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香港文物

HERITAGE
HONG KONG



Heritage
Awards
K 文物獎



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「幾個地盤工人正拿着從地下掘出來四個大小不同的器皿。這些器皿十分完整，呈泥土色，外表光滑如新，裡面牢牢塞滿泥土……我們立刻提醒地盤工人不要胡亂損毀器皿。」食物環境衛生署職員憶述於2004年5月在旺角發現文物的情形。是次事件引起傳媒及市民的關注，反映社會人士對本地文物的濃厚興趣。從旺角文物談到1955年發現深水埗李鄭屋漢墓的發掘情況，前古物諮詢委員會考古小組主席劉唯邁博士認為文物的發現，有助加強市民對保護本地文物工作的認同。

"The construction workers dug out four pottery pots of different sizes from a trench beneath the ground. These well-preserved pots were of an earthen colour and their surfaces were as smooth and shiny as new clay ware. But their interiors were stuffed with mud.....we instantly reminded the construction workers to handle these pots carefully." The staff of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department recalled the discovery of relics in Mong Kok in May 2004. The discovery has aroused the concern of the media and community, which reflects the public's interest in local heritage. When the topic of the



辦事處職員在旺角工程地盤進行發掘工作
Staff of the Office conducting excavation at the works site in Mong Kok



虎豹別墅
Tiger Balm Garden

conversation was shifted from the relics in Mong Kok to the discovery and excavation of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb in Sham Shui Po in 1955. Dr. Michael Lau Wai-mai, ex-Chairman of the Archaeological Committee of the Antiquities Advisory Board, expressed his belief that the discovery

of such historical evidence will enhance public recognition of local heritage work.

We are therefore looking forward to the community's support of the Hong Kong Heritage Awards (2004), when the public will have the opportunity to take a closer look at our work regarding the preservation and promotion of local heritage.

Heritage protection work is both meaningful and challenging. In this issue, the Central Conservation Section shared with us their experience in the restoration work of Tiger Balm Garden.

Thanks to the Editorial Team of the Friends of Heritage, whose contributions of various articles and interviews have made this Newsletter ever more interesting and attractive. The contents and layout of the "Hong Kong Heritage" section will soon be reformed. Please check it out!

因此，我們期待現正舉行的香港文物獎(二〇〇四年)能獲得社區更多的支持，讓市民進一步認識本地文物保護及推廣的工作。

文物保護工作極富意義及挑戰性，非常感謝文物修復組與我們分享虎豹別墅修復工作的寶貴經驗。

今期通訊更得到文物之友編輯小組的協助，撰寫了多篇文章及訪問，使通訊內容更為豐富。「香港文物」的內容及版面將作革新，敬請密切注意。

旺角考古發現 Archaeological Discoveries in Mong Kok

2004年5月，旺角鼓油街和通菜街交界的渠務工程地盤內發現一批文物。古物古蹟辦事處(辦事處)人員得悉後，立即前往該地盤視察。由於發現文物的地點位於鬧市，人擠車多，發掘工作受到種種限制，但經過辦事處考古專家連日努力搜索，並在渠務署及工程承辦商的協助下，終於成功檢出百多件漢代(公元前206至公元220年)、晉代(公元265至420年)及唐代(公元618至907年)等不同朝代的文物。

這些文物包括有漢代陶釜殘片、四件完整的晉代陶罐及可能是唐代穀灰窯的殘件和爐具。其中四件保存完整的晉代陶罐，相信是墓葬的隨葬器物。從發現文物的地點觀察，原來的地貌早被近代城市發展所改變，溝內滿布水管和樁柱，埋藏文物的層位應是現代擾亂層，致使在同一地點堆積着各朝文物。

撰文：林雪碧、何家賢(文物之友)

Text: Lam Suet Pik, Ho Ka Yin (Friends of Heritage)

In May 2004, relics were discovered at the drainage works site located at the junction of Soy Street and Tung Choi Street, Mong Kok. The staff of the Antiquities and Monuments Office (the Office) rushed to the site to conduct an inspection immediately after the discovery was reported. Since the relics were found at a busy spot where many vehicles and pedestrians pass by, the excavation was constrained. Yet in the following days, through the determined effort of archaeologists of the office, and with the aid of the Drainage Services Department and contractors, over 100 pieces of historical objects, dating back to such different dynasties as the Han dynasty (206 BC - AD 220), the Jin dynasty (AD 265 - 420) and the Tang dynasty (AD 618 - 907) were recovered.

Such relics included fragments of pottery cauldrons from the Han dynasty, four unbroken pottery pots from the Jin dynasty as well as some kiln debris and furniture possibly from the Tang dynasty. Among the finds were four pieces of well-preserved pottery pots believed to be burial objects. Observations of the spot where the relics were discovered, indicate that the original landscape of this site has been changed drastically by recent urban development. The



學生對旺角出土的文物甚感興趣
Students express great interest in relics unearthed in Mong Kok

這次的發現證明了今日的旺角區遠在二千年前已有人聚居生活，而且本港過去較少發現晉朝文物，因此旺角出土文物本身的經濟價值雖然不高，卻有着重大的研究價值。

是次於鬧市發現文物，引起了市民及學者的關注。今期刊訪問了發現文物的食物環境衛生署職員，分享當日發現文物的經過和感受。同時我們亦訪問了前古物諮詢委員會考古小組主席劉唯邁博士，分享他當年參與於市區進行的李鄭屋漢墓考古發掘的經驗。另外，我們亦刊登了本地資深考古學家區家發先生就是次發現所發表的一篇文章，以探討這次事件對研究本地歷史的意義。

trench is now full of pipes and piles. The relics from different ages are believed to have been deposited in different layers, but modern development has upset the layering, resulting in the relocation of relics to the same spot.

The recent discovery has proven that the Mong Kok district was a residential place 2,000 years ago. In the past, objects from the Jin dynasty were seldom discovered in Hong Kong. Hence, such relics offer significant research relevance although their monetary value is not high.

The relics found in the bustling streets have aroused the concern of citizens and academics. In this issue of the Newsletter, we have interviewed the officers from the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department who shared the experience of the discovery, and their feelings with us. Meanwhile, in order to explore what this incident means to the study of local history, we also interviewed Dr. Michael Lau Wai-mai, ex-Chairman of the Archaeological Committee of the Antiquities Advisory Board, who shared his valuable experience in participating the excavation of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb. We also include an article (Chinese version only) about this recent discovery written by Mr. Au Ka Fat, a local veteran archaeologist.

旺角、芒角？ Mong Kok

旺角原名「芒角村」，嘉慶年間所編的《新安縣志·輿地略》已見其名，據說那裏長滿芒草，故名「芒角村」，村民亦稱它為「芒角咀」和「望角咀」。

有歷史學者認為，在19世紀政府開始大量填海工程以前，「芒角村」一帶臨近沙灘。「芒角村」是突出海濱的小山丘，附近的地方包括今日的弼街、西洋菜街、花園街等，居民多以務農為生。事實上，從街道的名字，我們也不難想象昔日當地種植蔬菜的情景。

填海工程完成後，政府在旺角開闢了不少街道，人口激增，是以在1930年代，「芒角」已易名為「旺角」，取其「興旺」之意，並沿用至今，足以反映「旺角」的蓬勃。

Mong Kok was formerly called "Mong Kok Village", which appeared in *Xin'an Gazetteer - Yu Di Lue* edited during the Jiaqing reign of the Qing dynasty. Accordingly, the place was covered with blue stem, so the villagers called the place "Mong Kok Tsui".

Some historians said that before mass reclamation projects were carried out by the government, Mong Kok Village stood on a protruding hill on the seaside and was close to a sand beach during the 19th century. The surrounding places were today's Bute Street, Sai Yeung Choi Street, Fa Yuen Street and so on. The residents earned their living by practicing farming. In fact, the names of the streets enable us to imagine without difficulty a scene of growing crops in old days.

After the completion of land reclamation, the government carved out many streets in Mong Kok, where the population was on the increase. By the 1930s, the district was renamed Mong Kok, which means "to flourish". The name has remained unchanged since then, reflecting Mong Kok's prosperity.



1863年的九龍半島及旺角(地圖由歷史檔案館提供)

Kowloon Peninsula and Mong Kok in 1863
(map provided by the Public Records Office)



1975年的旺角(照片由歷史檔案館提供)
Mong Kok in 1975 (photograph provided by
the Public Records Office)

從旺角文物談到李鄭屋漢墓的發現-劉唯邁博士專訪

Special Feature - An Interview with Dr Michael Lau Wai-mai -
Archaeological Discoveries in Mong Kok and Excavation of Lei Cheng
Uk Han Tomb

旺角發現古代文物，不禁令人聯想起1955年於深水埗發現李鄭屋漢墓的情況。市民大眾或是碩學名儒，無不為鬧市再次發現文物而驚嘆不已。在古物古蹟辦事處的安排下，我們非常高興能與當年參與李鄭屋漢墓發掘工作的劉唯邁博士侃侃而談，說起來這兩次在市區發現文物的事件有很多相同的地方。

「現在的旺角和深水埗同是鬧市，但陶罐埋藏的位置昔日卻是海邊。」劉博士道出香港地貌的滄海桑田。「旺角的新填地街，就是有填海而成的意思。李鄭屋漢墓當年也是面向海邊的。」

考古遺蹟每每臨近海濱。劉博士解釋，香港向來是內地船隻自珠江駛進太平洋的必經之地，船隻多在海邊稍作補給，或棄置損壞的貨物，因此岸邊較多保存先民生活的種種痕跡。

When various relics were unearthed in Mong Kok in 2004, many of us associated this scene with the unprecedented discovery of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb in Sham Shui Po in 1955. Both the public and the profound scholars were all acclaimed for such archaeological findings in these bustling districts. With the arrangement of Antiquities and Monuments Office, we were able to learn invaluable information from Dr Michael Lau Wai-mai who had taken part in the excavation work of the Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb. There are many similarities in the two discoveries.

"We should understand that Mong Kok, like Sham Shui Po, is now downtown of the city, yet the location of these buried pottery pots was a coastal area in old days." Dr Lau indicated the geographical changes of Hong Kong. "The word, "Reclamation" of Reclamation Street in Mong Kok already implies how this area was formed while Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb also stood facing the shore at that time."

撰文：何偉傑，麥浩然(文物之友)

Text: Ho Wai Kit, Mak Ho Yin (Friends of Heritage)

劉博士指出，找尋這些遺址的「秘訣」，就是要確定溪流之類的水源供應位置，加上如果是四通八達的交通要衝，附近有可供耕種的平地的話，發現古物的機會則更大。「我們只要想像，以往的人類是怎樣生活的，如何選擇居住的地方；同時想像今日這些地方，從前是怎樣的光景，是否適合他們安居樂業。」

談到1955年發掘李鄭屋古墓的情況，劉博士仍然記憶猶新，他拿着當年考古發現的舊照，向我們娓娓道來：「起初是建築工人發現地底有個洞穴，向下望好像有個地下室，後來我們的考古隊伍趕到現場，找到了古墓的正門，開始探索之旅。」

「當時8月天氣炎熱，墓內堆積了很多淤泥。那些泥又濕又幼，是在墓磚之間的縫隙滲入墓室，積聚而成的，我們得把這些淤泥慢慢清除，才可見現今的漢墓。」

Why are those archaeological remains mostly located along the coast? As Dr Lau explained, Hong Kong was on the route which was passed by vessels sailing from the Pearl River to the Pacific Ocean, therefore, operators of vessels would use this chance to go on shore for supplementation of necessities or to dispose damaged goods before sailing again. Henceforth, it is reasonable to find physical evidences showing the inhabitation of ancient humans along the coast.

One of the best ways to find these heritage sites is to confirm the source of water streams as hinted by Dr Lau. If it was a centre of traffic with a plain land for agriculture available nearby, the opportunity to discover relics is greater. "We first have to imagine how the ancient humans lived and what criteria they used to select a living place; in the meantime, we have to visualize the previous conditions of these current places and consider if they were suitable for people's settlement."

Dr Lau still got a clear picture of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb's excavation in 1955 as if it was just happened. He told us the details of the story while holding old photographs in his hands, "The workers first found a cave underground and there seemed to be a basement when they looked down. Shortly after our archaeological team arrived at the spot, we discovered the main entrance of this ancient tomb and our journey of exploration then sparked off."



