

# 香港文物

Heritage

## HONG KONG

淺談戰前香港水務歷史建築

A Sketch of Pre-war Waterworks Structures  
in Hong Kong

新增法定古蹟

Newly Declared Monuments

元朗廈村鄧氏宗祠修復工程

Restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall,  
Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long

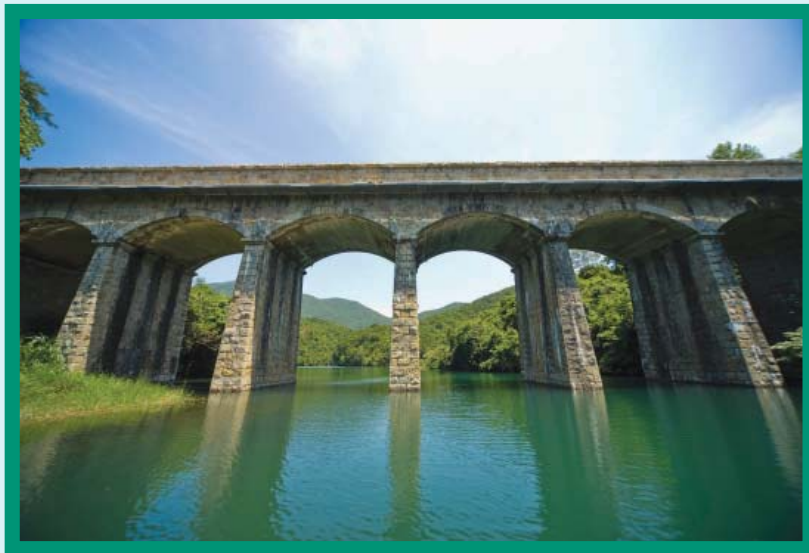
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今期《香港文物》的專題報導介紹戰前水塘水務設施構築物，給讀者展示這些設施的歷史意義。這些水務古蹟，包括石橋、水壩、水掣房等，見證了香港社會過去一個半世紀的變遷和供水系統的發展里程，是香港珍貴文化遺產。

近年社會對文物保護日漸關注，今年被列為法定古蹟的建築物包括六個戰前水塘內的四十一項水務設施構築物、位於元朗屏山坑頭村的仁敦岡書室，以及位於沙頭角蓮麻坑村之葉定仕故居。本期通訊會對有關古蹟加以介紹。此外，本期通訊亦會繼續為大家介紹我們在文物修復及推廣方面的工作和活動。

The special feature of this issue introduces the pre-war waterworks structures in Hong Kong in order to explicate the historic value of these facilities. These waterworks structures, including bridges, dams, valve houses and so on, had witnessed the rapid changes of the society and the remarkable development of the water supply system in Hong Kong over the past 150 years. They are important cultural heritage of the territory.

The community has increasing concerns on the preservation of cultural heritage in recent years. In this year, historic buildings declared as monuments include 41 waterworks structures within six pre-war reservoirs, Yan Tun Kong Study Hall in Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, and Residence of Ip Ting-sz at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen in Sha Tau Kok. These newly declared monuments as well as our works and activities related to heritage preservation and education will be featured in this issue.

古物古蹟辦事處  
Antiquities and Monuments Office

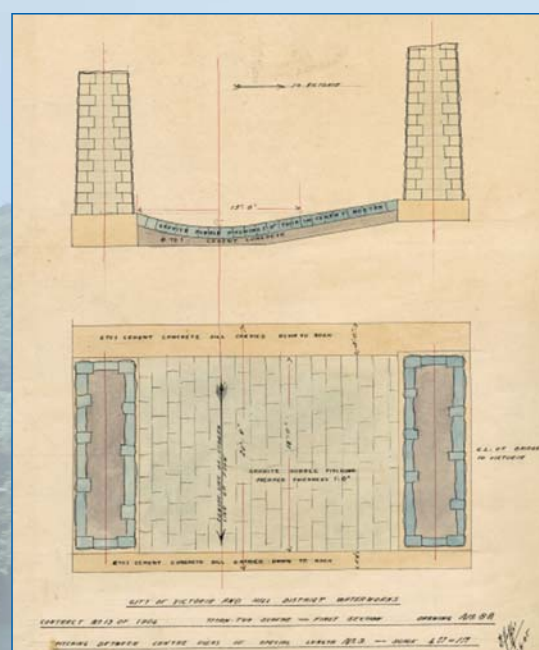


# 淺談戰前香港水務歷史建築

## A Sketch of Pre-war Waterworks Structures in Hong Kong

香港供水自**1851**年維多利亞城挖掘水井至今，已有**150**多年歷史。早期利用山溪及水井，在**1863**年建築第一個水塘——薄扶林水塘之後，轉而靠儲存天雨來供水。一個個佈局巧妙的供水系統，包括集水區、水塘、輸水道、抽水站等，便沿著維城以外的山巒之間，漸漸地建立起來。擴大都市範圍與發展供水系統需相互配合，兩者更互相影響。

It has been over 150 years since water supply began in Hong Kong in 1851 – from the time when wells were dug in the Victoria City. In the early periods, water supply mainly relied on streams and wells. Until the establishment of the first reservoir in Pok Fu Lam in 1863 then it changed to collecting rainwater in the reservoir for public water supply purpose. Since then, a series of ingeniously designed water supply systems, consisting of catchment areas, reservoirs, aqueducts, pumping stations and the like, were gradually constructed in the valleys and mountains surrounding the Victoria City. City expansion and water supply development are connected with and affecting each other.



▲大潭篤水塘石橋，建於1907年。大潭篤水塘各石橋拱券數目不同，跨度分別有50呎、30呎（見附原圖則）及20呎  
The masonry bridge of Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir built in 1907. Each bridge of the Reservoir has different numbers of arches with different spans, either 50 feet, 30 feet (see attached original design drawing) or 20 feet

二次大戰前的供水系統，順序有：薄扶林（1863）、大潭（1888）、黃泥涌（1899）、九龍（1910）、大潭篤（1917）、石梨貝（1923）、香港仔（1931）及城門（1937）。這些系統的供水量，雖然與戰後發展的龐大水務工程項目相比，日漸變得次要，但這些戰前供水系統與香港一起發展，成為本港供水不可或缺的部分，亦因如此，大部分已經歷百年的重型土木工程構築物，風格實用古樸，仍然為水務署使用。個多世紀以來，不同年代的水務同事，日常運作這些設施，對維修保養不敢稍有怠慢，大前題總缺不了要盡量保持構築物的原貌。

在文物保育議題日漸受到重視之下，經古物諮詢委員會建議，古物事務監督（即發展局局長）在本年9月18日，將六個戰前供水系統內的41項水務歷史建築，刊憲定為法定古蹟，使這些設施明確地獲得法例的保護。各項列為法定古蹟的水務歷史建築見於下列附表。

## 已列法定古蹟的水務設施

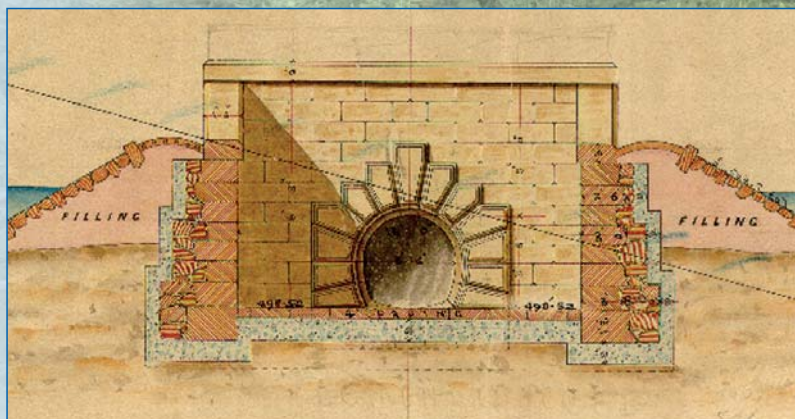
List of Declared Waterworks Structures

水塘 Reservoir	設施名稱 Name of Structures	興建年份 Year of Construction
薄扶林 Pok Fu Lam	前看守員房舍 Former Watchman's Cottage	1860-1863
	量水站 Gauge Basin	1863
	4座石橋 4 Masonry Bridges	1863-1871
大潭 Tai Tam	上水塘水壩 Upper Reservoir - Dam	1883-1888
	上水塘水掣房 Upper Reservoir - Valve House	1883-1888
	上水塘石砌輸水道 Upper Reservoir - Masonry Aqueduct	1883-1888
	上水塘石橋 Upper Reservoir - Masonry Bridge	1883-1888
	上水塘 Upper Reservoir -	
	（1）隧道進水口 Tunnel Inlet	（1）1883-1888
	（2）記錄儀器房 Recorder House	（2）1917
	寶雲輸水道（21孔拱券段）Bowen Aqueduct - 21-arch Section	1885 - 1887
	副水塘水壩 Byewash Reservoir - Dam	1904
	副水塘水掣房 Byewash Reservoir - Valve House	1904
	中水塘水壩 Intermediate Reservoir - Dam	1904-1907
	中水塘水掣房 Intermediate Reservoir - Valve House	1904-1907
	大潭篤水塘水壩 Tai Tam Tuk - Dam	1917
	大潭篤水塘水掣房 Tai Tam Tuk - Valve House	1917
	大潭篤水塘紀念碑 Tai Tam Tuk - Memorial Stone	1918
	大潭篤水塘4座石橋 Tai Tam Tuk - 4 Masonry Bridges	1907
	大潭篤原水抽水站 Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station	1907
	大潭篤原水抽水站煙囪及煙道 Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station - Chimney Shaft and Flue	1907
	大潭篤原水抽水站高級員工宿舍 Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station - Senior Staff Quarters	1905
	大潭篤原水抽水站員工宿舍 Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station - Staff Quarters	1905-1907
	大潭篤原水抽水站2號員工宿舍 Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station - Staff Quarters No. 2	1936
黃泥涌 Wong Nai Chung	水壩 Dam	1899
	水掣房 Valve House	1899
	溢流口 Weir	1899
九龍 Kowloon	主壩 Main Dam	1901-1910
	主壩水掣房 Main Dam - Valve House	1901-1910
	溢洪壩 Spillway Dam	1901-1910
	溢洪壩記錄儀器房 Spillway Dam - Recorder House	1901-1910
	引水道記錄儀器房 Catchwater - Recorder House	1901-1910
城門 Shing Mun	水塘紀念碑 Reservoir Memorial Stone	1937
香港仔 Aberdeen	上水塘拱橋 Upper - Bridge	1931
	上水塘水壩 Upper - Dam	1931
	上水塘水掣房 Upper - Valve House	1931
	下水塘水壩 Lower - Dam	1932

