

筲箕灣、西灣河及鯉景灣

沿海而居、沿海而作

Shau Kei Wan, Sai Wan Ho & Lei King Wan

Living and Working by the Sea

Shau Kei Wan had established as a sizeable village before British colonisation. Most of the residents were fishermen and stonemasons who worked and lived by the harbour. Located at the entrance to Lei Yue Mun Channel overlooking Kowloon Peninsula, the British Army built barracks at Sai Wan Shan as early as in 1844. This fishing village had gradually urbanised since 1906, when Swire acquired several plots of land there to build staff quarters, and when tramway was extended to Sai Wan Ho. After the World War II, thousands of squatter huts were illegally built along the hillside and the coast of Shau Kei Wan. This problem was completely solved only after the last batch of households was relocated to the public housing at Chai Wan. Meanwhile, amid the significant decline in fishing activities, the government carried out land reclamation at Aldrich Bay Typhoon Shelter for housing projects between the 1970s and the 1990s, which had drastically changed the landscape and community there. Today, Shau Kei Wan is no longer a fishing village, but a well-developed residential community. Nevertheless, the streets, temples and festivals there still remind us the district's rich history of fishing activities.

筲箕灣在英國殖民時代前已是個頗具規模的村落，大部分是沿海居住的漁民及打石工人。位處鯉魚門海峽入口並眺望九龍半島，英軍早於 1844 年已在西灣山上興建軍營。自從太古在 1906 年購入筲箕灣數幅地皮興建工人宿舍，以及電車服務伸延至小西灣，這條漁村開始城市化。二戰後，數以千計的非法寮屋興建在筲箕灣的岸邊及山坡上，及至最後一批寮屋居民被遷移至柴灣的公屋，問題才得以完全解決。與此同時，隨著捕魚業式微，政府在上世紀七十年代至九十年代期間，在愛秩序灣避風塘填海及興建公房屋，大大改變筲箕灣的地貌及社區。時至今日，筲箕灣再不是昔日的漁村，而是已發展為極具規模的住宅區。然而這裡的街道、廟宇及節日，都提醒著我們筲箕灣捕漁業的豐富歷史。

