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香港擁有豐富的考古遺址和出土 文物。近年,我們多次在市區進行考 古發掘工作,包括今期通訊介紹的舊 荷李活道已婚警察宿舍、舊總督山頂 別墅及啟德地區龍津橋的考古調查工 作,這些考古發現為本地歷史研究工 作提供更多珍貴的資料。

近年公眾對歷史建築及文化遺產 的保護工作倍加關注。今年,先後已 有三座歷史建築物被列為法定古蹟, 這些歷史建築均會保存下來,成為香 港歷史的見證。

至目前為止,《香港文物》已出版了19期,為大家提供香港及海外的文物資訊。這本通訊的製作過程有賴文物之友的支持,包括協助搜集資料、撰寫稿件及校對工作等。他們在「中外文物」、「舊貌新顏」及「文物與旅遊」等專題中分享他們有關文物的所見所聞,使通訊的內容更為豐富。

為了使通訊內容盡善盡美,我們 特別設計了一份問卷,收集讀者的意 見。希望你們能填寫在通訊末頁的問 卷,並交回辦事處,讓我們做得更好。 Hong Kong has rich archaeological relics. Recently, we have carried out several archaeological surveys and excavations in urban areas, including the investigation work of Former Hollywood Road Police Married Quarters, the Former Mountain Lodge and the Longjin Bridge in Kai Tak area, which are introduced in this issue. All these archaeological findings provide more valuable information for the studies of local history.

The public has increasing concerns on the conservation of built and cultural heritage. This year, three buildings were declared as monuments and preserved as the witness of Hong Kong's past.

Up to now, 19 issues of Heritage Hong Kong are published to introduce the news and knowledge of cultural heritage in Hong Kong and overseas with the support and contribution from the Friends of Heritage. They provide great assistance in the production of the Heritage Hong Kong including research, article writing and proofreading. In various sections like "Chinese and Overseas Heritage", "Now and Then" and "Heritage and Tourism", they share with us their feelings and experiences of heritage, enriching the contents of this publication.

In order to improve this publication, we have designed a questionnaire to collect your opinions. Please fill in the questionnaire at the end of this issue and return to us for our further improvement.

古物古蹟辦事處 Antiquities and Monuments Office

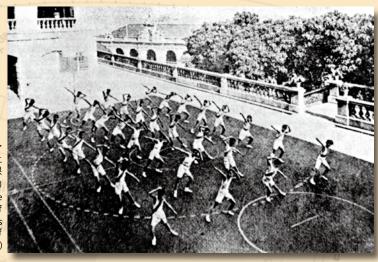
# 舊荷李活道 已婚警察宿舍 考古調查

Archaeological Investigation at the Site of Former **Hollywood Road Police Married Quarters** 

1930年代皇仁書院(即中央書院)的正面 (照片由皇仁書院提供)

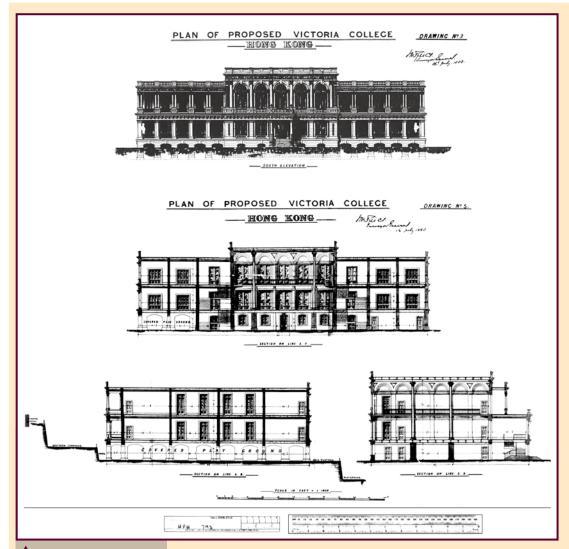
Front view of the Queen's College (Central School) in the 1930s (Photo provided by courtesy of Queen's College)

> 1930年代皇仁書院主平台操場上 進行的體育課 (照片由皇仁書院提供) Physical education class at the playground in the main platform of Queen's College in the 1930s (Photo provided by courtesy of Queen's College)



位於中環的舊荷李活道已婚警 察宿舍,前身為中央書院校址。在中 央書院建造之前,該址曾有城隍廟和 華人居住區。為了檢視該址的文物價 值,古物古蹟辦事處於2007年3月至7 月期間在該址進行考古調查,以1883 年中央書院的建築圖則和其他文獻資 料為基礎,進行實地視察及試掘;目 的是考察城隍廟的牆基埋藏於已婚警 察宿舍及中央書院之下的機會,並記 錄及評估在該址所發現的建築物牆基 的保存狀況。

The site of the Former Hollywood Road Police Married Quarters in Central was the address of the former Central School. The Shing Wong Temple and a Chinese settlement once occupied the site before the construction of the school. In order to ascertain the heritage value of the site, the Antiquities and Monuments Office conducted an archaeological investigation between March and July 2007 based on the building plans of the Central School in 1883 as well as other archival materials. The fieldwork was to examine the possibility of any foundation of Shing Wong Temple buried under the Police Married Quarters and the Central School; and to record and assess the preservation conditions of building foundations remained at the site.



1883年的維多利亞書院 (即中央書院) 立面及側視圖 Elevation and side views of the Victoria College (Central School) in 1883

中央書院成立於1862年,校舍 最初座落於中環歌賦街。1889年遷往 荷李活道,校名改稱維多利亞書院, 1894年再易名為皇仁書院。校舍在第 二次世界大戰期間受到嚴重破壞,並 於1948年全面拆卸,興建現存的已婚 警察宿舍。皇仁書院於1947年在堅尼 地道重開臨時校舍,並於1950年遷至 高士威道維多利亞公園對面的現址。 已婚警察宿舍則於1951年啟用,至 2000年全面空置。

是次勘察發掘的面積合共約600 平方米。實地視察工作沿着該址周邊 的圍牆進行,確認一些中央書院於地 面的建築構件。操場下平台的發掘 工作揭示操場原有的地面,並在現 The Central School was founded in 1862 and originally located at Gough Street in Central. In 1889, the School moved to Hollywood Road and renamed as Victoria College. It was further renamed as Queen's College in 1894. The school buildings were severely damaged during the Second World War and completely demolished in 1948 to make way for the development of the Police Married Quarters. The Queen's College was reopened at a temporary site on Kennedy Road in 1947 and moved to its present site on Causeway Road, opposite to the Victoria Park, in 1950. The Police Married Quarters were opened in 1951 and completely vacated in 2000.

Investigation covered about 600 square metres, focusing on the car park between the quarters at the upper platform and the playground at the lower platform. During the site inspection, the above-ground



牆基上的中文字墨跡 Inked marks of Chinese characters on the stone foundation

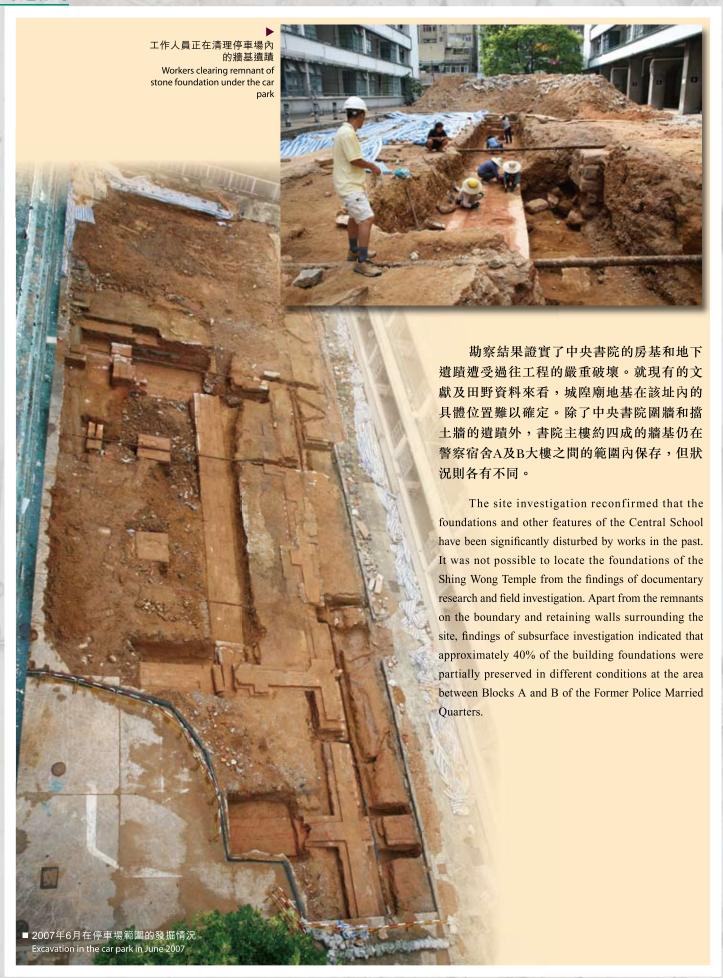
有梯階附近發現一些舊石級; 上平台 發現的建築遺蹟包括零碎的原混凝土 地面、一層由紅泥和碎石混成的堅實 墊層、地下渠道、牆基、在部分石條 上發現手寫的墨跡、板灰牆和白灰地 面,以及一些土牆的殘餘部分。遺物 方面包括瓷器碎片、銅錢和鋪地瓷磚 等。鋪地瓷磚背後印有與舊總督山頂 別墅同一瓷磚製造商的名稱。

remnants of the Central School were identified along the boundary and the retaining walls surrounding the site. Excavation at the playground platform revealed the previous playground surface believably of the Central School. Old stone steps near the existing staircase leading to the playground were recovered. Features identified at the upper platform included fragments of cement flooring, layer of hard-core, underground drainages, foundation walls, mortar wall and white mortar floor, inked marks on granite blocks and remains of mud walls. Finds collected from the subsurface investigation included ceramic sherds, bronze coins and ceramic floor tiles. Manufacturer marks impressed on the tiles found at the site were the same as those on the tiles unearthed from the Former Mountain Lodge at the Peak.

探方內的原擋土牆 Original retaining wall in the test grid



發現的原石梯級 Discovery of original structural parts of stone staircase





2006年12月,為配合旅遊事務 署推動的山頂旅遊區改善計劃,建築 署在山頂公園進行勘探工程,期間發 現一些可能屬於舊總督山頂別墅的遺 蹟。2007年1月10日,政府正式公布有 關發現,古物古蹟辦事處隨即於2007 年1月底至3月中進行考古調查,目的 是確定有關發現和評估舊總督山頂別 墅的保存狀況。

根據文獻資料,昔日的山頂區先 後建有三幢建築物,作為香港總督避

暑的別墅。是次調 查的是第三幢舊總 督山頂別墅,由總 督卜力爵士(1898-1903) 邀請「巴 馬丹拿」(Palmer & Turner) 設計, 並由生利建築 公司 (Sang Lee Construction,音 譯)於1900至1902

Remnants of the Former Mountain Lodge were identified by Architectural Services Department in December 2006 in the course of ground investigation for the Peak Tourism District Enhancement Programme at the Victoria Peak Garden initiated by the Tourism Commission. The discovery of the site was publicised on 10 January 2007. The Antiquities and Monuments Office conducted an archaeological

> survey to ascertain the discoveries reported by the ground investigation and assess the preservation conditions of the site. The fieldwork was conducted between late January and mid March 2007.

