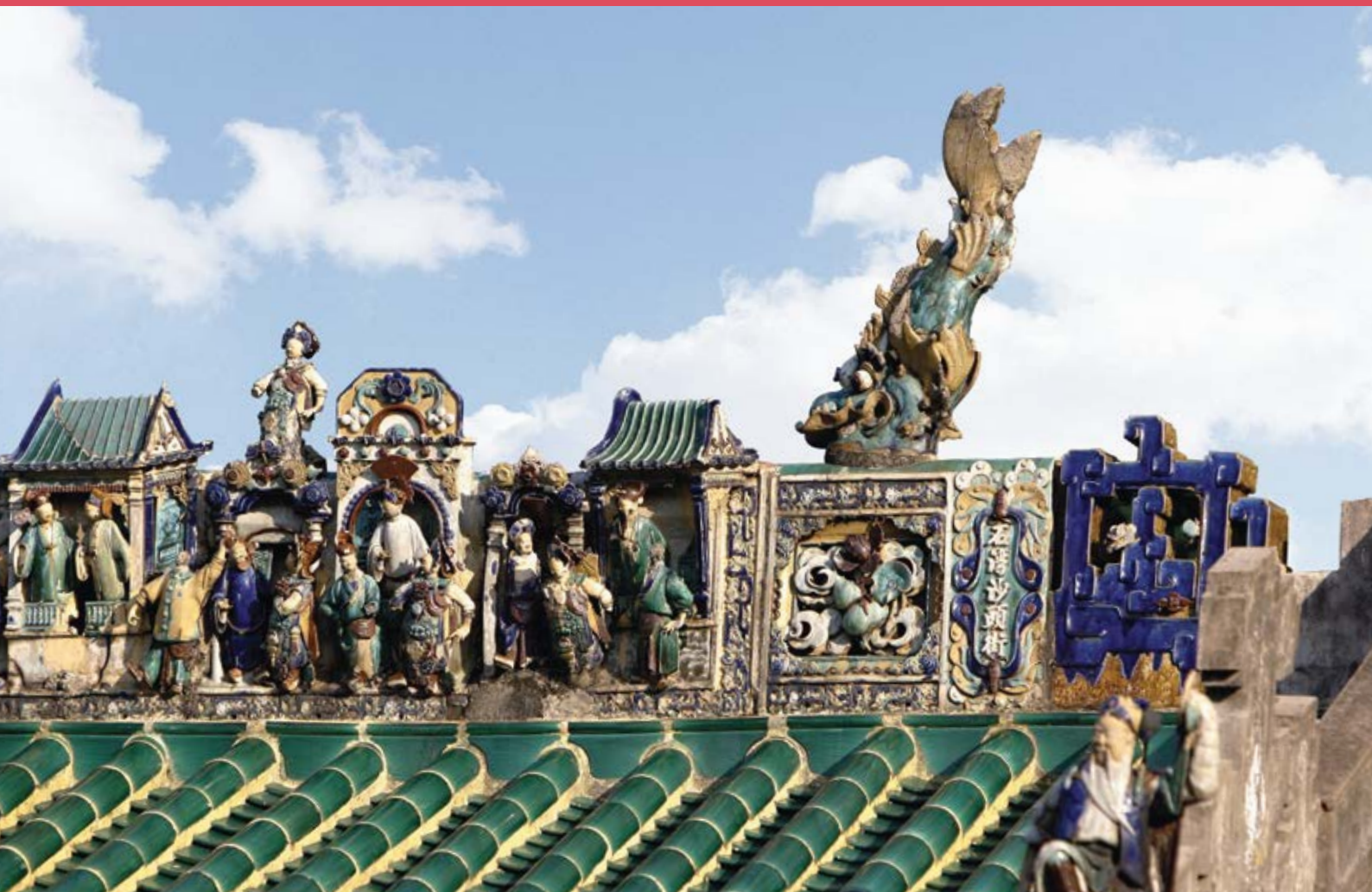




香港文物

Heritage Hong Kong



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A photograph of Dr. Solomon Matthew Bard, an elderly man with white hair and glasses, wearing a striped shirt. He is holding and examining a light-colored, curved object, likely a fossilized shell, in his hands. The background is dark and out of focus.

白德博士，OBE，ED，JP
Dr. Solomon Matthew Bard, OBE, ED, JP
(1916-2014)

2007年參觀古物古蹟辦事處的香港考古資料室
Visit to the Hong Kong Archaeological Archives of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, 2007

訃聞 Obituary

白德博士(Dr. Solomon Matthew Bard，與他要好的朋友都暱稱他為Solly)於1916年生於俄羅斯西伯利亞，並在當地度過了其早期的童年生活。1924年6月底，8歲的白德博士隨家人移居中國哈爾濱。1925至1932年間，他在當地接受教育；在完成三年高中課程的同時，他更在一所音樂學校學習音樂。1932年，他轉到上海一所英文學校繼續學業，以準備報考香港大學。白德博士於1934年1月入讀香港大學醫學院，並於1939年畢業。第二次世界大戰期間，他加入香港義勇防衛軍的野戰救護隊；在香港保衛戰中，被派駐摩星嶺第二十四海岸炮兵連。

1941年12月底香港淪陷，白德博士被囚禁於深水埗戰俘集中營。太平洋戰爭結束後，香港重歸英國管治，他遠赴英國行醫，兩年後返港定居，在往後數十年的工作生涯中都在香港度過。1947年9月至1955年12月，他在香港私人執業行醫；其後於1956年元旦出任當時香港大學剛成立的醫務處(後稱大學醫務處)主任(1967年改稱總監)一職，直至1976年6月離任為止。

白德博士對考古學和本地史的興趣始於1950年代，他是香港大學考古隊的其中一位創會會員，考古隊於1967年改組成為香港考古學會後，他出任該會主席多年。1966年，他為了深造考古知識和田野考察方法，遠赴悉尼的澳洲博物館，跟隨人類學部的館長大衛·摩亞工作了一年。

當《古物及古蹟條例》於1976年生效後，白德博士被委任為首位古物古蹟辦事處執行秘書，長達七年，至1983年榮休；不過，他退休後仍然與古物古蹟辦事處和古物諮詢委員會保持緊密聯繫，並參與不少重要的考古發掘，例如1992年在屯門湧浪、1993年在馬灣、2000年在新田大夫第，以及2004年在西貢佛頭洲的考古發掘等。此外，他亦進行了多項研究計劃，其成果是一系列的出版物，包括《香港文物志》(香港：市政局，1988年)、《軍人墓碑和紀念塔研究：香港墳場》(香港，1991年)和《香港英軍紀念碑：部分位於跑馬地的墓碑和紀念塔》(香港：文康廣播科，古物古蹟辦事處，1997年)等。



1980年代的白德博士
Dr. Bard, 1980s



1990年代的白德博士
Dr. Bard, 1990s



1982年向市民頒發保護文物的獎狀
Certificate presentation for protecting heritage, 1982

白德博士於1974年9月被委任為香港博物美術館(1975年分拆為香港博物館和香港藝術館，香港博物館即今香港歷史博物館)榮譽館長(考古)，任期兩年。從1976年至2014年11月，白德博士出任康樂及文化事務署(及其前身)的考古、本地史及軍事史範疇的博物館專家顧問，服務長達38年。他對香港歷史博物館貢獻良多，包括在1990年代初對舊鯉魚門炮台進行全面研究，以準備籌建香港海防博物館；同期進行的香港外籍商人的研究，至1993年編纂成《香港商人：一八四一至一八九九年間的外國商行》(香港：市政局，1993年)一書；白德博士於2003年整理香港歷史博物館的老照片藏品，並編寫照片說明。自2012年起，白德博士再度與香港歷史博物館攜手合作，把他研究本地海防設施的論文修訂成《香港在英治時期的海防歷史：鯉魚門的防禦工事》一書，這本白德博士的遺作將由香港歷史博物館於2015年初出版。

在香港大學及古物古蹟辦事處任職期間，白德博士利用公餘時間，鑽研音樂，並學會吹奏中國笛子，間中更為當時屬業餘性質的中英樂團(後改組為香港管弦樂團)擔任指揮工作，其後更出任香港管弦樂團主席多年。當他從古物古蹟辦事處退休後，於1983年至1987年間出任香港中樂團的副音樂總監。

為表揚他長期服務於皇家香港軍團(義勇軍)，白德博士於1957年獲頒長期優異服務獎章、於1982至1984年間擢升為義勇軍團的榮譽上校；並先後於1968年及1976年獲頒英帝國員佐勳章(軍事)及英帝國官佐勳章(民事)。他自1975年起獲委任為太平紳士，及於1976年獲香港大學頒授名譽文學博士學位。

白德博士於2014年11月8日在澳洲悉尼與世長辭，享年98歲。他的離世不僅是他的家人和朋友、也是康樂及文化事務署一個巨大的損失。我們將永遠懷念這位亦師亦友的前輩。

康樂及文化事務署

2014年11月20日

(文稿來源：香港歷史博物館)



1977年白德博士與古物古蹟辦事處職員合照
Group photo of Dr. Bard and other staff of the Antiquities and Monument Office, 1977



2004年參與佛頭洲考古發掘
Participation in the excavation at Fat Tau Chau, 2004

Dr. Solomon Matthew Bard – Solly to his friends – was born in 1916 in Siberia, Russia, where he spent the first eight years of his childhood before his family moved to Harbin in China at the end of June 1924. He received his early education in the city from 1925 to 1932, enrolling in a high school and at the same time attending a music school for three years. In 1932, Solly moved to Shanghai to pursue his studies at an English school where he could prepare for entry to the University of Hong Kong. Admitted to the university's faculty of medicine in January 1934, he graduated in 1939. During the Second World War, he enlisted in the Field Ambulance Unit of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps and was attached to the 24th Coastal Battery at Mount Davis during the Battle for Hong Kong.

