

香

港

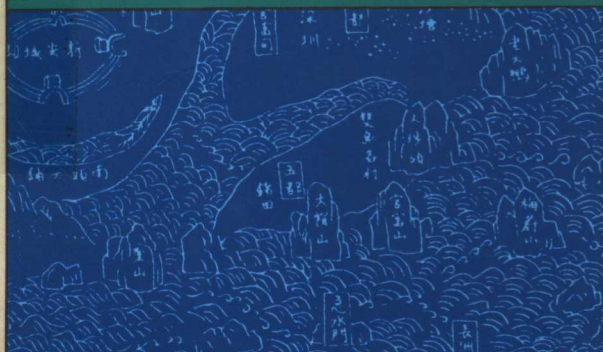
史

教學參考資料

〔第一冊〕



霍啟昌編著



K296.58  
H873

香

港

史

# 教學參考資料

(第一冊)

霍啟昌編著



三聯書店（香港）有限公司

責任編輯 亞 垣  
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國代分莊莊主劉德興等稟請各縣將  
 已立之契分兩處分別辦理  
 ○南雄知事謝春霖稟稱  
 竊知中區署前經准各員勸力認銀一月  
 銀六十六元十分五厘月計銀兩由商民  
 每月于六月一日成立立分兩云云  
 同有廣東新開生第叁張

昨午雙點十一分鐘據小呂宋大文台望報云  
有兩風豹在望城嶺一帶上下一度與海豹  
十九度之與東東北極相去(上)等之度其  
道在海南島度岸之外在風勢二百里範圍之  
內

尚有香港新聞刊在附張  
歐洲風雲

本行新到各款洋字及  
各種外國文字均能代  
印不論遠近隨時寄  
送其有欲用者請向  
本行接洽可也此佈

注  
意  
注  
意  
澳  
門  
德  
記  
洋  
行  
啟

(一) 英國曾言在英海國神命打劫殺害無辜  
力者出於其意。其意謂人若三三兩兩結  
伴登陸得獲銀錢則必乘機掠奪也。此語  
最屬不近情理。中國官民一體之強悍且  
永無行劫之理才也。

(二) 據馬六甲一亞明又名新松樹於本年十一月廿九號因犯惡德被毆斃命二十午乃於昨日竟被英司判斬罪從刑係傳稱該犯六平所

[illegible]

香港祥棧行籌賑捐款  
進支各數列左

遐邇貫珍第一號目錄

英華年月歷紀並訣

序言

西興括論

香港紀畧

喻言一則

金山採金條規

近日各報

遐邇貫珍

題詞

創論通遐邇，宏詞貫古今，幽深開鳥道，聲價

重鷄林，妙解醒塵目，良工費苦心，吾儒稽域

外，賴爾作南針，

秉筆風存古，斯言直道行，精詳期實用，褒貶

總公評，一氣聯中外，同文親治平，坤輿詩絕

異，空負著書名，按西洋南懷仁有詩  
與外紀入四庫全書

保定章東耘題

三年新歷，天命詔會書，太平禮制，太平詔書，天父下凡，詔書，天條書，太平條規，三字經，幼學詩，太平天國頌，太平軍目，太平天國奏准頒行諸書，舊題諸聖書等種，中國正直四方，禍亂頻興，盜寇蜂起，土匪乘機橫行，於二月中旬，福建廈門，為天地會人攻擊，其黨本無大志，只因挾官司，刑之恨，欲報復舊仇，據云與別股向無往還，惟已遣人北詣江寧，欲投其黨，是否允受，未可預決，但福州有駐防旗兵如許，諒江寧城中人，必樂聞此說也。

