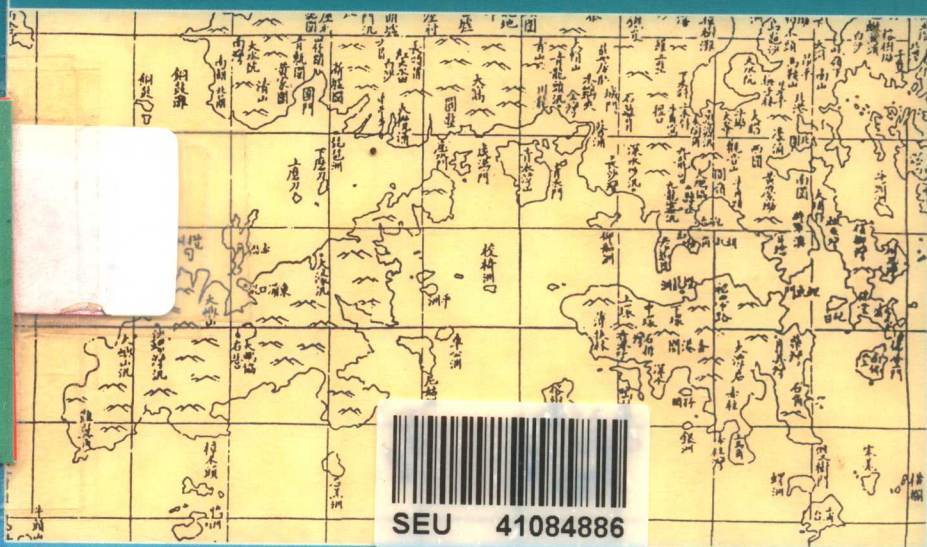


離島區
古物古蹟

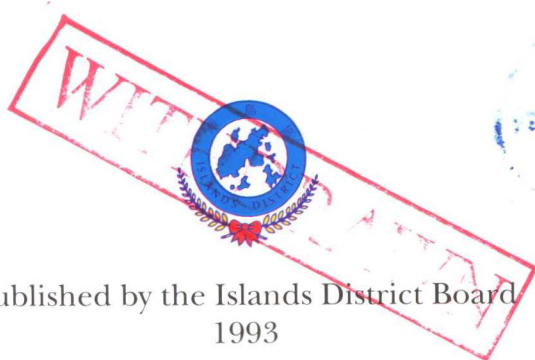
HERITAGE
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Foreword



Interest in the past enriches the present. The interest is repaid with wider understanding of other people, their problems and achievements. It raises questions and mysteries to intrigue the mind. It gives to the community traditions and stories that can be shared.

Islands District today still awaits the completion of great engineering works that will link it firmly into the metropolis that has grown on Hong Kong, Kowloon and other parts of the New Territories over the last century. But, in the preparation for these works, many more archaeological discoveries have been made, adding to the great wealth of information on the past that the district has provided already. This information opens up views into the past of the whole of the Hong Kong area.

Furthermore, the district provides a wealth of living traditions and festivals that bring colour to the community and insight into past customs. I hope that this little booklet will provide a helpful introduction to the historical significance and community traditions of the district, inspiring you to greater interest and research, or to simple enjoyment.

Mr . K . A . Salkeld, JP
Distict officer (Islands)

前 言



鑑古知今，知悉歷史有助於了解其他人，以及他們的困難和成就。對歷史有興趣不但開啓個人求知之門，去探索奇情異趣的事物，更可讓整個社會交流不同的習俗和傳說。

離島區現仍有待大型工程的完成，以與香港、九龍及新界其他地方在過去百年來發展而成的大都會緊密地連系起來。不過，在籌備這些工程的階段中，卻發掘了更多古物，使離島區本身已有的歷史資料更加豐富，並可使人更深入了解整個香港區域的過往。

此外，離島區現仍保留了很有價值的傳統和節日，為社會增添姿采，及讓人窺見歷史習俗的源流。本人希望這本小冊子可以幫助讀者初步了解離島區在歷史方面的重要性，以及其社會習俗，從而啓發更大的興趣作更深入的研究，或簡單的為讀者提供閱讀的樂趣。

離島政務專員蘇啓龍太平紳士

Message



The construction of the new airport marks a new development in the islands district which concurrently is also a treasure-house of Hong Kong's antiquities.

