



旧城旧影

历史邮品图像集萃

Old Pictures of Hong Kong
香港旧影

上海市历史博物馆 编
哲夫 曹凤英 主编



上海书店出版社

上海市历史博物馆历史文物丛刊

Old Pictures of Hong Kong
香港旧影

上海市历史博物馆 编
哲 夫 曹凤英 主编



上海書畫出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

香港旧影：汉英对照 / 上海市历史博物馆编. ——
上海：上海书画出版社，2010.9
ISBN 978-7-5479-0127-4

I. ①香… II. ①上… III. ①明信片—香港—图集
②香港—地方史—史料—近代—汉、英 IV. ①
G894.1②K296.58

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第182352号

策 划：张 岚 王立翔
文字编写：陈汉鸿 王 晋
英文翻译：吴晨烨
图文审核：邵文菁
文物整理：傅为群 姜美淼
 袁争平 徐亚芳
 沈席华 丁佳荣
 胡宝芳

香港旧影 上海市历史博物馆 编

责任编辑 凌云之君
审 读 朱辛辛
技术编辑 杨关麟
责任校对 柏 龙
封面设计 黄 琛

出版发行  上海书画出版社

地址 上海市延安西路593号 200050

网址 www.shshuhua.com

E-mail shcpsh@online.sh.cn

印刷 上海精英彩色印务有限公司

经销 各地新华书店

开本 880×1104 1/16

版次 2010年9月第1版 2010年9月第1次印刷
印数 0,001-2,500

书号 ISBN 978-7-5479-0127-4
定价 88.00元

若有印刷、装订质量问题，请与承印厂联系



第一章 香港概述

Chapter One General Outline of Hong Kong
1-32

第二章 香港街区与建筑

Chapter Two Streets and Buildings in Hong Kong
33-74

第三章 香港经典建筑

Chapter Three Classic Buildings in Hong Kong
75-112

第四章 香港半山及山顶街区

Chapter Four Mid-Levels and the Peak
113-134

第五章 香港跑马地

Chapter Five Happy Valley
135-144

第六章 香港的公园

Chapter Six Gardens in Hong Kong
145-154

第七章 九龙全景观

Chapter Seven Panorama of Kowloon
155-168

第八章 香港早期的交通运输

Chapter Eight Early Communications and Transportations in Hong Kong
169-188

第九章 港口航运与码头

189-208

第十章 香港风土

Chapter Ten Local Customs in Hong Kong
209-254

第一章 香港概述

Chapter One General Outline of Hong Kong

香港

位于中国的东南端，由香港岛、九龙半岛、新界以及附近的200多个岛屿组成，总面积1095平方公里。根据已有的考古研究，香港的历史可以追溯到六千多年前的新石器时代。从公元前214年（秦始皇三十三年）秦始皇派兵平定百越，设南海、桂林、象郡三郡（香港、九龙、新界都属南海郡番禺县）起，香港便一直置于中央政权的管辖之下。

1840年，英国发动第一次鸦片战争，强迫清政府于1842年签订《南京条约》，割让香港岛。1860年10月，清政府又被迫签订《北京条约》，将九龙半岛界限街以南地区割让给英国。1898年，英国再次迫使清政府签订《展拓香港界址专条》，租借九龙半岛界限街以北地区及邻近200多个岛屿，租期99年。

1941年12月，第二次世界大战期间，日军进犯香港，驻港英军无力抵抗，港英政府宣布投降。香港开始了长达三年零八个月的“日治时期”。1945年9月15日，日本战败后撤出香港，英国重新统治香港地区。1984年12月19日，中英签署关于香港问题的联合声明，香港1997年之后实行“一国两制”，1997年7月1日，被割占了155年的香港终于回到祖国的怀抱中。

香港地名的由来，有着两种不同的传说，但无论是哪一种，都与香港的港口有着密切的联系。香港位于远东贸易航路的要冲，香港的发展依赖于港口，是香港繁荣发展的见证。位于香港岛和九龙半岛之间的维多利亚港，是香港的标志性港口。如今，维多利亚港的角色，已远远超越了一个普通港口，它见证了香港的商贸、经济和社会的变迁，作为“世界三大夜景”之一，它与沿岸的建筑群一起缔造了“东方之珠”的壮丽美景。

