

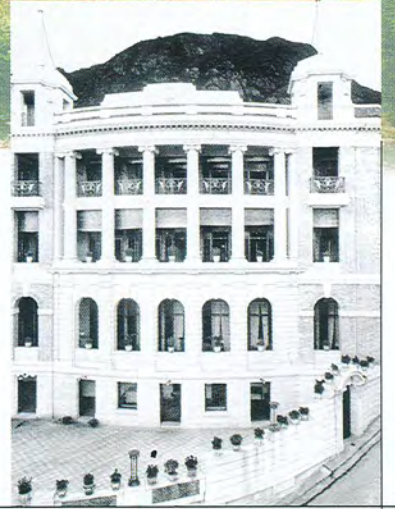


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香港文物

HERITAGE HONG KONG



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「香港文物象徵了本地歷史的一部分，我們可以透過這些文物回憶過往的時刻……」

古物諮詢委員會主席何承天先生在專題報導中分享對本地文物的感受，並指出香港文物建築的獨特性。香港的古蹟反映了本港歷史重要的一頁，今期通訊便介紹了本港幾座別具特色的歷史建築物，如鰂魚涌林邊屋及上環甘棠第等。

“Hong Kong’s heritage is a reminiscence of our history, through which our memory of the past is refreshed....”

Mr. Edward Ho, Chairman of the Antiquities Advisory Board, expressed his thoughts on local heritage and revealed the uniqueness of Hong Kong’s built heritage in the special features of this issue. Special local historical buildings such as Woodside, Quarry Bay, and Kom Tong Hall, Sheung Wan, which convey an important chapter of Hong Kong’s history are also illustrated in this issue.



本地文物並不局限於地上的歷史建築物，更包括蘊藏在海洋裏的文化遺產。近年國際間越來越關注水下文物的保護，去年由辦事處與聯合國教科文組織主辦有關水下文化遺產保護的研討會議，便邀請來自不同國家的眾多專家討論水下考古的課題，並共同擬定保護水下文物的具體行動計劃，我們謹此感謝各與會者的支持及提供的寶貴意見。今期通訊亦介紹了本地及亞洲部分地區的水下考古發展概況。

此外，最新一期文物之友招募計劃反應熱烈，令人十分鼓舞。我們十分感謝文物之友一直以來的支持，他們除了積極參與多項義務工作外，更協助撰寫近期通訊。透過這項極具意義的計劃，我們希望更多社會人士能支持及參與保護及推廣本地文物的工作。

Local heritage is not only limited to historical buildings on land, but also cultural assets under the sea. In recent years, concern in the protection of the underwater cultural heritage has been intensified internationally. Last year, the Antiquities and Monuments Office and UNESCO organized a workshop on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage. Many experts from different countries participated and discussed issues on underwater archaeology, and worked out an action plan on preserving underwater cultural assets. We would like to thank all the participants for their support and valuable opinions. Also in this issue we will show you development of underwater archaeology in Hong Kong and selected Asian countries.

In addition, the recruitment of the latest batch of Friends of Heritage was well received. We are grateful for the continuous support from Friends of Heritage. Despite actively volunteering in various events and activities, they have also started writing for Heritage Hong Kong. Through this meaningful project, we hope more people will support and involve in the works of heritage preservation and promotion for Hong Kong.

Special Feature - Interview with Mr. Edward Ho: Building our Homes



何主席與我們分享對本地文物的感受
Mr. Ho sharing his personal feeling
of local heritage with us

何承天先生現任古物諮詢委員會主席。何先生同時亦是香港醫院管理局成員、香港地下鐵路公司董事局董事、香港管絃樂團常務委員會委員及衛奕信勳爵文物信託受託人委員會成員。何先生現擔任環保促進會副主席。何先生於1987至2000年出任立法局議員，於1999年獲頒授銀紫荊星章。何先生本身是一位建築師；他曾擔任香港、國內、東南亞及美國等地多項規劃及建築工程的設計及項目建築師，累積了豐富而實際的經驗。

何承天主席的祖父早年於香港定居，父親及其本人均生於香港，所以對這片土地有着濃厚的感情。「香港是我真真正正的家，香港本身的歷史轉變，我自己也曾見證過，由小時候到現在，香港改變了很多，外貌的改變可反映出社會及政治的轉變。以我的年紀來說，體驗過很多不同的經歷。文物象徵了

Mr. Edward S. T. Ho is Chairman of the Antiquities Advisory Board. Currently Mr. Ho also serves on a number of statutory boards and advisory committees, including the Hospital Authority, the Board of the Mass Transit Railway Corporation, the General Committee of the Hong Kong Philharmonic Society Ltd and the Board of Trustees of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust. Mr. Ho is Vice Chairman of the Green Council. Mr. Ho is a former Member of the Legislative Council from 1987 to 2000 and was awarded a SBS medal in 1999. He is an architect by profession and has wide ranging architectural experiences in Hong Kong, Mainland China, Southeast Asia and the US.

Tracing back his family history, Mr. Edward Ho's grandfather came to Hong Kong at an early age and both his father and himself were born here. It is understandable he has a very strong attachment to this city. "Hong Kong is truly my home. I have witnessed many historical events in Hong Kong since my childhood. The city has undergone so many changes. Physical changes reflect transitions of a society and its politics. At my age now, I have seen countless changes. Hong Kong's heritage is a reminiscence of our



何主席主持聯合國教科文組織亞太區水下文化遺產保護公約(2001)研討會議開幕儀式
Mr. Ho officiating the opening ceremony of the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

本地歷史的一部分，大家可以透過這些文物回憶過往的時刻。……香港社會發展迅速，在過去的半個世紀，有很多應該保留的建築物已被拆卸，因此剩下來需要保護的文物，是十分珍貴的。」

童年的歲月

何主席愛談童年往事，憶述中盡是香港昔日的舊貌，談到日益破落和減少的唐樓，何主席說：「現在我們所說的唐樓，兩旁建有可負力的牆，中間可能是用木支撐着地台，並設有樓梯、露台等。而那時的生活與現在的社會有很大分別，其一是還未發明冷氣，所以建築物的設計，自然通風方面都比較講究。小時候，我所居住的並不是正式的唐樓，應該是屬於戰後的樓宇，同樣都是三層高。因為設有露台的關係，樓下的小販買賣東西，便會把物品從地面拋上去；有時我們會把錢放進竹籬內，將它放下去，再把盛放物品的竹籬拉上來。同時因為鄰里間可以於露台相望，所以鄰里的關係是比較重要。」

history, through which our memory of the past is refreshed... Amid the rapid social development over the past 50 years, many historic buildings that should have been preserved were demolished. What is left today for our protection is indeed our precious cultural heritage."

When I was small...

Mr. Ho loves to talk about his childhood days and would recount everything he remembers about the good old days of Hong Kong. Reminiscing about the Chinese tenement buildings, which are becoming scarce and run down, he said, "The Chinese tenement buildings that we talk about now were built with a load-bearing wall on each side and a floor in between, mainly supported by wood. There were staircases and balconies, etc. Life in the old days was very different from that of now. For one thing, there were no air-conditioners. As a result, natural ventilation was a very important issue in the building's design. When I was small, the building I lived in was not exactly a Chinese tenement building but a post-war premises. It was a three-storey building with a balcony. We used to buy stuff from hawkers in the street, who would throw the goods up to our balcony. Sometimes we

何主席主持古物諮詢委員會會議
Mr. Ho chairing a meeting of Antiquities Advisory Board



這些反映昔日港人生活的建築物，何主席認為應盡量予以保存。而香港現存文物中最缺乏的，就是這類私人住宅物業。

建築與空間

作為本地傑出的建築師，何主席對建築藝術方面較感興趣，他認為香港的建築有其獨特的地域性。「就建築而言，除外貌之外，還有空間。例如當你進入舊式的大廈，你會發覺它的樓底較高，又例如雷生春，有寬闊的露台，這些設計均反映出當時的社會環境或地域環境。香港的唐樓，或者是舊式的政府及軍事大廈，它們的設計多會盡量配合當時的氣候、環境及時尚。」

「香港的建築更反映出中西文化的交流。香港被英國統治早期，引入了西方建築學派，但建築材料都是就地取材，例如瓦頂是採用中國或本地製造的瓦磚；裝飾方面，有些時候會選用中國式的裝飾。因此在同一所建築物，融合了中西兩方面的建築特色。」

揉合中西建築特色的粉嶺龍躍頭石廬
Shek Lo, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, is a blend of Chinese and Western architectural styles



would put the money inside a bamboo basket and lower it to the hawker, then he would put the goods in the basket so that we could pull it up again. Since neighbours could see each other from the balcony, neighbourhood relationships also formed an essential part of our daily life.”

