

# 歷史回顧 歷 任 香 港 總 督 與 香 港 珍貴歷史圖片

 $(1842 \sim 1997)$ 

THE 28 GOVERNORS WITH PHOTO COLLECTIONS OF HISTORICAL HONG KONG

主 編:洪金玉・關若文 美術設計:廖志良・關佩珍

文字翻譯:俞亮

資料引用:倫敦、北京、台北等學者的文章

出 版:香港榮譽出版有限公司 印 刷:美嘉印刷企業有限公司

地 址:香港干諾道西 180 號 長嘉工業大廈九樓B座

電 話: (852) 2540 1131 傳 眞: (852) 2559 8718

發 行: 利源書報社有限公司

地 址: 九龍旺角洗衣街245-251號地下

電 話: (852) 2381 8251

版 次: 1996年7月香港第一版第一次印刷

規 格: 16 開 (209.6mm X 276.2mm)

國際書號: ISBN 962-929-001-4

**圖片及資料提供**:香港市政局

香港博物館

香港政府新聞處

香港政府檔案處

香港機場管理局

華興錢幣公司

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ISBN 962-929-001-4



Editor : Hung Chin Yue Kwan Yu Man

Graphic Design : Lee C. L. Liu

Carmen P. C. Kwan

Translation: Alan L. Yue

Reference & Sourcing: Articles researched from

London, Beijing and Taipei

Published by: Hong Kong Honour Publishing Ltd.

Printed by: Mei Ka Printing & Publishing Enterprise Ltd.

 ${\bf Address: Block\ B, 9/F., Cheung\ Ka\ Industry\ Bldg.,}$ 

180 Connaught Road West, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2540 1131 Fax: (852) 2559 8718

Distribution: Lee Yuen Subscription Agencies Ltd.

Address: 245-251 Sai Yee Street, G/E,

Mongkok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2381 8251

Edition: 1st Edition, July 1996 Hong Kong

Format: 209.6mm X 276.2mm

ISBN: 962-929-001-4

Source of Photography and Historical Studies:

The Urban Council of Hong Kong The Hong Kong Museum of History

The Government Information Services Dept.

The Airport Authority Hong Kong

The Public Records Office

Timothy Russo (Vancouver, Canada)

Jim Arkinson (London, U.K.)

Kenneth K. Ballard (London, U.K.)

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Tam Chi Wah (Hong Kong)

With special thanks to the above mentioned Personnels, Government Departments and Organizations at providing valuable materials which assisted the publisher to complete this publication in perfection.

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# 歷任28位香港總督珍藏肖像 THE 28 HONG KONG GOVERNORS





1992~1997 第二十八任總督:彭定康 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS PATTEN



1987~1992 第二十七任總督:衛奕信勳爵(即前衛奕信爵士) LORD WILSON OF TILLYORN, G. C. M. G.



1982~1987 第二十六任總督: 尤德爵士 SIR EDWARD YOUDE, G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., M. B. E.



1971~1982 第二十五任總督:麥理浩勳爵(即前麥理浩爵士) LORD MACLEHOSE OF BEOCH, G. B. E. K. C. M. G. K. C. V. O.



1964~1971 第二十四任總督:戴麟趾爵士 SIR DAVID CLIVE CROSBIE TRENCH, G. C. M. G., M. C.



1958~1964 第二十三任總督:柏立基爵士 SIR ROBERT BROWN BLACK, G. C. M. G., O. B. E.



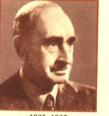
1947~1957 第二十二任總督:該最洪爵士 SIR ALEXANDER WILLIAM GEORGE HERDE GRANTHAM, G. C., M. G.



1941~1947 第二十一任總督:楊慕琦爵士 SIR MARK AITCHISON YOUNG, G. C. M. G



1937~1941 第二十任總督:繼富國爵士 SIR GEOFFRY ALEXANDER STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, K. C. M. G.



1935~1937 第十九任總督: 赫德傑爵士 ANDREW CALDECOTT, G. C. M. G., C. B. E.



1930~1935 第十八任總督: 貝璐爵士 SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K. C. M. G. K. B. E.



1925~1930 第十七任總督:金文泰爵士 SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G. C., M. G.



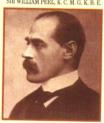
1919~1925 第十六任總督:司徒拔爵士 SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, G. C., M. G.



1912~1918 第十五任總督:梅含理爵士 SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, G. C. M. G.



1907~1912 第十四任總督:盧嘉勳爵 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD LUGARD, P.C., G. C. M. G., C. B., D. S.O.