心。

General Outline of Hong Kong

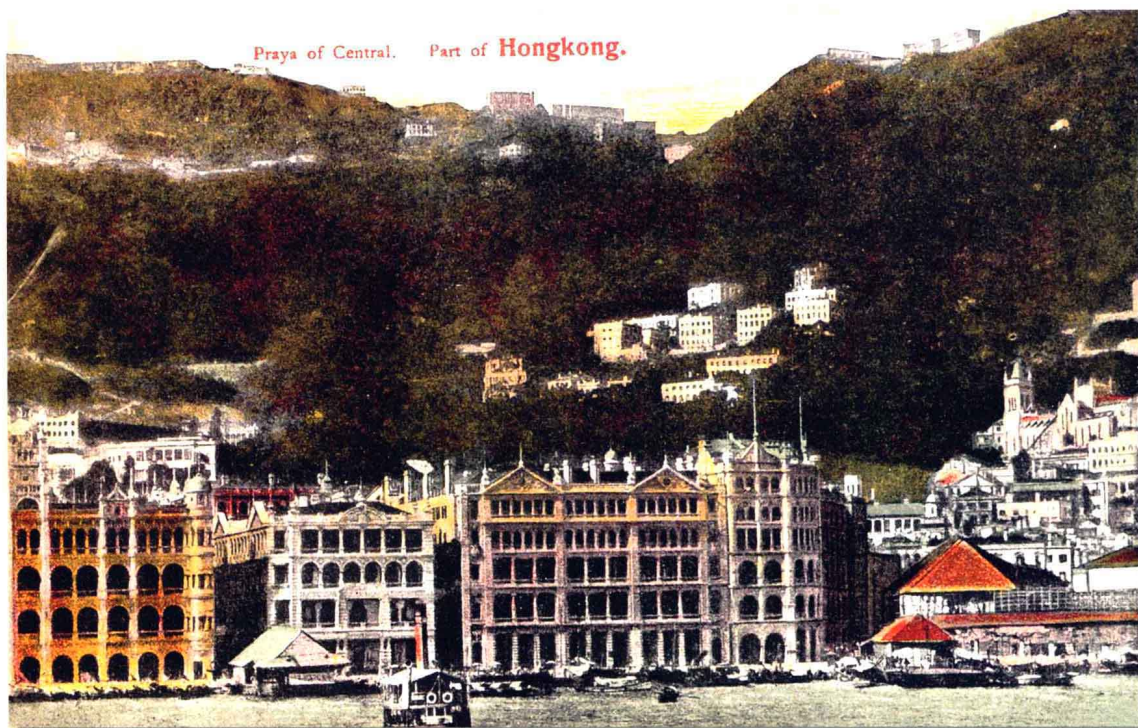
Hong Kong is located at the southeast of China with a total area of 1095 square kilometers, including Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, the New Territories and other 200 neighboring islands. According to archaeological discovery, the history of Hong Kong can be traced back to the New Stone Age over 6000 year ago. Since Qin Shi Huang (the first Emperor in China) set Nanhai, Guilin and Xiangjun counties after conquering Baiyue in 214 BC (the 33rd year of reign of Qin Shi Huang), Hong Kong has always been administrated by the central government.

In 1840 British launched the first Opium War in China, forcing the Qing Government to sign the Treaty of Nanking, which ceded the Hong Kong Island. In October 1860, the Qing Government was again compelled to sign the Convention of Peking, ceding the southern part of Boundary Street of the Kowloon Peninsula. In 1898, the Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory was signed by the Qing Government, leasing the northern part of Boundary Street, the New Territories and the neighboring 200 islands with a term of 99 years.

During WWII, when the Japanese army invaded Hong Kong in December 1941, the British force failed to resist and declared surrender. Since then, Hong Kong had been governed by Japan for 42 months. It was not until Japan was defeated and withdrew from Hong Kong that Britain again ruled Hong Kong. On 19th December 1984, a joint statement was signed by China and Britain, which confirmed that "One country, two systems" policy would be carried out in Hong Kong after 1997. On 1st July 1997, Hong Kong, the land occupied by other countries for 155 years, returned to the embrace of her motherland at last.