劉博士與文物之友分享李鄭屋漢墓發掘的經驗
Dr. Lau sharing his experience of participating in the excavation of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb with Friends of Heritage

回想這段艱辛的發掘經歷，劉博士似乎仍然津津樂道。「開始時，大家都不知深入發掘會有什麼成果：究竟是墓穴，或是無盡的幽洞？內裡蘊含着什麼？不管收穫是多是少，也只好用心的發掘下去。」

被問及當時圍觀者的動態，劉博士回憶道：「很多人圍在古墓附近看着我們發掘。每當拿出一件古物出來，他們都『嘩』一聲的歡呼起來，反應非常熱烈。」這次旺角發現古物，劉博士覺得市民反應亦不惶多讓。「不過今天市民對保存文物古蹟的意識較從前提高了許多，旺角發現文物引起市民廣泛討論，相信是公眾對文物加深了認識，社會各界也有熱烈的回響；和當年市民對李鄭屋古墓發掘的好奇心相比，這明顯是一種進步。」

社會重視文化遺產，實屬難得。劉博士深信，更多的考古發現，能讓市民對保護本土歷史的意識日添濃厚。

"It was a scorching hot August at that time, the tomb was filled up with plenty of sludge. This kind of soggy and soft mud seeped into the tomb through the cracks of the bricks. We had to remove all such sludge before discovering the Han Tomb."

Dr Lau enjoyed so much in sharing this arduous experience with us. "At first, all of us had no idea about what we could get finally. We wondered if it was a tomb or merely a dark cave with no end? What was inside? We only had to keep digging to reveal the secrets regardless of how much we could get at the end."

When we asked about the attitudes of the bystanders at that time, Dr Lau recalled, "The vicinity of the tomb was crowded with people to witness our excavation. Each time when we took out an unearthed antiquity, they would hail to us with fervent responses." As Dr Lau observed, the public's thrill of joy about the Mong Kok's discovery was all the same. "Now, people are much aware of preserving antiquities and ancient monuments than ever. The broad discussion of people aroused this time most likely was attributed to their wider knowledge of cultural relics; keen interest was also shown by respective sectors of the community. All these truly show a sign of progress compared with the excavation of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb where people only showed a sense of curiosity."



1955年深水埗李鄭屋邨發現漢墓 (照片由香港歷史博物館提供)

An Han Tomb was discovered at Lei Cheng Uk Estate, Sham Shui Po in 1955 (photograph provided by Hong Kong Museum of History)



李鄭屋漢墓博物館
Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum

劉唯邁博士檔案

Profile of Dr. Michael Lau

劉唯邁博士曾任香港大學美術博物館館長及古物諮詢委員會考古小組主席。

Dr. Michael Lau was former Executive Director of University Museum and Art Gallery, the University of Hong Kong; and ex-Chairman of the Archaeological Committee of the Antiquities Advisory Board.

It is really encouraging that the community highly values our cultural heritage. Dr Lau is pretty confident that the consciousness of the public to safeguard local history will be further enhanced when there are more archaeological findings in the future.

李鄭屋漢墓的發現

The Discovery of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb

1955年平整地盤興建李鄭屋邨時，建築工人發現這座磚室古墓。出土明器共58件，包括陶製器皿及青銅器物。墓室形制及出土明器式樣顯示，這座古墓的建造年代應在東漢期間(公元25至220年)。古墓現已闢作李鄭屋漢墓博物館，有關博物館的詳細資料請致電2386 2863查詢。

This ancient brick tomb was discovered in 1955 when workmen were levelling a hill slope to make way for the present Lei Cheng Uk Estate. A total of 58 pottery and bronze objects were found inside the tomb. Available evidence based on the design of the tomb and the forms of burial objects, suggests that it was built during the Eastern Han dynasty (AD 25-220). The site is now a Folk Museum. Please call 2386 2863 for more information on the Museum.

食物環境衛生署「K小隊」發現旺角文物實錄

Report of the Discovery of Relics in Mong Kok by "K Team" of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

2004年5月7日的清晨，旺角鬧市行人不多，商販正為新一天的買賣而忙碌。我們(食物環境衛生署旺角小販管理隊K小隊)如常開始巡邏，當走到鼓油街與通菜街交界的渠務署地盤時，卻有意外的發現。

當時，幾個地盤工人正拿着從地下掘出來四個大小不同的器皿。這些器皿十分完整，呈泥土色，外表光滑如新，裡面牢牢塞滿泥土。我們連忙上前了解情況，並且以無線電通知隊友，其他隊員亦很快來到地盤。這幾件器皿很可能是受政府法例保護的文物，所以我們立刻提醒地盤工人不要胡亂損毀器皿，並通知警方及報館。我們其中一人(張錦華)曾任職海事處，接送過考古學家乘船往東龍島考察，曾聽聞古物古蹟辦事處是處理有關古蹟文物的機構，因此亦向辦事處職員報告此事。短短十多分鐘內，警方、記者及古物古蹟辦事處人員已先後到達現場。

In the early morning of 7 May 2004, a few pedestrians were ambling along the streets of downtown Mong Kok while vendors were preparing for a regular day's business. As usual, we ("K Team" of Mong Kok Hawker Control Team of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department) began our tour of duty there and continued to patrol along the district until we reached the works site of the Drainage Services Department at the junction of Soy Street and Tung Choi Street, where something unusual happened.

At that moment, the construction workers dug out four pottery pots of different sizes from a trench beneath the ground. These well-preserved pots were of an earthen colour and their surfaces were as smooth and shiny as new clay ware. But their interiors were stuffed with mud. We rushed forward to investigate the situation and informed our team mates via radio communicator. Other team mates arrived at the site quickly. We believed that these pieces of clay ware perhaps came under the protection of a government ordinance. So we instantly reminded the construction workers handle these pots carefully while we informed the police and the press. Cheung Kam Hwa, one of us who had previously worked for the Marine Department and had transported archaeologists to Tung Lung Island

撰文: 何偉傑, 麥浩然(文物之友)

Text: Ho Wai Kit, Mak Ho Yin (Friends of Heritage)

其後發生的事大家都很清楚了，百多件文物在考古學家搶救挖掘之後重見天日。從最初發現直至有關當局接手調查，前後不過30分鐘，我們也就繼續進行巡邏工作。

事件總算告一段落，但回想起來，這真是一段難得的經歷。真想不到旺角也有文物！這裏經常都有工程進行，竟然讓我們巧遇千多年前極有歷史價值的古物。其後幾天雨一直下個不停，四個陶罐假如不是在那天被發現，可能沒那麼容易被檢出。一切都是緣分所致！



「K小隊」職員接受訪問後與文物之友合照
Group photograph of "K Team" staff with Friends of Heritage after the interview

to conduct some explorations. As a result, he noted that the Antiquities and Monuments Office mainly deals with matters related to heritage, and so we also reported the discovery to its officers. After only about ten minutes, the police, reporters and staff of the Antiquities and Monuments Office flocked to the scene.

By then, everybody knew the whole story. Over 100 pieces of historical artifacts were unearthed during the archaeologists' rescue excavation. The incident lasted less than 30 minutes from the time of the initial discovery to the moment when the site was taken over by the relevant authority. We then resumed our patrol duty.

The story ended here. But we realised what a precious experience we had encountered. It is incredible that relics are present in Mong Kok where works projects are frequently carried out. Yet we had the chance to be witnesses to the unearthing of historical objects that dated back over a thousand years. A few rainy days followed. If the four pottery pots had not been discovered on that day, they might not have been so easily spotted. The discovery was, indeed, a fortunate coincidence.

旺角出土文物到底是啥年代？

Which historical periods do these Mong Kok archaeological finds belong to?

(Chinese version only)

區家發

Au Ka Fat

據2004年5月7日本港各大報章和電視的報道和5月8日的報載，得知九龍旺角在修建地下水渠中曾出土幾件古代陶器，5月10日的電視再報道在該工地繼續出土的100多件唐代殼灰窯的遺物。5月7日晚上《大公報》、《星島日報》曾致電諮詢本人，我直截了當地告訴他們，這些陶器是晉代墓葬的陪葬品，這四件平底罐晉代器物特徵性明顯。

每一個時代的物質文化都有其時代特徵，隨着時代不斷變化，考古工作者就是根據其時代特徵與演變來斷定其年代的。東漢時代的磚室墓一般都比較大，墓主人多數是有權有勢且有財的人，如李鄭屋東漢磚室墓便是。其陪葬的器物多是模型器，如陶屋、陶灶、陶谷倉、陶水井、陶望樓等，器類有卮、魁、四耳罐、碗、簋、簋、盆、盤、案等等，種類繁多，所有陶器都沒有醮上青釉料。而到東漢以後的六朝（魏晉南北朝），所有隨葬器物都不同了，墓葬的規模也細小了。隨葬的器物組合很簡單，一般只有四至六個平底陶罐，一件

陶釜和六隻小圈足或餅足小碗，有些墓可能有一隻用滑石製的豬。到了南朝則出鷄首壺或虎子。最重要的特徵是到了六朝以後，大部分陶器都醮上青釉料，但因火候低易剝落，有些已剝落淨盡。平底罐與東漢時的也有小小的不同。晉代的平底罐是底部微凹的。

關於殼灰窯的問題，本人擬作詳細的介紹。殼灰窯的正確稱謂是蜃灰窯，是明代科學家宋應星定名的。所謂蜃灰窯是用蠔殼或珊瑚等含石灰質的物料放入窯裡燒成灰的窯爐。蜃灰窯是磚或黏土築成直徑約一米，高約半米的小窯爐。其所出土的100多件像紅腸形所謂腸仔，正確的名稱是通火爐條，是用來分隔每層之蠔殼和柴薪，使之能通火燃燒。蜃灰窯之裝燒過程是這樣的：建窯時，先在地上挖一個直徑約一米的圓形

食環署「K小隊」小檔案

Profile of "K Team" of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

何銳東，在小販管理隊工作26年，現為小販管理主任。他帶領着幾位助理小販管理主任，包括有20多年工作經驗的張錦華及黃麗財，和有六年經驗，公餘時當輔警，又曾做過記者的潘家偉。

Ho Yui Tung has worked in the Hawker Control Team for 26 years. He is now the supervisor of Hawker Control, and team leader to some assistant supervisors of the Hawker Control. The assistants are Cheung Kam Hwa and Wong Lai Choi of over 20 years' experience, and Poon Ka Wai of six years' experience. Poon is also an auxiliary police officer and formerly a reporter.

淺坑，除窑門部位外四周用磚石和黏土砌出約高50厘米內斂的窑壁便成。燒窑時，先在窑底鋪上一層柴枝燃料，然後鋪一層通火爐條，再其上則置放蠔殼或珊瑚等石灰質物料，這樣一層燃料，一層通火爐條，一層蠔殼，層層疊至頂部，然後生火燃燒。在窑門還可以不斷加添燃料，直至蠔殼珊瑚成灰為止。

蜃灰有什麼用，為什麼說它與煮鹽業有關？煮鹽必須有一個大鍋，可裝十餘擔海水，如果用鐵造，造價非常昂貴，一般灶戶無此財力購買鐵鍋，乃想出用竹鍋代替，竹子易燃又怎可以造鍋？但我們南海人（包括香港人）非常聰明，發明了用蜃灰混和黏土糊上竹鍋，竹鍋便不被燒焦和漏水。《廣東新語·食語》鹽條裡有較詳細的記載：「煮鹽之釜以竹，周以蜃灰，塗以泥，橫可八呎，深半之，置於灶背日牢盆，受鹵二十餘石，晝夜三四煮之，其竹不焦，蓋鹽與火同類也。鹽，水中火也。」「鹽成則可得熟鹽一千六百斤。」從這一段記載可知蜃灰是用來製造煮鹽之釜。通火爐條更不是什麼「製窑工具」，蜃灰窑遺址也不是什麼「製窑工場遺址」。

香港和深圳是古代之煮鹽基地，需要大量的蜃灰用來製造煮鹽鍋，所以蜃灰窑遺址密布深港兩地大小港灣的沙堤上和沿海平坦坡地上，在這些遺址裡，曾經有過成千上萬個蜃灰窑爐也不能說誇大，通火爐條（所謂腸仔）數以千噸計，說是重要的歷史文物，其實大多數海灣岸上的地面地下均可以見到。

關於蜃灰窑的年代，如果沒有伴出唐代的銅錢或唐代的陶瓷器就沒有足夠理據斷定出土的蜃灰窑遺物是唐代的。蜃灰窑是漢代至明清近2,000年均有建造，不過過去所發現的多是唐代的，但不能以此代入，凡蜃灰窑均是唐代的。

作者檔案

Writer's Profile

區家發先生，資深考古學家，曾任古物諮詢委員會考古小組成員。

Mr. Au Ka Fat, an experienced archaeologist. He was former Member of Archaeological Committee, Antiquities Advisory Board.

