

柴灣、小西灣及歌連臣角
香港島不能被忽視的角落

Chai Wan, Siu Sai Wan & Cape Collinson
An Unforgettable Corner of the Island

Being remote from city centre, the roles of Chai Wan to Hong Kong's economic development and maritime defence are often ignored. Most early residents there were Hakka people. Chai Wan remained as a self-sufficient village for a long period of time while other parts of northeastern Hong Kong Island began to develop. Entering the 1950s, thousands of refugees from the Chinese Mainland built illegal squatter huts there. The government also gradually relocated some families from the squatter areas in other districts to the resettlement housing in Chai Wan. At around the same time, the government developed industrial blocks in Chai Wan. With the completion of the MTR Island Line and the Eastern Corridor in the 1980s, transport between Chai Wan and other parts of the territory have been greatly improved. More public housing estates were built, which transformed Chai Wan into a residential and industrial district. Siu Sai Wan was developed after Chai Wan. This isolated bay was also known as "Chai Wan Tsai" in the old days. But it is probably more famous for another English name "Little Sai Wan", which is the nickname of the base of Royal Air Force's intelligence service from the 1950s to the 1960s. Next to Siu Sai Wan is Cape Collinson, where is the eastmost point of Hong Kong Island.

由於遠離市中心，柴灣對香港的經濟及海防的貢獻，每每被受忽視。該區早期的居民大部分是客家人，當香港島東北部已被開發，柴灣一帶的村莊仍長期保持著自給自足。踏入 1950 年代，數以千計的中國大陸難民在柴灣興建非法寮屋，政府亦逐漸將其他地區的寮屋居民遷往該區的徙置大廈。與此同時，政府在柴灣興建工廠大廈。地鐵港島線及東區走廊在 1980 年代落成後，大大改善柴灣來往其他地區的交通。隨著更多公屋入伙，柴灣蛻變為住宅及工業區。緊隨柴灣發展的小西灣曾是個被孤立的沙灘，在上世紀五、六十年代，是英國皇家空軍從事情報活動的基地，因此其英文匿稱「Little Sai Wan」可能比「柴灣仔」這個別號更為著名。小西灣旁的歌連臣角是香港島的最東端。