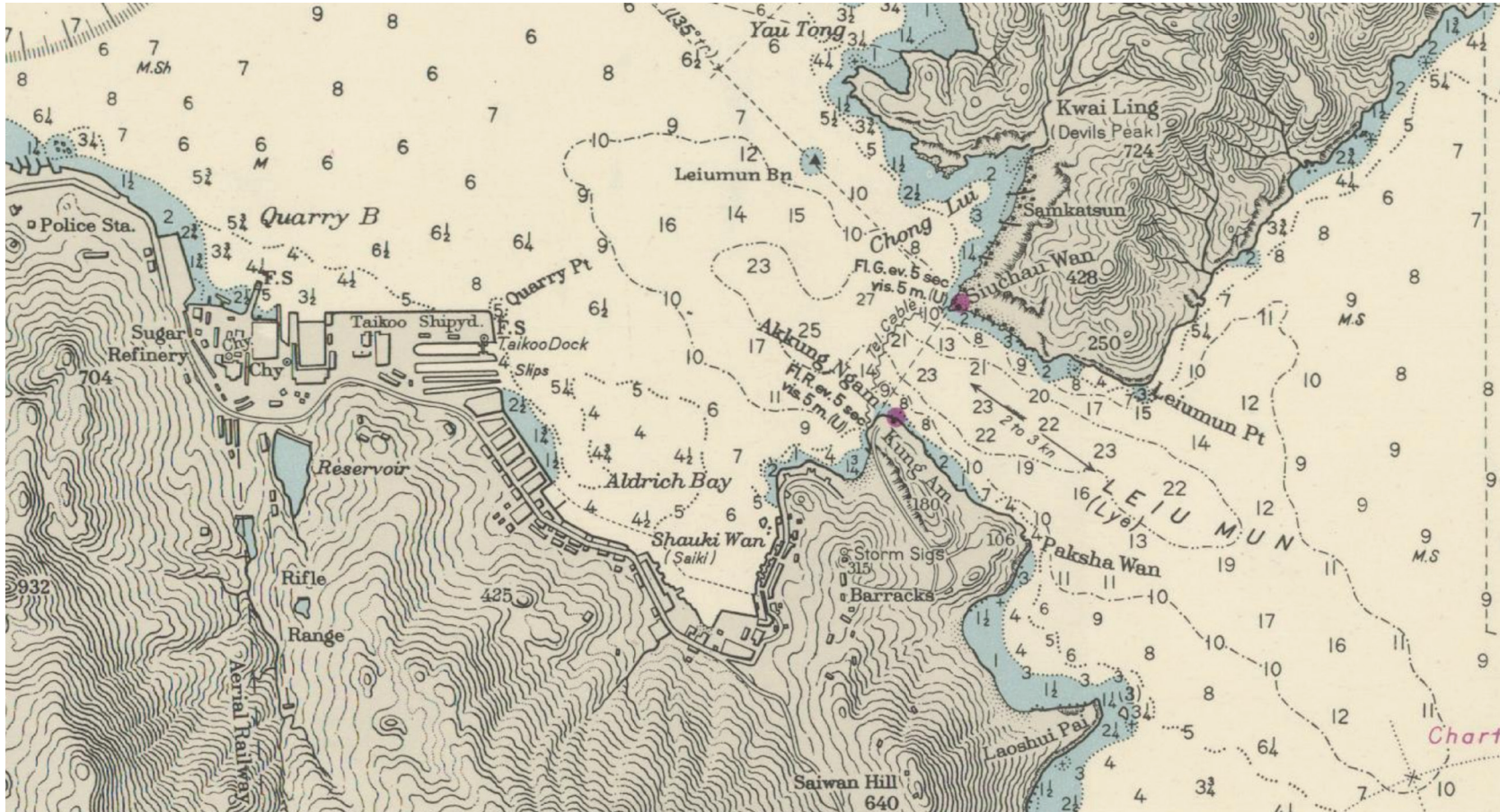


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圖片來源：加州大學聖地牙哥分校圖書館數碼館藏

This is part of a naval map surveyed in 1935. The road along the coast is King's Road (originally Shau Kei Wan Road), which is no longer near Victoria Harbour after the reclamation at Aldrich Bay. As Shau Kei Wan is located at a strategic position overseeing Lei Yue Mun Channel, the British Army established barracks and batteries there. The remnants of Pak Sha Wan Battery are now located in the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence. Shau Kei Wan lost its military importance after the World War II. Shau Kei Wan, Sai Wan Ho and Lei King Wan have been transformed into residential districts.

這張海事地圖（局部）繪於 1935 年。沿海的道路是現在的英皇道（原名為筲箕灣道），但在愛秩序灣填海後，已不再毗鄰維多利亞港。因為筲箕灣可眺望鯉魚門海峽，具戰略價值，英軍在當地興建軍營及炮台。白沙灣炮台的遺跡現位於香港海防博物館。自二戰後，筲箕灣失去其軍事重要性，它與西灣河及鯉景灣漸變成住宅區。

Shau Kei Wan, Sai Wan Ho & Lei King Wan

筲箕灣、西灣河及鯉景灣



Mr. Kok Tai-hei 郭帶喜先生
Retired fishermen
退休漁民



Mr. Leung Kam-hei 梁金喜先生
Retired fishermen
退休漁民



“

Before the World War II, I lived in Shau Kei Wan. There was a saying that “A hero is trapped in Shau Kei Wan, and he has no idea when he can arrive at Central”. In the past, there was not much entertainment. So I often sneaked out to play football after school, when my mum was not aware of. The scattered wooden houses were built along the tram route. Going to Central was something really big. We went there once in one or two months to buy what we need.

打仗之前住西灣河，「英雄被困筲箕灣，不知何日到中環」。沒有娛樂，只能「吼」媽媽不知，放學去球場踢球。木屋沿著電車路興建，當時出中環是件大事，每隔一兩個月才會出去購物一次。

“

On every 8th April (lunar calendar), I joined the lion dance for the Tam Kung birthday celebration. I knew Kung Fu but I was too young to handle the lion, so I performed as the “big head Buddha” (“daai tou fat” in Cantonese). In the past, Shau Kei Wan Main Street East was for pedestrians only. There was no car. During the Chinese new year, a lot of fishermen came back to Shau Kei Wan, and so most stores along the street served these customers at that time.

