年施政報告》中宣布政府將會檢討現行的文物保存政策及有關法例，以便更有效地保護歷史建築物和考古遺址。目前有關政策正在檢討當中。

In the same year, the Antiquities Advisory Board and the Antiquities and Monuments Office were established to serve as the advisory body and executive unit respectively to enforce the Ordinance. At the policy level, the Home Affairs Bureau is the central authority which oversees heritage policies and strategies. It works closely with its executive department, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, in particular the Office in monitoring the preservation of cultural heritage and promoting heritage education. Those with the most outstanding historical and architectural merits would be declared as Monuments and put under statutory protection. Besides, the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) enacted in April 1998 also provides protection to the built heritage in Hong Kong which has put Hong Kong a pioneer in the Southeast Asian region in respect of environmental legislation.

The Chief Executive announced in his 1999 Policy Address that the Government would review the existing heritage preservation policy and related legislation for better protection of historical buildings and archaeological sites. The policy is now under review.

## 澳門文物保護工作 Heritage Conservation in Macau



文化局職員介紹鄭家大屋的復修工作  
Staff members of the Cultural Institute introducing the restoration work of Mandarin's House

澳門與香港毗鄰，其歷史文化與香港息息相關。辦事處職員於八月份到訪澳門，並與澳門特別行政區政府文化局職員交流保護文物工作方面的經驗。我們這次澳門之行，不但對澳門的歷史文化有進一步的瞭解，同時深深體會文化局職員在古蹟保存工作上的熱誠。

### 揉合中西特色的歷史建築群

澳門這片細小的土地上，迄立了四百多年以來的中西式建築，如媽閣廟、鄭家大屋、玫瑰堂、市政廳大樓及大三巴等。這些歷史悠久的建築匯集在一起，形成大規模的

Macau, as our neighbouring city, has a history and culture closely related to ours. Our officers were delighted to visit Macau in August and exchange experience in heritage conservation with the staff of the Cultural Institute of the Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) Government. Through this visit, we have known more about Macau's history and culture and are deeply impressed by the enthusiasm of the staff of the Cultural Institute in heritage preservation.

### Historical Building Complex Combining Chinese and Western Characteristics

Over the past four centuries, Chinese and Western style architectures such as the



建築群，反映了中西文化交融的歷史面貌。更重要的是，建築物多保存完整，不少仍被繼續使用，發揮其社會功能，使建築物的生命得以延長。

### 德成按個案探討

德成按建於民國六年（一九一七年），是典型的民初時期當舖。文化局於二〇〇二年撥款改建及修復建築物，使這座具歷史意義的建築得以保存下來。

A. Ma Temple, the Mandarin's House, St. Dominic's Church, Leal Senado and the Ruins of St. Paul's etc were erected on the tiny enclave of Macau. These old-aged buildings together created a major building complex that reflects the historical impacts of both Chinese and Western cultures. More importantly, most of the buildings are kept intact and many are still in use, playing their social roles and further prolonging their own lives.

### A case study on Tak Seng On

Built in 1917, Tak Seng On (the Virtue and Success Pawnshop) is a typical pawnshop of the early Republican years. In 2002, the Cultural Institute funded the restoration of the building, preserving this historically significant structure.

Tak Seng On was altered into the Cultural Club where stylish artistic gifts, various kinds of tea and food stuff are sold or served. It also has a library and an exhibition gallery. Its ground floor and its tower are used for the "Heritage Exhibition of a Traditional Pawnshop Business", where the original décor, storage tower and paraphernalia of the pawnshop are preserved so that visitors may reminisce about pawnshop business in the past.

德成按  
Tak Seng On (the Virtue and Success Pawnshop)

德成按改建為文化會館，用作售賣特色食品、藝術精品及供應各式茶品等。文化會館內亦設有圖書館及展覽館，而地下及塔樓則闢為文化局的「典當業展示館」，保留了當舖原有的設置、貨樓及用具等，讓參觀者緬懷昔日典當業的面貌。

整個計劃不但旨在保存建築物原貌，更賦予建築物配合其歷史背景及風格的新功能及生命，讓市民大眾能欣賞及瞭解建築物的歷史意義。這項計劃可說是集結政府和私人資源以保存及發展古蹟的成功例子。

### 「愛護文物、傳承文化」

文化局職員與香港的文物保護工作者同樣面對的難題，就是如何令市民大眾、歷史建築的業主及發展商瞭解保護文物的重要性。社會人士的支持對保護文物工作十分重要，因此文化局亦十分重視文物推廣工作，務求市民大眾可以愛護文物、傳承文化。文化局為鼓勵青少年參與文化遺產推廣工作，舉辦了文物大使計劃。經過嚴格的訓練及甄選後，這些文物大使帶領學生參觀澳門古蹟。此外文化局亦安排巡迴展覽及文物講座等教育活動，提高市民對文化遺產的認識及對社會的歸屬感。

The entire project does not only aims at preserving the building, it also endows the building with a new function and life that complement with its historical background and style for the general public to appreciate and learn about its historical significance. This project is deemed to be an example of successful cooperation of both government and private resources for monument preservation and reuse.

