

香港風景文字資料庫_香港島及離島

文字	作者	出處	年份	關鍵詞
<p>From Tai O.</p> <p>The mountain may be crossed in the opposite direction to that described above, starting from Tai O and coming down to Tung Chung; the foregoing notes should enable you to follow the route without much difficulty. The only real problem is to find your way out of Tai O; only a few of the houses stand on dry land, and the rest of the town of 7,000 inhabitants consists of a maze of wooden shacks and superannuated sampans built on stilts over the mud-flats, and intersected by waterways. I always lose my way in this picturesque place; it is best not to attempt to pass through it on foot. Instead, take a sampan from the ferry steamer and row up the main street of the town (for in Tai O most of the streets are waterways). If you are like Mr. Rat in "The Wind in the Willows", and love "just messing about in boats", Tai O is the place for you. There are boats everywhere —anchored in the harbour, scurrying up and down the creeks, being built on the slipways, or spending a restful old age shored up on the mud and converted into dwelling houses. All the people are connected in some way or other with boats; they are building boats, or sail-making, or repairing fishing nets. The sampan takes you through the village and up a creek beyond; if you land at the head of the creek, you will find a path leading towards the only opening in the hills which encircle the harbour.</p> <p>The path at first follows the bottom of a deep valley, keeping to the left of the stream; then, as you climb out on to the higher ground, the summit of the mountain comes gradually into view, guarded by slopes which look forbiddingly steep. The monastery on the plateau is reached in about two hours from Tai O; rising immediately in front of you, and obviously unclimbable, is the impressive north-west spur of the peak. The summit can however be reached by following a rough track, which, as already mentioned, slants away across the hillside and into the gully to the right. A steep scramble up the far slope of the gully brings you on to the crest of the south-west ridge, and so by easy walking to the summit. Time 3 1/2 hours from Tai O.</p> <p>The descent down the east ridge and along the valley to Tung Chung can be made in time to catch the ferry, which, by the way, does not anchor at the head of the bay where the stream flows into the sea, but in the channel between Lan Tau and Chu Lou Kok island. A shorter expedition, which takes you through splendid scenery but misses the top of Lan Tau Peak, is the walk from Tai O direct to Tung Chung, crossing the pass on which stands the Buddhist settlement to the north-west of the peak.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.75-76</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Tai O to Tung Chung地 景 · 大澳至東涌 Shack 棚屋 Sampan/boat 漁船 Mud-flat 泥灘 Harbour 海港 Creek 小溪 Activities: boat-building, sail-making, repairing fishing net 活動：造船/ 帆/修補漁網 Valley 山谷 Stream 溪流 Monastery 寺院(廟宇) Plateau 高原</p>

<p>Round the Horseshoe. No walk in the Colony can excel the scramble over the magnificent semicircle of peaks which stand around Tung Chung. Starting at the eastern end of the horseshoe, following the skyline right round to Lan Tau Peak, and descending to Tai O, the whole walk is rather over 12 miles in length and includes about 5,500 feet of ascent. A long and glorious day; the times given below are moderately fast ones, for there is little time for dawdling if you are to catch the ferry at the end of the walk.</p> <p>Landing at Tung Chung at 8.30 a.m., I took an obvious path up the steep spur which overlooks the eastern side of the bay. Dog roses were in bloom around the foot of the mountain, and the sunny slopes above were gay with flowering rhododendrons. A climb of 1,500 feet or so brought me on to the ridge, and the remainder of the walk was over high ground with wide and lovely views on either side. The ridge at first runs eastward to a broad saddle, which can also be reached by a path up from the little bay lying in a north-easterly direction at the foot of the hills. The track here turns right-handed up easy slopes to the summit of Rocky Top, where I halted for an hour to enjoy the view.</p> <p>Beyond this point I followed the ridge down to the dip and up past the camp to the top of Sunset Peak. From the cairn on the summit it was necessary to bear left-handed in order to avoid a false ridge which ends in a steep spur overlooking the Tung Chung valley; the main ridge runs down in a more southerly direction from the summit. Here for the first time the path failed me, but the steep descent of 2,000 feet to the next pass was not unduly rough and could be taken at a gallop. I had now reached the low pass at the head of the valley leading up from Tung Chung, and for the rest of the way I followed the route described above.</p> <p>After the morning's walk over two high summits, the long climb up the east ridge of Lan Tau Peak was a little wearisome. The top was finally attained at 2.40 p.m.; the sky had clouded over and a searching east wind was whistling through the gap between the twin summits, so after a short halt I scuttled down the western face of the mountain to the plateau. The four miles of easy going along the path to Tai O were a pleasant relief to muscles stretched and wearied by the long day on the ridge. There was no need to hurry down that charming valley; I strolled into Tai O soon after 5 p.m., and this time I did not miss the ferry.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.76-77	1951	<p>From Tung Chung to Tai O (via Sunset Peak and Lan Tau Peak)</p> <p>地景·東涌至大澳(經大東山及鳳凰山)</p> <p>Mountain 山</p> <p>Bay 海灣</p> <p>Plant 植物</p> <p>High ground 高地</p> <p>Saddle/Pass 山峽</p> <p>Valley 山谷</p> <p>Plateau 高原</p>
<p>祈順：大奚山 滄海波濤闊，奚山島嶼多。 空中排玉筍，鏡面點青螺。 洞古雲迷路，岩深鳥佔窩。 昔人屯戍後，遺跡半煙蘿。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 211	1819	<p>海景·大嶼山</p> <p>海洋</p> <p>島嶼</p>

<p>分流 落雲隨雨到分流，夜夜濤聲拍岸愁； 祇有荒煙餘廢壘，伶仃海外夕陽秋。 在大嶼山西南，一作分流。前臨西灣，南行斜出半島，一石挺出，土人稱石筍。有石筍村，居民二百，多龔、梁、何、張等姓。近海有蝦膏廠四所，東去小邱之巔，一古壘雜於莽叢中，修五丈，廣十丈，僅餘圍牆，砲亦無存，《縣志》所稱之雞翼角砲台者是。由大澳南涌經二澳至此，約行二小時。至今尚有當年之砲台守兵居於石筍村。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 香港本地風光· 附新界百詠309	1938	海景·大嶼山 半島 海灣 石頭 村居 蝦膏廠 圍牆
<p>雞翼角 雞公山下一逃禪，風磬煙鐘不計年； 此日天涯同冷落，牧羊人立海潮邊。 亦在大嶼山之西南，有雞公頭山。南麓臨魚灣，一片白沙，怒濤澎湃，普濟禪院在焉。其南有雞翼洲，僅隔一衣帶水。院建於光緒廿九年，範以短垣，右側築茅舍，闢地牧羊，平海人丁慧鵬居此，內奉觀音，雖名禪院，與居士林等同。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 310	1938	海景·大嶼山 海灣 山 廟宇 島嶼
<p>大澳 涌上為廬海煮鹽，鷹翔虎踞兩山麓； 歸帆趁得黃花水，明月清風酒債添。 在大嶼山之西南，新界南約重鎮之一也。澳之南北，分踞鷹山、虎山，各象其形，洵奇觀也。居民二千，多業漁，架木為廬，列居涌上。亦有市街、警署。東岸多鹽田，《縣志》稱李文簡食采處，其源古也。每年夏曆八月至十一月，此時期稱黃花水，蓋出海捕魚者，必盛獲黃花魚以歸，歸必麇集於此。漁艇多至千餘，一時甚盛，所產黃花魚卵，為最有名。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 305	1938	海景·大嶼山 漁村 山 屋舍/棚屋 警署 鹽田 漁艇
<p>新界十景之一**** 昂平 與僧雲水話相忘，彌勒山前一瓣香； 說到風旛無旛處，疏鐘細雨送斜陽。 在大嶼山鳳凰嶺之腰，高二千英尺，四山環合，勢如高原，故曰「昂平」。其地禪林至多，有石鼓、蓮花台、彌勒山、木魚山諸勝。梵韻鐘聲，雲濤霧海，境界清絕。昂平禪地，為新界十景之一。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 310	1938	地景·大嶼山昂平 高地 山勢 廟宇