> three structures were purposely built for the Governor's summer residence at the Victoria Peak. The site of this survey was the third Lodge initiated by Governor Sir Henry Blake (1898-1903). Designed by Palmer & Turner, the Lodge was



in 1995

山頂別墅守衛室,1995年列為 法定古蹟 Gate Lodge of the Mountain Lodge, which is declared a monument

Historical archives suggested that



舊總督山頂別墅的界石 Former "Governor's Residence" boundary stone

年間建造,建造費為港幣97,000元。 此幢別墅曾被形容為「山頂最宏偉美 觀的建築物」。1920年以後,別墅的 使用情況隨個別總督的喜好而有所變 化。由於維修費用高昂,這幢總督別 墅最終於1946年拆卸。

前市政局於1970年代重新發展該 **址為山頂公園**,並附設相關的公共設 施,包括一座新建涼亭及相關的照明 及排水系統。涼亭前方是停車場,涼 亭西面有小賣店及公共厠所。涼亭西 侧的建築物曾用作電訊公司的宿舍, 現為山頂計劃的工地辦公室。

是次發掘工作以1903年舊總督山 **頂別墅的平面圖則為基礎,於別墅主** 樓及工人宿舍從前的所在地進行調查 發掘,總發掘面積約為140平方米,合 共發掘了12條探溝。

constructed between 1900 and 1902 by Sang Lee Construction at a cost of HK\$97,000. It was once known as the "most magnificent building at the Peak of its time". After 1920, the extent to which the Lodge was used depended on individual governors. Owing to the high maintenance cost, the Lodge was demolished in 1946.

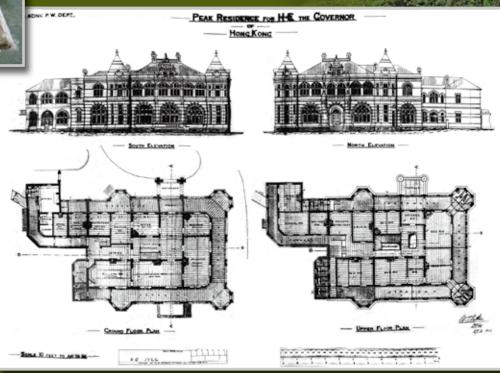
In the 1970s, the former Urban Council redeveloped the site as the garden with public facilities, including a newly built pavilion as well as its lighting and drainage system, a car parking lot in front of the pavilion, a kiosk and public toilet at the west of pavilion. The Peak Project site office was accommodated at the premises west of the pavilion, which was once the Cable & Wireless quarters.

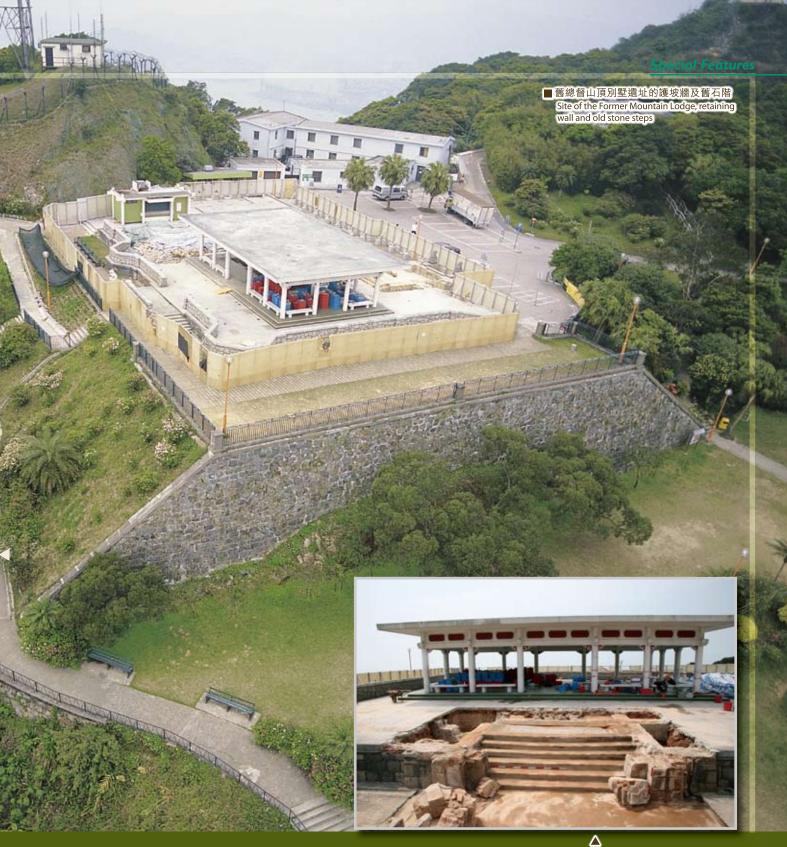
Based on the layout plans of the Lodge in 1903, subsurface investigation was carried out at the area where the Lodge's main building and servant quarters once stood. The excavation covered an area about 140 square metres, including 12 test trenches.



探坑內的遺蹟 nants in the trial pit

> 山頂別墅的 立面及平面圖





調查結果顯示,山頂別墅的部分 基址在1968至1970年興建涼亭時受到 破壞,但保存情況基本良好。最重要 的發現是門廊上一幅約1米乘3.5米的 圖案地磚以及大量由Minton Hollins 公司生產的地磚。考古發掘亦揭露了 工人宿舍的部分房基。

Results of this survey indicated that the foundations of the Lodge are in good condition, except some areas being disturbed by the construction of the pavilion from 1968 to 1970. The most important discovery was the splendid mosaic at the porch (about 1 metre by 3.5 metres) as well as a considerable amount of floor tiles manufactured by Minton Hollins & Co. Building foundations of the servant's quarters were also identified during the subsurface investigation.

一 舊總督山頂別墅入口的發掘情況 Excavation at the main entrance of the Former Mountain Lodge

#### 專題報導



八塊於1910時豎立的界石 (其中一塊倒塌了的界石已 被收集)、兩塊軍部的界 石、一處曾用作水務工程平 房的頹垣,以及四處建築構 件的棄置點,其中一處棄置 了山頂別墅的建築構件,其 餘三處均與山頂另一間大宅 「Eyrie」有關。

boundary stones erected in 1910 (one boundary stone being collected by this survey), 2 boundary stones of the War Department, a derelict Water Works bungalow, as well as 4 dumping areas for building materials. Among the 4 dumping areas, one of them contained building debris from the Lodge and the rest were related to the private mansion "Eyrie" nearby.

石牆基測繪工作 Measured drawing of stone wall foundation



# 新增考古藏品

# Newly Acquired Archaeological Collections

2008年2月,新蒲崗太子道東一個 建築地盤在施工期間發現三件陶器, 地盤承建商怡輝建築有限公司隨即將 之捐贈予古物古蹟辦事處 (辦事處) 作進一步研究。經陶瓷專家的初步鑑 定,相信該三件陶器應為十九至二十 世紀時期使用的器皿,特點是器身只 附單把手和螺旋形器蓋,並與2004年 荃灣安育路發現的一件陶器相同。

辦事處在接收有關陶器後,安排 清理器內的沙泥和進行初步的記錄工 作,以便進一步考究其功能、產地和 年代。讀者如可提供有關該陶器的更 多資料,歡迎與辦事處聯絡。

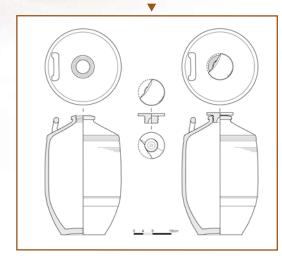
In February 2008, three pottery vessels were found at a construction site on Prince Edward Road East in San Po Kong. The contractor, Yee Fai Construction Company Limited, kindly donated these vessels to the Antiquities and Monuments Office (the Office) for further studies. After preliminary examination, ceramic expert suggested that these vessels were probably dated between the 19th and 20th centuries. They are same as another screw topped vessel with one handle discovered at On Yuk Road in Tsuen Wan in 2004.

The Office has arranged basic recording after initial treatment for these vessels so that further research to determine when and where they were produced as well as their function could be arranged. If you have any information about these vessels, please contact us.

陶器的測繪圖 Drawings of the pottery



清理後的陶器 Pieces of pottery after cleaning





辦事處人員到地盤接收 捐贈的陶器 Staff of the Office receiving the donated artefacts on the construction site

# 刷 燙 벛 蹙 煑 贯 渭 蓆 遺 筍

### DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF LONGJIN BRIDGE IN KAI TAK AREA

自啟德機場遷往赤鱲角後,為啟 德地區帶來了進行大型發展的機會。 2004年開展的「東南九龍發展全面 規劃及工程檢討」,當中有為啟德地 區制定初步發展大綱圖和進行環境影 響評估,而環境影響評估的工作包括 在該址進行考古影響評估,由項目倡 議人所委託的合資格考古學家負責進 行。2008年4月5日,古物古蹟辦事處 接獲通知,考古學家在一個探坑內發 現了龍津橋的遺蹟,應是該橋的一些 石板。

The relocation of the Kai Tak Airport to Chek Lap Kok offers an opportunity for a major development in the Kai Tak area. In 2004, the Comprehensive Planning and Engineering Review of South East Kowloon Development, including formulating a Preliminary Outline Development Plan and conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment for the Kai Tak area, was arranged. The assessment comprised of an Archaeological Impact Assessment at the area which was conducted by a qualified archaeologist commissioned by the project proponent. On 5 April 2008, Antiquities and Monuments Office was informed of the discovery of the remains of the Longjin Bridge in a test trench. Stone planks of the Bridge were recovered.



約1910年的龍津橋,後方為 龍津碼頭

(照片由香港歷史博物館提供) Longjin Bridge, c. 1910, with Longjin Pier at the back

(Photo provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)



工作人員正在清理出土的 龍津橋遺蹟 Staff clearing the remains of the Longjin Bridge

龍津橋始建於1873至1875年, 是連接九龍寨城正門 (東門) 與海岸 的一個登岸碼頭。該石橋原本長60丈 (約213米) , 闊6尺(約2米) , 後來 於1892年在朝海的一端加建了一段長 24丈(約83米)的木橋,此段於1910 年又改為混凝土結構。1924年進行啟 德填海工程時,石橋被埋在地下,但 以混凝土加建的一段則仍有部分繼續 為當地的蒸汽小輪所使用,到1930年 才被拆去,由新建的政府碼頭取代。 到日佔時期,因日軍進行填海工程, 該碼頭亦告消失。

由於發現龍津橋的遺蹟,考古調 查範圍隨即擴大,並出土了約80米長 的龍津橋遺蹟。由於大量地下水流入 探坑內,考慮到龍津橋的結構和安全 問題,發掘範圍經進行妥善的實地記 錄後已經回填。進一步的考古調查工 作將於2008年年底的旱季展開,而龍 津橋遺蹟的保護計劃會根據進一步的 考古結果予以制定。

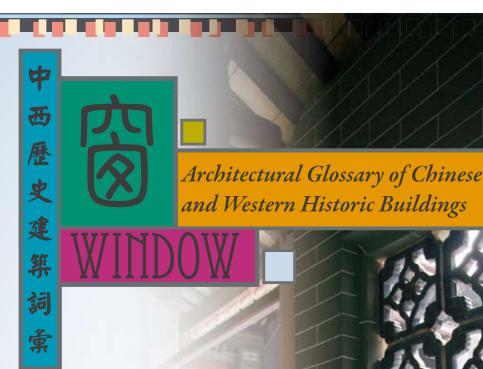
The Longjin Bridge, first constructed between 1873 and 1875, was a landing-pier linking the main gate (east gate) of the Kowloon Walled City and the coast. The stone bridge was originally about 213 metres long and 2 metres wide. Later, a wooden extension of about 83 metres was added in 1892 to its seaward end, and was then replaced by a concrete extension in 1910. The stone bridge was buried underground during the Kai Tak reclamation in 1924. Segment of the concrete extension continued to be used by the local steam-ferries. In 1930, it was removed and replaced by a new government pier, which in turn disappeared when the Japanese reclaimed the fore-shore during the Japanese Occupation.