每四月初八譚公誕，我都會舞大頭佛，因為我學功夫，但又年紀小不能舞獅，就舞大頭佛。東大街當時無車行，只有人行，新年有很多漁民回來，所以東大街都是做漁民生意。

“

I think Tin Hau is very powerful. In 1947, a fire broke out in the arsenal of Sai Wan, breaking all electric cables and huge rocks. But no one died in that accident. I believe that Tin Hau Temple protected us.

無得呻就呻天后，咪話佢無神力。1947 年，白沙灣火藥庫發生爆炸，全個筲箕灣的電線都損壞了，街上都是碎石，但沒有人死亡，可能是因為天后廟的保佑。

“

In the old days, some fishermen prayed to Tam Kung before going fishing. They burnt paper gold and throw them in the sea.

有些人出海前會拜譚公，燒元寶後灑到海裡。

“

In the 1980s, the government reclaimed the area of typhoon shelter and built a new one after that. The richer ones (fishermen) “moved ashore” and retired. Otherwise you still had to go fishing.

政府填了舊塘，之後就開新塘。有錢那些（漁民）就搬「上岸」退休，無錢就要照捉魚。

”

Population 人口
(1841)

1,200

Shau Kei Wan 筲箕灣

200

A Kung Ngam 亞公岩

(2016)

174,751

Population of Shau Kei Wan Squatter Huts

筲箕灣寮屋區人口

1964

~53,000

1976

~37,000

No. of Ships at Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter

泊於筲箕灣避風塘的船隻數目

1978

1,200

1985

780

2018

388

Origins of Names 地名來由

SHAU KEI WAN 筲箕灣

The Chinese name literally means “Colander Bay”.
地形與筲箕相像，故得其名

ALDRICH BAY 愛秩序灣

Named after Commanding Royal and Superintendent Engineer Major Edward Aldrich.
紀念皇家工兵指揮長官愛秩序少校

Important Events 重要事件

1596

Ming Dynasty
(Wangli reign)
明朝萬曆

The earliest written record of Shau Kei Wan.
記載筲箕灣的最早文字紀錄

1844

The construction of Shau Kei Wan Road (now Electric Road, King's Road and Shau Kei Wan Road).
興建筲箕灣道（即現時的電照道、英皇道及筲箕灣道）

1860s

Quarrying took place at A Kung Ngam for land reclamation at East Point. Stonemasons moved in and established villages including Fu Tau Wat Village.
於亞公岩採石，運往東角填海之用。石匠遷入，並建立包括富斗庵村等村落

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

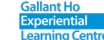
Organiser 主辦



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Shau Kei Wan Main Street East 筲箕灣東大街

The town markets around Shau Kei Wan Main Street were established before the 1840s. Villagers of Chai Wan and Tai Tam visited there too. In order to combat pirates, the colonial government constructed a main street on the waterfront of Shau Kei Wan and widened the road there, which roughly covers the current Main Street. Most of the buildings serving the fishermen community were demolished in the 1970s amid the decline of fishing activities. Nowadays, the Main Street becomes a “street food paradise” with various restaurants, cafes and snack shops. The tram terminates there.

在 1840 年代以前，筲箕灣東大街附近已有市集出現，在柴灣及大潭一帶的村民都會到訪。為了打擊海盜，政府於 1860 年代開闢筲箕灣沿岸地區，在大街兩旁興建屋，並將街道命名為筲箕灣東大街。隨著漁業在 1970 年代式



微，大部分為漁民服務的建築物已被清拆毀。目前，筲箕灣東大街已成為「小食天堂」，各種各樣的餐館、咖啡館和小食店均在此開業。電車以此為總站。

MTR: Shau Kei Wan Exit C
港鐵：筲箕灣站 C 出口

Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence 香港海防博物館

The Museum used to be part of Lei Yue Mun Fort. Since its construction in 1887, the Fort had been pivotal to the colony's coastal defence. The Museum opened in 2000 after major renovation.