As these old buildings represent Hong Kong people's way of life in the past, Mr. Ho thinks we should preserve as many of them as possible. This type of private residential premises is what we lack most among the heritage that Hong Kong preserves currently.

Architecture and space

Being an outstanding local architect, Mr. Ho is very interested in the art of architecture. He finds Hong Kong's buildings rather unique geographically. “Apart from external design, space is another noteworthy feature in architecture. For instance, when you go inside one of those old buildings, you'll find that it has a high ceiling. Take a look at the Lui Seng Chun and you will be impressed by its spacious balcony. These designs reflect the social environment and geographical properties of that time. Most Chinese tenements and old government and military buildings were designed to be compatible with the climate, environment and style at the time.”

“Hong Kong's buildings are a mixture of East and West. In early colonial years, it was common that British architectural designs were adopted while materials available locally were used to build them. For example, the tiles used for the roof were made in China or produced locally. Sometimes



雷生春為香港典型的唐樓
Lui Seng Chun is a typical “Tong-lau” (Chinese tenement) in Hong Kong

「最初期的建築是比較公式化的，很多是沒有特定的設計師，可能有一套建築模式給予殖民地去採用，特別是熱帶或亞熱帶的地方。如果你去考究一下，便會發覺印度有些軍營的建築物與香港早期的建築物差不多。最初亦有英國建築師來香港，例如現在的立法會大樓（舊最高法院），便是由英國建築師設計，當時有很多建築物都是參考當年英國的建築時尚模式。有些建築開始加入中國的建築設計文化，民居更為顯著，多採用較大的露台、較高的樓底及通風較好的設計來適應當時本地的環境。」

舊貌與新顏

要保存這些古蹟及歷史面貌，同時配合現代化城市的發展是本地文物保護工作面對最大的難題。古

even Chinese-style decorations would be used. Therefore, one can find architectural features of both China and the West within the same building.”

“Early buildings were rather standard, usually built without the help of any particular designers. There were probably some prototypes for colonial buildings to follow, especially in tropical or sub-tropical regions. If you take a closer look, you will find that some military buildings in India are very similar to Hong Kong's early buildings. On the other hand, some buildings were designed by British architects who came to Hong Kong in early years. One example is what is now the Legislative Council Building (Old Supreme Court), which still stands to this day. Many of these were designed based on stylish British buildings then. Later, Chinese architecture and culture began to find their way into architectural designs and this is more apparent in residential buildings. Large balconies, high ceilings and enhanced ventilation were major characteristics in how architecture adapted to the local environment.”

Old Buildings with Brand New Expressions

To conserve such heritage and historic sites without any hindrance to urban development is one of the biggest challenges in Hong Kong's heritage conservation. The adaptive re-use of heritage buildings has become the focus of discussion recently. In this respect, Mr. Ho calls for an open attitude.

“Some experts think that if these old buildings are to be conserved, their original usages must not be altered. If it is not feasible to continue such



尖沙咀前水警總部將闢建為以古蹟旅遊為主題的發展項目
Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound is being converted into a heritage tourism-themed development project

蹟的活化再利用成為了近日社會輿論的焦點，在這方面何主席認為應採取開放的態度。

「有些專家認為要保護舊建築，就不應該去改變它原來的用途，如果該用途不能夠延續，便將它改為博物館，當然這是最好的辦法，但亦不能將所有舊式建築物都改建為博物館，我認為保護建築是最重要的，但真正地運用這些建築物，亦是同樣重要。我們最希望鼓勵政府保護文物，但這樣是有經濟代價的，這個代價當然需要市民去共同分擔。所以我們在保護建築物的同時，亦需要賦予它們適當的用途，這樣便可帶來經濟效益，那便是最好的保護方法。」

何主席提出保護本地建築文物的三項要領：第一項是全面保護在歷史上或藝術上均極具價值的建築物，盡量減少建築物的改變，以保存其結構或外貌等；把建築物列為法定古蹟便是其中一種措施。第二項是只保留建築物的外貌，這是針對礙於某些因素而不能完全被保留下來的建築物。第三項是保留建築物的某些具價值的部分，而把另外的部分改建，以配合新的發展。

usages, the buildings should be made into museums. Theoretically, this is the ideal solution; but in practice, not every old building can be turned into a museum. I do think it is of utmost importance to conserve them; but to really make use of them is just equally important. We hope to encourage the government to conserve heritage, yet there are prices to pay financially. This, undoubtedly, needs to be shouldered by all Hong Kong people. Therefore, if we can work out proper usages for these buildings while conserving them, thus generating economic benefits for the society, it will be the best solution.”

Mr. Ho highlighted three points on local heritage conservation. Firstly, endorse complete conservation of buildings with high historical or artistic value and minimise alteration to them so that their structures and appearances are preserved. Declaring them as monuments is one of the ways to do it. Secondly, preserve only the external features of buildings that cannot be entirely conserved due to certain factors. Thirdly, preserve only the valuable portions and allow alteration to the remaining parts in order to facilitate new development.

Mr. Ho emphasised flexibility in the conservation and development of heritage, that it is necessary to consider the vicinity of the heritage as a whole. If the original usage is no longer feasible, alternatives should be considered.

In many people's view, Hong Kong is not much more than a modernised city. If we want local people and foreign tourists to gain a

何主席強調應採取靈活的措施以保護及發展古蹟，並必須視乎建築物所坐落的環境，假若原本用途已不可取，便要考慮其他的用途。

在不少人眼中，香港只是一個現代化城市，要讓市民及遊人瞭解香港真正的歷史及文化面貌，以及加強古蹟的生存空間，文物旅遊是十分重要的。「所以應加強像設立文物徑等推廣活動。」何主席說：「一些文物發展項目如尖沙咀前水警總部及中區警署等計劃，可增加香港文物旅遊方面的吸引力。而新界方面，現在還保留了很多圍村等古老建築物。若要發展旅遊，除了考慮到文物保護之外，亦要考慮配套設施。」

建設你我的家

何主席在個多小時的談話中，常常提及「家」這概念，他對香港這個家充滿留戀與希望。

「從前有人形容香港是一個變遷的地方，不過我認為香港市民都渴望肯定自己的身分，以前香港是一個殖民地，香港回歸之後，我感覺到香港人更加重視自己所屬地方的獨特性，香港有自己的文物和文化，市民也感到香港是我們的家，保存香港的環境及文物是十分重要。我個人十分期望政府及市民能充分合作，保護本地的文物。」

comprehensive understanding of Hong Kong's history and cultural facets, as well as to create more spaces for heritage buildings, heritage tourism will play a significant role. “We should set up more heritage trails and organise more promotional activities,” said Mr. Ho. “Heritage development projects such as the Former Marine Police Headquarters Compound in Tsim Sha Tsui and the Central Police Station Compound will increase attractiveness of our heritage tourism. In the New Territories, we have also retained a lot of well-conserved walled villages to date. If we are to develop tourism, besides considering heritage conservation, there is also the question of infrastructure to think about.”

Building our homes

During the interview which lasted over an hour, Mr. Ho frequently talked about “home”. He is full of passion and expectations about his home city, Hong Kong.

“People used to say Hong Kong is a place of transition, but I think Hong Kong people do want to establish our own identity. In the past, Hong Kong was a colony. After the handover of sovereignty, it seems Hong Kong people care more about their uniqueness. Hong Kong has its own heritage and culture, and we regard Hong Kong as our home. Conserving Hong Kong's environment and heritage is such an important issue that I hope Hong Kong people and the Government can fully cooperate in achieving that goal.”

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



研討會議進行中
Workshop in progress

環繞我們的遼闊海洋底下，蘊藏着揭示人類歷史面貌的豐富文物。要妥善保護這些人類共同擁有的水下文化遺產，國際間的合作是非常重要的。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」，目的便是推動亞太區國家確認聯合國教科文組織於二〇〇一年通過的水下文化遺產保護國際公約，以及邀請有關專家討論水下考古的課題。

研討會議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及香港大學美術博物館協辦。超過一百位來自海外、內地以及本地的水下考古專業人士和國際法人員等專家應邀出席會議。約

As a significant aspect of history and fully a part of humanity's common heritage, the underwater cultural heritage should be better protected through international cooperation. With the objectives to promote the ratification of the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage by Asian-Pacific states as well as bring together the leading authorities on underwater cultural heritage to share their knowledge, the "UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage" was held from 18 to 20 November 2003 in the Hong Kong Museum of History.