香港文物獎(二〇〇四年)

Hong Kong Heritage Awards (2004)

近年來，本地傳媒廣泛報導有關香港古蹟文物的消息，並引起市民大眾的關注。市民對保存本地文物的意識日漸提高，不單是政府積極保存及推廣文物的成果，亦有賴社會各界的共同努力及參與，讓本地及海外人士能進一步認識我們的文化遺產，了解在香港這個石屎森林中仍保存融匯中西文化的瑰寶。



Heritage Awards K 文物獎

In recent years, news on local heritage has been extensively covered by the media which have aroused the concern of the public. The growing consciousness of Hong Kong citizens to preserve their heritage is the fruitful result of the government's committed effort to preserve and promote such heritage. The achievement also results from the effort and participation of people from different walks of life. These efforts have led local residents and people from overseas a better understanding of our local cultural heritage and being aware that the treasures of Chinese and Western cultures are intermingled and yet preserved in Hong Kong's city of blocks.

撰文：謝兆霖（文物之友）

Text: Tse Siu Lam (Friends of Heritage)

古物諮詢委員會與古物古蹟辦事處於2001年首次推行香港文物獎計劃，以鼓勵社會各界參與文物保護及文物教育工作，並表揚他們在這方面的傑出成就。首屆香港文物獎得到社會人士的熱烈支持，有關方面於2004年再度舉行香港文物獎計劃，進一步推廣文物保護的訊息。獎項分為「文物保存及修復」與「文物教育及宣傳」兩個組別。有關香港文物獎(二〇〇四年)的最新消息，可瀏覽辦事處的網頁(<http://www.amo.gov.hk>)或致電27212326向辦事處職員查詢。

香港的文物古蹟是全港市民的共有遺產，保護這些不可再生的文物需要你的支持。

The Antiquities Advisory Board and the Office jointly launched the first Hong Kong Heritage Awards in 2001 to give recognition and encouragement to people of various backgrounds for their commendable achievements in heritage preservation and education. The first Hong Kong Heritage Awards was strongly supported by all members of society. In view of this, the second Hong Kong Heritage Awards was launched again in 2004 to further promote public awareness of heritage conservation. The Awards comprises two major categories, namely "Heritage Preservation & Conservation Awards" and "Heritage Education & Publicity Awards". Please contact the Office at 2721 2326 or access to the Office website: <http://www.amo.gov.hk> for updated information on the Hong Kong Heritage Awards (2004).

The heritage of Hong Kong is the cultural properties of all Hong Kong citizens. The protection of these irreplaceable heritage demands your support.



香港文物獎(二〇〇一年)得獎項目巡迴展覽
Travelling exhibition of Wining Entries of Hong Kong Heritage Awards (2001)

十二至十五世紀中國外銷瓷與海外貿易國際研討會 International Conference: Chinese Export Ceramics and Maritime Trade, 12th - 15th Century

是什麼課題可以一概闡明經濟、政治與技術發展、區域貿易網絡，以及由亞洲伸展至東非地區等不同社會的文化？同時促使商貿歷史、陶瓷藝術及水下考古等不同學科的專家聚首一堂？

我們所討論的，當然是指中國的陶瓷；它絕對是研究中國外銷品的製造及商貿歷史的最佳途徑。2004年6月24日至25日，超過20位講者及140位參加者，出席由香港城市大學中國文化中心及古物古蹟辦事處聯合主辦的「十二至十五世紀中國外銷瓷與海外貿易國際研討會」。是次研討會於香港城市大學中國文化中心舉行，邀請了來自中國內地、香港、亞洲地區、英國和澳洲等地專家學者，於研討會中討論中國外銷瓷及其與東南亞地區的貿易等課題，藉以交流最新近的有關學術成果和研究經驗。

What could collectively illuminate the economic, political, and technological development, regional trade networks, and culture of different societies stretching from Asia to regions as far away as East Africa? What has the power to bring together experts from diverse disciplines of trade history, ceramic art history and underwater archaeology?

We are discussing of course Chinese ceramics, which are an ideal means for the study of the history of production and trade of Chinese exports. From the 24th – 25th June 2004, over 20 presenters and 140 participants gathered together for the "International Conference on Chinese Export Ceramics and Maritime Trade 12th – 15th Century" which was jointly organized by the Chinese Civilisation Centre of the City University of Hong Kong and the Antiquities and Monuments Office. The Conference was held at the Chinese Civilisation Centre. Experts from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Asia, United Kingdom and Australia were invited to exchange ideas, experience and results of the latest research on ceramic trade and maritime history between China and Southeast Asia.

撰文：李玉蘭(文物之友)

Text: Debbie Levin (Friends of Heritage)

宋明期間中國海外貿易蓬勃，以外銷為主的陶瓷窯爐遍布福建泉州等地。根據考古資料顯示，在東亞、東南亞、中東，甚至是非洲東、北部，均發現有中國外銷陶瓷製品。近年有關沉船陶瓷的水下考古發現，更進一步將中國外銷瓷、海外貿易模式，以及船舶與載運貨物的年代及出產地資料連合起來。

中國陶瓷器具實用與藝術的價值，一方面作為人民最基本的飲食盛器，同時亦是象徵財富及藝術鑑賞的收藏品，使人類生活得以改善及更添姿彩。在某些社會中，它們更於宗教儀式及典禮中發揮重要的功用，如菲律賓及柬埔寨的葬禮或其他宗教儀式。從經濟角度來看，陶瓷製造技術的傳播，更促進東南亞地區的貿易及發展。



Overseas trade was prosperous during Song and Ming dynasties. An abundance of export oriented ceramic kilns were founded in Fujian and Quanzhou areas. Archaeological finds have shown that Chinese export ceramics reached East Asia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and even as far away as North and East Africa. Based on the underwater archaeological discoveries from shipwrecks, researchers can now piece together information about trade patterns as well as the age and provenance of ships and their cargoes.

Chinese ceramic goods bear practical and artistic functions. From providing the most basic of durable goods for the masses in their consumption of food and drink to a symbol of wealth and aesthetic appreciation, Chinese ceramics were a vehicle for the improvement and enrichment of people's lives. In certain societies, they even took on a religious significance in their use in rituals and ceremonies, for example in funerary and other religious ceremonies in the Philippines and Cambodia. On an economic level, the transmission of ceramic production technology served to spur development and trade in the Southeast Asian region.



研討會進行中
Conference in progress

In conclusion, the International Conference was an impressive show of interdisciplinary collaboration as scholars from different backgrounds combined to establish the importance of Chinese Export Ceramics and the role it played in Asian economic and cultural development while reflecting the political context of the time.

The abstract of one of the papers presented in the Conference: An Introduction to Ceramics of Song to Ming Periods Discovered by Recent Excavations in Hong Kong (Chinese version only) is included in this issue.

總括而言，是次國際會議充分發揮跨學科的協作精神，不同領域的專業學者攜手把資料整合，將中國外銷陶瓷的重要性、在亞洲經濟及文化發展上的中樞地位，以及對當時政治的反映，逐一呈示於我們眼前。

今期通訊節錄了研討會發表的其中一篇論文：簡介香港近年考古發掘出土的宋明陶瓷，期望大家對這課題有更深的認識。



辦事處職員為與會者介紹香港出土的宋明陶瓷
Staff member of the Office introducing the ceramics of Song to Ming Periods discovered in Hong Kong to the participants

簡介香港近年考古發掘出土的宋明陶瓷

An Introduction to Ceramics of Song to Ming Periods Discovered by Recent Excavations in Hong Kong

(Chinese version only)

孫德榮

Kevin Sun



蠓涌考古遺址出土的黑釉碗
Black-glazed bowl, unearthed in
Ho Chung archaeological site

自上世紀80年代以來，香港考古工作的任務繁重，因應多項重要的基建項目，古物古蹟辦事處積極籌劃考古調查與發掘的文物保護工作。在2001年刊行的考古工作回顧已臚列多達60餘項，至為關鍵是繼上世紀80年代初的全港首次普查，1997年開展了第二次全港考古普查，對已知的遺址或遺物發現地點重新評估和發現了一批新遺址，奠定香港文物保護工作的良好基礎。歷年配合基建工程的考古項目多已完成工作報告，尚有不少的田野資料需進一步整理與研究，方能發表正式的考古報告。近年辦事處負責安排的搶救發掘，主要有

1999年西貢蠓涌、2000年屯門掃管笏、2001至2002年西貢沙下、2002年九龍大磡村及2003年元朗鰲磡石等，相繼發現一些宋明時期的遺存。本文將介紹這些發掘的概況和相關的出土器物。

一. 1999年西貢蠓涌搶救發掘

西貢蠓涌遺址是1997年第二次全港考古普查中發現的新遺址。1999年西貢道路擴展工程展開前，辦事處即與湖南文物考古研究所、廣西壯族自治區文物工作隊、中山大學人類學系組成聯合考古隊伍，於4至7月進行搶救發掘，發掘面積達1,400平方米，主要發現新石器時代晚期、青銅時代和宋代三個時期的文化遺存。發掘區位處白沙灣西南部蠓涌河的南岸，靠近海岸的山崗坡地上。遺址出土不少宋代陶瓷器物，惟完整或可復原器物不多。

蠓涌遺址出土的宋代遺物，主要是釉陶和青瓷，祇有少量的青白瓷、白瓷和黑釉瓷。釉陶一般胎灰黃，常見施褐色釉，釉多剝落，祇見少量印花、刻劃紋。器形有罐、盆和碾輪。青瓷胎灰或灰白，釉色青中泛灰，常見的裝飾手法有刻花或劃花，紋飾有蓮瓣紋、菊瓣紋、弦紋、篋點紋和花草紋等，器類以飲食器為主，器形以碗為主，尚有碟、燈盞、瓶、器蓋、爐、茶盞等。

二. 2000年屯門掃管笏搶救發掘

2000年屯門掃管笏興建供電站，辦事處與北京大學考古文博學院組成聯合考古隊伍，進行兩期的搶救發掘，發掘面積達1,250平方米，主要發現三個時

期的文化遺存，最早是相當於珠海東澳灣的史前遺存，其次是漢代（祇有灰坑遺蹟兩個），最晚期的遺存是34座墓葬（年代主要是明代，祇有少量是清代）。各墓的形狀大小及殘留的人骨，反映葬式俱為單人仰身直肢葬。在大部分墓坑的填土及近坑底發現呈規律分布的鐵釘及少量墓殘留棺木痕跡，葬具應多為木棺。人骨架保存情況差，頭部常見枕於瓦上。其中有七座墓葬沒有隨葬品。隨葬品主要有銅錢、鐵器、陶瓷器等。25座墓隨葬銅錢，最多是10枚，最少祇有半枚，散落棺內外不同位置，主要是北宋銅錢，祇有少量墓出土清代銅錢。



屯門掃管笏考古發掘工作
Archaeological excavation at So Kwun Wat, Tuen Mun

34座墓中有18座墓是棺外隨葬釉陶罐兩個及罐口各覆蓋一碗，有14座墓的其中一個罐內仍盛呈灰狀的稻米遺留。隨葬罐碗包括有釉陶、青釉、青花及白瓷等。



掃管笏考古遺址發現的明代墓葬
A burial of Ming dynasty, discovered at So Kwun Wat archaeological site

三. 2001至2002年西貢沙下搶救發掘

為了配合西貢道路擴展工程，古物古蹟辦事處與河南、陝西、廣州、河北四省市的文物考古所組成大型的考古隊伍，於2001至2002年進行大規模的搶救發掘。沙下遺址位處西貢大網仔路下的臺地，近山傍海，前瀕西貢海，古沙堤呈東北，往西南走向，文化堆積分布範圍約達20,000平方米。該次發掘分四區，面積達3,000多平方米，主要發現新石器時代晚期和青銅時代的文化遺存，並發現有少量宋時期的遺存。

由於發掘面積廣闊，各區的堆積情況不同，並不是普遍存在明確宋時期的文化層。各區祇發現少量宋時期的遺物和灰坑遺跡。

宋時期遺物主要有青瓷、白瓷、青白瓷和釉陶器。器物主要有青瓷碗和釉陶罐、鉢、盆、執壺、缸及插盆等。青瓷碗常見釉不及足，紋飾有花草紋。



西貢沙下考古發掘部分發掘區
Part of the rescue excavation area at Sha Ha

四. 2002年九龍大磡村及2003年元朗葵磡石的搶救發掘

九龍大磡村是朱姓的客家村落，始祖是朱居元之子朱仁鳳。朱氏於乾隆年間自鶴咀遷居，置田買地，建祖祠屋宇，繁衍三房成東九龍頗具規模的宗族。日據時期，日軍為擴建啟德機場，拆毀九龍寨城和宋皇臺古蹟及附近鄉村。戰後重建的大磡村位處原村南面，已無法回復原貌，成為新移民的寮房區。2002年辦事處配合該區重建發展計劃，在寮房區清拆後安排考古調查，發現若干地點在現代擾亂層下尚存留沖

