



香港文物

Heritage Hong Kong



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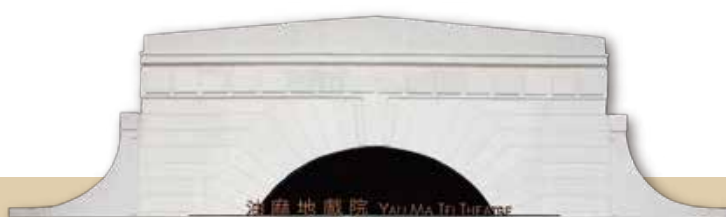
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上 Top：梁氏宗祠的屋脊灰塑 Plaster moulding on the roof ridge of the Leung Ancestral Hall

中 Centre：植桂書室的木雕 Wood carvings in the Chik Kwai Study Hall

下 Bottom：鄧氏宗祠的「鯉躍龍門」石雕 Stone carving of "carp leaping over the dragon's gate" in the Tang Ancestral Hall.



前言

Foreword

自2012年6月起古物諮詢委員會的會務和活動資訊，均上載其網站(<http://www.aab.gov.hk>)，以便公眾瀏覽有關古物古蹟事宜和歷史建築物評級等資料。古諮會2012年12月支持將和平紀念碑和伯大尼修院列為法定古蹟的建議。

今期通訊的專題報導介紹首項通過文物影響評估的油麻地戲院及紅磚屋改建工程，該推動粵劇的表演設施已於2012年7月開幕。今期介紹新田大夫第和屏山仁敦崗書室兩項修復工程，還透過新界祠堂和書室的不同例子探討傳統中式建築常見「鯉躍龍門」和「麒麟吐玉書」的裝飾題材。我們不單在文物探知館定期舉辦公眾專題講座，2012年更與教育局合辦中學教師工作坊，共同推動文物教育的工作，期盼我們的下一代珍惜香港的文化遺產。

Information on the activities and meetings of the Antiquities Advisory Board has been published on its website at <http://www.aab.gov.hk> since June 2012 to allow the public easy access to facts and figures about antiquities, monuments and the grading of historic buildings. Recent activities include the support expressed by the AAB in December 2012 for the recommendations to declare the Cenotaph and the Béthanie as monuments.

In this issue we focus on the conversion project, conducted under the Heritage Impact Assessment Mechanism, for the Yau Ma Tei Theatre and the Red Brick Building, which opened in July 2012 as performing arts venues for the promotion of Cantonese opera. The major restoration projects at Tai Fu Tai in San Tin and Yan Tun Kong Study Hall in Ping Shan are also featured, while the decorative themes depicting carp leaping over the dragon's gate and the unicorn spitting out a jade book are discussed using examples at traditional Chinese ancestral and study halls in the New Territories. We also report on the workshops for secondary school teachers that we have organised in collaboration with the Education Bureau to promote heritage education; alongside the public lectures regularly held at the Heritage Discovery Centre, these workshops reflect our hope that the next generations will also treasure Hong Kong's cultural heritage.

古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and Monuments Office

2013年4月
April 2013



古物諮詢委員會 Antiquities Advisory Board

古物諮詢委員會（古諮會）是一個法定組織，委員都是各有關領域的專門人才。委員會就古物古蹟事宜，向古物事務監督（即發展局局長）提供建議。

Consisting of experts drawn from a number of relevant fields, the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) is a statutory body that advises the Antiquities Authority (the Secretary for Development) on matters relating to antiquities and monuments.



2012年12月會議後主席及委員合照
Group photo of chairman and members after the meeting in December 2012

2011年至2012年委員會成員 Membership of the Board 2011-2012

委員 Membership

主席

陳智思議員，GBS，JP

Chairman

The Hon. Bernard Charnwut Chan, GBS, JP

委員

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趙麗娟女士

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鍾寶賢教授

Professor Chung Po-yin

何建宗先生

Mr. Henry Ho Kin-chung

何佩然教授

Professor Ho Pui-yin

簡兆麟先生

Mr. Philip Kan Siu-lun

高添強先生

Mr. Tim Ko Tim-keung

林中偉先生

Mr. Tony Lam Chung-wai

林筱魯先生，JP

Mr. Andrew Lam Siu-lo, JP

劉智鵬博士

Dr. Lau Chi-pang

羅淑君女士，JP

Ms. Lilian Law Suk-kwan, JP

李浩然博士

Dr. Lee Ho-yin

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鮑杏婷女士

Ms. Janet Pau Heng-ting

沈旭暉博士

Dr. Simon Shen Xu-hui

蘇基朗教授

Professor Billy So Kee-long

丁新豹博士

Dr. Joseph Ting Sun-pao

黃天祥先生，JP

Mr. Conrad Wong Tin-cheung, JP

楊耀忠先生，BBS，JP

Mr. Yeung Yiu-chung, BBS, JP

在2012年，古諮會繼續就文物保育的事宜提供意見，包括1,444幢歷史建築物的評估結果、位於「文物地點」的政府基本工程項目的文物影響評估，以及石刻和刻石保護設施和遊客設施的設計等。此外，古諮會亦支持將伯大尼修院及和平紀念碑列為古蹟。

Continuing its work on heritage conservation, the AAB in 2012 discussed issues relating in particular to the assessment of 1,444 historic buildings, impact assessments of government projects on heritage sites and the design of protection and visitor facilities for historical rock carvings and inscriptions in Hong Kong. The AAB also gave its support to the declaration of two historical buildings – the Béthanie complex and the Cenotaph – as monuments.

古諮會曾參觀下列的古蹟或歷史建築：

The AAB visited the following declared monuments or historical buildings:

中環正義道舊域多利軍營軍火庫	Former Explosives Magazine of the Old Victoria Barracks, Justice Drive, Central
元朗廈村鄧氏宗祠	Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long
元朗錦田清樂鄧公祠	Tang Tsing Lok Ancestral Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long
元朗錦田長春園	Cheung Chun Yuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long
元朗錦田力榮堂書室	Lik Wing Tong Study Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long
元朗錦田廣瑜鄧公祠	Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long
元朗錦田二帝書院	Yi Tai Study Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long
元朗錦田便母橋	Bin Mo Bridge, Kam Tin, Yuen Long

古諮會亦曾參觀下列的工地，以了解該處的考古發現：

To gain a better understanding of the archaeological findings, the AAB also visited the following sites:

中環荷李活道中區警署	Central Police Station Compound, Hollywood Road, Central
金鐘夏慤花園的南港島線（東段）工地	Works Site of the South Island Line (East) at Harcourt Garden, Admiralty



委員參觀復修後的舊域多利軍營軍火庫
Members visiting the Former Explosives Magazine of the Old Victoria Barracks after renovation



委員參觀中區警署工地
Members visiting the works site of the Central Police Station Compound



委員參觀南港島線（東段）工地
Members visiting the works site of the South Island Line (East)



委員參觀清樂鄧公祠
Members visiting the Tang Tsing Lok Ancestral Hall

2013年至2014年委員會成員 Membership of the Board 2013-2014

委員 Membership	
主席	Chairman
林筱魯先生，JP	Mr. Andrew Lam Siu-lo, JP
委員	Members
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陳家駒先生，BBS，JP	Mr. Chan Ka-kui, BBS, JP
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鍾寶賢教授	Professor Chung Po-yin
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林清培先生	Mr. Kenny Lin Ching-pui
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倪以理先生	Mr. Joseph Luc Ngai
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盛慕嫻女士	Ms. Yvonne Shing Mo-han
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鄧淑德女士	Ms. Karen Tang Shuk-tak
丁新豹博士	Dr. Joseph Ting Sun-pao
謝淑瑩女士，SBS	Ms. Ava Tse Suk-ying, SBS
黃比先生	Mr. Wong Bay
黃天祥先生，JP	Mr. Conrad Wong Tin-cheung, JP

文物影響評估

Heritage Impact Assessment

按行政長官在2007年施政報告中的建議，為全面開展文物保育，所有新基本工程項目的倡議者和相關工務部門，自2008年1月1日起須研究工程項目會否影響具有歷史及考古學價值的地點或建築物（下稱「文物地點」）。若有影響，便須進行文物影響評估，使具歷史價值的地點或建築物，在工程籌劃階段已得到從保育角度的關注。

古物古蹟辦事處（古蹟辦）在文物影響評估機制下主要的工作包括：

- ▲ 與工程項目的倡議者和相關工務部門確定工程地點範圍內或其附近是否有文物地點；
- ▲ 評估工程項目會否影響文物地點；
- ▲ 決定該基本工程項目是否需要進行文物影響評估；
- ▲ 審批基本工程項目在「文物影響評估機制」下所需的「文物影響評估」，並將有關評估結論呈交古諮會以作討論；
- ▲ 確保工程及緩解措施遵照已批准的「文物影響評估」進行；及
- ▲ 在基本工程計劃施工期間繼續提供文物保育方面的意見。

Based on the recommendations of Chief Executive in the 2007 policy address, new rules on heritage conservation have been in place since 1 January 2008 that require the owners and relevant works departments of all new capital works projects to investigate whether their projects will affect sites or buildings of historic and archaeological significance (“heritage sites”). If the answer is yes, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has to be carried out so that heritage conservation is given due consideration in the project planning stage. The HIA sets out to examine to what extent the proposed works will affect the sites and to devise mitigation measures if an adverse impact is unavoidable.

The Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) takes on certain duties in the HIA Mechanism, and these primarily include:

- ▲ confirming on the behalf of the project owners and relevant works departments whether there is any heritage site within or in the vicinity of the project boundaries;
- ▲ assessing whether the project will affect any heritage site;
- ▲ determining whether an HIA is required for the project;
- ▲ assessing and endorsing the HIA for the project as required under the HIA Mechanism and submitting the findings of the HIA to the AAB for discussion;
- ▲ ensuring that the heritage conservation works and mitigation measures carried out comply with the approved HIA; and
- ▲ providing conservation advice on the works during construction.



改建油麻地戲院及紅磚屋為戲曲中心項目

Conversion of Yau Ma Tei Theatre and Red Brick Building into a Chinese Opera Centre

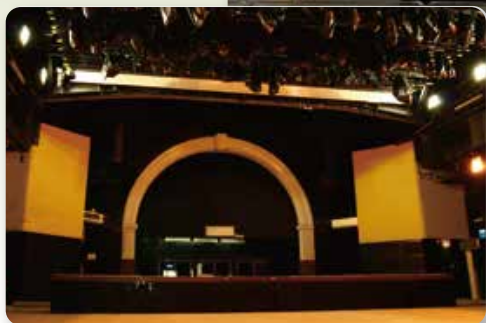


突顯新古典主義及少許裝飾藝術主義的正立面及山牆
Main façade with predominantly Neo-Classical design with a hint of Art Deco features and Dutch gable wall

油麻地
戲院
Yau Ma Tei
Theatre



正門入口兩旁支柱
Two pillars at both sides of
main entrance



原有舞台的拱廊和側牆
Proscenium arch and the interior walls

文物影響評估機制於2008年1月1日開始實行後，油麻地戲院（二級歷史建築）及紅磚屋（一級歷史建築）是第一個進行文物影響評估的工程項目。

根據文物影響評估報告，為保護油麻地戲院及紅磚屋文物建築而制訂的主要緩解措施摘錄如下：

1. 在工地內安裝結構監察系統，確保歷史建築在施工期間結構完整。
2. 在進行建築設計時，保留所有重要建築元素，主要包括：
 - ▲ 油麻地戲院正門入口兩旁支柱、中式屋頂、具裝飾藝術主義的正立面及山牆、屋頂的鋼桁架及木檁條，和原有舞台的拱廊和側牆。
 - ▲ 紅磚屋的所有紅磚立面、煙囪、瓦面屋頂、門窗百頁、樓梯及扶手、鑄鐵雨水管、鑄鐵收水斗、拱形遊廊和花崗石構件。
3. 新建築元素須與原有構件互相配合。
4. 新的屋宇設備裝置妥為放置，或加以遮蔽，減少對舊建築物外觀的影響。

The Yau Ma Tei Theatre (a Grade 2 historic building) and the Red Brick Building (a Grade 1 historic building) were the first projects to undergo an HIA after the mechanism was introduced on 1 January 2008.

In reference to the HIA report, the major mitigation measures devised to protect the built heritage of the Yau Ma Tei Theatre and the Red Brick Building are outlined below.

1. An on-site structural monitoring system was installed to ensure the integrity of the historic buildings.
2. Designs were drawn up to preserve the original expression of the architectural features and minimise intervention on existing fabrics. The major elements include:
 - ▲ for the Yau Ma Tei Theatre – two pillars on either side of the main entrance, the roof profile, the main façade with a predominantly neo-classical design and art deco touches, the steel trusses and timber purlins, the proscenium arch and the two structures that flank the proscenium with their decorative features.
 - ▲ for the Red Brick Building – the red brick façade, the chimney stack, the pitched roof of double-layer Chinese clay tiles, the doors, windows and louvres, the staircase, metal balustrade and tubular handrails, the cast-iron rainwater pipes, hoppers and gutters, the arched veranda openings and the granite elements.
3. All new architectural elements had to be compatible with the original materials and feature an understated design.
4. All new building services were installed cleanly and concealed by screens.

紅磚屋 Red Brick Building



拱形遊廊
Arched verandah

紅牆立面
Red brick façade



海下古徑

新增具考古研究價值的地點

Hoi Ha Trackway

New Site of Archaeological Interest

香港具考古研究價值的地點的列表已於2012年11月更新，新增了位於西貢北海下村的海下古徑。由石塊鋪砌而成的海下古徑自海下村起始，長約250米，保存得相當完好。古徑原用作聯繫附近村落，惟現時仍未有證據可確定這古徑的建造年代。

香港具考古研究價值的地點現有208個，有關列表可於古蹟辦網頁下載 (http://www.amo.gov.hk/b5/archaeology_interest.php)。

Although there is no concrete evidence indicating when it was built, the Hoi Ha Trackway that originally served to connect Hoi Ha with neighbouring villages was identified as a site of archaeological interest and included in the List of Sites of Archaeological Interest in Hong Kong in November 2012. Approximately 250 metres long and generally in good condition, the Trackway starts at Hoi Ha village in Sai Kung North where it is paved with boulders.

There are currently 208 sites of archaeological interest in Hong Kong, all of which are listed on the AMO website at (http://www.amo.gov.hk/en/archaeology_interest.php).

古徑的保存情況大致良好
The Trackway is in a generally good condition



海下古徑的部分路段
Sections of Hoi Ha Trackway



2012年擬宣布為法定古蹟的名單
Proposed Items for Monument Declaration in 2012

伯大尼修院 *The Bethanie*

香港薄扶林道139號
139 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong

伯大尼修院於1875年由法國外方傳道會（傳道會）興建，是傳道會在東亞地區首間為患病傳教士而設的療養院。自1875年啟用以來，伯大尼修院接待了約六千名在東亞地區工作的傳教士。直至1974年關閉為止，伯大尼修院一直是法國天主教會在東亞地區從事傳道工作的重要地點。伯大尼修院是本港現存三幢法國外方傳道會戰前建築物之一，其餘兩幢與傳道會有關連的戰前歷史建築物，即中環炮台里前法國外方傳道會大樓（現用作香港終審法院）和薄扶林納匝肋修院（現為香港大學大學堂），均已宣布為法定古蹟。這三幢與教會歷史相關的建築物組成一個獨特的歷史建築群，勾劃出法國外方傳道會在香港的歷史及其在東亞地區進行的傳道工作。

伯大尼修院由小教堂、療養院和僱工區三部分組成。修院最突出的建築風格是其新哥德式的尖頭窗、尖拱柱組游廊、飛扶壁、小尖塔，以及矮牆上的花形浮雕及類似三草形的建築裝飾。伯大尼修院在過去140年曾進行多次加建及改建工程，但大致上仍能保持原貌。

2002年，政府決定修復伯大尼修院，並將之與毗連的舊牛奶公司牛棚一併租予香港演藝學院，改建為第二校舍。改建工程於2006年完成，更於2008年獲頒聯合國教育、科學及文化組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎的榮譽獎。

古諮會在2012年12月17日的會議上，重申委員會有關根據《古物及古蹟條例》（第53章）第3(1)條宣布伯大尼修院為古蹟的建議。該項的法定古蹟宣布可望於2013年完成。

新哥德式小教堂連外牆飛扶壁及其後面療養院大樓的外觀

Exterior of the neo-Gothic chapel with flying buttresses on the exterior, with the sanatorium block behind it.



正門石楣上刻有伯大尼修院的格言「*Domine, ecce, quem amas infirmatur*」（中譯：「主啊！你所愛的人病了！」，取自《若望福音》），而大門裝飾鐵柵上亦有巴黎外方傳道會名稱（法文）首字母「ME」與長形十字架的標記設計。

Main entrance with the Béthanie motto *Domine, ecce, quem amas infirmatur* ("Lord, the one whom you love is sick" from the Gospel of St. John) over the granite lintel and the symbol of the Missions Étrangères, ME, entwined about an elongated cross on top of the ornamental ironwork grille of the doors.