Subsequent to the archaeological discovery, the fieldwork was extended and about 80 metres long of the Bridge remains was unearthed. In view of the influx of underground water into the test trench, the excavated areas have been backfilled after proper field recording for the sake of site safety and the Bridge's stability. Further archaeological investigation will commence in late 2008 during the dry season. Subject to further archaeological finding, conservation and interpretation strategies for the remains of the Longjin Bridge will be formulated.

考古調查進行中 Archaeological investigation in







除上期介紹的門外,窗也是建築物不可缺少的組成部分。窗泛指牆或屋頂上建造的洞口,源自人類穴居時開闢的小洞,用以使光線或空氣進入室內。隨着科技的進步,窗的形制及材料已經千變萬化,融合了實用、裝飾及藝術等元素。

Apart from doors, which were discussed in the last issue, windows are also an indelible part of a building. A window usually refers to the hole made on the wall or roof of the building. When man lived in caves, small holes were opened to allow light and air to enter the interior. These were the first windows. With better technology, there is much more diversity in window styles and materials, combining elements of practicality, decoration and art.



上環猶太教莉亞堂內的窗 Window of Ohel Leah Synagogue, Sheung Wan

■ 元朗屏山愈喬二公祠內的漏窗 Leaking window of the Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan, Yuen Long

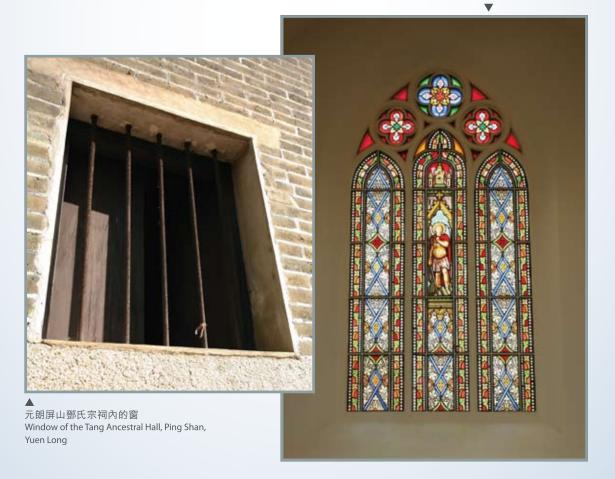
中國古代的窗一般分為三部 分,即窗孔、窗框及窗櫺(粤音: 玲,即窗格),材料以木為主,也 有用磚、石、竹等。窗的形狀成正 方或長方形,形式主要有檻窗(即隔 扇窗,窗扇可打開)、直欞窗(窗框 內排列木條)、支摘窗(可支起或摘 下的窗)等;在北方的四合院或江南 的園林建築中,更有漏窗、花窗、空 窗等,形狀層出不窮,形成不同的效 果。和門一樣,窗的裝飾圖案及題材 也是多樣化及充滿寓意的。

西方建築物的窗則以磚石結構 為主,也有不同形式,例如哥德式、 仿羅馬建築等,形狀一般為圓形或長 拱形,上有頂蓋,窗格鑲有玻璃,窗 框及頂蓋都有精美的雕刻,盡顯巧匠 的手工。

Traditional Chinese windows are typically made up of three parts: the opening, frame and lattice. They are mostly made of wood, though bricks, masonry and bamboo are also used. They are either square or rectangular. The main types of traditional Chinese windows are casement windows (where panes can open and close), straight-latticed windows (with a row of wooden poles across the frame), awning windows (where panes open horizontally and can be propped up) and so on. In the courtyard houses in northern China and the garden architecture of Jiangnan, there is an even greater variety of window styles to create different effects, such as leaking windows, windows of specific shapes, and see-through windows. Like doors, the decorations and themes of windows are varied and often symbolic.

Windows in western architecture are usually made of brick and masonry, and sport a variety of styles like gothic, classical and so on. They are usually round or elongated with an awning on top and glass panes. Frames and awnings are usually elaborately carved.

薄扶林伯大尼修院內的彩繪 玻璃窗 Stained glass window of Béthanie, Pokfulam



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# 新增法定古蹟 Newly Declared Monuments

撰文:李兆華/文物之友

Text: Lee Siu-wah/Friend of Heritage

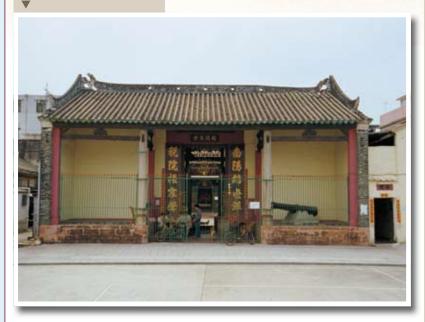
### 厦村鄧氏宗祠及其鄰接土地及建築物

Tang Ancestral Hall and its Adjoining Land and Buildings, Ha Tsuen

> 位於元朗廈村的鄧氏宗祠及其 鄰接土地及建築物於2008年2月1日根 據《古物及古蹟條例》列為歷史建築

> 鄧氏宗祠又名友恭堂,是廈村 鄧族為了紀念鄧洪贄和鄧洪惠兩位祖 先開基勤勞之功而興建。據置於宗祠 中進的「鼎建贄惠二公祠配享碑」所 載,現時的鄧氏宗祠於清乾隆己巳年 (1749年) 立基上樑,並於乾隆庚午 年(1750年)竣工,翌年正式進伙。 宗祠曾分別於道光十七年(1837年) 和光緒九年(1883年)進行過大規模 修葺,祠內具歷史價值的建築構件和 文物至今仍保存完好。中進懸有多塊 功名牌匾,展示鄧族祖先在清朝時候 取得的顯赫功名。

鄧氏宗祠的正門 Entrance of the Tang Ancestral Hall



The Tang Ancestral Hall and the adjoining land and buildings at Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, are declared as historical buildings under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance with effect from 1 February 2008.

The Tang Ancestral Hall, alias Yau Kung Tong, was constructed by the Ha Tsuen Tang clan to commemorate their two ancestors, Tang Hung-chi and Tang Hung-wai, for establishing the village settlements in Ha Tsuen. According to a stone inscription named "Dingjian Zhehui Ergongci Peixiangbei" placed in the middle hall, construction of the Tang Ancestral Hall began in the "jisi" year of the Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty (1749) and was completed in the "gengwu" year of the Qianlong reign (1750). The ancestral hall came into use in 1751. The Tang Ancestral Hall underwent two major renovations in the 17th year of the Daoguang reign (1837) and the ninth year of the Guangxu reign (1883) respectively. Most of the historic building fabric and relics are still preserved in the building. There are a number of honorary plaques hanging in the middle hall, indicating the glorious history of the Tangs in the Qing imperial government.

The magnificent ancestral hall is an example of three-hall-two-courtyard Qing vernacular architecture, having two side chambers built in the second courtyard. The ancestral tablets of the Tangs are placed in a dignified timber altar in the main bay of the rear hall. The building structure was built with green brick walls and stone columns supporting the timber-framed and tiled roof. Fine and delicate brackets are fixed onto the truss system. Exquisite fascia boards with floral patterns are found in the three halls and the side chambers, while some of the beams are elaborately carved with traditional Chinese propitious motifs.

鄧氏宗祠屬三進兩院式的清代民 間建築,後院建有兩個廂房,祖先神 位供奉在後進明間的木神龕內,莊嚴 肅穆。宗祠的主要建築結構是以青磚 牆和石柱支撐着木構瓦片天面,樑架 上裝有優美精緻的斗栱。宗祠的前中 後進和廂房均飾有以花卉圖案裝飾的 精美檐板,部分横樑雕刻了精巧的傳 統中式吉祥圖案。

鄧氏宗祠是廈村鄧族重要的祭祀 和節慶活動場所,每年的春秋二祭和 點燈等宗族傳統習俗仍然在宗祠內舉 行。此外,宗祠也是舉行廈村十年一 屆打醮儀式的重要場地。

鄧氏宗祠的中進 Middle hall of the Tang Ancestral Hall

The Tang Ancestral Hall has played an important role in religious and ceremonial events of the Tang clan in Ha Tsuen. Traditional clan activities, such as the ancestor worship of the Spring and Autumn Equinox and the Ceremony of Lighting Lanterns, still take place in the hall every year. Moreover, the hall is also an essential venue for holding the rituals of the decennial Dajiao festival at Ha Tsuen.

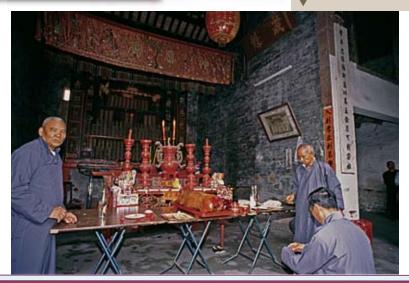
The Guesthouse and the Yau Kung School situated close to the Tang Ancestral Hall are believed to have been built before 1924. Situated to the left of the Tang Ancestral Hall, the Guesthouse was built to provide hospitality for guests of the clan. It was then used as quarters for teachers of the Yau Kung School in the 1950s. An altar to Man Cheong (god of literacy) and Mo Kuk (god of martial art) is still placed in the building for sacrificial offerings. The Guesthouse comprises two halls, with an open courtyard in

> between. It is built of green bricks, with its walls supporting the pitched roofs constructed of timber purlins, rafters and tiles. Wall cornices are decorated with mouldings with floral motifs. Glazed ceramic grilles are preserved in the hall on the right, flanked by a pair of plaster couplets.



鄧氏族人在祠堂內祭祀祖先 The Tangs worshipping their ancestors in the hall

鄰接鄧氏宗祠的禮賓樓和友恭 學校相信在1924年以前已經建成。禮 賓樓位於宗祠左側,是鄧族招待客人 留宿的地方,約於1950年代用作友 恭學校的教師宿舍。時至今日,禮賓 樓內依舊放置着供奉文昌及武曲的神 龕。禮賓樓由兩幢建築物組成,中間 以庭院分隔。該樓以青磚建造,牆身 支撐着由檁條和椽子構成的金字瓦面 屋頂。牆楣以花卉和幾何圖案灰塑裝 飾。右堂仍保存着琉璃漏窗,兩側有 一副灰塑對聯。



位於鄧氏宗祠後面的友恭學校, 是為當地孩童提供教育而興建的。學 校最初是一幢三開間的建築物,至 1952年成為政府資助學校時加以擴 建。由於學生增多,鄧氏宗祠的部分 地方和禮賓樓也曾用作課室和教師宿 舍。友恭學校的校舍以青磚築砌,前 面有一露天操場。校舍的主建築有兩 組屋脊,綴有吉祥和幾何圖案灰塑, 山牆上仍可看到草尾灰塑裝飾。

鄧氏宗祠、禮賓樓和友恭學校構 成了一組獨特的歷史建築群,見證了 廈村鄧氏族人的歷史、宗族活動和傳 統教育情況。在廈村鄧族的支持下, 該建築群根據《古物及古蹟條例》宣 布為歷史建築物,並受該條例保護。 為使該組具歷史價值的建築群得以保 存,古物古蹟辦事處將為建築群進行 修復研究,並在研究完成後展開全面 的修復工程。該建築群將於修復工程 完竣後開放給市民參觀。

Situated behind the Tang Ancestral Hall, the Yau Kung School was built for provision of education to the children in the area. The school began as a threebay structure, which was extended in 1952 when it became a government-aided school. Due to the increase in student numbers, part of the Tang Ancestral Hall and the Guesthouse was once used as classrooms and dormitories for teachers. The school is constructed of green bricks with an open playground in front. The main building has two sets of ridges decorated with mouldings of auspicious and geometric motifs. Plaster mouldings of curling grass can still be seen on the gable frieze.