遐邇貫珍

香港紀畧

溯前十二載，林文忠奉命到粵，禁絕鴉片，原宜將船烟拿獲，一並入官，但林文忠竟將城外商民，不分青白，及有無販賣鴉片者，一概封鎖，並將內備工漢人，均行徹盡，斷給口食，致令各商民，備受艱難，幾有性命之憂，其中竟有與烟無涉，或屬傳道，或屬行醫，或屬職員，非此則彼，似此不分其弘，豈得為公平之道乎？總因林文忠尚未諳他國事務之故，蓋無人不深悉我國，斷不容無故受辱，致啟後讐，即如我國，皇太后，彼時知良民被害，赫然大怒，即興師旅，蓋欲害此恨，而杜將來之患也，林文忠等，素輕視西邦，不以為勦敵意，以戰船兵丁，即來，何難除滅，以了其事，迨爾時，中國名將奇材甚多，俯視今日，內地猛士，異能不乏，以英國不過渺如洲島，豈

《遐邇貫珍》創刊號目錄，其內載有〈香港紀畧〉一文。



一千八百五十三年十一月朔日 第肆號

遐邇貫珍

香港中環英華書院印送

Copy



V. 315.

Government House,  
Hong Kong, 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1898.

Sir,

I have the honour to  
enclose enclose copy of a translation  
of a communication addressed  
to me by Mr. Kang Yu-wei, the  
political refugee from Peking,  
who

Right Honourable  
Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.  
to — to — to

C

who recently received police  
protection in Hong Kong.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient  
Humble Servant,

Mac

Major General,  
Administering the go-  
vernment.

C. O. 129 一件公文，由香港代督發給殖民地部大臣，報告有關  
康有為在香港事宜。一八九八年十一月十五日。

(2)

C. O.  
7508  
Recd  
15 APR 96

438

440

1862.

Government House,  
Hongkong, 11<sup>th</sup> March, 1866.

Sir,

With reference to  
your despatches N° 311 of the  
23<sup>rd</sup> December, and N° 5 of the  
10<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> January, I have the honour  
to forward the enclosed Me-  
morandum

Enclosure  
13<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>

Right Honourable  
Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

to the Hon. Secy.

so very undesirable that I  
have, with the advice of the  
Executive Council, ordered  
his banishment from Hong-  
Kong, as well as that of ~  
Chu-Ho, in case either or  
both of them should venture  
to return here.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient  
Humble Servant,

William Robinson

C. O. 129文件：由港督羅便臣於一八九六年三月十一日發給殖民地部大臣有關“乙未起義”的函件。



# The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

REUTER'S telegram, dated London, 24th inst., stating that a battle was fought at Wi-ju (on the Korean bank of the Yaloo), and that the Japanese had retreated to Ping-yang, seems to us to require confirmation. When the loss reported on either side (Japanese 3000 and Chinese 4000) is considered, there would appear to be all the greater reason for suspecting the accuracy of the statement as to the retreat of the Japanese. The only adequate reason for the Japanese retreat must be sought for—if we accept Reuter's message—in the tactical superiority of the Japanese leaders and in the inference that the Chinese troops massed on the northern bank of the Yaloo-kiang were being drawn back into Corea in order to prevent them giving any assistance to the troops defending the approaches to Peking. We know that Ping-yang is a strong position, and it has been strengthened lately since a portion of the Japanese fleet has taken up a position in the Ping-yang Inlet. But Ping-yang is distant about 125 miles from Wi-ju, and it would take an army several days to march with all its impediments from Wi-ju to Ping-yang, more especially if harassed by a hostile force. Possibly the telegram may mean that the Japanese fell back on the road to Ping-yang. In any case, it will be interesting to learn the Japanese version of this fight and the alleged retreat. Up to the present, the Japanese seem to have made very few mistakes in carrying out their carefully-prepared plan of campaign; and more than once before, it has been found that a defeat of the Chinese has been preceded by an apparently retrograde movement on the part of the Japanese forces. We shall now look forward with additional interest to the news that ought to reach us within the next few days. The report that fighting had taken place on the 23rd inst., near Port Arthur, is a little vague, and no details are given as to the place where the opposing forces met, or the result of the engagement. It is interesting, however, to hear that the Japanese Army Corps which recently left Hiroshima were engaged in these hostilities. That Corps, it must be remembered, was reported to number forty thousand men—one of the largest yet assembled by the Japanese. It is just within the bounds of possibility, therefore, that the fighting near Port Arthur does not disclose the chief aim of the large army which sailed from Hiroshima, Japan, as we have noted on several occasions, wisely keeps her counsel until the blow is delivered. At present the information lately to hand concerning the convergence of a force, one hundred thousand strong, upon Peking, is still unchallenged. The plan which to be followed, and we know the carrying the war into the enemy's country, are as yet known only to the Japanese leaders; and we must still wait patiently for the development of the game.