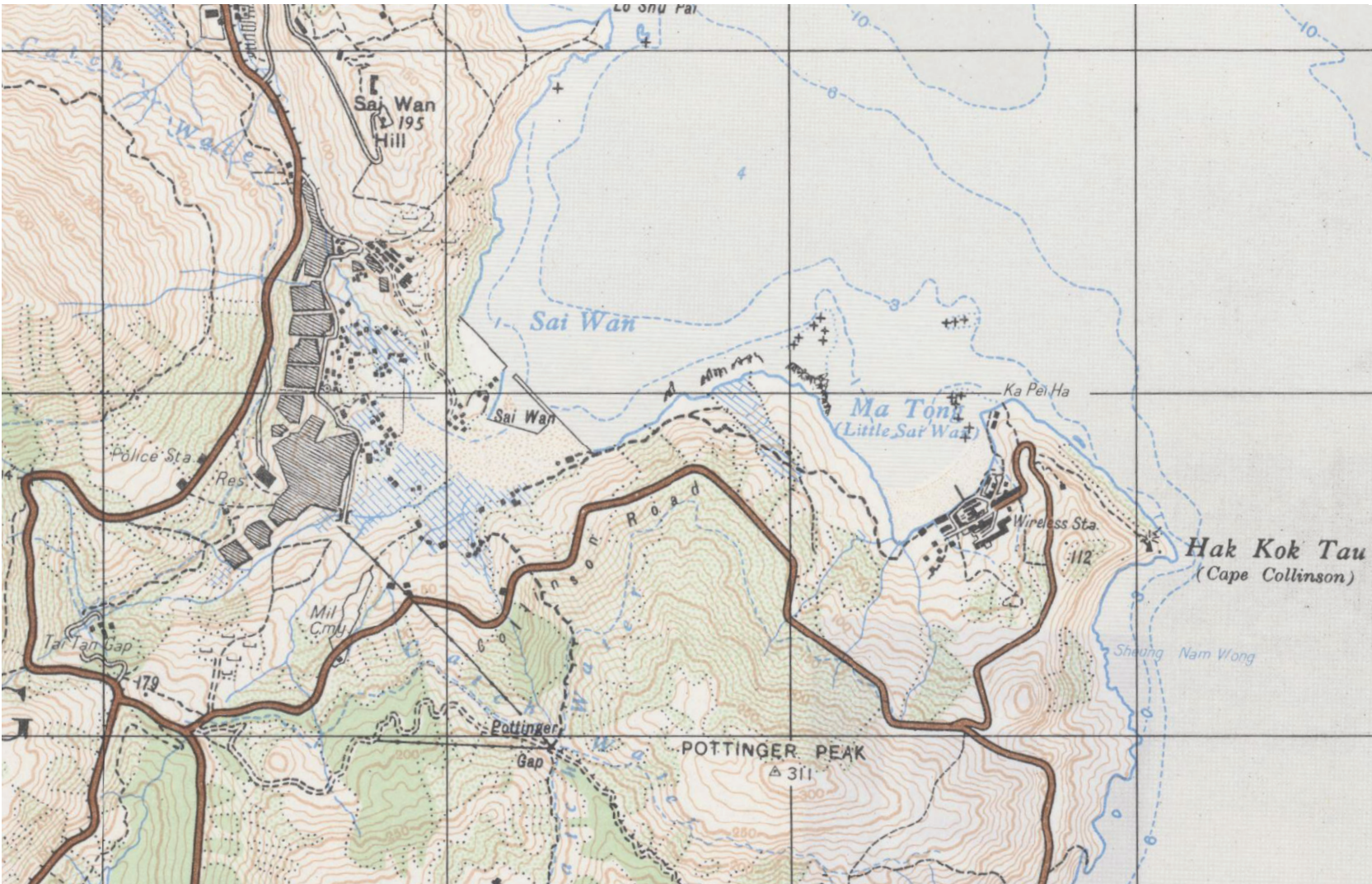


Image source: The National Library of Australia
圖片來源：澳洲國立圖書館

This is part of the map that surveyed by Britain's War Office and Air Ministry in the late 1950s, when Chai Wan just began to transform into a modern industrial and residential district. There were sizeable villages (area shaded in grey) and farmland (area shaded in blue) at the beach of Sai Wan (i.e. Chai Wan). Chai Wan Resettlement Estate was built next to the village. There were also cemeteries along Cape Collinson Road. Although Chai Wan Road connected Siu Sai Wan to the city centre, the district remained isolated for decades.

這幅地圖由英國陸軍部及空軍部在 1950 年代後期繪畫，當時柴灣正開始變成現代化工業及住宅區域，但仍可見到西灣（Sai Wan：即柴灣）有不少村落（灰色範圍）及農田（藍色範圍）。柴灣徙置區在村落旁邊興建，歌連臣角道沿路亦見墓地。雖然柴灣道連接小西灣及市中心，該區域數十年來仍屬偏僻。

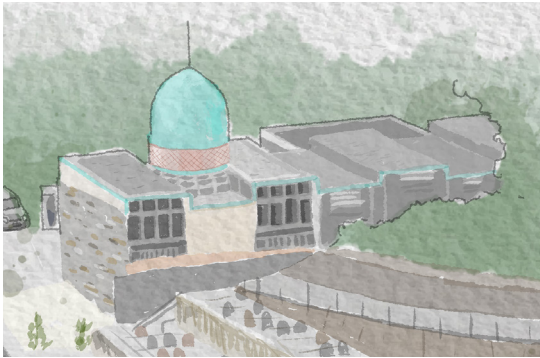
Chai Wan witnessed the industrial transition in Hong Kong. In the 1950s, a lot of mainlanders took refuge in Hong Kong. Because of the Korean War, Hong Kong transformed from a re-export hub into an industrial city. Light industries had their factories opened in Chai Wan.

柴灣見證著香港工業的變遷，在 1950 年代，很多內地人逃難到香港，由於韓戰爆發，香港由轉口港變為工業城市，很多輕工業都在柴灣設廠。

Mr. Chan Tin-kuen 陳天權先生
Column writer specialised in built heritage in Hong Kong
香港文物建築專欄作家

Chai Wan, Siu Sai Wan & Cape Collinson

柴灣、小西灣及歌連臣角



The Japanese attack on Sai Wan Battery occurred at the same period as the Pearl Harbour attack. It is really rare for Britain to surrender unconditionally. Although a 18-day battle seems short, it was remarkably tough for the British army to defend for 18 days with limited military support. This war had a great influence. It changed our attitude to the British. Britain also began to implement administrative reforms in colonies after the World War II.

