



# 香港博物館簡介

BRIEF GUIDE TO  
HONG KONG MUSEUM OF HISTORY



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## 博物館沿革 The Development of the Museum

香港博物館是市政局轄下的博物館之一。一九七五年七月，香港市政局把原有的「香港博物美術館」一分為二，成立了「香港藝術館」和「香港博物館」，後者初時租用九龍尖沙咀星光行約700平方米的辦公室為館址，至一九八三年始遷至現時位於九龍公園內的臨時館址。



位於尖沙咀星光行內的舊香港博物館  
Hong Kong Museum of History at its former premises in Star House, Tsimshatsui.

現在的臨時館址，是把九龍公園內第61和62座兩所古舊兵房修葺改建而成，初期只有兩層展覽廳，總面積520平方米；後於一九八八年動工加建一所新的展覽大樓，並於一九八九年七月落成啟用，使博物館展覽廳面積增加至1520平方米，可供不同類型展覽之用。此外，館內還設有一個一百座位的演講室，以及一個團體活動室，可舉辦講座和學術活動，以推廣博物館的教育服務；本館還附設書店，銷售本館出版的書刊和市政局其他的刊物。

除了第61和62座外，市政局又將九龍公園南端的第58座舊兵房改建為博物館的工作室、藏品修復室和貯藏室，其中修復室設有先進儀器，用作清理和復修古物，尤為重要，是博物館工作中不可缺少的一環。

目前，香港博物館辦事處及展廳所在的九龍公園第61和62座祇是臨時館址，博物館將於尖沙咀東部香港科學館旁興建永久館址，已被列入博物館及科學館發展工程的第三期。



舊香港博物館內展出的「香港花卉」展覽  
"The Flora of Hong Kong" exhibition at its former premises in Star House.

The Hong Kong Museum of History is one of the four museums under the management of the Urban Council. It was established in July 1975 when the Urban Council decided to split the former City Museum and Art Gallery into the Museum of Art and the Museum of History, and placing the latter within the 700m<sup>2</sup> of rented space at Star House, Tsimshatsui. The museum was moved to its present temporary premises at Kowloon Park in 1983.

The present museum premises were converted from two old barrack buildings, blocks 61 and 62, within Kowloon Park. The exhibition block has only two floors of exhibition space totalling 520m<sup>2</sup>. Construction of the museum's extension building in between the two blocks began in 1988. With the opening of the extension building to the public in July 1989, the museum's exhibition space had increased to 1520m<sup>2</sup>. Other museum facilities include a 100-seat lecture hall and an activities room where diversified museum educa-

tional services are provided. There is also a convenient museum bookshop where visitors can purchase museum handbooks and other Urban Council publications.

In addition to the main complex, the museum has supporting facilities in Block 58, another barrack building at the southern end of Kowloon Park, which houses the main museum store and the conservation section. The conservation section is equipped with advanced facilities to diagnose and arrest the deterioration of cultural objects and process them in ways which will enable them to last as long as possible.

The existing museum office and galleries in Kowloon Park are only temporary. The permanent Hong Kong Museum of History will be built on a site at Tsimshatsui East, adjacent to the Science Museum, and has been listed as Phase III of the History and Science Museum project.



博物館現址新翼展覽廳，一九八九年六月落成  
The new extension building of the present premises,  
completed in June 1989.



◁  
面盤架  
Basin stand

▽  
鏤孔圈足彩繪陶盤，  
春坎灣出土  
Painted pottery dish with  
perforated ring foot from  
Chung Hom Wan



◁  
香港蛱蝶標本  
Collection of Hong Kong  
butterflies



經過十多年來的不斷努力，博物館搜藏了許多與本地歷史有密切關係的物品。這些藏品，有由熱心人士捐贈的，有博物館在外地或本港購藏的，而主要部分，卻是館中人員經年累月從事田野工作採集回來的。

博物館的藏品，既有價值不菲的錢幣郵票，也有從垃圾堆中搶救出來的賬簿和信札文件，小至箭頭，大至轎車，林林總總，品類繁多，大體而言可分為考古、本地史、民俗及自然歷史四大類。



The Museum has, through generous donations from the public, acquisitions from local and overseas and above all, active fieldwork, built up a sizable collection of objects related to the history of Hong Kong in the past decade.