<p>大嶼山（四）</p> <p>大澳龍巖寺側的泥路，是直通鹿湖洞及昂平山的。初則濱鹽田而西行，約跑十分鐘，便見有溪自山間流出，溪上建橋，以達鷹山一帶村落。至此循着泥路向南行，山路漸逶迤而上，跟着也因薑山之麓的形勢而轉移，漸向層巒疊障裏去。那時所見的山石，嶙峋突屹，奇詭驚人，且多至滿山皆是，一種黯澹的景色，使人沒趣。再過一刻鐘，見道旁的小池裏，臥着一頭頑石，其形狀絕似一隻水牛伏在池中一般，他側首斜睨，鼻孔僅離水面少許，背上一小部分則為水所不能淹的。據土人說：「這一小部分，沒論池水漲至那樣，也不能浸到，這隻石水牛，早視為大嶼山的名勝了。而遠方來此的遊客，特地候至黃昏時，取其殘照景，攝影了他。」惟一瞧池之左右，都水流涓涓不絕，由這裏流下，跟着又向那裏流去，池中的水量，也沒有甚麼變動，牛背不能為水所淹之說，大概是形勢使然，好事者故神其說，未可取信。至若石之形狀，確類一隻水牛，在本港山石中，可算稀奇之物，這是大嶼山名勝之一。</p> <p>再行五分鐘，便見有路碑寫道「左往鹿湖洞，右往石壁」。道旁建一涼亭，裏頭設一壺茶，以便行人憩息。坐在這裏，遙看對山山腰的觀音廟，數楹排列，隱在萬綠叢中，像在千巖萬壑間，獨現崇樓一角。聞這間廟是香江鶯燕集資所建的，她們都是帶髮修行，大抵沾泥飛絮，也想證人天之果呢。</p> <p>由涼亭去鹿湖洞，需時也要一刻鐘。到此，觸目都是禪林和靜室，幾令人目不暇給，這是新界其它地方所不多見的。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 288-289</p>	<p>1931</p>	<p>地景·大嶼山昂平 鹽田 溪流 橋 村居 山 石頭 池 亭 廟宇 樹木</p>
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<p>Leaving Tung Chung, we made our way across the paddy fields towards the foot of Lan Tau Peak. The path crosses the main stream by a concrete bridge, then leads up a valley to the low pass at the foot of the east ridge of the mountain. Near the head of the stream below the pass we halted for a nondescript meal which might have been a second breakfast or a first lunch. The remaining 2,000 feet of ascent to the summit are up a track which keeps close to the skyline of the ridge; on the one hand steep scrub-covered slopes fall to the roofs of the monastery above Tung Chung; on the other you look down precipitous gullies to the wild southern coast of the island. Some large boulders perched insecurely on the edge of the abyss proved too tempting for us, and were duly dislodged and sent crashing down the hillside—a most reprehensible amusement.</p> <p>We reached the summit (3,065 feet) soon after 1 p.m.; the ascent had taken 3 1/2 hours(e) exclusive of halts. Although it was a grey day and the clouds were close above our heads, the view was a magnificent one. Instead of returning to Tung Chung, we decided to cross the mountain and go down to Tai O, as the ferry calls here later and we should thereby gain an additional two hours on the island. From the summit one looks down on a plateau on which stand the buildings of a Buddhist settlement, and the path from the plateau down to Tai O is in clear view. The most direct way off the mountain would seem to lead over the lower of the twin summits and so down a spur to the plateau. This is a bad route; a band of overhanging cliffs, invisible from above, crosses the spur 500 feet below the summit; though one can avoid these rocks by bearing away to the left, the whole slope is extremely steep and is covered with boulders, every one of which seems to be ready to start at the slightest touch on a headlong career towards the valley.</p> <p>Instead we scrambled down for 300 feet or so along the crest of another spur which descends at an easy angle in a south-westerly direction from the higher summit. On our right was the gully below the gap between the two peaks, and we soon found a rough track leading down into this hollow. We halted in a sheltered place by the side of the little stream; the descent had been steep and exhausting; we drank of the stream, settled ourselves comfortably among the rocks, and went to sleep. Time slipped by, and it was not until 4 p.m. that we continued the descent.</p> <p>Beyond the gully the path becomes easier, skirting across the hillside to the plateau. The Buddhist settlement here is situated nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, and must be a bleak place in winter. A broad path, winding down through delightful scenery, took us from the plateau to Tai O, a distance of four miles. We reached the harbour at 6 p.m., and were being rowed out in a sampan to the ferry, when to our dismay it hove up its anchor and put to sea without us. After such a good day the prospect of a night on the island and a very late arrival at our office desks next day was not attractive; the police sergeant at Tai O came to our rescue, and by his kindness we were enabled to get across to the mainland and so home that night.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.74-75</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Lantau Peak and Ngong Ping 地景 · 鳳凰山及昂坪 Paddy Field 稻田 Stream 溪流 Bridge 橋 Valley 山谷 Pass 山峽 Monastery/Buddhist Settlement 寺院/廟宇 Gully 壑 Boulder 石頭 Plateau 高原 Cliff 懸崖</p>
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<p>大嶼山（十）</p> <p>般若殿折下不遠，便見彌勒巖。這巖倒也奇怪，中部深陷，上的像屋簷般，下的像神案般，住在這裏的心空上人，就照着它的天然形勢，在那裏建成一屋，題其門道「千萬一」，取「千萬歸一」之意，門前正遙對鳳凰山。</p> <p>那鳳凰山真是崇峻得很，大約由彌勒巖仰視，還有一千英尺，方達其巔。這一截獨高聳雲表，峻峭挺拔，奇偉不過，長形勢論，當遠勝大帽山了。</p> <p>據土人說：「絕頂的巖石間，可見蠔殼。又有三隻茶杯，放在巖裏，但想拿它下山，到了半途，就失掉了，故叫它做三神杯。巖之左右，有茶樹數株，擷來泡茶，色如滾水，惟茶味則如六安或普洱一樣。」這三種東西，說來倒近神話，但土人們言之鑿鑿，姑存其說吧。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 296-297	1931	地景·大嶼山鳳凰山 山勢 屋 視野：仰視
<p>鳳凰山</p> <p>鳳凰拔地勢尤雄，遙顧青山揖讓中； 莫道危崖難駐足，吾儕早上最高峰！</p> <p>在大嶼山之中部而偏於西南，高三〇六五英尺，新界高山，僅次於大帽，而雄峻則過之也。巔有二峰，挺立如危崖。數年前，吾儕旅行同志十餘人，曾先後攀登此二峰，稍歷艱險，引為快慰。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 304-305	1938	地景·大嶼山鳳凰山 山勢
<p>東涌</p> <p>故老能談清守吏，漁人亦事於西疇； 大鵬右協舊遺壘，荒草頽垣滿故邱！</p> <p>在大嶼山之北，居民皆業農漁，小村十數，人口數百。清時設大鵬協鎮右營守府於此，建砲壘，砲台各一。砲壘周廣數千方尺，為門三，置砲六尊，今尚存。砲台則在東涌口斜坡上，雜於荒莽荊棘中，幾不可復認矣！</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 306	1938	海景·大嶼山 漁村 砲壘 山邱

<p>First we went to look for the old fort in Tung Chung village, which lies about half a mile to the south of the landing- place, across the paddy fields. We found the fort among the houses at the foot of a wooded knoll overlooking the village; an archway brought us into a square space, now occupied by cottages and trees, surrounded by a great stone wall, many feet thick. Several clumsy old muzzle-loading guns still point seawards through the creepers which cover the top of the wall. A friend has translated for me a copy of the Chinese inscription on one of the guns; it runs as follows:—"Made in the first moon of the tenth year of the Emperor Chia Ching; weight 1,200 catties." The weight presumably refers to the gun and not to the Emperor. This gives the date of the casting of the gun as 1806. It is said that the fort was originally a pirate stronghold, and was occupied for a time by the British when the island was taken over.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.73	1951	Tung Chung 地景 · 東涌 Fort 砲台 Village 村居 Paddy Field 稻田 Knoll 山丘
<p>Sunset Peak and Rocky Top These two peaks are nameless on the map; Rocky Top is the square-topped mountain overlooking Silver Mine Bay, and Sunset Peak lies between it and Lan Tau Peak. Both can be climbed without difficulty from Silver Mine Bay. From the beach where the ferry passengers are landed, a good path leads through a village and across a short stretch of level ground to the foot of the hills. There is no mistaking the route, for it is the way to the camp, and a well-made path, clearly visible from below, climbs the south-eastern shoulder of Rocky Top. It is a long steady grind up to the ridge, here about 2,000 feet high. Turning right-handed at this pass, a further 500 feet of climbing up the broad grassy ridge will bring you to the summit of Rocky Top. It is a good viewpoint; away to the east across the water lies Hong Kong, with its hills rising clear above the smoke haze which covers the harbour; to the west the eye ranges across a deep wooded valley to an amphitheatre of splendid hills. The accompanying sketch was made from near here. The path to the camp continues westward from the pass, climbing at a comparatively easy gradient around the shoulder of the ridge on which stand the huts. The latter are superbly situated at a height of about 2,500 feet. Beyond them a track continues up the ridge to the summit of Sunset Peak (2,858 feet), the third highest point in the Colony. Opposite, across a deep gap in the ridge, stands the impressive pyramid of the Lan Tau Peak, now quite close and filling the whole view to the westward. Returning by the way you came, you will be in time to catch the afternoon ferry back from Silver Mine Bay to Hong Kong.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.71	1951	Sunset Peak and Rocky Top 地景 · 大東山及三山台? Bay 海灣 Beach 海灘 Village 村居 Level ground 平地 Island 島嶼 Harbour 海港 Valley 山谷 Hut 小屋 Pass/Gap 山峽
<p>.....青衣對面有花瓶山，其峰有石如十字，成自天然，這又是奇峰之一。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光 · 附新界百詠35	1930	地景 · 大嶼山 山勢