The Workshop was jointly organized by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Antiquities and Monuments Office, co-organized by the University Museum and Art Gallery of the University of Hong



與會者合照
Group photograph of participants of the Workshop



與會者參觀香港大學美術博物館展出香港出土貿易陶瓷的展覽
Participants viewing exhibition on Trade Ceramics Excavated in Hong Kong presented at the University Museum and Art Gallery of the University of Hong Kong

二十多位代表不同國際組織、政府和大學等機構的講者在研討會議中發表論文；他們均是國際法、海事法以及水下考古的專業人士。

今期通訊節錄了聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化顧問魏理察博士的歡迎辭(英文版本)，以及與會者一致採納的保護水下文物行動計劃，有關講者論文及其他研討會議資料等詳情，請瀏覽研討會議的專題網頁：<http://www.unescobkk.org/culture/underwater>。

Kong, and the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust. Over 100 underwater archaeologists, international law personnel and other experts from overseas, Mainland China and Hong Kong participated, and over 20 speakers presented their papers during the Workshop. The expertise of the speakers were dynamic, including international law, law of the sea and underwater archaeology, representing international non-governmental organizations, governments and universities etc.

The abstract of the Keynote Address (English Version) by Dr. Richard A. Engelhardt, Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific of UNESCO and Action Plan for protecting underwater heritage adopted by all participants are included in this issue. For details on the speakers papers and other information about the Workshop, please enter the Workshop's special website: <http://www.unescobkk.org/culture/underwater>.



與會者在研討會議小組中討論不同的水下文物課題
Participants discussing various topics related to underwater archaeology

英文節錄

English Abstract



We meet today to find ways to better protect the important but endangered underwater cultural heritage in a region which has had a long history of maritime activity and whose busy sea-lanes have been witness to some of the most successful large wooden sea-craft ever invented. I hardly need to stress this before you here, experts in this heritage underwater, but to set the stage, let me refer to one or two historical examples which highlight the importance of the maritime heritage of the Asia-Pacific region. The sea-borne trade of China throughout many centuries has left many remains underwater. Its large commercial junks plied the waters close to the countries of this region and even further afield, at least as far as India and the east coast of Africa. Indeed there is even speculation in some quarters that Chinese

sailing vessels reached the shores of North America before Columbus. While this hypothesis is yet to be proven, the evidence for it, if it is to be found, will be found on the floor of the Pacific Ocean. This dramatically demonstrates the importance of protecting the discovered and yet to be discovered underwater archaeological heritage. One recent discovery -- by a treasure hunter -- of a Chinese trading vessel in the waters off Indonesia underscores the vulnerability of our underwater heritage. The contents of this vessel -- the famous *Tek Sing* shipwreck -- were auctioned in the Germany after transiting through Australia. Other treasures of the region include wrecks of Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish origin found close to countries such as Indonesia (*Geldermalsen*) and the Philippines (*San Diego*). The waters of the Pacific are the storehouse not only of shipping but also of aircraft from the Second World War. And, finally there are land sites, such as Dwarka in India, where an historical site once on land is now underwater because of earthquake or changes in sea-level.

Such sites have significance for many reasons. They reveal to us much about daily life at the time of the sinking or submergence, because an underwater site is a sealed time capsule -- everything found

there must be in use at that time or before. Shipwrecks may also tell us of voyages not known to us from history, or confirm those known only from legend. With the advance of science, experts are better able to date and study the artefacts and to reconstruct the building techniques of the vessels themselves. This opens up to us knowledge of how our ancestors lived and worked. The artefacts discovered, where they can be properly conserved, interpreted and exhibited, can bring history alive for our children and indeed for all of us. Associated with this are the leisure and sport-diving possibilities of an underwater site which is managed for public access.

I have left until last the important economic aspect. As in the case of land sites, tourism can be developed at underwater heritage sites, if properly managed, as well as at the site museums which they may generate. That development may create a significant and long-lasting economic resource for the local people. Unfortunately, too often a site which may have created such a benefit has been pillaged to the benefit only of a foreign treasure-hunter, leaving a site despoiled for presentation and equally for science.

The threats of treasure hunting and other commercial exploitation, unwitting damage

and negligence of users of the water for other purposes such as fishing, exploitation of seabed resources and major shore-line and offshore constructions, were the reasons why UNESCO, from 1993 onwards, worked towards elaborating a new international convention to protect the underwater heritage.

The 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage provides the needed legal structure for governments to act to protect the underwater heritage. This workshop, however, was designed not only to stimulate interest in and assist States in ratifying the Convention, but to reinforce existing co-operation in this region and set-up new linkages for the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage.

I believe that this workshop will be truly useful if the co-operation and exchanges of information begun here are intensified by an Action Plan. While one aspect of that collaboration would be the ratification, as soon as possible, of the Convention, another, equally important, would be the continuing exchange of information, participation by archaeologists in underwater exploration in countries outside their own, joint training projects and other such operational activities.



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至二十日在香港舉行，與會者於會上通過了以下行動計劃：

1. 為使公約能早日被確認，聯合國教科文組織的成員國，包括是次討論所涉及的各國政府有關部門，應仔細研究《水下文化遺產保護公約(2001)》的內容，以確定其成本、效益及對各方面的影響。
2. 與會者應共同建立一個非正式的網絡，以便交換有關立法的資料，以及製備一份有關法律問題的技術要點一覽表。

The participants of the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage held in Hong Kong from 18th – 20th November 2003 have adopted the following Action Plan:

1. Member States of UNESCO should examine the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001 to establish its benefits, costs and implications, including all concerned Ministries in this discussion, with a view to its ratification as soon as possible.
2. Members of this workshop in Hong Kong should create an informal network to facilitate the exchange of information on legislation and create a checklist of technical points on legal implications.

3. 與會者將鼓勵他們各自所屬的國家自發地採用和實施該公約的附件，以作為一套指導原則，令各成員國在執行公約時能發揮最佳的效果和達至專業水平，同時該附件亦可被視為一分有助最終確認公約的文件。
4. 非政府組織應致力提高法律界人士對該公約的認識。
5. 聯合國教科文組織成員國委員會應致力使該國的決策者關注公約的內容，特別是提高有關政府部門和機構以及公眾人士對公約的認識。
6. 是次會議的與會者以及亞太區各國應作出會後跟進工作，包括定期召開分區或亞太區的會議，或成立工作小組。

3. Participants in this meeting will encourage their home states to voluntarily adopt and apply the Annex to the Convention as the set of guiding principles for best practice and professional standards, and as an instrument to facilitate eventual ratification of the Convention.
4. Non-governmental organizations should build awareness among the legal profession.
5. National Commissions for UNESCO should build awareness of the Convention among national decision-makers, and in particular between relevant Ministries, government agencies, as well as the general public.
6. Participants should, and States in the region are invited to, immediately follow up this Workshop by organizing sub-regional or regional meetings or working groups at regular intervals.

7. 與會者支持在位於斯里蘭卡的世界文化遺產古城加勒成立亞太區實地培訓計劃的建議。落實該建議的第一步是召集教育工作者舉行會議，商討所需及可提供課程的種類(例如保護、潛水訓練、水底技術等)和程度，並邀請科技人員及其他成員國提供有關的專業知識。
8. 國際水下文化遺產委員會(ICUCH)應調查並列出亞太區內現有的其他訓練課程。
9. 每個國家最少應有一間博物館或其他文物管理機構負責介紹和推廣該國的水下文化遺產(包括沉船的殘骸、對原居民有重要意義的遺址及其他遺址)、海事歷史和沿岸與海上居民的生活，這些均為該國居民文化遺產的一部分。

7. The proposal for a regional on site training programme in the World Heritage city of Galle (Sri Lanka) is supported and as a first step a meeting of educators should be held to decide what kind and level of courses is needed and could be provided (conservation, diving training, underwater techniques etc.). The scientific community and other Member States are invited to contribute particular expertise in this respect.
8. ICUCH should investigate and list other training courses currently available in the region.
9. At least one museum or other heritage management agency in each State should be responsible for interpreting and promoting the underwater cultural heritage (including wrecks, sites of importance to indigenous peoples and other sites) of the State, as well as the maritime history, and life of the coastal and maritime communities as part of the heritage of the people of that country.

10. 該博物館和／或機構應尋求社會各階層人士的支持和合作，例如文物工作者、青年人、考古學家及其他願為水下文化遺產給予或帶來支持的人士，以及博物館節目如展覽的贊助人。博物館同時應與一些機構和組織合作，例如專業潛水教練協會(PADI)和國際水下文化遺產委員會(ICUCH)，以達至協同作用，從而得到公眾最大程度的支持。
11. 博物館或其他國家機構將通過展覽，並在可能的情況下舉辦巡迴展覽，加強當地，以至該國或亞太區人民對水下文化遺產的認識。

10. That museum and/or agency should seek to find allies at different levels, such as heritage workers, young people, archaeologists and others who will give or generate political support for the underwater cultural heritage, and sponsors for museum programmes such as exhibitions. It will also work for synergy with bodies such as PADI and ICUCH to maximize public support.
11. The museum or other national institutions will work to create awareness at local, national

and regional levels by exhibitions including, where possible, a traveling exhibition.