伯大尼修院 *The Béthanie*



尖拱柱組游廊及地磚
Verandas with pointed arched colonnades and floor tiles

The Béthanie was built in 1875 by the Société des Missions Étrangères (French Society of Foreign Missions) as their first sanatorium for ailing missionaries in East Asia. After opening in 1875, the Béthanie cared for some 6,000 missionaries and served as an important base for French Catholic missionary work in the region until it closed in 1974. The Béthanie is one of three surviving pre-war buildings of the society in Hong Kong, and the other two have also been declared monuments: the Former French Mission Building, which today houses the Court of Final Appeal on Battery Path in Central; and Nazareth House, which is now University Hall at the University of Hong Kong, in Pokfulam. Together, they form a unique cluster of ecclesiastical buildings that bear witness to the history of the society in Hong Kong and its missionary efforts in the region.

The Béthanie consists of three parts: the chapel, the sanatorium and the service wing. The predominant architectural style is neo-Gothic with pointed lancet windows, pointed arched colonnades of the verandas, flying buttresses, pinnacles, crockets and trefoil ornamentation on parapets. The Béthanie remains fairly intact and true to its original design despite the many additions and alterations it has undergone over the past 140 years.

In 2002, the government decided to restore and lease the Béthanie, together with the Old Dairy Farm Cowshed Building next door, to the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts for conversion into their second campus. Completed in 2006, the conversion was awarded an Honourable Mention at the 2008 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

In its meeting on 17 December 2012, the AAB reconfirmed its recommendation to declare the Béthanie a monument under section 3(1) of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53). The procedures for the declaration are expected to be completed in 2013.



小教堂帶肋拱頂以細長的哥德式支柱支撐小教堂。
The ribbed and vaulted dome of the chapel is supported by slender Gothic-style columns.



伯大尼修院今貌
The Béthanie today

和平紀念碑以細琢石塊修築而成，位於階式長方形花崗石地台中央位置。
The Cenotaph is built of dressed ashlar blocks erected in the centre of a stepped rectangular granite platform.

2012年擬宣布為法定古蹟的名單
Proposed Items for Monument Declaration in 2012

和平紀念碑 *The Cenotaph*

香港中環皇后像廣場
Statue Square, Central, Hong Kong

中環皇后像廣場和平紀念碑是本港首座為紀念第一次世界大戰的死難者而正式建造的紀念碑，於1923年5月24日由當時的香港總督司徒拔爵士揭幕。香港和平紀念碑完全仿照倫敦白廳和平紀念碑而建。白廳和平紀念碑由埃德溫·魯琴斯爵士設計，於1920年（即第一次世界大戰結束後兩年）揭幕。

和平紀念碑原先是為紀念第一次世界大戰的死難者而建，後來亦悼念第二次世界大戰的死難者，特別是為港捐軀的陣亡將士。在1980年代，和平紀念碑側面刻上「英魂不朽 浩氣長存」八個中文字，與刻在碑上的「The Glorious Dead」三個英文字意義相同，清楚表示和平紀念碑為紀念所有死難者，特別是為港捐軀的陣亡將士而建。每年的和平紀念日均有悼念活動於和平紀念碑舉行。1998年以後，和平紀念日的官方紀念儀式改於重陽節在大會堂紀念龕舉行，而香港退伍軍人聯會則繼續在和平紀念日當天於和平紀念碑舉行悼念活動。

和平紀念碑屬古典復興建築風格，採用考古和學術研究所確立的純羅馬及希臘式建築主義建成，外觀設計勻稱。和平紀念碑的設計看似十分簡約，但其實採用了古典主義建築優美典雅的風格。紀念碑四面並不平行，如向上延伸，將會在離地面1,000呎聚為一點。水平面為曲面，設計為圓心位於地下900呎的球體的截面。紀念碑採用希臘柱上微凸線的建築技術，令彎曲表面產生直線的錯覺。

古物事務監督就宣布和平紀念碑為古蹟的建議於2012年12月17日徵詢古諮會的意見，委員會鑒於和平紀念碑的重要歷史價值，一致對這項法定古蹟的建議表示支持。古蹟宣布的法定程序相信會於2013年完成。



和平紀念碑上所刻的文字及兩次世界大戰的年份
Inscriptions engraved on the Cenotaph with the years of the two world wars

和平紀念碑 *The Cenotaph*



和平紀念碑的基座呈階梯形，上面部分採用壁階設計，遂漸向上縮窄，頂部為一長方形石棺，上面飾有石製花圈。紀念碑並無太多裝飾，只有基座和石棺製模塑、頂部和兩側的花圈雕飾，以及六枝永久固定的銅製旗桿。

The Cenotaph is designed with a stepped plinth and, at the top, a rectangular sarcophagus on which is placed a stone wreath. Ornamentation is confined to stone mouldings on the plinth and sarcophagus, carved wreaths on the top and two sides, and six permanently attached bronze flagpoles.



和平紀念碑側面
Side View of the Cenotaph

The only memorial to be constructed to commemorate the dead of the First World War in Hong Kong, the Cenotaph in Statue Square, Central was unveiled by the then Governor Sir Edward Stubbs on 24 May 1923. It is an exact replica of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London, which was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and unveiled in 1920, two years after the end of the First World War.

The Cenotaph was originally erected to commemorate the victims of the First World War, but the years “1939-1945” were subsequently added to honour those who died in the Second World War. In the 1980s, eight Chinese characters, 英魂不朽 浩氣長存, meaning “May their martyred souls live forever, and their noble spirits endure”, were carved on two sides of the Cenotaph to correspond to the inscription “The Glorious Dead” and make it clear that the Cenotaph commemorates all who perished in the wars, especially those who gave their lives to defend Hong Kong. Since 1998, the annual official ceremonies to commemorate war victims have been scheduled to coincide with the Chung Yeung Festival and held at the Memorial Shrine at City Hall. The Hong Kong Ex-Servicemen’s Association continues to hold a commemorative ceremony at the Cenotaph on Remembrance Sunday.

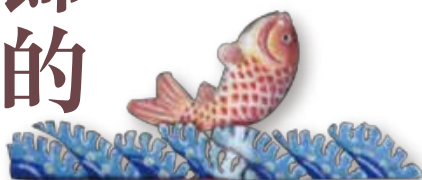
The Cenotaph is built in a classic revival architectural style, which is based on the formal symmetry and principles of pure Roman and Greek forms as understood from archaeological studies and scholarship. The simplicity of the Cenotaph also further refines classical principles. The sides of the Cenotaph are not parallel, and if projected upwards, would converge at a point 1,000 feet above ground, while the horizontal surfaces are sections of a sphere whose centre would lie at a depth 900 feet below ground; the Greek technique of entasis is applied to correct the illusion of concavity, i.e. to make the columns appear straight.

The historical significance of the Cenotaph prompted the AAB to support its intended declaration as a monument when the board was consulted by the Antiquities Authority at its meeting on 17 December 2012. It is expected that the statutory procedures for this declaration will be completed in 2013.



象徵意義

傳統中式建築裝飾的



The Symbolic Meaning of Decorations in Traditional Chinese Buildings

我們在參觀香港的傳統中式建築時，除了著重認識建築物的歷史和形制外，還不要忽略在各種建築構件上的花鳥、瓜果、瑞獸、人物等裝飾圖案。這些裝飾圖案大多是「圖必有意，意必吉祥」，是前人對美好生活的期盼。以下將介紹兩種較常在中式法定古蹟看到的裝飾題材及其蘊含的象徵意義。

When we explore traditional Chinese buildings in Hong Kong, it is important to understand not only their history and architectural form, but also the underlying meaning of the various decorations with flowers, birds, fruits and vegetables and also the animal and human motifs that can be found in different parts of the buildings. These decorations are mostly auspicious symbols that reflect people's aspirations for a better life. Here we introduce two common themes found in the ornamentation of traditional Chinese buildings that have been declared monuments in Hong Kong and explain their symbolic meaning.