炮台的道路則不向公眾開放。博物館於 2018 年被颱風山竹破壞後，須關閉復修。

Opening hours: 10am-6pm (Mar to Sep); 10am-5pm (Oct to Feb); close on Thursdays
開放時間：上午 10 時至下午 6 時（三月至九月）；上午 10 時至下午 5 時（十月至二月）；星期四閉館
MTR: Shau Kei Wan Exit B2 港鐵：筲箕灣站 B2 出口

Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter 筲箕灣避風塘

Fishing activities used to be Hong Kong's major economic activity. Until the 1970s, there were still many sampans, big and small vessels anchored at the natural typhoon shelter in Shau Kei Wan. Among them were also home-cum-boat. The scale of the typhoon shelter, however, had reduced after the land reclamation took place in the 1990s.

捕漁業曾是香港主要的經濟活動。直至 1970 年代，筲箕灣避風塘仍泊滿舢舨、大小漁船以及水上人的海上家園。不過自 1990 年代填海工程進行後，避風塘的規模已大幅縮小。

MTR: Shau Kei Wan Exit D1 港鐵：筲箕灣站 D1 出口



Tin Hau Temple 天后廟

Tin Hau is a goddess of the sea. Due to city's proximity to the sea and vibrant fishing activities in the past, many Tin Hau Temples are built in different regions of Hong Kong. Tsang Koon Man, the owner of a quarry company at A Kung Ngam, had made significant donation to the construction of this temple in 1873. The strong typhoon in 1874 did not bring severe damage to Shau Kei Wan. The residents believed that it was due to the blessing of Tin Hau. The temple then became the community and religious centre of Shau Kei Wan.

天后是海上的女神。因為香港沿海，加上昔日的漁業發展蓬勃，不少地區都建有天后廟。此天后廟建於 1873 年，阿公岩石礦場東主曾貫萬捐出巨款資助興建。1874 年，強烈颱風吹襲香港，但對筲箕灣的破壞輕微，居民相信是天后的保佑，自此天后廟成為該區的宗教及社區中心。

Grade II Historic Building
二級歷史建築

Opening hours: 10am - 5pm; close on Mondays
開放時間：早上 10 時至下午 5 時；逢星期一休息

MTR: Shau Kei Wan Exit B1
港鐵：筲箕灣站 B1 出口

Lei Yue Mun Barracks 鯉魚門軍營

It is one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong. The War Department constructed the barracks in 1889. Before 1939, it was used as offices and married quarters of the British Army. In December 1941, the Barracks fell to the hands of the Japanese in the Battle of Hong Kong. After the World War II, it became the training ground of the British Army. The premises was returned to the government in 1987 for civil use, and was later revitalised as the current Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village.

鯉魚門軍營是英國最早在香港進行的軍事工程之一。軍部在 1889 年修建營房。



1939 年前，它被用作英軍的辦公室及已婚士兵宿舍。1941 年 12 月，軍營在香港保衛戰中被日軍佔據。二戰後，軍營被用作英軍的訓練場所，直至 1987 年交還予政府作民事用途，其後被活化成現時的鯉魚門公園及渡假村。

Declared monument (Blocks 7, 10 & 25) 法定古蹟（第 7、10 及 25 座）

Bus 巴士：8, 8X, 9, 14, 19, 81, 81A, 82, 106, 118, 606, 682, 694, 780
Minibus 小巴：20, 65, 66 & 66A
Get off at Chai Wan Road and around 10 minutes walk
於柴灣道下車，步行約 10 分鐘

Booking required 營地需要預訂。Check here 詳情：www.lcsd.gov.hk/en/camp/p_lymp.php

Ming Wah Dai Ha 明華大廈

Ming Wah Dai Ha (“Dai Ha” means building in Chinese), built in 1962, is one of the earliest project of the Hong Kong Housing Society. The low-cost public housing project was named after Bishop Ronald Owen Hall (whom has a Chinese name “Ho Ming Wah”), who was the founding member of the HKHS. It is the redevelopment project of squatter area Luk Bo Tsuen. Ming Wah Dai Ha consists of 10 blocks which provides 2,516 units in total. A 3-phased redevelopment project commenced in 2013.