Since writing the above, Reuter tells us that the so-called retreat to Ping-yang was not a retreat, but that the Japanese have re-crossed the Yaloo, and are now on the Manchurian side of the river. From this we must infer that the Chinese had the worst of the fight, and that the Japanese are following up their advantage. This statement, if reliable, puts even a worse face upon China's chances than we had ventured to predict. In the absence of news from the Japanese side, there is now little to prevent us from believing that the Chinese have given up hope, lost all the little cohesion they ever had, and have got into a panic. It is, of course, difficult to discern which version of an event is true, and which is false. As a keen observer said the other day 'This China-Japan struggle appears to be a big war without a history.' The results, however, seem to have favoured Japan so far; and although it is almost too much to suppose that the Chinese have actually evacuated the magnificent naval centre at Port Arthur (which has cost so many millions of hard-earned dollars) without a struggle, it is just within the bounds of possibility that the Chinese have run away from the Japanese. The accounts which we have received from time to time from the North have prepared us somewhat for almost any vagaries on the part of the Chinese troops. They are reported to be so disgusted with the utter break-down of their boasted military 'system,' and so filled with a wholesome (or unwholesome) dread of the Japanese victors, that they have no stomach for further fighting. The small modicum of what is called patriotic feeling if it ever existed at all, has apparently been crushed out by the unpardonable condition of the stores and ammunition without which neither mercenaries nor patriots can carry out a successful campaign or a make a brilliant defence. This utter collapse of a military 'system' which is made up from top to bottom of theft, robbery, and embezzlement should prove an object lesson to the world at large—to the semi-civilised portion especially, and also to one or two sections of the world that pretend to some degree of civilisation. From all accounts, the results have been and will continue to be most disastrous to China, which has been, *par excellence*, the greatest sinner in this respect for many hundreds, or thousands, of years. The evacuation or capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese means the complete command of the seas for Japan. That includes the provision of a convenient base for the armies converging upon Peking; and then—what next?

# PAPERS

Laid before the

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

HONGKONG.

1894.



PRINTED BY HONGKONG AND GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.



12D

No. 204

### HONGKONG.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH ON THE SUBJECT OF "THE PŨ LÉUNG KUK INCORPORATION ORDINANCE, 1893."

Laid before the Legislative Council by Command of His Excellency the Governor, on the 15th March, 1894.

DOWLING STREET,

22nd December, 1893.

Sir,—I have had under my careful consideration your despatch No. 124 of 27th June last, submitting for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure. "The Pŭ Léung Kuk Incorporation Ordinance 1893," and your despatch No. 157 of 29th June last, forwarding a Memorial from Mr. T. H. WHITEHEAD in which he states his objections to certain provisions of the Ordinance.

In my opinion sections 8 and 9 of the Ordinance give the Board of Direction too absolute power, free from any control either by the Registrar General or by the Governor; and although there may be no probability of such power being abused, I think it right that provision should be made for some measure of control on the part of the Government. It seems hardly necessary, as proposed by Mr. WHITEHEAD and Mr. CHURCH, that with the view of the Registrar General controlling the proceedings of the Society from the outside he should be removed from the position of President of the Board in which he is placed by the Ordinance; but the Ordinance should be amended so as to provide for an appeal to the Governor, as suggested at page viii. of the Report of the Committee on the Pŭ Léung Kuk. This could be effected by adding at the end of section 9 of the Ordinance the following words, "provided that in any case in which the Board is divided in opinion the President or any two Members of the Board may demand that the point be referred to the Governor for his decision, which shall in every such case be final" and by inserting in section 6 after the words "purposes thereof" the following words, "subject to an appeal to the Governor as hereinafter provided."