與會者共同擬定行動計劃
Participants of the workshop discussing the Action Plan

香港水下考古概略

A brief outline on Underwater Archaeology in Hong Kong

香港位處中國通往南洋各地的要衝，毗鄰中國古代的主要貿易商港——廣州。《新唐書》記載了“廣州東南海行，二百里至屯門山”，以及設置軍鎮駐兵二千；反映香港是唐代南方海路交通和海防的要地。元軍滅南宋，宋帝南避，從福州逃至九龍半島，亦見證當時的海路交通路線。此外，佛頭洲古代稅關遺址曾發現“德懷交趾國貢賦遙通”石碑，馬灣島上尚留存“九龍關”及

佛頭洲古代稅關遺址
Site of Chinese Customs Station, Junk Island

Hong Kong, adjacent to the trading port Canton, was the entrepôt of ancient China's maritime route to Southeast Asia. In the Xin Tang Shu (History of Tang dynasty), the route from Canton to Southeast Asia gave a clear description as "Sailing from Canton in the southeast direction for 200 miles and one reaches Tuen Mun Hill" where a regular troop of 2000 soldiers was on garrison duty. The literature clearly illustrated Tuen Mun, a district of present Hong Kong, was a strategic position of maritime trade and coastal defense in Tang dynasty. The escape route from Fuzhou to Kowloon taken by the Song Emperor at the end of Southern Song dynasty provide further evidence of the South China Sea route.



西貢沙咀發現的瑪瑙和琉璃珠
Agate and glass beads discovered
at Sha Tsui, Sai Kung

“九龍關借地七英尺”二碑，可見香港曾是清代海上貿易重要海關口岸之一。

古代風帆動力的船舶必需選擇恰當的時間與港灣靠泊，因此香港應是古代廣州至南洋海上交通必經之地，以作糧水的補給或躲避惡劣天氣。中國東南沿海的福建省泉州、連江縣定海灣、東山島和廣東省陽江市、台山市川山島附近水域等曾先後發現古代沉船，香港水域的海底亦可能保存了古代文化遺存。

事實上，早在1974年興建西貢萬宜水庫時，曾發現一艘可能屬明代的古船殘骸，調查期間考古學家採集了大量東南亞陶瓷殘片、木板或木製品、少量瑪瑙和琉璃珠等。1975年發現的大嶼山竹篙灣遺址，

Moreover, a stone pillar inscribed "By the Grace (of the Emperor), tributes are accepted from and exchanged with Annam, which is far away (from China)" was discovered from the ruins of the ancient Chinese Customs Station on Junk Island. Two stone tablets inscribed "Kowloon Pass" and "Seven feet of land leased to the Kowloon Pass" relating to customs station are still preserved in Ma Wan. These could reflect that Hong Kong was one of the customs depot in the maritime trade of Qing dynasty.

In olden days, clippers needed to moor in coastal area to replenish water and necessities or to find shelter in case of inclement weather. This added to the importance of Hong Kong as a port of call in the Canton-Southeast Asia route. Ancient shipwrecks have been discovered in the seabeds of South China coastal regions such as Quanzhou, Dinghai Bay in Lianjiang County, Dongshan Island of Fujian Province, and Yangjiang City, Chuanshan Island in Taishan City of Guangdong Province. All the above findings suggest the very possible existence of ancient cultural deposits in the Hong Kong waters.



竹篙灣發現的明代瓷片坑
A large pit full of Ming dynasty porcelain sherds discovered at Penny's Bay

考古學家亦曾進行多次的考古調查和發掘，出土了大量明代江西省景德鎮民窯的青花瓷產品和東南亞瓷器，說明大嶼山竹篙灣應是中國南方海上貿易的停泊處，為往來船隻提供補給。1999年古物古蹟辦事處邀請中國歷史博物館水下考古中心在竹篙灣一帶的海灣調查古代沉船遺蹟。考古專家針對水下旁側聲納掃描結果所發現的四十八處水下疑點，進行潛水實地勘察，確定將進行的填海工程不會破壞海底的古代文化遺存。

為了全面探索香港境內水下的文化遺產資源，1999年衛奕信勳爵文物信託資助一名水下考古學家進行有關水下文化遺存評估、管理和保護等研究。該研究發現香港境內

As early as 1974, there has been in fact significant archaeological discovery in Hong Kong. During the construction of High Island Reservoir, remains of a probable Ming dynasty boat were uncovered in 1974. Considerable quantities of Southeast Asian ceramic sherds, wooden planks or objects as well as some beads and glass beads were retrieved in the archaeological investigation. The archaeological site of Penny's Bay of Lantau Island was first discovered in 1975 and several surveys and excavations were subsequently conducted. Tremendous amount of blue and white porcelain of Ming dynasty, produced in the civilian kilns of Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province together with Southeast Asian ceramic sherds were unearthed. These evidences apparently indicated that Penny's Bay was a stop on the South China Sea maritime trade, probably a reliable place for replenishment. In 1999, the Antiquities and Monuments Office invited the Underwater Archaeology Centre of the National Museum of Chinese History to undertake the underwater archaeological investigation at the seabed of Penny's Bay with the aim of identifying any remains of ancient shipwrecks. Based on the results of side scan sonar survey, the marine archaeologists had carried out diving inspection for the 48 anomalies to ensure that no cultural remains would be threatened by the proposed reclamation works.

In order to assess the underwater archaeological potential within the territory, the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust funded an expedition

現有四十九艘沉船的紀錄，當中二十二艘沉船有待進一步的調查，其餘均為現代的沉船，歷史價值不高。

香港都市化的步伐急速，境內水域不斷進行填海或挖沙等工程。1990年展開的赤蠟角新機場工程，填海挖泥工程時曾發現一尊古炮，估計與清代大嶼山一帶的海防設施有關。自1998年《環境影響評估條例》(Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance)實施後，約有30多項影響海床的指定工程項目(Designated Project)，曾進行水下考古調查與研究，包括搜集受工程影響範圍的地理或遙感探測資料、潛水實地勘察等，以確保海床保存的古代文化遺存不會受工程破壞。即將展開的港珠澳大橋工程，亦會進行相關的水下考古調查與研究。珠江口曾是港穗往還必經的水域，海底蘊藏古代文化遺存的可能性甚高。假如調查有所發現，當局將按古物及古蹟條例和環境影響評估條例對文化遺產作適當保護。

conducted by an underwater archaeologist for research on the underwater cultural heritage in Hong Kong waters and 49 shipwrecks recorded in the territory were identified. The research recommended further studies on the 22 possible shipwrecks and confirmed the rest could be very recent wrecks of low historical value.

With the rapid development of Hong Kong, there have been on-going reclamation works and dredging activities within the harbour and waters in the territory. A cannon, relating to the coastal defense at Lantau Island in Qing dynasty, was discovered from the dredging operation of constructing the Chek Lap Kok Airport commenced in 1990. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Ordinance has been enforced since 1998, and about 30 marine archaeological investigations (MAI) have been conducted for the designated projects affecting areas of underwater archaeological potential. The MAI normally comprise geographical survey, remote sensing and diving inspection aiming at preserving underwater cultural heritage threatened by development projects. The proposed Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge project will also include the MAI because the Pearl River Estuary is the main watercourse between Hong Kong and Guangzhou with high possibility to preserve ancient cultural remains. If the results are affirmative, the Government shall take necessary measures to protect the cultural relics in accordance with the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance and EIA Ordinance.

何甘棠與甘棠第 Ho Kom-tong and Kom Tong Hall

甘棠第建於一九一四年，以其首任屋主何甘棠（一八六六至一九五〇年）命名。何氏是二十世紀初本港一位傑出的商人，亦是何東爵士的胞弟。何氏在一八八六年肄業於中央書院（即現時的皇仁書院），曾與國父孫中山先生是同窗。

何甘棠不僅活躍於商界，同時亦熱心公益。例如他在一九一一年創立廣華醫院，是為九龍的第一所醫院；又在一九一五年組織香港聖約翰救傷隊。由於何氏的公職卓越，不少團體以至政府皇室均對他予以嘉獎。

約一九一四年的甘棠第
Kom Tong Hall, c.1914



甘棠第現貌
Present view of Kom Tong Hall

Built in 1914, Kom Tong Hall was named after its first owner, Ho Kom-tong (1866-1950). Ho was a famous local businessman in the early 20th century, and was the younger brother of Sir Robert Ho Tung. He graduated in 1886 from the Central School (now Queen's College), and was a schoolmate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the first republican government in China.

Ho Kom-tong was active not only in business, but also in social charity. For example, he founded the Kwong Wah Hospital in 1911, the first hospital in Kowloon, and organized the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Hong Kong in 1915. His distinguished social service was recognized with a large number of awards and decorations.