<p>汲水門 海流湍急似螺旋，汲水潮翻夕照邊； 看到迴瀾心轉靜，願君同識舊山川。 大嶼山之極東北，與馬灣島相距處，曰「汲水門海峽」。廣三百餘碼，海流湍急，轉作漩渦。香港老建造家嘗言：「其底有潭，側植珊瑚，大魚涵淹卵育於此。」為西部各輪船出入香港之要道，與鯉魚門並重也。東北岸為汲水門村，村居臨岸，稍有市集。來往香港大澳之輪船，以此為分段之一。清時，置官守之。馬灣島面積約半英方里，與坪洲等耳。山高不逾三百英尺，東有馬灣，與青衣隔一雞踏門海峽，南峙小洲，燈塔在焉。 民國廿七年七月廿一日，脫稿於九龍半島之綿綿孝感廬。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠378	1938	海景·汲水門 海峽 村居 市集 島嶼 山邱 燈塔
<p>坪洲 坪洲如畫水痕拖，滴翠山光漾碧螺； 肉眼疎離沙淨處，東灣消受月明多。 在獨鰲洋中，去大嶼山東北岸一英里。居民六七百，農場、灰窰、皮廠、茶樓，學校皆有之。又有天后宮，建於嘉慶戊午年。其前豎有道光十五年七月十九日新安縣正堂盛氏所批示之〈奉禁封船碑〉，該地掌故之遺跡也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 311	1938	海景·坪洲 島嶼 農場 窰 工廠 茶樓 學校 廟宇
<p>長洲 峰巒起伏似三牙，一海桅檣夕照斜； 尚有漁歌爭唱晚，灣西明月晒銀沙。 去坪洲之南四英里，南北高而中陷，形如三丫，故《縣志》稱三丫洲或三牙洲。乾隆五十年，已置長洲墟，見該洲西北之天后古廟鼎篆。今有居民五千餘人，市街頗繁盛，過於大澳，南約重鎮，足與荃灣並峙，而建設之美備，則為之冠。洲中碑版，多有九龍大鵬協鎮都督府賴鎮邊留題。洲北之玉虛宮，香火甚盛，歲必建棚演戲，蓋漁人多樂於此，神權更著。而灣環勝處，頑石嵯峨，怒濤撲岸，尤為奇觀。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠312	1938	海景·大嶼山長洲 島嶼 山巒 漁船 地勢 墟市 廟宇 海灣 石頭
<p>.....長洲附近有「筆架山」，山有三峰高聳，形極類筆架，故此叫它做「筆架山」。.....</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠48	1930	地景·長洲 山勢

<p>落落疎疎底夜景的長洲，增了歌韻悠悠的唱晚。聲聲欸乃，影影扶搖，銀光也隨碧波震蕩而生，掩映得很美麗，.....疑是香江的秦淮呢。邱頂山居，燈光點點，和灣裏的桅燈，卻相映成趣。洲之中部，雖有電燈耀着，但一上了九點鐘以後，倒一榻糊塗的看不真呢。街外雜沓聲，越加響亮得起勁。近山一隅，田舍錯落其間，最打動人們耳鼓的是終夜的井蛙叫聲和日午黃蟬的爭鳴.....</p> <p>那邊不絕地拍岸的濤聲，磕着礁石，卻散為一種很放縱的洶湧聲，細聽它呢，像有些使我胸懷奔馳。可是那江上的漁火，若明若滅；扁舟的唱晚，乍抑乍揚。看不真的天涯，給黑雲遮蓋了，桅星萬樹，在黯澹底天空，掩映得零亂了，這又使我心靈忍不住陶醉，似動我客途之感。那是我在長洲之一夜。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠67	1930	海景·長洲 島嶼 山邱 屋舍 漁船 動物 海岸 活動：漁舟唱晚
<p>長洲憶舊遊(四)</p> <p>一望壁上的時計，不過十點鐘吧，但那裏的人，早已睡得鼾聲大作，故此我們不便大聲說笑，跟着洗澡完了，祇好臥着休息，微微地說着，很覺幽趣。夜深了，屋裏更寂寞起來，雖很微弱的聲音，也聽得清楚。時計的忐忑忐忑，在我們耳旁響着，更有江上的扁舟唱晚，歌韻悠揚，不管它雅和不雅，即就它底天真爛漫的民間歌謠，聽聽也覺愉快呢。對着牀前，就是樓之近海天階，茂蘭藝菊，幽雅不過。我側身臥着望去，遠見繁星閃爍，桅燈掩映，哪是星哪是火，倒難辨認。夜深了，我漸覺疲倦，朦朧地睡去，在朦朧中，還時時聽到泊岸的濤聲。</p> <p>第二朝早，徐君要去洲之東部掃墓，我們也一塊兒跑去。那裏遠隔人煙，層巒疊障，芳草迷煙，寒林蔽日，間中也見三數田舍，面溪而建。前面闢地成畝，禾雲逐浪，流水淙淙，風生林澗，簌簌作嘯，尤為雅逸。</p> <p>早膳完了，我們決意環繞長洲全島，振刷活潑的精神，尋水登山，一路由東部出發，上了邱之巔，縱目一覽，遠見有些洋樓，說是傳教人所居的。東部將盡，轉入北部的當兒，最先映入眼簾的，就是這個數罟灣，白沙一片，綿亘數百碼。自南望去，荊棘叢生，雜樹錯雜其間，中有極小的水月宮。過些就是長洲最繁盛的所在，兩所地方，都在洲之中部，一灣則柁檣林立，一灣則寂無人踪，大相懸殊，許是地勢使然吧。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 131-132	1930	地景·長洲 活動：漁舟唱晚 植物 山巒 屋舍 溪流 農地 洋樓 海灣 樹木 廟宇 漁船 視野：俯瞰

<p>老人石與螭蜎石</p> <p>長洲數罟灣之老人石，濱海而立，挺起約二丈餘，其形怪異，嶙峋可畏。該地土人說這裏前有漁夫某，撒網捕魚，失足墮巖而死。至今夜間附近，常聞撒網縛水之聲，詫為奇事。不知其事的漁人，偶在此結網，也墮岩而死。前後凡數人，知者咸裹足不前云。螭蜎石約在山頂石橋之下，形類螭蜎。相傳有神仙將它由山頂踢下來的，因為它一走到維多利之巔，香島就要化潭了。神仙以它走得太快，遂踢它下來，現在每年僅行一粒米位云。哈哈，這未免太過荒謬，惟港人多能道之，姑傳其說，以實本地風光。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 11	1930	地景·長洲 海岸 石頭 山 橋
<p>長洲憶舊遊(五)</p> <p>其次就是那些怪石，頑異嶙峋，崢嶸突屹，都各類一物。懸崖的、在水的、負山的，多至不可勝數。行至北部那裏，空山靜寂，渺無人跡，飛鳥翱翔，狂濤澎湃。北部將盡了，路漸斜傾而下，再轉上去紆迴曲折，頑石滿道，偶見屹立海濱的老人石，挺出二、三丈，雄偉之氣，使人生怖。……</p>		香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 132-133	1930	地景·長洲 石頭 動物
<p>37 CHUNG CHAU ISLAND FROM AN AIR LINER</p> <p>This photograph was taken through the thick glass porthole in the pressurized cabin of an air liner arriving from Europe. This is the kind of picture that everybody will tell you it is quite useless trying to take. In point of fact you are equally likely to be told that you are not allowed to take it and in many parts of the world it is true, but Hong Kong has nothing to hide and little to be ashamed of.</p> <p>Cheung Chau Island, often known as Dumbell Island because of its shape, is numbered amongst the Colony's largest fishing havens. Also, it boasts a Government Hospital for the inhabitants and for persons needing a long convalescence or treatment. Clearly visible from Hong Kong itself and from the Peak in particular it is one of those places that everybody is always meaning to visit but never quite does, despite regular ferry services.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p. 138	1953	Seashore: Cheung Chau 海景·長洲 Island 島嶼 Government Hospital 醫院 Boat/sampan/junk (not mentioned by captured by the camera)