This treasure-house not only contains a wealth of valuable archaeological finds, but also a bountiful of traditional festivals, customs and legends, which are both colourful and interesting, and contribute to an added attraction of the islands. On archaeological finds alone, important archaeological sites spread all over South Lamma, Lantau and Cheung Chau which account for more than half of the antiquities found in Hong Kong. It is natural that the District attracts so many Hong Kong people as well as foreign tourists to visit the place.

It will take much time and effort to enumerate all these treasures, but thanks to the Tourism, Industry & Commerce Development Committee of the Islands District Board, together with the assistance of the staff of the Islands District Office and Antiquities and Monuments Office, the "Heritage of the Islands District" has been successfully compiled. During the process of compilation, Dr. K. K. SIU has kindly provided valuable expertise on the historical facts. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to them all for their contributions.

Now, let us share the pleasure of reading all the historical findings and stories of the islands district.

Daniel LAM Wai-keung, JP
Chairman of Islands District Board

獻辭



隨着新機場的興建，離島區標誌着香港未來的發展。與此同時，離島區亦是本港古物古蹟的珍貴寶庫。

這個寶庫內珍藏着豐富而極具價值的古物古蹟，亦有饒富傳統色彩的中國傳統節日、風俗習慣及掌故傳說等等，使人目不暇給。單看考古文物方面，重要考古遺址遍佈南丫島、大嶼山及長洲，佔全港出土文物的大半。無怪乎不少港人及外地遊客均愛到離島區參觀遊覽。

如果要把這些瑰寶如數家珍般羅列出來，與各位一同分享，非要花上不少時間和心血不可。幸好，在離島區議會旅遊及工商業發展委員會主席和委員的努力，加上離島政務處及古物古蹟辦事處工作人員的協助下，「離島區古物古蹟」一書終能製作完成，製作期間亦得到蕭國健博士就史實方面給予寶貴的意見，本人謹在此向以上各位致意。

現在，就讓我們一起欣賞離島區古物古蹟的引人之處吧！

離島區議會主席
林偉強太平紳士

HISTORY

歷史概述

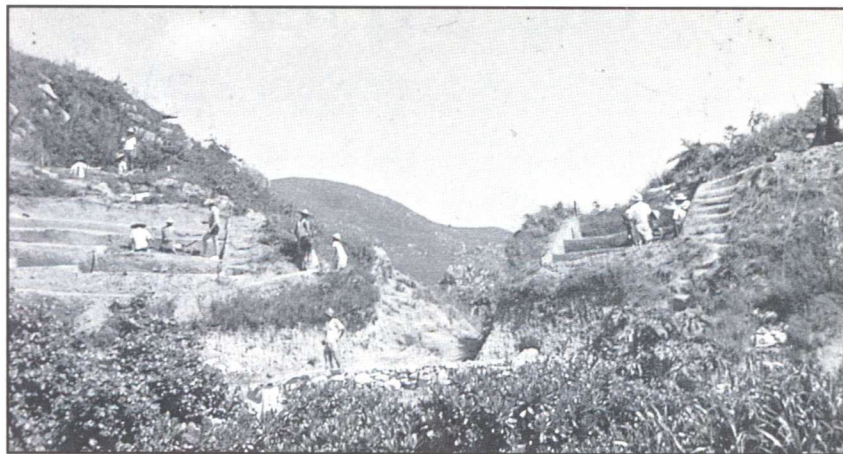
The Islands District is the largest administrative district in the territory in terms of area, but has the smallest population. It covers four main inhabited islands of Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Peng Chau and many small islands like Po Toi, Tai A Chau and Siu A Chau.

The district has a very long history. In the 1920's, archaeologists discovered many relics and traces of ancient human activities along the coasts of the District. In recent years, archaeological excavation has been intensified and relics as far back as the mid-Neolithic period (4000-2500 BC) have been found, so that the settlement of the District can be traced back over 6000 years.

Apart from the bountiful relics, many ancient rock carvings, many traditional Chinese structures such as forts and temples, and several western buildings such as schools and police stations can be found at different locations in the District. In addition to all these, there are many notable traditional festivals, customs and legends.



1. Excavation of Tung Wan, Shek Pik by Walter Schofield (standing at left) in 1937
一九三七年戈斐侶（左方站者）發掘石壁東灣遺址



2. *Excavation of the very rich Bronze Age site at Man Kok Tsui, Lantau by the Archaeological Team of the University of Hong Kong in 1938*

一九五八年香港大學考古隊發掘萬角咀遺址時，發現大量青銅器時代遺物

The population of Islands District is concentrated on four main islands, namely Cheung Chau, Lamma, Lantau and Peng Chau. As the past development of each of these islands is different, the history of each is briefly described below.