鯉躍龍門 Carp Leaping Over the Dragon's Gate

「鯉躍龍門」是本港傳統祠堂和書室建築最常見的裝飾主題，多見於屋脊的灰塑裝飾，另外亦見於木雕和石雕構件。據北宋《太平廣記》卷466所載，龍門乃由大禹所開鑿，每年暮春之際，便有大量鯉魚從四方河海爭相進入龍門。但要抵達龍門並非易事，每年能成功一登龍門的鯉魚，不會超過72條，競爭甚烈。成功登上龍門的鯉魚，便能變化為龍。

香港常見的「鯉躍龍門」屋脊灰塑正展現以上由鯉魚化龍的「變形」過程，我們可看到鯉魚從左至右游向「龍門」（或稱「禹門」），穿過「龍門」後即化為右面處於雲霧中的龍。所謂「一登龍門，聲價十倍」，鯉魚須通過汰弱留強的競爭才得以化為龍，後世便以此主題寓意子孫能於科舉考試中過關斬將，以獲取功名，光宗耀祖，故成為中國民間建築中最受歡迎的裝飾主題之一。香港法定古蹟中大部分的祠堂和書室建築，如龍躍頭松嶺鄧公祠、上水廖萬石堂、廈村鄧氏宗祠、八鄉元崗村梁氏宗祠、八鄉黎屋村植桂書室、大埔敬羅家塾、屏山仁敦岡書室等，皆可找到以「鯉躍龍門」為題的裝飾構件。

The theme of “carp leaping over the dragon's gate” is commonly seen in traditional ancestral halls and study halls in Hong Kong and is often depicted in the plaster mouldings on roof ridges as well as wood and stone carvings adorning the buildings. According to Volume 466 of *Tai Ping Guang Ji* (太平廣記), a notable collection of stories compiled during the Northern Song dynasty, the dragon's gate was opened by Da Yu (大禹), the founder and ruler of the Xia dynasty. Every year in late spring, vast numbers of carp from

rivers and seas all over the world scrambled to jump over the gate. It was a formidable task, and only 72 carp managed the feat every year, but the reward for those that succeeded was their much-desired transformation into a dragon.

In Hong Kong, most of the plaster mouldings on roof ridges that deal with this theme portray the process of transformation from a carp into a dragon: the carp swims from the left towards the dragon's gate (also known as Yu's Gate 禹門) and, once on the other side, it emerges as a dragon lying in the cloud on the right. In the Chinese saying, once the carp leaps over the dragon's gate, it will reach glorious heights. As the carp has to surpass its competitors to achieve the goal of becoming a dragon, the theme was used by generation after generation as a metaphor for excelling in the imperial examinations, with the success of the student bringing with it qualification for top government positions and thus pride for their family and clan. It is for this reason that it has become one of the most popular themes adopted in the decorations of China's vernacular architecture. Among the declared monuments in Hong Kong, many ancestral and study halls feature decorative elements with this motif, with examples including the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, the Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall in Sheung Shui, the Tang Ancestral Hall in Ha Tsuen, the Leung Ancestral Hall in Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, Chik Kwai Study Hall in Lai Uk Tsuen, Pat Heung, King Law Ka Shuk in Tai Po and Yan Tun Kong Study Hall in Ping Shan.



粉嶺龍躍頭松嶺鄧公祠的駝峰木雕
Wood carvings in the Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling



廈村鄧氏宗祠紅沙岩柱礎上的「鯉躍龍門」石雕，在香港甚為罕見。
This stone carving of “carp leaping over the dragon's gate” on the red sandstone column base of the Tang Ancestral Hall in Ha Tsuen is a rarely seen example in Hong Kong.

八鄉梁氏宗祠的屋脊灰塑
Plaster moulding on the roof ridge of the Leung Ancestral Hall, Pat Heung



麒麟吐玉書 Unicorn Spitting out a Jade Book

麒麟為中國傳統的瑞獸，亦為仁者的象徵。晉朝《拾遺記》講述在孔子出生前，有麒麟在其庭院吐出玉書，玉書記述了孔子一生的際遇，而孔子則在此徵兆出現後降生。後世將「麒麟吐玉書」的瑞象與孔子連繫起來，藉以寄寓聖人降臨，亦有將此瑞象衍生為「麒麟送子」之意。

顧名思義，此裝飾造型是展現麒麟從口中吐出書本或卷軸，我們可以在上水廖萬石堂、屏山鄧氏宗祠、屏山仁敦岡書室、山廈村張氏宗祠、新田麟峯文公祠等法定古蹟找到「麒麟吐玉書」的灰塑和木雕裝飾，當中以新田文族對此主題的應用最為廣泛。新田麟峯文公祠前進屏門上懸有「吐書堂」匾額，正是援引「麒麟吐玉書」的典故；另祠堂後天井的女兒牆上亦有「麒麟吐玉書」的灰塑題材。此外，該祠所紀念的文氏八世祖文麟峯的風水墓地亦同樣為「麒麟吐玉書」格局，足見新田文族對這吉祥主題的重視。

An auspicious animal in traditional Chinese culture, the unicorn (or *qilin*) symbolises a person in possession of the Confucian virtue of *Ren* (仁), which is usually translated as “benevolence” or “compassion”. The symbolism can be traced back to *Shi Yi Ji* (拾遺記), a collection of legends compiled during the Jin dynasty that included the story of a unicorn spitting out a jade book in the courtyard before the birth of Confucius. As the jade book contained a biographical account of Confucius’s life, the image was quickly associated with Confucius and used to represent the advent of a sage; it later came to express the expectation of the birth of a baby boy.

新田麟峯文公祠屏門上的「吐書堂」匾額
Plaque inscribed with the Chinese characters 吐書堂 (“To Shu Tong”) over the screen doors of the Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin

As its name suggests, the motif portrays a unicorn spitting out a book or a scroll. It can be found in the plaster mouldings and wood carvings of declared monuments such as the Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall in Sheung Shui, the Tang Ancestral Hall in Ping Shan, Yan Tun Kong Study Hall in Ping Shan, the Cheung Ancestral Hall in Shan Ha Tsuen and the Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall in San Tin. It is worth noting, however, that the theme has been most widely used by the Man Clan in San Tin. For example, a plaque inscribed with the Chinese characters 吐書堂 (“To Shu Tong”), literally meaning “Spitting Book Hall”, is displayed above the screen doors of the front hall of the Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall in San Tin, while the plaster moulding on the parapet wall in the rear courtyard also features the same motif. Furthermore, the layout of the “fung shui” tomb of Man Lun-fung, an eighth-generation ancestor of the Man Clan, features the theme of a “unicorn spitting out a jade book”. These examples speak volumes for the importance attached to this auspicious motif by the Man Clan in San Tin.



麟峯文公祠女兒牆上的灰塑牆飾
Plaster moulding on the parapet wall of the Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall

清代的科舉制度是讓傳統宗族得以提昇社會地位的主要途徑，因此新界各宗族的祠堂和書室普遍使用「鯉躍龍門」和「麒麟吐玉書」兩種裝飾題材，正好反映當時的社會制度及宗族寄予子孫能夠科舉及第、光前裕後的厚望。

During the Qing dynasty, the imperial civil service examination system provided an essential path for clansmen to raise their social status. The frequent use of the themes “carp leaping over the dragon’s gate” and “unicorn spitting out a jade book” in the decorations of the various ancestral halls and study halls in the New Territories reflects the high hopes the clans had for their descendants’ success in the examinations and thus for enhancing the glory of their clan within the traditional social system.

山廈村張氏宗祠的神龜木雕
Wood carvings on the altar in the Cheung Ancestral Hall, Shan Ha Tsuen



新田大夫第 Tai Fu Tai, San Tin

大夫第建於清同治四年(1865年)，是新田文氏二十一世祖文頌鑾的府第，屬傳統華南士紳階級府第的建築典型，現為一所法定古蹟。

Tai Fu Tai was built in the fourth year of the reign of Tongzhi (1865) in the Qing dynasty as the residence of Man Chung-luen, a 21st-generation ancestor of the Man Clan in San Tin. A fine example of a traditional dwelling of the scholar-gentry class in southern China, the residence is now a declared monument.

修復工程 Restoration Works

檢測時發現大夫第庭院的花崗石護土牆和花崗石平台的承托結構不穩固，戶外走廊亦出現水浸情況。是次工程遂鞏固現有花崗石護土牆，加強現有花崗石平台結構的穩定性，以及改善現有的排水系統，以確保參觀人士的安全。

An investigation of the building revealed the poor structural condition of the retaining granite walls and of the support for the granite deck in the courtyard as well as flooding in the external corridor. The works to restore the residence thus included consolidation of the granite retaining walls, structural stabilization of the granite deck and improvements to the existing drainage system in order to ensure the safety of visitors.

鞏固花崗石護土牆

Consolidation of the Granite Retaining Wall.....