When Hong Kong fell to the Japanese in late December 1941, Solly was interned in the Sham Shui Po prisoner-of-war camp. After the end of the Pacific War in 1945, Hong Kong returned to the British administration. Solly went to work as a medical doctor in Britain, returning two years later to Hong Kong, where he then spent most of the rest of his working life in the decades that followed. Serving as a general medical practitioner in the territory between September 1947 and December 1955, he subsequently took up a new appointment as Officer (redesignated Director in 1967) of the newly founded University Health Service of the University of Hong Kong on 1 January 1956, a position he held until his retirement in June 1976.

It was in the 1950s that Solly started to develop his interest in archaeology and local history. He was one of the founding members of the University Archaeological Team, which later became the Hong Kong Archaeological Society in 1967, serving for many years as its chairman. To consolidate his knowledge of archaeology and fieldwork techniques, he spent a year at the Anthropology Department of the Australian Museum in Sydney, working under the Curator David Moore in 1966.

When the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance came into force in 1976, Solly was appointed the first Executive Secretary of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, a position he held for seven years until 1983. Even after he retired, he maintained close connections with the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Antiquities Advisory Board and participated in a number of significant archaeological investigations, including those at Yung Long, Tuen Mun in 1992, Ma Wan in 1993, Tai Fu Tai, San Tin in 2000 and Fat Tau Chau, Sai Kung in 2004. He also conducted several research projects, which resulted in publications such as *In Search of the Past: A Guide to the Antiquities of Hong Kong* (Hong Kong: Urban Council, 1988), *Study of Military Graves and Monuments: Hong Kong Cemetery* (Hong Kong, 1991), and *Garrison Memorials in Hong Kong: Some Graves and Monuments at Happy Valley* (Hong Kong: The Antiquities and Monuments Office, Broadcasting, Culture and Sport Branch, 1997).



2007年重遊東龍洲的炮台
Revisit to the fort at Tung Lung Chau, 2007

Solly was appointed Honorary Curator (Archaeology) of the City Museum and Art Gallery (split into the Hong Kong Museum of History and Hong Kong Museum of Art in 1975) for two years from September 1974. From 1976 to November 2014, a total of 38 years, Solly served as a Museum Expert Advisor on the archaeology, local history and military panels of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and its predecessor organisations, and in this role he made significant contributions to the Hong Kong Museum of History: in the early 1990s, he conducted a comprehensive study of the old Lei Yue Mun (Lyemun) Barracks as part of the preparations for the establishment of the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence; in the same period, he carried out research into foreign traders in Hong Kong, and his paper on this subject was published in 1993 under the title *Traders of Hong Kong: Some Foreign Merchant Houses, 1841-1899* (Hong Kong: Urban Council, 1993); he also worked on the photograph collection in 2003. In 2012, Solly began working with the Hong Kong Museum of History on revising and translating his research papers on local coastal defences in order to convert them into a publication. Entitled *Notes on the History of Hong Kong's Coastal Defence during the British Administration, with Special Reference to Lei Yue Mun*, this is the last work of Dr. Bard and will be published by the Hong Kong Museum of History in early 2015.

Solly devoted much of his time to pursuing his passion for music especially during his tenures at the University of Hong Kong and the Antiquities and Monuments Office. He learned how to play the Chinese flute and occasionally conducted the amateur Sino-British Orchestra, later to become the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, which he then served as its chairman for many years. After retiring from the Antiquities and Monuments Office, he became the Assistant Music Director of the Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra from 1983 to 1987.

For his long and meritorious service with the Royal Hong Kong Regiment (The Volunteers), Solly was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1957 and promoted to Honorary Colonel of the Regiment for the period 1982-1984. He was made an MBE (military) in 1968 and OBE (civilian) in 1976, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1975, while the University of Hong Kong conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Letters *honoris causa* in 1976.

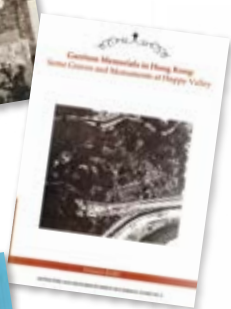
Solly passed away in Sydney, Australia on 8 November 2014 at the age of 98. His passing is a great loss for his family and friends and also to the Leisure and Cultural Services Department. We always miss him who was a friend and a teacher to us.

Leisure and Cultural Services Department
20 November 2014

(Text from the Hong Kong Museum of History)



《香港文物志》(1988年)
*In Search of the Past:
A Guide to the Antiquities of
Hong Kong* (1988)



《香港英軍紀念碑：部分位於
跑馬地的墓碑和紀念塔》(1997年)
*Garrison Memorials in Hong Kong:
Some Graves and Monuments at
Happy Valley* (1997)



《香港商人：一八四一至一八九九年
間的外國商行》(1993年)
*Traders of Hong Kong:
Some Foreign Merchant Houses,
1841-1899* (1993)



《香港在英治時期的海防歷史：
鯉魚門的防禦工事》(2015年)
*Notes on the History of
Hong Kong's Coastal Defence
during the British Administration,
with Special Reference to
Lei Yue Mun* (2015)



2001年的白德博士
Dr. Bard, 2001



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。古諮會就古物古蹟事宜，向古物事務監督（即發展局局長）提供建議。

Consisting of members with expertise in a number of relevant fields, the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) is a statutory body that advises the Antiquities Authority (i.e. the Secretary for Development) on matters relating to antiquities and monuments.

2013至2014年古物諮詢委員會成員 Membership of the Antiquities Advisory Board (2013-2014)

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Ms. Ava Tse Suk-ying, SBS

Sr. Wong Bay

Mr. Conrad Wong Tin-cheung, BBS, JP

會議及參觀 Meetings and Visits

在2014年，古諮會繼續就文物保育的事宜提供意見，包括1444幢歷史建築物及新項目的評估結果、位於「文物地點」的政府基本工程項目的文物影響評估、歷史建築保育政策檢討，以及沙田至中環線（大圍至紅磡段）聖山範圍的考古工作等。此外，古諮會亦支持將大坑蓮花宮、鴨脷洲洪聖古廟及九龍城侯王古廟列為古蹟。

As it continued to advise on the heritage conservation work in 2014, the AAB assessed 1444 historic buildings and new items, conducted heritage impact assessments of government projects at heritage sites, reviewed heritage conservation policy and advised on archaeological work at the Sacred Hill area designated for the Shatin to Central Link (Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section). The AAB also recommended the declaration of the three historical buildings – i.e. Lin Fa Temple in Tai Hang, Hung Shing Temple in Ap Lei Chau and Hau Wong Temple Compound in Kowloon City – as monuments.

