

歷史回顧 Historical Review

聖山



宋皇臺出土宋元文物展 Treasures from Sacred Hill

Song-Yuan Archaeological Discoveries
at Sung Wong Toi

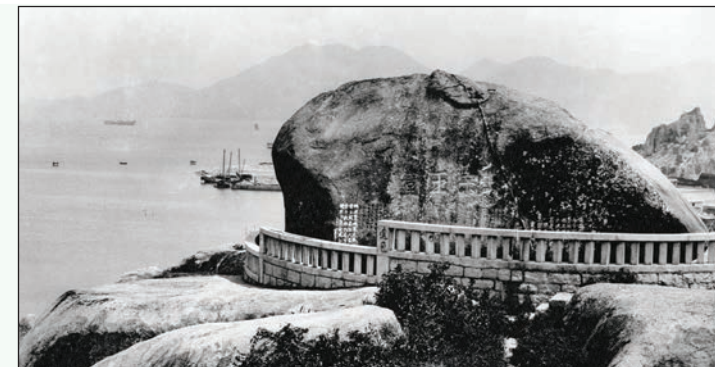


遺粹

宋代九龍灣一帶設有「官富鹽場」，文獻記載南宋末年兩位幼主帝昀及衛王昀因為逃避元軍曾於官富場駐蹕數月。九龍灣南岸原有一小山崗，一九零四年的地圖標示這山崗為 Sacred Hill，中譯為「聖山」。聖山頂上有巨石，上刻「宋王臺」和「清嘉慶丁卯重修」[1807] 等字，與紀念宋末君臣停留官富場的歷史掌故有關。一八九九年，政府頒布「保存宋王臺條例」禁止於聖山範圍採石。清末民初，移居香港的一些清代遺臣和學者在宋皇臺舉行雅集，以抒發懷念故國之情。日治時期，日軍為擴建軍用機場而削去部分聖山。一九五零年代，政府夷平聖山以擴建機場，「宋王臺」巨石被切割成四邊形，並遷至宋王臺花園展示。

二零一二至二零一五年間，香港鐵路有限公司為配合宋皇臺站建設工程，委託考古專家於聖山一帶進行考古工作，發現大量宋元時期及十九世紀末至二十世紀中的考古遺存。由於發現重要的考古遺存，香港鐵路有限公司修改車站的設計，讓重要的宋元時期考古遺存，包括石砌建築遺蹟、水井等得以原址保存，並在站內設置展櫃。是次展覽展出的文物以宋元時期陶瓷器為主，介紹宋元時期的香港，尤其是宋皇臺站周邊地方的歷史變遷和生活情況。

A salt field known as Kwun Fu Cheung was established in Kowloon Bay in Song times. According to the historical literature, in the final years of the Southern Song dynasty, the young Emperor Shi and Prince of Wei, Bing, while fleeing the Mongol onslaught, stayed at Kwun Fu Cheung for a few months. A hillock once overlooked the coast at the southern side of Kowloon Bay. The hillock was described as 'Sacred Hill' in the map printed in 1904. The large boulder inscribed with the words "Sung Wong Toi" and other inscriptions, for example, "repaired in Dingmao year [1807] in the reign of Jiaqing of the Qing dynasty", formerly stood on the top of the hill. The main inscription commemorates the historically-recorded visit of the imperial court and government officials to Kwun Fu Cheung in the final years of the Song dynasty. In order to protect the ancient monument, the Sung Wong Toi Reservation Ordinance was enacted in 1899, which prohibited quarrying in the Sung Wong Toi protected area. In the late Qing and early Republican period, many former government officials and scholars of the Qing dynasty moved to Hong Kong and they held literary gatherings at Sung Wong Toi and wrote poems about the place. Through the poems, they conveyed their sentiments regarding their country. During the Japanese Occupation, part of Sacred Hill was removed by the Japanese in order to expand the military airfield, and the remainder was levelled by the government in the 1950s to create Kai Tak Airport. The inscribed boulder was salvaged, cut into a



約1920年代的「宋王臺」刻石
Sung Wong Toi Inscription Rock, circa 1920s



「宋王臺」石豎立在宋王臺花園
Sung Wong Toi Inscription Rock erected in Sung Wong Toi Garden

rectangular shape, and moved to Sung Wong Toi Garden for display.

To facilitate the construction of Sung Wong Toi Station, the MTR Corporation Limited (hereafter "the MTR") commissioned professional archaeologists to conduct a series of archaeological investigations in the environs of Sacred Hill between 2012 and 2015. A huge number of archaeological finds dating to the Song-Yuan period and the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century was unearthed during the archaeological works. Due to the discovery of significant archaeological remains, the MTR modified the station's design in order to allow their preservation in situ. The Song-Yuan period remains preserved in situ include stone remnants of buildings, wells and other structures. In addition, the MTR has provided display cabinets at the station. This exhibition features Song-Yuan ceramics unearthed during the archaeological works and discusses the conditions in Hong Kong during the Song-Yuan period, in particular the history and lives of people dwelling in the environs of Sung Wong Toi Station.

約1900年代的聖山及周邊
Sacred Hill and its environs, circa 1900s



古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and
Monuments Office

宋元時期文物

Archaeological Finds of Song-Yuan Period

宋代(960至1279年)及元代(1271至1368年)，香港與鄰近地區隸屬東莞縣。這段時期的歷史文獻有關香港地區的記載有限，宋皇臺站考古工作卻提供了豐富的實物資料，為香港的歷史研究提供了大量新資料，大大提升對九龍灣沿岸人類活動的認識。

Hong Kong and its neighbouring regions were under the administration of Dongguan County during the Song dynasty (960-1279) and Yuan dynasty (1271-1368). Written records mentioning Hong Kong in the Song-Yuan period are very limited. In contrast, the cultural remains unearthed during the archaeological works for Sung Wong Toi Station provided abundant material evidence that has contributed to Hong Kong's historical studies, while also greatly enhancing our understanding of past human activity around the coastline of Kowloon Bay.