- ▲ 抽走魚池內的水，以便展露支撐建築物的護土牆；
- ▲ 魚池內的魚會移至一個設有過濾裝置的臨時水箱，作為臨時的棲息地；
- ▲ 清除及移走所有魚塘內鬆散的碎石和泥堆；
- ▲ 為受影響的建築物搭建臨時的支撐架；
- ▲ 臨時移走受影響的具歷史價值的地台和花崗石板條，並於工程後還原原位；
- ▲ 於花崗石磚塊的接縫處填上天然的泥土及加強劑，以鞏固花崗石護土牆。



不穩固的花崗石護土牆結構
Unstable structure of the granite retaining wall



加固後的花崗石護土牆
Granite retaining wall after consolidation

- ▲ Draining of the fish pond to reveal the retaining wall;
- ▲ Provision of a portable water tank with filter to provide a temporary home for the pond fish;
- ▲ Clearance and removal of all loose aggregates and rock and soil debris on the pond bed;
- ▲ Erection of temporary support for the affected structures;
- ▲ Temporary removal of the affected historical ground slabs and granite planks and reinstatement after the works were completed;
- ▲ Consolidation of the granite blocks by filling bedding joints with natural earth and additives.

加固花崗石平台的結構

Structural Stabilization of Granite Deck.....

- ▲ 拆除及移走花崗石平台下的現有混凝土和岩石支撐柱；
- ▲ 平整一個牢固的地台基礎，以便展開結構加固工程；
- ▲ 搭建兩行新的花崗石支柱、柱頭及橫樑，以重新鞏固現有的花崗石平台；
- ▲ 修復、更換及還原保存下來的花崗石板條；
- ▲ 修復及更換花崗石平台和魚池上已破損的木欄杆。
- ▲ Demolition and removal of existing concrete and masonry posts under the granite deck;
- ▲ Preparation of a solid and levelled base for structural strengthening works;
- ▲ Reconstruction of the support for the granite deck using two rows of new granite piers, heads and beams;
- ▲ Reinstatement of the salvaged granite planks after restoration and replacement;
- ▲ Restoration and replacement of the defective timber balustrades for the granite deck and fish pond.



不穩固的花崗石平台
Unstable granite deck



搭建新的花崗石支柱，以加固現有的花崗石平台。
Reconstruction of new granite piers for strengthening the restored granite deck



改善工程展開前，戶外走廊曾出現水浸問題。
Flooding at the external corridor before the improvement works



工程改善了現存的排水系統
Improvement to the existing drainage system after the works

改善現有的排水系統

Improvement Works to Existing Drainage System

- ▲ 維修和修復於戶外走廊和庭院內及周邊的現有排水明渠；
- ▲ 鋪設地下水管，連接雨水出水處及魚塘，以疏導雨水至魚塘；
- ▲ 移走後期加建的地面灰磚及混凝土；
- ▲ 揭起及還原現有花崗石地台；
- ▲ 利用與舊有物料尺寸、顏色、質料、飾面相近的建築料，重建新的雙層花崗石地台。
- ▲ Repair and restore existing surface channels in and around the external corridor and courtyards;
- ▲ Making connection to rain water outlets and pipe work for discharging rain water to the pond;
- ▲ Removal of grey brick ground pavers and concrete patches of late addition;
- ▲ Lifting and reinstatement of existing granite slabs;
- ▲ Reconstruction of new granite slabs of compatible size, colour, texture and finish in double layers to match the existing.



屏山仁敦岡書室 Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, Ping Shan

仁敦岡書室又名「燕翼堂」，相傳是為紀念屏山鄧族十四世祖鄧懷德（號仁所）、十五世祖鄧枝芳（號敦服）及十六世祖鄧鳳（號鳴岡）而建。書室曾用作教學用途，亦用作鄧族的祠堂，中進供奉坑頭村鄧族先祖的木主。書室現為一所法定古蹟，仍用作舉行宗族活動。

Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, also known as Yin Yik Tong, is said to have been built to commemorate Tang Wai-tak (Yan-shaw), Tang Ji-fong (Tun-fuk) and Tang Fung (Ming-kong), prominent 14th, 15th and 16th-generation ancestors of the Ping Shan Tang Clan. Once for teaching purpose, Yan Tun Kong Study Hall continues to serve as an ancestral hall, and soul tablets commemorating ancestors of the Tang Clan at Hang Tau Tsuen can be found in the middle hall. The Study Hall is now a declared monument where the Tang descendants hold traditional clan festivals and activities.

修復工程 Restoration Works

修復工程分兩期進行，第一期工程的範圍是書室的前進和中進，於2010年12月展開，2012年底完成，主要的工程項目包括：

- ▲ 修葺和修復屋頂、磚牆和木結構；
- ▲ 拆除後期改建部份並重建木結構；
- ▲ 改善排水及電力系統；
- ▲ 修葺及修復裝飾構件，例如：灰塑、壁畫、木雕等；
- ▲ 修繕受工程影響的地方。

The restoration of the Study Hall was divided into two phases. Phase 1 started in December 2010 and was completed in late 2012. Encompassing the front and middle halls, the scope of the works included:

- ▲ Repair and restoration of the tiled roof, brick walls and timber members;
- ▲ Demolition of later alterations and restoration to the original timber structure form;
- ▲ Improvements to the drainage and electrical systems;
- ▲ Repair and preservation of the works of art, including the plaster mouldings, murals, timber carvings, etc.;
- ▲ General restoration of areas of the Study Hall in poor condition.



修復前的中進
The middle hall before restoration



修復後的中進
The middle hall after restoration



修復前的神龕
The altar before restoration



修復後的神龕
The altar after restoration



修復前廂房屋頂曾作改建
The alteration of the original roof
of the side chamber before the
restoration works



修復後廂房屋頂回復為捲棚
屋頂的樣貌
The roof of the side chamber after
the restoration works

第二期修復工程於2013年展開，修復的範圍是書室的後樓，主要的工程項目包括：

- ▲ 修葺和修復後樓屋頂、磚牆和木結構；
- ▲ 改善排水及電力系統；
- ▲ 修葺門窗及修復裝飾構件，例如：屋脊灰塑、壁畫等；
- ▲ 修繕整體受工程影響的地方。

Phase 2 of the restoration works commenced in 2013. The area for restoration was the Annex Block of the Study Hall. The scope of works included:

- ▲ Repair and restore the tiled roof, brick walls and timber members of the Annex Block;
- ▲ Drainage and electrical system improvement;
- ▲ Repair doors and windows and preserve the artworks, such as plaster moulding, murals;
- ▲ Restore the affected areas of the Study Hall in general.



後樓正面
Front view of Annex Block

展覽 Exhibitions

香港文物探知館
Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

「文物探索之旅」常設展覽 “Explore Our Heritage” Permanent Exhibition

2012年，香港文物探知館的「文物探索之旅」常設展覽錄得超過11萬入場人次。展覽以香港的考古和文物建築為主題，除展出具代表性的文物，展場還有多媒體節目、互動展品和工作紙等，讓參觀者探索香港的文化遺產。

The “Explore Our Heritage” Permanent Exhibition at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre welcomed over 110,000 visitors in 2012. Featuring the archaeology and built heritage of Hong Kong, the exhibition includes displays of artefacts that are representative of Hong Kong as well as multimedia programmes, interactive exhibits and worksheets in the galleries that allow visitors to explore in depth this rich aspect of Hong Kong’s cultural heritage.



展示香港具代表性文物的文物廊
The Heritage Wall showing the representative artefacts of Hong Kong



參觀者參觀「漢代」展區
Visitors in the “Han Dynasty” Area



參觀者在「復修及活化」展區與不同展品互動
Visitors interacting with different exhibits in the “Conservation and Revitalization” Corner

展覽 Exhibitions

香港文物探知館 Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre 專題展覽 Thematic Exhibitions

2012年，古蹟辦亦為公眾帶來多個別具特色的專題展覽。

「竹跡。築跡」展覽介紹竹棚這項獨特本土文化的發展及其與傳統節慶的關係，以及建築師、學者等對竹棚的「當代闡釋」。繼後的「2011-12香港・深圳城市 \ 建築雙城雙年展」展出多件來自本港及外地參展單位的作品，並以俗稱「碌架牀」的雙層牀作為基本裝置，讓參展者把作品融入碌架牀的結構中。年中的「歲月流轉尖沙咀」展覽帶領公眾重溫尖沙咀舊事、舊物及舊記憶，感受今日區內多元文化和商業活動的活力，並觸發對明天的無限聯想。發展局文物保育專員辦事處亦舉辦兩個與文物保育工作有關的展覽：「古蹟大發現」巡迴展覽及「活化景賢里」巡迴展覽，讓公眾對香港的歷史建築有更多認識。

The AMO organised a number of thematic exhibitions at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre in 2012.