There are two different sayings about the source of the name "Hong Kong". Whichever is true, the name is closely connected with the ports. Hong Kong is located at the hub of the trade routes of the Far East and the development of Hong Kong relies greatly on its ports, which has witnessed its prosperity. Victoria Harbor, seated between Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula, is the symbolic port of Hong Kong. Today Victoria Harbor is acting more than an ordinary port, witnessing the evolution of commerce, economy and society of Hong Kong. As one of the three "most beautiful night scenes in the world", Victoria Harbor with

Having been through more than a century of vicissitudes, Hong Kong has already risen as a metropolis and become the international center of finance and commerce.



中环沿海局部。左为天星小轮码头。
Part of Praya Central, Star Ferry Pier is on the left.



明信片。香港中环海旁。
Postcard, Central view of Hong Kong.



George Thompson
Belmont & Co. N.Y.

View of Hong Kong (three-contact tag), sent from Singapore to London, Britain on 9th December 1901.



Stonecutter's Island

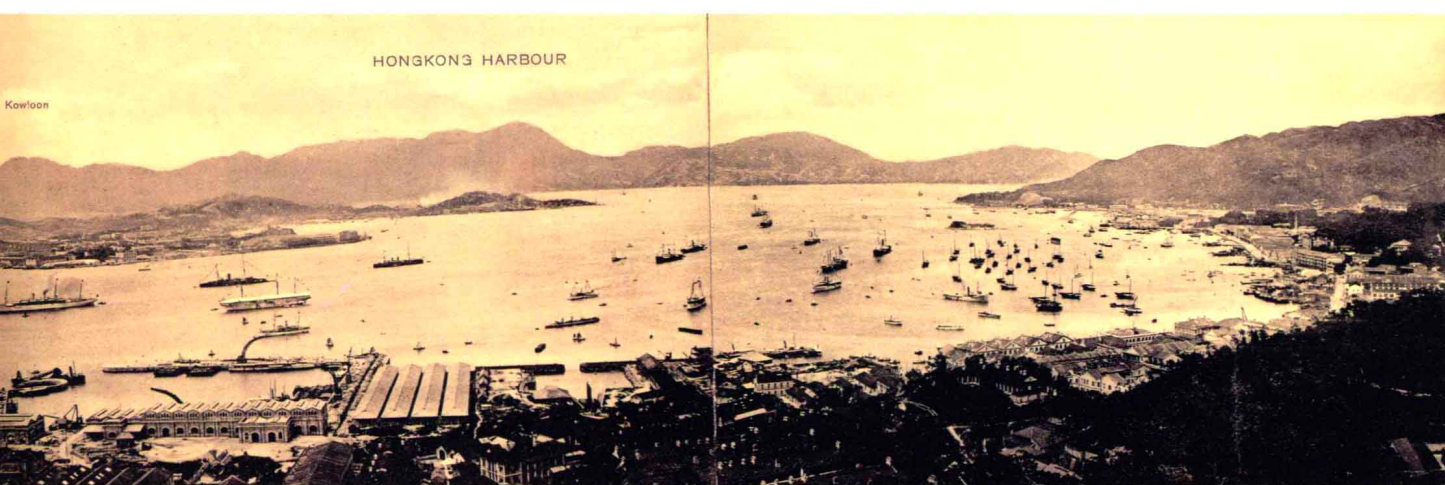
Cricket Ground

New Novel Deals

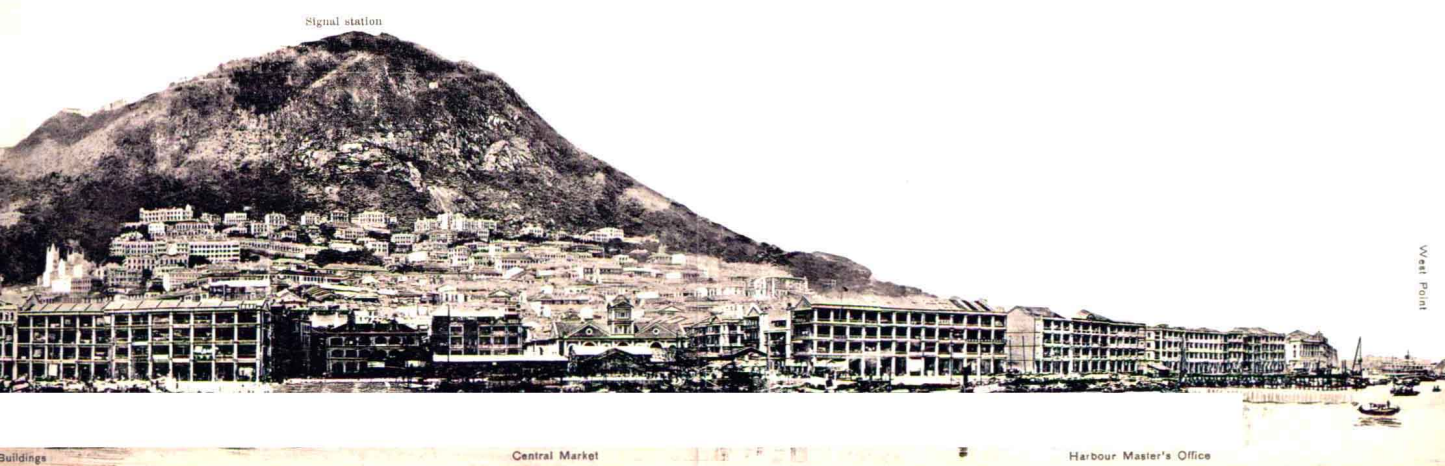


Military Hospital

Hongkong Telegraph Office			DISCO FIER			FLORE-MANS-ONS	
Wanchai	Butterfield & Swire's Office	Hongkong Club	Queen's Building	St. George's Building	King's Building		



维多利亚港全景（四接片），自西环至北角，时间为1909年左右。
Panorama of Victoria Harbor (four-contact tag) from West Point to North Point in around 1909.



香港全景（四接片），
Panorama of Hong Kong (four-contact tag).



Hongkong, seen from the Harbour.

从海港看港岛。
Hong Kong seen from the Harbor.



View



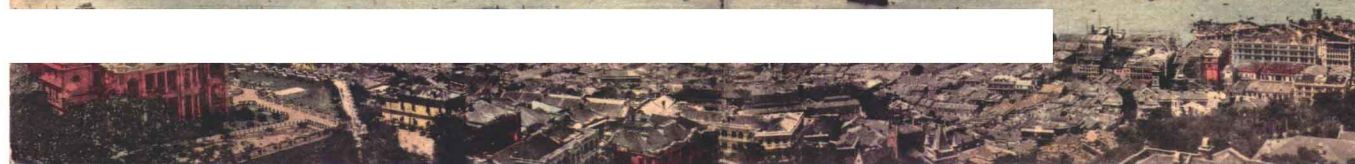
明信片。上环及西环一带的栈房。
Postcard. Inns in Central and West Point.



香港全景（四接片）。自海上望湾仔至西环。
(contact tag).
vwan Chai and West Point seen from the sea.



鸟瞰香港及九龙（两接片），时间为1910年。
Bird's-eye view of Hong Kong and Kowloon (two-contact tag) in 1910.

