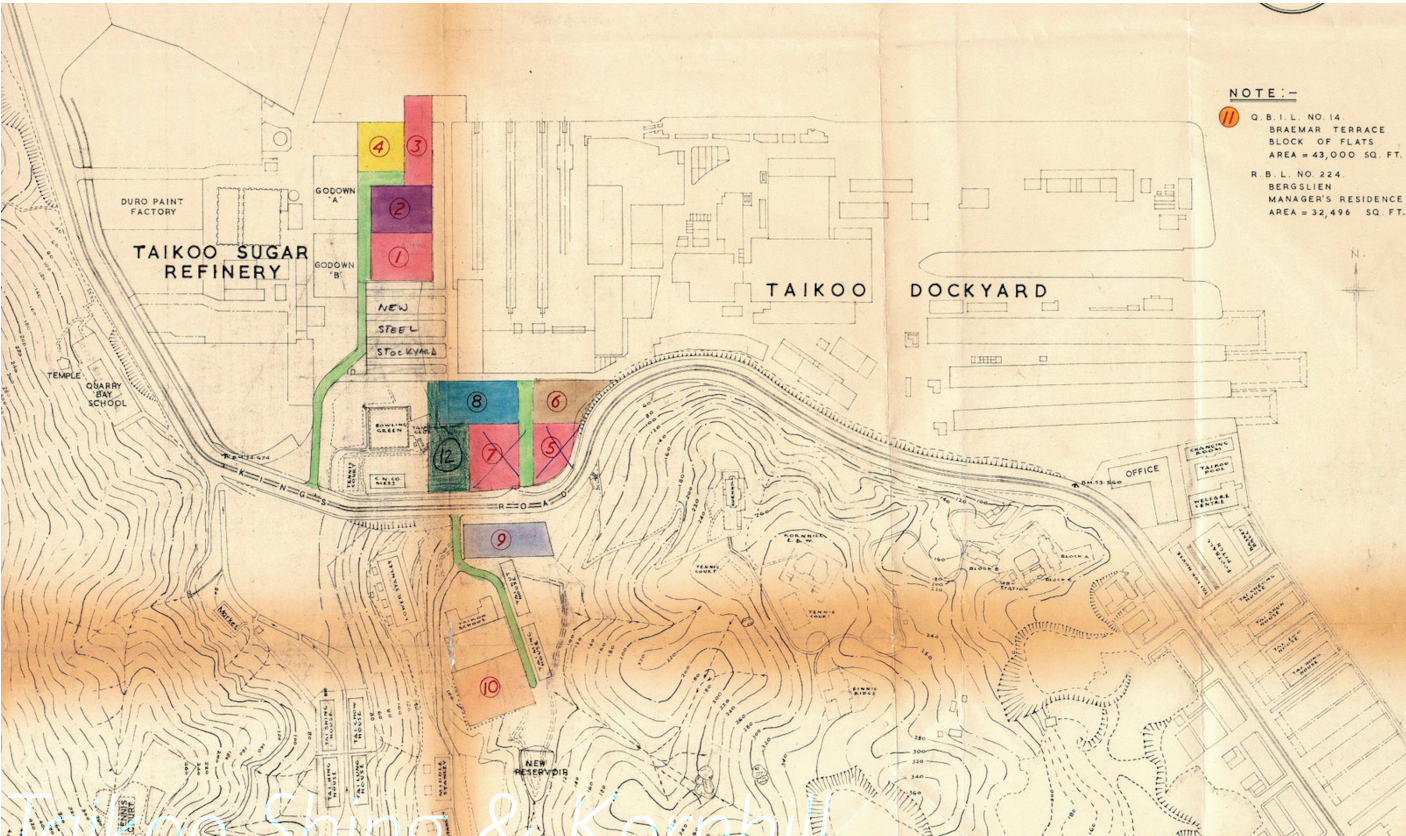


太古城及康山 從船塢到家園

Taikoo Shing & Kornhill
From Dockyard to Home

Taikoo Shing is located at the land reclaimed in between Quarry Point and Swire's sugar refinery factories, which reminds us Swire's pivotal role in the district's development. Taikoo Dockyard, in the east of Taikoo Sugar Refinery, began construction in 1902 and commenced operation in 1908. Swire provided dormitories to the staff members in Quarry Bay, Sai Wan Ho and Kornhill, and hence the whole district emerged as a self-sufficient community. During the World War II, the dockyard, the factories and the dormitories were severely damaged, and some senior staff members were also imprisoned. After war, Swire resumed the operations in its sugar refinery and dockyard, and also diversified business. In 1972, Swire Properties was incorporated. In 1975, it began the construction of its flagship residential project Taikoo Shing at the former site of the dockyard. This property development project transformed the district from a company town into a modern housing estate with higher living standard, improved landscape design and better consumption experience at the shopping mall. It also symbolised the rise of the middle class in Hong Kong.

太古城位於 Quarry Point 及太古煉糖廠之間的填海地帶，提醒我們當地的發展與太古息息相關。經公司內部長時間討論，太古在 1902 年於太古煉糖廠東面興建船塢，並於 1908 年正式投入運作。在高峰時期，太古船塢聘請超過 5,000 名員工，大部分居於鰂魚涌、西灣河及康山的員工宿舍，令整個地區成為自給自足的社區。船塢、廠房及宿舍在第二次世界大戰期間被嚴重破壞，並有部分高級職員被囚禁。太古於戰後重啟煉糖及船塢運作，並分散業務。隨著戰後香港經濟轉型，太古地產在 1972 年成立，並於 1975 年在船塢原址興建旗艦住宅項目太古城，提昇生活質素及園境設計，加上更佳的大型商場的消費經驗，標誌著香港中產階級的出現。



Taikoo Shing & Kornhill 太古城及康山