As the residence of Ho Kom-tong and some of his family members, Kom Tong Hall was built at a considerable cost of \$300,000. The interior of the building is richly decorated with stained windows, lacquered dark wood paneling and ceilings with plaster panels highlighted in gold leaves, all contribute to the glamour of this stately mansion.

甘棠第是何甘棠與部分妻妾的同居，其建築費用高達三十萬元，大樓內部處處可見彩繪玻璃窗、光漆硬木牆板以及鑲有金葉圖案的裝飾天花，盡顯氣派。

一九四一年日軍侵港前夕，甘棠第曾用作英軍防空協會的應急站。何甘棠於一九五〇年辭世後，其後人續居於此。一九六〇年，耶穌基督後期聖徒教會購入甘棠第，並以此為宣教中心凡數十年。

甘棠第多年來保養良好，內外均甚少改動。一九九〇年，古物諮詢委員會將之評為二級歷史建築，以確認其文物價值。

二〇〇二年七月，教會向政府申請清拆甘棠第。古物古蹟辦事處隨即提出反對，並與教會展開磋商。二〇〇四年二月，雙方終於達成協議，政府以港幣五千三百萬元向教會購入甘棠第，以改建作孫中山博物館之用。新館的籌建工作已經展開，博物館擬定於二〇〇六年十一月落成開放。



飯廳中的壁爐及木鑲板
The dining room with fireplace and wood paneling



無配備家具的起居室
The French parlour without furnishing

Shortly before the Japanese invaded Hong Kong in 1941, Kom Tong Hall was used by the British Air Raid Precaution Association as an emergency station. The building remained the residence of Ho Kom-tong's descendents after his death in 1950. In 1960, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints purchased the building, and used it as a religious centre for the following decades.

Kom Tong Hall was well-maintained over the years, and most of the original fittings survive with minor alteration. In 1990, the Antiquities Advisory Board accorded a Grade II status to the building in recognition of its outstanding heritage value.

In July 2002, the Church submitted an application to demolish Kom Tong Hall. The Antiquities and Monuments Office objected to the application immediately and approached the Church for discussion. An agreement was finally reached in February 2004 by which the Government would acquire the building from the Church at \$53 million for conversion into a Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum. Active planning is now underway and the new Museum is expected to open in November 2006.

新增法定古蹟

Newly Declared Monuments

上水河上鄉居石侯公祠

上水河上鄉居石侯公祠是為紀念侯族明代十七世祖侯居石公（一五五四至一六二八年）而建。據懸於祠堂正門的牌匾年份推測，居石侯公祠約建於清乾隆廿七年（一七六二年）。

居石侯公祠是傳統的三進兩院式建築，中進為擺放供奉歷代祖先的神龕。前院兩旁各有廂房，其中右廂房用作廚房。後進樓高兩層，曾作學校用途，地下房間為老師的寢室，一樓則用作課室，而學校約於二次大戰時停辦。祠堂現為村民祭祖及舉行傳統儀式的場所，亦是供村民日常聚會議事的地方。建築物於二〇〇三年十二月十九日被列為法定古蹟。



Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui

Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui was built to commemorate the seventeenth generation ancestor Hau Ku-shek (1554 – 1628) in the Ming dynasty. According to the date inscribed on the name board hanging over the main entrance, the Ancestral Hall was believed to be built around the twenty-seventh year of Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty (i.e. 1762).

The Ancestral Hall is built in the traditional three-hall-two-courtyard style. An altar is erected in the middle hall where the sacrificial tablets of the ancestors are enshrined. There are side chambers on each side of the front courtyard, whilst the right chamber is used as a kitchen. The two-storey rear hall was once used as a village school. The lower floor provided accommodation for teachers while the upper floor was used as classrooms. During the Second World War, the study hall was closed. At present, the Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall is not only a venue for the villagers in Ho Sheung Heung to worship their ancestors and to hold traditional festivals, it is also a venue for gathering and meeting. The Ancestral Hall was declared a monument on 19 December 2003.



Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun

The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese Invasion.

The building was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. The building bears witness to the unique role played by Hong Kong in the history of modern China and the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

The Morrison Building was declared a monument on 26 March 2004.

屯門何福堂會所馬禮遜樓

位於屯門何福堂會所內的馬禮遜樓建於一九三六年，是抗日名將十九路軍軍長蔡廷鍇將軍（一八九二至一九六八年）別墅一部分。

一九四六至一九四九年間，該別墅被用作達德學院的校舍。達德學院是在周恩來和董必武指示下創辦，多位當時著名的中國學者均曾在此講學。學院培育了不少年青知識分子。建築物見證了香港在近代中國歷史和中華人民共和國建國史中所扮演的獨特角色。

馬禮遜樓於二〇〇四年三月二十六日被列為法定古蹟。



鯽魚涌林邊屋的建築研究

Architectural Research on Woodside, Quarry Bay



林邊屋外貌
Exterior view of Woodside

林邊屋位於香港鯽魚涌大潭郊野公園內，這座古雅的建築物依着曲折的柏架山道而建，附近草木繁茂，景致怡人，而柏架山戰時爐灶及前鯽魚涌學校等古蹟亦近在咫尺。

林邊屋歷史悠久，反映了香港早期經濟的發展。一八八一年，外資公司「太古」在香港鯽魚涌購入數幅大面積的土地後，開始在本港發展不同類型的工業和貿易。鯽魚涌自此成為太古業務的大本營，業務廣及船務、航運及煉糖等範疇。太古早於一八八一年首次以「太古糖業有限公司」的名稱(以下簡稱「太古糖廠」)註冊，並於一八八三年投入

Woodside is situated inside Tai Tam Country Park, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong. Leading up by the winding Mount Parker Road, the elegant Woodside is surrounded by greenery providing an excellent ambience. It is also close to other historic sites such as a relic of war-time cooking ranges and the Former Quarry Bay School.

Woodside reflects the economic development of early Hong Kong. With the purchase of several large parcels of land at Quarry Bay in 1881, the foreign firm of Swire started to expand its various industries and trades in Hong Kong. Quarry Bay, thus became the stronghold of its business, which included shipping, sea freight and sugar refining. The Company was first registered as the Taikoo Sugar Refinery Co. Ltd. (TSR) in 1881 while

生產。太古糖廠在一九〇〇年代以前已成為遠東地區最大的煉糖廠，業務發展迅速。太古糖廠附設的建築物如宿舍等亦隨之興建，而林邊屋就是約於一九二二至一九二四年期間興建的歐籍高級職員住所，這座建築反映當時太古糖廠日益興旺的業務。

林邊屋盡顯香港二十世紀初期的西式建築特色。建築物的其中一個特色就是築有半圓連拱飾及拉長拱頂石的游廊，而屋內的壁爐及半沉式的地庫等都是典型英式大宅的設計。

建築物是一幢兩層高及建有地庫的樓房，有兩道入口大門和兩扇後門，屋內也有兩道後樓梯，顯示林邊屋原本是一幢兩翼式的建築物。由於兩翼完全相同，形成了整體對稱的布局。

林邊屋的游廊
Verandah of Woodside



production commenced in 1883. TSR was one of the earliest industrial experiments of the Company launched in Quarry Bay. By the 1900s, it became the largest sugar refinery east of Suez. Accompanying the rapid business growth were new buildings such as living quarters added to the Refinery. Woodside, a mansion for high-ranking European staff, was properly constructed sometime between 1922 and 1924, reflecting the prominent growth of the Refinery.

As one of the typical Western architecture of the early twentieth century in Hong Kong, Woodside is featured by its verandahs articulated with semi-circular arcading and elongated keystones. The fireplaces, half sunken basement and so on are all typical designs of the British mansion.

The building is a two-storey mansion with a basement. There are two main entrances, two back doors and two internal back staircases revealing the original two-wing building design. The two wings are identical which result in a symmetrical layout.

The building is clearly divided into three portions. The lowest portion is the basement emphasized by deep grooves on its wall surfaces. The middle portion is the ground floor and first floor highlighted by moulded rectangular architrave framing which combine the arches and windows together to make the ground floor and first floor as a whole. The top portion is the parapet. The three-ring arches are of particular interest while pilasters are stylized with capitals.