明華大廈建於 1962 年，是香港房屋協會最早興建的公共房屋之一，以房協創辦人之一何明華會督命名。項目由綠寶村木屋區重建而成，有 10 座大廈，提供 2,516 個單位。2013 年，房協開始以「綜合重建模式」分 3 期重建明華大廈。



Tam Kung Temple 譚公廟

This Tam Kung Temple is among the oldest ones in Hong Kong. It was built by the fishermen from Huizhou in 1905. Tam Kung is a god protecting fishermen. It is believed the sculpture of Tam Kung in this temple was made according to fishermen's memory of his real face. The Temple was once categorised as Grade I historical building, but was downgraded as Grade III building after its renovation in 2002. The Temple organises an annual celebration on the birthday of Tam Kung.

這座廟宇是香港最古老的譚公廟之一，於 1905 年由來自惠州的漁民興建。當地人和漁民認為，譚公是保護漁民的神祇，廟內的塑像，相傳是漁民根據譚公肖像塑造而成。它曾被列為一級歷史建築，但在 2002 年裝修後，被降級為三級建築。每年譚公誕，廟宇都舉行大型慶祝活動。

Shing Wong Temple 城隍廟

Shing Wong Temple was built in 1877 in its original name “Fook Tak Chi”. It was expanded and renamed by the Chinese Temples Committees in 1974. “Shing Wong”



MTR: Shau Kei Wan Exit C
港鐵：筲箕灣站 C 出口



refers the god who acts as the defensive wall (*Shing*) and moat (*Wong*) to protect the residents.

城隍廟建於 1877 年，原稱福德祠。1974 年，華人廟宇委員會擴建祠廟並更名為城隍廟。「城」即「城牆」、「隍」即「護城河」，城隍指保護城池和居民的神祇。

Grade III Historic Building 三級歷史建築

Opening hours: 9am - 6pm 開放時間：上午 9 時至下午 5 時
MTR: Shau Kei Wan Exit B1 港鐵：筲箕灣站 B1 出口

Tai Cheong House, Tai Foo House, Tai Hong House, Tai Lok House, Tai Shun House 太祥樓、太富樓、太康樓、太樂樓、太順樓

Swire built 8 blocks of 4-floor red bricks staff dormitories in 1906 at the coastal area of Sai Wan Ho. In the 1960s, Swire redeveloped the dormitories there and turned into the current 11-floor residential blocks.

1906 年，太古於西灣河沿岸興建八幢四層高的紅磚屋，作為員工宿舍。1960 年代，太古將宿舍拆卸，並重建成現時這幾幢 11 層高的住宅大廈。

MTR: Sai Wan Ho Exit B 港鐵：西灣河站 B 出口



Tai On Street and Tai On House 太安街、太安樓

Tai On Building is a residential and commercial complex constructed in 1968. Together with the catering outlets along Tai On street, it is now renowned for street food.

太安樓是 1968 年建造的住宅及商業大樓，現時與太安街的小食店一起以街頭食物馳名。

Shipyards 船廠

Shau Kei Wan has a long history of Chinese junk production since the Ming Dynasty. The shipbuilding industry at Shau Kei Wan flourished in the 1960s and 1970s to meet the demand from fishing and trading business. Now, the shipyards near Tam Kung Temple mainly provides ship repair and maintenance services.

自明朝起，筲箕灣已製造中式漁船。因應漁業和貿易業務興起的需求，該區的造船業在六、七年代開始增長。現時，譚公廟附近的船廠主要提供維修和保養服務。



Private. Not open to public. 私人地方，不向公眾開放

Lei King Wan / SOHO East 鯉景灣 / SOHO 東

Lei King Wan is a private housing estate developed by Swire Properties in 1988. The ground floor facing the waterfront is called SOHO East, which turned the area into a hub of pubs and restaurants offering international cuisines.

鯉景灣是太古地產於 1988 年發展的屋苑，地面餐飲區域被稱為 SOHO 東，酒吧和餐館林立，提供多國菜式。

MTR: Shau Kei Wan Exit A
港鐵：筲箕灣站 A 出口



E A S T E R N

D I S T R I C T

香 港 東 區



筲箕灣、西灣河及鯉景灣
沿海而居、沿海而作

Shau Kei Wan, Sai Wan Ho & Lei King Wan
Living and Working by the Sea