The pre-war supply systems in chronological order are: Pok Fu Lam (1863), Tai Tam (1888), Wong Nai Chung (1899), Kowloon (1910), Tai Tam Tuk (1917), Shek Lei Pui (1923), Aberdeen (1931) and Shing Mun (1937). Despite their relatively small storage capacity as compared with those large-scale post-war water supply systems, these pre-war waterworks grew together with the city and formed an important part of the water supply system of Hong Kong. Most of these century-old massive, unsophisticated yet functional waterworks structures still remain in service today. For over a century, generations of waterworks officers operated and maintained these structures with great care in order to keep them and their appearance intact as far as possible.

In response to the increasing concern of heritage conservation and following the recommendations of the Antiquities Advisory Board, the Antiquities Authority (i.e. The Secretary for Development) announced the declaration of 41 waterworks structures within six pre-war reservoirs as monuments on 18 September 2009 to ensure that these historic structures would be protected and preserved. Details of the declared waterworks structures are found in the list below.





▲  
薄扶林水塘輸水隧道入口原圖則及近貌  
The original design drawing of the tunnel inlet of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir and the tunnel inlet as seen at present day

這些戰前水務歷史建築，建於不同年代，因應當時的環境，各具獨特的風格。最早期的薄扶林系統，雖然設計簡單，但重要部分如量水池及輸水隧道進水口等，均以花崗石裝飾及作鞏固之用，石面或磨光，或粗琢，外形優美，亦為本港水務設施引入西方建築美學之始。

其後在19世紀後期至20世紀初的35年間開發的整個大潭供水系統，規模龐大，佈局精心，充份利用了地形盡量收集雨水，並引入大量西式建築中用石的技術和風格，例如水壩、水掣房、橋樑、輸水道及其拱券等穩重構築物，多以花崗石建成或以花崗石裝飾構築物表面。大潭供水系統內四個水塘的五座水壩，雖然為混凝土重力壩，均以花崗石裝飾。壩頂的水掣房，用石更為考究，有用石料造成的飛簷、簷飾、通風口、門檻等。輸水隧道進水口及出水口，更鑲有花崗石造成的三角形或方形簷飾石匾，上刻竣工年份。其後的黃泥涌供水系統及九龍供水系統，亦用上了大量花崗石在構築物上。

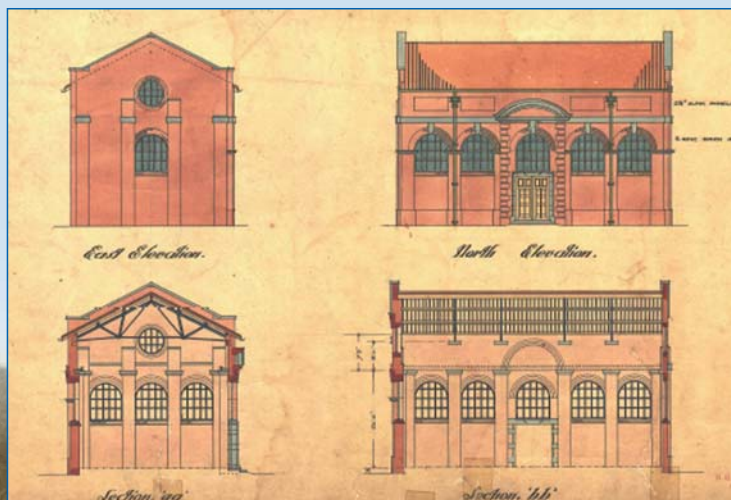
The pre-war waterworks structures built at different periods have their distinctive styles to suit the circumstances at the time. The important structures of the earliest Pok Fu Lam supply system such as the gauge basin and tunnel inlet, though simple in design, were decorated and reinforced by dressed or rusticated granite. They showed the beginning of adopting the art of western architecture into the waterworks of Hong Kong.

Tai Tam groups of reservoirs, developed in 35 years from the late 19th century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, are of large-scale and elaborate layout. The design exploited the natural terrain by maximising the collection of rainwater and adopting the techniques of the western architecture in the use of masonry and building styles. The structures such as dams, valve houses, bridges, aqueducts and their arch sections were made of granite or faced with granite. There are five dams in the four reservoirs of Tai Tam and all of them are concrete gravity construction faced with granite. The valve houses above the dams have decorative cornices, eaves decorations, ventilation vents and thresholds made of stone materials. On top of the tunnel inlets and outlets, there are triangular or rectangular granite tablets inscribed with the completion year of the tunnel. The waterworks structures of Wong Nai Chung Reservoir and Kowloon Reservoir were also mainly made of granite.



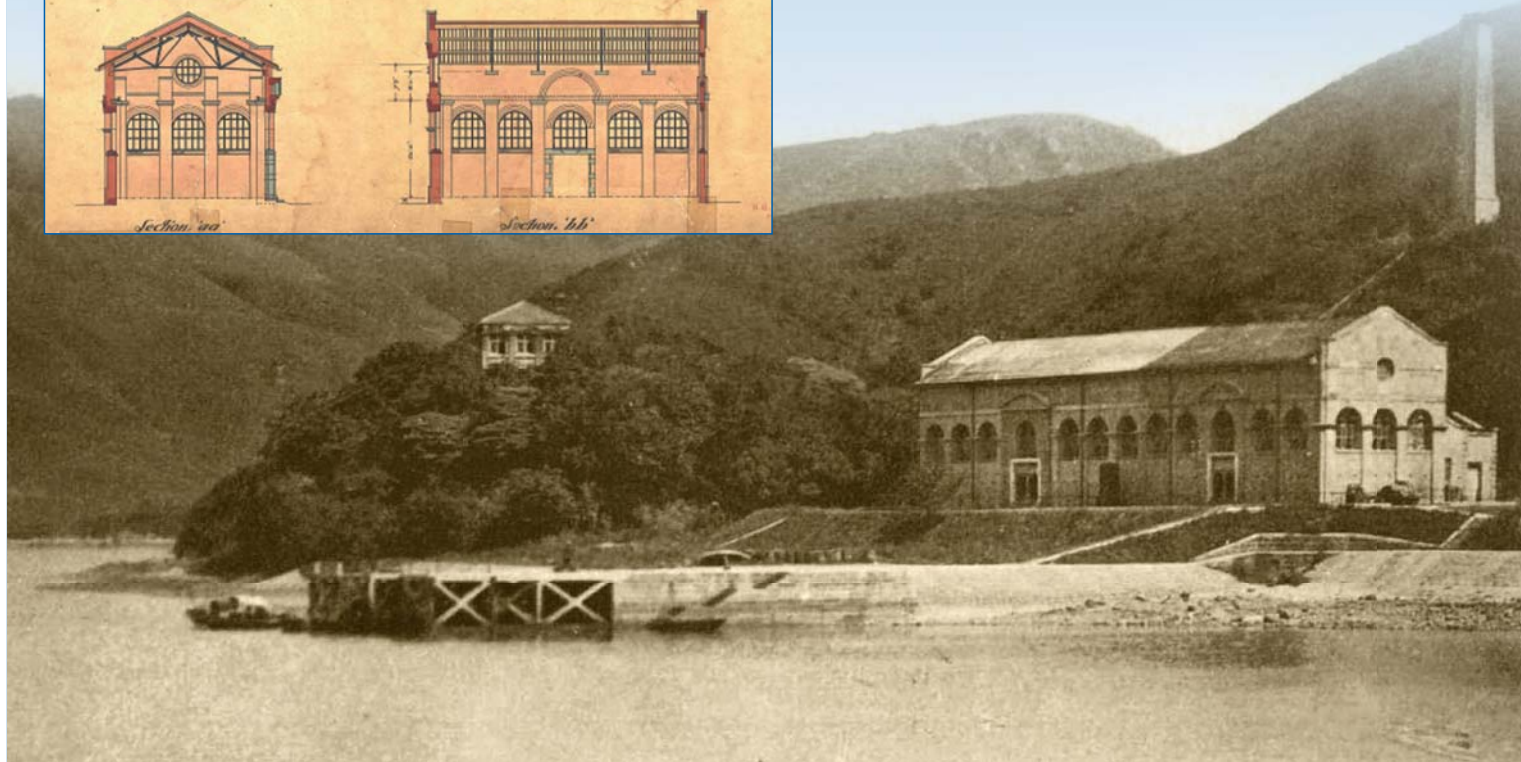
傳統中國歷史建築著重磚、瓦、木、漆等材料，不若西式建築中用石的普遍。雖然本港有大量優質花崗石可供開採，20世紀以前石砌或以石面裝飾的建築物始終很少，台基、樑、柱等構件線條亦較簡單，這現象或與本地工人當年不諳用石有關。早期設計供水系統的英國工程師，將歐洲嫺熟的建築用石工藝，在本地盡情發揮，亦間接訓練出大量懂得處理石材的本地工人。19世紀末20世紀開始，一幢幢充滿西式建築風格的宏偉的花崗石大樓，在本地陸續湧現，如已拆卸的中環舊香港會所（1897）、中環舊郵政總局（1920）、舊滙豐總行大廈（1935），及現存的舊高等法院（1912）（即現今立法會大樓）、聖保祿修院（1928）和較後期的舊中國銀行總行大廈（1950）等。可見水務歷史建築除了實用典雅之外，還深遠地影響著本港20世紀初期至60年代的建築風貌。