1904~1907 第十三任總督:彌敦爵士 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, P.C., G. C. M. G.



1898~1903 第十二任總督:卜力爵士 SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, G. C. M. G.



1891~1898 第十一任總督:羅便臣爵士 SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, G. C. M. G



1887~1891 第十任總督: 德輔爵士



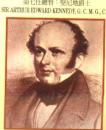
1883~1885 第九任總督:寶雲爵士 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, P. C., G. C. M. G.



1877~1882 第八任總督: 軒尼斯爵士 SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K. C. M. C



1872~1877 第七任總督:堅尼地爵士 SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, G. C. M. G., C. B.



1844~1848 第二任總督:戴維斯爵士 JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, BT. K. C. B



1866~1872 第六任總督:麥當奴爵士 SIR RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL, K. C. M. G., C. B.



1843~1844 第一任總督: 砵甸乍爵士 SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BT., P. C., G. C. B.



1859~1865 第五任總督:羅士敏動爵(即前羅便臣爵士) THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROSMEAD, P.C., G. C. M. G.



1854~1859 第四任總督:寶寧爵士 SIR JOHN BOWRING



1848~1854 第三任總督:文咸爵士 SIR SAMUEL GEORGE BONHAM, BT., K. C. B.

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## • 前 言 •

被譽為「東方之珠」的香港,由香港島、九龍和新界三部份組成,總面積一千零七十六平方公里,自古以來就是中國領土。一八四二年簽訂的「南京條約」,香港島永久割讓英國;一八六零年簽訂的「北京條約」,北至界限街的九龍半島南端連同昂船洲永久割讓英國;一八九八年簽訂的「展拓香港界址專條」,將深圳河以南、界限街以北的大片北九龍土地連同附近大嶼山等二百三十五個大小島嶼租與英國,租期九十九年,至一九九七年六月三十日期滿。

中國政府不承認上述三個不平等條約。一九八四年,中英兩國政府經過談判後簽署《聯合聲明》稱:中華人民共和國政府決定於一九九七年七月一日對香港恢復行使主權,聯合王國政府於一九九七年七月一日將香港交還給中華人民共和國。中華人民共和國對香港恢復行使主權時,設立香港特別行政區,香港特別行政區「保持原有的資本主義制度和生活方式,五十年不變」。

港督是代表英國女皇對香港進行殖民統治的最高行政長官。在英國統治香港的一百五 十多年中,曾先后委派過二十八位總督對香港進行直接的殖民統治。

香港歷任總督的歷史,連綴成香港自開埠以來的一頁頁歷史。從中可以瞭解各個時期的中英關係,英國的對華政策,歷屆港督的施政方針;也可以了解每個港督不同的背景,文化素養乃至各異的個性。從中,當然也可以看到香港從一個荒島漁村發展成東方現代化商業大都市的歷史進程,而其中凝聚着一代代香港人的心血與汗水。

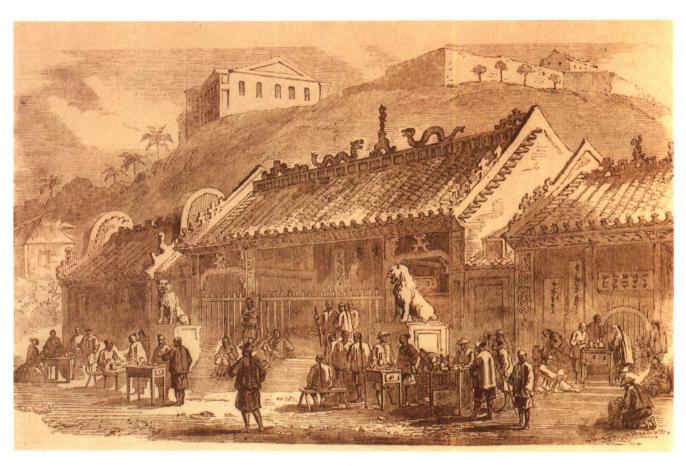
#### • FORWARD •

"Pearl of the Orient" praised by the entire world ...... Hong Kong ...... some 1,076 sq. km. of China mainland, the scenario includes Hong Kong Island, Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories. According to the "Treaty of Nanjing" signed in 1842, Hong Kong Island was offered to become the British Crown of Colony, while the signing of the "Treaty of Beijing" in 1860, Kowloon Peninsula (South of Boundary Street including Stone Cutter Island) was offered to the United Kingdom, the "Extension of Hong Kong Boundary" agreement was signed in 1898, this concluded the leasing of the land from south of Shenzhen River to the north of Boundary Street including Lantau Island with other 235 outlying islands to the British in terms of 99 years, due on June 30, 1997.