離島區地方遼闊，包括大嶼山、長洲、南丫島、坪洲及其他較細小的島嶼如蒲台、大小鴉洲等，為香港各行政區中幅員最廣的一區。相對其他各區，離島區雖人口稀少，但歷史悠久。一九二〇年代，考古工作者在離島沿岸發現不少蘊藏古代文物及人類活動遺蹟的考古遺址。近年考古發掘工作不斷進行，發現了不少遠至新石器時代中期（公元前四千至公元前二千五百年）的文物，證明離島區歷史可上溯至六千多年前。

除了豐富的考古文物外，離島區內還散佈著不少古代石刻、中國傳統建築如炮台、廟宇和西式近代建築如學校、警署等。此外傳統節日、風俗習慣、掌故傳說等可堪記述的亦甚多。

由於離島區主要由長洲、南丫島、大嶼山及坪洲四島組成，而各島過往的發展情況不同，故將四島的歷史概況簡述於後。

CHEUNG CHAU



Shaped like a dumbbell, Cheung Chau today has the largest population among the Islands. As far back as in the Neolithic period, there were settlements at both the southern and northern ends of the island. There are six archaeological sites which have been surveyed or excavated. The artefacts unearthed are mainly those of the late Neolithic Age (2500-1500 BC) and the Bronze Age (1500-221 BC).

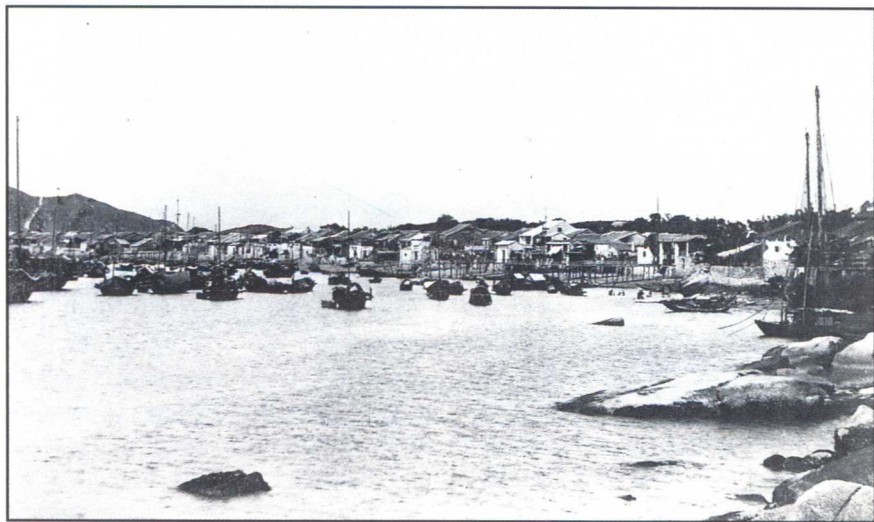
In the Ming Dynasty (1368-1648), Cheung Chau had already become a fishing port. During the reign of Emperor Kang Xi of the Qing Dynasty, an order was made in 1662 that residents within 25 kilometres of the coast had to move inland so as to prevent them from giving support to the remnants of the Ming Dynasty in Taiwan. The removal order was withdrawn in 1669 and the residents went back to the island. Apart from fishing and farming, people began to set up trading shops and Cheung Chau began to develop into a market. An inscription in the Hau Wong Temple at Tung Chung indicates that in the 1750s, tax collecting rights over part of Cheung Chau were claimed by the Li Kau Yun Tong, descendants of Li Mao-ying, but by the end of the eighteenth century, these rights were being claimed by another influential clan, the Wong Wai Tsak Tong, based at Nam Tau, the administrative centre for San On county, of which Hong Kong formed a part.

In the 21st year of Dao Guang (1841), the Qing Government sent troops to the island in order to strengthen defences. In 1898, the New Territories of Hong Kong and the Islands were leased to the British Government, since then Cheung Chau has been administered by the British.