The “Bamboo Theatre” Exhibition introduced the development of bamboo theatre in Hong Kong and its relationship with traditional rituals and featured several contemporary interpretations of this unique local culture by architects and scholars. The “2011-12 Hong Kong & Shenzhen Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture” showcased various exhibits by local and overseas participants, who were invited to respond to the theme of a bunk bed as the inspiration for their works. “Our Tsim Sha Tsui – Past, Present and Future” took visitors to the heart and soul of this famous district, revealing to them the secrets of its past, the cultural and commercial exuberance of its present and bold visions for its future. Two roving exhibitions relating to heritage conservation were also organised by the Commissioner for Heritage’s Office of the Development Bureau: the “Revitalisation of King Yin Lei” and the “Heritage Discovery” were both designed to enrich the public’s understanding of our local heritage.

「古蹟大發現」巡迴展覽介紹大埔碗窰窑址及荷李活道的歷史和建築，以及六條穿梭港九新界的古蹟旅遊路線。
The “Heritage Discovery” Roving Exhibitions introduced the history and architecture of Wun Yiu Kiln Site at Tai Po and Hollywood Road, and six specially designed heritage tour routes within Hong Kong.



「竹跡。築跡」展覽的竹棚場景，內有模型及多媒體節目。
Bamboo theatre setting of “Bamboo Theatre” Exhibition with models and multimedia programmes



「2011-12香港・深圳城市 \ 建築雙城雙年展」的台北展區
Taipei Exhibits in the “2011-12 Hong Kong & Shenzhen Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism \ Architecture”



「活化景賢里」巡迴展覽展出活化歷史建築伙伴計劃入圍申請機構提交的景賢里活化建議展示材料。
The “Revitalisation of King Yin Lei” Roving Exhibition displayed the exhibition materials submitted by the shortlisted applicants for revitalising King Yin Lei under the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme.

在「歲月流轉尖沙咀」展覽中，導賞員透過模型講解昔日的尖沙咀。
The docent illustrating the past of Tsim Sha Tsui through model in the “Our Tsim Sha Tsui – Past, Present and Future” Exhibition



展覽 Exhibitions

常設展覽 Permanent Exhibitions 屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心 Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre

屏山鄧族文物館透過展出屏山鄧族的文物、照片及影片，由屏山鄧族親身訴說他們的歷史、風俗及文化生活；屏山文物徑展覽室則介紹屏山文物徑、沿途歷史建築的特色及舊屏山警署的歷史和活化過程。

The Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery relates the history, customs and cultural life of the Tang clan of Ping Shan through its display of artefacts, photos and videos, while the Gallery of Ping Shan Heritage Trail introduces the trail, features of the historic buildings that can be found along it and the history and revitalization of the Old Ping Shan Police Station.



屏山鄧族文物館的展示
The display at the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery



屏山鄧族有關教育的文物
Relics of Ping Shan Tang Clan relating to education



屏山文物徑展覽室的展示
The display at the Gallery of the Ping Shan Heritage Trail

展覽 Exhibitions

學校展覽 School Exhibitions

屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心

Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre

為加強學生對文化保育的興趣，古蹟辦自2007年起特別推行「學校專題展覽計劃」，在屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心提供場地，讓中學生透過參與展覽製作，學習搜集資料、研究和策展等，在配合學校課程之餘，加深學生對香港歷史文化及文物保育的認識。自推行至今，已有超過20個學校專題展覽成功推出，題材各有不同，而2012年亦舉辦了四個學校展覽，歡迎學校繼續踴躍參加。

With the aim of raising students' awareness of heritage conservation, the AMO launched the School Exhibition Project in 2007, offering the Community Heritage Gallery of the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre as a venue for school exhibitions. Complementing the school curriculum and enhancing secondary school students' understanding of local history and heritage conservation, the project involves them in every step of the production of an exhibition – from data collection, through research, to preparation. To date, over 20 school exhibitions on a variety of subjects have been successfully held, with four presented in 2012. All secondary schools are welcome to join the project.

「探古知今話青衣」展覽
(樂善堂梁植偉紀念學)
“Tsing Yi – From the Past to the Present” Exhibition
(Lok Sin Tong Leung Chik Wai Memorial School)



「石湖墟 – 那些年，這些事」展覽
(聖公會陳融中學)
“Shek Wu Hui – Those Years, These Stories” Exhibition
(S.K.H. Chan Young Secondary School)

「屏山遊記 – 鄧族與教育」展覽
(新界鄉議局元朗區中學)
“A Journey to Ping Shan: The Tangs and Education” Exhibition
(N.T. Heung Yee Kuk Yuen Long District Secondary School)



「從認識本土文物學習本地史計劃 – 荃灣官立中學的經驗」展覽
(荃灣官立中學)
“Learning Local History Through Heritage Studies Programme – The Experience of Tsuen Wan Government Secondary School” Exhibition
(Tsuen Wan Government Secondary School)





發展局局長陳茂波先生致主禮辭
Opening remarks by Mr. Paul Chan, Secretary for Development

內地與香港文物建築 材料、技術、營造管理研討會

Conference on Materials, Techniques and Construction Management of
Heritage Architecture in Mainland China and Hong Kong

2012年12月2日下午，近200名建築師、工程師、測量師、承建商管理人員等專業人士及對文物建築保育有興趣的朋友，齊集香港大學參與為期半天的研討會，探討如何保育內地與香港的文物建築、管理有關知識和作技術轉移。是次研討會由建造業議會主辦，香港大學建築文物保護課程、發展局文物保育專員辦事處及古蹟辦協辦，五位國內及本港文物建築保育專家馬炳堅先生、劉大可先生、湯國華教授、程建軍教授和何培斌教授分享她們的專業知識和經驗。

About 200 architects, engineers, surveyors, site managers and other professionals and amateurs interested in architectural conservation met at the University of Hong Kong for this half-day conference, which looked into issues relating to the conservation of the built heritage in mainland China and Hong Kong, the management of conservation knowledge and knowledge transfer. Organised by the Construction Industry Council with the support of the Architectural Conservation Programme of the University of Hong Kong, the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau and the AMO, the conference invited five prominent speakers from mainland China and Hong Kong – Mr. Ma Bingjian, Mr. Liu Dake, Professor Tang Guohua, Professor Cheng Jianjun and Professor Ho Puay-peng – to share their knowledge and experience in the field of the conservation of built heritage.



講者及嘉賓大合照，中站者為陳茂波先生，左為發展局常任秘書長(工務)韋志成工程師。
Group photo of speakers and guests, with Mr. Paul Chan standing in the middle and Ir. Wai Chi-shing, Permanent Secretary for Development (Works), on his left.



參與研討會的五位講者：
(左起) 湯國華教授、何培斌教授、程建軍教授、劉大可先生及馬炳堅先生
Five speakers of the conference:
(from left) Professor Tang Guohua, Professor Ho Puay-peng, Professor Cheng Jianjun, Mr. Liu Dake and Mr. Ma Bingjian



虛擬漫遊古蹟通用平台

Generic Platform for **Virtual Reality Touring Programme for Monuments**

古蹟辦於2012年4月推出全新的主題網站——「虛擬漫遊古蹟通用平台」，讓市民在網上漫遊景賢里。此網站利用虛擬實景（Virtual Reality）、電腦繪圖及三維影像技術，提供一個完全互動的虛擬導覽體驗。

三個不同主題的導覽遊，帶領您穿梭景賢里的不同角落，介紹景賢里的屋頂種類和特色、中西建築元素，以及復修過程的幕後故事。

您亦可利用鍵盤及滑鼠在景賢里三維模型中自由遊走，如同置身現場一樣。此外，透過輔以動畫的影片、全景照及相片等多媒體的資料，讓您對景賢里有進一步的認識。

如欲探索此虛擬之旅，請瀏覽：<http://vrs.lcsd.gov.hk/vrs>。

A new virtual reality platform providing online visits to King Yin Lei was launched by the AMO in April 2012. Adopting virtual reality touring, computer graphics and 3D animation technologies, the platform offers the user a complete interactive navigation experience of the monument via the internet.

Three thematic guided tours take you on a tour of King Yin Lei to give you a better understanding of its roofing structures, an appreciation of its elements drawn from Eastern and Western architecture and the stories behind the restoration processes.

Using just a keyboard and a mouse, you can also navigate the 3D model of King Yin Lei as if you were actually walking around the site, while multimedia information, including videos with animations, panoramas and still photos, are also available for you to continue your exploration of King Yin Lei.

Begin your virtual tour at <http://vrs.lcsd.gov.hk/vrs>.

教育活動

Education Activities

專題講座

Special Lectures

古蹟辦定期舉行專題講座，向公眾人士推廣文物保育訊息。2012年，古蹟辦舉行逾20場專題講座，題材多元化，在此感謝每位講者的精彩演講及觀眾對文物保育的熱忱。講者及題目表列入下：

The AMO regularly arranges public lectures to foster community awareness and understanding of heritage preservation. Over 20 public lectures were presented in 2012 on a variety of topics, and we are very grateful to the following speakers for sharing their knowledge and experience on the topics indicated below, as well as to the audience for the great enthusiasm they show for our heritage.