The Chinese Government declares the treaties were unfair and would not be accepted. Hence, the "Sino-British Joint Declaration" was announced after negotiations from both sides in 1984, it clearly stated that a Special Administration Region will be setting up upon the handover of the sovereignty back to the PRC Government, an exceptional concept of "Two Systems in One Country" will be carried out to ensure to maintain the existing lifestyles & capitalism of Hong Kong, remain unchanged for the next 50 years to come.

Governor of Hong Kong is the highest representative officer appointed by the Queen of the United Kingdom to execute the Imperial Rules at the Colony, 28 Governors has been sent in order to rule the Colony directly for the past 150 years, what becomes the history of Hong Kong becomes the history of the Governors, from which, different policy applied reflects of different cultures, backgrounds & personalities of individual Governors.

What takes advantage on developments of the Colony from a small fishing village unknown to the world to become an important metropolis in the Island's dramatic growth? We sincerely hope this publication will simulate the reader's interest in the local and unique history behind the scene.



1830年 文武廟圖景 A sketch of Man Mo Temple in 1830



1840年 港島海灣圖景,中間位置大樓為怡和公司 A sketch of Hong Kong Island and the Harbour in 1840, Jardine Matheson and Co. in the center

歷任否港總督與香港珍貴歷史圖片 The 28 Governors with Photo Collections of Historical Hong Kong



1842年 審判案犯圖景 Painting showing a judgement in progress, drawn in about 1842



#### 第一任港督 体甸乍爵士 (在任時間1843 - 1844)

一八四二年(清宣宗道光二十二年)八月二十九日,清廷全權大臣耆英(介春)、伊里布(莘農)與砵甸乍爵士在停泊於南京(清為江寧府治)附近的英艦「康華立司號」上簽訂「南京條約」(又稱「江寧條約」),全文十三條,第三條為:「今大清皇帝准將香港一島給予英國君主暨嗣後世襲主位者,常遠主掌,任便立法治理。」是為香港島歸由英國統治的法理根據。

一八四三年四月五日,曾經說過「香港並無用處」的英國維多利亞女皇簽署「香港憲章」(通稱「香港授命狀」、「委任狀」,即就職文件),宣布香港正式成為英國殖民地,委派碎甸乍爵士為第一任總督,受命於英國殖民地部(即理藩院);四月二十六日,位於港島灣仔春園街的港督府遭洗劫;五月,以治安不靖,實施宵禁,華籍居民夜行受到限制;六月二十六日,砵甸乍爵士宣誓就職,港督同時是香港駐軍總司令(在一八五九年之前,總督同時兼任英國駐華全權公使、英國駐華商務總監兩職),同日督轅公布港督將根據英女皇特許令(又稱「聖諭」、「皇室訓令」),成立以港督為主席的議政局,(早年又譯作佐理堂,今稱行政局)、定例局,(今稱立法局),「負責制訂法律和條例,頒布通行」,二十七日,砵甸乍爵士委出首批太平紳士,(簡稱 J. P. ,曾譯作治安委員、掌法紳士,職責為會同英軍、警察維持治安)莊士頓、堅吾、禧利等官民四十三人;八月二十四日,砵甸乍爵士任內,兩局形同虛設,甚少召開會議,因為港督接到頂頭上司殖民地部大臣史丹利勳爵訓令:「在香港這一特殊情況下,女皇政府認為適當的做法,是賦予閣下非常權力,遇有需要進行立法程序的事情,可不經(定例局)同意,獨自制訂法律,予以頒行。」十二月,教會人士創辦「聖保羅醫院」,是時全港居民只有一萬五千人,歐藉人士不足一千,華人大多是農民、漁民、石匠和流氓。

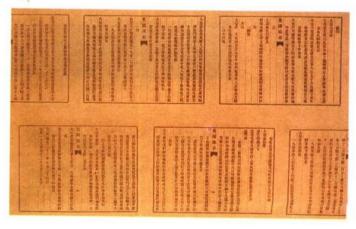
砵甸乍擔任港督期間,英國對華的鴉片貿易繼續擴大。他不僅不反對這種掠奪性的貿易,反而允 許走私商們在香港進行交易,為他們設立儲藏鴉片的倉庫。

一八四四年五月七日,砵甸乍爵士離任,成為任期最短的香港總督,去職原因是英商對之不滿日甚(其後歷任好望角總督、印度孟德拉斯總督,一八五六年去世,年六十八歲);港島中環的砵甸乍街即以這位首任港督的名字(準確地説是姓氏)命名。