積堆積或原地貌未被徹底破壞，而沖積堆積內含宋時期青瓷片及廣東奇石窰印有南宋“紹興九年”(公元1193年)的釉陶片，同年辦事處邀請了區家發先生主持進一步的發掘工作。該次發掘面積約500平方米，發現少量史前遺物和大量唐至明代的陶瓷器物，更獲廣東省博物館曾廣億先生來港對器物進行整理，發現的遺物涵括唐代長沙銅官窰，宋代廣東奇石窰、潮州窰、福建同安窰、德化窰等，明代廣東石灣窰、惠陽窰、江西景德鎮的民窰青花瓷等殘片及一片青花釉裏紅殘片等器物。

另外，根據深港西部通道環境影響評估報告的考古調查及2003年春香港考古學會主席莫稚先生的調查，辦事處邀請了區家發先生在元朗鰲磡石岸邊的大橋落腳點進行搶救發掘。該發掘的面積約450平方米，發現豐富的新石器時代晚期和青銅時代的遺物，並出土大量唐至明代的陶瓷器，曾廣億先生亦已將遺物作整理，現作扼要的介紹。

鰲磡石的沖積層或按原發掘報告所示的擾亂層發現唐至明代陶瓷片，合共約兩千餘片。按曾先生的分析，陶瓷器來自的窑口分別有唐代長沙銅官窯，宋代廣東廣州西村窯、奇石窯、石灣窯、潮州窯、福建同安窯、江西吉州窯，明代廣東惠陽窯等器物。

五. 總結

近年在西貢白水碗、馬鞍山烏溪沙、吉澳、屯門青磚圍、元朗八鄉、大嶼山大澳等地均發現少量宋代的青瓷片及相關器物；元朗廈村東頭村、屏山上璋圍、屯門新慶村和小坑村、大埔石古壘等亦發現少量明代廣東仿龍泉青瓷的殘片，在廈村東頭村更發現明“成化十一年立”公元1475年的柱礎和流浮山輞井圍發現明代房基。這些近年考古發現，為香港宋明時期的歷史文化提供了寶貴的研究資料。

近年香港搶救發掘的主要收穫無疑推動了珠江口史前考古的研究，如獲選為1997年中國十大考古發現的馬灣東灣仔北新石器至青銅時代墓葬、或沙下遺址的大型發掘，為新石器晚期至青銅時代的史前文化編年與遺址內不同功能區域的分布情況，提供了重要研究線索。然而，蠓涌及沙下遺址的宋代遺物，雖自地層堆積、柱洞或灰坑遺跡出土的復原器物不多，卻可提供兩組器物群以瞭解香港宋代的物質文化面貌。大磡村及鰲磡石的沖積堆積出土大量不同時期的器物，顯示不同窯系產物在香港沿海地區的出現。

掃管笏的一批明至清代墓葬，亦反映了該基地的大致規模、器物組合及民間葬俗。墓葬出土的青釉碗應是廣東明代惠陽窯仿龍泉青瓷窯的產品，其中三件青花碗則應產自江西景德鎮附近的民窯，類似的碗和釉陶罐亦見於珠海、深圳及中山等地。此外，隨葬的高領罐與中山紀年墓（明萬曆十五年，公元1587年）和沙田大圍出土的高領罐（該墓是韋氏衍慶祖，歿於明嘉靖四十一年，公元1562年）的年代相當。而掃管笏的墓中，高領罐則是體態明顯變小，不見沙田大圍高領罐以外的小陶罐、或仿龍泉的青釉碗和宋代銅錢，隨葬的兩件青花碗與其他青花碗的器型、紋飾及燒製方法等存在顯著區別，即類似大埔碗窰生產的青花瓷器。這種變化或可表明大埔碗窰一類產品的出現時間，甚至可間接

引証碗窰的始燒年代上限不會早於明萬曆年間。

前述近年出土的器物，如蠓涌的釉陶罐、大磡村和鰲磡石的帶年款或印字的褐釉陶片，均是佛山奇石窯的產品；沙下的印花釉陶盆、鰲磡石的印花青瓷碗和陶罐殘片應是廣州西村窯的器物。蠓涌的殘描金“壽山”黑釉茶盞與福建武夷山遇林亭窯的描金“壽山福海”茶盞形制極為相似，可能產自福建。大磡村、鰲磡石和蠓涌的青瓷碗有不少潮州窯和同安窯的器物，顯示廣東及福建等窯址的產品銷售至香港的概況。這些近年出土的器物與海外發現的外銷瓷亦有所關連，如蠓涌的釉陶罐及與沙撈越博物館所藏的陶罐和菲律賓的收藏品、沙下釉陶盆和陶罐與菲律賓的藏品極為相近，可能是廣東以至華南地區輸往東南亞的貨品。多年前在西貢沙咀發現的一艘沉船及採集不少東南亞陶瓷殘片，赤蠟角深灣村出土大量與外銷瓷關連的器物，以及大嶼山竹篙灣出土大量明代景德鎮民窯的各種類器物 and 發現灰坑遺跡填滿廢棄瓷器，都引証香港的沿岸地區有可能是中國南方海上貿易的停泊處，為往來廣州的船隻提供補給。



九龍大磡村出土的外銷瓷片
Export porcelain shreds
unearthed at Tai Hom Village,
Kowloon



元朗鰲磡石出土的外銷
瓷片
Export porcelain
shreds unearthed at
Ngau Hom Shek,
Yuen Long

古物古蹟辦事處聘任內地名譽顧問

Appointment of Honourable Advisors from Mainland by the Antiquities and Monuments Office

2004年9月29日香港特別行政區民政事務局長何志平局長在北京主持古物古蹟辦事處「名譽顧問聘任儀式」，8位內地著名的考古文物專家包括宿白、傅熹年、黃景略、徐蘋芳、麥英豪、張忠培、嚴文明和李伯謙應邀擔任辦事處的名譽顧問。

何志平局長向各顧問頒授聘書，並作了講話。他指出：「香港的文物古蹟印証了香港6,000年的歷史文化是在中華文明的孕育下成長的。香港回歸後，在國家文物局的大力支持下，不少內地專家來港與香港的考古文物工作者一起進行考古發掘與研究工作，取得了重要的學術成果。1997年，中國社會科學院考古研究所與古物古蹟辦事處合作的馬灣東灣仔北考古搶救發掘，被評為當年全國十大考古發現，可說是對香港考古學的肯

Dr. Patrick Ho Chi-ping, Secretary for Home Affairs of HKSAR officiated at the "Honourary Advisors Appointment Ceremony" for the Antiquities and Monuments Office in Beijing on 29 September 2004. Eight renowned experts, were appointed as honorary advisors to the Office. They are Su Bai, Fu Xinian, Huang Jinglue, Xu Pingfang, Mai Yinghao, Zhang Zhongpei, Yan Wenming and Li Boqian.

Dr. Ho presented each advisor with a letter of appointment and delivered his speech. He said, "Hong Kong's cultural monuments are a proof of the territory's 6,000 years old cultural history which developed under the civilization of China. With the strong support of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, many mainland experts have come to Hong Kong since the handover, and have conducted joint excavation and research work together with local archaeological workers. Significant academic achievements have been gained. In 1997, the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Office jointly conducted a rescue excavation in Tung Wan Tsai North of Ma Wan. The event, acclaimed as one of China's ten most important archaeological

定。」他深信在各名譽顧問的關懷和指導下，香港的考古學將呈現一個蓬勃、璀璨的新景象，為繁榮祖國的文物事業作出更大的貢獻。

出席聘任儀式的各顧問表示做好香港的文物保護工作對承傳祖國文化遺產具有重要的意義，並肯定過去香港文物保護工作的成績，他們期望香港繼續加強與內地和國際間的合作。

discoveries of that year, is in recognition of the achievement of Hong Kong's archaeology." Dr. Ho strongly believes that with the advice and guidance of the honorary advisors, a new era of vigorous brilliant atmosphere is likely to occur in local archaeology, thus enabling Hong Kong to make great contributions to the protection of the heritage of the motherland.

All advisors attending the Appointment Ceremony said the preservation of Hong Kong's heritage has great significance in inheriting the cultural heritage of our motherland. At the same

time, they gave recognition to the past achievements of Hong Kong's cultural protection efforts and stated their expectation that Hong Kong will continue to enhance interflow and cooperation with the mainland, and with the world.



顧問與何志平局長交流文物保護工作的意見
Advisors and Dr. Ho Chi-ping exchanging
ideas on heritage conservation work

名譽顧問與何志平局長合照
Group photograph of
honourable advisors and
Dr. Ho Chi-ping



名譽顧問檔案

The profiles of Honourable Advisors

宿白	北京大學考古文博院教授	Su Bai	Professor, School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University
傅熹年	中國工程院院士	Fu Xinian	Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering
黃景略	中國文物研究所研究員	Huang Jinglue	Research fellow, China's Institute of Archaeology
徐蘋芳	中國社會科學院考古研究所研究員	Xu Pingfang	Research fellow, Institute of Archaeology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
麥英豪	廣州博物館研究員	Mai Yinghao	Research fellow, Guangzhou Museum
張忠培	故宮博物院教授	Zhang Zhongpei	Professor, Palace Museum
嚴文明	北京大學考古文博院教授	Yan Wenming	Professor, School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University
李伯謙	北京大學考古文博院教授	Li Boqian	Professor, School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University

虎豹別墅保存隨筆

The Conservation Story of Tiger Balm Garden

虎豹別墅，又名萬金油花園，坐落於香港島銅鑼灣半山的大坑道旁，佔地約1,500平方米。是一座精心建造，以中國歷史傳說和民間傳奇為建築主題的私人別墅，以建有造型生動的神話野獸雕刻，主題園林和中國英雄人物雕塑而聞名。虎豹別墅於1935年由虎標萬金油的創辦人胡文虎先生耗資港幣1,500萬元興建，於1950年代初對外開放，並闢為公眾休憩場所，可說是香港的第一個主題公園，亦是目前本港少數僅存的1930年代具中式文藝復興風格的建築物之一，其中西合璧的藝術裝飾更是別具一幟，是極富有歷史和建築價值的古蹟文物。

The Haw Par Mansion (also known as Tiger Balm Garden), famed for a garden with vivid mythical animals and Chinese heroes, was a spectacular private villa decorated with statues and frescos of historical legends and folk stories. The Tiger Balm Garden complex was situated on Tai Hang Road at the mid level of Causeway Bay east on Hong Kong Island. It comprised the Haw Par Mansion and its private garden with a total area of 1,500m². It was constructed in 1935 by Mr. Aw Boon-hau, the inventor of Tiger Balm Ointment, at a cost of HK\$15 million. The Tiger Balm Garden was then opened to the public in the early 1950s and it could be called the first theme park to have been created in Hong Kong. It is also at present one of the very few remaining private residences of the 1930s, built in Chinese Renaissance Style with a unique mixture of prevailing Chinese and Western artistic decoration, which is indeed a monument of enriched historical and architectural merits.

原文：文物修復組

Text: Central Conservation Section



隨着城市的高速發展，這個位於半山的矜貴地段，價值不斷暴漲，所以曾經有一段時間，拆卸虎豹別墅重建的傳聞四起。1998年底，業權繼承人胡仙女士把整個花園組群賣給地產集團，虎豹別墅亦面臨被拆卸的命運。及後，香港政府與業權人及發展商達成協議，將這座彌足珍貴，具東西方建築特色的三層高別墅連屋前的花園成功地保存下來。

由於附近將會進行樁柱工程，並可能引起某程度的震動，對虎豹別墅及其室內之玻璃、天花燈、壁燈、建築構件及傢俬等文物構成危險，所以修復人員在樁柱工程進行前，便採取了一系列保護措施，使脆弱的文物受到保護。

大宅內被確定具有歷史價值的文物總計共有500件。在確認它們成為藏品前，修復人員為每一件文物作出詳細的狀況檢查，以判斷它們是否具有結構性損害，表面有否缺失，或是否具有蟲蛀等問題。檢查工作從私家花園內一對受腐蝕及木雕大熊開始，接著是屋宇的兩對大門。門上由不同形

Owing to the fast pace of city development, the value of this rare mid-level neighborhood keeps booming, and conjectures about demolishing and redeveloping the Tiger Balm Garden complex have been on the grapevine for some years. By the end of 1998, the ownership inheritor, Miss Sally Aw Sian, sold the whole Garden complex to a land development consortium, rendering the Garden liable to the fate of demolition. Subsequently, with much negotiations, the Government managed to reach an agreement with the owner and developer of the Tiger Balm Garden complex to retain the invaluable 3-storey Mansion as well as its front garden, which were famed for the stunning coexistence of both eastern and western architectural features.