<p>博寮洲 榕樹灣深景最饒，天涯依舊滿漁樵； 滄桑草間前朝事，鰲海荒煙鎖博寮。 距長洲之東五英里，與鴨脷洲相隔一東博寮海峽，遙約一英里餘，面積為五英方里。峰巒聯屬，形如裙帶；自赤柱望之，更如長屏矣。最高之山為一一六〇英尺。 有榕樹灣、茅笪、東澳、榕樹下、大灣、流蘇城、橫壟、高壟、大坪、輓洲、蘆荻灣、榕樹壟、笏箕篤、北角等村。以榕樹灣為最繁盛，居洲之西北，倚大坪山而望西博寮海峽，灣廣一英里，亦稱龍水灣，有小市集及天后廟。洲有居民二千，多業農漁，有小艇往還鴨脷洲、赤柱兩地；攷古者亦嘗在該處發掘古代兵器，謂為遠在秦漢間之遺物也。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光· 附新界百詠376</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>海景·南丫島 島嶼 海峽 山巒 村居 海灣 市集 廟宇 古蹟</p>
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<p>香島（一）</p> <p>香島，是本港的主山，它的命名，都有數個。香港（又別稱為香江、香海）、裙帶路洲、紅香爐島等是，但在後的兩個，很少採用。</p> <p>全島的面積，不甚廣大，自東而西，最長的，約有十一英里，由南至北的，最闊的約有五英里（鰂魚涌至大潭角），最窄的不過兩英里（燈籠洲至石排灣），這樣計起來，縱橫也不過數十來英方里吧。</p> <p>以形勢論，自東的柴灣山起至西的摩星嶺止，一路山脈綿延，峰巒錯落。像砵甸乍山、百家山、畢拿山、金馬倫山、歌賦山、奇力山、維多利亞山（俗稱扯旗山）及西高山等，都互相聯絡。最高的算扯旗山（約高有一千七百七十英尺），其餘的，過一千英尺以上的很多，山勢既是這般連環式的，看起來倒像一條裙帶，故此叫它做裙帶路洲。</p> <p>它和南中大陸僅隔一衣帶水，遙約由一英里至兩英里之譜，而日夜船隻往還，交通上很稱利便。至於和它接近的，又有很多島嶼。稍知名的有東龍洲、佛頭洲、昂船洲、青洲、鴨脷洲、博寮島、青衣島、馬灣島、大嶼山、平洲及長洲等。</p> <p>講到它的地理，一說它從前是和大陸相連屬的，看鯉魚門海峽這般狹窄，而柴灣山和惡魔山相對峙，它倆的山坡至鯉魚門而沉下，但一測鯉魚門之深量，最深的也五、六十尺，那麼，其相連之說，非無因啊。一說，它是位於珠江河口，疑是河流挾下之泥，因年久代遠，就做成這個香島。且看揚子江口的焦山，印度的根治士河口地及北美洲的密士失必河口地，就可援以為例了。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 263-264	1931	海景·港島 山巒 山勢 島嶼 海峽
<p>香島（九）</p> <p>薄扶林道，可自港大之側直達香港仔，街坊汽車，也經這裏。路上風景幽邃，中段，綠陰翳道，曲折紆迴，雅靜平遠，兩得其宜，稱為「香江十景」之一的「扶林曲徑」就是了。西望，一片汪洋，重山複水，島嶼的縈迴，峰巒的錯落，雲霞的綺麗，蔚為大觀。附近的小邱，多給香港牛奶公司所有，用為種草、製奶、蓄豕羊等。所出的草異常青翠，為他處所不及，是拿來飼牛羊的。.....</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠274	1931	地景·薄扶林 樹木 海洋 島嶼 山巒 牧場

<p>.....香島薄扶林水塘而上的山麓，溪水雜流，潺潺而下，中有長約八、九尺的瀑布，隱約於樹影叢中，聲清悅耳。.....</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠33	1930	地景·薄扶林 水塘 山 溪流 瀑布 樹
<p>香江十景之一** 西高夏蘭：西高嶺夏蘭子夏日盛開，滿嶺如堆錦繡，是亦一景。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	地景·薄扶林西高山 植物
<p>The Peak and High West. With the aid of the Peak tram, the top of Victoria Peak (1,770 feet) may be reached with but little exertion on your part. The superb view from the summit gains enormously from its contrasts, for on the one side you look down on to the roofs of the city far below, and the busy harbour with its anchored ships looking like toy vessels on a miniature pond, and on the other the eye ranges over a serene expanse of sunlit sea to the distant line of islands on the horizon to the south. Lugard Road, which encircles the upper part of the Peak, commands these grand views, and provides a pleasant walk of about two miles along the level, starting and ending at the upper tram station. A scramble of a few minutes from this path will bring you to the top of High West, a fine mountain with steep cliffs falling away on each side of the summit ridge. A more energetic way up High West is the exhilarating climb up the far ridge of the mountain, which rises above Mount Davis Gap on the Island Road.</p> <p>A walk which has the merit of being entirely down hill is to start from the upper tram station and take the narrow road which winds down through the woods to the south to Pokfulam Reservoir, joining the Island Road at the Dairy Farm. About half way down there is a forestry path branching off to the right; this will take you along hillsides where the bell-flower blooms at Chinese New Year, across the flank of High West, and so to a point above Mount Davis Gap, whence it is an easy descent to the road.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.66-67	1951	The Peak and High West 地景·山頂及西高山 Harbour 海港 Ship 船 Islands 島嶼 Mountain road 棧道 Tram station 纜車站 Cliff 懸崖 Reservoir 水塘 Dairy Farm 農場 Gap 山峽

<p>香島（十二）</p> <p>.....山頂纜車總站面前，有一所停轎場。右跑，則是環繞維多利亞山嶺的石橋，跑在橋上，俯瞰全城，街道如線，屋宇如瓦礫錯雜，海上的大小船隻，錯落得很有緻，即九龍半島一帶，也宛然在望，像看地圖一般。橋的路上，設有花園椅，備人坐看全港風景，有時雲霧籠罩了石橋的一截，涼氣侵人，如登廣寒，更覺奇詭，所謂「石橋霧鎖」一景就是了。.....</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 278-279	1931	地景·太平山 纜車站 停轎場 石橋 視野：俯瞰 屋宇 船
<p>遊覽本港最愉快莫如升旗山，有纜車可以代步。車站在花園道，車用電力開動，鋼纜牽引，逶迤而上，穿林越谷，而兩旁園屋出現眼簾蓊鬱可愛，至斜坡角度較廣時，則凌空直上，禦風而行返看林屋有如下墜，其實車已升上雲巔，歷程一千三百英尺，為時僅七分鐘耳。及巔空氣清新，迥異市塵，離站遊行，俯覽海澨，滄波浩渺，雲水相連，真奇觀已。由車站至域多利峰有路可達，其程約五百尺，不喜步行可乘肩輿(來回一次計銀七毫)，達巔時全港嶼在望，和風晴日得見帆檣出沒煙波浩渺之間，令人心曠神怡。</p> <p>由山巔返程至車站時，右出盧吉道，風景新奇，路之北段乃用柱石支撐，一如入蜀棧道，工程之偉大為各路冠，乃用人工征服自然者。此路由西高嶺而接域多利峰紆迴環繞仍至原處，步行約一小時，手車約半小時，當環行時俯瞰香港全景，一望無遺，如輿圖在望，海洋巨輪與巡洋艦大小直若小孩子玩具耳。</p> <p>既登升旗山不妨一觀日落，當金烏西墜時，萬道霞光射放，漸至景色灰沉，而全港電炬齊明，寶星萬點間，以紅綠檣燈掩映海畔，而九龍燈色如珠串，蜿蜒猶龍，漸達漸稀，至於無有，亦屬奇觀。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 17-18	1938	地景·太平山 纜車 山勢 樹林 海洋 視野：俯瞰 島嶼 船
<p>香江十景之一**</p> <p>升旗落日：登升旗山觀落日，霞光雲影，變幻莫測，與泰山實無多讓。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	地景·太平山