Traditional Chinese historic buildings usually emphasize on the use of bricks, tiles, wood and paint rather than stones as widely adopted in western architecture. Although there were rich natural resources of high quality granite in Hong Kong, there were not many buildings built with or decorated by stones before the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the elements of the buildings in those days, such as foundations, beams and columns, were usually of simple design. This phenomenon might be because the workers of those periods were not skilful in the use of stone materials. The British engineers designing the waterworks in the early times applied the techniques of using stone commonly employed in European architecture, and thus indirectly trained and formed a pool of local masons. Since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a lot of magnificent granite towers with western architectural styles emerged successively in Hong Kong, such as the dismantled Hong Kong Club at Central (1897), General Post Office at Central (1920) and Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Main Building (1935), and the old Supreme Court (1912) (currently used as the Legislative Council Building), St. Paul's Convent Church (1928) and the old Head Office Tower of the Bank of China (1950). It is evident that the practical and elegant historic waterworks buildings have also deeply affected the architectural styles of the buildings in Hong Kong between the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the 1960s.



大潭篤原水抽水站1904年原圖則及約1917年擴建前外貌

The original design drawing of Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station of 1904 and the photo of the station before extension, circa 1917





除此之外，還有大量工業用途的歷史建築物，如抽水站及濾水廠等，被保存下來，繼續肩負供水責任。本港工業類歷史建築物，現已所餘無幾，大潭篤抽水站（1907）為水務署現存最古舊並還在使用的抽水站，以及座落附近半山的紅磚煙囪，實為本港工業類建築物成為法定古蹟的表表者。

這次將六個戰前供水系統內的多項水務歷史建築列為法定古蹟，是香港保護文物史上的重要里程碑，並見證水務全人保育文物的貢獻，亦為加強保育水務歷史建築邁出一大步。希望將來能為其他別具歷史價值的水務設施，重新整理並為其評級，向市民介紹，點滴再話當年，使其在肩負供水責任的同時，也可發揮文教的作用。

Besides, a lot of industrial historic buildings like pumping stations and water treatment works, not many left in Hong Kong nowadays, have been retained and are in operation for public water supply services. Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station (1907), the oldest pumping station still functioning today, and the red-brick chimney shaft located on the hillside nearby could be regarded as an exemplification of declared industrial monuments in Hong Kong.

The declaration of the historic waterworks structures within the six pre-war water supply systems as monuments marks an important milestone in the heritage conservation of Hong Kong, recognizing the contributions of officers of water supply services to heritage conservation, and taking an important step in securing the conservation of waterworks buildings. It is hoped that further efforts could be made to present and conserve the other remaining historic waterworks for public heritage education purpose, allowing these buildings to play the dual roles of providing water supply and promoting heritage preservation.

撰文：水務署高級工程師  
陳子浩

Text : Chan Tze Ho,  
Senior Engineer of  
Water Supplies Department



▲  
九龍水塘主壩  
Main Dam of Kowloon Reservoir



# 屯門掃管笏考古發掘

## Archaeological Excavation at So Kwun Wat, Tuen Mun

因應屯門掃管笏擬興建兩所小學，建築署在工程開展前，提供經費和協助古物古蹟辦事處於工程影響範圍內進行考古發掘。辦事處聯同中國社會科學院（社科院）考古研究所於2008年11月中開展田野發掘，至2009年7月結束，發掘面積逾3,000平方米。主要發現史前時期、東漢和明代的文化遺存，出土大量史前時期的石器、陶器和青銅器，以及發現60餘座明代墓葬。社科院考古研究所現正進行多個學科的研究計劃，為探索香港先民的生活面貌提供更多寶貴的研究資料。

In response to the proposed construction of two primary schools at So Kwun Wat in Tuen Mun, the Antiquities and Monuments Office conducted an archaeological excavation within the development boundary with the sponsorship and support of the Architectural Services Department. The excavation was conducted jointly with the Institute of Archaeology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) from November 2008 to July 2009. The excavation covered a total area of about 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> and cultural remains of the prehistoric period, the Eastern Han Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty were yielded. A considerable amount of prehistoric stone artefacts, pottery and bronze wares and over 60 burials of Ming Dynasty were unearthed. The Institute of Archaeology of CASS is conducting several researches on the excavation which will provide more valuable data for exploring the way of living of the early inhabitants in Hong Kong.



▲ 兩座明代墓葬  
Two Ming burials



▲ 石鑄範及大量石環毛胚的出土情況  
Stone mould for casting and roughouts of stone rings







▲  
發掘期間考古人員加固明代墓葬的人骨  
Archaeologist strengthening the skeleton of a burial of Ming dynasty during the excavation



▲  
清理燒灶遺迹  
Clearing remains of hearth



▲  
發掘工作進行中  
Excavation in progress

## 新增考古文物

### Newly Acquired Archaeological Relics

2009年3月，Ray Middleton先生在大潭郊野公園遠足時，於小徑旁邊發現一枚磨製石鏟。Middleton先生隨即聯絡古物古蹟辦事處中央考古度藏室，移交該石鏟作永久保存和研究用途，並帶領本處職員到發現地點進行考察。在二次大戰前，林惠祥教授曾在大潭水塘旁邊出露處，發現一枚磨製石鏟，連同今次的發現，相信大潭郊野公園一帶可能是史前時期人類活動的地方。

In March 2009, Mr. Ray Middleton found a polished stone adze beside a footpath while hiking in Tai Tam Country Park. Mr. Middleton contacted the Archaeological Repository of the Antiquities and Monuments Office subsequently, and handed over the said stone adze for permanent conservation and research purposes. He also led the staff of the Office to investigate the site where the adze was discovered. Before the Second World War, Professor Lin Huixiang also found a polished stone adze on the outcrop beside Tai Tam Reservoir. According to these two findings, it is believed that Tai Tam Country Park might be a place where the inhabitants of the prehistoric period lived.



▲  
2009年在大潭郊野公園發現的磨製石鏟  
Polished Stone Adze found in Tai Tam Country Park, 2009

▲  
2008年12月屯門掃管笏發掘遺址的全景  
General view of So Kwun Wat excavation site in December 2008

# 元朗廈村 鄧氏宗祠修復工程

Restoration of *Tang Ancestral Hall in Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long*



元朗廈村鄧氏宗祠（又名友恭堂）是廈村鄧族的祠堂，為三進兩天井建築，是本港最具規模的祠堂建築之一。

據說，現時的鄧氏宗祠應為廈村鄧族的第二座祠堂，最早的祠堂建於明朝洪武年間，以紀念鄧洪贊及鄧洪惠兩位先祖的勤勞開基之功。其後該祠日漸傾頹，鄧族遂再覓吉地建造今日所見的鄧氏宗祠。鄧氏宗祠的建造工程於**1750**年竣工，翌年奉祖先入祠。宗祠其後分別在清道光**17**年（**1837**年）及光緒九年（**1883**年）重修。

現時在廈村鄧氏宗祠每年亦舉行不同的傳統儀式，如農曆正月十五的點燈以及春秋二祭等，此外祠堂亦作為廈村鄉每十年一屆太平清醮的重要儀式場所，而下屆太平清醮將於**2014**年舉行。

The Tang Ancestral Hall, alias Yau Kung Tong, is the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Ha Tseun, Yuen Long. It is a three-hall-two-courtyard building and one of the largest scale ancestral halls in Hong Kong.

According to the clan, the existing Tang Ancestral Hall is actually the second ancestral hall built in Ha Tsuen. The first one was built in the early Ming period to commemorate their two ancestors, Tang Hung Chi and Tang Hung Wai, for establishing the village settlements in Ha Tsuen. The said ancestral hall had gradually deteriorated afterwards and the Tang clan found an alternative place to build the present one. The construction was completed in 1750 and the ancestral hall came into use in 1751. The Hall underwent two major renovations in the 17<sup>th</sup> year of Daoguang reign (1837) and the 9th year of Guangxu reign (1883) of Qing dynasty.

The Tang Ancestral Hall is now still a venue for holding religious and ceremonial events of the 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 important venue for holding Ha Tsuen's decennial Dajiao festival with the next one to be held in 2014.



廈村鄧氏宗祠現正進行修復工程。

由於屋頂漏水以及白蟻的侵擾，宗祠的建築結構遭到潛在破壞。毗鄰的屋頂和牆壁滲水導致木材潮濕腐蝕，白蟻以這些腐朽的木材為食，而支撐屋頂的木結構因受白蟻不同程度的侵蝕而日漸破壞。而磚牆方面，因表面曾塗上油漆，致使影響磚結構的透氣能力，導致從各方滲入磚牆內的水氣無法排出，影響磚結構的狀況，並可能減低其堅固性。

此外，現有的排水系統效率不高，不足以承擔排水工作。水管漏水和堵塞導致排水出現問題，影響地面淹水，特別是友恭學校現在的室內地面，這種問題更加明顯。

The Tang Ancestral Hall in Ha Tsuen is now under restoration.