長洲



長洲形如啞鈴，為離島區中人口最多的島嶼。其實遠在數千年前的新石器時代，先民足跡早已遍踏南北。經調查或發掘的考古遺址最少有六處，發現的器物以新石器時代晚期（公元前二千五百至公元前一千五百年）及青銅器時代（公元前一千五百至公元前二百二十一年）為主。



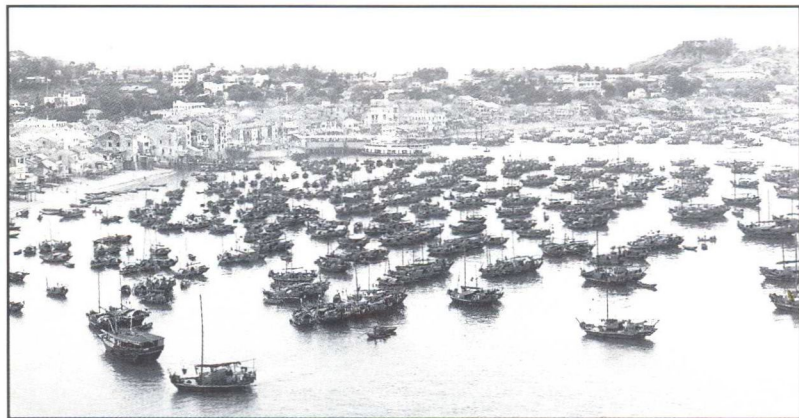
3. *Junks and sampans at anchor at Cheung Chau, 1898*
長洲港灣滿佈小艇，一八九八年



4. *Cheung Chau settlement and harbour, 1919*
長洲的村落及港灣，一九一九年



5. *Cheung Chau Market, 1924* 長洲市集，一九二四年



6. *Cheung Chau in 1961* 一九六一年時的長洲

長洲在明代（一三六八至一六四八年）已成為漁船集散地。清康熙時為防沿海居民支持台灣的鄭氏，於一六六二年下令沿海五十里居民遷移內陸。遷界令於一六六九年撤消後，居民返回島上，除捕魚耕種外，亦多營商，長洲遂發展成一墟市。東涌侯王宮內碑文載述於乾隆中葉，李昉英後人李久遠堂稱其對長洲部分地方有徵收租銀雜稅的權利。但到了十八世紀末期，另一深具影響力的氏族黃維則堂，亦稱享有此等權利。黃維則堂原居新安縣的行政中心南頭，香港當時亦屬該縣的一部份。道光二十一年（一八四一年）清政府派兵駐守，以增強防禦。一八九八年英國政府租借新界及各離島，自此，長洲便歸英人管理。

LAMMA ISLAND



Lamma Island is the third largest island in the territory after Lantau and Hong Kong. Along its long and winding coastline are many archaeological sites. So far 15 of them have been identified. In the 1930's, amateur archaeologists such as Fr. D. Finn and others conducted frequent searches for relics on the island. Important artefacts from the middle and late Neolithic Age have been unearthed frequently, while most of Hong Kong's Bronze Age relics have been found here. They provide significant resources to the archaeological study of the island and of the Hong Kong region.

Lamma Island was originally named Pok Liu Chau. In the Xinan Gazetteer (1819 Edition) a Pok Liu Tsuen was listed after Pok Fu Lam Tsuen and Hong Kong Tsuen. Probably, the island was thus named because Pok Liu Tsuen was there. In 1898, Lamma Island was incorporated into the territory of Hong Kong. The British divided the Island into North and South and stationed soldiers at both ends. Even today, Lamma Island is still under the management of two Rural Committees namely, South Lamma Rural Committee and North Lamma Rural Committee.

南丫島



南丫島是僅次於大嶼山及香港島的第三大島，在蜿蜒曲折的海岸線上，考古遺址眾多，現今可知的已有十五處。一九三〇年代，南丫島已被考古學者垂青，一群業餘考古人士如芬戴禮神父等便經常在島上尋找古物。此後重要的文物不斷在南丫各遺址出土，包括石器時代中、晚期器物。香港的青銅器時代文物亦多在南丫發現，為研究南丫島考古文化值得關注的課題。

南丫島原名薄寮洲，新安縣志（一八一九年版）載有薄寮村一名，列於薄扶林村及香港村之後。可能該島因有薄寮村故而名薄寮洲。一八九八年南丫島併入香港版圖後，英軍將該島分南北兩段派兵駐守，至今南丫島仍分轄於南北兩個鄉事委員會。