This map shows the planning of Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Taikoo Dockyard and Swire's properties in 1969, which clearly illustrates the concept of a company town. The factories and dockyard were built along King's Road, which was part of Shau Kei Wan Road before 1935. Besides, staff quarters, reservoirs, and facilities such as Taikoo Primary School, tennis court and welfare centre were built. Taikoo Shing was built on the land reclaimed for the construction of Taikoo Dockyard. Some buildings such as Tai Shing House, Tai Chow House, Tai Hing House, Tai Lung House (left), Tai Cheong House, Tai Shun House, Tai Foo House, Tai Hong House (right) and Woodside (bottom left) remain.

這幅 1969 年的地圖顯示太古煉糖廠、太古船塢及太古其他物業的位置，可見當時如何落實「公司城鎮」的概念。工廠和船塢沿英皇道興建（1935 年前該處屬於筲箕灣道），亦建有員工宿舍、水庫及其他設施包括太古小學、網球場及福利會等。太古城座落於太古船塢的填海地舊址。部分建築物如大成樓、太就樓、太興樓、太隆樓（圖左）；太祥樓、太富樓、太順樓（圖右）以及林邊屋（圖左下）保留至今。

Mr. Wong 黃先生

Former Taikoo Dockyard worker
前太古船塢員工

“The mountain near the dockyard was Taikoo's property. It was named Kornhill. The mountain was later levelled for the development of private estate Kornhill. 船塢旁邊的山都是太古的，名為康山，後來炸了整座山，起了私人屋苑康怡花園。

“The foundation stone witnessed the construction of the dry dock - but the dry dock only, not the whole factory. The construction began in 1902. It used to be a rock mountain there. Workers took several years to dig and level it. The drydock is close to the existing Cityplaza car park entrance. It is said that some remains of the dry dock can still be found at some corners of the car park.

太古船塢基石見證太古旱塢興建——但不是全個船廠，只是旱塢。1902 年開始起，因為以前是石山，所以要掘窿，再整平，所以施工幾年。旱塢就在現時太古城中心的停車場入口附近，聽聞在停車場的暗位，會找到一些旱塢的痕跡。

“I took part in the maintenance of the fireboat Alexander Grantham. The technology and skills of constructing the fireboat is somehow related to Taikoo Dockyard. It also symbolises the achievements of Hong Kong's shipbuilding industry.