日軍侵佔西灣炮臺與偷襲珍珠港差不多同期發生，英國絕無僅有地無條件投降。雖然 18 日的戰役看似短暫，但以英軍當時的資源來說，可以死守 18 日已經很強。這場戰事有很大影響，不但改變了我們對英國人的看法，英國亦在二戰後開始改革對殖民地的管治。

Dr. Chow Ka-kin Kelvin 周家建博士
Scholar specialised in Hong Kong wartime history and heritage
研究香港戰時歷史及文物的學者

Population 人口
(1841) (2016)
30 **139,433**

Earliest Economic Activities
早期經濟活動

- Fishing 捕魚
- Farming 農業
- Ceramics industry 燒製陶瓷

Origins of Names 地名來由
CHAI WAN
柴灣

The Chinese name literally means "firewood bay". It is believed that the forestation there was used for firewood logs. It used to be called "Sai Wan", as "Chai" is pronounced as "Sai" in Hakka.

「柴灣」名稱源自植林燒柴的歷史，亦曾被稱為「西灣」，因為「柴」的客家話與「西」發音近似

SIU SAI WAN
小西灣

It used to be called "Ma Tong Wan"; named after Ma Tong Shan (Pottinger Peak) nearby.

前稱馬塘灣，以附近的馬塘山（砵甸乍山）命名

Important Events 重要事件
SONG DYNASTY
宋朝

Area around the beach in Chai Wan became where sailing ships replenish fresh water
柴灣一帶的沙灘成為船隻補充食水的地方

QING DYNASTY
(KANGXI REIGN)
清朝康熙年間

The Law clan moved into Chai Wan
羅氏宗族遷入柴灣

Major Public Housing Projects after the World War II
二戰後主要公屋項目

Year of Resident Intake 入伙年份

1957	Chai Wan Resettlement Estate (Chai Wan Tsuen) 柴灣徙置區（柴灣邨）	1990	Siu Sai Wan Estate 小西灣邨
1959	Chai Wan Factory Estate 柴灣工廠邨	1994	Yiu Tung Estate 耀東邨
1971	Hing Wah Estate 興華邨	1996	Hing Tung Estate 興東邨
1979	Wan Tsui Estate 環翠邨	2000	Chai Wan Estate (redevelopment project) 柴灣邨（重建項目）

This set of tourist maps is the learning outcome of the course “Tourism, Culture and Society” (2017-2018) offered by Department of Sociology, The University of Hong Kong.

本系列旅遊地圖乃香港大學社會學系開設的科目「旅遊、文化與社會」（2017 至 2018 年度）之學習成果。

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東遊記 • Memories of Eastern District

Organiser 主辦



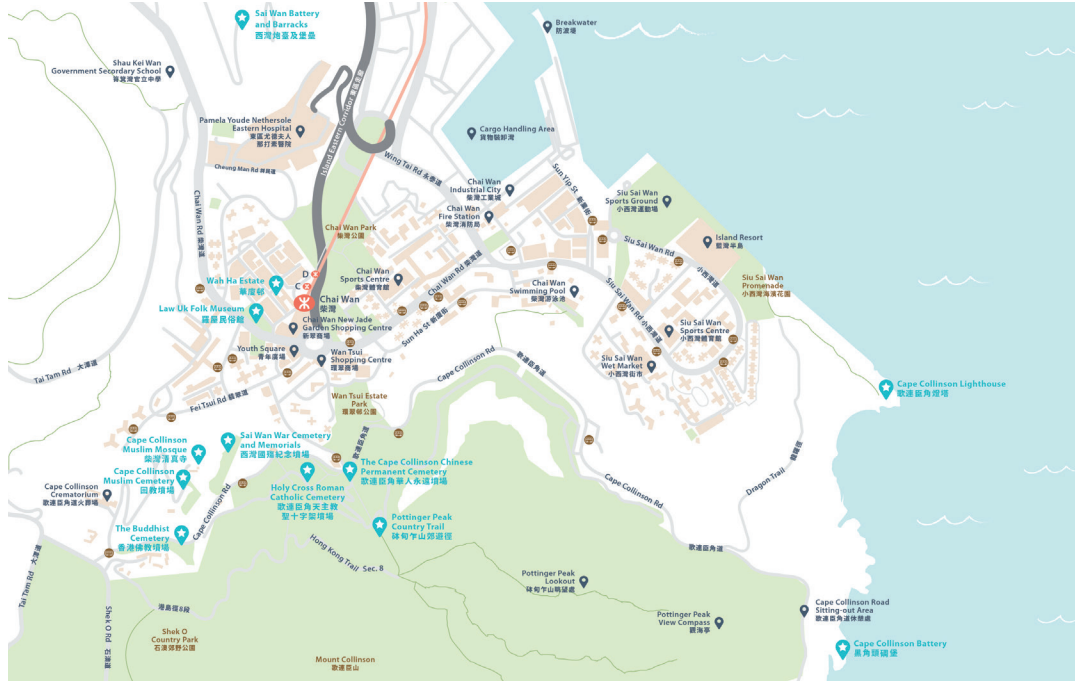
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Wah Ha Estate 華廈邨