Together with the Tang Ancestral Hall, the Guesthouse and the Yau Kung School form a unique historic building compound which reminds people of the history, folk culture and education of the Tangs in the area. With the support of the Ha Tsuen Tang clan, the compound is declared a historical cluster of buildings and protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance. To preserve this valuable historic compound, a conservation study will be carried out by the Antiquities and Monuments Office, followed by a full restoration of the buildings. The compound will be opened for public viewing after completion of the restoration.





禮賓樓 Guesthouse



# 瑪利諾修院學校

# Maryknoll Convent School

2008年5月16日,九龍塘瑪利諾 修院學校校舍正式根據《古物及古蹟 條例》列為法定古蹟。

瑪利諾女修會(又名「聖道明 瑪利諾女修會」,原名為「聖道明海 外傳教女修會丨)於1921年來到香港 傳教和服務香港,並於1925年創辦瑪 利諾修院學校。該校最初是一所幼稚 園,校址位於柯士甸道。1931年,聖 德肋撒堂成立後,學校管理層認為發 展中的九龍塘區是瑪利諾修院學校的 理想選址,遂於1933年開始興建窩打 老道的新校舍。1936年5月,當時 的香港總督郝德傑爵士(1884-1951) 為學校主樓主持奠基儀 式。翌年,瑪利諾修院學校遷 至新校舍,為幼稚園至預科程 度的學生提供優質教育,校舍

瑪利諾修院學校在香港的 教育發展中扮演着重要角色,除了 成為早年海外傳教士來港進行傳教和 侍奉工作的重要基地外,該校歷年來 更人才輩出,許多畢業女生在各行各 業中表現傑出,對社會卓有建樹。

自始亦成為區內的地標。

瑪利諾的學校運作因二次大戰而 中斷,校舍於1942至1945年間曾改作 日軍醫院。主樓旁邊的修院在二次大 戰前開始興建,於1953年竣工。1960 年,學校的中學部遷往何東道5號的 新校舍,此後窩打老道學校主樓便一 直由小學部使用,而主樓旁邊的修院 在1997年當小學改為全日制後,亦歸 小學部使用。

On 16 May 2008, Maryknoll Convent School in Kowloon Tong was formally declared a monument under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

Maryknoll Convent School was first established at Austin Road in 1925 as a kindergarten by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic (originally named "The Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic") who came to Hong Kong in 1921 with a mission to preach and to serve. With the opening of St. Teresa's Parish in 1931, the school management felt that Kowloon Tong as a developing district was an ideal place for Maryknoll Convent School. Construction

> of the new campus at Waterloo Road started in 1933. In May 1936, Sir Andrew Caldecott (1884-1951), the then Governor of Hong Kong, laid the cornerstone of the main building of the school. One year later, the school moved to the new campus, providing quality education for students from kindergarten to matriculation. It has been a landmark in the area ever since.

Maryknoll Convent School plays an important role in the education development in Hong Kong. Being an example of the major and early presence of the missionaries who came from abroad to preach and to serve, it is noteworthy for turning out successive generations of career women who excel themselves in all walks of life.

The school's operation was interrupted by the Second World War and the school was used as a Japanese military hospital from 1942 to 1945. Construction of the convent next to the main building, which began before the Second World War, was finally completed in 1953. In 1960, the secondary school section was moved to the new school building at 5 Ho Tung Road. Since then, the primary school section has remained in the Waterloo Road main building and also occupied the convent when it began operating wholeday sessions in 1997.



學校主樓的正門 Main entrance of the school's main building



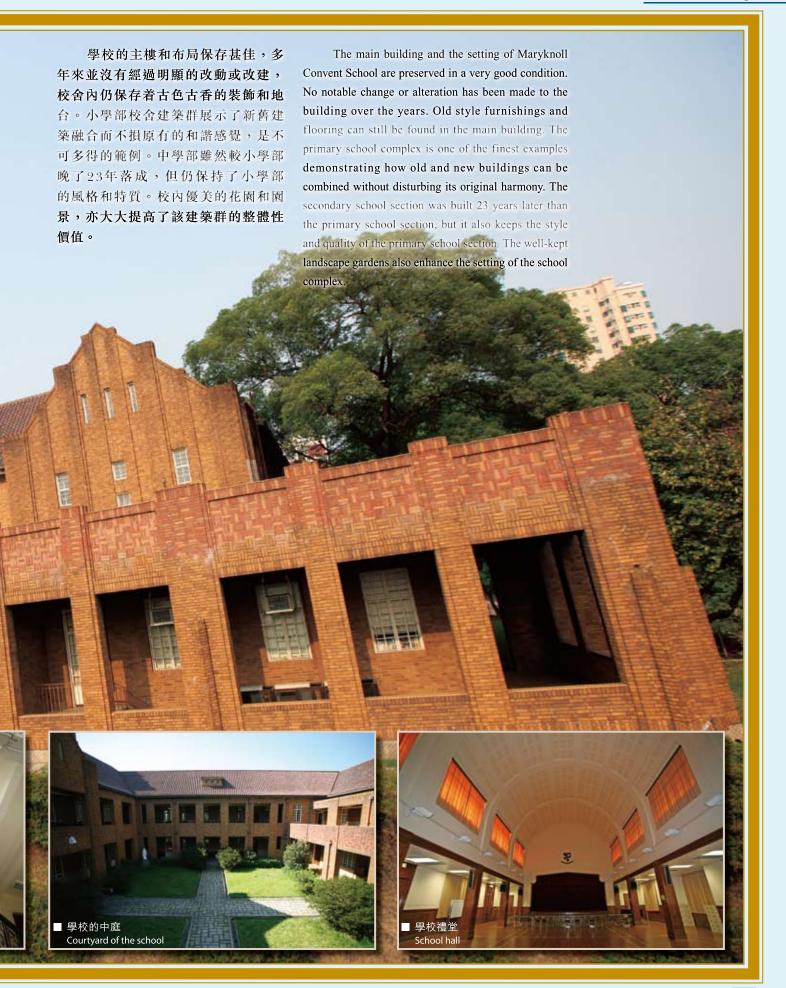


1937年落成的學校主樓採用中世 紀修道院或學院的布局設計,列柱迴 廊圍繞露天中庭。校舍建築群的自由 新都鐸風格融合了多種不同的建築設 計特色,包括裝飾派藝術、羅馬式、 新喬治亞風格和哥德復興式, 這種結 合不同風格的校舍建築在香港極之罕 見,別具意趣。禮堂內羅馬式的拱頂天 花、面向界限街的麻石階梯、尖拱門、 四坡或斜折線形屋頂和建築物正面的塔 樓,均是主樓顯著的建築特色。

The layout of the 1937-built main building adopts the medieval monastery or collegiate layout of an open peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters. The free neo-Tudor style of the school complex incorporates different architectural features including Art Deco, Romanesque, Neo-Georgian and Gothic Revival. Such a combination of styles is highly rare and interesting among school architecture in Hong Kong. The vaulted ceiling of Romanesque style in the auditorium, the granite staircase facing Boundary Street, pointed arches, hipped or gambrel-shaped roofs and the single tower at the façade are notable features of the main building.

Classic stairs







位於香港司徒拔道45號的景賢 里於2008年7月11日根據《古物及古 蹟條例》列為法定古蹟,範圍涵蓋 景賢里所在地的全址,包括主建築 物、花園及亭台。

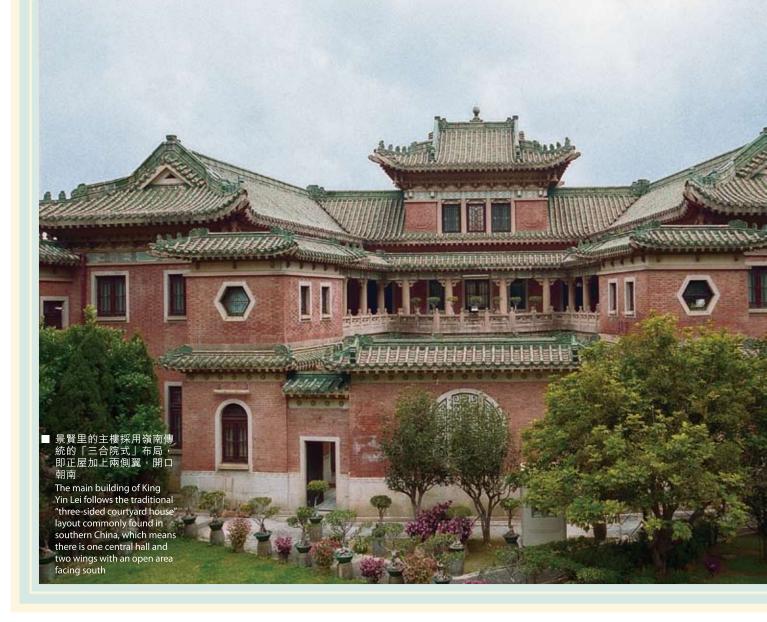
景賢里於1937年落成,是以中 國文藝復興風格建造、糅合優秀的中 西式建築特色的罕有例子。這種中西 結合的風格,令該建築物在香港成為 一幢罕見、出色的建築藝術品。

景賢里與本港兩個著名的家 族關係密切。1937年,李陞先生的 孫女、李寶椿先生的女兒、岑日初

King Yin Lei at No. 45 Stubbs Road, Hong Kong was formally declared a monument on 11 July 2008 under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance. The declaration covers the entire site, including the main building, the gardens and the pavilion.

The 1937-built King Yin Lei is a rare surviving example of Chinese Renaissance style that reflected the design and construction excellence in both Chinese and Western architecture of Hong Kong. The "East-meets-West" construction methods have made the building a rarity in Hong Kong and an outstanding piece of art.

King Yin Lei has strong association with two famous families in Hong Kong. It was built in 1937





景賢里的入口 Entrance of King Yin Lei

物,上述人士均為本港著名殷商,樂 善好施。1978年,大宅售予邱氏家族 邱子文先生及其子邱木城先生。邱 氏家族把大宅命名為「景賢里」,以 突顯建築物具有優美景觀的意思。

大宅具有標誌着香港歷史發展的 重要性。它是散建於港島山邊的歷史 豪宅之一,不僅反映當時華人社群在 本港地位日高,財富日增,也展示高 尚住宅區開始在半山區成形的本港早 期歷史。

大宅的外觀吸引不少遊客前來拍 照,是一個受歡迎的景點。它的社會 價值也在於其在本港電影文化和娛樂 工業中所扮演的角色。這幢大宅曾在 國際知名的電影中出現,包括《江湖 客》(1955年),而本地製作的電視 劇《京華春夢》(1980年)也曾在此 取景。這些例子都反映出該址的景致 極為優美。

Li Sing, the daughter of Mr. Li Po-chun and the wife of Mr. Shum Yat-chor, all were notable merchants and philanthropists in Hong Kong. The building was sold in 1978 to the Yow family - Mr. Yow Qhei-man and his son Mr. Yow Mok-shing, who gave the name "King Yin Lei" to the building which meant "house of virtuous views".