講者 Speaker	題目 Topic	講者 Speaker	題目 Topic
李浩然博士 Dr. Lee Ho Yin	香港的建築文物：戰前的唐樓與戰後的商住大廈 Hong Kong's Architectural Heritage: Pre-war Tong Lau and Post-war Composite Buildings of Hong Kong	林中偉先生 Mr. Lam Chung Wai Tony	雷生春的活化再利用 Revitalisation and Adaptive Re-use of Lui Seng Chun
梁以華先生 Mr. Edward Leung	廣州歷史建築的活化再利用 Adaptive Re-use of Historic Buildings in Guangzhou	景國祥先生、梁建航先生 Mr. King Kwok Cheung, Huckleberry & Mr. Leung Kin Hong, Donald	油麻地戲院的修復與活化 Restoration and Revitalisation of Yaumatei Theatre
何佩然教授 Professor Ho Pui Yin	如我所育 — 從東華醫院檔案看香港早期華人的生育觀念 Chinese Birth Concept in Early Hong Kong as Seen from Tung Wah Hospital Archives	李浩然博士 Dr. Lee Ho Yin	從默片到鹹片：油麻地戲院的興衰史 From Silent Film to Blue Movies: The Rise and Fall of Yaumatei Theatre
蔡志祥教授 Professor Choi Chi Cheung	魂歸何處？ — 家庭、宗族和社區的祖先話語 Where the Souls Are? A Family, Lineage and Community Ancestor Discourse	何偉傑博士 Dr. Ho Wai Kit, Vincent	澳門的街道與古蹟 Streets and Monuments in Macau
丁新豹博士 Dr. Ting Sun Pao Joseph	社會如何記憶？ — 香港的紀念儀式與建築物 How Societies Remember? Memorial Ceremonies and Buildings in Hong Kong	吳邦謀工程師 Ir. James Ng	香港啟德機場的興建與歷史發展 The Construction and Historical Development of Hong Kong Kai Tak Airport
梁惠娟女士 Ms. Rosana Leung	保赤安良 — 十九世紀末到千禧年代的保良局 Po Leung Kuk – From Late 19th Century to the Millennium	黃岐醫生 Dr. Wong Kei	香港醫院今昔 Hong Kong Hospitals Then and Now
鄭宏泰博士 Dr. Zheng Wan Tai Victor	利希慎與香港早期社會 Lee Hysan and the Early Hong Kong Society	谷淑美博士 Dr. Ku Shuk Mei, Agnes	文物、文化與身份認同 Heritage, Culture and Identity
魏深儀女士 Ms. Angela Ngai	中國的裝飾藝術風格建築 Art-Deco Architecture in China	張瑞威教授 Professor Cheung Sui Wai	誰擁有土地？ — 香港殖民地早期土地政策 (1841-1898) Who Owned Land?: Land Administration in Early Colonial Hong Kong, 1841-1898
馬冠堯工程師 Ir. Ma Kook Yiu	聖約翰座堂建築工程的故事 Story about the Construction of St. John's Cathedral	張展鴻教授 Professor C. H. Cheung, Sidney	水產業的傳承與香港西北地區的文化景觀 Inheritance of Fishery Industry and the Cultural Landscape of North-western Hong Kong
鄭寶鴻先生 Mr. Cheng Po Hung	從歷史圖片出發：漫步尖沙咀街頭 Exploring the History of Tsim Sha Tsui with Old Photos	馬木池博士 Dr. Ma Muk Chi	殖民管治下的香港勞工運動：從1922年的香港海員罷工紀念亭說起 Hong Kong Labour Movement under the Colonial Governance: Beginning from the Memorial Pavilion of the Hong Kong Seamen's Strike in 1922
夏思義博士 Dr. Patrick Hase	1860年以前的尖沙咀 Tsim Sha Tsui Before 1860	科大衛教授 Professor David Faure	1997年的序幕：戴麟趾及麥理浩治下的「香港未來」 Prelude to 1997: Notes on Hong Kong's Future under Governors Trench and MacLehose
劉智鵬博士 Dr. Lau Chi Pang	十九世紀末中西區的華人社區 Chinese Community of Central and Western Districts in Late 19th Century		
高添強先生 Mr. Ko Tim Keung	維港兩岸的防衛（1841至1941年） Defence of the Victoria Harbour (1841-1941)		
范夢園博士 Dr. Fan Mengyuan	物質文明的展現 — 香港陶瓷考古研究與九至十七世紀海外貿易 Archaeological Study of Hong Kong Ceramics and 9th-17th Century Maritime Trade		
夏其龍博士 Rev. Dr. Louis Ha	九龍玫瑰堂的歷史與建築 History and Architecture of Rosary Church Kowloon		
麥高登教授 Professor Gordon Mathews	穿梭尖沙咀重慶大廈 A Journey to Chungking Mansions in Tsim Sha Tsui		



科大衛教授
Professor David Faure



文物之友導賞員參與導賞
訓練
Friends of Heritage docents in a
docent training session



文物之友參與文物登錄工作坊
Friends of Heritage participating in
registration of archaeological finds
workshop

「文物之友」計劃 Friends of Heritage Scheme

第十期文物之友的實習期已於2011年底順利結束，而證書亦於2012年2月頒發予超過90名會員。文物之友計劃至今共有七百多名會員。會員在今年積極於香港文物探知館及屏山鄧族文物館舉辦的教育活動擔任義工。古蹟辦為文物之友舉辦了文物登錄的工作坊，亦有部分會員接受訓練，成為學校工作坊導師。此外，古蹟辦定期為文物之友舉辦各類型的參觀活動，當中包括活化後的歷史建築，會員亦踴躍參與。

More than 90 members of Batch 10 of the Friends of Heritage Scheme successfully completed their training in late 2011, and they received their certificates at a presentation ceremony held in February 2012. There are now more than 700 Friends of Heritage, and throughout the year many of them served as volunteers in education activities held at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery, took part in workshops on the registration of archaeological finds or trained as tutors for school workshops. Visits were regularly organised for members to explore revitalised historic buildings and sites, and these all received a very enthusiastic response.



「青少年文物之友」計劃

Young Friends of Heritage scheme

2012年青少年文物之友參加文物徑導賞團
Young Friends of Heritage 2012 participating in
guided tour of heritage trail

古蹟辦於2012年初開始招募中學生參加2012年青少年文物之友的活動。超過40位準青少年文物之友於暑假參加了為期三天的培訓課程，當中包括工作坊、講座及導賞團，以增加他們對文物的認識及興趣。經驗豐富的青少年文物之友亦為公眾人士提供導賞服務，並與新會員分享經驗。

Recruitment of secondary students for the 2012 Young Friends of Heritage Scheme began in early 2012, and during the summer holidays more than 40 new Young Friends of Heritage underwent a three-day training programme of workshops, lectures and guided tours to enrich their knowledge of and interest in heritage. More experienced Young Friends of Heritage also provided docent services for the public and took part in sessions to share their experience with the new members.



2012年青少年文物之友接受培訓
Young Friends of Heritage 2012 training programme

教師工作坊 Teachers' Workshops

古蹟辦與教育局於2012年5月及10月聯合主辦兩個工作坊，分別名為「文物保育與歷史教學 — 九龍城區歷史文物考察」工作坊及「文物保育與歷史教學 — 從古蹟文物認識油麻地歷史」工作坊，為70多位中國歷史、歷史、綜合人文及通識教育科目的中學老師提供培訓。

透過專家學者主持的講座、經驗老師的教案分享及專人帶領作實地考察，使參加者加深瞭解九龍城區及油麻地一帶的今昔變化、古蹟文物與香港歷史發展的關係，以及本地文物保育的概況。古蹟辦衷心希望能有助他們將來利用地區文物資源設計教學活動，增進學生對本地歷史及古蹟文物的認識，讓文物保育訊息薪火相傳。

Two workshops were jointly organised by the Education Bureau and the AMO in May and October 2012, one on “Heritage Preservation and History Teaching – Field Studies on the Heritage in Kowloon City District” and the other on “Heritage Preservation and History Teaching – Tracing the History of Yau Ma Tei from Heritage”. Over 70 secondary school teachers of Chinese history, history, integrated humanities and liberal studies attended the sessions.