The timber structures of the Ancestral Hall supporting the roofs have rapidly deteriorated due to roof leakage and termite infestation that leads to potential structural failure. Termites feed on wet rotten timber with signs of water penetration from the adjoining roofs and walls. Thus timber works have been suffering from termite attack and are damaged over the years. Regarding the brick walls, the paintwork covering the brick walls has greatly reduced the breathing ability of the brickworks. As a result, the excessive moisture in the brick has affected its structure and probably reduced its compactness.

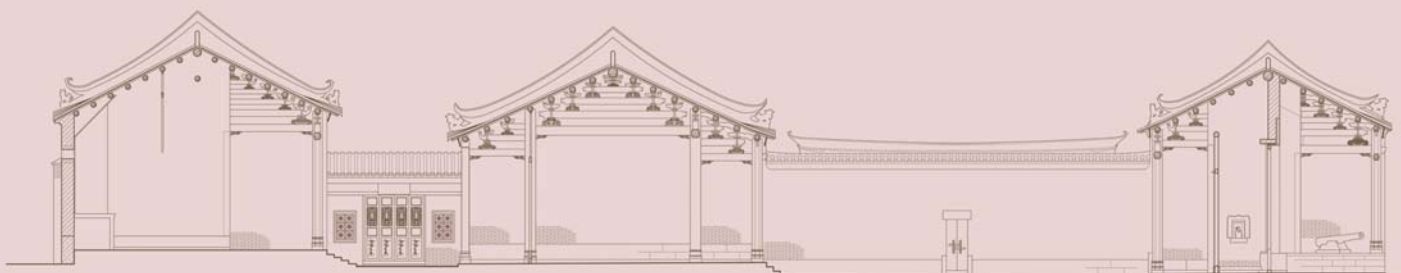
In addition, the existing drainage system appears to be inefficient and inadequate for discharging surface water. Besides, there are defective drains with leaky pipe works and blockage, which has caused flooding, especially inside Yau Kung School.

◀ 元朗廈村鄧氏宗祠

Tang Ancestral Hall in Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long

▲ 廣州大學的文物專家正為宗祠進行測量

Built heritage specialists from Guangzhou University conducting survey at the Hall



廈村鄧氏宗祠的修復工程主要包括以下幾項：

- 修葺和修復瓦屋頂、磚牆、鋪砌地板和毗鄰建築物的室外地面；
- 重建若干瓦屋頂；
- 修葺和替換木結構；
- 修葺木工程及批盪工程；
- 修葺及重漆藝術品；
- 改善排水系統；
- 拆除後期加建的混凝土結構及金屬構件；及
- 整體修繕受工程影響的地方。

修復工作已於**2009年11月**展開，計劃於**2011年**竣工。修復工程完成後，宗祠會開放給市民參觀。

Restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, are now being undertaken, which mainly include the following works:

- repair and restoration of tiled roofs, brick walls, paved floors and external grounds adjoining the buildings;
- reconstruction of some tiled roofs;
- repair and replacement of timber structures;
- repair timber works and plastered works;
- repair and repainting artworks;
- drainage improvement;
- demolition of concrete structures and metal works of late additions; and
- make good the affected works in general.

The restoration works will last from November 2009 to 2011. The ancestral hall will be open for public viewing upon completion of the restoration.

▲  
廈村鄧氏宗祠剖面圖  
Section Plan of Tang Ancestral Hall in Ha Tsuen



▲  
臨時撐架為宗祠鞏固天面結構  
Temporary metal frames erected to support the timber roof structures



## 新增法定古蹟

Newly Declared Monuments

# 戰前水務設施構築物

Pre-war Waterworks Structures

薄扶林水塘前看守員房舍  
(現為薄扶林管理中心)

Former Watchman's Cottage  
(now Pok Fu Lam Management Centre)  
of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir

六個戰前水塘之內的**41**項水務設施構築物於**2009年9月18日**根據《古物及古蹟條例》列為法定古蹟。六個戰前水塘包括薄扶林水塘、大潭水塘群、黃泥涌水塘、九龍水塘、香港仔水塘和城門水塘。該**41**項水務設施構築物的名單見頁**4**。

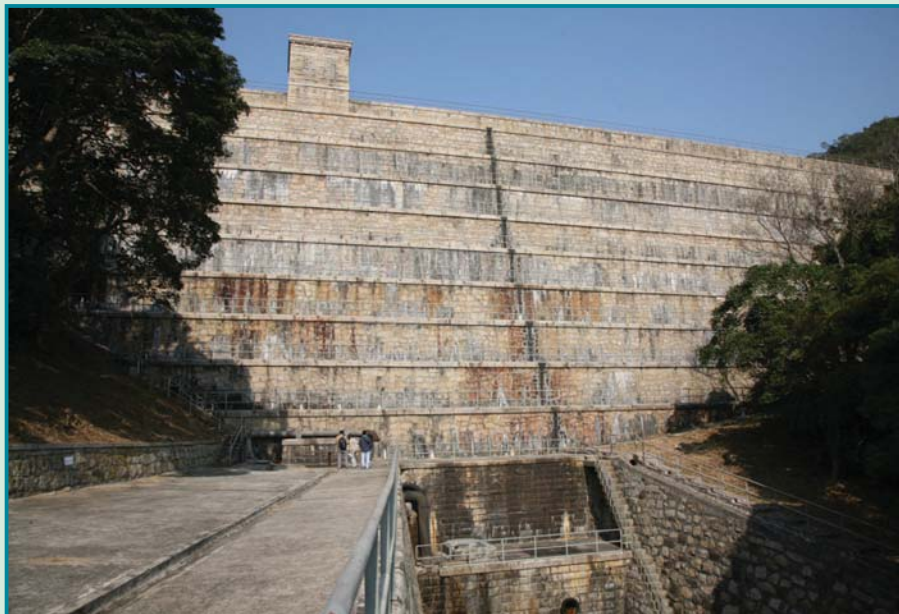
A total of 41 waterworks structures within six pre-war reservoirs, namely Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Tai Tam Group of Reservoirs, Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Kowloon Reservoir, Aberdeen Reservoir and Shing Mun Reservoir, were declared as monuments under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance on September 18 2009. List of declared waterworks structures are found on page 4.



大潭中水塘水掣房

Valve House of Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir

大潭上水塘水壩  
Dam of the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir



這些水務古蹟中，最古老的是薄扶林水塘的前看守員房舍和量水站，均於**1863**年建成，前者現時成為漁農自然護理署的薄扶林郊野公園管理站。最「年輕」的是城門水塘紀念碑，建於**1937**年。

時至今日，香港已發展為一個大都會，但上述水塘仍大體上保持完整無缺。黃泥涌水塘已完成其歷史使命，經活化再利用後，已於**1986**年改建為一個划艇公園；其餘五個水塘則自建成以來，一直維持原本的用途，仍然繼續運作。這些戰前的水務工程，是香港城市建設過程中重要的一部份。

Among the monuments, the oldest structures are the former watchman's cottage and the gauge basin in Pok Fu Lam Reservoir built in 1863. The former is now being used as the Pok Fu Lam Management Centre of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. The "youngest" monument is the memorial stone of the Shing Mun Reservoir which was constructed in 1937.

Within the Hong Kong metropolis, the above reservoirs still remain largely intact today. While Wong Nai Chung Reservoir accomplished its historic mission and has been adaptively reused as a boating park since 1986, the remaining five reservoirs have been continuing their original services and operations since their inception. These early reservoirs have played an integral part in the development of Hong Kong.



大潭篤原水抽水站內貌  
Interior view of Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station



## 新增法定古蹟

Newly Declared Monuments

## 葉定仕故居

Residence of Ip Ting-sz



葉定仕故居位於沙頭角蓮麻坑村，約建於**1908**年，外觀仿照孫中山先生於中山翠亨村的故居興建。主體建築以青磚、木材建造，金字瓦頂，外牆飾以吉祥圖案壁畫，糅合中西建築風格。

葉定仕先生（**1882-1943**）又名天發，號廣新，為沙頭角蓮麻坑葉氏第八世祖。他早年到泰國當裁縫學徒，其後成立服裝廠，承包軍服生產工作。

根據泰國中華會館的資料，孫中山先生於**1907**年成立泰國中華會所（後改名為泰國中華會館），爭取海外華人對革命活動的支持，葉氏為共同發起及創辦人之一，是中華會所草創時期的中堅人物。翌年孫先生赴曼谷設立同盟會，加盟者**30**餘人，葉氏為其中之一，後來並受命主持客屬人士的加盟工作。**1936**年，葉定仕先生偕全家重回蓮麻坑村定居，**1943**年逝世。

The residence of Ip Ting-sz is located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen in Sha Tau Kok. It was built sometime in 1908 and is modelled on Dr Sun Yat-sen's residence in Cuiheng Village, Zhongshan. The main building, which is made of green bricks and timber with a pitched Chinese tiled roof and external walls embellished with murals of auspicious motifs, is a blend of Chinese and Western architectural features.

Mr Ip Ting-sz (1882-1943) was the eighth generation ancestor of the Ips in Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok. Mr Ip, alias Tin-fat, was also known by his literary name Kwong-san. He went to Thailand at an early age to work as an apprentice tailor before setting up a garment factory manufacturing military uniforms later.