古諮會曾參觀下列的歷史建築以及考古工地：

The AAB visited the following historic buildings and archaeological site:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| • 大坑蓮花宮 | Lin Fa Temple, Tai Hang |
| • 鴨脷洲洪聖古廟 | Hung Shing Temple, Ap Lei Chau |
| • 九龍城侯王古廟 | Hau Wong Temple, Kowloon City |
| • 聖山（北）考古調查暨發掘工地 | Archaeological survey-cum-excavation at the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area |



委員參觀聖山（北）考古調查暨發掘工地
Members visited the archaeological survey-cum-excavation site at the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area



委員參觀蓮花宮
Members visited Lin Fa Temple



委員參觀侯王古廟
Members visited Hau Wong Temple

委員參觀鴨脷洲洪聖古廟
Members visited the Hung Shing Temple in Ap Lei Chau





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趙麗霞教授 · JP

鍾寶賢教授

何培斌教授 · JP

何佩然教授

林中偉先生

廖宜康先生

林清培先生

雷慧靈博士

吳彩玉女士

倪以理先生

鮑杏婷女士

盛慕嫻女士 · JP

鄧淑明博士 · JP

鄧淑德女士

丁新豹博士

謝淑瑩女士 · SBS

黃比測量師

王紹恆先生

黃天祥先生 · BBS · JP

黃慧怡博士

Members

Mr. Stephen Chan Chit-kwai, BBS, JP

Mr. Chan Ka-kui, BBS, JP

Prof Rebecca Chiu Lai-har, JP

Prof Chung Po-yin

Prof Ho Puay-peng, JP

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Mr. Joseph Luc Ngai

Ms. Janet Pau Heng-ting

Ms. Yvonne Shing Mo-han, JP

Dr. Winnie Tang Shuk-ming, JP

Ms. Karen Tang Shuk-tak

Dr. Joseph Ting Sun-pao

Ms. Ava Tse Suk-ying, SBS

Sr. Wong Bay

Mr. Rex Wong Siu-han

Mr. Conrad Wong Tin-cheung, BBS, JP

Dr. Sharon Wong Wai-yee

J5井
Well J5

沙中線

考古遺蹟 大部分作原址保留

In-situ Preservation of
Most of the Sha Tin to Central Link Relics

就港鐵沙中線土瓜灣站工地早前發掘出的考古文物和遺蹟，古諮會決定向政府建議原址保留大部分遺蹟，以平衡文物保育和公眾利益。

今次的考古發現可追溯至宋元時期，包括殘存的構築物地基和瓦片牆、柱礎、石井、明渠、坑中木質結構以及破瓦鋪砌的石徑等。晚清至民國時期的遺蹟有石井，以及原馬頭涌石砌河岸。從這些發現可以得出宋元及晚清至民國時期香港的考古資料；這些資料極為珍貴，有助重新構建這些時期香港社會經濟發展的面貌，從而加深我們對殖民時期前香港的歷史的認識和理解。

原址保留的遺蹟共有七處。宋元時期的考古遺蹟，包括該時期的J5井、T1區的建築物遺蹟和J1井，以及B、C、D區宋元時期的石砌建築遺蹟；另外，在D區發現晚清至民國時期的J3井，均已作原址保留。在A區發現的現代紅磚井，在詳細記錄後已被移除。

至於位於車站中央位置、屬於宋元時期的J2井和二十世紀初期的引水槽，古物事務監督經研究後，決定接納古諮會「先遷移、後重置」的建議。日後J2井可重置於原來地點，重置方式可以留有彈性，以便公眾更進一步了解J2井的建築結構及當時的建築技術，在詮釋上亦可展示其剖切面，增加教育效果。

日後在制定展示及詮釋方案時，政府會參照過往其他保育項目的做法，諮詢古諮會及當區區議會，亦會向公眾諮詢才落實方案。政府亦考慮將現有的九龍寨城南門遺蹟、龍津石橋遺址和土瓜灣站的考古發現連接起來，發展成地區古蹟步行徑。

有關沙中線考古及保育工作的詳情，請瀏覽：<http://www.amo.gov.hk/scl/b5/index.php>

殘存房屋構件
Building remains



J1井
Well J1

Following the discovery of archaeological relics and remnants at the construction site of To Kwa Wan Station on the Sha Tin to Central Link, the AAB proposed to the government that the majority of the remnants be preserved *in-situ* in order to strike a balance between heritage conservation and the public interest.

Dating back to the Song-Yuan period, the reported discoveries feature remnants of building foundations and a tile wall, stone column bases, stone wells, drains, wooden structures inside pits and a footpath built with broken tiles. Finds from the late Qing to the early Republican period, including a stone well and a stone riverbank structure of former Ma Tau Chung, were also unearthed. All the discoveries have yielded invaluable information about Hong Kong's archaeological past during the Song-Yuan period as well as the late Qing to the early Republican period which helps us reconstruct the social and economic developments of these eras and in turn enhance our knowledge and understanding of Hong Kong's pre-colonial history.

A total of seven locations where the remnants are located have been preserved *in-situ*, including the archaeological finds from the Song-Yuan period at Well J5, the building remains and Well J1 in Area T1 and features of stone buildings in Zones B, C and D, as well as Well J3 from the late Qing to the early Republican period found in Zone D. A modern red brick well found at Zone A has been recorded in detail before being dismantled.

For Well J2 of the Song-Yuan period and the water channel from the early 20th century, both of which are located in the middle of the station, the Antiquities Authority has accepted the AAB's proposed conservation option of initially removing and later reinstating these structures. These finds have been documented and then dismantled by hand. It will be possible to reinstate Well J2 at its original location and thus will allow the public to appreciate these remnants and gain a deeper understanding of building structures and construction techniques of the Song-Yuan era. The cross-section will also be displayed to highlight the structure of an ancient well and enhance the educational impact for the public.

While formulating the interpretation plan for the remnants, the government will look at other examples and consult the AAB, the district councils concerned and the public before the plan is finalised. It is also considering developing a heritage trail that will link the existing remnants of the South Gate of the Kowloon Walled City with the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge site and the archaeological discoveries at To Kwa Wan Station.

For more information on the archaeological and conservation works involved in the Sha Tin to Central Link, please visit:
<http://www.amo.gov.hk/scl/en/index.php>



石砌建築遺蹟
Stone building features



石砌建築遺蹟及J3井
Stone building features and Well J3



石砌路徑及前馬頭涌河岸的石結構
Stone footpath and stone structure along the banks of former Ma Tau Chung



石砌建築遺蹟
Stone building features



蓮花宮現貌
Current view of Lin Fa Temple

2014年新增法定古蹟 Newly-Declared Monuments in 2014

繼2013年沙頭角下禾坑的發達堂和元朗屏山的達德公所列為法定古蹟後，再有三幢歷史建築按《古物及古蹟條例》於2014年10月24日獲宣布為法定古蹟，即大坑蓮花宮、鴨脷洲洪聖古廟和九龍城侯王古廟，三座古廟均由華人廟宇委員會管理。目前為止，香港法定古蹟的總數已增至108項。

Following the declaration of Fat Tat Tong in Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, and the Tat Tak Communal Hall in Ping Shan, Yuen Long, as monuments in 2013, three more historic buildings were added to the list on 24 October 2014 under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance: Lin Fa Temple in Tai Hang, Hung Shing Temple in Ap Lei Chau and Hau Wong Temple in Kowloon City, which are currently managed by the Chinese Temples Committee. These additions bring to 108 the number of declared monuments in Hong Kong.

大坑蓮花宮 Lin Fa Temple in Tai Hang

蓮花宮大概建於清同治二年(1863年)，除了主祀觀音外，還供奉太歲、財神、韋馱和福德等其他神祇。它不只是港島最古老的觀音廟，也是大坑區內重要的歷史地標。該廟與「大坑舞火龍」傳統活動關係非常密切，每年農曆八月十四日，插滿香枝的「火龍」會先往蓮花宮向觀音參拜祈福點睛，然後才開始在大坑區巡遊。這項傳統活動已有過百年歷史，更於2011年列入第三批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄。

蓮花宮的建築非常獨特，前殿呈半八角形，配以重檐攢尖式屋頂。與其他傳統兩進一天井格局的中式廟宇不同，蓮花宮前殿與正殿(後殿)之間沒有天井。由於廟宇坐落於山坡，前殿建於一個拱式石砌平台之上，而設有人字型屋頂的正殿則坐落於一堆岩石之上，其中一塊巨石外露地面。蓮花宮正立面的中央設有拱形開口和欄杆，通往該廟宇的入口階梯設於前殿左右兩側，與其他正門設在正主面中央的傳統中式廟宇有所不同。

該廟仍存放多件文物，例如正殿屋脊上的石灣陶塑裝飾(1863年)、廟內的花崗石雕祭台(1864年)、古鐘(1865年)和木刻彩門(1909年)等。

It is thought that Lin Fa Temple was constructed in the second year of the Tongzhi reign (1863) in the Qing dynasty. In addition to the main deity Kwun Yam (the Goddess of Mercy), the temple is also dedicated to other deities including Tai Sui (太歲), the God of Wealth (財神), Wei Tuo (韋馱) and Fook Tak (福德, the Earth God). It is not only the oldest Kwun Yam Temple on Hong Kong Island, but also an important historic landmark in Tai Hang. It is closely associated with the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance: on the 14th day of the eighth lunar month every year, the 'fire dragon' (made of joss sticks planted in the model of a dragon) is brought to Lin Fa Temple to be blessed by Kwun Yam before it sets off at the head of the fire dragon parade through the district. This traditional event with a history dating back over one hundred years was registered on China's Third National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2011.