1842年 香港徵章以貿易為主題 The Victorian Seal (1842)

1842年 簽訂的"南京條約"部分約章 Part in the chapters of the "Treaty of Nanjing" signed in 1842



歷任香港總督與香港珍貴歷史圖片 THE 28 GOVERNORS WITH PHOTO COLLECTIONS OF HISTORICAL HONG KONG

#### • The 1st Governor Sir Henry Pottinger (1843 - 1844)

On August 29, 1842, the Treaty of Nanjing was put into effective on board of the HMS "Conwallis" in presentations of Pottinger, Yi Le Boo, and Chi Ying of the "Ching Palace". The agreement includes 13 conditions, while the 3rd stated that: "The King of the Ching Dynasty agrees to offer the Island of Hong Kong to the Kingdom of Great Britain for now and forever, this also includes full administrations of law & order on it's own".

On April 5, 1843, Pottinger was appointed to be the 1st Governor of the Island by Queen Victoria. On April 26 same year, the Governor's residence has been robbed, and, in May, the social security was in critical condition, martial law was enforced that all Chinese nationals were not allowed to stay on the street after dark. Pottinger was appointed to become the Chief Commander of the British troops stationed in Hong Kong on June 26. Same day, Executive Council & Legislative Council was formed to propose for the execution of the Imperial law. But, both councils seldomly carried up meetings because Pottinger was granted the right to bypass the system and going back up the single-service chair of command at issuing the order.

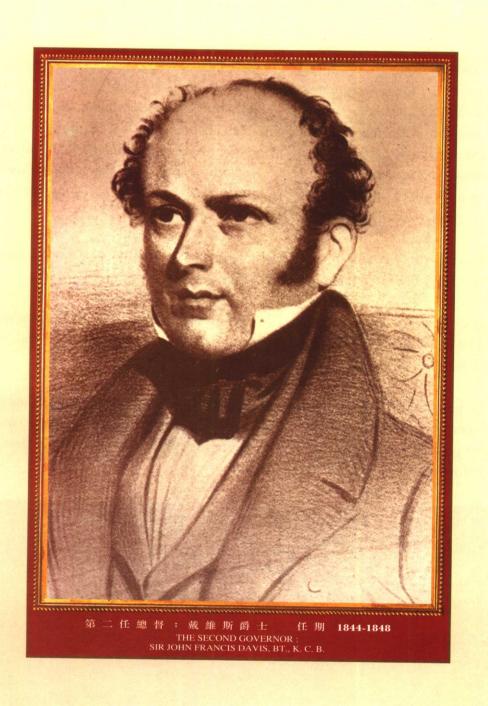
The population on the Island was only 15,000 with less than 1,000 were Europeans, most of the Chinese were farmers, fishermen, stonecutters & outlaws at the decade.

During this period, opium was introduced and imported to China by European merchants, Pottinger not just allowed the traders & smugglers making their deals on the Island, even provided opium storages for their interest and convenience.

Pottinger resigned on May 7, 1844, due to mass critics sounded from British merchants. After that, Pottinger became the Governor of Good Hope & the Governor of Madris (India) in later days. In 1856, Pottinger passed away in his year of 68. There is still a trace of this very first Governor, in Central, a street has given the name "Pottinger Street".



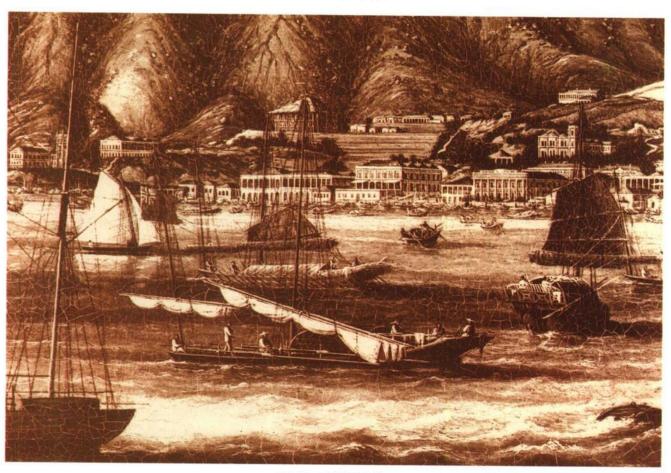
1842年 中英簽訂"南京條約"時情形 Signing of the "Treaty of Nanjing" in 1842