Section 19 of the Ordinance should also be amended by inserting after the words "Police Force," the following words, "or District Watchmen" otherwise there would be no provision under which District Watchmen could be lent to the Society, (as heretofore), while at the same time retaining the powers and authorities of a Constable, which they possess under Ordinance 13 of 1888.

I have now to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance, No. 10 of 1893, entitled, "An Ordinance for the establishment and incorporation of the Chinese Society for the prevention of kidnapping and for the protection of Women and Children, commonly known as the Pŭ Léung Kuk," but you will understand that the Ordinance should not be brought into operation, until it has been amended.

It gives me pleasure to learn from the Report of the Committee, which required into the history of the Pŭ Léung Kuk, that much good work has in past years been done by this Society, and I may express a confident hope that their work will be continued in future with even greater success under the terms of the new Ordinance.

Mr. WHITEHEAD should be informed that I have carefully considered his Memorial, and have given your directions to amend the Ordinance on certain points as indicated in the second and third paragraphs of the present despatch. The purport of those paragraphs may be communicated to him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) RIFON.

Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,

for. for. for.

立法局會議文件，有關保良局成立法令。



# THE HONGKONG Government Gazette.

**Published by Authority.**

No. 1. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1875. Vol. XXI.

No. 210.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following List of Official Titles with the authorized equivalent in Chinese Terms, is published for general information.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 28th December, 1874.

### LIST OF TITLES, WITH CHINESE EQUIVALENT TERMS, OF THE OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

(Published by Authority.)

1. THE GOVERNOR,	Tuk Hin,	督憲	大人
2. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,	Fu Tuk Hin,	副督憲	大人
3. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,	I' Ching Kuk,	議政局	
4. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,	Tung Lai Kuk,	定例局	
5. COLONIAL SECRETARY,	Pi Ching Si,	輔政司	大人
6. COLONIAL TREASURER,	Fu Mo Si,	庫務司	大人
7. AUDITOR GENERAL,	Hau Shò Si,	考數司	大人
8. SURVEYOR GENERAL,	Kung Mò Si,	工務司	大老爺
9. POSTMASTER GENERAL,	Yuk Mò Si,	驛務司	大老爺
10. REGISTRAR GENERAL,	Wà Man Ching Mò Si,	華民政務司	大老爺
11. HARBOR MASTER,	Shiu Ching T'eng,	船政廳	大老爺
12. CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,	T'ün Pò Kun,	巡捕官	大老爺
13. SUPERINTENDENT OF GAOL,	Sa' Yuk Kun,	司獄官	大老爺
14. CHIEF JUSTICE,	On CH'at Sa,	按察司	大人
15. PUISNE JUDGE,	Fu Nip Sa,	副臬司	大人
16. REGISTRAR OF SUPREME COURT,	Cheng On Sa,	掌案司	大老爺
17. ATTORNEY GENERAL,	Kwok Kà Lut Ching Sa,	國家律政司	大人
18. CROWN SOLICITOR,	Kwok Kà Chung Sa,	國家狀司	老爺
19. POLICE MAGISTRATES,	T'ün Li Fu,	巡理府	大老爺
20. CORONER,	Im Shi Kun,	驗屍官	大老爺
21. SHERIFF,	CH'ün Piu Kun,	傳票官	老爺
22. COLONIAL SURGEON,	Kwok Kà Tui I' Sa,	國家大醫師	大老爺
23. INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,	Kám Tuk Hok Un,	監督學院	大老爺
24. COLONIAL CHAPLAIN,	Kwok Kà Muk Sa,	國家牧師	大老爺
25. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,	Shun Sa,	紳士	
26. SUPERINTENDENT OF FIRE BRIGADE,	Mit Pò Kun,	滅火官	大老爺
27. SUPERINTENDENT OF CIVIL HOSPITAL,	I' Un I' Sa,	醫院醫師	老爺