<p>100. CURTAIN CALL.</p> <p>This peaceful view from the top of Mount Kellett is the last picture in this book, as well it may be, because night has descended on the Island and its two million busy inhabitants who, even if not actively engaged, always seem to be moving about, thronging the streets and tea-houses. The islands in the distance are all British possessions which may come as a surprise to those who have not visited Hong Kong and who imagine it to be one island on its own. Lan Tau may be seen in the distance. Looking at this scene it is difficult to realise that just around the corner, and on a small island one is always going around corners, are gay streets with brilliant neon signs and the lighted windows of shops in which are displays with which few countries can to-day compete.</p> <p>Incidentally, this is the kind of picture that almost anybody can take with any camera. All that must be done is to take the camera out in the evening just when everybody else is putting his away.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.159	1953	Mountain: Mount Kellett 地景·奇力山 Mountain 山 Island 島嶼
<p>香江十景之一**</p> <p>香江燈火：香港入夜以後，自九龍或港中遠望山麓，燈火萬家燦爛奪目，堪稱奇景。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	地景·維港兩岸
<p>日景</p> <p>煙霧瀰漫，微雨絲絲，則見維多利亞山，若隱若現。由摩星嶺一直至麥嘉霰坳，峰巒出沒，雲繞霧籠，這是一幅香江煙雨景。若果烈日照得雲蒸霞蔚，自皇后像北望，第見一山皆綠，異常青翠；纜車路旁的屋宇，或紅或紫，或白或灰，參差錯落，一時山色、屋色、雲色，現成一幅天然的山水畫。這般景色，在夏天裏所常見的。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠26-27	1930	地景·港島 山巒 纜車 屋宇
<p>夜景</p> <p>「旂山星火，鯉門夜月」足以代表本港的夜景了。試一望香島海濱大公司、大酒店的燈光，把海水映得如銀蛇萬度。旂山之大麓，完全給燈光籠罩着，山腰也像繁星散佈；石橋以東，一鍊燈光橫過，山間至快活谷止，直把這個維多利亞城點綴得燦爛不過。……</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠27	1930	地景·港島 公司 酒店 山 石橋

<p>黃昏底香江（上）</p> <p>.....回首一望香島的維多利亞山，霞鎖石橋（在山頂之下），雲飛鳥道，山隈夕陽，巖阿耀金。最柔媚的橙黃色，由青洲而上。摩星嶺、戴維斯山以至旂山，都受她的恩澤。轉看城市裏，夕陽臨角，晚煙生樹，又起了一種天然美.....無山色暝暝，樓臺隱約.....或.....霞凝秋晚，鳥唱園庭.....</p> <p>若漫步於般咸道上，轉至堅道與醫院道相接之處，俯瞰全城，一片暮色，萬家燈火；再瞧對面的九龍，螺青鴨綠，都迷沒於荒煙殘照中，剎那間暮色四合，還叫到臨的人，有偶然而生的惆悵。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 194-195	1930	地景·港島 山巒 石橋 視野：俯瞰
<p>黃昏底香江（下）</p> <p>在那時趁車去香港仔，一路經過薄扶林曲徑，由基督教墳場起，都傍山麓而行。沿途樹深日斜，西望則一片江山，宛若圖畫。林麻島、大嶼山、長洲、青衣、花瓶山都隱現於錦叢裏，朵朵暮雲，游移不定。西南天角，像胭脂殷紅，映着浩浩蕩蕩的汪洋，更覺斑斕不過。抵香港仔，鴨脷洲之暮景，還更旖旎。海上桅檣林立，帆影波光，兩岸欲沉，扁舟往還，漁夫歸渡，遙望火藥島，也輕輕地襯上了霞紅。可喜那些歸巢鳥，翱翔上下，點綴起來，愈增其妍。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 195-196	1930	海景·港島 墳場 樹木 山 島嶼 海洋 船
<p>36 "GOING HOME"</p> <p>As the sun goes down junks and sampans may be seen heading for the shelters and inlets. Here is an almost X-ray picture of a typical Hong Kong harbour junk. It has probably spent the day acting as a lighter, huddled around the big ships with many other boats of a similar type.</p> <p>Visitors and residents alike never cease to wonder at what makes a Chinese boat sail and what makes its sails. Old flour bags, bits of sacking, ordinary "coolie cloth", all have their use in making up a sail. Sometimes there are more holes and tears than there is material but they still seem to scud happily across the harbour, very little the worse for their motive power being threadbare.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.137-138	1953	Seashore: Hong Kong Island 海景·港島 Junk/sampan/Big Ship 船 Sea 海洋
<p>俗名兵頭花園，因鄰近香港總督公署故名，在上亞厘畢道，為香港最大之公園，奇花異卉，集植於是，尤以棕櫚科植物種類為多，蕨則高大如樹，有來自太平洋中新喀利多尼亞島()之松一株，葉如瓦松而特短。園中又有動物若干種，以小種水牛為最罕見。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 20	1938	地景·香港中環·香港 動植物公園 植物 動物

<p>跑馬地在愉園，為中外人士賽馬處，每當春秋佳日，則舉行賽馬兼售賽馬彩票。</p>	<p>陳公哲</p>	<p>香港指南 20-21</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>地景·香港跑馬地</p>
<p>Around Wong Nei Chong Gap. The starting point of several excellent walks is Wong Nei Chong Gap, on the bus route between Hong Kong and Repulse Bay. The charming ride known as Black's Link begins here, at first running westward along the slopes of Mount Nicholson and then crossing the watershed and rounding the northern side of Mount Cameron to Wanchai Gap, where it rejoins the road. This is a walk of about an hour, during which you are very likely to see the Blue Magpie, a handsome fellow.....From Wanchai Gap a road runs down southward past the reservoirs to Aberdeen, or you may return to your starting point by a rough track over the summits of Mount Cameron and Mount Nicholson, a switchback ridge-walk to set the blood running on a cold day.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.67</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Wong Nei Chong Gap 地 景·黃泥涌峽一帶 Mount 山 Gap 峽 Animal 動物 Reservoir 水塘</p>
<p>利園原名渣甸山，在怡和街，本為怡和洋行職員別業，佔地可數十畝，後售於華商。園中鑿山填地，闢為市廛，所餘山兵，上多樹木蓊鬱可愛，且加建亭臺，曾一度為遊樂場所，後以營業不振，乃局部分租與各電影公司為攝影場，一部仍為園圃，專植盆栽兼蓄水族。丘上有古榕一株，為百年前物，榕鬚十餘倒垂植地，大且及幹，遠望之有如巨象骨骼，真奇樹也。有樓宇數幢，夏日常售茶食，今年文藝界集中香港，乃改為藝人俱樂部。</p>	<p>陳公哲</p>	<p>香港指南 20</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>地景·香港銅鑼灣 公園 植物</p>
<p>One of the pleasantest short strolls on the Island is to take the path eastward from Wong Nei Chong Gap, which goes over the hills and down to the Ty Tam reservoirs, joining the Island Road at the big dam. Another path which starts from the same point is Sir Cecil's Ride; this is so determined to have no ups and downs that it takes an enormously long and twisting course along the 700 foot contour above Tai Hang and Quarry Bay, eventually bringing you to the pass between Mount Butler and Mount Parker. From here it is only a short descent to Ty Tam reservoir, whence you can make your way down to the Island Road, or return up the hill to Wong Nei Chong Gap. Instead of descending from the pass, it is possible to continue south-eastward to Ty Tam Gap by a very delightful little track which winds in and out of the woods on the southern slopes of Mount Parker.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.68</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Wong Nei Chong Gap 地 景·大潭 Reservoir 水塘 Dam 壩 Pass/Gap 山峽 Mount 山</p>
<p>龍河：鰲洋賦景 海上何年湧巨鼈，千秋遺蹟枕寒濤。 石泉時掛明河落，雪乳晴飛白日高。 風急沙汀驚鴻夢，煙明春岸映魚舠。 鵬搏鯤變多奇幻，對景何當賦興豪。</p>	<p>王崇熙</p>	<p>新安縣志 212</p>	<p>1819</p>	<p>海景·華富邨瀑布灣/ 塔門洲南部的獨牛洲？ 海洋 瀑布 海灘</p>