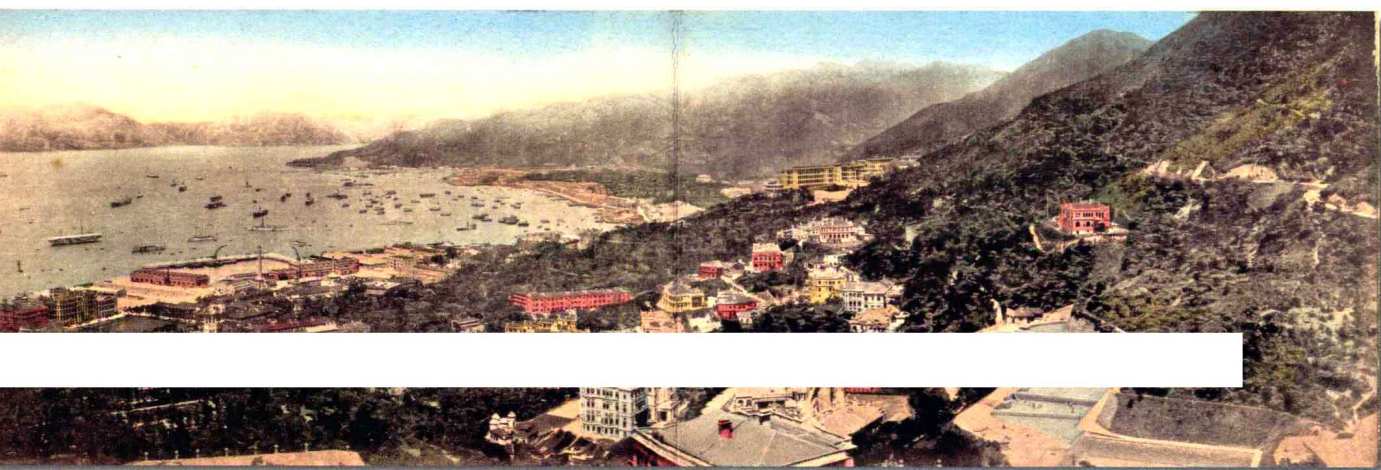


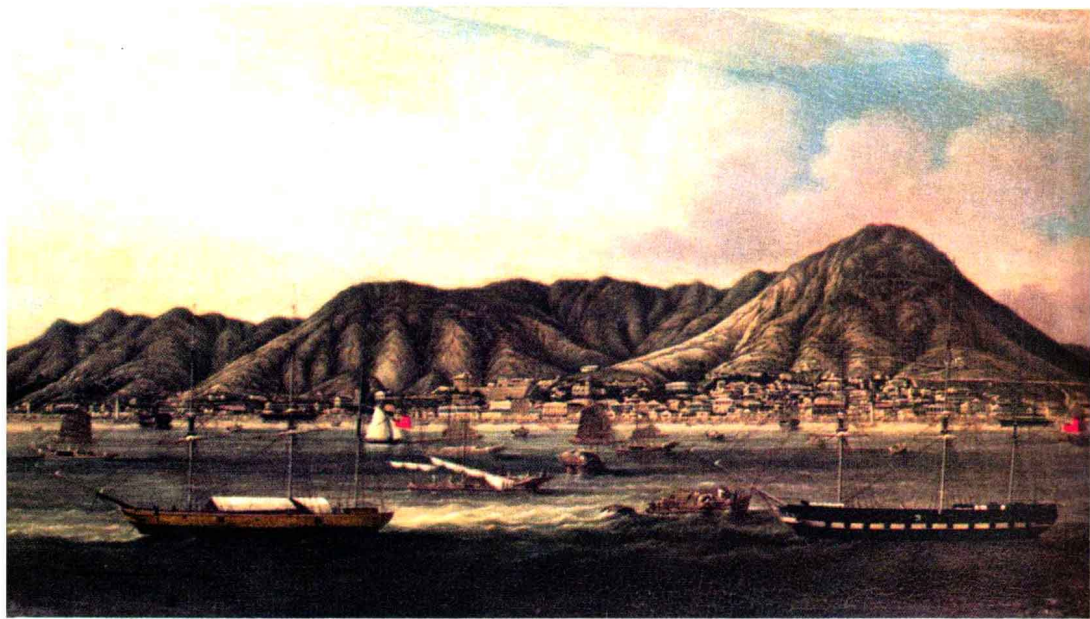
香港及九龙全景，自西环至北角，包括圣约翰教堂、大会堂、广场、皇后像、曲棍球俱乐部、香港会所、海军船坞、兵营等建筑，时间为1900年左右。

Panorama of Hong Kong and Kowloon from West Point to North Point in about 1900 including St. John's Cathedral, City Hall and Parade Ground, Queen's Building and Statue, Cricket Ground, Hong Kong Club, Navy Yard and military camps.



香港及九龙全景(四接片)，自西环至北角，包括部分半山建筑。
Panorama of Hong Kong and Kowloon (four-contact tag) from West Point to North Point including part of Mid-Levels buildings.





A VIEW OF VICTORIA HONG KONG ABOUT 1860

1860年时的香港及维多利亚港（彩印画）。
Hong Kong and Victoria Harbor in 1860 (color printing).