To safeguard the window glasses, ceiling lights, wall lamps, building fixtures and furniture items from any possible damage caused by the piling works performed in the close vicinity, due measures had been taken to monitor the effect of the vibrations and to buffer the vulnerable objects.

The Mansion was received together with more than 500 relics which were identified to have considerable historical significance. Before the relics were adapted to the collection, they were carefully examined for structural damage, surface defects and possible infestations. The inspection exercise was to start with two large wooden bears carved in the private garden, which revealed that they had been seriously infested. Then it followed

利彩色玻璃拼湊而成的老虎栩栩如生，雖有些微裂痕，但仍堅固挺直。大宅的兩旁是四扇連窗的側門，門窗上每一小塊的磨砂玻璃片，都彩繪了不同形態而細緻生動的花鳥，玻璃片間中亦出現一些微細裂紋及舊有的修補。大宅中央是樓高十多米堂皇華麗的大客廳，貼有金箔圖案的天花板吊着一盞巨大的水晶燈。連接地下到樓上各層的是一段寬闊呈螺旋形的古雅木樓梯。樓梯旁邊是意大利彩色落地大玻璃窗。隨着歲月的轉移，可明顯看到玻璃及構件有破爛及損壞，窗框周邊亦出現滲水現象。走廊各通道則設置了天花燈及壁燈，而各個房間都掛上了古色古香的吊燈，雖然殘舊及有輕微破損和金屬氧化，不過仍運作良好。頂樓部分則有瞭望臺及11扇彩色落地玻璃門包圍着的長廊，站於其中可遠眺維港美景。



with two pairs of giant door, which comprised many pieces of Italian stained glass of different shapes, outlining the incredibly vivid tiger patterns. In spite of some small cracks, the stained glass panels of the doors were still robust and intact. The window glasses of the 4 side-doors on the opposite side of the Mansion were beautifully painted with different patterns of lively flowers and birds, though some small cracks and signs of previous restoration were evident on the glass. In the middle of the 10m high grand sitting room, there was a huge, splendid chandelier hanging from the gilded and richly decorated ceiling. Connecting the ground floor to the upper levels was a wide and spiral, classic wooden staircase. By the side of the staircase were the big view windows with Italian stained glass. As time went by, cracks and damages on the glass pieces and windows parts could be spotted elsewhere and seepage problem also appeared around the windowsills. Ceiling lights and wall lanterns were mounted on the passages of the corridors while antique lamps were also hung in each of the rooms. Despite the fact that these lightings were behind times and having a bit of damage and metallic oxidization, they could still function well. The top floor consisted of an observation tower and a long terrace with 11 view doors made of stained glass. One could enjoy the beautiful scene of the Victoria Harbour from there.

虎豹別墅的彩色玻璃
Stained glass of Tiger Balm Garden



這些文物的狀況都一一紀錄在文物修復報告內，以作將來參考之用。然後根據文物狀況檢查之結果，修復人員制定了一系列文物保護方案，包括如下：

- 評估及監測文物所需的貯存環境，特別是易受影響的有機類文物（例如：傢具、字畫、木製品、地毯及織錦類文物等）及無機類文物（例如：金屬製品）
- 擬訂拆卸及搬運所需的技術程序和指引
- 建議適合不同種類文物所需的包裝物料及存放裝置

除提出具體技術建議外，修復人員還替受損的文物作出適當處理，例如：

- 以氮氣烟燻處理受蟲害的文物（例如：私家花園內的一對木雕大熊），以防止蟲害蔓延；及為文物缺失的部分作出填補處理，增強其承托力
- 以Paraloid B72（煙基丙烯酸甲酯的共聚物加固劑）穩定及加固已有裂縫的玻璃文物（例如：彩色玻璃、吊燈等）

The conditions of all these objects were fully recorded and documented in the conservation reports for the purpose of future reference. Based on the condition inspection, our conservators recommended a range of measures to address the conservation needs of the objects:

- Assessing and monitoring the environment for storage of the artefacts, especially those susceptible organic items (e.g. furniture, paintings, wooden objects, carpets and tapestries, etc.) as well as the inorganic materials (e.g. metal items)
- formulating procedures and guidelines for dismantling and movement of items
- employing suitable packing materials and storage equipment for different categories of artefacts

Apart from making the technical recommendations, our conservators also had to conduct conservation treatments for the damaged artefacts. Some of the work examples were:

- fumigating the infested artefacts (e.g. two large wood-carved bears originally located in the private garden) with nitrogen anoxia to eradicate the pest problem inside the object and gap-filling the major cracks and insect holes of the objects to reinstate their structural strength

- 以Scotchshield膠膜（一種塗有3M專利黏合劑的金屬化多元酯的堅韌薄膜）覆蓋和保護易碎的文物（主要是門窗上的彩色玻璃片）

此外，為了防止這些珍貴的彩色玻璃受到附近樁柱工程的震動而導致損壞，這些彩色玻璃在加固和覆蓋了保護膠膜後亦分別被拆除下來。我們亦特地設計了一批密封包裝木箱，來貯存這批易碎的玻璃片，而其設計的靈感是參照存放光碟的盒子。除了保護作用之外，此木箱能將尺碼不同的彩色玻璃片分類及綜合，並預留空間，給已扭曲或變形的彩色玻璃片作彈性安放和方便日後存取。此外，包裝時還採用了珍珠棉作為吸收震動和填補虛位的主要材料，使彩色玻璃片得以

- applying Paraloid B72 (a copolymer consolidant of alkylmethacrylate) to the crevices found on glass artefacts (e.g. stained glass, hanging lights, etc.) to consolidate the items
- employing the Scotchshield film (a tough metalized polyester film coated with 3M patented adhesive) to cover and protect the fragile glass items (mainly the stained glass panels on the windows and doors)

Moreover, in order to prevent the valuable and delicate stained glass panels from being affected by the vibrations due to the neighbouring piling works, the panels were taken down after they had been consolidated and lined with the protective films. Sealed wooden crates had also been specially designed and made for storing these vulnerable glass panels, borrowing the example of the CD-ROM storage. Besides their protection function, the crates were designed to accommodate stained glass panels of different sizes and to group comparable ones together. Allowance was also made for those distorted or deformed panels to provide the necessary protection as well as to facilitate future retrieval of the items. In all the crates, polyethylene foam was used as the primary lining material for shock absorption and voids filling, as well as to separate and secure the glass panels in position. As an



特別為存放彩色玻璃片而設計的密封包裝箱及分隔裝置
The specially designed sealed crate and separation device for storing stained glass panels

分隔及穩定在包裝箱內。而包裝箱內的分隔裝置，則為日後的文物檢查，提供了一個有系統的分類及有效率之檢查。

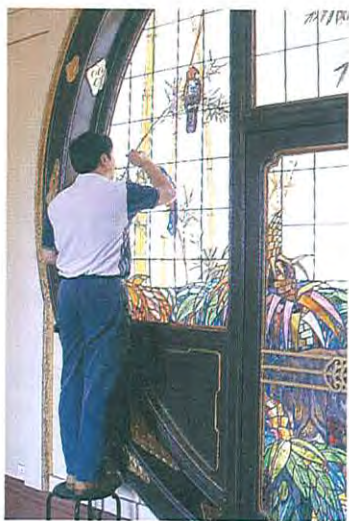
總括而言，虎豹別墅的古蹟保護工作，除了涉及大量的人力和物力外，均極需各方相關人士的努力。因此，要全力推行古蹟保護，得到普羅大眾的認同以及支持是十分重要的。在此，我們衷心希望這些無價的文化遺產能得以留存給後代，讓他們加深了解及認識香港優秀和獨特之傳承。



工作人員正在以珍珠棉和塑料中空板包裝玻璃片
The workers were packing the glass panels with polythene foam and polypropylene corrugate board

added benefit, the separation devices in the crates also facilitated the cataloguing work and easy retrieval of the items for future inspection of the artefacts.

In conclusion, the monumental preservation work for the Tiger Balm Garden indeed demands a concerted effort from all the responsible parties, apart from the human and material resources likely to be involved. To ensure that the important preservation task can be put into full swing, recognition and support from the public are indispensable and propelling. As such, we are hopeful that our invaluable heritage and cultural properties can be preserved and passed onto our later generations to learn and appreciate more about the enchanting and unique culture of Hong Kong.



修復人員正在為出現裂紋的玻璃片作加固處理
The conservator was consolidating the crevices on the glass pieces

「屏山文物徑」與文物教育 "Ping Shan Heritage Trail" and Heritage Education

徐振邦

Chui Chun Pong

自鄧氏族人移居屏山後，迄今已有800年的歷史，多類建築先後興建。而政府為了積極保存這類有歷史價值的古蹟文物，在1993年設立第一條開放給市民參觀的文物徑。因此，要認識香港的歷史文化和鄧氏族人的歷史，不得不到訪「屏山文物徑」。

我第一次到訪屏山文物徑，是1999年的事。當時，我拿着由古物古蹟辦事處印製的《屏山文物徑小冊子》，走訪了十個景點，包括：洪聖宮、清暑軒、觀廷書室、鄧氏宗祠、愈喬二公祠、古井、楊侯古廟、社壇、上璋圍及聚星樓。在約一小時的行程裡，我已飽覽了古村的昔日面貌，對屏山鄧氏已有初步的了解。

Eight hundred years have passed since the Tang clan migrated to Ping Shan. Numerous structures were built since then. The Hong Kong government has been dedicated to preserve monuments of such great historical value. Thus, the first heritage trail was set up and opened to the public in 1993. To delve into the cultural heritage of Hong Kong and to understand the history of the Tang clan, one should visit the Ping Shan Heritage Trail.

My first visit to the Ping Shan Heritage Trail was in 1999. At that time, I took along with me a brochure on the Ping Shan Heritage Trail published by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and visited ten tourist spots mentioned, including the Hung Shing Temple, Ching Shu Hin, Kun Ting Study Hall, Tang Ancestral Hall, Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Old Well, Yeung Hau Temple,

Shrine of Earth God, Sheung Cheung Wai and Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda. During the one-hour tour, I gained a full picture of the original landscape of an ancient village and acquired an initial understanding of the Tang clan of Ping Shan.



參與導賞訓練的同學在屏山文物徑進行考察
Students who participate in the docent programme of Ping Shan Heritage Trail

我本着鍥而不捨的精神，嘗試尋找更多有關於屏山文物徑的古建築，並根據資料在屏山一帶探路，終於在屏山文物徑小冊子以外，找到更多古建築的資料：

一、舊屏山警署

由於屏山區曾是抗英的重要基地之一，所以港英政府於接管新界後，馬上在屏山成立警署，作監視之用。屏山警署自1899年4月22日啟用以來，一直獨力負起區內的保安職責，直至1965年為元朗分區警署所取代，而該址仍保留作警犬隊總部及訓練中心。屏山警署將翻修為文物徑的訪客中心及展覽廳，介紹該區的歷史古蹟。

舊屏山警署
Old Ping Shan Police Station



I searched enthusiastically for more information about the ancient architecture of the Ping Shan Heritage Trail and, based on the information acquired, I gradually found my way to additional buildings of historic interest in Ping Shan, not mentioned in the brochure.

1. Old Ping Shan Police Station

The Ping Shan District was one of the key strategic bases for defence against the British. In view of this, the government set up a police station at Ping Shan for the purposes of monitoring the people and safeguarding the area shortly after the takeover of the New Territories. From its inauguration on 22 April 1899 until the setting up of the Yuen Long Divisional Station in 1965, Ping Shan Police Station served as the only police stronghold in the area for maintaining security. In 1965, the Ping Shan Police Station ceased to be used as a police station but became, instead, the headquarters of the Police Dog Unit and training centre. The station will be refurbished to become a visitor and exhibition centre for the Ping Shan Heritage Trail, with the purpose of introducing the historical monuments of the district to the public.



1995年的若虛書室
Yeuk Hui Study Hall, 1995

2. Yeuk Hui Study Hall

Yeuk Hui Study Hall, located in Hang Mei Tsuen, is also called the Wai Sun Tong. Probably built in the Qing dynasty, the study hall is a two-hall structure. It was built to commemorate Tang Yeuk Hui, the 18th generation ancestor of the Tang clan in Ping Shan. It was previously a private place where the children of the Tang clan were educated, but it is now a venue for the clansmen's gatherings and meetings. The present-day appearance of Yeuk Hui Study Hall reveals the restoration work which was successfully completed in 1963.