<p>廖奇逢邑人：鰲洋甘瀑 流長源遠正滔滔，萬頃煙波湧巨鰲。 何自倚天銀劍在，到看凌日玉虹高。 夜深千尺明於練，瀾若雙流性亦陶。 遙望征帆思共濟，揚清應藉聖心勞。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 213	1819	海景·華富邨瀑布灣/ 塔門洲南部的獨牛洲？ 海洋 瀑布 船
<p>李可成：鰲洋甘瀑 六鰲浪說大洋中，片石巍然峙碧空。 潮湧翩翩浮玉乳，泉飛滴瀝散清風。 春門每向籠煙霧，夏雨□□□蟬竦。 天柱卻疑留澤國，扁舟□泛問蛟宮。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 213-214	1819	海景·華富邨瀑布灣/ 塔門洲南部的獨牛洲？ 海洋 瀑布 船
<p>[新安八景之一]* 鰲洋甘瀑，在七都大洋中，有石高十丈，四面鹹潮，中有甘泉，瀑若自天而下。 (據魯言及夏歷所著《香港掌故》，鰲洋為塔門洲南部的獨牛洲)</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 114	1819	海景·華富邨瀑布灣/ 塔門洲南部的獨牛洲？ 海洋 瀑布 崖

<p>香島（十三）</p> <p>山後有路通薄扶林水塘。又另一山徑，直達奇力山之麓，經永遠墳場的山背而折出香港仔，一路泉流淙淙，綠陰密邇，風景倒很幽妍。</p> <p>香港仔也是本港市區之一，繁盛之處，雖比不上筲箕灣，但風景則遠勝。</p> <p>全區屋宇約有數百間，沒有甚麼宏偉的建築物。街道中如湖南道、湖北道等，都算廣潔。該區警署設在一個小邱上。茶樓有五、六間，其中最雅潔的，要算近海的一間，它適在市廛的一角，三面開窗，遠眺江上風帆，荊洲煙樹，幾有登黃鶴樓之感。</p> <p>還有最使人難忘的，就是翹首窗外，叫喚傍岸的小艇，要蝦有蝦，要魚有魚，確是新鮮得很。捉上來製成三兩味，下酒佐膳，鮮甜適口，求之中環市上，是不易得的，故旅行到香港仔去，這一餐是缺不得的。</p> <p>西邊，有華人永遠墳場及黃埔船澳。東去，則是香港仔村，田畝很多，村民皆雜姓，多屬周氏。</p> <p>海上多漁船，和鴨洲僅隔一衣帶水，遙約一華里，往還有小艇，每人艇費約取三、四塊銅版，是相宜不過。</p> <p>鴨洲的小邱，倒影海面，使成深綠，趁着林立的桅檣，格外見得幽趣。有時夕陽銜山，暮煙籠樹，海上的小艇，欸乃作聲；傍岸的漁舟，起縷縷炊煙，天末的海市蜃樓，作種種的變幻，真叫觀者神思嚮往。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 279-280</p>	<p>1931</p>	<p>地景·香港仔 溪流 屋宇 茶樓 視野：眺望 警署 山邱 漁船 墳場 農地 樹木</p>
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<p>香島（十四）</p> <p>香港仔東行，至淺水灣，那裏很幽靜，有極宏偉的大酒店，其中設備，無微不至，居停多外人及貴族式人物。酒店之前，是環遊香島所必經之馬路，兩旁樹陰爽翳，鳥唱啁啾，俯瞰又是一碧漣漪，怒濤澎湃，是島中避暑佳地。</p> <p>又東行數英里，過宮魚灣，即抵赤柱，是島中有名村落之一，位於赤柱半島之中部，東為大潭灣，西為赤柱灣，居民不過數百。有小商店、警署及聖士提反書院。</p> <p>灣之一隅，林木蒼翠，景至可人。面海而建的，有譚公古廟，廟前放一古鼎，是道光九年所鑄的。</p> <p>這個半島之極南，就是黃馬角村，遙望大洋，蒼波浩淼，雲霞出沒，水光掩映，確是奇觀。</p> <p>沿赤柱山側北行，約一小時左右，可達大潭篤水塘。其東有大路通石澳，也是村落之一。附近有很清潔之沙灘，港人很愛到此海浴。又東北行，就見柴灣村。該村瀕海，風景很好，小屋凡百餘，居民多盛姓。其側的柴灣山，墳墓排列如雁行，很為僻靜，山下頻來怒濤撼岸聲，故當荒煙殘照時，覺得異常蕭索。</p> <p>柴灣遠望，正對高佛頭山，相隅之海，很為遼潤，萬頃蒼茫，波濤滾滾，時來三數洋舶，正如滄海一粟。或見百十漁船，趁風張帆，出沒雲海間，撲索迷離變幻莫測，像這樣的自然界，大可收入美術家的筆鋒裏。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 281-282	1931	海景·南區 海灣 酒店 樹木 動物 視野：俯瞰 半島 村居 商店 警署 學校 廟宇 海洋 水塘 沙灘 墓地 漁船
<p>香江十景之一**</p> <p>小港夜月：香港仔月夜不減珠江，放槳中流，領略漁家風味一樂也。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	海景·香港仔 海洋 漁村
<p>40 LOW-TIDE, ABERDEEN. Here we see a variety of Chinese craft lying-up during the day, prior to the night's fishing. The larger vessels, some of the most decorative seen in Hong Kong waters, are known as Chiu Chau Fishing Junks and they come from the area north of Swatow on the China coast. The hulls are banana-shaped and are usually painted in bright colours. The most distinctive feature of these junks is the large eye painted on either side to guide the vessel and scare away the evil spirits of the sea.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.138-139	1953	Seashore: Aberdeen 海景·香港仔 Craft/junk 船

<p>12. ABERDEEN HARBOUR.</p> <p>This remarkable telephoto shot from La Hacienda on Mount Kellett, shows the harbour of Aberdeen with Aberdeen itself, now a good sized town, immediately below but mainly hidden. Aplichau, or Duck Tongue Island, on the opposite side, is a growing village given up to the fishing and boatbuilding trades. Aberdeen, originally "Heung Kong" itself, was in 1841 a fishing village of 200 inhabitants whereas Kwan Tai Loo (now Victoria) had 50! The original settlers named Aberdeen after the British Foreign Secretary of the time, Lord Aberdeen. It is estimated that nearly 150,000 of the Colony's inhabitants live in boats and a great many of this number "squat" in this little harbour.</p> <p>Being a fine natural anchorage Aberdeen has long been the haven of small ships. It even boasts a dockyard of some size, to-day little used. Aberdeen falls naturally into place as the centre of the fishing industry and the ably run Fisheries Board has just erected long new wharves and sheds on reclaimed land. The drying of fish is an age-old Chinese industry and Hong Kong boasts a big export of this reputedly tasty but undoubtedly smelly commodity; mechanical methods of drying it are now being experimented with.</p> <p>In the valley above Aberdeen, porcupines and small barking deer are fairly numerous although, being nocturnal, rarely seen. The civet cat and pangolin, or scaly ant-eater, also rove the hills and valleys in the less cheerful company of cobras and pythons. Hong Kong's snakes, although both many and dangerous, appear to have a wholesome respect for human beings and there are fortunately very few records of snake-bites.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.126-127	1953	<p>Seashore: Aberdeen 海景 · 香港仔</p> <p>Mountain 山 Harbour 海港 Island 島嶼 Village 村居 Ship/Boat/ Squat 船 Dockyard 船塢 Wharf 碼頭 Shed 棚屋 Valley 山谷 Animal 動物 Activity: Drying of fish 曬魚</p>
<p>Aberdeen, of course, is always worth a visit, to stroll through the village and see the harbour crowded with fishing boats of all sizes.</p> <p>A mile to the east of Aberdeen a branch road leads to Little Hong Kong and Shouson Hill. A short distance above this road is a catchwater flowing along the lower slopes of Mount Nicholson and Mount Cameron. Many beautiful flowering trees and shrubs grow in the thick woods bordering the catchwater.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.68-69	1951	<p>Aberdeen 海景 · 香港仔 Fishing Village 漁村 Harbour 海港 Fishing boat 漁船 Hill 山</p>
<p>63. VATS FOR DIPPING SAILS AND NETS.</p> <p>Here on a beach at Sum Wan, a little bay tucked away on the coast near Aberdeen, these large wooden vats are used for boiling up the dip which is used for dyeing the nets and sails of the local fishermen.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.146-147	1953	<p>Seashore: Sham Wan 海景 · 深灣</p> <p>Beach 海灘 Activity: Nets and sail dyeing 染漁網/帆</p>