Lin Fa Temple features a unique architectural design. Its front hall is semi-octagonal in shape with a double-eaves roof. Unlike other Chinese temples where the two halls are separated by a courtyard, the front hall of Lin Fa Temple is not connected to the main (rear) hall in that way, but, as the temple is situated on the slope of a hill, is built on an arched granite terrace, while the main hall with a pitched roof sits on rocks where a big boulder is exposed on the surface. Right in the middle of the façade is an arched opening with a balustrade. In contrast to traditional Chinese temples where the main entrance is in the middle of the façade, access to the temple is provided by two staircases on the left and right of the front hall.

The temple still houses several relics, including Shiwan ceramic figurines (1863) on the main ridge of the roof, a crafted granite offering table (1864), a temple bell (1865) and a *caimen* (wooden plate) (1909).



鑄於1865年的古鐘
Temple bell cast in 1865



前殿呈半八角形
Semi-octagonal shape of the front hall



正殿內部
Interior of the main hall



正殿屋脊上的石灣陶塑裝飾製於1863年
Shiwan ceramic figurines on the roof ridge
of the main hall dating from 1863

鴨脷洲洪聖古廟

Hung Shing Temple in Ap Lei Chau

洪聖古廟相信於清乾隆三十八年（1773年）由鴨脷洲居民興建。他們主要靠捕魚、造船和修船，以及售賣日常用品和海味維生。洪聖古廟前方豎立着兩支繪有龍形圖案の木柱，當地居民稱之為「龍柱」，在香港甚為罕見。相傳豎立龍柱是為了保護該區，抵擋來自「虎地」（即舊香港仔警署（1891年建成）所處的小山丘）的煞氣。

該廟屬清朝兩進三開間式建築，兩進之間有天井，左右兩側各加建廂房。前殿的前檐由一組飾以精緻雕刻的花崗岩石柱和木樑架支撐。後殿設有多個神壇，正中的主神壇供奉洪聖。前殿的屋脊和天井左右兩廊的女兒牆上均飾以造工精巧、歷史悠久的石灣陶塑。前殿左右垂脊的末端各安放了日神和月神陶塑，精緻突出。

洪聖古廟仍是鴨脷洲的主要廟宇，與當地社區關係密切。每年農曆二月十三日的洪聖誕是鴨脷洲社區的年度盛事，區內人士會帶備祭品到洪聖古廟參拜，更會恭迎洪聖和其他神像在區內巡遊，並有舞龍舞獅、傳統潮州大鑼鼓和粵劇表演。



鳥瞰洪聖古廟、風水木柱及其周邊地方
Bird-eye's view of Hung Shing Temple, its fung shui timber poles and the surrounding area

洪聖古廟的正立面
Façade of Hung Shing Temple





女兒牆上的石灣陶塑製於1887年·歷史悠久·造工精巧
Exquisite historic Shiwan ceramic figurines dating from 1887 on the parapet walls

Hung Shing Temple is thought to have been built in the 38th year of the Qianlong reign (1773) of the Qing dynasty by the local community of Ap Lei Chau, which was primarily dependent on fishing, ship-building and repairs, provisioning and selling dried seafood for its livelihood. There are two timber poles painted with dragon patterns in front of the temple that are very rare in Hong Kong. Locals call them 'dragon poles' and believe that they were erected to protect the area against the ferocious spirits of the 'tiger land' – a hill in Aberdeen where the Old Aberdeen Police Station, built in 1891, now stands.

The temple is a Qing vernacular two-hall, three-bay building with an internal courtyard flanked on the left and right by two side chambers. The front eaves of the entrance hall is supported by a system of granite columns and lintels decorated with fine rock and timber carvings. Altars are placed in the end hall; the main one in the middle bay is dedicated to Hung Shing. Exquisite Shiwan ceramic figurines can also be found on the roof ridges of the entrance hall and the parapet walls of the chambers on both sides of the internal courtyard. The pair of ceramic figurines depicting the God of the Sun and the Goddess of the Moon that decorate the end of the gable ridges of the entrance hall are also impressive features of the temple.

Hung Shing Temple is still the main temple in Ap Lei Chau and retains its close association with the local community. The Hung Shing Festival on the 13th day of the second lunar month is a major annual event in the district, when locals celebrate with offerings, a procession featuring statues of Hung Shing and other deities, lion and dragon dances, traditional Chaozhou music and Cantonese opera.



有蓋天井和後殿
Covered courtyard and end hall



廟前風水木柱
Fung shui timber poles in front of the temple



九龍城侯王古廟

Hau Wong Temple in Kowloon City

採用歇山式屋頂的獨立涼亭聳立於廟宇前方
A detached pavilion with a hip-and-gable roof sits in front of the main temple building

九龍城侯王古廟不只是區內的主要廟宇，亦是本港少數仍然保存大量與九龍寨城有直接關係的歷史文物的廟宇。侯王古廟的確實興建年份已不可考，根據廟內鑄於清雍正八年（1730年）的古鐘推算，侯王古廟大概建於1730年或以前，主祀楊侯大王。

清廷在1847至1899年駐軍九龍寨城（位於侯王古廟南方）期間，寨城的官將多曾於侯王古廟參拜。廟內現存刻有咸豐九年（1859年）的石碑，顯示九龍巡政廳和大鵬協的官員在重修廟宇方面所作的捐獻。廟內仍保存其他文物，例如由首位九龍巡檢司許文深於1847年所捐的香爐，以及多面由駐守九龍寨城的將官所獻贈的木製匾額。此外，位於廟後的1888年「鶴」字刻石，是最為人津津樂道的文物。

侯王古廟建築群座落於高台之上，包括廟宇主建築及其後加建的廂房、涼亭、刻石，以及所處高台連通往地面的花崗岩石階。廟宇原為中國兩進合院式建築，配以人字屋頂。廟宇前方佇立着一座涼亭，其歇山式屋頂以花崗岩石柱和木樑架支撐。廟宇右方後期加建的廂房則飾有精緻的石灣陶塑。神壇設於廟宇主建築的後殿，是敬拜侯王和其他神祇（如觀音）的地方。後殿的山牆採用了「五岳朝天式」設計，在香港甚為罕見。



侯王古廟建於高台之上，經花崗岩石階通往聯合道。
Hau Wong Temple is situated on a terrace with granite steps leading down to Junction Road.

Hau Wong Temple in Kowloon City is not only the main temple in the district, but also one of the very few temples in the territory that maintains a rich collection of historic relics directly related to the Kowloon Walled City. The exact year of construction is not known, but the temple bell was cast in the eighth year of the Yongzheng reign (1730) of the Qing dynasty, and so it is thought that the temple was erected around that time for the worship of Yeung Hau Tai Wong.

Hau Wong Temple was patronised by the Qing officials and soldiers garrisoned in the Kowloon Walled City (located south of the temple) to protect the territory between 1847 and 1899. A stone tablet engraved in the ninth year of the Xianfeng reign (1859) in the temple indicates the contribution of the officials from the offices of the Assistant Magistrate of Kowloon and the Dapeng Brigade to the temple's renovation. A number of other relics, including an incense burner donated in 1847 by Xu Wenshen, the first Assistant Magistrate of Kowloon, and several wooden plaques donated by military officials from the Kowloon Walled City are still housed in the temple. The most famous relic is the stone inscription of the Chinese character for crane dating from 1888 at the back of the temple.

The temple compound consists of the main temple building and side chambers that were added later, pavilions and stone inscriptions, all standing on a terrace with granite steps leading down to the ground level. The main temple building was originally a two-hall, one-courtyard Chinese vernacular building with pitched roofs. A detached pavilion with a hip-and-gable roof supported by fine granite columns and wooden brackets sits in front of it. The side chambers that were subsequently added to the right of the main temple are decorated with exquisite Shiwan ceramic figurines. Altars are placed in the rear hall of the main temple building for the worship of Hau Wong and other deities such as Kwun Yam. The stepped gables of the rear hall are designed in the style of 'five peaks paying tribute to heaven', a very rare motif that is seldom found in Hong Kong.