《香港政府憲報》所載香港政府在十九世紀重要官員職位名稱的中英文對照表。





# 厘印總局

茲揭到

瑞吉寶號通用銀紙壹萬員正  
其任隨時取回本息清還不誤此據

癸酉年五月初五日 黃壽華 立

揭發摺單用祈看明印指足額否

AG 11

黃壽華揭單伍元

伍元五張癸五月初二日

# 總理遺囑

余致力國民革命凡四十年其間遇難者無數死之者亦不少矣余死後願將我全部遺產及一切權利歸於國民革命軍以繼續完成國民革命之事業此為余之遺囑

第 頁

逕復者奉

部長發下

來函具悉一切

台端所請將自動測繪機專利一案已交

勵業品審查委員會審查一俟審查完竣後

送列司即行核辦又寄繳之手續費業

已收到茲以附聞尚不煩覆即希

查照以政

工商部用

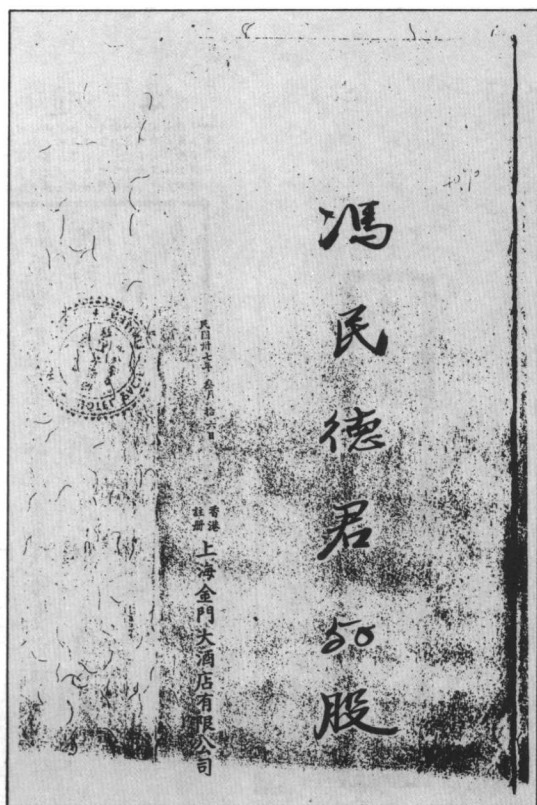
上海江西路五里馮宅收交

馮民德先生 啟

工商部 緘

“馮民德檔”所藏工商部致馮氏公函。





領收日期中華民國 36 年 3 月 17 日		No. 661	
上海金門大酒店股份有限公司 合派股息特別利益憑單			
馮民德 股東 佔本公司股份 50	應得之利息和		
股息 500 元和所得稅 5% 25	475		
特別利息	\$ 25.000		
實收國幣	肆萬叁仟伍百柒拾伍元正 (\$43,575.00)		
本單由股東留存	上海金門大酒店股份有限公司		

注意：股東若未領回憑單者本公司恕不發給股息

“馮民德檔”所藏馮氏擁有在上海金門大酒店的股份憑單。

# 金門大酒店股份有限公司用牋

廈門安海路四〇一路西京南海上：址地

四二〇七號掛報電・〇一〇〇九：話電

第 頁

逕啟者本公司自三月十五日起分派各股東三十六年份股息及

特別利益茲特附上

貴戶領取股息特別利益憑單留底兩紙（紅字憑單黑字由股東

留存）即希

將該憑單簽名蓋章（須與留存本公司之印鑑相同）並携同股款

臨時收據駕臨領取為荷此致

馮氏德

股東 台照

金門大酒店股份有限公司股務處啟

附憑單留底兩紙

派款時間

每日上午十一時起至  
下午四時止星期日休息

派款地址

上海英大馬路  
香港德輔道中二十號四樓德成實業有限公司內

中華民國三十七年三月

日

“馮氏德檔”所藏上海金門大酒店派股息通告。

[illegible][illegible]

亦君呼弟也時不來叔獲得收入之先付不悉然孫仲  
 列其門兄壯抗肉妻長抗局叔叔伯暴林叔叔西角男  
 叔扣除其長高居多父在姓姓在作粗大用姓文據現亦  
 有云叔叔侄二人不能相之終不多逢主話  
 附示  
 叔朝第第九  
 壬寅年二月五日 叔順子氏  
 壬寅年二月五日 叔順子氏

“馬敘朝檔”有關海外華人滙款入中國的信札。