The building is important in signifying the historical development of Hong Kong. As one of the luxurious historic houses located along the hillside of Hong Kong Island, the building reflects the rising status and growing wealth of the Chinese community in Hong Kong. It also represents an earlier phase of Hong Kong's history when the upper-class residential area took shape in the Mid-Levels.

The façade of the building has been a popular spot for taking photographs by visitors. The social value of the building also lies in the role it played in the film heritage and entertainment industry of Hong Kong. The mansion has been featured in films of international renown such as "Soldier of Fortune" (1955) and a locally produced television series "Delightful Dream of the Capital" (1980). These examples reflect the high scenic character of the site.

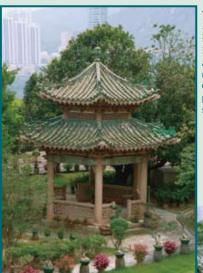




主樓正屋及兩翼的歇山頂,是中國古代規模較大的建築的屋頂特色
The hip and gable roofs at the central hall and the two wings of the main building considered to be roof features of big houses in traditional Chinese architecture

大宅於2007年8月售予現任業主。當局在 2007年9月初發現該址進行一些工程,移除了 屋頂瓦片、石製器具及窗框。大宅現正進行修 復,整項工程預計可於2010年竣工。

The building was sold to its current owner in August 2007, and works to remove the roof tiles, stone features and window frames were noticed on site in early September 2007. Restoration works are being carried out and expected to be completed in 2010.



主樓後面的涼亭,屋頂 採用中國古代重簷六角攢 尖頂

A pavilion at the back of the main building, with a classical Chinese double-eaved pyramidal roof in hexagonal shape



## 文物保護與南中國史前考古國際研討會

**International Conference on Heritage Conservation and** Prehistoric Archaeology of South China

撰文:羅瑞敏/ 文物之友

Text: Law Shui-man / Friend of Heritage



研討會開幕的剪綵儀式 Ribbon-cutting in the opening ceremony

古物古蹟辦事處與香港中文大學 於2007年12月13日至15日聯合舉辦 「文物保護與南中國史前考古國際研 討會」。是次研討會有20多位來自海 外、內地和本港的考古及文物保護工 作者參與,共同探討近年考古遺產保 護及南中國史前考古的研究成果。

國家文物局副局長童明康先生及 國家文物局文物保護司副司長李培松 先生除了主持開幕典禮外,亦為研討 會主講了兩場講座。童明康副局長主 講的題目為〈中國的考古管理制度和 政策〉。對法律、行政法規、部門規 章、地方性法規、規劃、構成的標準 和歷史都有精辟的論述。李培松副司 長的主講題目為〈積極推進第三次全 國文物普查〉,指出第三次普查跟第 二次普查相距的時間較長,而中國發 展迅速,很多文物受到不同程度的影 響,因此這次普查是在顧及發展的同 時盡力搶救文物。

除了上述題目外,首目的研討會 還包括一系列有關南中國史前考古學

The "International Conference on Heritage Conservation and Prehistoric Archaeology of South China", jointly organised by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, was held on 13-15 December 2007. More than 20 archaeologists and heritage conservation experts from overseas, Mainland and Hong Kong participated and discussed on recent development of archaeological heritage conservation and research findings on prehistoric archaeology of South China.

In addition to the opening ceremony, Mr. Tong Mingkang, Deputy Director General of State Administration of Cultural Heritage, along with Mr. Li Peisong, Deputy Head of Cultural Heritage Protection Department of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, delivered two keynote speeches for the conference. The topic of Mr. Tong's speech was "Policy and Management of Archaeological Heritage in China" He elucidated his views on legal statutes, administrative rules, departmental ordinance, local bylaws, planning schemes, established standards and historical experience. Moreover, Mr. Li delivered a speech on "Proactively Promoting the Third National Survey to Record Cultural Heritage". He pointed out that the Third Survey was conducted after a long period of the



國家文物局童明康副局長(右) 正在發表文章 Mr. Tong Mingkang, Deputy Director General of State Administration of Cultural Heritage, delivering

his speech

研究的講座,分別邀請來自廣東、廣 西、湖南、江西,以及中山大學的專 家介紹各地最新的發現與研究。其後 兩天探討主題還包括:文物保護與考 古研究、史前南中國的社會及經濟發 展、南中國沿海地區史前考古,以及 香港與鄰近地區的史前文化交流,討 論氣氛熱烈。



在研討會的總結上,香港中文 大學人類學系呂烈丹博士指出,南中 國近年有很多重大的考古發現,顯示 出史前的南中國與外國,尤其是東南 亞,有密切的交往。從東南亞地區出 土的文物及考古發現,均反映了南中 國古文化對當地日常用具以至生活模 式的影響,當中香港更扮演一個重要 角色。是次研討會在熱烈的討論下圓 滿結束。

Second Survey. Rapid development of China caused various disturbances to cultural relics and the present survey is to salvage relics as well as taking development in consideration.

In addition to the above topics, the first day of the conference also included a series of seminars related to prehistoric archaeology of South China. Experts from Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi as well as Sun Yat-sen University were invited to present their latest research findings. Discussions were held in separate sessions in the following two days on heritage conservation and archaeological research, social and economic development of prehistoric South China, prehistoric coastal archaeology of South China, and prehistoric cultural dynamics between Hong Kong and its neighborhood.

In the closing remarks of the conference, Dr. Tracey Lu, Anthropology Department of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, indicated that many major archaeological discoveries in South China region in recent years had shown that South China in prehistory maintained close interactions with other regions, especially Southeast Asia. Archaeological discoveries from Southeast Asia illustrated the influences of ancient South China culture from household utensils to everyday life, with Hong Kong playing an important role in the meantime. The conference came to an end after constructive discussions.

研討會進行情形 The conference in progress



撰文:林志德/

Text: Lam Chi-tak / Friend of Heritage

文物之友

# 教育活動與服務

# Educational Activities and Services

古物古蹟辦事處 (辦事處) 一直 致力推廣古蹟、古物及文物保護等工 作。近年,辦事處透過香港文物探知 館,為廣大市民提供既生動、又多元 化的教育活動,讓市民對香港的文物 和考古工作有更深入的認識。

由2007年10月開始,辦事處在 香港文物探知館增設了「模擬考古發 掘」工作坊。這個工作坊主要透過理 論和實踐,讓同學認識到田野考古工 作。在導師的帶領下,同學有機會參 與模擬考古發掘及測繪工作,讓他們 親身體驗考古的樂趣。同時,辦事處 亦舉辦「考古文物全接觸」工作坊, 除了有資深的「文物之友」向市民介 紹考古文物及解答問題外,公眾更有 機會親身接觸新石器及青銅器時期的 文物,包括陶器、青銅器及陶器碎片 等等,加深參加者對考古文物的認識 和興趣。

The Antiquities and Monuments Office (the Office) is dedicated to such tasks as protection and promotion of heritage sites, antiquities and historical artefacts. In recent years, the Office has been offering both lively and diversified educational programmes to the general public at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre (the Centre), enabling the public to gain a deeper understanding of Hong Kong's heritage and archaeological work.

Beginning from October 2007, the Office has opened a "To Dig & To Learn" workshop in the Centre. The objective of this workshop is to allow the students to gain an appreciation of field archaeology work through a combination of theory and practice. Under the guidance of an instructor, the students would have the opportunity to participate in simulated archaeology dig and site survey tasks, giving them a first-hand experience of the fun of archaeology. Moreover, the Office also organizes a "Hands-on Session" workshop. Apart from the presence of senior members of "Friends of Heritage" providing commentary to the various archaeological relics and answering questions, members of the public even had the opportunity to come close

> with Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts, including pottery ware, bronze vessels and pottery fragments, which enables them to gain a deeper understanding and interest in archaeological relics.





同學們在學習田野考古的測繪技巧 Students learning the techniques of site survey

#### 研究及教育

此外,香港文物探知館會定期在 周末、星期日及公眾假期舉辦導賞活 動。辦事處安排導賞員向參觀者介紹 威菲路軍營 (香港文物探知館) 的歷 史,讓市民對香港的古物古蹟有更深 入的認識,從而喚起大眾對文物保護 的關注。詳情請瀏覽辦事處的網頁: http://www.amo.gov.hk或致電2208 4406向教育活動組查詢。

In addition, the Centre organizes docent service on weekends, Sundays and public holidays to introduce the historical information of the former Whitfield Barracks in Kowloon Park (the Centre). It allows the viewers to learn more about Hong Kong's heritage and fosters a public awareness of heritage protection. For details, please visit the Office's website: http://www. amo.gov.hk or contact our staff at 2208 4406.





# 文物之友及青少年文物之友 Priends of Heritage and Young Priends of Heritage

2008年6月14日,文物之友導賞 員濟濟一堂,出席「2008導賞員溫故 知新培訓日」。是次活動反應非常熱 烈,共有六十多名導賞員參與,齊齊 分享擔任導賞員的經驗。資深導賞員 李綺雯女士説:「帶領參觀者遊覽古 蹟,是最富挑戰性的,參觀者對某一 事物各自有不同的興趣。所以,作為 古蹟導賞員,最重要是懂得與觀眾彼 此有互動和交流,能夠讓觀眾在愉快 的環境下,認識到文物古蹟,便是我 們感到最滿足的!」

而就讀於赤柱聖士提反書院的幾 位青少年文物之友,現正積極協助校 內老師籌辦校園文物徑及導賞服務, 並預計於2008年年底開幕。屆時, 他們將會擔任導賞員,好讓更多人認 識赤柱聖士提反中學校園的歷史及建 築。

About 60 members of Friends of Heritage (FOH) attended the "AMO Docent Training Day 2008" on 14 June 2008. The activity was well received by docents. "Leading guided tours for the public is very challenging since the audiences have individual interest on the same thing. Therefore, as a docent, the most crucial task is to interact with the audience and the greatest satisfaction comes when the audience finds the heritage tour enjoyable and meaningful." Ms. Lee Yee-man, an experienced docent, said.

Beside, members of Young Friends of Heritage (YFOH) from St. Stephen's College (SSC) are actively assisting their teacher to prepare for the launching of the School Heritage Trails and docent service. The SSC project will be launched by the end of 2008. They will perform docents at their school to introduce the school history and historic buildings to others by that time.