廟宇正門兩旁有一對刻有「咸豐三年」(1853年)文字的石獅
A pair of stone lions dating from 1853 guard the main entrance



後殿的「五岳朝天式」山牆
Stepped gables of the rear hall in the style of 'five peaks paying tribute to heaven'



廟宇後方的「鶴」字刻石
Stone inscription of the Chinese character for crane at the back of the main temple building



廂房內院飾有精緻的石灣陶塑
Exquisite Shiwan ceramic figurines on the side chambers in the internal courtyard



主要修復工程
Major Restoration Project

達德公所

Tat Tak Communal Hall

達德公所位於元朗屏山，由屏山鄉紳鄧勳猷（1812至1874年）及其族人於1857年興建，是本港現存唯一專為村落聯盟（鄉約）聚會、祭祀，以及作為露天市集管理處而建的公所，亦是現存與1899年新界抗英行動有直接關係的少數遺址之一。公所原為一座兩進三開間式建築物，至1866年在兩邊各加建了「慰寂祠」和「英勇祠」。達德公所於2013年12月27日列為法定古蹟。

Built by Tang Fan-yau (1812-1874), a member of the gentry of Ping Shan, and his clansmen in 1857, Tat Tak Communal Hall in Ping Shan, Yuen Long is the only remaining purpose-built communal hall in Hong Kong. It served as a place of assembly and worship for an alliance of villages and as the management office of an open market. It is also one of the few remaining buildings directly connected with the resistance against the British takeover of the New Territories in 1899. Tat Tak Communal Hall was originally a two-hall, three-bay structure, but was later expanded with the addition of Wai Zik Tsz ('hall of lonesome consolation') and Ying Yung Tsz ('hall of bravery') on the two sides in 1866. It was declared a monument on 27 December 2013.

修復工程 Restoration Works

由於達德公所正前方曾經進行大規模的填土工程，建築物自1980年代末長期受水浸問題影響，後方亦於1990年代受山泥傾瀉破壞。在渠務署及土木工程拓展署的協助下，排水系統工程已於2013年初進行，斜坡改善工程亦於2014年初展開，以解決公所周邊的水浸及斜坡安全問題。

達德公所第一期工程已於2013年12月完成，第二期工程則待土木工程拓展署完成斜坡改善工程後，於2015年再作安排。整個修復工程預計於2016年竣工。

Because the land immediately in front of the building had previously been extensively filled in, Tat Tak Communal Hall suffered from perennial flooding from the late 1980s onwards. The rear part of the building was also damaged by a landslide in the 1990s. With the assistance of the Drainage Services Department and the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD), drainage works were conducted in early 2013 and slope improvement works were initiated in early 2014 to solve the problems connected with flooding and slope safety in the area surrounding the hall.

The phase I restoration works at Tat Tak Communal Hall were completed in December 2013, and phase II is scheduled to commence in 2015 after the slope improvement works are completed by the CEDD. The whole project is expected to be completed in 2016.

第一期工程（第一部分） — 平整地盤

Phase I Works (Part 1) – Site Formation Works

為修復達德公所，首先進行平整地盤工程，把多餘的泥土及積水清理，並移除雜物；然後重鋪前院地面及臨時路面，以便進行修復前進工程。

To prepare the site for the restoration, site formation works were necessary to remove excessive soil, water and debris. The area of the forecourt was later paved with concrete to provide a temporary access road for the restoration works to the Front Hall.



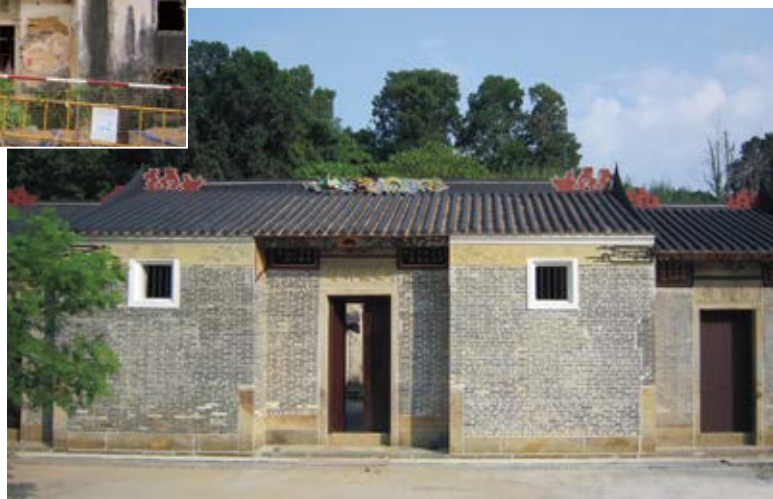
公所的泥濘及積水陸續被清除。
Soil and water in the hall were removed.



工程前的公所殘破不堪
The hall in a state of dilapidation before the works



公所到處有水浸問題。
Flooding was a frequent problem at the building.



第一期工程完成後，公所正面煥然一新。
The new look of the hall's façade after the phase I restoration works were completed.



地面回復原來高度，填土痕跡清晰可見。
The land was excavated back to its original level; the mark left by the previous land filling can clearly be seen.



昔日地面被填高。
Land around the hall had previously been filled in.



前院地面初步已重鋪，並建成臨時路面。
The forecourt was paved with concrete and a temporary access road constructed.



工程期間從高處俯覽整個地盤
Aerial view of the site during the works

第一期工程（第二部分） — 修復前進 Phase I Works (Part 2) – Restoration of the Front Hall

此部分工程主要修復公所的前進，包括修葺屋頂（屋脊山牆、博古裝飾等）、青磚牆身和磚柱、重建木閣樓和修葺庭院地台等。

The focus of this phase was the restoration of the Front Hall of the building, with major works including the repair and replacement of roof ridges (including the gable wall top and *bogu* stucco moulding), brick walls and columns, the reconstruction of timber cocklofts and the rehabilitation of the floors in the courtyards.

工程內容

- 修葺屋頂及屋脊裝飾，如木製檼條、板條及瓦頂等
- 修復木製品，如牌匾、窗、門、檐板及彩門等
- 修復石匾額
- 修葺五金製品，如鐵窗、框架、門門、銅環及鎖頭等
- 修復及保護彩繪、壁畫及博風帶等

Details of the work

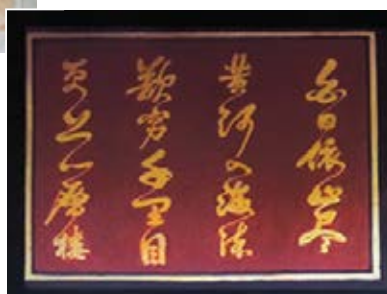
- Repair and replacement of roof and ridge decorations, including timber purlins, battens and flying battens, roof tiles
- Repair and restoration of timber artefacts, including plaques, windows, doors, eaves boards and *caimen* (wooden plate)
- Repair and restoration of granite plaques
- Fixing of ironmongery, including grilles, frames, latches, handles and locks
- Restoration and protection of paintings, murals and friezes



屋脊上的「博古」裝飾（修復前後）
Bogu stucco moulding on the roof ridge
(before and after restoration)



正門上的壁畫（修復前後）
Mural above the main entrance
(before and after restoration)



前進內的木窗（修復前後）
Wooden window inside the Front Hall
(before and after restoration)





彩門及櫺格 (修復前後)
Caimen (wooden plate) and lattice
(before and after restoration)



前進背面 (修復前後)
Rear view of the Front Hall
(before and after restoration)



公所正門 (修復前後)
Entrance to the hall
(before and after restoration)





學生參觀漢代展區
Students at the Han Dynasty theme room

教育及宣傳 Education and Publicity

展覽 Exhibitions

香港文物探知館 Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

常設展覽 Permanent Exhibition

「文物探索之旅」以香港的考古和文物建築為主題，展出具代表性的文物，配以多媒體節目、互動展品和工作紙等，讓參觀者探索香港豐富的文化遺產。

Themed on archaeology and built heritage, the *Explore Our Heritage* exhibition which features a variety of representative artefacts, and supplemented with interactive multimedia programmes and exhibits, as well as worksheets, explores our rich cultural heritage with visitors.

專題展覽 Thematic Exhibitions

香港文物探知館在2014年舉行了多個不同主題的專題展覽：「話說公屋」展覽由香港房屋委員會、古物古蹟辦事處(古蹟辦)及香港中文大學合辦，回顧過去六十年公營房屋的發展，反映居民生活水平的提高，並分享公屋生活的點滴。

Several thematic exhibitions were held in the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre in 2014.

Co-organised by the Hong Kong Housing Authority, the AMO and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *Growing up with Public Housing* reviewed the development of our public housing over the past 60 years and revealed the rise of living standards in that time, while also sharing stories of life on these estates.