Historical objects collected range from invaluable philatelic items and coins to old account books and commercial letters rescued from dustbins, from an arrowhead to a peaktram. In general, the collections in the Museum can be divided into the following broad categories: archaeology, local history, ethnography and natural history.

▽  
八股文  
Eight-legged essay



龍鼓灘考古發掘  
Archaeological excavation at Lung Kwu Tan



複製古石刻模本, 作永久收藏  
Preserving ancient rock carvings in replicas



## 考古藏品

博物館收藏的考古文物，由三批主要藏品組成。其一是麥兆漢藏品。在三十年代至五十年代的二十年間，麥兆漢神父（1891—1953）曾在中國東南沿海地區進行考古工作，並搜集和研究過大量史前遺物，其中大部份在香港以東一百五十公里的海豐地區發現。麥神父死後，羅馬天主教會把整批文物捐贈給香港政府，其後於一九七五年移交本館收藏。

其次是芬戴禮神父（1886-1936）在三十年代初

期，從南丫島發掘所得的重要史前遺物，由香港耶穌會長期借藏。

據一九七六年實施的古物古蹟法例，所有在香港出土的文物均須存放在中央考古收藏室內；自一九七八年開始，博物館成為這收藏室的正式管理機構。近年，不少遺址因受到城市發展影響而需要進行考古發掘，引致考古收藏室內的文物劇增。

這幾批館藏文物，是香港考古和歷史的重要材



△  
銅殘刀、銅斧及鑄範，大嶼山及南丫島出土

Bronze knife, bronze axe and casting mould for bronze axe excavated from Lantau Island and Lamma Island



△  
網格紋硬陶罐，大嶼山萬角咀出土

Pottery pot with net design from Man Kok Tsui, Lantau Island

△  
銅戈，南丫島大灣出土，芬戴禮神父藏品

Bronze halberd from Tai Wan, Lamma Island, Fr. Finn collection



料，記錄了過去六千年間，香港地區內的人類文化活動。此外，博物館還藏有一批在七〇年代以前，在不同地方發現的文物，其中不少是研究香港古代史的重要資料。學者和研究人員可向本館申請參觀館藏文物，其中部分正在長期性香港歷史展覽內展出；其他部分也會輪流在專題性考古展覽內展出，供市民觀賞。

▷  
青銅人面匕首，大嶼山石壁採集

Bronze dagger with design of human face, collected from Shek Pik, Lantau Island

▽  
網格紋軟陶盃，潮陽出土，麥兆漢神父藏品

Pottery ewer with net design from Chaoyang, Fr. Maglioni collection





## Archaeological Collections

There are three major archaeological collections in the Museum. The well-known Maglioni Collection of finds was built up over a period of some twenty years from the 1930s to 1950s by Fr. Rafael Maglioni (1891-1953) who had examined, collected, and studied tonnes of prehistoric material from the south-east coast of China, mainly from the Haifeng district about 150km east of Hong Kong. The entire collection was donated to the Government by the Roman Catholic Church and was transferred to our Museum in 1975.

The Fr. Finn collection of antiquities represents an important part of the prehistoric finds unearthed in the 1930s by Rev. D.J. Finn, S.J. (1886-1936) on Lamma Island. The collection is being held on permanent loan from the Hong Kong Vice-Province of the Society of Jesus.

Since 1978, the Museum has become the official custodian of the Central Archaeological Repository which was established under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance enacted in 1976 to keep all the antiquities discovered or excavated in Hong Kong. The Repository has grown rapidly in recent years with the increase of archaeological activities due to intensive urban development which has threatened a number of archaeological sites necessitating rescue excavations.

Together these collections form a comprehensive record of archaeological materials pertaining to Hong Kong,

representing a history of human activities from the neolithic period to the recent past, covering a time span of about 6000 years. In addition, the Museum holds a considerable amount of antiquities from various sources uncovered before the 1970s, some of which are of great significance in the study of our distant past. Access to the Museum archaeological collections is granted to *bona fide* scholars and research workers on application. A part of these collections features in the standing permanent exhibition on Hong Kong history; others are put on display on a rotational and thematic basis.