Information from the Chinese Association in Thailand shows that Dr Sun Yat-sen founded the Chinese Club in Thailand (later renamed the Chinese Association in Thailand) in 1907 to rally support for his revolutionary activities among overseas Chinese. As one of the originators and co-founders, Ip was a key figure of the Chinese Association at its initial founding stage. In the year that followed Dr Sun went to Bangkok to form the Tong Meng Hui (United League), which recruited more than 30 members, and Ip was one of them. He was later assigned to take charge of the work involved in the recruitment of Hakka people. Mr Ip and his family returned to settle in Lin Ma Hang Tsuen in 1936. He passed away in 1943.

## 新增法定古蹟

Newly Declared Monuments

# 仁敦岡書室

## Yan Tun Kong Study Hall

仁敦岡書室，又名「燕翼堂」，屬三進兩院式建築。書室的確實建造年份已無從稽考，但據當地村民相傳，書室是屏山鄧族為紀念14世祖鄧懷德（號仁所）、15世祖鄧枝芳（號敦服）及16世祖鄧鳳（號鳴岡）而建。

仁敦岡書室原為培育族中子弟而建，讓族人參加科舉考試以晉身仕途。由於書室經常邀請廣州的學者前來講學，故書室兩側的耳房曾用以招待學者留宿。隨著科舉制度的廢除，仁敦岡書室亦演化為向村中孩童提供教育的地方，至1930年代才逐漸被位於屏山的達德學校所取代。

除教學用途外，書室亦作為鄧族的祠堂，祖先神龕置於中進，供奉了坑頭村鄧族先祖的木主。書室目前仍用作宗族聚會和舉行春秋二祭、婚嫁喜事等傳統儀式及節慶活動的場所。

Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong”, is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in between. The exact year of its construction cannot be ascertained. According to the indigenous villagers, it was originally built by the descendants of the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate their prominent fourteenth to sixteenth generation ancestors, namely Tang Wai-tak (alias Yan-shaw), Tang Ji-fong (alias Tun-fuk) and Tang Fung (alias Ming-kong).

The study hall was built to educate the clan youngsters so as to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations. Since most instructors recruited came from Guangzhou, the side rooms in the study hall were provided as accommodation for them. With the abolition of the Imperial Civil Service Examination, the study hall was converted into a teaching venue for village children. Its function as a study hall gradually faded with the founding of Tat Tak School in Ping Shan in the 1930s.

Apart from teaching purposes, Yan Tun Kong Study Hall is still serving as an ancestral hall. Soul tablets of descendants of the Tang clan in Hang Tau Tsuen are worshipped at the main altar in the middle hall. Nowadays, the Tang descendants would still gather in the study hall to hold traditional clan festivals and activities, such as the ancestor worship of the Spring and Autumn Equinox, wedding and celebrations, etc.





# 中西歷史建築詞彙——山牆

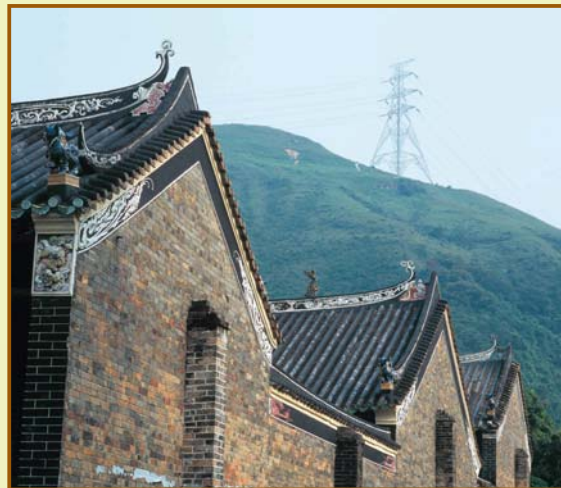
## Architectural Glossary of Chinese and Western Historic Buildings - GABLE WALL

在中國傳統建築，「山牆」是指建築的側牆，即兩個側面上部成山尖形的橫牆，以支撐建築物上部的屋山。山牆的作法及形狀會因屋頂型式或地域而有所不同。山牆的作用主要是與鄰居的住宅分隔和防火。

In traditional Chinese architecture, "Gable Wall" refers to the vertical triangular portion of the side walls which support the upper part of a building. The way of building gable wall and its shape are different according to the roof shape and the area it located. It functions as wall divider between neighbouring houses and prevents the spread of fire.



▲ 上水廖萬石堂  
Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, Sheung Shui



▲ 粉嶺龍躍頭松嶺鄧公祠  
Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling



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



▲ 中環舊最高法院外部  
The Exterior of the Old Supreme Court in Central  
▼



中國古建築的山牆之形制大多是三角形，比較簡潔實用，民間多採用。有些建築物的山牆是鑊耳形，樣式仿照古代的官帽形狀修建，寓意前程遠大，因它的形狀像鐵鑊的耳朵，民間俗稱鑊耳牆。另有些山牆是馬頭牆的形式，山牆高出屋面，隨著屋面的坡度層層疊疊，因為疊落的部份看似馬頭，所以稱為「馬頭牆」。鑊耳牆及馬頭牆多用在廟宇和祠堂的山牆上。

中國傳統建築的山牆，比較少人注意，因為建築是斜屋頂的設計，所以山牆都會在建築的兩側，而不是在建築正立面。相反，西式建築中的山牆多在建築物重要的正立面，因此較容易受注意。

在傳統中式及西式建築的山牆上，有時會加入了各種裝飾，因此山牆也是建築藝術表現的重點所在。

Gable walls of traditional Chinese architecture are often triangular, simple and practical, and are commonly in use by the general public. Other types of gable walls that are commonly found include “wok handle-like wall” or “horse head-like wall”. The “wok handle-like gable wall” was built by imitating the shape of official hats of Ming dynasty with an aspiration of prosperous future. As it looks like the handle of iron wok, it is used to call as “wok handle-like gable wall”. The wall that trends down according to the gradient of roofing with a shape looks like the head of horse is named as “horse head-like gable wall”. The wok handle-like wall and horse head-like gable wall are commonly found in temples and ancestral halls.

The gable walls of traditional Chinese buildings are inconspicuous since they are usually at the two sides of buildings rather than in the front owing to their pitched roofs design. In contrast, the gable walls of western buildings are more conspicuous because they are usually set in the front of buildings.

Sometimes the gable walls are ornamented with various kinds of architectural decorations which become the focal points of Chinese and Western architecture.



# 尋找鯉魚門的故事

## Searching the Story of Lei Yue Mun

鯉魚門是一個很獨特的地方，近二百年前的歷史記載，總不離海盜、炮台和打石，可以說跟旅遊和海鮮扯不上關係。可是，現今鯉魚門最享負盛名的，卻是海鮮美食。

今年5月23日，我帶領文物之友會員一同到鯉魚門實地考察。活動當天雖然下雨，但團友仍興緻勃勃地從港灣沿著大街，探索鯉魚門舊日的足跡，例如舊郵筒、舊碼頭、陶瓷廠遺址、燈塔、鯉魚石、海濱學校、地牛民居、天后古廟、古石礦場和近代廢棄的石礦場等等，滄桑中不乏過去輝煌的故事。可惜天雨路滑，我們未能上山考察20世紀初英軍所建的炮台和稜堡，緬懷二次戰爭的經歷。

這次能夠和文物之友一起漫步鯉魚門，把自己的所知所聞和大家分享，互相切磋，繼續發揚關愛和保護文物的精神，實在十分高興。

The historical records of two to three hundred years ago show that Lei Yue Mun was a unique place closely relating to pirates, batteries and stones exploration, but barely related to tourism and sea food. However, Lei Yue Mun of the present day is well-known for its sea food.

On 23 May this year, I led the members of Friends of Heritage to visit Lei Yue Mun. Although it was rainy that day, the members were still excited to explore the old tracks of Lei Yue Mun along the harbour avenue to experience their past and present, including old mailbox, old pier, remains of ceramic factory, lighthouse, carp rock, Hoi Bun School, old house, Tin Hau Temple, and deserted quarries of ancient and modern times. We were not able to go up the hill, due to the rainy weather, to investigate the remains of the British batteries and redoubts built in the early 20th century to reminisce about the history of the Second World War.

It was very happy to share my knowledge during the visit with the Friends of Heritage and to continue to promote the heritage preservation.



文物之友  
Friends of Heritage

撰文：左錦洪 / 文物之友  
Text : Chor Kam Hung /  
Friends of Heritage

▲ 文物之友左錦洪先生帶領參觀鯉魚門

Mr. Chor Kam Hung, a Friend of Heritage (FOH), leading a visit to Lei Yue Mun





青少年文物之友  
Young Friends of Heritage



▲  
2008/09青少年文物之友証書頒贈儀式  
2008/09 Certificate Presentation Ceremony  
of Young Friends of Heritage

2009年7月17日，青少年文物之友濟濟一堂出席「2008/09青少年文物之友証書頒贈儀式」。過去一年，青少年文物之友積極參與不同類型的活動，包括培訓課程、參觀活動、為網頁撰寫感想及擔任導賞員工作等，其中到牛頭角下邨做口述歷史訪問及參觀九龍真光中學的活動，最令青少年文物之友留下深刻的印象。

青少年文物之友陳迪瑜帶領參觀九龍真光中學  
Chan Tik Yue, a Young Friend of Heritage,  
leading a visit to Kowloon True Light Middle School

Young Friends of Heritage attended the “2008/09 Certificate Presentation Ceremony of Young Friends of Heritage” on 17 July 2009. In the past year, Young Friends of Heritage actively participated in various activities including training courses, visits, writing remarks for webpages, and serving as docents. In particular, members were most impressed by the visit to Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate for oral history interviews and the tour to Kowloon True Light Middle School.