### "Cherish Our Cultural Heritage, Preserve Macau's Identity"

Like the people who work for heritage conservation in Hong Kong, the staff of the Cultural Institute faces the same difficulty as to how the general public, the owners of historical buildings and the developers can be led to understand the importance of heritage conservation. As support from the community is vital to heritage conservation, the Cultural Institute attaches great importance to heritage promotion in the hope that the general public would cherish the cultural heritage and preserve Macau's Identity. To encourage youngsters to take part in the promotion of cultural heritage, the Cultural Institute has launched a heritage ambassador scheme under which strictly trained and selected heritage ambassadors provide guided heritage tours to students. In addition, the Cultural Institute also organizes such educational activities as travelling exhibitions and heritage talks to raise public awareness on cultural heritage and promote a greater sense of belonging to society.





澳門特區政府保護文物的成功之處，在於其具備明確的文物保護政策、多項優惠措施及保護整體歷史環境的目標，因此在保持地區的完整歷史面貌方面取得傑出的成就。另一方面，澳門特區政府成功把文物保護與旅遊結合起來，廣泛地重新利用歷史建築作文化與商業



文化局職員與我們分享文物保護及推廣工作的經驗  
Staff members of the Cultural Institute sharing their experiences in heritage conservation and promotion work

用途，促進當地的旅遊及經濟，因而鼓勵了政府及發展商投放更多資源於保護文物。澳門特區政府完善而清晰的文物政策、文物活化再利用的成功例子、對文物推廣的重視及文化局職員的專業都是值得我們讚賞的地方。

The success of the Macau SAR Government in heritage conservation roots in its clear heritage preservation policy, a number of concessionary measures and their goal of protecting the overall historical environment. Outstanding achievements have been made in preserving the complete historical ambience. In addition, the Macau SAR Government has successfully combined heritage conservation with tourism, reused historical buildings for cultural and commercial purposes and boosted tourism and economic development. The reliance on cultural tourism for its source of income has prompted the Macau SAR Government to devote more resources on heritage preservation. The Macau SAR Government's comprehensive and clear heritage policy, successful adaptive reuse of historical buildings, emphasis on heritage promotion and the professionalism of the staff of the Cultural Institute are all the things worth our appreciation.

## 聯合國教科文組織亞太區水下文化遺產保護公約(2001)研討會議 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage



由聯合國教科文組織及古物古蹟辦事處主辦；衛奕信勳爵文物信託以及香港大學美術博物館協辦的「聯合國教科文組織亞太區水下文化遺產保護公約(2001)研討會議」，於二〇〇三年十一月十八日至二十日在香港歷史博物館舉行。約一百位來自海外、內地以及本地的水下考古專家及海事人員應邀出席研討會議。

研討會議旨在向亞太區國家介紹聯合國教科文組織於二〇〇一年年底通過的水下文化遺產保護國際公約。此外，研討會議亦討論有關水下考古發展的課題。有關研討會議的詳細資料請留意下期通訊的專題報導。

Jointly organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Antiquities and Monuments Office; co-organized by the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust and the University Museum and Art Gallery of the University of Hong Kong, the "UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage" was held at the Hong Kong Museum of History between 18 and 20 November 2003. Around 100 experts in underwater archaeology and Law of the Sea from overseas, mainland China and Hong Kong were invited to attend the conference.

The conference aimed at introducing the new 2001 International Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, which was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in late 2001, to states of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as providing a forum for discussion on the development of underwater archaeology. Detailed information of the conference will be introduced in the special feature of the next issue.