△  
宋代青釉瓷碟，赤鱗角深灣村出土  
Song dynasty green-glazed dish from Sham Wan Tsuen,  
Chek Lap Kok



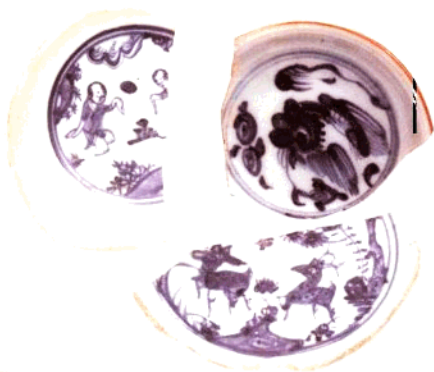
彩陶杯, 新石器時代晚期, 春坎灣出土  
Pottery cup with painted design from Chung Hom Wan, late  
neolithic period



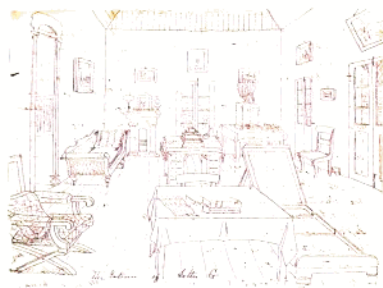
觚形紅陶器, 海豐出土, 麥兆漢神父藏品  
Ku - shaped pottery beaker from Haifeng, Fr. Maglioni  
collection



唐代陶罈, 新界石崗出土  
Tang dynasty pottery urn from Shek Kong, New Territories



明代青花瓷片, 大嶼山竹篙灣出土  
Ming dynasty blue and white sherds from Penny's Bay,  
Lantau Island



My dear Mother  
I received your letter of the 13th inst. and was  
glad to hear from you. I am well and hope  
this will be the last of my troubles. I have  
been very busy for some time past. I have  
written to you several times but have not  
received any answer. I am very anxious to  
hear from you. I have been very busy  
for some time past. I have written to  
you several times but have not received  
any answer. I am very anxious to hear  
from you. I have been very busy for  
some time past. I have written to you  
several times but have not received any  
answer. I am very anxious to hear from  
you. I have been very busy for some  
time past. I have written to you several  
times but have not received any answer.  
I am very anxious to hear from you.

△  
皇家工程師哥連臣於一八四五年十一月二十三日寫給  
母親的信

A letter dated 23 November 1845 from Lt D.B.  
Collinson, a Royal Engineer, to his mother



△  
中國銀錠  
Chinese silver ingots

經過多年的悉心搜購和熱心人士的捐贈，本地史  
藏品數量與日俱增。此等藏品，是研究及認識香港世  
代歷史的珍貴資料。十九世紀後半期，海上貿易成為  
香港的經濟命脈。港內帆檣如林，這時期的歐洲商船  
和中國帆船的模型是博物館藏品的重要部分，其中包  
括著名的中國帆船「耆英號」。

歷史圖片和舊明信片是研究香港歷史不可或缺的  
材料，它們能夠如實地反映出香港早期的民生面貌。  
館內現藏有近八千幀舊照片及明信片，而最早的圖片  
可追溯至一八六〇年代。博物館曾選出部分圖片，編  
輯成兩冊博物館叢書：「百年前之香港」與「香港歷  
史圖片」，以及兩套圖片集。其他屬於本地史研究範  
圍的項目，包括本地區所見的重要銘文、界石及路



碑、橋樑及寺廟的碑碣、匾額、古炮等。

博物館近年還建立了一個以郵票為主，相當完整的本港郵品珍藏。在錢幣方面，搜集範圍更旁及廣東和澳門等地的貨幣，藉以鉤尋出香港經濟發展的脈絡。

博物館最近亦開始搜集本港各種古舊交通工具，初步已收藏了一部人力車、一架舊式山頂纜車及一卡編號313的舊火車車廂。將來，藏品還將包括舊巴士及電車。博物館搜集了大量有關商業、教育及工業發展等資料的不同時期的檔案文件。博物館積極推行的口述歷史計劃，成功訪問了近一百位社會各界人士，由他們講述三十年代至日治時期在香港的親身經歷和所見所聞，是研究本地史的寶貴參考資料。



△  
第一次鴉片戰爭勳章，一八四二年  
The First Opium War medal, 1842

△  
十九世紀六十年代中期海傍東眺  
The Praya looking east in the mid 1860s

▽  
英皇御准香港賽馬會一九四〇年代女會員章  
Female member badges of the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, 1940s





## Local History Collections



△  
約在一九三〇年使用的掛牆電話機  
Wall telephone c 1930

▷  
香港重光後於一九四六年發行的勝利和平紀念郵票  
Victory Issue of 1946 to mark the liberation of Hong Kong



△  
中國商人用的漢英字典  
Chinese-English dictionary for Chinese traders

Through active acquisitions and public donations, the Museum is building up its various collections on local history which illustrate the rapid development of Hong Kong from its early days. The fascinating collection of European vessels and Chinese junk models marks the first stage of Hong Kong's development in the second half of the 19th century when maritime trade predominated. The model of the historic junk "Keying" is also in this collection.