馮詠欣說：「我從未到過牛頭角下邨，對它亦只有古舊的感覺而已。這次我訪問了『繡莊百貨』的東主，從他口中得知了不少過去他們經營的趣事。例如，有一戶人家三代都光顧該『繡莊百貨』購買龍鳳被，還有由老闆在30多年前縫製的一件裙褂，現在仍然陳列在櫥窗中。每一件事都令我感到牛頭角下邨富有濃厚的人情味。」

袁美婷說：「第一次到牛頭角下邨做口述歷史訪問的感覺很特別。我們訪問了在牛頭角下邨居住20多年的店鋪老闆。從訪問中，我了解以前的生活環境惡劣，對比現在舒適的生活，我們實在太幸福了，所以我會更珍惜現在的一切。」

Fung Wing Yan said, "I have never been to the Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate before, and its impression to me is just an old estate. I visited the proprietor of the 'Embroidery Products Store', from whom I learnt many interesting stories about the store. For example, there is a family patronizing the said store for three generations to buy dragon-phoenix quilts. It has been keeping and showcasing the Chinese gown tailored by the store owner for over 30 years. It showed me that the Estate was a place of rich friendly feelings."

Yuen Mei Ting said, "I had a very special feeling when I conducted an oral history interview in Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate for the first time. From the interview with a shop owner who has lived in the Estate for more than 20 years, I felt that we were lucky to have a comfortable life in the present times as compared with the bad living conditions of the olden days. Therefore I would cherish about what I have today more."



▲  
青少年文物之友到牛頭角下邨  
做口述歷史訪問

Young Friends of Heritage conducted  
oral history interviews at  
Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate

而就讀於九龍真光中學的青少年文物之友陳迪瑜，更為我們安排了一節導賞活動，於2009年4月18日帶領一眾青少年文物之友到校園參觀。該校至創校至今已有50多年歷史，是一間基督教中學。劉希迪同學說：「從來沒有想過學校會有荷花池！荷花池的形狀呈星形，是按照校訓來設計的，很有特色。導賞員還帶領參觀校園內的地庫。據說當年戰時用來避難的，這確實令我大開眼界。」而方朗樂同學最感興趣的是，擺放在學校會客室內的「聖經巨冊」，因為這本聖經是由校祖夏理女士送給她助手的，所以它與學校的歷史有著莫大的關係。

Chan Tik Yue, another Young Friend of Heritage studied in Kowloon True Light Middle School, led a group of Young Friends of Heritage to visit the School on 18 April 2009. This Christian school has a history of more than 50 years since its establishment. Lau Hey Di, a student participating the visit, said, "I have never thought that the School could have such a unique lotus pool, which is a specific star-shaped feature designed according to the school motto. In addition, the tour guide leads us to visit the basement of the school. It is amazing to note that the basement was used as a refuge during the war." The most interesting thing attracting another student Fang Long Lok was the Historical New Testament (Imperial Edition) placed at the reception room. This Bible was the Testament that Miss Harriet Noyes, the founder and Principal of the School, gave to her assistant and it thus has very close connection with the history of the School.





## 週日親子文物 *Playgroup* Sunday Family Programme

香港文物探知館自2005年底啟用以來，一直為公眾人士提供多元化的教育活動。近期舉辦兩項親子活動，名為「鐘樓的故事」及「唐樓的故事」，更甚受大眾歡迎。活動透過講故事、繪畫及製作小手工，讓小朋友與家長一同認識香港歷史及文物古蹟，寓學習於遊樂，享受愉快而富有意義的星期天。

Since its opening at the end of 2005, Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre has been providing diversified education activities to the public. Two family programmes, namely “Story of Clock Tower” and “Story of Shophouse” have been held recently and were well-received. Through story-telling, drawing and handicrafts-making, the children and parents have learnt about the history and heritage of Hong Kong in the course of playing and enjoying a pleasant and meaningful Sunday.

導師黎小姐悉心引導小朋友代入  
「鐘樓老伯伯」的角色  
Tutor Miss Lai leading children to play  
the role of “Uncle Clock Tower”

「鐘樓的故事」活動於2008年11月23日舉行。邀請了文物之友成員的黎嘉莉小姐，擔任是次活動的導師，向小朋友和家長講解前九廣鐵路尖沙咀鐘樓的故事，以及其歷史與建築特色。當日，小朋友更可以在模擬的舊火車站內，親嘗乘搭舊式火車的滋味。活動中，小朋友與家長更合力為「鐘樓老伯伯」設計衣服。完成後，小朋友更嘗試穿上這套鐘樓衣服，並搖身一變成為「鐘樓老伯伯」，從體驗中學習文物保育的重要性。

Miss Lai Ka Lee, a member of Friends of Heritage, was invited to serve as the tutor of the “Story of Clock Tower” programme held on 23 November 2008. She introduced the story, history and the architectural features of Clock Tower of the Former KCR Tsim Sha Tsui Station to the children and parents. In the activity, the children had opportunities to experience riding an old train in the simulative old railway station. The children and parents could also try to design and make clothes for the “Uncle Clock Tower”. After completion, the children tried on the clock tower clothes to become the “Uncle Clock Tower” and learned about the importance of heritage conservation from the participation.

撰文：林志德 / 文物之友  
Text : Lam Chi Tak /  
Friends of Heritage





導師唐小姐與一眾參加「唐樓的故事」活動的小朋友合照

Tutor Miss Tong and the children participating in the "Story of Shophouse" programme

「唐樓的故事」活動於2009年5月17日舉行，建築師唐慧茵小姐透過繪畫及手工製作，向參加者講解香港唐樓的發展及建築特色。導師認為六至九歲的小朋友，絕非對唐樓一無所知。透過這次親子活動，讓小朋友能在繪畫環節發揮藝術天份，並為活化唐樓帶來無限創意。

The programme of "Story of Shophouse" was held on 17 May 2009. Miss Christine Tong, an architect, served as the tutor and introduced to the participants the development and architectural features of shophouses in Hong Kong through drawings and handicrafts. She found that the children at the age between six to nine were not completely ignorant of shophouses. Through this programme, the children showed their artistic talent in the drawings, regenerating shophouses with unlimited creativity.



「唐樓的故事」活動情況  
Activities conducted in the "Story of Shophouse" programme



防衛與生活：

# 福建土樓

*Defence and Life: Fujian Tulou*

土樓主要分佈在客家人和閩南人聚居的福建、江西及廣東三省交界山區之上，而被列入**2008年世界遺產**的土樓群，則集中於福建西南山區永定縣、南靖縣和華安縣的偏遠地區，如此造就了保存這批文物建築的有利條件。

被列入世界文化遺產的**46座**土樓，分佈在福建省永定縣的初溪、洪坑、南溪、高北、南靖縣的田螺坑、河坑，以及華安縣的大地等地方的土樓群，這些保存完整的夯土民居，由鄰近阡陌遍野的稻田和茶樹環抱，依山就勢而建，可謂見證山嶺狹谷之間的防衛組織，兼有與大自然混然一式的和諧。

Fujian Tulou buildings are mainly distributed in the mountainous area at the areas located among Fujian, Jiangxi and Guangdong, which are inhabited with Hakka people and southerners of Fujian. The Tulou sites which were listed as World Heritage in 2008 located in the remote areas of Yongding County, Nanjing County and Hua'an County in the southwestern mountainous area of Fujian Province. The remote locations have allowed these historic structures be preserved easily.

The 46 Tulou buildings inscribed on World Heritage List are located in Fujian Province including the Tulou clusters in Chuxi, Hongkeng, Nanxi, Gaobei of Yongding County, and Tulou clusters in Tianluokeng, Hekeng of Nanjing County, and Dadi Tulou cluster of Hua'an County. These well-preserved residential building complex made from rammed earth are set amongst extensive rice and tea fields, and are mostly built according to the terrain of the mountainside. They are unique defensive architecture built between mountains and valleys, and integrated perfectly and harmoniously with the natural environment.

田螺坑土樓群（照片由李浩然博士提供）  
Tianluokeng Tulou Clusters (photograph provided by courtesy of Dr. Lee Ho-yin)

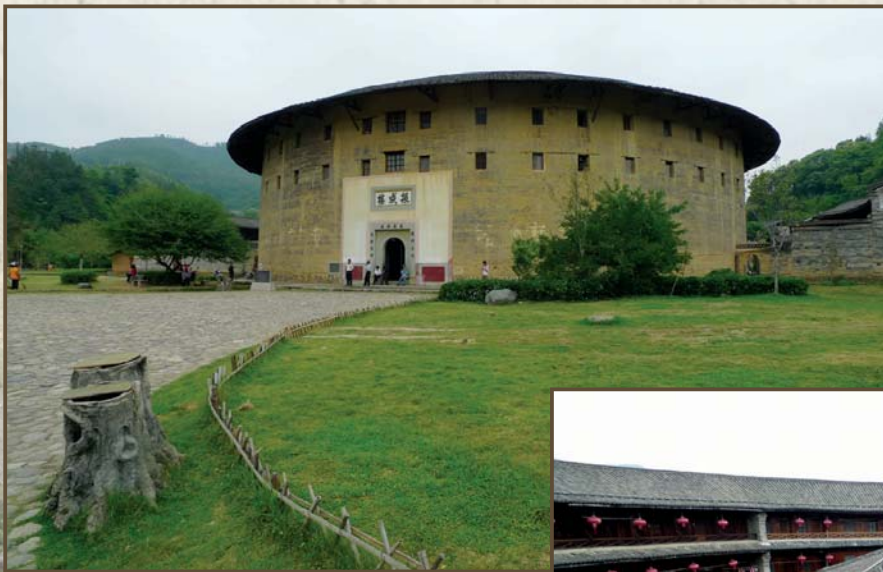




按建築外形，土樓的類型主要分為圓樓、方樓及五鳳樓。此外還有很多變異形狀，但當中以圓樓和方樓最常見，而兩者之中，又以外型有些像科幻小說中飛碟之圓樓最引人注目。土樓在設計上重於防衛功能和傳統的風水學。土樓外觀最大的特徵，就是高大的泥塑外牆，以及瓦片鋪構成的寬大屋簷。土樓底層的牆可厚達1.5米以上，向上漸次縮減至0.9米左右。土樓的建築結構主要是木製的棟樑、泥土及瓦片屋頂，這些建築物料造就了防火、防震、防盜、隔熱保溫及通風採光等優點。