Thanks to the lectures given by academics and experts, teaching activities shared by experienced teachers and guided visits to heritage sites, participants deepened their understanding of the changes that have taken place in Kowloon City and Yau Ma Tei, the relationship between heritage and the growth of Hong Kong as well as the latest developments in local heritage preservation. It is our hope that the training will give the participants the confidence to utilise local heritage resources to design their own teaching activities, which will in turn benefit more students and help promote the message of heritage conservation in the future.



考古學家介紹在啟德機場內龍津石橋遺址的發掘概況。
An archaeologist illustrates the discovery of remnants of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge located inside the old Kai Tak Airport.



參加者參觀九龍寨城的南門遺蹟，該遺蹟獲得原址保留，現位於九龍寨城公園內。
Site visit to remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City, which is preserved in situ in the Kowloon Walled City Park.

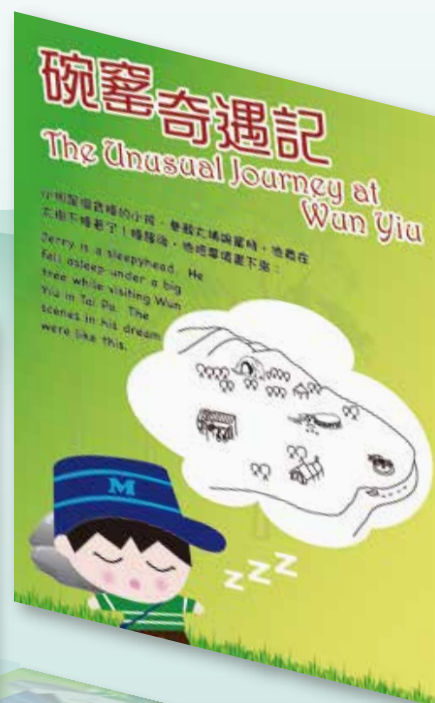


參加者參觀油麻地戲院後在門前合照留影。
油麻地戲院現已活化為中國戲曲中心。
Group photo taken in front of Yau Ma Tei Theatre after the guided tour; the theatre has been revitalised as a centre for Chinese opera.

東華三院文物館的史秀英女士介紹廣華醫院珍貴的文獻紀錄，參加者全神貫注地聆聽。

Participants listen attentively to Ms. Stella See Sau-ying from Tung Wah Museum as she introduces the invaluable archives of Kwong Wah Hospital.





刊物推介 New Publications

為了向公眾提供有關法定古蹟、文物徑及展覽等的詳細資料，古蹟辦不斷製作各類型小冊子，並將所有電子版本上載至古蹟辦網頁，以供公眾瀏覽及下載。2012年製作及更新的電子版小冊子包括：《梁氏宗祠》、《文物探索之旅》、《香港西式學校建築》、《香港的燈塔》、《元朗厦村鄧氏宗祠》、《屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心》、《中西區文物徑地圖指南》及《居石侯公祠》等。

為配合香港文物探知館的常設展覽及大埔的碗窑展覽，古蹟辦於2012年亦製作了三張工作紙，包括：《「文物建築篇」教育工作紙》、《玩轉模型》及《碗窑奇遇記》，讓參觀者、特別是學生深入了解展覽的內容。工作紙於館內免費派發，亦可於古蹟辦網頁下載。

The AMO produces a wide range of pamphlets to provide the public with more information on declared monuments, heritage trails and exhibitions. All our e-pamphlets are now available on our website, where you can browse and download them. New and revised e-pamphlets produced in 2012 include *Leung Ancestral Hall*, *Explore Our Heritage*, *Western School Buildings of Hong Kong*, *Lighthouses in Hong Kong*, *Tang Ancestral Hall*, *Ha Tsuen*, *Yuen Long*, *Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre*, *Central and Western Heritage Trail Guide Map* and *Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall*.

To complement the permanent exhibition of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and the Wun Yiu Exhibition at Tai Po, three worksheets have been produced for visitors – and aimed especially at students – so that they can gain a deeper understanding of the exhibitions. *Education Worksheet: Built Heritage Section*, *Monument Models: Turn & Learn* and *The Unusual Journey at Wun Yiu* are available free of charge at the galleries and can also be downloaded from our website.

展覽場館位置及開放時間

Locations & Opening Hours of Exhibition Venues

香港文物探知館 Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre



地址：九龍尖沙咀海防道九龍公園
查詢電話：2208 4400
開放時間：星期一至三及五：上午10時至下午6時
星期六、星期日及公眾假期：上午10時至下午7時
聖誕節前夕及農曆新年前夕開放至下午5時
星期四（公眾假期除外）及農曆年初一及年初二休館

免費入場

Address: Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Enquiries: 2 208 4400
Opening Hours: Mondays to Wednesdays and Fridays: 10 am – 6 pm
Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays: 10 am – 7 pm
Closed at 5 pm on Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve
Closed on Thursdays (except Public Holidays) and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

Free Admission

屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心 Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre

地址：新界元朗屏山坑頭村
查詢電話：2617 1959
開放時間：每日（星期一除外）：上午10時至下午6時（3月至9月）
上午10時至下午5時（10月至2月）
星期一（公眾假期除外）及農曆年初一及年初二休館

免費入場

Address: Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories
Enquiries: 2617 1959
Opening Hours: Open Daily (Except Mondays): 10 am – 6 pm (Mar – Sep)
10 am – 5 pm (Oct – Feb)
Closed on Mondays (except Public Holidays) and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

Free Admission



碗窰展覽 Wun Yiu Exhibition

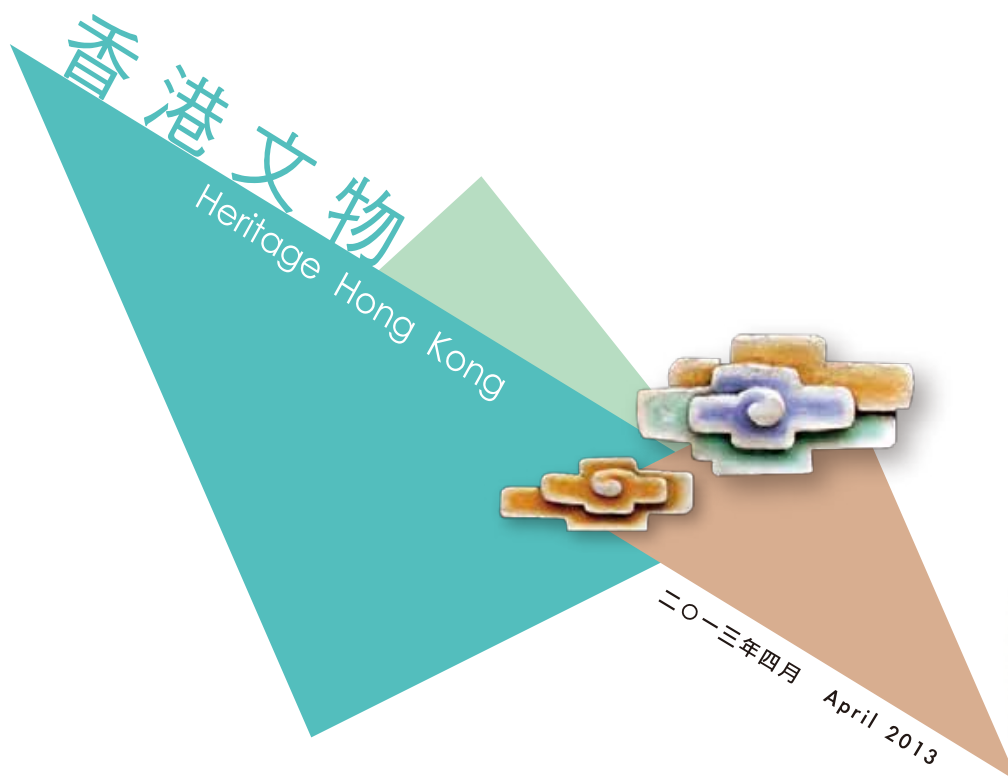


地址：新界大埔上碗窰村
查詢電話：2208 4400
開放時間：星期一至三、五至日：上午9時30分至下午1時及下午2時至5時30分
星期四、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至年初三休息

免費入場

Address: Sheung Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po, New Territories
Enquiries: 2208 4400
Opening Hours: Mondays to Wednesdays, Fridays to Sundays:
9:30 am – 1 pm & 2 pm – 5:30 pm
Closed on Thursdays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

Free Admission



古物古蹟辦事處通訊
Newsletter of the Antiquities and Monuments Office

古物古蹟辦事處
尖沙咀彌敦道一三六號
查詢電話：2208 4400
傳真號碼：2721 6216
網址： <http://www.amo.gov.hk>

Antiquities and Monuments Office
136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Tel. No.: 2208 4400
Fax No.: 2721 6216
Website: <http://www.amo.gov.hk>

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