二、若虛書室

若虛書室位於坑尾村，又名「維新堂」，約建於清朝。書室是一座傳統的兩進式建築，以紀念屏山第18世祖鄧若虛。書室原是供族中弟子讀書的地方，現成為供族人聚會、議事之用。若虛書室曾於1963年進行維修工程，成為了現今的面貌。

三、述卿書室

述卿書室坐落於屏山塘坊村，由第22世祖鄧均石於清同治十三年（1874年）建成，紀念其父鄧述卿。書室設立的目的，是培育族中子弟

3. Shut Hing Study Hall

Shut Hing Study Hall, located in Tong Fong Tsuen in Ping Shan, was built in 1874, during the 13th year of Tongzhi reign of the Qing dynasty, by Tang Kwan Shek, the 22nd generation ancestor of the Tang clan. The study hall was built to commemorate his father, Tang Shut Hing. Previously it was constructed with the purpose

考取功名。書室建造得十分華麗，是當時一座很重要的建築物，但書室於1977年幾乎被全部拆卸，現僅存書室的匾額及前廳。



1995年的述卿書室前廳
Entrance Hall of Shut
Hing Study Hall, 1995

of being a venue for the education of the children of Tang's extended family, so they could successfully pass the Imperial Civil Services Examination. The study hall was not only grand, but was also a very important building of its era. The study hall was almost completely demolished in 1977, and all that remains today is the tablet and the entrance hall.

4. Sing Hin Kung Study Hall

Sing Hin Kung Study Hall, situated next to the Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, was built in the reign of Tongzhi during the Qing dynasty to commemorate Tang Sing-hin, the 17th generation ancestor of the Tang clan of Ping Shan who was the second son of Tang Kwok-bun, of the 16th generation ancestor of the clan. According to legend, since Tang Sing-hin's mother was blind, he escorted her to Guangzhou and other provincial cities in search of medical treatment. This gave her the chance to visit and touch literally many study halls and she finally decided to establish a new study hall with her desired size and dimensions. Sing Hin Kung Study Hall is a private place and is not open to the public.

四、聖軒公家塾

聖軒公家塾位於愈喬二公祠旁，約建於清同治年間。書室所紀念的鄧聖軒，是屏山鄧氏第17世祖，為16世祖鄧國賓的次子。據說由於鄧聖軒母親雙目失明，聖軒遂帶她走遍廣州和多個縣城診治。而她的母親用雙手摸遍多間書室，最後指定要建這種規模的書室。聖軒公家塾屬私人地方，不可內進參觀。

1995年的聖軒公家塾
Sing Hin Kung Study
Hall, 1995



五、秀才故居

屏山曾有不少考取功名的族人。秀才故居就是指鄧述卿及鄧大成兩位曾考取功名的族人的祖居。為了讓參觀者更了解到村民純樸的民風民俗，屋主不僅保留了祖屋，更把祖輩相傳了六代超過160年歷史的祖居重新裝修，並在屋內放置不少與鄧氏族人有關的文物與資料，讓公眾人士參觀，成為一間私人舉辦的小型博物館。在星期六、日及公眾假期，市民可以預先預約故居的後人，方便安排參觀。詳情可瀏覽www.pingshan.com。

5. Sau Choi Mansion

Many clansmen of Ping Shan were successful in the Imperial Civil Services Examination. Sau Choi Mansion was the house of Tang Shut-hing and Tang Tai-shing, who obtained official posts through the examinations. In order to enable visitors to understand the simple lifestyle of the villagers, the house owner has not only preserved this 160 years old mansion, which has been handing down for six generations, but has also refurnished it. The relics and information about the Tang clan are displayed inside the mansion for visitors appreciation. Tours to this privately organized museum can be arranged on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. Visitors may make an appointment with the owners for their visit. Please access to www.pingshan.com for more information.



仁敦岡書室
Yan Dun Gong Study Hall

六、仁敦岡書室

仁敦岡書室又稱「燕翼堂」，約有400多年歷史，是屏山現存最古老的書室。書室是紀念第14世、15世及16世祖三代爺孫的家祠。14世祖鄧懷德，號仁所；15世祖鄧枝芳，號敦復；而第16世祖鄧鳳，號鳴岡。後人為了紀念三代先祖，遂把他們的字號中，各取一字，併成「仁敦岡」。仁敦岡書室成立後，即成為坑頭村的祖堂。

七、五桂堂

五桂堂位於坑頭村，是屏山第18世祖所興建的書室。根據五桂堂內的牌匾所顯示，書室應建於道光二年。「五桂」是指屏山17世祖鄧師儉所生的五個兒子，分別是鄧佩容、鄧光容、鄧宛容、鄧謹容和鄧璋容。五桂堂原是供族中弟子讀書的地方，後成為祭祖及族人開會的場所。五桂堂曾進行大規模的改建，現在所看到的，已不是原來的面貌。五桂堂並不對外開放。

6. Yan Dun Gong Study Hall

With a history of over 400 years, Yan Dun Gong Study Hall is also called Yin Yik Tong. Being the oldest study hall in Ping Shan, this building was a familial hall commemorating three generations of Tang, namely the 14th, 15th and 16th generation ancestors. Tang Wai-tak of the 14th generation ancestor was named Yan-shaw, Tang Chi-fong of the 15th generation ancestor was named Dun-fuk while Tang Fung of the 16th generation ancestor was named Ming-gong. Their descendents chose one word from each name and combined them into "Yan Dun Gong". Since its establishment, the Yan Dun Gong Study Hall has become the ancestral hall of Hang Tau Tsuen.

7. Ng Kwai Hall

Ng Kwai Hall, located in Hang Tau Tsuen, is the study hall which was constructed by the 18th generation ancestors of Ping Shan. The plaque inside shows that the study hall was built during the second year in the reign of Daoguang. "Ng Kwai" means the five sons of Tang Shi-kim, the 17th generation ancestor of Ping Shan. They are Tang Pui-yung, Tang Kwong-yung, Tang Yuen-yung, Tang Ken-yung and Tang Wai-yung. Ng Kwai Hall was formerly a place where the children of Tang clan were educated. The building was later converted into a site for the worship of ancestors and for the meetings of the clansmen. Major alteration works were carried out to Ng Kwai Hall. What we see today is not in its original form. Ng Kwai Hall is not open to the public.

八、達德公所

達德公所位於上璋圍北面(在聚星樓附近)，於清咸豐年間擴建，成為今天的面貌，至今已有140多年歷史。原來，達德公所前曾是「屏山市」，是屏山一帶居民貿易的場地；而達德公所就是管理「屏山市」的組織，也是商人會議的地方。於十九世紀末，英國接管新界時，新界原居民進行武裝抵抗，而達德公所則成為當時最早及最大的抗英指揮中心。

為了讓公眾人士更了解屏山的歷史古蹟，我得到伯裘教育機構的全力支持，終於在屏山文物徑開放的十週年紀念期間，舉辦了一個「屏山文物徑十週年巡迴展覽」，藉以開拓更多參觀的景點，讓到訪屏山文物徑的市民、學生對屏山鄧氏有更深的認識。

過去年餘，我參與過不少屏山文物徑的導賞服務，希望透過這些文物古蹟，提高市民及學生對本地歷史文化的興趣和認識。

8. Tat Tak Communal Hall

Tat Tak Communal Hall, located on the north side of Sheung Cheung Wai, near the Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, was expanded in the reign of Xianfeng during the Qing dynasty. Its appearance has remained the same as it was 140 years ago. In front of the Tat Tak Communal Hall is the old site of the Ping Shan Market, a place for Ping Shan and nearby residents to conduct trade. Tat Tak Communal Hall was an organization responsible for managing the Ping Shan Market and was also the place where merchants held their meetings. By the end of the 19th century, the native villagers in the New Territories initiated armed defence when Britain took over sovereignty of the New Territories. At that time, Tat Tak Communal Hall was the earliest and biggest anti-British command centre.

In order to enable the public to learn more about the historical monuments of Ping Shan, I have obtained the full support of the Pak Kau Group of Schools to hold the "Travelling Exhibitions of the Tenth Anniversary of the Ping Shan Heritage Trail" during the tenth anniversary of Ping Shan Heritage Trail. This activity aimed at opening more tourist spots along the trail so that citizens and students can have a deeper understanding of the Tang clan of Ping Shan.

Over the past few years, I have conducted many guided tours of the Ping Shan Heritage Trail. I hope that the interest of citizens and students will be elevated and their knowledge embellished through touring these richly cultural monuments.

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.



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

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

文物之友

Friends of Heritage

青少年文物之友試驗計劃2004

為進一步向青少年推廣文物保護的訊息，辦事處在今年暑假首度推行「青少年文物之友試驗計劃2004」。這個計劃的主要目的，是希望透過培訓課程和活動，讓年青一代認識到保護文物的重要性及學習珍惜文物。是次計劃在2004年的7月中旬展開，50位參加者均是初中學生，分別來自全港11間不同的中學。參與計劃的學員，在過去幾



青少年文物之友參與文物工作坊
Young Friends of Heritage participating in a heritage workshop

Young Friends of Heritage Pilot Scheme 2004

To further promote the message of heritage preservation to teenagers, this summer the Office launched its first Young Friends of Heritage Pilot Scheme 2004. The Scheme aims to, through training courses and activities, achieve understanding among young people

青少年文物之友於龍躍頭文物徑導賞團後合照

Group photograph of Young Friends of Heritage after touring Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail



個月內已參加了考古工作坊、講座及文物徑導賞團等活動。部分學員更自行製作青少年文物之友網頁，希望這個網頁為愛好文物的青少年提供一個交流的平台。日後，青少年文物之友將會在社區及校園宣揚文物保護的重要訊息。他們更會肩負起推廣及宣傳文物保護的重任，繼續積極參與有關方面的義務工作。



辦事處職員為青少年文物之友介紹龍躍頭文物徑的古蹟

Staff member of the Office introducing the monuments along the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail to members of Young Friends of Heritage

of the importance of heritage preservation so that they will learn to cherish their heritage. 50 junior secondary school students from 11 secondary schools in Hong Kong participated in the Scheme, which was launched in mid July 2004. In the past few months, the students have taken part in such activities as archaeological workshops, talks and heritage trail guided tours. Some students created a website of their own for the Young Friends of Heritage, in the hope that it will become a platform for teenagers who are heritage lovers to share and exchange their opinions. Later on, our Young Friends of Heritage will help deliver the message of heritage preservation to schools and in the community. In addition, they will voluntarily participate in the work related to promoting and publicizing the need for heritage protection.



青少年文物之友學習陶片拓印工作
Young Friends of Heritage learning rubbing of pottery sherds

文物之友與我 Friends of Heritage and I

謝德隆

Tse Tak Lung

有句老生常談的話「做到老學到老」，即近年政府提倡終生學習之意也。但其實在1950年代出生的人士，很多都早已實踐了終身學習這個模式，筆者正是其中一例。乃至近期不知不覺之間，已先後完成了香港歷史博物館、香港藝術館及古物古蹟辦事處所主辦的導賞員課程，令我的史學常識得以展開新的一頁，也為我的終生學習計劃揭開了另一個序幕。

三個課程當然也各有特色，至少也令我再感覺到大開眼界的喜樂，並且結識了一群志同道合的友人，可說是難能可貴，也相信有助我於香港印刷史研究的成果。

There is a Chinese proverb, "Even one is old, one should learn", which is tantamount to the motto of "life long learning" advocated by the Government lately. However, to those who were born in the 1950s, like me, most of us have already put this concept into practice for a long time. Following this concept, I have completed the docent courses one after another organized by the Hong Kong Museum of History, Hong Kong Museum of Art and Antiquities and Monuments Office. These not only widened my history knowledge, but also served as a prelude to a new chapter of my life long learning.

Each of the above courses has its own uniqueness. While I got much pleasure from opening up a new vista, I also met a group of friends with the same interest and devotion. It is exceptionally commendable and certainly gives a boost to the outcome of my study of Hong Kong Printing History.