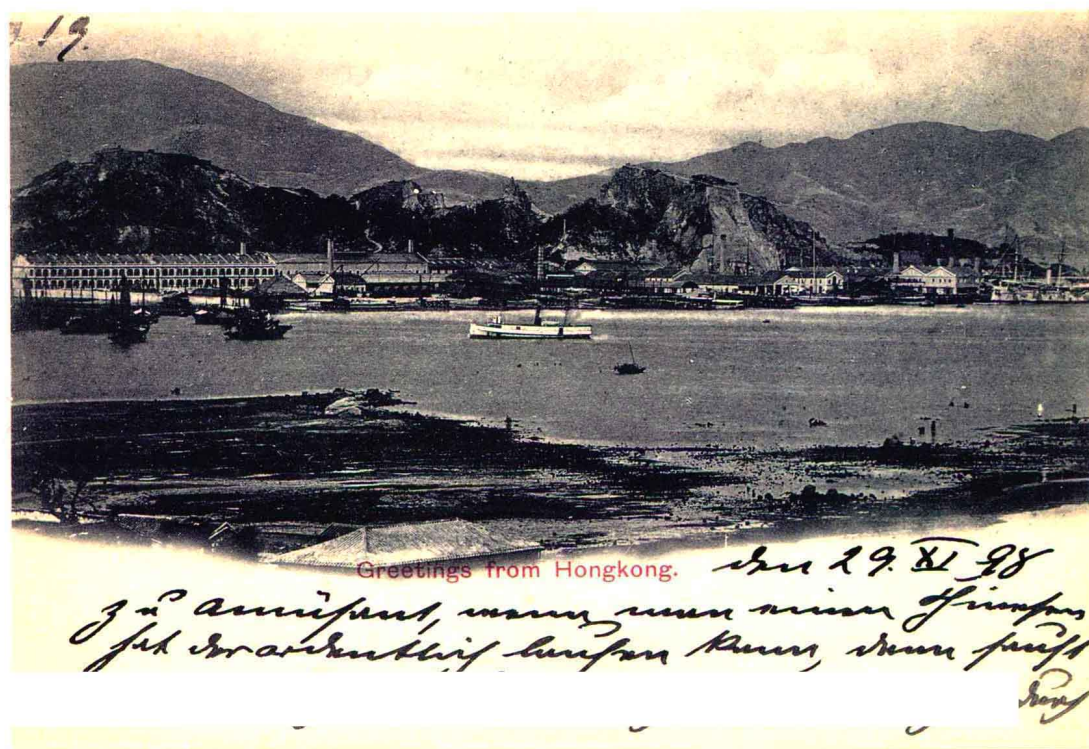
HAFEN VON HONGKONG

1890年至1898年间，由上海工部局书信馆发行的首次以香港全景为画面的彩绘明信片。明信片在奥地利维也纳印刷。

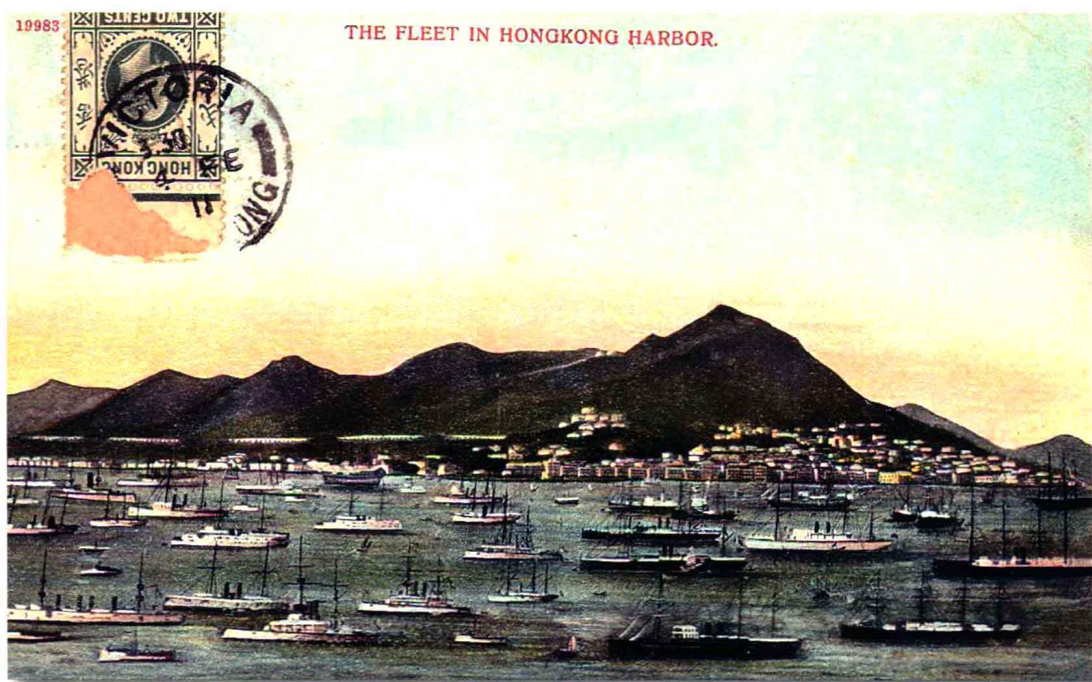
First color postcards of panorama of Hong Kong printed in Vienna, Austria and issued by Shanghai Local Post Office from 1890 to 1898.