In terms of building style, Tulou buildings can be divided mainly into circular, square and mansion-style (five-phoenix) ones. In addition, there are also many relative variations of shapes. However, circular and square buildings are most commonly seen among the Tulou buildings, of which the circular ones, in particular, are more attractive due to its appearance as UFO (unidentified flying object) in science fiction. The design of Tulou is for meeting defensive requirements and has conformed to the traditional Fengshui principles. The most notable characteristics of Tulou buildings include the magnificent outer wall made of rammed earth and the tiled roofs stretch out of the eaves. Most Tulou buildings have defensive function with the outer wall as thick as 1.5 metres or above at the bottom and about 0.9 metres thick in the upper part. The construction materials of Tulou buildings are mainly wood, earth and tiles. All these have made the buildings warm in winter, cool in summer, good in ventilation and lighting, and can protect the residents from fire, earthquakes and enemies.

洪坑的「振成樓」  
(照片由李浩然博士提供)  
Zhengcheng Lou in Hongkeng  
(photograph provided by courtesy of Dr. Lee Ho-yin)



洪坑的「振成樓」，中心位置設有祖堂  
(照片由李浩然博士提供)  
Zhengcheng Lou in Hongkeng with the Ancestral Hall  
established in the core  
(photograph provided by courtesy of Dr. Lee Ho-yin)

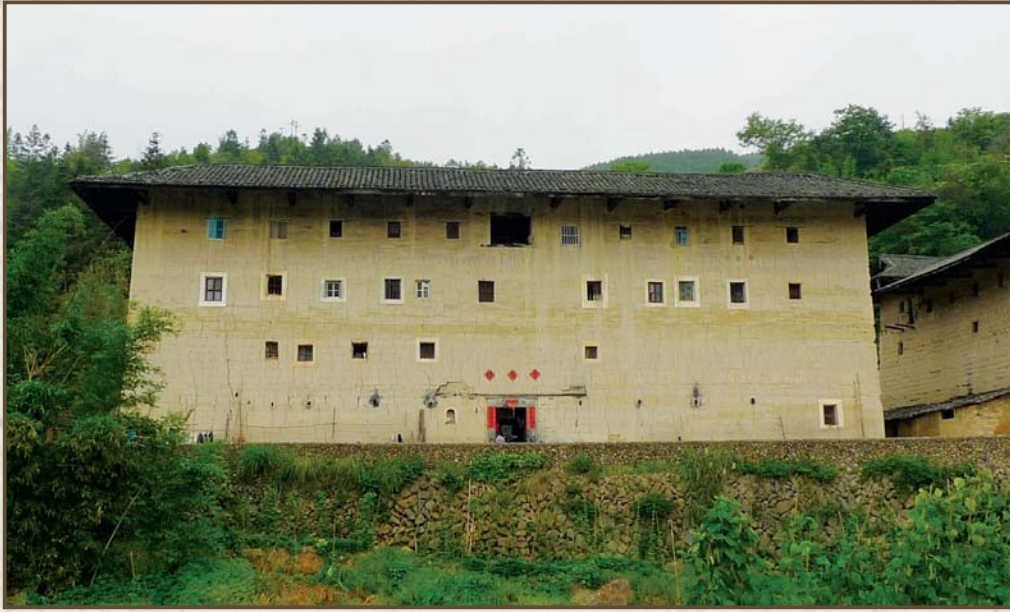


土樓外表樸素但內部卻是精緻，按建築內部佈局，土樓有內通廊式及單元式之分。內通廊式客家土樓內的住戶擁有連貫各戶的走馬廊，把本來各自獨立的家庭或個人的房間聯繫起來。福建省客家人聚居的永定縣湖坑鎮的「振成樓」為典型例子。單元式土樓各層沒有連貫各戶的走馬廊，從底層到頂層分割成一套一套垂直的單元，並且有獨立的上下樓梯、門戶及庭院。此類土樓的例子包括華安縣「二宜樓」，及建於明永樂17年（1419年）之初溪「集慶樓」。

Tulou buildings are plain in appearance but exquisite in the interior structure. In terms of internal layout, Tulou buildings have two main designs, one with inner-corridors and the other with separate units. The Tulou with inner-corridors are featured by corridors connecting the independent rooms / families on each floor. Zhengcheng Lou situated in Hongkeng Village, Hukeng Town of Yongding County is a typical example of this type of Tulou with inner-corridor plan. Unit Tulou buildings do not have inner-corridors, but are divided into separate small units with one household owning one unit and having its own stairways, entrance and inner courtyard. Typical examples of these buildings with separated unit design include Eryi Lou in Hua'an County and Jiqing Lou in Chuxi Village of Yongding County built in the 17th year of the reign of Emperor Yongle in the Ming Dynasty (1419).







◀ 方形土樓

(照片由李浩然博士提供)

Square-shaped Tulou building  
(photograph provided by courtesy of  
Dr. Lee Ho-yin)

土樓內部為木結構樓房，最底層往往是廚房和用膳的飯廳、第二層則為倉庫，三層樓以上才是有窗戶的住家臥房。最高的土樓甚至可達六層樓，面積最大者可達72開間。大型土樓的典型例子有高北的「承啟樓」。

數個世紀以來，土樓這種民間建築曾見證守土衛鄉的滄桑變幻，在20世紀仍然富有生命力，例如洪坑的「振成樓」便是建於1912年，而最年輕的土樓是初溪的「善慶樓」，建於1978年。

Interior of Tulou buildings are of wooden framework. The ground floor serves as kitchens and dining rooms, while the second as barns and the third or above as bedrooms with windows. The highest Tulou building may consist of six storeys and the biggest may contain 72 bays on each floor. Chengqi Lou of Gaobei Tulou cluster is a typical example of large scale Tulou buildings.

The vernacular Tulou buildings have witnessed the history and changes in the course of defending the territory for over hundreds of years, and they were still dynamic and lively in the 20th century. For example, the Zhengcheng Lou in Hongkeng was built in 1912, and the latest Tulou is the Shanqing Lou constructed in 1978.

撰文：何偉傑 / 文物之友

Text : Ho Wai Kit /  
Friends of Heritage



◀ 土樓內貌

(照片由李浩然博士提供)

Interior view of Tulou  
(photograph provided by courtesy of Dr. Lee Ho-yin)



# 從軍事到旅遊—— 尖沙咀的蛻變

撰文：何家賢 / 文物之友  
Text: Ho Ka Yin /  
Friends of Heritage

*From Military to Tourism - Changing Faces of Tsim Sha Tsui*

今日「尖沙咀」三字，會使人聯想到「購物」、「美食」等字眼，區內設有不少購物商場、食肆及酒店。然而早在百多年前，它卻是軍事重地、歐籍人士的住宅區和海陸交通的樞紐。

At present days, the word "Tsim Sha Tsui" may relate to "shopping", "food" etc. There are many shopping centres, restaurants and hotels in Tsim Sha Tsui which is an important tourist place of Hong Kong. However, it was an important military and residential area for Europeans as well as the hub of sea and land transportation over a hundred years ago.



▲  
約19世紀末的威菲路軍營  
(照片由香港歷史博物館提供)  
Whitfield Barracks in late 19th century  
(photograph provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)

英國佔領九龍半島初期，隨即修建多項軍事設施，加強殖民地的防禦力量。英軍於1892年在尖沙咀興建威菲路軍營，它位於今日九龍公園內，駐港印籍兵團多居於此。軍營於1967年移交當時的香港市政局，及後發展成九龍公園，原有的兵房多已被拆卸，只餘下四座得而保留，其中兩座S61和S62座已改建成為香港文物探知館，定期舉行講座及展覽，並設有圖書館，肩負教育市民認識及保護文物的責任。



▲  
威菲路軍營的S61和S62座已改建成為香港文物探知館  
Blocks S61 and S62 of Whitfield Barracks have been renovated into  
Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

At the early period of British occupation of the Kowloon Peninsula, the British established a number of military structures to strengthen the defence of the colony. The British army constructed the Whitfield Barracks in Tsim Sha Tsui in 1892. The Barracks were located at the present site of Kowloon Park, and many of Indian corps in Hong Kong lived there at that time. The Barracks were transferred to the then Urban Council in 1967, and were developed into Kowloon Park afterwards. Most of the barrack blocks had been demolished with only four of them preserved. Amongst the blocks preserved, blocks S61 and S62 have been renovated into Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre for organizing lectures and exhibitions supported by a library facility for the sake of heritage education and promotion.