一九六三年的林邊屋(航空照片由地政總署測繪處提供)
Woodside in 1963 (Aerial photo provided by the Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department)



二〇〇二年的林邊屋(航空照片由地政總署測繪處提供)
Woodside in 2002 (Aerial photo provided by the Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department)

建築物分為三個部分，最底部是該幢樓房的地庫，牆壁表面刻有深陷的凹縫；地下和一樓屬中間部分，特色是以模製長方形線條板框架把拱門和窗戶接連，使地下和一樓形成一個整體；而最高的部分則是一堵低矮的擋牆。林邊屋三環狀的拱門別具特色，半露式壁柱一律裝有柱頂。磚工工藝使樓房帶點手工藝的色彩，而紅磚白石的組合正是愛德華時期的重要建築特色。

林邊屋由花崗石和紅磚建成，平頂由鋼筋混凝土建造。入口的鼓面狀梯級由花崗石砌成，開敞式的游廊架上裝飾扶欄，樓房內外均可見抹灰的簷口。林邊屋選用的都是氣窗或旋轉式窗戶。樓房中央的硬木主梯極受重視，主梯分三個梯段，中央是一個四方狀的開放式樓梯井，樓梯平台則分別設在樓梯井的四側。這個豪華的樓梯顯示出當時林邊屋居住者的顯赫和富有。通往大宅後門的兩道後樓梯架上精美鍛鐵扶欄和反曲拉索，同樣受到重視，相信是洋行歐籍經理入住期間傭人使用的樓梯。

林邊屋在日佔時期曾遭大肆搶掠，所有門、窗、地板，以至其他

The emphasis of brickwork craftsmanship imparts some arts and crafts character, while the composition of the red bricks and white stones is the vocabularies used in the Edwardian period.

Woodside is constructed in granite and red bricks. The flat roof is made of reinforced concrete. The entrances are featured by granite drum-head steps, while the open verandahs are highlighted by ornamental balustrades. Plaster cornices are found both inside and outside of the building. Fanlights and pivot windows are employed. Special attention was paid to the main hardwood staircase at the middle of the mansion: it is in three flights arranged round an open rectangle of stairwell, with the landing being on the four sides. This grand staircase shows the wealth and status of people who used to live there. The back stairs – the two stairs leading to the back exit of the mansion – also received attention with the elegant wrought iron balustrades and contraflexure back stays. These back stairs are believed to be for the use of the servants of the managers when it was still occupied by the European staff.

During the period of Japanese Occupation, the building was extensively raided by looters: all doors, windows, floor and other woodwork were stolen. The pitched roof collapsed owing to tiles and purlins being removed. Fortunately, the brick shell was in a good structural condition. Renovations were carried out afterwards, including complete renewal of doors and windows, staircases, mantelpieces, plumbing and sanitary fixtures, electrical wiring and fittings,

木製用具均被盜去，斜形屋頂也因為瓦片和桁條被人取走而倒塌，幸好磚砌外殼的結構仍然保持良好。建築物其後在一九四七年進行翻新工程，更換所有門、窗、樓梯、壁爐台、衛生設備，以及重鋪電線、電力裝置和地板。一九五一年東翼兩個單位合而為一幢樓房，並重鋪屋頂，由原本的斜形設計改為平頂式的設計。林邊屋經翻新後，於一九五一年用作煉糖廠經理及總工程師的寓所。

規模較小的改裝工程於一九八五年展開，部分開敞式游廊被封，地下接待室裝上假天花，原被牆壁分隔的兩翼則更改為一幢完整的樓房，並拆去其中一個硬木樓梯。不過，原本的建築特色仍然保留，包括剩下來的硬木主樓梯、開敞式游廊、木製地板及拱門門道等。

林邊屋是本港僅存的太古洋行職員宿舍，建築物及其偌大的花園反映了當時歐籍高級職員奢華的生活，這正是香港歷史的重要一頁；而風格獨特的建築物本身更是香港早期西式建築的代表。

flooring in 1947; the conversion from two flats into one house of the East Wing and reconstruction of the pitched roof into flat roof in 1951. Woodside was rehabilitated and used as residence for the manager and chief engineer of the Refinery in 1951.

Minor alteration works were carried out in 1985. Parts of the open verandahs were enclosed and a false ceiling was installed at the reception room on the ground floor. The two wings separated by walls in between were converted into one whole block, with one of the hardwood staircase removed. Still, original architectural features are still retained, such as the remaining main hardwood staircase, open verandahs, wooden flooring and arched doorways.

Woodside is the last surviving remnant of staff accommodation built by Swire. The building with its large piece of garden reflects luxurious livelihood of the upper-ranking European staff that constitute a significant page in the history of Hong Kong. The unique architectural style of the building itself also enables it to be one of the best examples

of Western architectures in early Hong Kong.



林邊屋內部
Interior of Woodside

教育活動與服務

Educational Activities and Services



學生參加文物處理工作坊
Students participating in the Finds Processing Workshop

教育活動及導賞服務

辦事處定期舉辦不同類型的教育活動，例如親子活動及學校到訪計劃等，向市民推廣保護文物的訊息。辦事處亦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。詳情請瀏覽辦事處網頁：<http://www.amo.gov.hk> 或於辦公時間內致電23147157與教育活動組職員聯絡。

Educational Activities and Docent Services

To promote the message of heritage conservation to the public, the Office from time to time organises various kinds of educational activities such as family activities and School Visit Programme. The Office has also 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. For details, please visit our Office's website : <http://www.amo.gov.hk> or contact the staff of Education Activities Unit at 23147157 during office hours.



親子活動：「遊古蹟、學素描」
Family Activity : Visiting the monuments, learning pencil drawings



辦事處職員到訪學校主持文物講座
Staff of the Office conducting heritage lecture at schools

導賞員介紹中西區文物徑內的古蹟歷史
A docent introducing the history of monuments along Central and Western Heritage Trail



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。詳情請瀏覽辦事處網頁：<http://www.amo.gov.hk> 或於辦公時間內致電27212414與教育及宣傳組職員聯絡。

Loan Services of Exhibitions

Six exhibitions introducing 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, for educational purposes. For details, please visit our Office's website: <http://www.amo.gov.hk> or contact the staff of Education and Publicity Unit at 27212414 during office hours.

文物之友 Friends of Heritage

文物之友計劃自一九九七年成立以來，得到市民的熱烈支持，實在令我們感到鼓舞。第四期的文物之友實習期已告一段落，四十二名志願人士於實習期內順利完成所規定最少時數的義務工作，並已成為「文物之友」的正式成員。文物之友通過參與我們舉辦的活動及志願工作，充分表現出他們的活力及熱誠，並且在推廣文物保護的工作上得到廣泛的認同。

為了擴闊文物之友的服務範圍，我們成立了數隊工作小組，其中包括「關心古蹟糾察隊」及編輯工作小組等。糾察隊在閒暇時間到訪

文物之友出席有關文物古蹟的講座
Friends of Heritage attending lecture related to heritage



The Friends of Heritage Scheme has long been receiving encouraging responses from members of the public since its introduction in 1997. Upon the satisfactory completion of the requisite minimum hours of voluntary work within the trial period, 42 successful volunteers from the Fourth batch of Friends have been offered official membership of "Friends of Heritage". Friends have demonstrated their vigor and enthusiasm through participating our activities and voluntary works. Their efforts in promoting heritage preservation have been paid off with community recognition.

In order to broaden the scope of services from the Friends, a number of teams were formed last year namely the "Care for Monuments Prefect" team and editorial working group etc. Prefect team members visit Tang Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan, Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall and Tai Fu Tai Mansion at leisure time. During their visit, they would record attendances, conduct questionnaires and inspect the condition of the monuments. Friends were also invited to join the editorial working group and participate in the editorial work of the Newsletter of the Office. Their works include conducting research, interviews and writing up of the script etc.



屏山鄧氏宗祠、松嶺鄧公祠及大夫第，記錄參觀人次、進行問卷調查及視察古蹟的狀況。文物之友亦被邀請加入編輯工作小組，他們曾參與辦事處通訊的編輯工作，包括資料搜集、採訪工作及稿件寫作等。

此外，辦事處也特別為他們舉辦了多次講座。其中包括「香港的文物徑與旅遊講座」、「香港古建維修」、「廣州市北京路『千年古道』的發掘、保護與展示」及「夏商周斷代工程中的早期夏文化研究」等。

另一方面，文物之友亦被邀請加入辦事處每年舉辦的導賞員培訓課程。他們在完成課程及通過考試後，便可正式成為導賞員，為學校及非牟利團體提供古蹟導賞服務。



關心古蹟糾察隊隊員在古蹟內進行視察活動
Members of the Care for Monuments Prefect conducting survey at the monument

Besides, several lectures were specially organized for Friends. These included 'Heritage Trails and Tourism in Hong Kong'; 'Restoration of Chinese Buildings in Hong Kong'; 'The Excavation, Preservation and Exhibition of Beijing Road, Guangzhou' and 'Periodization of the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties - Study on the early Xia Culture' etc.

Meanwhile, Friends were also invited to join the Docents Training Programme organised by the Office annually. Upon the completion of the training courses and passing of the examination, they will become docents and provide docent services to schools and non-profit making organizations in Hong Kong.