Chai Wan began to industrialise in the late 1950s. The Public Works Department constructed Chai Wan Factory Estate in 1959 for the resettlement of the factories in the squatter area. Wah Ha Estate is the public housing estate being revitalised from the Factory Estate. It is now the only existing H-shaped factory block. There are display boards located next to the estate's entrance, which show the Estate's industrial past. Tourists are required to stay away from the entrance. Only photography is allowed, and video shooting is prohibited.

柴灣於上世紀五十年代後期開始工業化，政府為安置原本位於寮屋區

廠，興建柴灣工廠邨大廈。柴灣工廠邨大廈翻新後變成公屋華廈邨，是現時僅餘的 H 形工業邨建築。屋苑入口有展示板，展示昔日用品、商店大門和建築物的舊照片。惟遊客必須遠離入口，只可拍照，不能錄影。

Grade II Historic Building 二級歷史建築
MTR: Chai Wan MTR station
港鐵：柴灣站



逾 1,480 名來自英聯邦、以及 438 名不知名的戰爭陣亡者，被安葬於西灣國殤紀念墳場。墳場建於砵甸乍山西面，入口的紀念碑刻有超過 2,000 名於一戰及二戰中喪生者的名字。墳場於 1946 年開幕，現時由英聯邦國殤紀念墳場管理委員會管理。

Opening hours: 8am-5pm
開放時間：上午 8 時至下午 5 時
Minibus 小巴：18M

Sai Wan Battery and Barracks
西灣炮臺及堡壘

The British Army built barracks (demolished) at Sai Wan Hill in 1844, which was one of the earliest fortifications in the colony. The barracks oversaw the Lei Yun Mun Channel, Kowloon Peninsula and Victoria Harbour. The panoramic view proved the military value of the Shau Kei Wan and Chai Wan. On the night of 18 December 1941, the Japanese attacked Sai Wan Battery. Six gunners were killed and 20 soldiers were captured and bayoneted to death. The Japanese constructed some military constructions such as tunnels there during the occupation.

1844 年，英軍在西灣山上興建軍營（已清拆），是殖民地最早期的軍事要塞之一。軍營眺望鯉魚門海峽、九龍半島及香港島，顯示筲箕灣及柴灣的重要戰略地位。1941 年 12 月 18 日晚上，日軍向西灣炮臺發動攻擊，6 名槍手被殺，20 名士兵被抓獲並被刺身亡。在佔領期間，日軍在堡壘一帶興建造隧道等軍事建築。



Bus 巴士：8, 8X, 9, 14, 19, 81, 81A, 82, 780, 106, 118, 606, 682, 694
Minibus 小巴：20, 65, 66 & 66A
Get off at Chai Wan Road and walk for around 20 minutes
於柴灣道下車，步行約 20 分鐘



Law Uk Folk Museum 羅屋民俗館

The Hakka people settled in Chai Wan in the early 18th Century changed Chai Wan into a fishing village. Law Uk is oldest village house on Hong Kong Island that constructed in the 18th Century and the only existing one in Chai Wan. Law Uk literally means “Law's house”. The Law clan moved out in 1976 and the museum opened in 1990 to display the daily life of Hakka people.