「話說公屋」展覽
Public Housing exhibition



「郵歷香江」展覽
A Journey through Hong Kong's Postal History exhibition

「郵歷香江 - 從舊郵政總局大樓細味香港郵政歷史(1911-1976)」展覽由香港郵政及古蹟辦合作，透過照片、古老郵筒、郵政工具、郵票，以及郵政署職員在舊郵政總局大樓工作的訪問等，細說昔日本地郵政服務的發展及大樓的日常運作。

A Journey through Hong Kong's Postal History – A Glimpse of Hong Kong's Postal History through the Old General Post Office Building (1911-1976) exhibition was co-organised by Hongkong Post and the AMO. Featuring photos, vintage postboxes, postal equipment, stamps and interviews with post office staff members who used to work in the old General Post Office, the exhibition presented the development of the local postal service and the daily operations that were carried out in the old building.

發展局文物保育專員辦事處舉辦了兩個巡迴展覽，「歷久彌新——聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎：14個香港得獎項目」展示獲獎的香港文物保育的成功例子；「2014古蹟周遊樂」則展出已列為法定古蹟或獲評級的教堂和廟宇的圖片。

The Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau organised two roving exhibitions: *Timeless archiCULTURE – UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation: 14 award-winning projects of Hong Kong* showcased the achievements Hong Kong recorded in heritage conservation, while *Heritage Fiesta 2014* displayed photos of local churches and temples that are either declared monuments or graded historic buildings.



行政會議成員暨活化歷史建築諮詢委員會主席陳智思及香港郵政署長丁葉燕薇細心欣賞「郵歷香江」展覽的古老郵箱。

Mr. Bernard Chan, member of the Executive Council and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Revitalisation of Historic Buildings, and Mrs. Jessie Ting, the Postmaster General, appreciated an old postbox at *A Journey through Hong Kong's Postal History* exhibition.



「歷久彌新」展覽
Timeless archiCULTURE exhibition



「2014古蹟周遊樂」展覽
Heritage Fiesta 2014 exhibition



「台灣老行業的故事」展覽
The Story of Old Businesses in Taiwan exhibition



台灣著名藝術家朱銘的木雕作品
Wood sculpture by the well-known Taiwan artist Ju Ming

《台北故事館說「台灣老行業的故事」》展覽由光華新聞文化中心主辦，透過五十位台灣藝術家的鏡頭、畫筆、手工及雕刻刀等所創作的藝術品，介紹三十多種台灣傳統行業；並以台北故事館為範例，介紹台灣小型古蹟空間的再造。

Organised by the Kwang Hwa Information and Culture Center, the Taipei Story House presents *The Story of Old Businesses in Taiwan* exhibition introducing over 30 old businesses in Taiwan through works of 50 Taiwanese artists in a variety of media. It also shared Taiwan's experience in reusing small-sized heritage buildings through the example of the Taipei Story House.



尋找·拼湊·九龍 文物圖片展
A Mosaic of Kowloon exhibition

2014年底舉行的「尋找·拼湊·九龍 文物圖片展」由古蹟辦籌劃，從本地及英國的博物館、圖書館和檔案館的資料中，尋找九龍的考古遺址和歷史建築的歷史背景、功能和用途的轉變，與參觀者一起拼湊九龍的歷史發展。

A *Mosaic of Kowloon Photos of Heritage* exhibition held at the end of 2014 was organised by the AMO. Based on archives of the local and British museums, libraries and records offices, the exhibition explored the historical background and functions of the archaeological sites and historic buildings in Kowloon and the transitions they had experienced during the development of this bustling district.



屏山鄧族文物館
Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery

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

常設展覽 Permanent Exhibition

屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心設有兩個常設展覽廳：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；屏山文物徑展覽室介紹屏山文物徑、沿途歷史建築的特色，以及舊屏山警署的歷史和活化過程。

The centre has two permanent exhibition galleries: the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery which presents the history, customs and cultural life of the Tang clan of Ping Shan through relics, photos and videos, and the Ping Shan Heritage Trail Gallery which introduces the trail, the historic buildings situated along the trail, as well as the history and revitalisation of the Old Ping Shan Police Station.

專題展覽 Thematic Exhibitions

社區文物展覽室展出不同學校籌辦的專題展覽，讓中學生透過參與展覽製作，學習資料搜集、研究和策展等技巧，加深學生對香港歷史文化及文物保育的認識。2014年，伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學、聖公會陳融中學及石籬天主教中學參與了展覽製作，並把成果向公眾展示。

Displaying thematic exhibitions organised by schools, the Community Heritage Gallery provides an opportunity for secondary school students to practise data collecting, research and producing exhibitions while enhancing the students' knowledge on local heritage and conservation. Three schools – Queen Elizabeth School Old Students' Association Secondary School, Sheng Kung Hui Chan Young Secondary School and Shek Lei Catholic Secondary School – presented exhibitions in the gallery in 2014.



「風水·住」展覽
(伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學)
Feng Shui and Life exhibition
(Queen Elizabeth School
Old Students' Association
Secondary School)



「那片西洋風 — 新界傳統鄉村中的西式建築」展覽
(聖公會陳融中學)
Western Breeze – Western-style Buildings in
Traditional Villages in the New Territories exhibition
(Sheng Kung Hui Chan Young Secondary School)



「中國傳統神祇」展覽
(石籬天主教中學)
Chinese Gods exhibition
(Shek Lei Catholic Secondary School)



大師級傑出
講座系列
Master Class
Distinguished
Lecture Series

內地與香港營造大師 論建築文物保育工程的材料與技術 Master Builders on Materials and Techniques of Conservation Projects in Mainland China and Hong Kong

古蹟辦與發展局文物保育專員辦事處、建造業議會、香港大學建築文物保護課程和專業進修學院文化遺產管理課程合作，於2014年1月至3月舉辦了四場大師級傑出講座系列，邀請國內及本地的文物保育專家，分享中國南、北兩地及西式的建築文物和園林的修繕技術、物料和使用方法，以及施工的管理知識。

From January to March 2014, the AMO teamed up with the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau, the Construction Industry Council, the Architectural Conservation Programme, and the Cultural Heritage Management Programme of the School of Professional and Continuing Education of The University of Hong Kong to organise a series of four lectures on heritage, in which heritage conservation professionals from the Mainland and Hong Kong were invited to share their experiences on the techniques and materials used in conserving heritage buildings in southern and northern China and Western architecture as well as their expertise in construction management of these buildings.

四場講座詳情如下：

Details of four lectures are as follows:

日期 Date	系列 Session	講題 Topic	講者 Speaker
2014年1月18日 18 Jan 2014	中國南方古建的物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Heritage Buildings in Southern China	中國南方古建之屋頂復修 Roof Construction of Heritage Buildings in Southern China	湯國華教授 廣州大學嶺南 建築研究所所長 Prof. Tang Guohua Professor of Architecture, Guangzhou University
		中國南方古建之風水 Feng Shui Construction of Heritage Buildings in Southern China	程建軍教授 華南理工大學 建築學系教授 Prof. Cheng Jianjun Professor of Architecture, South China University of Technology



日期 Date	系列 Session	講題 Topic	講者 Speaker
2014年2月22日 22 Feb 2014	中國北方古建的物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Heritage Buildings in Northern China	中國北方古建之磚瓦復修 Brick and Tile Construction of Heritage Buildings in Northern China	劉大可先生 中國建築史學會 理事學術委員 Mr. Liu Dake Council and Academic Committee Member, Chinese Society of Architectural History
		中國北方古建之木作復修 Wood Construction of Heritage Buildings in Northern China	馬炳堅先生 北京市古代建築設計 研究所所長 Mr. Ma Bingjian Director, Beijing Centre of Research and Design of Ancient Architecture
2014年3月8日 8 Mar 2014	西式文物建築的物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Western Conservation	上海西式文物建築的復修物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Western Heritage Buildings in Shanghai	Andrea Destefanis先生 上海Kokai Studios 創始人 Mr. Andrea Destefanis Founder, Kokai Studios, Shanghai
		香港西式文物建築的復修物料與技術 Materials and Techniques of Western Heritage Buildings in Hong Kong	Brian Anderson先生 Purcell Hong Kong 合夥人 Mr. Brian Anderson Partner, Purcell Hong Kong
2014年3月29日 29 Mar 2014	中西式園林 Chinese and Western Landscape Architecture	西式園境復修的物料及技術 Materials and Techniques of Western Landscape Conservation	Ken Nicolson博士 香港大學 建築文物保護課程文化 景觀兼保育物料與 技術科副教授 Dr. Ken Nicolson Associate Professor in Cultural Landscape and Conservation Materials and Techniques, Architectural Conservation Programme, The University of Hong Kong
		江蘇園林的造園藝術 Materials and Techniques of Suzhou-style Chinese Gardens	黃勤女士 蘇州園林發展股份 有限公司總工程師 Miss Wang Qin Chief Engineer, Suzhou Garden Development Co., Ltd



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。2014年，古蹟辦舉行約三十場專題講座（見下表），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。

The AMO regularly arranges public lectures to foster greater community awareness and understanding of heritage preservation. About 30 public lectures were delivered in 2014 on a variety of topics (see below), and we would here like to express our gratitude to the speakers for sharing their expertise and to the audience for their enthusiastic interest in heritage.