LANTAU ISLAND

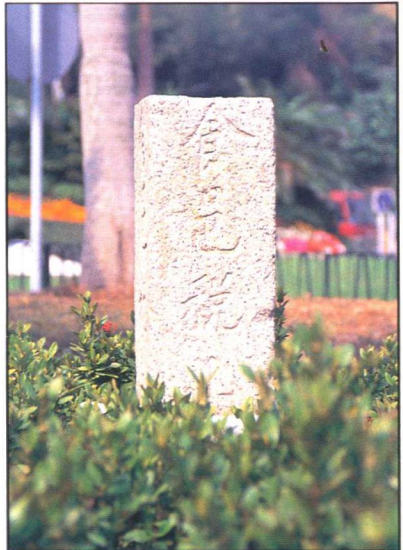


Lantau Island is also known as Tai Hai Shan, Tai Kai Shan, Tai Yee Shan, Tai Yue Shan, and Tuen Mun Island. It is the largest island in the Hong Kong Territory. Lantau Island is close to the Pearl River Estuary and has a long and winding coastline. Earlier this century, archaeologists discovered many important archaeological sites along the southern coasts of the island. In advance of the new airport development, a series of surveys and rescue excavations has been conducted on North Lantau and Chek Lap Kok and has traced human activities all over these areas. The relics unearthed include artefacts of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, earthenware and farming tools of the Han Dynasty (206BC-220AD), earthenware and chinaware of the Six Dynasties (265-589), kilns of the Tang (618-907) and Yuen (1271-1368) Dynasties, and even groups of tombs of the Ming (1368-1648) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynasties. Archaeological evidence abounds in this region.

According to historical records, during the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420), Lo Chun staged an armed rebellion but was suppressed by the Jin army. His surviving followers mostly fled to Lantau Island and called themselves “Lo Yu” meaning the remnants of Lo. In the Song Dynasty, Lantau was famous for producing salt and was granted to Li Mao-ying as part of his county. In the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), Hoi Nam salt pan was set up in Tai O. During the reign of Shao Xing of the Southern Song Dynasty (1131-1162), soldiers were sent to Lantau Island apparently to control the private production of salt. At the end of the Song Dynasty, the two Song emperors fled to the south. Some

7. *This stone was an estate marker for a Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD) official, LI Mao-ying. It was discovered at Chung Hau, Mui Wo in 1955 and is now re-erected for display at Mui Wo Ferry Pier concourse*

此界石用以標誌宋朝官員李昂英之食邑界限，一九五五年發現於梅窩涌口，現置於梅窩碼頭附近的公園



scholars believe that the two emperors might have stayed in Lantau. In the Ming Dynasty, the coastal areas were frequently invaded by Japanese and local pirates. As Lantau Island is situated at the southern tip of Guangdong, it became an important point of defence. In the reign of Shen Zong (1573-1620), soldiers were stationed there. In the early Qing Dynasty, there was initially no armed defence, but in the 7th year of Yong Zheng (1729) Fan Lau Fort was built, followed later by the Tung Chung Battery and Tung Chung Fort.

大嶼山



大嶼山亦名大奚山、大溪山、大姨山、大岑山、大魚山、大漁山、屯門島及爛頭島，為香港境內最大的島嶼。大嶼山地近珠江口，海岸線漫長曲折。考古工作者過往在島南沿岸發現不少重要考古遺址。新機場計劃訂定後，連串在大嶼山北部及赤蠟角進行的調查及搶救發掘，證實該島四周皆有先民活動遺蹟。出土文物包括新石器時代及青銅器時代器物，漢代（公元前二〇六至公元二二〇年）陶瓷及農具，六朝（二六五至五八九年）陶瓷，唐代（六一八至九〇七年）灰窰，元代（一二七一至一三六八年）窰群，甚至明（一三六八至一六四八年）、清（一六四四至一九一一年）墓葬等，考古資源豐富。

據史籍記載，東晉（三一七至四二〇年）盧循作亂，為晉軍討平，其餘衆多退居大嶼山一帶，稱盧餘，意即盧循餘衆。宋代時大嶼山以產鹽稱著，並封與李昂英作為他食邑的一部份。北宋時（九六〇至一一二七年）在大澳設有海南鹽柵，南宋紹興年間（一一三一至一一六二年）更因私鹽問題而派兵大嶼山。宋末時二帝南徙，部份學者認為二帝亦曾停駐於大嶼山。明代沿海常受倭寇及海盜侵擾，大嶼山因處廣東南陲故為防倭重點，明萬曆年間（一五七三至一六二〇年）曾派兵駐守。清初時原無防禦工事，至雍正七年（一七二九年）始設分流炮台，其後再加建東涌石獅炮台及東涌寨城等。



8. *Mui Wo, Lantau in the 1960*
一九六〇年代的大嶼山梅窩



9. *Aerial view of Yi Long, Lantau, C.1972*
鳥瞰大嶼山二浪・約一九七二年