亞洲部分地區的水下考古發展概況

Development of Underwater Archaeology in Selected Asian Countries

中國(內地)

中國擁有遼闊的海洋國土，水下文物非常豐富。一九八五年，英國人在南中國海打撈出大批中國清康熙年間的青花瓷，此舉引發了中國政府對保護水下文物的關注。其後中國政府決定發展水下考古事業，並設立了水下考古研究中心。中國水下考古的專業隊伍在中國的海域先後進行了多項水下考古調查及發掘工作，其中較為重要的包括一九八九年中日合作的廣東南海一號宋元沉船調查及一九九一至九七年遼寧綏中三道崗的元代沉船調查與發掘等。二〇〇三年中國歷史博物館水下考古科研與培訓基地落成，對日後的水下考古及培訓工作起了一定的作用。

China (Mainland)

With its expansive ocean areas, China is rich in underwater heritage. In 1985, a British salvaged a large quantity of blue and white porcelain wares in the South China Sea that were made during the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing dynasty. This caught the attention of the Chinese government on protecting its underwater heritage. Decided subsequently to develop underwater archaeology, the Chinese government established the Centre of Underwater Archaeology. Chinese experts on underwater archaeology have made several investigations and excavations in Chinese waters. Important projects include the "South Sea No. 1 Project" conducted in 1989 in collaboration with Japanese experts on wrecks in Guangdong dating back to Song and Yuan dynasties; and investigation and excavation in Sandaogang, Suizhong County in Liaoning Province from 1991 to 1997 on wrecks dating back to the Yuan dynasty, etc. A scientific and training base for underwater archaeology was established by the National Museum of Chinese History in 2003 which paved the way for future development and training of underwater archaeology in China.

斯里蘭卡

斯里蘭卡位於阿拉伯與東亞地區的自然航海路線上，一直以來是海上貿易的中心，因此可以推斷其水下文物非常豐富。自一九九〇年起，水下考古開始成為國家活動。自此西澳洲海事博物館在斯里蘭卡一個擁有超過八百年歷史的古老港口城市加勒，協助培訓當地的考古學生。及後這項培訓計劃改為搶救考古文物計劃，以調查和確定所有可能蘊藏文物的地點，其中主要發現包括十七世紀的歐洲木船殘骸等。近期斯里蘭卡的重要水下考古發掘活動包括二〇〇一年展開的「阿旺特斯德」計劃，這項計劃為期三年，目的是詳細勘探和發掘早前發現的一個最重要的考古遺蹟——「阿旺特斯德」大貨船的殘骸。這項計劃同時亦旨在訓練當地的水下考古學家。

Sri Lanka

Located between Arabia and East Asia, at a natural crossroads of navigational routes, Sri Lanka has been a centre of sea trade which suggests that its underwater sites may be highly fascinating. In Sri Lanka, maritime archaeology has been a state activity since 1990. Subsequently, the Western Australian Maritime Museum assisted to train a core group of archaeological students at Galle, an ancient port city with a history of over eight hundred years. This training project was later changed to a rescue archaeological project to survey and identify all possible sites. Significant findings included European wooden wrecks dating back to the 17th century. The "Avondster" project, which commenced in 2001 and lasted for three years, is Sri Lanka's recent major maritime archaeological activity to explore and excavate the most significant site identified earlier - the wreck of the East Indiaman, Avondster. This project also serves as a training programme for local maritime archaeologists.

越南

越南位處國際貿易航道，海岸線逾三千公里。近年越南水下考古發展迅速，並發現了幾艘古代沉船，其中重要的發掘計劃包括二〇〇一至二〇〇二年間在平順省對開海面的沉船進行的勘測和考古發掘工作。是次發掘發現逾六萬件器物，這些器物大部分是中國製造的青花上釉瓷器和彩釉瓷器，除了產自江西省景德鎮的瓷器外，也有福建省德化縣和廣東省廣州的瓷器。越南近年更積極與世界各地的機構和專家合作，成功地進行多項水下考古發掘工作，並取得良好的成果。

印度

印度的海岸線逾七千五百公里，擁有五千多年的航海歷史及數以百計的大小港口，是一個極具發展水下考古潛力的國家。印度的水下考古工作始於一九七〇年代。一九八一年，印度首次在孟加拉海灣

Viet Nam

Viet Nam has a coastline of more than 3,000 km and the country lies on the international route of marine trade. In recent years, its underwater archaeology has been developing rapidly and several ancient wrecks were found. One of the important project included the excavation and survey of the wreck in the sea of Binh Thuan province between 2001 and 2002. Over 60 thousands of artefacts were recovered. Most of them were blue and white glaze porcelains and multi-colour painted glazed ones which were made in China. The origin of goods carried on board was from Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province; Dehua kiln complex, Fujian province and Guangzhou kiln complex, Guangdong province. The recent excavations have proved the successful co-operation between the Vietnamese and international organizations and specialists for Vietnamese underwater archaeology.

India

With a coastline of more than 7,500 km, a maritime history of more than 5,000 years and hundreds of major and minor ports, India has great potential for the development of underwater archaeology. Underwater archaeology started in India in the 1970s. The first offshore survey of an ancient submerged port was undertaken in the Bay of Bengal in 1981. The first underwater investigation took place in 1991 and participation in international underwater archaeological

進行離岸地區調查工作，勘查已沉沒的古代港口。此外，首次水下考古調查工作則於一九九一年展開。同時印度亦自九〇年代開始參與國際水下考古發掘。近年印度進行了多項水下考古調查及發掘工作，包括二〇〇二年拉克沙群島的邦格拉姆島附近古代沉船的水下考古發掘。

泰國

泰國海灣向來是航海的理想地區，因此極可能蘊藏大量的水下文物。一九七四年，漁民在春武里省梳桃邑附近離閣克蘭島不遠的一條深海運河，發現載有陶瓷貨物的一艘古老沉船。消息傳出後，眾多尋寶者即前往該處進行搶掠，造成泰國國寶的一次重大損失。有鑑於此，泰國政府隨即展開保護水下文物的工作，並於一九七七年支持泰國皇家海軍文化藝術部門成立水下考古計劃。自此在泰國海灣一帶的沉船進行了多次考古發掘，並搶救及保存陶瓷等重要文物。其後更展開保護水下文化義工計劃，鼓勵市民參與水下文物的保護工作。

excavation started in the 1990s. Recently, a number of underwater archaeological investigations and excavations has been conducted. For instance, an underwater excavation of historic shipwreck off Bangaram Island, Lakshadweep was undertaken in 2002.

Thailand

The Gulf of Thailand was an ideal region for sailing and therefore has high potential of underwater archaeological interests. In 1974, a shipwreck of an old ship with a cargo of ceramics was discovered in a deep-sea canal near Ko Khram, off Sattahip, Chonburi province. This news attracted many treasure hunters who went to loot the site which caused great losses of national treasure in Thailand. These events led Thailand to begin aware of protecting the underwater heritage. In 1977, the Thai government supported the establishment of the Underwater Archaeological Project in the Fine Arts Department of the Royal Thai Navy. Since then archaeological excavations on shipwrecks in the Gulf of Thailand have been carried out and relics such as ceramics have been rescued and conserved. Members of the public were also encouraged to play an important role in preserving underwater heritage through the recent "Volunteers for Maritime Cultural Preservation" project.

廣州市北京路「千年古道」的發掘、保護與展示

The Excavation, Preservation and Exhibition of Beijing Road, Guangzhou

辦事處於二〇〇三年十二月二十日邀請了廣州市文物考古研究所朱海仁先生主持專題講座，為本港市民介紹廣州市北京路「千年古道」的發掘、保護與展示。今期通訊錄錄了講座的部分內容(中文版本)，有關稿件由文物之友陳燦成先生協助撰寫。

此外，河南省文物考古研究所方燕明先生亦於當日介紹夏商周斷代工程中的早期夏文化研究，內容將於下期通訊介紹。

北京路在廣州古城發展史上的地位

廣州古城的發展主要經歷三個階段：秦漢時期、唐宋時期及明清時期。在三個歷史過程當中，廣州城不斷的向外擴大。北京路位於廣州古城的中軸線上，在中國古代，無論都城或模倣都城布局的城市，主要的行政中心都位於中軸線上，中軸線在古代城市有一定的政治象徵意義。因此北京路的研究對瞭解廣州的歷史發展有特別的意義。

現在廣州的城市布局，主要是

The Office invited Mr. Zhu Hairen, Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Guangzhou to deliver a thematic lecture on the excavation, preservation and exhibition of Beijing Road, Guangzhou on 20 December 2003. Brief notes (Chinese Version) on the lecture are listed below. The article is prepared with the assistance of Mr. Chan Chan Sing, a member of the Friends of Heritage.

Besides, Mr. Fang Yanming, Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology was also invited, on the same day, to deliver a lecture on the periodization of the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties - study on the early Xia culture. The contents will be introduced in the next issue.