講題 Topic	講者 Speaker
公共屋邨人情事 Recollections of the Life in Public Housing Estate	陳志華先生 Mr. Chan Chi Wa
解構文物建築：設計與內涵 Deciphering Built Heritage: Their Designs and Significance	許允恒先生（筆名：建築遊人） Mr. Simon Hui
從澳門的宗教古蹟看城市發展 Urban Development and Religious Monuments in Macau	何偉傑博士 Dr. Ho Wai Kit Vincent
跑馬地少數族裔墳場研究：看開埠初期少數族裔歷史 A Study of Cemeteries for Ethnic Minorities in Happy Valley: The History of Ethnic Minorities in Early British Hong Kong	沈旭暉博士、曾家洛先生、 馮智政先生 Prof. Simon Shen Xu-hui, Mr. George Tsang Ka-lok, Mr. Jacky Fung Chi-ching
傳統廟宇的建築藝術 The Design of Traditional Chinese Temples	楊春棠先生 Mr. Yeung Chun Tong
傳統廟宇的陳設藝術 The Display of Traditional Chinese Temples	楊春棠先生 Mr. Yeung Chun Tong
從公屋到旅舍：美荷樓活化之旅 From Public Housing Block to Hostel: Revitalization of Mei Ho House	曾凱琪女士 Ms. Iris Tsang
中國傳統建築欣賞 Appreciation of Chinese Traditional Architecture	王煒文先生 Mr. Wong Wai Man, Raymond
南陽世澤：屏山故事 The Story of Ping Shan	區志堅博士 Dr. Au Chi Kin
古建漫遊：香港祠堂的修復 A Wander into Local Wonders – The Restoration of Hong Kong Ancestral Halls	羅嘉裕先生 Mr. Lo Ka Yu Henry
新界與鄉議局的成立 New Territories and the Founding of Heung Yee Kuk	鄺智文博士 Dr. Kwong Chi Man
舊郵政總局及其時代 The Old General Post Office Building and Its Time	劉智鵬博士 Dr. Lau Chi Pang
中環舊日的築蹟 Elegant Buildings in Old Central	馬冠堯工程師 Ir. Ma Koon Yiu
漢墓壁畫——美術考古學的角度 Han Tomb Murals in Art and Archaeological Perspectives	黃佩賢博士 Dr. Marianne Wong
香港採石業與基建發展（1841-1940） The Quarrying Industry and Infrastructure Development in Hong Kong (1841-1940)	潘新華博士 Dr. Poon Sun Wah
嶺南漢風：從考古及歷史文獻說起 Life of Lingnan Region in Han Dynasty from Historical Literature and Archaeological Finds	黎明釗博士 Dr. Lai Ming Chiu
解構中國古代墓葬 Decode the Ancient Chinese Burials	蒲慕州教授 Prof. Poo Mu Chou
漫談中國古橋 Ancient Bridges of China	李磷先生 Mr. Li Lin
戰後中環的規劃與香港的新形象 Post-war Planning in Central District and Hong Kong's New Image	何佩然教授 Prof. Ho Pui Yin
舊中環的人情事 People and Lives in Old Central	鄭寶鴻先生 Mr. Cheng Po Hung
台灣古蹟認養：台北故事館的故事 The Adoption of Historic Buildings: The Story of Taipei Story House	陳國慈女士 Ms. K.C. Chen (Eva Tan)
台灣老行業——Formosa Oolong Tea的美好年代 Old Businesses in Taiwan: Beautiful Era of Formosa Oolong Tea	池宗憲先生 Mr. Jung-Sien Chee
凝視舊城區——台北歷史街區的文化與創業 Gazing at the Old Town: Culture and Creative Industries of Historical District in Taipei	周奕成先生 Mr. Yi-Cheng Jou

考古專題講座

Special Lectures of Archaeology

講題 Topic	講者 Speaker
漫談考古 Archaeology ABC	李果先生 Mr. Li Guo
九龍城地區的歷史與文化 History and Culture of Kowloon City	蕭國健教授 Prof. Siu Kwok Kin
香港宋元時期的陶瓷器：從土瓜灣聖山遺址新發現說起 Song and Yuan Ceramics Finds from Hong Kong Sites: Reflections from the New Discoveries at Sacred Hill of To Kwa Wan	林業強教授 Prof. Peter Lam

「追尋香港現代運動建築」講座系列

"Mapping Modern Movement Architecture of Hong Kong" Lecture Series

講題 Topic	講者 Speaker
主題1 —— 流動性與效率化 Theme 1 —— Mobility and Efficiency	
現代建築遺產學會的背景及本講座系列的目標 Background of Docomomo and Purpose of Lecture Series	衛翠芷博士 (主持) Dr. Rosman Wai (Moderator)
流動的現代感：香港中環的行人天橋 Mobility in Modernity: Footbridge Systems in Central	梁以華先生 Mr. Edward Leung
商業效率20世紀中期商業建築及其建築師 Efficiency in Business: Mid-20th Century Office Architectures	林中偉先生 Mr. Tony Lam
街角風情：香港一九五、六十年代的商住大廈 Corner Delight: Hong Kong Composite Buildings of the 1950s and 1960s	李浩然博士 Dr. Hoyin Lee
主題2 —— 生活的舒適度 Theme 2 —— Comfort of Living	
前次講座回顧及現代建築遺產學會香港分會的展望 Recap of Previous Lecture and Way Forward for Docomomo HK	梁以華先生 (主持) Mr. Edward Leung (Moderator)
宜居願景：香港早期現代都市住宅發展商 Vision of Living: Urban Residential Developers in Early Modern Hong Kong	劉亮國博士 Dr. Prudence Lau
分租屋的蛻變：唐樓建築的歷史及案例 Evolved from Tenement: History and Case Studies of Tong Lau Architecture	羅嘉裕先生 Mr. Henry Lo
公共領域的居所：香港公共房屋的歷史和發展 Dwellings in Public Domain: History and Development of Public Housing in Hong Kong	衛翠芷博士 Dr. Rosman Wai
主題3 —— 理性與科技 (英語) Theme 3 —— Rational and Technical (in English)	
前次講座回顧及現代建築遺產學會之消息 Recap of Previous Lectures and News from Docomomo	黃向軍先生 (主持) Mr. Koon Wee (Moderator)
培育學生與民眾：香港戰後學校及公共建築 Cultivating Pupils and Public: Post-war School Buildings and Public Buildings in HK	羅坤博士 Dr. Cole Roskam
夢想現代家園：香港及境外20世紀初屋宅 Modern Dream Home: Early Twentieth Century Houses in Hong Kong and Beyond	成美芬女士 Ms. Eunice Seng
投機都市：香港二十世紀初之現代城市規劃與房屋建造 Speculative Urbanism: Modernist Planning and Development Practices in Early 20th Century Hong Kong	朱慰先博士 Dr. Cecilia Chu





文物之友參與饒宗頤文化館的導賞團。館址活化前原是荔枝角醫院。
Friends of Heritage participate in a guided tour of the Jao Tsung-I Academy, the result of the project to revitalise the former Lai Chi Kok Hospital.

文物之友活動 Friends of Heritage Activities

文物之友會員於2014年參與多項活動，除工作坊外，還參觀香港多處的古蹟及活化後的文物建築，加深對香港文物的認識。

Friends of Heritage members participated in a variety activities in 2014: in addition to attending workshops, they also visited a number of monuments around Hong Kong and went on guided tours at revitalised historical buildings to deepen their knowledge of local heritage.



文物之友的錦田古蹟遊
A heritage tour of Kam Tin for Friends of Heritage



文物之友參觀馬灣芳園書室，瞭解它活化為博物館暨旅遊及教育中心的現況。
Friends of Heritage visit the Fong Yuen Study Hall, which has been revitalised as a museum-cum-tourism and Chinese cultural centre on Ma Wan.



文物之友製作舊屏山警署的紙模型，活動地點正是由該警署活化而成的屏山鄧族文物館。
Friends of Heritage make paper models of the Old Ping Shan Police Station during a workshop in its modern-day counterpart, the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery.