歷任香港總督與香港珍貴歷史圖片 The 28 Governors with Photo Collections of Historical Hong Kong

### • 第二任港督 戴維斯爵士 (在任時間1844 - 1848)

一八四四年五月八日,戴維斯爵士就任第二任港督,新港督是一位「中國通」,這位著名的漢學 家為自己改了一個叫德庇時的中文名(港譯作爹核士),曾任職於「東印度公司」;七月十六日,港 督府第二次遭打劫,治安情況令人不敢想像;八月,定例局通過人口登記法例,登記費洋人五元,華 人一元,遭到華洋居民群起反對,發起罷市;九月,委任查理士。梅為警察司(相當於今之警務處 長,翌年二月到任),整頓警政,加強治安;十月,成立高等法院,「太平山街街市」啟用;十一 月,定例局通過「人口登記修正案」,只有貧苦大眾需要登記,費用全免;同年港府頒布「禁止賭博 條例」。一八四五年二月二十日,第一張報紙「德臣西報」,中文報名因主筆德臣的音譯而得名,一 九六七年據英文原意改稱「中國郵報」,一九七四年八月十七日停刊,第一家銀行「東方銀行」開 業。一八四六年二月,為遏止罪案日增,公開執行笞刑;五月,洋商在皇后大道中組織「香港俱樂 部」,又稱「香港會所」,俗稱「香港會」,建於一八九一年,位於昃臣道的會所於一九八一年拆卸 改建),作為上流社會的社交中心;同年成立「賽馬會」。一八四七年,戴維斯成功地進行了香港的 人口普查,全港居民實數為二萬三千九百八十八人。後來,適時進行人口普查成為港府的一個慣例。 一八四七年一月,開徵小販牌照費;八月,由於施政得不到英商和下屬(與大法官賀姆不和)的支 持,憤而提出辭職。一八四八年三月二十一日,戴維斯爵士黯然離開香港,今之爹核士街即以其名字 命名(一八七六年,英國牛津大學以戴維斯爵士對中國文學甚有心得,授予榮譽文學博士學位,一八 九〇年病逝英倫,終年九十五歲,為享年最高的一位港督)。

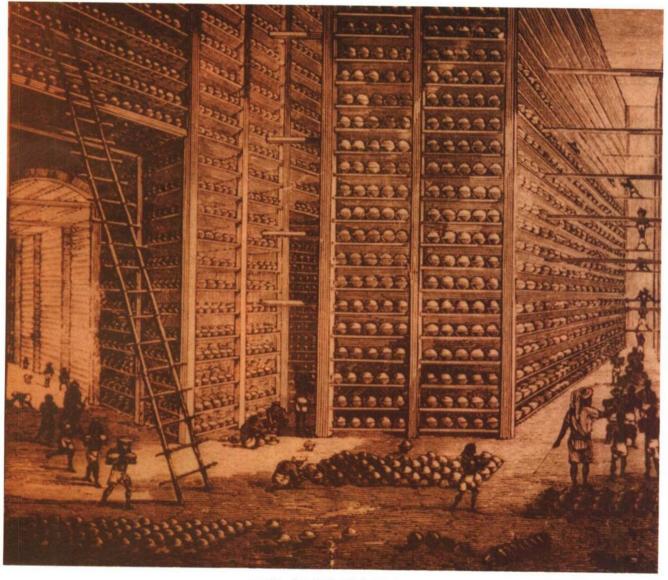


1845年 香港海灣圖片 Old drawing of Hong Kong Harbour (1845)

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### • THE 2ND GOVERNOR SIR JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS (1844-1848)

On May 8, 1844, the 2nd Governor appointed to Hong Kong was keen of Chinese affairs. On July 16, the Governor's home was robbed at the second time. In August, the population registration ordinance was called, with the registration fee of \$5 for Europeans and \$1 for Chinese Nationals, but oppositions from the community made the change in November – only poverties has to register, and at no cost. Charles Murray was appointed to be the Police Commissioner in September to reform the Police force. The first newspaper "China Mail" started to publish on February 20, 1845 but the press was abandoned on August 17, 1974. In February, 1846, the "Rattan Punishment" was publicly notify to halt for crime increasings. In 1847, statistics on populations was carried out successfully, 231,988 of Islanders was counted, after that, statistics on populations became a routine duty of the Government. In January, 1847, licensing fee was started to apply on street hawkers. On March 21, 1848, Davis filed his resignation and left the Island, because he was lack of supporting from British merchants and his patrons. Davis died in England, 1890, in his age of 95.



1843年 東印度公司的鴉片儲藏庫 The opium storage of "East-India Co." in 1843

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