<p>香港仔在島之南部，百年前常有外人船舶每來此汲水，本為漁村，蓋香港未開埠前之唯一主要聚落也。現有縱橫馬路數條，鋪戶數百間，酒樓茶館皆備，以海鮮著名，山麓有天后廟，亦為香港未開埠前之建築物，祭期，漁人必演戲酬神，香火甚盛。對岸有小島名鴨脷洲，鋪戶居民與香港仔相等。港中為漁舟麇集處，有大小遊艇可作水上之消遣，司櫓者多屬女性，有嘉興艇娘風韻，海上並有粥艇菜船似珠江之荔枝灣。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 13-14	1938	海景·香港仔鴨脷洲 漁村 廟宇 船
<p>鴨脷洲之大巖</p> <p>巖洞在本港崇山峻嶺中不多見，惟有鴨脷洲之南部，發見一大巖，瀕海高聳，巖頂離海面有四十尺，闊有六十尺，其深則可十丈，峻峭詭異，別具奇觀。近西挺立海濱的有小邱，上建茅舍，是漁人結網捕魚之所在。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠123	1930	海景·鴨脷洲 巖洞 海岸 山邱 茅舍
<p>.....鴨脷洲之山勢，東西並伏，中則隆然，近西處則綿延而下，至火藥島而斷，其形很像鴨脷。.....</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠48	1930	地景·鴨脷洲 山勢
<p>...再行約一英里於轉角處落斜坡時，遠望淺水灣全景，山明水秀，風景冠全港，當春夏之交，萬卉齊放時，無殊瓊瑤仙島。上為淺水灣酒店，下為海國游泳場。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 16	1938	海景·淺水灣 山 海洋 植物
<p>香江十景之一**</p> <p>海國浮沉：淺水灣有海國游泳場蜿蜒沙灘之外，東望南海，水天一碧，波濤浩渺，風景極佳，游泳者尤眾。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	海景·淺水灣 海灘 海洋 泳客
<p>香江十景之一**</p> <p>箕筲夜泊：箕筲灣有遊艇，每當夏曆月半，蛋民風俗青年男女喜以情歌互答，泛舟中流，嘗月聽歌，遊者不?置身世外桃源矣。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	海景·箕筲灣 海洋 漁村

<p>香島（四）</p> <p>筲箕灣是在島之東北，它的灣形如筲箕，故這般叫它。那裏近東的，有鯉魚門砲台及亞公巖村，柴灣山就挺立其南。全區又分為筲箕灣東及筲箕灣西（即西灣河），中關大街以貫之。東部設警署，近有譚公廟、天后廟、福德祠、海心廟。街之兩旁，建小屋百餘間，海濱有來往中環、紅磡、筲箕灣的小輪碼頭，而來往西貢及坑口的輪船也在附近停泊。將至中部，又設一小街市，對着的新填地，新建很多樓宇，在金華街口，就是島東的電車總站。</p> <p>中部多船廠、豉油廠及排廠，又有馮強樹膠廠，規模宏偉，是島中出品界知名的。近山散見七、八所小村落。西去，便是西灣河。那裏有太古船澳及海濱一帶的紅屋。全區不甚繁盛，有若紅磡一般，酒樓茶市極少，現有的十餘間，也是簡陋的多。電影戲院僅得長樂及中華兩所。</p> <p>海面多漁船，到夏盡秋初之間，很多都自海外歸來，下碇灣裏，修帆曝網，待時而駛。故一時桅檣林立，船舷相接，首尾相顧，倒像屋宇的比鄰，所餘的海面，又很像街道般。若僱了一隻小艇，往還船叢中，一賞桅影波痕，其風趣正妙。</p> <p>「鯉門夜月」是本港十景之一，不銷說也有很妙的夜景。當蟾圓之夕，兔魄玲瓏，寒澈雲衢，照看鯉門海水，如白露浮沉，又如銀蛇蜿蜒，掩映着，閃爍着，襯上了那些漁火和唱晚，真有秦淮夜泊的風味。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光· 附新界百詠 267-268	1931	海景·筲箕灣 海灣 砲台 村居 山 廟宇 漁船 活動：修帆曝網、唱晚 鯉門夜月
<p>49. AT SHAUKIWAN. Shaukiwan (or Wooden-Sieve Bay, for reasons not determined) on the island near Lyemun Pass, is one of the island's original villages. In fact, in 1841, out of the island's total population of around 4,000 land dwellers, 1,200 lived here. While still a valuable harbour for junks and sampans, Shaukiwan is now also a thriving town of modern buildings and factories as well as the terminus of Hong Kong's twelvemile stretch of tramways. This peaceful scene takes a little finding amidst the bustle and turmoil of its surroundings, and can barely be seen from the big ships which enter the pass on the right of the picture. The rather barren hills of Kowloon can be seen in the background but they contain certain valuable mineral deposits such as iron, kaolin, and wolfram, to compensate for their lack of vegetation.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.141	1953	Seashore: Shaukiwan 海景·筲箕灣 Village 村居 Harbour 海港 Junk/Sampan/ Ship 船 Factory 工廠 Tram 電車 Hill 山

<p>26. LUMBER RAFTS AND JUNKS, SHAUKIWAN.</p> <p>This is a typical Shaukiwan scene. Where boatyards flourish and wood is the main material used, the imported hardwood is towed across the harbour in the form of rafts. On being brought ashore it is sawn into planks. It is claimed that the cutting by the use of two men at either end of a long Chinese saw can still be done more cheaply than a power-driven sawmill can do it; hence one frequently sees these logs jacked-up at an angle with two sweating figures performing what appears to be a Herculean task.</p> <p>.....Very few European, or, if it comes to that, Chinese visitors seem to have discovered the joys of a walk along the Shaukiwan beaches, now a continuous line of wooden slipways. In the wooden shacks behind the slipways may be found the auxiliary trades; blacksmiths turning out shackles and anchors, sailmakers, the fabricators of fish-hooks, and the inevitable ropewalks which appear to be a natural hazard in fishing villages as the advantage of any straight stretch of road is taken, quite regardless of crossing places. The boatmen, shipwrights, and longshoremen are a cheerful, friendly crowd, much given to the spare time breeding of innumerable progeny; these share a superstitious preference for being behind a camera rather than in front of it with an equally willing contempt for superstitions if a "cumshaw" or tip is offered, or, more likely, demanded,</p>	<p>John Stericker, Veronica Stericker</p>	<p>Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.133-134</p>	<p>1953</p>	<p>Seashore: Shaukiwan 海景 · 筲箕灣</p> <p>Harbour 海港 Boats 船</p>
<p>34. SHEK-O GOLF COURSE</p> <p>As one wends one's way around the island's coast line, in this case by winding but major side-road, Shek-O may be found; it is about as far away from the city as one can go but that does not stop hundreds making their way to Shek-O beach and Big Wave Bay on fine week-ends. The golf course and Shek-O Club are a popular rendezvous for Europeans and on the Club estate are the homes of many senior European residents. Here we see part of the Golf Course which forms itself naturally in the valleys of low-lying hills, each little hill being the site of a house and each flat hollow a tee, green, or fairway, fringed, in turn, by the popular beaches. The latter are inevitably served by restaurants, ice-cream men, and the ubiquitous soft-drink stalls in a strange conglomeration of East and West. In fact, one wonders how much longer the Kiplingesque separation of the two can be maintained; the world is fast being divided into those who drink Coca-Cola and those who don't!</p>	<p>John Stericker, Veronica Stericker</p>	<p>Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.137</p>	<p>1953</p>	<p>Seashore: Shek O 海景 · 石澳</p> <p>Beach 海灘 Golf Course 高爾夫球場 Club House 會所 Club Estate 住宅 Hill 山丘 Restaurant 餐廳 Stall 商店</p>
<p>42. OLD SHEK-O VILLAGE.</p> <p>This is a peaceful part of the old village which is, unfortunately, fast losing its character. Apart from the fishermen's temple in the background and some isolated native dwellings, most of the village has been spoilt in trying to cater for the tourist trade. The sale of mineral waters and the hire of tents is proving more lucrative than the fishing net which, although deplored by the more romantic, has undoubtedly raised the standard of living and brought modern comforts such as electricity to even the most humble. Such glimpses as this, as we turn the pages, show Hong Kong's infinite variety.</p>	<p>John Stericker, Veronica Stericker</p>	<p>Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.139</p>	<p>1953</p>	<p>Village: Shek O 地景 · 石澳</p> <p>Village 村居 Temple 廟宇</p>