文物之友導賞員培訓計劃2014 Friends of Heritage Docent Training Programme 2014

為應付導賞服務的需求，古蹟辦於2014年11月展開文物之友導賞員培訓計劃，學員需出席培訓活動，並於筆試及實地考核中取得合格成績，方可正式成為導賞員，協助古蹟辦推廣本地的文物建築。

To meet the demand for knowledgeable guides, the AMO offered a training programme in November 2014 for Friends of Heritage members to equip them with the skills needed to become docents. After the training sessions, the aspiring guides had to get a pass in both written and practical on-site assessment to obtain their qualification as a docent and assist the AMO in the promotion of local heritage buildings.



學員投入參與中西區文物徑（中區線）的實地考察活動。
Trainees pay close attention during the on-site training session on the Central and Western Heritage Trail (Central Route).



培訓講座有助學員深入了解本地的中西式古建築。
The lectures offer trainees the opportunity to enrich their knowledge of old local Chinese and Western buildings.



學員考察龍躍頭文物徑，實地認識本地中式建築。
The trainees learn more about local traditional Chinese buildings on the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail.



青少年文物之友學員參觀伯大尼。這幢法定古蹟現為香港演藝學院的其中一個校園。
Young Friends of Heritage trainees visit the Béthanie, a declared monument that forms part of the campus of the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts.

青少年文物之友活動 Young Friends of Heritage Activities

2014年7月中旬，37位來自22間本地中學的中一學生參與了為期三天的青少年文物之友培訓課程。課堂以本地文物建築、考古基礎知識及導賞技巧為重點，透過講座、工作坊及戶外實地考察活動，讓學員加深瞭解香港豐富的文物資源。當學員提交文物古蹟專題研習報告、並口頭匯報研習成果後，將正式成為青少年文物之友會員，直至年滿18歲。

A total of 37 Secondary One students from 22 local schools participated in the three-day Young Friends of Heritage Scheme training programme held in mid-July 2014. After attending lectures and workshops on local heritage buildings, the basics of archaeology and docent techniques and taking part in site visits to various monuments in Hong Kong to enrich their knowledge of local heritage, they then completed a written report and an oral presentation on what they learnt. The successful students will be Young Friends of Heritage members until they turn 18.



屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心考察活動結束後，全體青少年文物之友學員合照。
Group photo of Young Friends of Heritage trainees after visiting the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre



青少年文物之友學員活用在工作坊習得的技巧，在九龍公園內訪問遊客對本地古蹟的意見。
Young Friends of Heritage trainees interview visitors in Kowloon Park during a practical session on oral history interview, collecting visitors' views on local heritage.



去屆青少年文物之友擔任義工，為學員提供文物導賞服務，鼓勵學員身體力行推廣文物保育訊息。
Trainees join the docent service given by Young Friends of Heritage volunteers from the previous programme who share their experiences in promoting local heritage.



工作坊參加者的作品
Finished products by workshop participants

香港國際博物館日2014 International Museum Day, Hong Kong 2014

為配合2014年5月17至18日的國際博物館日，古蹟辦於香港文物探知館及屏山鄧族文物館均舉辦活動，包括工作坊、導賞團及專題講座，以互動形式與參加者一起認識香港文物。

To coincide with the International Museum Day on 17 and 18 May 2014, the AMO held several activities at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery, including workshops, guided tours and talks, to help the public learn more about local heritage in an interactive way.



工作坊鼓勵參加者發揮創意，為歷史建築添加色彩。
Workshop participants are encouraged to use their creativity to design and colour in their own historic buildings.



區志堅博士主講「南陽世澤，屏山故事」講座。
Dr. Au Chi-kin lectures on "The Story of Ping Shan".



這項活動有助參加者認識位於香港不同區域的古蹟。
This activity helps participants learn more about monuments in different Hong Kong districts.

移形換影舊中環 Behind Old Central - What Urban Landscapes and Photographs Can Tell

為配合「移形換影舊中環」的主題，古蹟辦於2014年10月與香港社會發展回顧項目合辦了兩節公眾講座及兩天「重組中環」拼貼工作坊，讓參加者從舊照片中加深認識中環一帶的變遷。

To coincide with the theme of 'Behind Old Central - What Urban Landscapes and Photographs Can Tell', the AMO teamed up with the Hong Kong Heritage Project in October 2014 to hold two public lecture sessions and a two-day 'Recreating Old Central' Photo Collage workshop to give participants a chance to learn more about the transition that Central has undergone over the years by viewing and appreciating historical photos.



何佩然教授主講的「戰後中環的規劃與香港的新形象」講座。
Prof. Ho Pui-yin lectures on 'Post-war Planning in Central District and Hong Kong's New Image'.



鄭寶鴻先生主講的「舊中環的人情事」講座。
Mr. Cheng Po-hung lectures on 'People and Lives in Old Central'.



「重組中環」拼貼工作坊參加者與他們的作品
Participants in the 'Recreating Old Central' Photo Collage workshop show off their works.



兩天的工作坊深受公眾人士歡迎。
The two-day workshop receives an enthusiastic response from the general public.



工作坊參加者以西式建築的圖案設計復活蛋。
Participants use Western building motifs to design their own Easter eggs.

公眾及親子活動 Public and Family Programmes

古蹟辦舉辦多元化的公眾及親子活動，以遊戲及手工藝引發參加者對古蹟的興趣。2014年古蹟辦特地為長者舉辦「耆樂在考古」活動，供長者中心以團體名義報名參加。

The AMO often organises programmes for members of the public and families, using games and craft activities to add extra fun to learning about archaeology and built heritage. A special programme 'Elders with Fun in Archaeology' was held in 2014 featuring archaeology-centred activities designed especially for those from old people's centres.



長者以觸覺去辨別箱內的古物。
Senior citizens touch the objects hidden in the boxes to guess what artefacts they are.



「耆樂在考古」活動透過互動遊戲、導賞團及短講，向長者介紹考古基本知識。
The "Elders with Fun in Archaeology" programme includes interactive games, guided tours and short talks introducing the basics of archaeology to the participants.



參加者在磁石貼上著色，把獨特的本地傳統建築帶回家。
Participants colour in the image on a magnet to create their own unique souvenir of local heritage buildings and take home with them.



「模擬考古發掘」親子工作坊讓小朋友及家長一起學習考古發掘的不同程序。
Participants learn the different steps involved in archaeological excavation in the 'To Dig and To Learn' family workshop.

刊物推介

Publications



2014年，古蹟辦重新設計了《中西區文物徑》，將三條路線分拆獨立成書，方便公眾使用及攜帶。另外，為配合「郵歷香江」展覽，古蹟辦特別製作教育工作紙，讓參觀者加深認識舊郵政總局大樓的演變及運作。

所有小冊子及教育工作紙均上載至古蹟辦的網頁，供公眾瀏覽及下載。

The booklet for the Central and Western Heritage Trail was redesigned in 2014, with the three routes now split into separate copies that are easy to use and carry. In addition, to complement *A Journey through Hong Kong's Postal History* exhibition, an educational worksheet was designed to let visitors learn more about the development and operation of the old General Post Office.

All the pamphlets and educational worksheet are available on the AMO's website for the public to browse and download.

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、五：上午10時至下午6時
星期六、日及公眾假期：上午10時至晚上7時
聖誕前夕及農曆新年除夕：上午10時至下午5時
星期四（公眾假期除外）、農曆年初一及二休館

Address: Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Enquiries: 2208 4400
Opening Hours: Monday to Wednesday, Friday: 10 am – 6 pm
Saturday, Sunday and public holidays: 10 am – 7 pm
Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve: 10 am – 5 pm
Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays), and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

免費入場 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：三月至九月
星期二至日：上午10時至下午6時
十月至二月
星期二至日：上午10時至下午5時
星期一（公眾假期除外）、農曆年初一及二休館

Address: Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories
Enquiries: 2617 1959
Opening Hours: March through September
Tuesday to Sunday: 10 am – 6 pm
October through February
Tuesday to Sunday: 10 am – 5 pm
Closed on Mondays (except public holidays), and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

免費入場 Free Admission



碗窑展覽 Wun Yiu Exhibition

地址：新界大埔上碗窑村
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（公眾假期除外）、聖誕節及翌日、元旦日、農曆年初一至三休息

Address: Sheung Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po, New Territories
Enquiries: 2208 4400
Opening Hours: Monday to Wednesday, Friday to Sunday: 9:30 am – 1 pm & 2 pm – 5:30 pm
Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays), Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

免費入場 Free Admission



香港 文物

Heritage
Hong Kong



古物古蹟辦事處通訊

Newsletter of the Antiquities and Monuments Office

古物古蹟辦事處
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傳真號碼：2721 6216
網址：<http://www.amo.gov.hk>

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