Various facets of life in Hong Kong are depicted in our extensive archives of photographs dating from the 1860s, which consist of over 8000 prints and postcards. A selection of these photographs has been published in two museum handbooks entitled "Hong Kong 100 Years Ago" and "The Hong Kong Album" as well as two photographic sets. Other



items of local historical interest ranging from models of important rural architecture to rubbings of historical inscriptions, ancient boundary and road direction stones, bridge and temple tablets, and cannons are constantly being added to this collection.

The section dealing with the history of local postal services has been well established with a nucleus collection of Hong Kong stamps, and is well-known for its comprehensiveness. Besides, the Museum takes pride in its currency collection which comprises not only local notes and coins but

also those of Macau and Guangdong to give a more detailed picture of the economic and political situation of the Hong Kong region.

As for local transport, the Museum has been able to start building up its collection with the acquisition of a rickshaw and the generous donation of an old Peak Tram car and KCRC coach 313. It is envisaged that buses and tramcars will also be added to the collection.

As for documentary material, the historical archive of the Museum has grown rapidly in recent years. The archive consists of records and documents on commerce, education and industry, etc. covering different periods. Research material has been supplemented by an Oral History Project through which more than 100 informants from various social sectors contributed narratives on their personal experiences from the 1930s to the Japanese occupation period (1941-1945).



△  
一八六六年發行的  
半圓銀幣  
Half dollar silver coin,  
1866

▽  
英國東印度公司帆船法夸  
爾森號模型  
法夸爾森號於一八二〇至  
一八三〇年間從事東南亞  
貿易

Model of the East India  
Company vessel,  
Farquharson  
Farquharson was a British  
East Indianman which was  
engaged in the Southeast  
Asian trade from 1820 to  
1830





△  
福佬兒童口圍  
Hoklo child's collar



△  
餅模  
Cake moulds



▷  
風櫃  
Winnowing machine

博物館通過進行民俗專題研究、實地調查、收購及接收捐贈，建立了一個有關本土不同民系傳統生活習尚的收藏，包括農具、傢具、農材及漁民日用器具、竹編製品等。所有藏品都有詳盡的收集紀錄，可以闡明傳統的農業耕作方法及村民的生活方式。

博物館特別聘請本港幾位老船匠按照祖傳建造大船的方法，建造了十三艘早期在本港水域操作的各類漁船的模型。這些模型連同所藏的各類捕魚裝備，足以說明香港早期的漁業狀況。

本館近年進行了多個有關民間風俗的專題研究，以保存迅速湮沒的鄉土文化。透過實地調查，博物館輯錄了大量的錄影和錄音帶，題材包括傳統民謠，戲曲劇種和木偶戲等，成為民俗藏品的一部分。



近年來，博物館建立了一個頗為獨特的本地服飾珍藏。通過深入新界各農村收集、採購及接收捐贈，博物館收集了二千多件不同種族、年齡、性別人士穿着的服裝及飾物，一部分是新界村民的傳統服飾，一些是城市人的服裝，年代從晚清至本世紀三十年代均有。這些服飾是研究本地服裝演變的珍貴資料，有很高的展覽價值。

◁  
廣東杖頭木偶：小生  
Cantonese rod puppet character: "xiaosheng" (young male)



▷  
彩蝶紋碟  
Dish decorated with  
butterflies



△  
銅水煲  
Copper alloy kettle

Through ethnographical research projects, active field work, purchases and donations, the Museum has built up a significant collection of materials of the local ethnic groups which includes village household furniture, basketry and utensils, farming and fishing gear and folk arts and crafts such as puppets and printing woodblocks.

Thirteen models of the fast-disappearing traditional junks formerly operating in local waters were built by old Chinese shipwrights who possess experience of building according to rule of thumb. These models together with traditional fishing gear collected, illustrate one of Hong Kong's oldest industries.



▷  
大紅花轎  
Bridal sedan chair