八卦紋青瓷香爐
Celadon Incense Burners with Eight Trigrams Pattern

元代(1271-1368年)
龍泉窯
Yuan dynasty (1271-1368)
Longquan ware

這兩個香爐產自龍泉窯，質量較好。由於在一水井附近的坑中出土，有可能跟水井神祭祀有關。

These two finely fired incense burners were produced by Longquan kilns. Since they were unearthed from a pit near a well, they may be related to the worship of the well deity.



藥王像
Figurine of the King of Medicine

宋元時期(960-1368年)
閩贛窯口
Song-Yuan period (960-1368)
Fujian/Jiangxi ware

從陶像肩上的葉片可推測為藥王像。藥王是醫藥行業的保護神，其身份有多種說法，其中包括相傳曾經嘗百草的神農氏。

This figurine can be identified as the King of Medicine because of the characteristic leaves around his shoulders. The King of Medicine is the deity traditionally associated with all things medical. There are various versions of the King of Medicine's identity, including him being the Peasant God in folklore who had tasted hundreds of herbs.



骰
Dice

宋元時期(960-1368年)
Song-Yuan period (960-1368)

此陶骰的形狀不甚規整，其中三面為一點，另外三面為四點，應為遊戲或博弈用具，真正用途未明。

This pottery dice is not perfectly regular in shape. There are only two patterns of pips on the dice's six faces: one dot and four dots. The dice could have been used for gaming, but the exact use is unknown.



刻蓮瓣紋青瓷盤
Celadon Basin with
Carved Lotus Petal Design

宋元時期(960-1368年)
龍泉窯
Song-Yuan period (960-1368)
Longquan ware

宋皇臺站考古工作出土的宋元陶瓷中，品質較佳的主要為龍泉青瓷。龍泉青瓷以造型簡約見稱，排列整齊的蓮瓣紋是常見的裝飾。

Among the Song and Yuan ceramic artefacts unearthed during the archaeological works for Sung Wong Toi Station, those of better quality were mostly celadon produced at Longquan. Longquan wares are usually simple in form and style. Elegantly formed lotus petals are a typical decorative feature.



印滿池嬌紋青白釉盤
Basin with Impressed Design of
Mandarin Ducks in Lotus Pond under
Qingbai Glaze

宋元時期(960-1368年)
景德鎮窯
Song-Yuan period (960-1368)
Jingdezhen ware

宋皇臺站考古工作出土為數不少的青白及淺青釉瓷，其中品質較佳的主要來自江西景德鎮窯口。滿池嬌紋描繪蓮池鴛鴦景色。

A significant amount of *qingbai* glazed wares was unearthed during the archaeological works for Sung Wong Toi Station, and the vessels of better quality were mostly produced in kilns at Jingdezhen in Jiangxi Province. The design of 'Mandarin Ducks in Lotus Pond' depicts a harmonious scene with flowers and birds.



香爐獸足
Incense Burner Leg Decorated with Monster Mask

宋元時期(960-1368年)
磁灶窯
Song-Yuan period (960-1368)
Cizao ware

此香爐獸足約高十二厘米。由此推測，香爐的體積頗大，應為祭祀儀式使用。

This incense burner leg is about twelve centimetres in height. Judging from its size, the incense burner would have been quite large and probably used during rituals.



褐釉盞托
Brown Glazed Cup-Stand

宋元時期(960-1368年)
福建窯口
Song-Yuan period (960-1368)
Fujian ware

宋皇臺站考古工作出土的宋元文物中，有香港考古較為罕見的宋元茶具，包括茶盞、盞托及水注，反映飲茶可能是當時香港民間的風尚。

Song-Yuan tea wares, which are quite rare discoveries in Hong Kong archaeology, have been found during the archaeological works for Sung Wong Toi Station. The tea wares include tea bowls, cup-stands, and ewers. They suggest that tea drinking may have been popular among the people then living in Hong Kong.



蓮瓣紋瓦當
Tile Terminal with Lotus Petals Design

宋元時期(960-1368年)
廣東窯口
Song-Yuan Period (960-1368)
Guangdong ware

宋皇臺站考古工作出土了一系列建築構件，包括帶裝飾的瓦當、瓦片、磚和石構件，反映宋元時期九龍灣地區的建築情況和建造技術。

A range of architectural fragments and building components, including decorative tile terminals, roof tiles, bricks, and stonework, have been unearthed during the archaeological works for Sung Wong Toi Station. The architectural components reflect the construction techniques used and architecture of buildings in the Kowloon Bay area during the Song-Yuan period.



青釉碗
Green Glazed Bowl

宋元時期(960-1368年)
福建窯口
Song-Yuan Period (960-1368)
Fujian ware

此碗底部墨書「綱司」。「綱」字與大批貨物轉運有關，顯示宋元時期陶瓷貿易興盛。

Ink inscriptions '綱司' (*gangsī*), literally meaning 'cargo manager' were written on the underside of this bowl. *Gangsī* reflects the prosperity of the ceramics trade in the Song-Yuan period.

展覽地點：港鐵宋皇臺站大堂

開放時間：與港鐵宋皇臺站相同

Exhibition venue: Concourse of Sung Wong Toi MTR Station

Opening hours: Same as Sung Wong Toi MTR Station