香港风景。1910年11月10日，自香港寄往英国伦敦的圣诞贺卡。
Christmas card printed of Hong Kong scenery sent from Hong Kong to London, Britain on 10th November 1910.

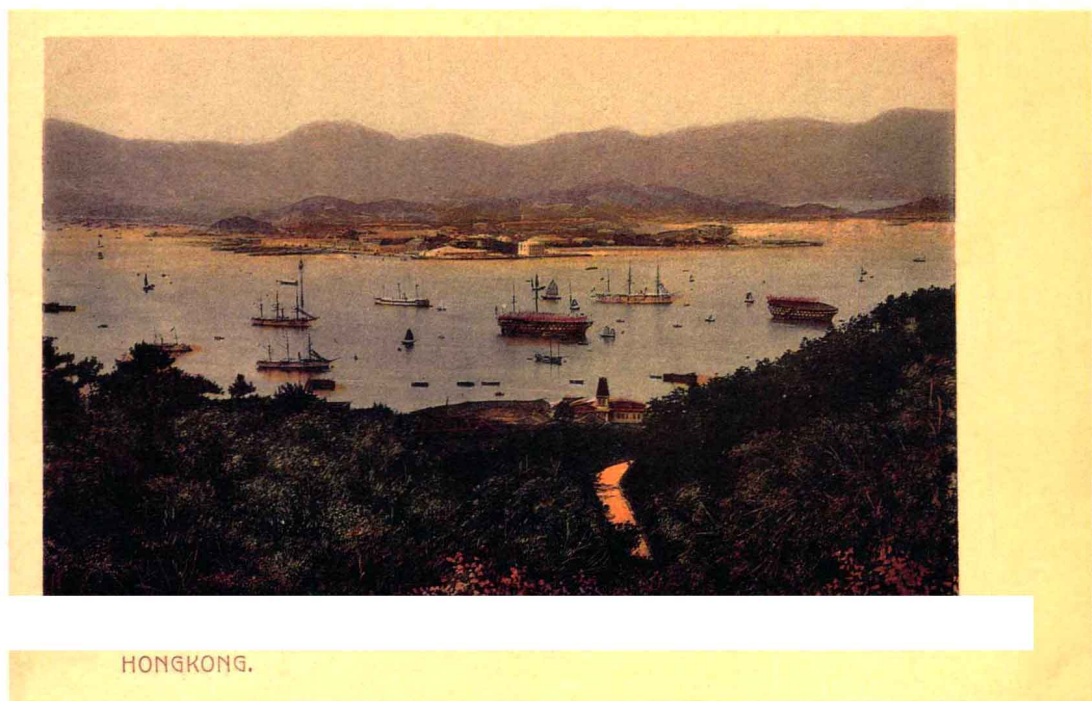


从香港看九龙风景。1898年11月29日，自香港寄往德国柏林的贺卡。
View of Kowloon seen from Hong Kong sent from Hong Kong to Berlin, Germany on 19th November 1898.



停泊在维多利亚港的英国军舰。1911年2月14日，寄自香港圣约瑟书院的彩色画明信片。

Color postcard of the British fleet in Hong Kong Harbor sent from St. Joseph's College on 14th February 1911.



HONGKONG.

维多利亚港，时间为1900年左右。

Victoria Harbor in about 1900.



HONGKONG from the Peak.

自香港中环山顶眺望维多利亚港西部海面，远处为昂船洲和荃湾。自香港英皇饭店寄往英国。
Western part of Victoria Harbor from the Peak in Central, Stonecutters Island and Tsuen Wan are in the distance, sent from King Edward Hotel to Britain.



Central Harbour and View of Hongkong

自香港山顶鸟瞰昂船洲及西九龙，时间为1900年左右。
Bird's-eye view of Stonecutters Island and West Kowloon in around 1900.