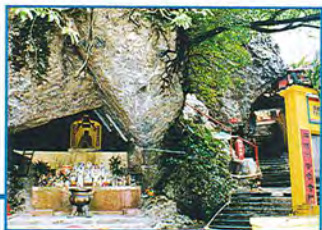


屯門文物之旅

Touring Heritage in Tuen Mun

屯門位處香港的西面及珠江口的東側，歷來是中外商旅往還及海防的樞紐。屯門區內名山古剎林立，漁農工商俱宜，鄉鎮歷史悠來久遠，因此在這裏不難發現引人入勝的古舊建築及自然風貌，即使花上一整天遊覽也樂此不疲。

Situated in the western part of Hong Kong and the eastern side of the Pearl River estuary, Tuen Mun had long been a traffic hub for local and overseas merchants and travelers. It also commanded a key position for coastal defence. Within the district, famous mountains and ancient temples abound. It was a desirable place for agriculture, fishery, commerce and industry. Villages and towns with a long history can be easily found. You will certainly be attracted to the charming traditional buildings and natural sceneries of this area in a day excursion.



1. 青山禪院

南朝宋文帝元嘉年間（公元四二四年至四五三年），印度名僧杯渡禪師曾到此一遊，後人為紀念杯渡禪師而建杯渡庵，宋代時重建杯渡庵並改名青山禪院。禪院內歷史建築物及文物眾多，如大雄寶殿及杯渡岩等。

交通：輕鐵青山村站，步行約二十分鐘。

Tsing Shan Monastery

It is said that a Buddhist monk called Beidu visited Tuen Mun during the Yuanjia reign (AD 424 - 453) of the Southern Song dynasty. A Beidu temple was built to commemorate his visit. The temple was later turned into the Tsing Shan Monastery in the Song dynasty. Many historic buildings and relics, such as Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall) and Beidu cave are found in the Monastery.

Transport: Tsing Shan Tsuen Station of Light Rail. Around twenty minutes walk.

2. 青松觀

青松觀是屯門另一座歷史悠久的道教建築，建於一九六〇年，其後二十年間，增建純陽殿、晚晴樓、翊化宮等十餘幢別具特色的建築。

開放時間：每日上午六時至下午六時。

交通：輕鐵青松站

Ching Chung Koon

It is the second eldest Taoist temple in Tuen Mun which was built in 1960. Within twenty years after erection, the temple complex embraces ten or more buildings which reflect varied architectural styles. Examples of such buildings include Shun Yeung Hall, Man Ching House and Yik Fa Temple.

Opening hours: 6:00am to 6:00pm daily.

Transport: Ching Chung Station of Light Rail



4. 妙法寺

妙法寺位於屯門藍地，為新界西北著名的寺院。妙法寺內的萬佛寶殿建於一九八〇年，有別於一般佛寺的傳統建築。妙法寺每日上午九時至下午五時開放，免費供市民參觀。

交通：輕鐵藍地站

Miu Fat Buddhist Monastery

Miu Fat Buddhist Monastery, Lam Tei, Tuen Mun is a famous Buddhist monastery in northwest New Territories. Man Fat Po Dean of the Miu Fat Buddhist Monastery was completed in 1980. Its structure is rather different from traditional Chinese Buddhist monasteries. Miu Fat Buddhist Monastery is open to the public from 9:00am to 5:00pm daily.

Transport: Lam Tei Station of Light Rail.



3. 何福堂會所馬禮遜樓

詳細資料請參閱第十六、十七頁的介紹。（並不對外開放）

交通：輕鐵何福堂站

Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre

Please refer to the introduction of the building on Pages 16 and 17.

(Not open to the public)

Transport: Hoh Fuk Tong Station of Light Rail.





元朗區民居  
Old House in Yuen Long District

古物諮詢委員會由不同專業範疇及社會各界的成員組成，專責提供保護文物的專業意見。委員會成員於本年四月二十七日出席「文物保存政策集思會」，提出有關香港文物保護政策及工作方面的建議。另外，委員會成員亦定期實地視察具歷史及考古價值的遺址。近期成員視察了元朗八鄉植桂書室及香港西營盤英皇書院等。

The Antiquities Advisory Board is a statutory body responsible for advising on matters relating to heritage. It comprises members from a wide range of professions and representatives from different sectors of community. The members attended the Brainstorming on Heritage Preservation Policy on 27 April 2003 and raised a number of valuable recommendations on heritage preservation policy and work. Besides,

members also inspect sites of historical and archaeological interest from time to time. Recently they have visited the Chik Kwai Study Hall, Pak Heung, Yuen Long and King's College, Sai Ying Pun, Hong Kong etc.



香港西營盤  
英皇書院  
King's  
College, Sai  
Ying Pun,  
Hong Kong

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康樂及文化事務署古物古蹟辦事處編印，二〇〇三年十二月  
Produced by the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the  
Leisure and Cultural Services Department, December 2003

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