We are eligible to take the docent course of the Antiquities and Monuments Office only after we become Friends of Heritage. To do this, we need to participate in a training



謝德隆(圖中央)參與古蹟導賞團
Mr. Tse Tak-lung (middle) participating in a heritage tour

修讀古物古蹟辦事處的導賞員課程，需先成為文物之友，欲成為文物之友，就得先參加一個實習期，即於指定的期間內，完成規定時數的志願工作，而所謂的志願工作，實是包括義務工作、講座、研討會、工作坊及參觀文物徑或古蹟等活動。

在參與的活動中，很多都是頗值得回味的，例如2003年10月19日於上水應龍廖公家塾舉行的古建繪圖工作坊，由廣東省文物考古研究所的專家指導，除了認識到維修工作前所做的工序，以及如繪製相關圖則外，更可近距離細心觀察古建築的每一個部分的結構和造形。此外，由於有些因做維修或因破爛而露出一些原模式的痕跡，在專家的指導下，更認識到該建築物過往的應用概況，例如曾辦過幼稚園，以及因應不同的用途而把建築物作出種種的改建證據等，這都是有助我加強對史料研究和分析的能力。

又如2003年12月15日參觀粉嶺龍躍頭打醮儀式和品嘗素盤菜的活動。打醮儀式，各區都有不同模式，有每年舉行一次的，也有多年舉行一次的，而粉嶺龍躍頭則是10年一次，故實是機會難逢的。親身體會傳統的風俗儀式，例如鄉紳父

programme that requires us to complete the stipulated hours of voluntary services within a trial period, which include performing voluntary duties, attending lectures, seminars and workshops, visiting heritage trails and monuments, etc.

Taking part in these appealing activities earned me a lot of extraordinary experiences.

One of these was the drawing workshop of the historic building held at Liu Ying Lung Ancestral Hall in Sheung Shui on 19th October 2003. Under the guidance of the experts from the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Guangdong, we were able to learn those pre-conservation working procedures and the drawing techniques of relevant layouts as well as studying the structure and style of each part of this historic building at a close distance. Furthermore, with the explanation from the experts, we came to know the previous uses of the building and detected some evidences showing its reconstruction for adaptive re-use by spotting out those exposed original signs caused by restoration work or damages, for instance it was once a kindergarten. After all, our ability to study and analyze historical materials was reinforced.

A fascinating visit to "Daijiao" in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling and the moment to enjoy a vegetarian basin meal were also unforgettable. There are different formats of "Daijiao" dependent on the practices of different districts. Some are held annually and some are held once in a several



粉嶺龍躍頭進行的打醮儀式
"Daijiao" ceremony held at Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling

老們的祭祖，以及演戲慶祝等活動，都像上了一堂歷史課。時移世易，過往的模式也起了相當程度的改變，例如在盤菜方面，傳統是用木盆的，但現已採用鋁盆；而碗筷方面，因2003年曾發生沙士疫症，衛生問題就更普遍受到注視，故也改用了發泡膠碗碟和即用即棄的筷子。這也見證了歷史變遷的必然現象。

作為史學研究者，深知文物的重要性，而文物是包括了各類古文獻和建築物等，這些也稱作史料，而史料往往就是歷史研究和引證的重要資料。香港市民近期較多認識到文物的重要性，惟卻仍未能算成熟，例如有很多極具歷史價值的古建築，仍不斷受到各種不同的程度的破壞，希望透過感受的分享而引起更多人關注文物。

years. Since the "Daijiao" in Fanling is only held once in a decade, so it was a golden opportunity to participate in all these traditional rituals by person. The ancestral worship hosted by the local gentry and elders, the drama performances and other celebration activities presented as animated data of history for us to enjoy. Actually, these

traditions undergo a certain level of evolution as time goes by. For instance, aluminum basins were now used for basin meals instead of using the conventional wooden basins; and in consideration of the hygienic matter especially after the outbreak of SARS epidemic in 2003, bowls and chopsticks were replaced by foam plates and disposable chopsticks to avoid cross-infection of disease. As a matter of fact, these transformations are inevitable in the torrent of historical changes.

As a researcher of history, I fully recognize the importance in safeguarding cultural relics. Cultural relics consist of a variety of ancient documentations and architecture, etc, and they are also known as historical materials. These kinds of materials are regarded as the essential information for historical researches and citations in most of the time. Recently, despite Hong Kong people are more aware of the importance to conserve cultural relics; there is still plenty of room for improvement. It is rather disappointing to see a lot of ancient buildings with significant historical values still suffering from impairment in different degrees. Hence, I wish I could draw more attention on cultural heritage through this sharing.

夏商周斷代工程的早期夏文化研究

Periodization of Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties – a study on the culture of Xia

辦事處於2003年12月20日邀請了河南文物考古研究所方燕明先生主持專題講座，為本港市民介紹夏商周斷代工程中的早期夏文化研究，以下為當日講座的摘要。

The Office invited Mr. Fang Yanming, Henan Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology to deliver a lecture on the periodization of the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties - study on the early Xia culture on 20 December 2003. Brief notes (Chinese Version only) on the lecture are listed below.

早於1920年代，考古學家便開始研究夏朝文化。1990年代，我們展開「夏商周斷代工程」，希望透過研究河南地區龍山文化的分期，推斷屬於夏朝的文化；並利用碳十四測年技術，確認各文化分期的年代；從文化因素的分析，論證龍山文化與二里頭文化的關係，再整理夏朝的始年。

龍山與二里頭關係密切

根據文獻記載，河南嵩山地區是夏朝立國前後的主要活動地。我們把河南龍山文化晚期與二里頭文化早期，定為探討早夏文化的對象，並對該區的王城崗、瓦店、古城寨、新砦和稍柴等遺址進行研究。

撰文：林志德、許玉麟（文物之友）

Text: Lam Chi Tak, Hui Yuk Lun (Friends of Heritage)

王城崗遺址：

遺址外有人工護城河的痕跡，與附近天然河道相接。面向城內的牆身坡度較平緩，城外的牆身較筆直陡峭，這與其他龍山時期的城牆結構相似。

瓦店遺址：

有多種玉器和陶器出土，包括陶鼓、陶酒器如簋、盃等。

古城寨遺址：

城內有古代宮殿遺址，從形制所見，這應是二里頭文化時期宮殿的鼻祖。古城寨遺址的年代比王城崗遺址的年代較晚，兩者都有人工開鑿的護城河溝，連接附近的河流，造成天然與人工合成的防禦體系。

新砦遺址：

屬龍山文化到二里頭文化之間的過渡。

稍柴遺址：

接近二里頭文化，可分為四期，首三期與二里頭文化的首三期相同。

以類形學角度觀察上述遺址及出土的器物，包括陶器如平底盤、斗和碗，青銅器、宮殿遺址等，發現龍山文化晚期與二里頭文化早期的關係十分密切，可說是一脈相承。

碳十四測定絕對年代

要測定以上遺址的絕對年代，可進行碳十四測年檢驗。現代的碳十四測年技術，其精確度到正負30年至50年。

據碳十四測年數據顯示，王城崗遺址介乎公元前2195年至公元前1965年，而二里頭文化1至4期介乎公元前1780年至公元前1529年。從夏商周斷代工程所得，鄭州商城遺址和殷墟商城遺址的年代已進入商代，約為公元前1600年左右。介乎公元前1560年至公元前1529年二里頭文化第4期，相當接近商代。

視為夏商分界線的鄭州商城和殷墟商城，屬於較二里頭文化後的二里崗文化，所以二里頭文化應可劃作夏文化無異。據二里頭遺址的碳十四測定，二里頭文化長達300多年，包括夏代中、晚期，但未覆蓋整個夏文化的時代。

夏朝始年的推斷

至於夏朝始年的研究，歷史學家相信是介乎公元前23世紀至公元前21世紀，覆亡於公元前17世紀，國祚少於500年。《古本竹書紀年》說：「自禹至桀十七世，有王與無王，用歲四百七十一年」。史學家白壽彝的《中國通史》亦認為夏朝國祚是471年。

據碳十四測年檢驗顯示，龍山文化晚期約為公元前21世紀到公元前20世紀，而夏商分界的測年為公元前1620年至公元前1580年；若以此為基礎，加上夏代國祚471年，則夏代始年應為公元前2071年。

西周墓葬群的發現

2004年5月7日，中國陝西省文物考古研究所和北京大學聯合組成的考古隊在陝西省岐山縣城北的周公廟東面發現了一個西周大型墓葬群，包括19座大型墓葬，其中9座是帶四條墓道的。從考古發掘資料顯示，商周時期享有四條墓道的墓主均為當時最高的統治者。考古人員還發現長達1,500多米的大型西周夯土城牆及六處大型夯土建築基址，在其周圍更出土大量的空心磚、條磚、板瓦等建築構件。此外，考古專家在墓地外圍多處發現700多片甲骨，其刻辭內容涉及戰爭、祭祀及紀事等。是次發現為西周歷史研究提供了重要的資料。

撰文：張大超、李玉兰 (文物之友)

Text: Cheung Tai Chiu, Debbie Levin (Friends of Heritage)

Discoveries of burial tombs of Western Zhou dynasty

A group of large tombs of Western Zhou dynasty were discovered in the east of Zhou Gong Temple, north of Qishan County in Shaanxi Province, on 7 May, 2004 by a joint-archaeological team with experts from Shaanxi Province Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and Peking University. Among the 19 tombs found in this graveyard, 9 of them have four entrance passages. According to the archaeological information, tombs with four passages were mainly for the ruling class in Western Zhou dynasty. Archaeologists also unearthed a 1,500-metre rammed city wall and six sites of rammed construction sites built in Western Zhou dynasty. A large quantity of building assemblies, like cavity blocks, rectangle-shaped bricks and slates were found in the vicinity. Moreover, over 700 oracle bones with inscriptions (Jiaguwen) delineating contents about wars, worships and important events, etc were uncovered at the outer areas of these tombs. These discoveries served as precious information for the study of the history of Western Zhou dynasty.

第28屆世界文化遺產委員會會議在蘇州舉行

聯合國教科文組織第28屆世界文化遺產委員會會議於2004年6月28日至7月7日在江蘇省蘇州市召開。在會議上，共有34項入選世界遺產名錄，使全球世界遺產總數達788處。迄今，中國亦已有很多文化及自然遺產被列入《世界遺產名錄》。

陝西鳳翔孫家南頭周秦墓地考古收穫

從2003年10月至2004年8月，陝西省文物考古研究所與寶鷄市考古工作隊，在鳳翔縣城西南15公里的孫家南頭村的大型周秦墓地進行發掘工作，共發現137座周、秦時期的墓葬，四座陪葬車馬坑或馬坑，另外還發現與墓地有關的先周至西周時期的人類生活聚居遺址，及46座漢代以後的墓葬。

The 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee Conference Held in Suzhou

The 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee Conference of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was held in Suzhou in Jiangsu Province, China between 28th June and 7th July 2004. The session witnessed 34 new sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, making the total number of World Heritage Properties to 788. Many of China's cultural and natural heritage sites are already inscribed on the "World Heritage List" heretofore.

The Archaeological Discovery of Zhou and Qin Cemeteries in Sunjianantou of Fengxian County in Shaanxi

Since October 2003 to August 2004, a joint-archaeological team with experts from Shaanxi Province Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and Baoji City Archaeological Team carried out an excavation of a large cemetery of Zhou and Qin dynasties, which is 15 kilometres southwest of Fengxian County. From the excavation, they had discovered 137 tombs of Zhou and Qin dynasties, four chariot pits used for the accessory burial, and also found pre-Zhou period to Western Zhou period in association with the cemetery, as well as 46 tombs of post-Han period.

伊朗巴姆 — 垂危中的文化遺產

伊朗南部於2003年12月26日發生了一次強烈地震，嚴重損毀位於伊朗高原南部邊陲的沙漠古城——巴姆。巴姆曾是七至十一世紀顯赫一時的商業中心，位於亞洲絲綢及棉花貿易主要路線的交匯處。巴姆城更展示了以「Chineh」泥土分層砌疊及泥磚(Khesht)的結構建築。聯合國教科文組織於2004年將巴姆列為世界遺產的中心，並列之為世界遺產名單中垂危的遺產。地震過後，聯合國教科文組織有關機構領導了數個代表團前往該地進行損毀評估，以及討論城市的長期復興計劃。是次項目的修復階段將於2005年開始，目的是在地震適應力強的地面上重建該城。

Bam, Iran: Cultural Heritage in Danger

On 26 December 2003, a devastating earthquake struck Southern Iran. Bam, an ancient desert city on the southern edge of the Iranian plateau was heavily damaged in the earthquake. Bam reached its height during the 7th to 11th centuries as a commercial centre situated at a juncture between major Asian silk and cotton trade routes. Architecturally, Bam is significant because it is a precious example of a city built using the Chineh mud layering technique and mud bricks (Khesht). UNESCO inscribed Bam simultaneously as a world heritage centre and on the list of world heritage in danger 2004. After the earthquake, UNESCO authorities led several missions to the area to assess the damage and discuss the city's long-term rehabilitation. The restoration phase of the project should begin in 2005, with the goal of rebuilding the city on earthquake resilient ground.