民國時期形成的。具體說來，廣州古城的拆除，是在民國八年，由廣州第一任市長孫科先生負責的。廣州古城的發展是從廣州中心向四周不斷擴大。到了民國的時候，城牆被拆卸，整個城市走向開放的現代化城市布局。從民國八年以前的地圖，還可看到古城牆，清楚看到狹窄的道路，這些道路一般都是鋪設的石頭路，高高低低，無法行車。民國八年以後，為了配合城市經濟發展的需要，就把古老的城牆拆卸，開闢比較寬闊的馬路。

北京路的考古發掘

北京路的發掘於二〇〇二年七月至九月進行，發掘的面積總共是四百二十平方米，最深處距地表五點五米。發掘工作是配合廣州步行街的工程，因此工期相當緊迫。在北京路步行街這個著名的傳統商業街上進行考古發掘，也確實是萬人矚目。

北京路的考古發掘主要分兩個方面，分別是千年古道及千年鼓樓的發現。首先是在北京路的北段，在距地表三米以下，發現一個層層疊壓的十一層古代道路路面。路面修建的年代溯自民國、明代、宋代、唐代和南漢五個歷史時期。

另一重要發現便是北京路上的千年鼓樓。根據歷史文獻記載，拱北樓是廣州古城中軸線上雄偉城門樓式一類的建築，在南漢時期修建，宋代之後，就把這個建築改成城門樓，而城門樓典型的外形是兩個並列的城門洞。宋代後，這城門樓經過重建和重修。元代的時候，城上設了古代計時器銅壺滴漏。這些銅壺滴漏現在保存在北京的中國歷史博物館。建築物在明清時期也曾重建，清代康熙年間，在樓上掛了題額，叫作拱北樓，就是西北和長安的意思。到了民國八年，孫科任第一任廣州市長的時候，把廣州城牆拆卸，拱北樓跟其他古城牆一併被拆去，以後不再重建。

北京路千年古道的展示與保護

北京路千年古道保護與展示的基本方案是這樣：展示坑的四周設防水擋土牆，上面加工字鋼，工字鋼的上面鋪鋼化玻璃。坑面與北京路現代路面平行，人們可以從路上走過，隔著玻璃，下面的路面可以看得清清楚楚。北京路上蓋這個玻璃路面，亦能滿足消防部門提出來的要求，可以讓消防車經過；就是四十多噸的消防車也可以從這個玻璃路面上走過。

在展示坑內預設了排水系統，坑的兩端分別接上接風口和排風口，以封密抽濕。到目前為止，千年古道在保護方面仍存在一些問題，就是局部地區長了青苔。造成這種情況的其中一個原因就是工字鋼和玻璃外圍防水處理不是很完善，導致和擋土牆的交接面有局部的滲水現象，另外，抽風系統也沒有達到預期的降濕效果。千年鼓樓則一點青苔也沒有，所以千年鼓樓這一部分的保存情況是相當理想的。

長洲古蹟之旅

Visiting Historic Sites in Cheung Chau

長洲島上令人心曠神怡的自然景觀、充滿古樸氣色的街道，以及各式各樣的特色店鋪，早已吸引了眾多本地市民及海外遊客前來遊覽。但很多人都可能忽略了，在這島嶼上還可以尋找到數千年前人類的足跡、清朝時期的古舊建築物及居民歡度傳統節慶的生活面貌。讓我們一同來遊覽長洲部分歷史古蹟，了解島上居民昔日的生活。

一八九八年的長洲
(照片由歷史檔案館提供)
Cheung Chau in 1898
(photograph provided by the Public Records Office)



The charming natural sceneries, historic streets and various kinds of stylish shops in Cheung Chau have made this island one of the best attractions for local and overseas visitors. However, many of us may not be aware of its historic sites showing human activities of some thousand years ago, old buildings dated to Qing dynasty and festivities that are indigenous to the island population. Let's visit some of the historic sites in the island and recapture the past live of the residents.



長洲現貌
Cheung Chau at present

1

古代石刻

一位地質學家於一九七〇年發現長洲石刻，石刻上的兩組紋飾由數條曲線環繞着小凹槽構成。香港多處沿海地區均發現同類石刻，石刻上的圖案與青銅時代(約公元前一千五百年)的陶器紋飾極為相似，因此推斷石刻是當時先民所刻鑿的。

Rock Carving on Cheung Chau

The Cheung Chau Rock Carving was reported by a geologist in 1970. It consists of two groups of similar design, with several carved lines surrounding small depressions. Scattered along the boulder strewn coastline of Hong Kong, similar rock carvings were found. Patterns on the rock carvings resemble those on Bronze age (c. 1500 BC) pottery, it is therefore conjectured that these rock carvings were made by the ancestors of that period.



2

長洲官立中學

長洲官立中學原為一所地方初級學校，於一九二八年落成啟用，當時只有五十六名學生。現在仍可見獨特的紅磚校舍，這所歷史悠久的學校見證了島上早期的教育發展。

Cheung Chau Government Secondary School

The School was originally a district primary school. It was constructed and opened in 1928 with only 56 students. Today, the splendid school premises in red brick still survives. This old school witnesses the educational development of the island in its early days.



3

洪聖廟

十九世紀初長洲居民多為漁民，因此於清嘉慶十八年(一八一三年)建這座洪聖廟，以供奉洪聖海神。每年農曆二月十三日為洪聖誕，長洲居民多於當日進香求福。

Hung Shing Temple

In the early 19th century, the population of Cheung Chau was predominantly fishing folks. A temple was therefore built in the 18th year of Jiaqing of the Qing dynasty (1813) in honour of Hung Shing, a popular sea divinity of the fishing folks. Most of the residents of Cheung Chau come to worship Hung Shing during the Hung Shing Festival on the 13th day of the Second month of the Lunar calendar.



4

北帝廟

長洲居民於清乾隆四十八年(一七八三年)建北帝廟，以供奉北帝。廟內存放了鐵劍等文物。長洲居民多於農曆三月初三日北帝誕及農曆四月分太平清醮期間前往北帝廟參神。

Pak Tai Temple

The Pak Tai Temple was built by the Cheung Chau residents in the 48th year of Qianlong of the Qing dynasty (1783). Relics such as an iron sword can be found inside the temple. The temple is packed with worshippers during the Pak Tai Festival on the 3rd day of the Third month and the Bun Festival (Tai Ping Ching Chiu) in the Fourth month of the Lunar calendar.



5

天后古廟

長洲建有多所供奉庇護漁民的天后廟，包括北帝廟以北、西灣及大石口的天后古廟。廟內存放了不少歷史文物如古鐘及香爐等。每年天后誕期間(農曆三月二十三日)，長洲居民均舉辦慶祝活動。

Tin Hau Temple

Tin Hau was honoured as the patron deity of the boat people. A number of Tin Hau Temples can be found in Cheung Chau including the ones situated in the north of Pak Tai Temple, Sai Wan and Tai Shek Hau. These temples house various relics like old bell, incense burner etc. Residents of Cheung Chau celebrate the Tin Hau Festival on the 23rd day of the Third month of the Lunar calendar with many festivities.



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，近期成員視察了上環甘棠第等歷史建築。

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 sector of community. Members also inspect sites of historical and archaeological interest from time to time. Recently they have visited historic buildings such as Kom Tong Hall, Sheung Wan etc.

上環甘棠第
Kom Tong Hall, Sheung Wan



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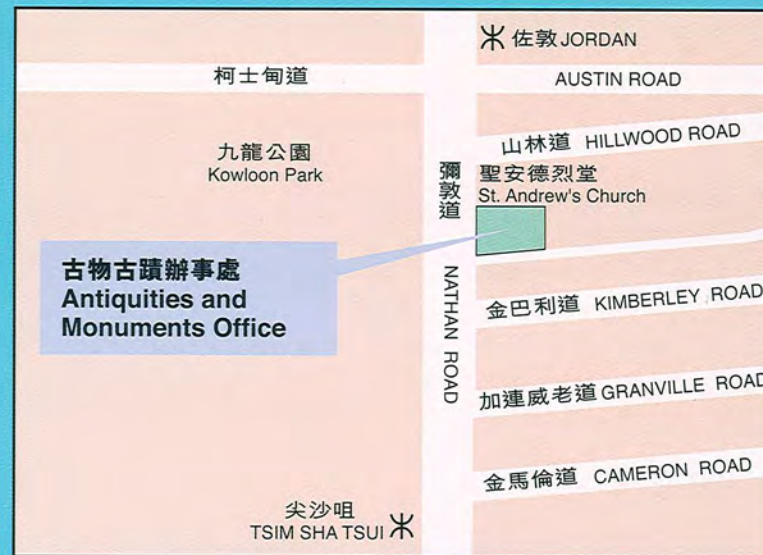
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