文物之友李綺雯女士向參觀者講 解龍躍頭的古蹟 Ms. Lee Yee-man, a FOH, introducing the monuments in Lung Yeuk Tau





從塔上遠眺的景色;前方為佛宮寺的鐘鼓樓及山門,山門外是 新建的仿遼代建築的商舖

The view from the pagoda. In the foreground are the Bell and Drum Towers and main entrance of the Fogong Temple. Outside the main entrance are shops built in the Liao dynasty style



塔刹是由鐵鑄部件組合而成,刹高9.91米,由象徵仰蓮、覆缽、相輪、仰月及寶珠等法器組成。塔刹有八 條鐵鏈與戧脊末端連繫,雖久經風雨,仍完好無損

The top of the pagoda is made of precast iron components. It is 9.91 metres tall and comprises parts that symbolise the lotus, the alms bowl, the sign of the wheel, the moon and the precious gem. The tip is attached to eight iron chains and the structure remains intact despite being exposed to the elements

# Sakyamuni Pagoda of Ying County, Shanxi Province

古物古蹟辦事處一級助理館長 (鄉土建築)

Ng Chi-wo

Assistant Curator I (Rural Architecture), Antiquities and Monuments Office

中國山西省堪稱中國古建築博物館,由於當地氣候乾燥少雨,且甚少遭逢大規模戰亂,營造了保存木結構建築的優良環境,而世界最高的木結構佛塔 — 應縣佛宮寺釋迦塔,亦在山西省巍然聳立了950多年。

佛宮寺釋迦塔俗稱應縣木塔,始 建於遼代清寧二年(公元1056年), 但經歷代重修,現存的牌坊、鐘鼓樓 及大雄寶殿已是明清時期的建築,惟 有釋迦塔仍是遼代建成的,巍然獨存 至今。木塔於公元1191年至1195年 間曾進行加固,在塔身加建承重木柱 二百多根。釋迦塔是世界現存最古 老、最高大的全木結構樓閣式佛塔建 築,雖歷經地震及戰亂的洗禮,至今 仍屹立不倒,在1961年更成為首批全 國重點文物保護單位。 Shanxi province of China may justifiably lay claim to be a museum of ancient Chinese architecture. Due to its arid climate with little rainfall and fewer wars and upheavals on a massive scale, it provides excellent conditions for preserving wooden structures. It is in just such an environment that the tallest wooden Buddhist pagoda, Sakyamuni Pagoda at Fogong Temple of Ying County, has been standing in Shanxi province for more than 950 years.

The Sakyamuni Pagoda at Fogong Temple is popularly known as the Ying County Wooden Pagoda by local folks. It was first built in 1056 during the Liao dynasty. However, after series of renovations over the centuries, the structures currently standing that consist of colonnade archway, Bell and Drum Towers, as well as the Mahavira Hall are in fact extensions to the original temple compound added during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Only the Sakyamuni Pagoda is of a vintage dating back to the Liao dynasty and preserved to this date. The wooden pagoda itself was reinforced at various times between 1191 and 1195, a total of over two hundred loading beams were added to the main structure. The Sakyamuni Pagoda is the oldest and the largest extant pure wood pagoda built in a pavilion style, though it had withstood earthquakes and bore witness to wars and upheavals. In 1961, it was catalogued amongst the first batch of key heritage sites of national importance.

立於佛宮寺內的釋迦塔,是應縣現時最高的建築物

懸於木塔第三層外檐下的 「釋迦塔」木牌,近看下原來寫 有230多個小字,扼要地記載木 塔自金朝至明朝歷次增修的年份 及資料,是研究木塔修建歷史的 重要資料

The wooden plaque with the words Shi Jia Ta ("Sakyamuni Pagoda"), which hangs under the eaves of the third level. On closer look, it contains around 230 characters, recording the years and information about the various renovations undertaken between the Liao and the Ming dynasties. It is an important source of the history of the pagoda



當筆者到達佛宮寺,面對着高達 67.31米,只靠榫卯築砌的釋迦塔時, 立刻被那雄偉的氣勢所攝服,同時亦 對其精妙的結構嘖嘖稱奇。釋迦塔對 造訪者帶來的震撼可謂貫徹古今,現 在木塔各層外檐仍舊懸有歷代名士題 寫的牌匾,計有「天下奇觀」、「天 軸地柱」、「峻極神工」、「天宮 高聳」等,皆表達了古人對這座雄偉 木塔建築的驚嘆。在過去近千年的歲 月裡,釋迦塔一直是當地最高的建築 物,當地文物部門已將其周遭環境確 立為建築設計控制地帶,藉以延續木 塔那「崇高」的氣勢。

呈八角形的釋迦塔全以木構件疊 架而成,表面為五層六檐的樓閣式佛 塔,但每層之間均設有暗層,以堅實 的木結構斜撐,把塔身緊箍,故木塔 實為九層。塔身內外柱上均置斗栱, 其形制達五十四種之多,可謂是集宋 遼時期斗栱樣式之大成,亦可以此 引證宋代李誡所著《營造法式》內述 及的斗栱形制。釋迦塔的斗栱主要置 於塔身的轉角、柱頭及兩柱之間的位 置,其形態各異,功能有別,但筆者 卻獨愛位於外檐的轉角斗栱。由於塔 身呈八角形,其夾角較大,因此轉角

Upon arriving at the temple, facing the 67.31 metres pagoda held together with only mortise and tenon joints, I can't help but immediately become astounded by its imposing grandeur, whilst aback by the intricate craftsmanship. The Sakyamuni Pagoda's emotional impacts on the visitor may reverberate through the ages, as seen today under the outstretching eaves on each exterior tier are inscription plaques recording exclamatory tributes by various notable historical personalities and literary figures to this architectural masterpiece by the ancients. For the past millennium, the Sakyamuni Pagoda had been the tallest man-made structure in the area. The local heritage conservation authority has mandated building height restrictions in the immediate surroundings of the pagoda so as to ensure the majestic aura associated with this wooden pagoda.

The octagonal Sakyamuni Pagoda has a structural frame constructed in wooden components. It seems to have five storeys, but there is a hidden floor in each storey, supported by a series of sturdy bracing truss. Hence, the whole structure boasts a total of nine storeys in all. Bracket of various kinds, totalling as many as 54 different forms, are featured in both interior and exterior columns, which amounts to a showcase of grandest scale for the architecture style of bracket in the Song and Liao dynasties. It is also a real-life example of the form of bracket described in the "Architectural



有「百尺蓮開」美喻的木塔斗栱結構 The dougong construction of interlocking wooden brackets of the pagoda is given the enchanting name, "A Hundred Blossoming Lotuses"



斗栱須向三個方向層層挑出,形成了複 雜優美的形態,恰似怒放的蓮花,難怪 一塊懸於木塔底層的匾額便以「百尺 蓮開」形容木塔斗栱的千姿百態。由 於建築物料和技術的演變,至明清時 期的斗栱主要以装飾性為主,宋遼時 期這種以雄渾的斗栱形制已不復再。

塔內各明層皆置有佛像,底層釋 迦如來坐像高達11米,是塔內最大的 造像。佛像的面相有綠色的鬍子,形 象奇特,推測是由於遼代男性喜好長 鬍子而將之投射於佛像上。佛像的胸 口有修復的痕跡,據説是曾被人破壞 以盜取藏於佛像內的珍寶。佛像頭頂 為傘形藻井,雕功極為細緻,為巧匠 之作。





Features and Methods (Ying Zao Fa Shi)" of the Song dynasty. The brackets used in the Sakyamuni Pagoda are mainly affixed at the corners, the ends of supporting columns and between columns, with widely differing size and style, serving differing functions. However, my favourite one is the one attached to the corner of the exterior eaves. As this pagoda has an octagonal crosssection, the intersecting angle at the corners is rather large, hence the brackets fitted to the corners would have to spread out to three different directions, resulting in a most pleasing complex shape like a lotus flower in full bloom. There is an inscription plaque at the bottom level of the pagoda to applause the intricate beauty of this wooden pagoda. As building materials and construction technology evolved over time, those brackets appearing by the Ming and Qing dynasties are mainly used for ornamental purposes only, and the particular style of load bearing brackets with very powerful visual impacts typical of the Liao and Song dynasties are no longer in evidence.

There is a statue of Buddha in each storey. The most impressive 11 metres statue of Sakyamuni, the biggest in the pagoda, sits prominently on the ground floor. It has green moustache on the face, giving a most unusual appearance. It is believed that it comes from the

木塔底層的釋迦佛塑像 其唇上的鬍子充滿着遼代的時 代色彩

The statue of the Buddha Sakyamuni on the ground level of the pagoda. The depiction of the Buddha's moustache is characteristic of the Liao dynasty





安放於第一層內槽的佛像 Statues of Buddhist deities inside the interior section of the first storey of the pagoda

沿底層木樓梯拾級而上即可進 入暗層,堅實交錯的斜撐構件是木塔 重要的結構部分。再登一層,才到佛 塔的第一個明層。塔內各明層的平面 布局分為內槽、外槽及迴廊三部分, 內槽安放佛像,屬中心地帶;外槽是 室內的活動區;挑出的迴廊,外施欄 杆,以格扇門與塔內的空間分隔,遊 人可沿迴廊繞塔而行,俯瞰應縣四周 的景色。 fact that males in the Liao dynasty like to grow a large moustache. A repair scar is clearly visible on the left chest of the statue because damage was made for stealing the sacred scriptures inside the statue. An ornate caisson appears above the head of the statue of Buddha, obviously a work of highly skilled artisans.

Taking the wooden stairs from the ground floor leads into the hidden floor, which is supported by a network of sturdy wooden bracing truss, forming a key component of the structural frame for this pagoda.

Up one level from here is the first storey of this tower. Each visible storey in this pagoda consists of three parts, namely interior section, exterior section and veranda. A statue of Buddha is installed at the centre of the interior section; the exterior section is indoor activity area; the outstretched terrace veranda is surrounded by balustrades and partitioned from the indoor areas using lattice-framed windows and screen doors. It allows visitors to walk around the pagoda to get a panoramic view in the surrounding Ying County countryside.



已損毀的木結構 Deteriorated wooden structures

儘管釋迦塔的建造是如此巧奪天 工,但木塔過去確實經歷了不少戰亂 和地震等人為與自然災害,塔身也出 現了傾側現象,當中以第一及第二層 的情況最為嚴重。兩層的外槽木構架 出現明顯的歪閃,部分門窗框架也呈 平行四邊形,情況令人擔憂。為減輕 木塔結構的負荷,當地文物部門近年 已限制遊客只可登至第一明層參觀, 上層已全面關閉。關於釋迦塔的修繕 問題,全國的文物專家已就此進行了 多次論證,曾提出的修復方案包括對 木塔進行抬升修繕、落架大修及現狀 加固等,最近的討論是傾向把整座木 塔進行加固,務求盡量減低對木塔結 構的干預。筆者則希望釋迦塔能得到 妥善的修復和保護,讓它繼續展示中 國傳統木建築博大精深的建築智慧。

The exquisite workmanship in the construction of this Sakyamuni Pagoda aside, it did in fact endured not an inconsiderable amount of man-made and natural misfortunes like wars and earthquakes. The pagoda has now developed a leaning to one side, especially on the first and second storey. Visible signs of deformation appeared on the wooden structures in the exterior section, and some doors and window frames are also distorted. In order to reduce the load on the wooden structures, the local heritage conservation authority has restricted entry of visitors into the first storey in this pagoda only, and all upper storeys are now closed to the public. Heritage conservationists from around the country have conducted discussions on renovations, and the plans proposed included renovation by integrally raising the wooden pagoda, scaffolding the whole structure to carry out major renovations and reinforcement of existing structures. The latest discussion favours to reinforce the whole wooden structure to lessen any intervention to the main structure of the pagoda. I hope the pagoda can be renovated and protected properly, ensuring that it can continue to showcase for generations to come the profound wisdom and engineering knowledge embodied in such a traditional Chinese wooden architecture.



Cathedral of Gothic style

莊嚴雄偉的坎特伯雷大教堂 The impressive Canterbury Cathedral

無論是修讀英國文學的人,或是 談及英國文學起源問題的時候,《坎 特伯雷故事集》(Canterbury Tales)定 必是討論的焦點,這部傑作的寫作對 象是位於英格蘭東南肯特郡 (Kent) 的文學名城坎特伯雷(Canterbury)。 中世紀以來,英國人前往這朝聖之地 往來不絕。

坎特伯雷大教堂是世界文化遺 產,在入口的一片草地,有指示牌説 明這個榮譽。有關當地興起的歷史, 可以追溯到公元597年,聖奧古斯丁 (St. Augustine) 奉命到此傳教,不久 在當地興建教堂。經過不斷重修,教堂 才有現今所見雄偉的哥德式外觀。當地 是英國朝聖者必到之地,可知在中世紀 的旅人心目中,這處定必是個地標。

The "Canterbury Tales" is certain to become a focus point for those studying English literature or chatting about the origins of English literary works. The subject matter of this masterpiece is backdrop on the literary famed town of Canterbury in the Kent countryside in southeast England. It has been attracting an unending stream of literary pilgrims from all over Britain since the Middle Ages.