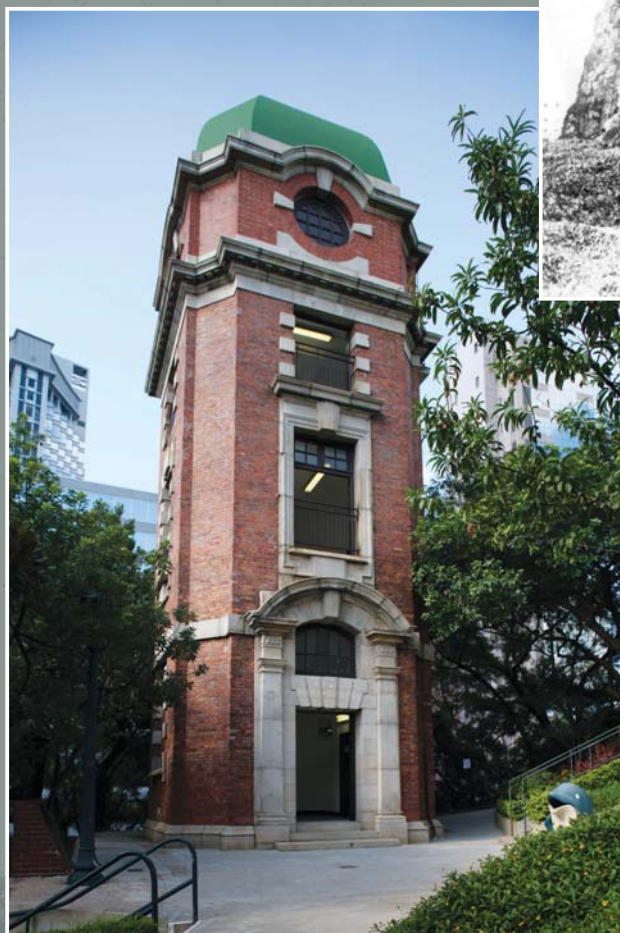
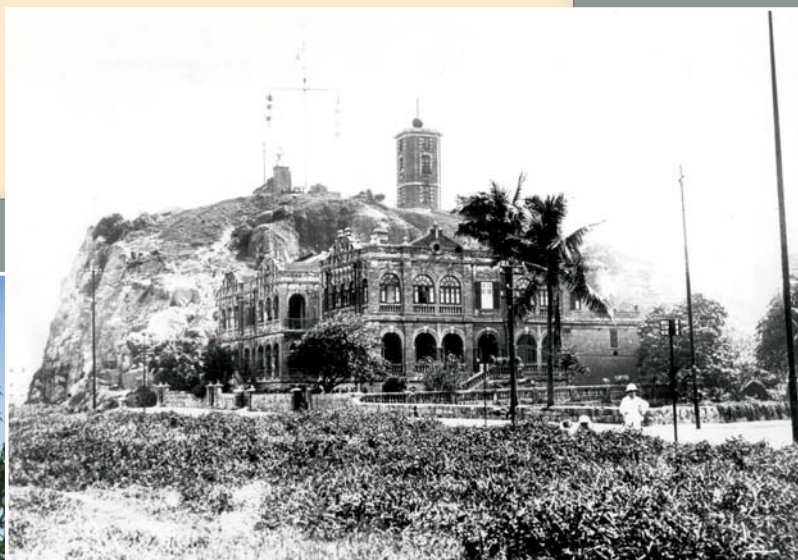


位於香港文化中心北面的一處小山崗，原為舊水警總部的所在地。總部建於1884年，日佔時期曾被用作日軍海軍基地。舊水警總部於1994年獲評為法定古蹟，1997年停用後，現已改建成為古蹟酒店。

To the north of present Hong Kong Cultural Centre is a small hill, it was the place where the former Marine Police Headquarters located. It was established in 1884, and was once used as Japanese naval base during the Japanese Occupation. The compound was declared as monument in 1994, and has now been redeveloped into a heritage hotel after the buildings had ceased to function as the marine police headquarters in 1997.

訊號山上的訊號塔，約1920年  
(照片由香港歷史博物館提供)

Signal Tower erected on Signal Hill, circa 1920  
(photograph provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)



現今的訊號塔  
Signal Tower as seen today

尖沙咀海上交通繁忙，故政府重視為船隻報時。1907年，香港皇家天文台在訊號山興建訊號塔，取代水警總部的報時塔。塔頂另有桅杆，每天下午一時，報時球便會從桅杆降下，用作報時。1930年以後，電訊及電話日漸普及，報時塔才停用。1981年，改建為訊號山公園。

As the maritime traffic was heavy in Tsim Sha Tsui, the government valued the importance of providing time signal services to ships in the harbour. In 1907, the Royal Observatory of Hong Kong erected the Signal Tower in Signal Hill to replace that of Hong Kong Marine Police Headquarters. At 1:00 p.m. everyday, the time ball was dropped from the mast to tell the time. However, owing to the popularity of telecommunication and telephone after 1930, this signal tower ceased to provide time signal service, and the site was rebuilt into Signal Hill Garden in 1981.



▲  
1914年尖沙咀九廣鐵路火車站及鐘樓  
(照片由香港歷史博物館提供)

Kowloon-Canton Railway Station and the Clock Tower in 1914  
(photograph provided by courtesy of the Hong Kong Museum of History)



▲  
前尖沙咀九廣鐵路火車站原址已興建香港文化中心  
Site of Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Station at Tsim Sha Tsui  
now houses the Hong Kong Cultural Centre

陸路交通方面，則有九廣鐵路。今日尖沙咀海傍的鐘樓，原為鐵路九龍段的終點站的一部份，在1921年啟用。鐘樓高44米，樓頂有一枝高七米的避雷針。鐘樓前面的九廣鐵路（九龍段）的終點站於1978年被拆卸，原址興建香港文化中心，鐘樓則獲保留，及後被列為法定古蹟，現成為市民及遊客必到的旅遊景點，也是尖沙咀的建築地標。

1888年天星小輪投入服務後，尖沙咀日益繁榮，吸引不少外國人居住。1906年，政府更將尖沙咀至九龍城間共20,000英畝的地區，劃為歐洲人住宅區，於是學校相繼林立，其一為前九龍英童學校。

The land transportation was represented by Kowloon-Canton Railway. The present Clock Tower in Tsim Sha Tsui waterfront was originally part of the terminus of the Kowloon Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and came in operation in 1921. It was of 44 metres high surmounted by a 7-metre lightning rod. In front of Clock Tower was the terminus of the former Kowloon-Canton Railway (Kowloon section). The terminus was demolished in 1978 leaving only the Clock Tower which has become a landmark of Hong Kong and a famous tourist spot of the public and tourists. It was later declared as a monument. The original site of the terminus was then occupied by the Hong Kong Cultural Centre.

Since the service of Star Ferry in 1888, Tsim Sha Tsui had become prosperous, and therefore it had attracted many foreigners to live there. In 1906, the government defined the 20,000 acres area between Tsim Sha Tsui and Kowloon City as the residential area for Europeans, and since then many schools including the Former Kowloon British School were established.



學校座落於今日九龍公園對面，由何東爵士於**1900**年捐款建成，並於同年由港督卜力爵士奠基。初期有外籍學生**60**多名，後改為中學，學生超過**300**名。校舍屬於典型維多利亞式建築，但有寬闊的游廊，以配合香港炎熱的天氣。**1936**年學校遷往何文田，後易名為英皇佐治五世學校。原址曾用作尖沙咀街坊福利會的會址，其後建築物被列為法定古蹟，重修後為古物古蹟辦事處使用。



▲  
修繕前的前九龍英童學校  
Former Kowloon British School before renovation

The School located opposite to the present site of Kowloon Park was built in 1900 with donations from Sir Robert Ho Tung and the foundation stone was laid by the then Governor Sir Henry Blake in the same year. The School was originally opened as a primary school for some 60 pupils but later was converted as a secondary school for some 300 students. The building, a typical Victorian structure, was modified to adapt to hot weather of Hong Kong by adding wide verandas. The School was moved to Ho Man Tin in 1936, and was renamed “King George V School” later. The original school building was once used by the Tsim Sha Tsui Kaifong Welfare Association and was later used by the Antiquities and Monuments Office after its declaration as monument and renovation.



▲  
修繕後的前九龍英童學校  
Former Kowloon British School after renovation





二次大戰前的半島酒店，約攝於1930年代  
(照片由政府檔案處 歷史檔案館提供)  
Peninsula Hotel before the Second World War, circa 1930s  
(photograph provided by courtesy of Public Records Office, Government Records Service)

尖沙咀酒店雲集，其中半島酒店是香港現存歷史最悠久的酒店，於**1928**年開業，高七層，是當時香港最高的建築物，也是當時全亞洲最先進及最豪華的酒店之一，曾吸引不少官商名流及政要人物等前來下榻或出席派對。酒店見證了香港**20世紀30年代**的上流社會昇平的生活，也經歷日治前後的重要事件，例如港人舉行抗日籌款的慈善舞會、日軍佔領九龍半島後在酒店設立臨時總部、港督楊慕琦向日軍投降等。**1991**年酒店擴建，在原址後面加了一幢**30層**的新翼。



現今的半島酒店  
Peninsula Hotel as seen today

There are many hotels concentrated in Tsim Sha Tsui. The Peninsula Hotel opened in 1928 is a hotel of great historic value. It was known as the tallest building in Hong Kong as well as one of the most advanced and luxurious hotels of Asia at that time. The hotel has attracted many government and political officials, dignitaries, business and rich people, etc. It had witnessed the luxurious lifestyle of the upper classes of Hong Kong in the 1930s, and the important historic events before and during the Japanese Occupation, such as fund-raising party for anti-Japanese activities, being the temporary headquarters of the Japanese troops after the fall of Kowloon Peninsula, and the Governor Sir Mark Young unconditionally surrendered Hong Kong to Japan in December 1941. In 1991, a new high rise extension of 30-storey was built behind the Hotel.





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## 香港文物 *Heritage* HONG KONG

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