<p>Shek O Shek O. The road out to Shek O takes a high place among the many lovely motor drives in the Colony. I like to dawdle along this road in August, when the graceful blue harebells are in flower all over the hillside above Ty Tam Bay. For the walker, Pottinger Gap path provides an attractive short cut from Ty Tam Gap to Shek O; the path starts at a signpost a hundred yards or so east of the junction of the Shek O and Island roads, whence a walk of about a mile, mainly downhill, will bring you to Big Wave Bay. A friend and I were once amusing ourselves by bowling rocks over the cliffs near here, when we disturbed a nest of hornets.....</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.69</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Shek O 海景 · 石澳大浪灣 Plant 植物 Bay 海灣 Gap 山峽</p>
<p>Another good walk in the neighbourhood is along the narrow road which runs from Windy Gap (well named, for once) out to the end of Cape d'Aguilar. There you can sit, preferably out of sight of the wireless station, on this miniature Land's End, and watch the big swell come rolling through Beaufort Channel and break in white foam on the rocks below you. It is as well to return by the same way, for, though it is possible to get back to Shek O along the eastern side of the peninsula, it is a very rough scramble indeed through the thick scrub which crowns the cliffs of this wild bit of coast.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.69</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>D'Aguilar Peninsula 海景 · 鶴咀半島 Gap 山峽 Cape 岬 Cliff 懸崖 Coast 海岸</p>
<p>蒲台 橫欄風雨滿蒲台，不絕濤頭滾滾來； 地老天荒思故國，山川景物有沉哀。 去香島東南二英里，面積約得青衣之半，山高七九二英尺。西北對螺洲，臨雙樹門海峽，西有白排洲，東北望酸薑洲、橫欄洲。天涯海角，煙波浩渺，濤頭十丈，一望溟濛。北有村曰「蒲台」，居民四百餘，多來自寶安南頭者。有天后廟、小商店及茶市等。夏秋之間，漁艇紛集，出品以腐竹，魚卵為最著名，每日均有小艇往來赤柱。天后誕時，建棚演戲。端陽競渡，該處亦頗活躍也。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光 · 附新界百詠377</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>海景 · 蒲台 島嶼 海峽 村居 廟宇 商店 漁船</p>
<p>39. THE OLD STONE QUARRY There is something distinctly oriental about this scene although it could be a stone quarry almost anywhere. Perhaps the shape of the tree and the rock faces in the background have something akin to the designs on a Chinese screen. It also contains the action of children playing and people working in bright sunshine, with the woman stone-breaker on the right, protected from the heat of the sun by the portable awning with which all Chinese stone-breakers appear to be equipped.</p>	<p>John Stericker, Veronica Stericker</p>	<p>Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.138</p>	<p>1953</p>	<p>Mountain: unknown 地景 Stone Quarry 石礦場 Tree 樹木 Rock 石頭 Activity: Stone breaking</p>

<p>A Walking Tour.</p> <p>The Colony is restricted in area, and there may seem little scope for a walking tour within its frontiers, particularly as there are no inns where one may conveniently spend the night. But a line drawn from Sha Tau Kok in the north-east to the far south-west point of Lan Tau measures over 30 miles, and a friend and I decided to make a tour along this line one Chinese New Year holiday.</p> <p>Starting from Sha Tau Kok, we walked across country over the hills on the north-west side of the Pat Sin range until we reached the foot of the Lam Tsun valley. We went up this valley, and crossed the pass at its head to the Pat Heung Nunnery. Monasteries and nunneries in China often take the place of wayside inns; travellers can lodge for the night and obtain meals, and are expected to pay only what they can afford.....</p> <p>Next morning we were up early, for we had to reach Castle Peak by 10 a.m., in order to catch the ferry to Lan Tau. Our way led across the level paddy fields of the Pat Heung valley, and along the Tai Lam valley, which cuts a straight rift through the hills south-westward from Pat Heung, reaching the coast at Brothers Bay. It was easy going, and we caught the ferry with time to spare. Landing at Tung Chung, we took the path up towards the monastery on the plateau, where we had arranged to spend the second night.....</p> <p>We set out on the following morning to complete our walk from one end of the Colony to the other. Descending by a path to the south coast of the island, we followed the shore along sandy beaches and over rocky headlands, until after some hours of walking through completely wild and uninhabited country we reached the south-westerly extremity of the island. Here, on a promontory surrounded on three sides by the sea, is a mound of weed-grown stones, all that remains of a fort said to have been built by the early Dutch navigators.</p> <p>On our return we rounded the end of the island, and took a path along the north-west coast to Tai O, whence we walked up to the monastery by the usual way. We spent several more nights there, amusing ourselves by exploring Lan Tau Peak and its supporting ridges, and on the last day of our holiday we walked over to Silver Mine Bay where we caught the afternoon ferry back to Hong Kong. Our little trip had been a complete break from our normal lives, for though we had never been more than 20 miles from the city, we had been right out in the wilds, and had covered new country every day.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.77-79	1951	From Sha Tau Kok to Fan Lau 地景 · 沙頭角至分流 Pat Sin Range 八仙嶺 Lam Tsun Valley 林村谷 Pat Heung Nunnery 庵(廟宇) Level paddy fields in Pat Heung Valley, 稻田, 八鄉山谷 Tai Lam Valley 大欖山谷 Brothers Bay 海灣 Tung Chung 東涌 Monastery 寺院(廟宇) Ngong Ping Plateau 昂坪高原 Monastery 廟宇 Beach 海灘 Headland/promontory 岬, 分流 Fort 炮台 Tai O 大澳 Silver Mine Bay 銀礦灣
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備註：

*據清嘉慶二十四年(1819年)修的《新安縣志》所載，新安八景之名如下：

杯渡仙縱、赤灣勝概、梧嶺天池、參山喬木、廬山桃李、龍穴樓台、鰲洋甘瀑、玉勒溫泉。學者劉智鵬與劉蜀永編撰《《新安縣志》香港史料選》，指出八景中，杯渡仙縱與鰲洋甘瀑俱在香港範圍。

**陳公哲《香港指南》(1938年)羅列香江十景如下：

香江燈火、小港夜月、海國浮沉、筲箕夜泊、升旗落日、西高夏蘭、宋臺憑弔、破堞斜陽、古剎鐘聲、松壑猴群。

***黃佩佳《香港本地風光》曾載署名驚夢著介紹「香江十景」(1930)如下：

青山煙雨、霧山俯瞰、娘潭飛瀑、長洲晚望、宋臺奇石、鯉門夜月、脩洲帆影、扶林曲徑、旗山星火、石橋霧鎖。

其後，黃氏談到太平山風景時，曾指「石橋以東，一鍊燈光橫過」，顯見石橋即為盧吉道。

黃氏記述見氏著〈旅行的地點〉及〈本地風十七〉，《香港本地風光》頁16、27。

****黃佩佳在《香港本地風光》曾提及新界十景的部分景色；新界十景出自作者《新界風土名勝大觀》，包括：

浪打金鐘（西貢吊鐘洲）、雲蒸鳳嶺（鳳凰山）、望夫化石、觀音坐蓮（元朗八鄉觀音山）、潮灣秋月（沙田海，不少灣區已填）、杯渡晚鐘（屯門青山禪院）、昂平禪地、鞍嶺朝陽（馬鞍山）、帽山俯瞰、娘潭飛瀑。

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