The Canterbury Cathedral has world heritage listing, with a signboard

erected on a patch of lawn at the entrance testifying to this honour.

### 大教堂與 小村莊

Great Cathedral and Little Village:

The history of this local district can be traced back to 597 AD when St. Augustine came here for missionary works under church instructions and built the cathedral. The impressive

撰文:何偉傑/ 文物之友 Text: Ho Wai-kit /

Friend of Heritage

appearance of the Gothic style that we can see today is works of repairs and renovations over the centuries. The area is a magnet for British pilgrims, and it once has been an important landmark in the minds of Middle Ages' travellers.





教堂外的雕像 Sculptures outside the cathedral



撒克斯特德(Thaxted)的名氣 遠不及坎特伯雷,但是給我的印象卻 是非常深刻。因為撒克斯特德是英國 保存得很完整的一個中古小鎮,在大 多數地方仍然未城市化的時候,鄉村 才是真正大多數人民居住的地方。在 當地見到的是中世紀中後期的建築, 多是古色古香的木構建築,尤其是當 年用作商會的中央大樓,富有童話故 of Canterbury, but the impression I gained was most profound. Thaxted is a well-preserved Middle Ages township. With most of the places are not urbanised, village is the home for the majority people. Found at every corner and turn in this town are late Middle Ages architectures, many of which are wooden structures with nostalgic charm, particularly the large building at the town centre used as business chamber in the old days which is very evocative of many a fairytale from this ancient community settlement.

Thaxted's fame can never be compared to that

擁有巨大車葉的風車磨坊 The giant windmill

# 英國古蹟行

Tour of British Historic Buildings

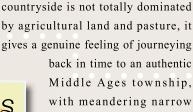
> 附近雖然不是有很多農田, 但置身其中,就好像在一個真真正 正的中古城鎮,道路細長而沒有規 劃。巨大車葉的風車磨坊,象徵了 他們過往自給自足、簡樸的生活方 式,依然多少殘留在今天優游的 閑靜節奏中。從今天的遊人角度來 看,這裏比較人煙稀少,有時會覺 得真是有一份寧靜的景緻。

坎特伯雷市內的街道 仍然保留中世紀的特色 Streets of the city of Canterbury, with the characteristics of the Middle Ages

撒克斯特德的民居, 前身為貧民所 House in Thaxted which was once an almshouse

鎮的情

撒克斯特德的小鎮街景 Street scene of Thaxted



Although the surrounding

long pathways crisscrossing randomly. The giant windmill stands as token symbol

that the inhabitants are still living in uncomplicated and self-sufficient lifestyles as in the past. From the perspectives of a modern-day tourist, this place seemed sparsely populated and sometimes has inspiring vistas with a sense of tranquility and peace.







### 大旗 TOUR OF 台蹟之旅 Historic Buildings in Tai Po

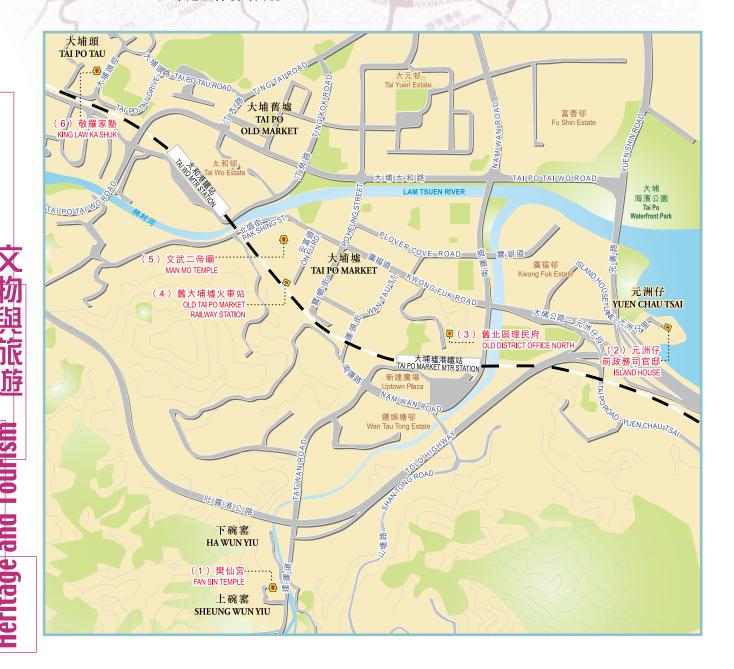
撰文:何家賢 / 文物之友 Text: Ho Ka-yin / Friend of Heritage

## 大埔古蹟之旅

### Tour of Historic Buildings in Tai Po

大埔是香港歷史最悠久的地區之一,昔日居民主要以飼養珍珠為生,或從事漁業及陶瓷業等。現今區內仍可見不少歷史建築,就讓我們走訪一下這些古蹟的面貌。

Tai Po is one of the local districts with the richest history. In the old days, the local inhabitants earned their living by mainly pearl cultivation, fishing or producing potteries. Today, many historic buildings can still be seen around the area. Let's have a tour on them!



#### (1) 樊仙宮

樊仙宫位於上碗窰,是法定古蹟 之一,也是本地唯一供奉陶匠的守護 樊仙大師的廟宇。

樊仙宮確實的建築日期已無從查 考,根據懸掛在正廳的木牌匾雕刻, 可推斷廟宇已有二百多年的歷史。一 般相信樊仙宮由經營碗窰窰場的馬氏 宗族興建,以供奉樊仙大師。

樊仙宫的建築既簡單又實用,但 大門的裝飾卻巧奪天工,可是1970年 代中期的一場嚴重火災破壞了很多歷 史遺蹟。 大火後,大門上的書法和繪 畫於1976年整修時重新髹上。至於廟 內四壁的窗門連鐵框,則是第二次世 界大戰後才裝上。

#### (1) Fan Sin Temple

Located in Sheung Wun Yiu, Fan Sin Temple, or Fan Sin Kung, is one of the declared monuments in the area and also the only temple in Hong Kong dedicated to Fan Sin Tai Sze, the patron saint of potters.

The construction date of this temple is uncertain, but according to a wooden plaque hanging at the main hall, it can be deduced that the temple has a history of over 200 years. Fan Sin Temple is commonly believed to be built by the Ma clan who ran the kilns at Wun Yiu to worship Fan Sin Tai Sze.

The architecture of the temple is simple and functional, with the exception of fine decorations at the entrance. However, after a serious fire in the mid-1970s, many historic relics were destroyed. The calligraphy and paintings above the entrance were repainted during the renovation in 1976 after the fire. Windows with iron frameworks were installed on four sides of the temple after the Second World War.



樊仙宮 Fan Sin Temple

元洲仔前政務司官邸 Island House



#### (2) 元洲仔前政務司官邸

元洲仔前政務司官邸於1905年 落成,原用作當時新界理民官宿舍之 用,1949年改為新界政務司官邸,直 至1985年香港布政司鍾逸傑搬出為 止,先後有15位政務司在此居住。現 為世界自然 (香港) 基金會自然環境 保護研究中心。

建築物屬於典型的傳統英國殖民 地式建築,共兩層,建有游廊。

#### (2) Island House

Located at Yuen Chau Tsai, Island House was built in 1905 as quarters for government officers of the New Territories Administration. Later, it was redesignated as official residence for Chief Secretary for New Territories Administration in 1949. Up until 1985 when The Hon. Sir David Akers-Jones moved out, there had been a total of 15 Chief Secretaries living there. It is now used by the World Wide Fund for Nature as a Conservation Studies Centre.

This two-storey plastered building with open verandas is a classic example of the colonial architecture.

### 大埔 Tai Po

#### (3) 舊北區理民府

舊北區理民府位於運頭角里, 1907年建成,是英國租借新界後最早 興建的民政中心,處理新界北部的行 政及土地註冊。直至1961年,理民府 內仍有一個裁判司法庭。現為香港童 軍總會新界東地域總部,並命名為羅 定邦童軍中心。

整座建築物以紅磚建成,並建有 寬敞的磚柱游廊及拱形門窗,以迎合 香港潮濕炎熱的天氣,是二十世紀初 典型的殖民地建築物。



舊北區理民府 Old District Office North

#### (4) 舊大埔墟火車站

舊大埔墟火車站建於1913年,曾 是九廣鐵路的重要車站之一。鐵路沿 線火車站以往均有劃一設計,唯獨大 埔墟火車站按照中國傳統建築風格建 成。火車站的正面、屋頂及裝飾等均 具中國建築特色,但火車站的內部則 按火車站運作需要而設計。1983年新 大埔火車站建成,代替原來的車站。 建築物於1984年列為法定古蹟,並修 建成為博物館,於1985年開放。

博物館除保留舊火車站古蹟和 其他鐵路設施外,還展出窄軌蒸氣火 車頭、51號柴油電動機車及六輛歷史 車卡。

#### (3) Old District Office North

Located in Wan Tau Kok Lane, the Old District Office North was erected in 1907 and was the earliest seat of the civil administration of the newly leased New Territories. Administration and land registration of the northern part of the New Territories were carried out in this building. Until 1961, the building still housed a magistrate's court. It is now used by the New Territories East Region Headquarters of the Scout Association of Hong Kong and renamed as the Law Ting Pong Scout Centre.

This building is constructed using red bricks, with spacious terrace verandas featuring brick columns and arching doorways and window frames designed for the hot and humid weather of Hong Kong. It was a classic example of colonial architecture in the early 20th

舊大埔墟火車站 Old Tai Po Market Railway Station



#### (4) Old Tai Po Market Railway Station

The Old Tai Po Market Railway Station was completed in 1913 and used to be one of the main stations for Kowloon-Canton Railway. While the other stations along the route were built to a standard design, the station at Tai Po Market was built in Chinese style. The external features of the façade, roof and decorations were patterned upon a Chinese structure. Internally, it was designed to function as a railway station. The station was made redundant by a new one in 1983. It was declared a monument in 1984, fully restored as a museum and opened to the public in 1985.

Apart from the historic station building and other railway facilities, the museum displays a narrow gauge steam locomotive, diesel-electric locomotive No. 51 and six historic coaches.

#### (5) 文武二帝廟

文武二帝廟位於富善街,約於 一百多年前由大埔七約鄉民合力興 建,以紀念現位於富善街的太和市落 成,該址現時通常稱為大埔墟,1983 年列為法定古蹟。

二帝廟雖然建於市中心,但四 周建有圍牆,故能保持環境清靜。廟 宇為兩進式建築,四周牆壁以青磚築 成。建築物可見精巧的雕花木板、灰 塑及簷板,是典型的新界中式傳統建 築物。

#### (5) Man Mo Temple

The Man Mo Temple of Fu Shin Street was built by the Tsat Yeuk Community of Tai Po about 100 years ago to mark the founding of Tai Wo Shi (Tai Wo Market Town) which is now commonly known as Tai Po Market. It became a declared monument in 1983.