資料來源 Sources of information: <http://www.ccrnews.com.cn>

<http://www.unesco.org/culture>

保護無形文化遺產

當您聽到「文化遺產」一詞時，您會想起什麼？大多數人會聯想起華麗的建築物或宏偉的古蹟。然而，那些我們眼不可見及手不能觸，卻潛藏於我們身上的「文化遺產」又如何？這就是我們世界上的無形文化遺產，其以不同形式存在，包括有口述傳統、表演藝術、手工藝、社會習俗及儀式等。聯合國教科文組織於2004年10月舉行國際研討會：「保護有形及無形的文化遺產——一個全面的方針」，藉以探索認識文化遺產的新方向。事實上，聯合國教科文組織的文化委員會早於2003年10月已通過「保護無形文化遺產公約」，以促進各國對無形文化遺產的尊重及關注，並為國際合作及資助上提供一個工作大綱。

Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage

What do you think of when you hear the word "heritage"? For most people, the word "heritage" may conjure up dramatic images of beautiful architecture and awesome monuments. But what about the heritage that we cannot see or touch, but is a part of every one of us? This is our global intangible cultural heritage, which manifests itself in many forms, including oral traditions, performing arts, craftsmanship, social customs and rituals. In October 2004, an international symposium "Safeguarding of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage: Toward an Integrated Approach" was organized by UNESCO to explore new approaches for understanding the concept of heritage. In fact, the UNESCO's Commission for Culture has adopted the "Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage" in October 2003 which aimed at encouraging the respect for and awareness of intangible cultural heritage while providing a framework for international cooperation and assistance in this matter.

油麻地文物之旅

Heritage Tour of Yau Ma Tei

油麻地位於九龍南端的尖沙咀以北，以整個九龍而言，尖沙咀是英國人較早開發的區域，因而亦聚集了較多外籍人士，而油麻地則是一個華人社區，歷年來都是屬於小市民營商與居住的地方，我們試由南至北走訪這個「老區」，感受一下她的魅力。

最便捷的方法是以佐敦地鐵站A出口為起點，沿佐敦道向西行到達九龍佐治五世紀念公園(1)，該處便是約於1840年建成的官涌炮台(臨衝炮台)遺址。公園為九龍首個



1 九龍佐治五世紀念公園
King George V Memorial Park, Kowloon

撰文：阮國棟(文物之友)

Text: Yuen Kwok Tung
(Friends of Heritage)

1885年的油麻地，海傍道路為差館街，即今上海街(照片由歷史檔案館提供)

Yau Ma Tei in 1885, with Station Street (now Shanghai Street) by the waterfront (photograph provided by the Public Records Office)



Yau Ma Tei is situated to the north of Tsim Sha Tsui at the southern tip of the Kowloon Peninsula. As one of the first districts in Kowloon established by the British, Tsim Sha Tsui has a relatively large foreign population. Yau Ma Tei, on the other hand, is basically a Chinese community and has long been the district where ordinary people live and do business. Let's tour this "old district" from south to north and get a feel of its special charm.

The most convenient starting point is Exit A of the Jordan MTR Station. From there walk along Jordan Road to reach the King George V Memorial Park, Kowloon(1), the old site of the Kwun Chung Battery (Linchong Battery) which was built around 1840.



2 佑寧堂
Union Church

仿中國宮殿牌樓式園林，於1941年夏天開幕，半年後便因香港淪陷而被日軍完全毀壞，至戰後9年(1954)才修復重開。

沿佐敦道東行，橫過彌敦道後，即可見到一幢哥德式紅磚建築物佑寧堂(2)，這座建成於1931年的基督教堂，在淪陷期間亦曾被嚴重破壞，並被充作日軍馬槽；戰後重修擴建而成今貌。

在教堂的斜對面是拔萃女書院(3)，其前身是創立於1860年的拔萃女子訓練學校，此校舍最早建於1913年，後經不斷擴建。特別要看的是在該校外的加士居道(近志和街口)，尚有一枝九龍唯一的煤氣燈柱(與港島中環都爹利街的煤氣燈不同，這處沒有燈盞)。

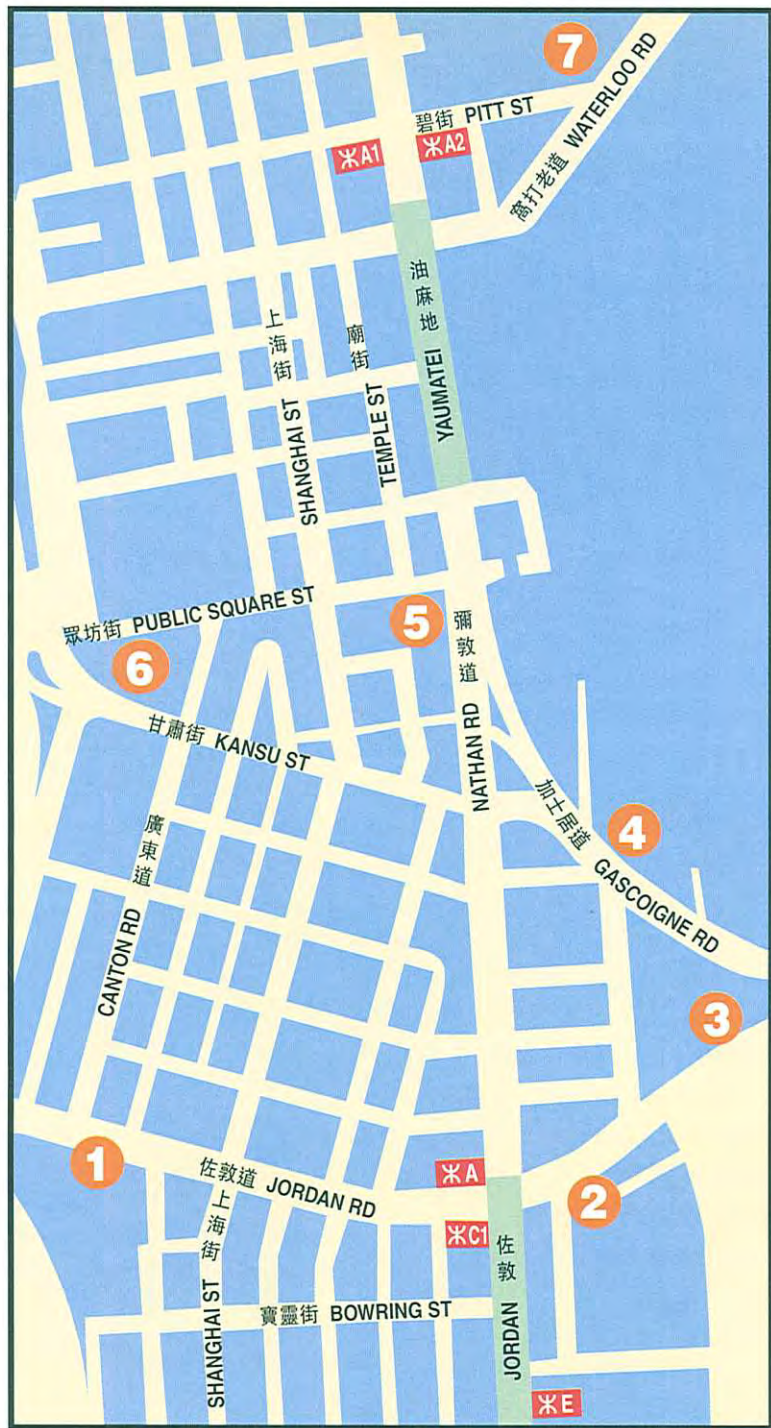
The park was the first garden with a Chinese palace style archway in Kowloon. It was opened in the summer of 1941 and was completely destroyed by the Japanese half a year later after the fall of Hong Kong. It was not until 1954, nine years after Hong Kong was liberated, that the park was restored and re-opened.

Now go east along Jordan Road, cross Nathan Road, and you will see a Gothic building in red bricks - the Union Church (2). This Christian church, built in 1931, was also seriously damaged during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. It was actually turned into a stable by the Japanese military. After the war, the church was restored and expanded to become what it is today.

Diagonally opposite the church is the Diocesan Girls' School(3), formerly the Diocesan Girls' Training School established in 1860. The school building was first erected in 1913, and was continuously expanded in subsequent years.



3 拔萃女書院
Diocesan Girls' School



舊南九龍裁判署
Old South Kowloon
District Law Court



The gas lamp post outside the school on Gascoigne Road (near the junction of Chi Wo Street) is worthy of special attention. It is the only gas lamp post that can be found in the entire Kowloon. (It is different from the four Gas Lamps in Duddell Street, Central, Hong Kong Island, as this one has no lamp shade.)

When you go north along Gascoigne Road, you will see a three-storey building with Doric columns on top of a cobbled slope. This is the Old South Kowloon District Law Court(4) built in 1936. In 1987, the magistracy was moved to the new building by its side. Currently the structure is used for storing court documents.

Follow the road, cross Nathan Road once more, go north, turn left into Public Square Street and you will see the biggest Tin Hau Temple(5) in Kowloon. Follow Public Square Street westward and you will come to the Yau Ma Tei Police Station (6) that had been moved to its present location in 1922.

Follow the road, cross Nathan Road once more, go north, turn left into Public Square Street and you will see the biggest Tin Hau Temple(5) in Kowloon. Follow Public Square Street westward and you will come to the Yau Ma Tei Police Station (6) that had been moved to its present location in 1922.



4

沿加士居道北行，可見石砌小坡上有一座由古希臘多利克式大石柱構成的三層建築物，這座舊南九龍裁判署(4)建於1936年，至1987年法院遷往其旁的新廈，現址則改作貯存法庭文件之用。

沿路再次橫過彌敦道北行左轉眾坊街即可見九龍最大規模的天后廟(5)，此廟已逾百年歷史。眾坊街向西行即可見於1922年遷至現址的油麻地警署(6)。

5



油麻地天后廟
Yau Ma Tei Tin Hau Temple

6



油麻地警署
Yau Ma Tei Police Station

7



東華三院文物館
Tung Wah
Museum

返回彌敦道繼續北行並橫過窩打老道向東走，即可到達廣華醫院，其內設有東華三院文物館(7)。這座建築物原本是廣華醫院大堂，極具中式建築風格，於1971年闢為文物館以保存這個本港最大華人慈善組織的史料；而當年建成之日，正是滿清與民國交替之時，所以內存很多「兩朝」官員所送的牌匾與賀贈，仔細參觀，別具一番滋味。(開放時間：星期一至六上午十時至下午六時，星期日及公眾假期休息，免費入場。查詢電話：2770 0867)

Let's turn back to Nathan Road and continue northward. Cross Waterloo Road, go east, and you will arrive at the Kwong Wah Hospital with the Tung Wah Museum(7) inside. The museum, a Chinese style building, was originally the hall of the hospital. In 1971, it was converted into a museum to house the historical materials of the largest Chinese charity organization in Hong Kong. The building was completed in 1911, a turning point in Chinese history when the Qing dynasty was replaced by the Republic. Many congratulatory plaques and gifts presented to the hospital by officials from both "dynasties" are kept in the museum for the viewing and enjoyment of visitors. (Opening hours: Mondays to Saturdays 10:00am—6:00pm. Closed on Sundays and public holidays. Free admission. Enquiry Tel. No.: 27700867)

古物諮詢委員會 Antiquities Advisory Board

古物諮詢委員會由不同專業範疇及社會各界的成員組成，提供保護文物的專業意見。除了定期實地視察具歷史及考古價值的遺址，委員亦十分支持辦事處的活動。例如委員會主席何承天先生於2004年6月24日舉行的「十二至十五世紀中國外銷瓷與海外貿易國際研討會」主持開幕儀式；而教育及宣傳小組委員會主席陳偉群博士亦為香港文物獎(二〇〇四年)及青少年文物之友計劃接受傳媒的訪問。

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. Apart from inspecting sites of historical and archaeological interest from time to time, Members also support events organized by the Office. Mr. Edward Ho Sing-tin, Chairman of the Board, for instance, officiated in the International Conference on Chinese Export Ceramics and Maritime Trade 12th – 15th Century on 24 June 2004. Besides, Dr. Chan Wai-kwan, Chairman of the Education and Publicity Committee, also gave interviews with media for the publicity of Hong Kong Heritage Awards (2004) and Young Friends of Heritage.



何承天先生為研討會議致歡迎辭
Mr. Edward Ho Sing-tin delivering a welcome speech in the Conference

衛奕信勳爵文物信託的經費全靠社會人士捐贈。你對衛奕信勳爵文物信託的任何捐助，對信託有很大的鼓舞。若你願意捐款，請將款項以劃線支票方式寄往香港灣仔告士打道五號稅務大樓四十一樓衛奕信勳爵文物信託秘書處收。支票抬頭請寫「衛奕信勳爵文物信託受託人委員會」。

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