客家人早於十八世紀初期定居於柴灣並將發展為漁村。建於十八世紀的羅屋是香港島歷史最悠久、以及柴灣碩果僅存的古村屋。由於原來的戶主姓羅，故名「羅屋」。羅氏於 1976 年遷走，1990 年羅屋被改作博物館，展示客家人留下的文物。

Declared monument 法定古蹟
Opening hours: 10am-6pm, close on Thursdays
開放時間：上午 10:00 至下午 6:00；星期四閉館
MTR: Chai Wan Station Exit B2
港鐵：柴灣站 B2 出口

Pottinger Peak Country Trail 砵甸乍山郊遊徑

Pottinger Peak Country Trail starts from Ma Tong Au of Shek O to Cape Collinson Road. It is 1.9 km long. Tourists can enjoy the stunning views of the Mount Collinson and the adjacent Dragon's Back along the trail.

砵甸乍山郊遊徑始於石澳至歌臣角道的馬塘坳，長 1.9 公里。遊客可以沿著小徑欣賞歌連臣角及毗鄰龍脊的美景。

The Cape Collinson Chinese Permanent Cemetery 歌連臣角華人永遠墳場
The Buddhist Cemetery 香港佛教墳場
Holy Cross Roman Catholic Cemetery 歌連臣角天主教聖十字架墳場
Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery 回教墳場

Since the 1880s, the hillside of Shau Kei Wan and Chai Wan had been designated for cemetery purpose. With the growing population after the World War II, the colonial government further developed four cemeteries along Cape Collinson Road in the 1960s.

自 1880 年代，筲箕灣及柴灣山邊都用作殯葬用途，隨著二戰後人口增長，殖民地政府在 1960 年代沿歌連臣角道增建四個墳場。



Minibus 小巴：16A, 16M, 16X

Cape Collinson Muslim Mosque 柴灣清真寺

In order to compensate for the resumption of a cemetery and a small mosque in Ho Man Tin in 1963, the colonial government provided a land for a cemetery in Cape Collinson and constructed Cape Collinson Mosque (also called Chai Wan Masjid) there. The architectural design of the Mosque shows an eclectic modernist and Islamic style. With growing number of Muslim families living in Chai Wan, the mosque began to offer daily prayers. Children also learn the Holy Quran there.

1963 年，政府清拆何文田墳場及小型清真寺，並在歌連臣角覓地重置。柴灣清

真寺以現代主義揉合回教建築風格。隨著柴灣區回教人口增加，清真寺每天進行五次祈禱，兒童亦可在寺內學習《可蘭經》。



Cape Collinson Lighthouse 歌連臣角燈塔

Cape Collinson (also known as Hak Kok Tau) is located at a strategic position to the eastern side of Hong Kong waters. The lighthouse there was built in 1876, which is named after Lieutenant Thomas Collinson. The signal light is located at the rooftop, which guided sea and air traffic. The ground floor used to be the dormitory of the lighthouse keeper. It was renovated in 1966 and became automated.

歌連臣角（亦稱為黑角頭）位於香港東部水域的戰略位置。燈塔建於 1876 年，以歌連臣上尉命名。位於屋頂的信號燈指揮海空交通，地面樓層則用作燈塔管理員的宿舍。燈塔在 1966 年進行翻修並換成自動化系統。

Grade III Historic Building 三級歷史建築
No public transport
沒有公共交通工具到達

Cape Collinson Battery 黑角頭碉堡

With the increasing worry of Japan's military threat, the British Army built a battery at Cape Collinson in the late 1930s. However, the British Army destroyed the battery before the Japanese occupied Hong Kong Island. Some remnants are located at Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (public access restricted). The pillbox at Cape Collinson is not well preserved after the World War II. It was severely damaged by Typhoon Mangkhut in 2018.

為防範日本的軍事威脅，英軍在 1930 年代後期於歌連臣角興建碉堡。但日軍侵佔香港島之前，英軍已將之摧毀。部分碉堡遺跡位於歌連臣角懲教所內（公眾不得進入），但二戰後缺乏適當保護，2018 年颱風山竹襲港，碉堡受嚴重破壞。



Image source: Australian War Memorial
圖片來源：澳洲戰爭紀念館



Sai Wan War Cemetery and Memorials
in 1945 (left) and 2018 (right)
1945 年（左）及 2018 年（右）的
西灣國殤紀念墳場



DISTRICT
香港東區



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