Although this temple is located in the centre of the city, it is surrounded by walls, engendering a tranquil and serene environment. This two-hall temple has the enclosing walls constructed from green bricks. Intricate carved timber panels, plaster mouldings and eaves board can be seen throughout the building, which is a classic example of the traditional Chinese architecture styles commonly found in the New Territories.

#### (6) 敬羅家塾

敬羅家塾位於大埔頭村,是大埔 頭鄧氏宗族的家祠,亦是族人聚會和 舉行傳統節日活動的地方。建築物曾 用作書室,以傳統的「卜卜齋」的方 式教育子弟。建築物的確實建造年份 已無從稽考,據說是明朝時由第十三 代鄧氏族人玄雲、梅溪及念峰公所 建,以紀念他們第十代先人敬羅公。 敬羅家塾於1998年列為法定古蹟。

建築方面,它是傳統的三進兩院 式建築。敬羅家塾的復修工程出眾, 故於2001年獲得聯合國教科文組織亞 太區文物古蹟保護獎傑出項目獎,以 及香港文物獎優異獎。

文武二帝廟 Man Mo Temple



#### (6) King Law Ka Shuk

Located inside Tai Po Tau Tsuen, King Law Ka Shuk is the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in the village. It also serves as a venue for clan members to hold meetings and traditional functions. The building was once used as a study hall, in which local children were taught by the traditional method (Bok Bok Chai). The construction date of the building is uncertain, but it is believed that it was built by the 13th generation ancestors, Tang Yuen-wan, Tang Mui-kai and Tang Nim-fung during the Ming dynasty to commemorate their 10th generation ancestor, Tang King-law. King Law Ka Shuk was declared a monument in 1998.

The building is a traditional three-hall structure with two internal courtyards. The outstanding restoration work of King Law Ka Shuk was awarded the Award of Merit in the "2001 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation" and Hong Kong Heritage Awards respectively.



勸羅家塾 King Law Ka Shuk

Tai Po

# **勾** Re-memories from the Old Buildings

产集體回憶的舊景觀

撰文、攝影: 阮國棟/文物之友 (作者保留照片版權)

Text and Photographs:
Yuen Kwok-tung /
Friend of Heritage
(The author reserves the rights
of the photographs)

香港的舊建築物,零散地分布各區。通常,具有建築特色或結構美感的建築物,都會是一些公營機構或商業樓宇,也正因如此,它們背後就往往包含着濃厚的社會人文以至政治經濟的歷史。

【照片1】位於灣仔皇后大道東, 遠處圓形的新型樓宇是合和中心,近景 是一座全紅磚結構的三層舊樓,照片拍 攝於1986年,樓宇已荒廢多時,之前 曾經是政府醫療部門。接近合和中心的 那幢舊樓則是民居,特別之處是其天台 種滿了綠色植物,不愧為綠化先鋒。兩 年之後,這兩幢舊樓被拆卸,並建成胡 忠大廈。【照片2】是2007年的原址景 況,因為附近新建多座新高樓,車流人 流都比前繁忙得多了。至於最近景的白 色單層舊建築物,前身是灣仔郵局,現 在是環境資源中心(又名環保軒)。值 得一提的是,這幢舊建築受到《古物及 古蹟條例》的保護,它不會面臨被拆卸 的厄運了。

> 【照片1】 [Photo 1]

Hong Kong's old buildings scatter in Hong Kong everywhere. In general, the buildings with special architectonic feature and aesthetic are facilities of the public sectors or commercial buildings. Therefore, stories related to humanism or even economy and politics usually stand behind these old buildings.

[Photo 1] was taken in 1986. Situated at Queen's Road East in Wan Chai, taking a long shot to the new round building, Hopewell Centre could be found. If we took a close shot, we could find the old red brick building with three storeys. It was once the government's clinic, but has been abandoned for a









香港的第一條馬路 - 上環荷李活 道,因為沿街開設很多古董店,所以 又名古董街,街上有一幢三層高建築 物【照片3,攝於1995年】,是具顯赫 地位、有七十年歷史的《華僑日報》 (1925-1995) 社址,從外觀看,外牆 是經過翻新的,而且在頂層加蓋了棚

頂。這種情況在本港的舊樓很常見,樓宇地方隨着人口或業務增加而不敷應用,因為寸金尺土,無法在屋旁加建,唯有在頂層蓋上棚頂使用。由於報社在九十年代中期停辦,樓宇拆卸,現今已改建成多層新型住宅聚賢居【照片4】。







long period. The building near Hopewell Centre is a residential apartment, of which balcony was grown with green plants. The inhabitant of this building is really the pioneer of the environment-protector. Two years later, these two buildings were dismantled and Wu Chung House was built here. [Photo 2] was taken in 2007, showing the new face of the former address shown before. Since more skyscrapers were built, the street became busier. The white single-storey building close to the viewer of this photograph was once the Wan Chai Post Office, and now it is the Environmental Resource Centre. It should be highlighted that this house was declared a monument – it will never face the nightmare of being pulled down.

Hong Kong's first road is Hollywood Road in Sheung Wan. As many antique shops are run along this street, Hollywood Road is also named as "Antique Shop Road". [Photo 3, taken in 1995] There was a three-storey building which was the office of Wah Kiu Yat Po ("Overseas Chinese Daily News"), an eminent newspaper with 70 years of history (1925-1995). From the outlook, it is found that the walls had been renovated with a penthouse on top of the building. A penthouse was not unusual in Hong Kong's old building. The rapid growth of population and expansion of the business caused the shortage of the land which raised the price of land, so people have to fully utilize the invaluable area of the building. Since this newspaper stopped its business in the mid-1990s, this building was stripped down, and the Centre Stage is now situated there [Photo 4].



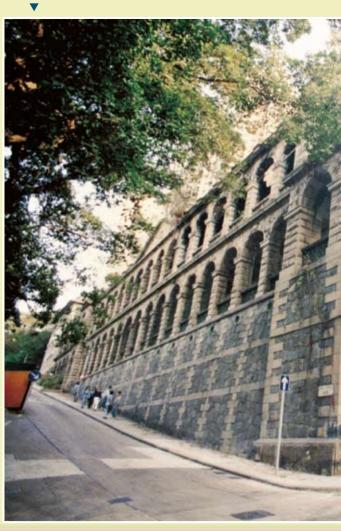
The famous "Ghost House", standing at High Street in Sai Ying Pun, is a huge building with more than a hundred year history. It was once a mental hospital, so it is easy to understand that why so many ghost stories come out from there. [Photos 5 & 6] were taken in 1995, when there was so much voice on the use of this building. Many people came here to take pictures to keep the memory. Just like the foreigner at the right corner of [Photo 5] was doing the sketch. At last, the government decided to keep the front appearance of the building, and re-construct a high-rise at the back. It now becomes the Sai Ying Pun Community Complex and continues to serve the public. [Photo 7]

【照片5】 [Photo 5]

西營盤高街的著名「鬼屋」, 是一座已有逾百年歷史的龐大建築 物,再加上前身是精神病院,難怪 會有鬧鬼的訛傳。【照片5、6】攝 於1995年,其時社會上對如何處理 這座舊建築的議論甚囂塵上,很多 有心人都到來拍攝照片,保留回憶; 在【照片5】的右下角,便看到有一 位外籍青年坐在地上繪畫素描。後 來,政府決定保留這座舊建築的前 部外觀,在其後部加建高樓,成為 西營盤社區綜合大樓,繼續服務市 民【照片7】。

【照片8】是堅尼地城山市街 太白臺的一幢舊樓,其實這類型的 舊樓在香港已經越來越少,外貌很 雅致,淺而濶的露台,很高的「樓 底」(與其傍的較新樓宇有明顯對 比),這幢舊樓更是經典電視片集 《變色龍》的拍攝場地,時為1978 年。筆者最近重訪此處,環境依 然,懷舊色彩非常濃厚。

【照片6】 [Photo 6]



[Photo 8] is an old building in Tai Pak Terrace at Sands Street in Kennedy Town. Such style of building becomes rare and rare in Hong Kong. With a very elegant appearance and a small balcony, it has a high ceiling (a big contrast is found when comparing it with the nearby newly-built apartments). This building is also the shot place of the soap opera "Getting Wealth Unscrupulously" (Bian Se Long) in 1978. I have visited there again recently and found the environment kept unchanged. What a reminiscent place!

【照片7】 [Photo 7]





▲ 【照片8】 [Photo 8] 【照片9】 [Photo 9]



【照片9】拍攝於1993年的荔景地鐵站內,走廊旁的圓窗透射着夕陽西照,奇特之處是在通道上有一門舊炮。由於玫瑰園計劃的推展,原本人流稀疏的荔景站變身為荃灣/東涌線的轉車站,車站的樣貌以至人流都大為改變,舊炮也不見了。

[Photo 9] was taken in Lai King MTR Station in 1993. The afterglow went through the round windows at the corridor. What makes this photograph amazing is the cannon at the corridor. Due to the development of the Rose Garden Project, Lai King MTR Station changed from the station with sparse passengers to the crowded transfer station for Tsuen Wan Line and Tung Chung Line. The appearance as well as the number of passengers have a great change, and even the cannon is no longer found there.

筆者用過去所拍的照片在此以文會友,轉眼已三年多了,新舊對比,景物變遷,感慨良多!還有,以前的攝影器材笨重,要装底片,還要沖曬,成本不輕,儲存編檔更是麻煩,所以我們都珍視前人所拍的照片。由於現今數碼科技的發展,拍攝照片已沒有甚麼成本和麻煩可言,隨手拿起一個小型相機或手提電話就可以「紀錄歷史」了。今時今日在街頭經常會看到人們舉機拍攝,相信日後當我們更加年長時,我們將可以看到更多「舊貌新顏」的照片。

I have used my writings with my old shot photographs to make friend with you for more than three years. Comparing the new development with the historical architecture, finding out the difference between old and new makes me sigh! In the past, we had to bring heavy camera and other equipment along with us, set the camera's negative, processed the film of which cost was never low, and even filed and saved the photographs. All these brought troubles to us. And so, we all treasure the pictures taken by our predecessors. Nowadays, the flourish of the digital camera grants people a low-cost and trouble-free trend for photoshoting. Everyone can pick up a digital camera or mobile phone to "record the history". Now we can often see people taking pictures in the street, and I believe that in the future, we can see more and more "now and then" photographs.

### 《香港文物》讀者意見調查 Reader Survey on "Heritage Hong Kong"

《香港文物》是古物古蹟辦事處印製的通訊,創刊於1997年,目的是向市民介紹文物、古蹟 及保育的資訊,至今已出版了19期。為了精益求精,本處現特別設計了以下問卷,以了解讀者對 本通訊的意見。煩請抽空填寫,然後郵寄或傳真回辦事處,使本通訊更盡善盡美。

"Heritage Hong Kong", first issued in 1997, is the newsletter of the Antiquities and Monuments Office to introduce the information of artefacts, historical buildings and heritage conservation. Altogether 19 issues have been published at this moment. We have designed this questionnaire to know more about your opinions on this newsletter. Please fill in the questionnaire and send or fax it to us for our further improvement.

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職業 Occupation



謝謝您的意見! Thank You for Your Opinion!

完 The End

個人資料(私隱)收集聲明:閣下於問卷內所提供的個人資料只作統計之用。如有任何查詢,請致電2208 4400或傳真至2377 9792與古物古蹟辦事處 聯絡。

Personal Data Collection Statement: The personal data provided on this questionnaire will be used for survey only. For any enquiries, please contact the Office by calling 2208 4400 or faxing to 2377 9792.



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