我有參與維修葛量洪號，那些科技和精細的施工象徵當時香港造船業的繁華，跟太古船塢有些關係，見證香港造船業的興旺。



Mr. Davy Ho 何祖英先生

Former Executive Director, Swire Properties
太古地產前常務董事

“When I was the supervisor of the Taikoo Primary School, its rank was dropped to Band 2. The number of classes reduced and applications dropped. Then we made some reforms - hired two native English teachers and two mandarin teachers to teach students and local teachers. Whatever your academic attainment, language is the most important. I attended a primary school with Chinese as the medium of instruction. I couldn't catch up when I was promoted to Queen's College. I failed all subjects except physical education in the first year. Thus, I realised that language is fundamental to every subject.

我做太古小學校監的時候，小學開始縮班，跌至 Band 2，愈來愈少人讀。要改革，當時就請兩個 native English（英文母語）老師去教老師和學生，再請兩個普通話老師教正宗普通話，不論是讀書好還差，language（語文）最緊要。因為我讀中文小學，之後去皇仁，全部用英文，令我無法適應，第一年只得體育合格，所以明白打好 language（語言）底很重要。

Mr. Lam 林先生

Resident of Tai Lok House
太樂樓居民

“We moved to Tai Lok House in 1965, and bought the flat in 1975. I am so happy with the life in the Eastern District. Even when I travel, I miss my home after a few days.

我們 1965 年搬到太樂樓，1975 就買了。住了多年都很滿意這裡的生活，有時去旅行，去數日就會很掛住東區。

“I have a lot of photos of the dockyard. It was really busy when the workers went for lunch and got off work. 我有很多船塢的相。午膳和放工就很多人，很墟口。

“Taikoo Primary School used to provide free education to the children in the day time and evening education for the dockyard workers. I went to the English class to study technical English terms for ship repairing.

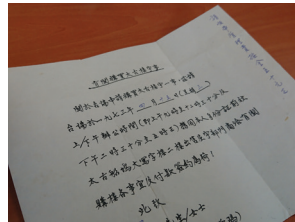
以前太古漢文日頭免費給小朋友讀書，晚上有學堂給員工進修。當時我學英文班，專學修船的英文。



Mr. Wong, Mr. Lam, Mr. Yeung and students
黃先生、林先生、楊先生及同學

“When I was young, my classmates and I often went to Taikoo swimming pool. It was open to the public at that time. Victoria Park swimming pool had not built yet. Thus, Taikoo swimming pool was the safest option.

我兒時和同學去太古游泳池，當時游泳池開放給公眾。當時維多利亞公園游泳池還未開，去太古游泳池就最安全。



Mr. Yeung 楊先生

Former Taikoo Dockyard worker
太古船塢前員工

“My father (Yeung Chuen) somehow fostered the establishment of Taikoo Dockyard Chinese Welfare Centre. I was the Welfare Centre's basketball team captain - not because of my skills but my father's contribution. The Welfare Centre is already demolished. It sat on the current playground of Tai Lok House.

太古船塢華人福利會的成立某程度上是我爸爸的功勞（楊銓），當時我是福利會籃球隊隊長，我打籃球不出眾，但因為我父親的關係，所以能當隊長。福利會現在拆了，舊址就是現在太樂樓個球場。

Population 人口
(2016)

80,307

Scale of Taikoo Shing 太古城的規模

61 Residential buildings
住宅大廈

12,698 Units
單位

Price of a Residential Unit,
First Phase of Taikoo Shing

太古城第一期的單位售價

HK\$120,000-
180,000

Tallest Building
in the Eastern District

東區最高樓宇

One Island East
港島東中心

308m (米)

Names of Streets and Landmark Related to Taikoo Dockyard
與太古船塢相關之街道及地標

GREIG ROAD
基利路

Kenneth Edward Greig
(Manager of
Taikoo Dockyard)
基利（太古船塢經理）

FINNIE STREET
芬尼街

John Finnie
(Manager of
Taikoo Dockyard)
芬尼（太古船塢經理）

KORNHILL
康山

Ferdinand Korn
(First manager of Taikoo
Sugar Refinery)
(太古煉糖廠首任經理)

Important Events 重要事件

- 1902 Commenced construction of Taikoo Dockyard
太古船塢動工
- 1907 Construction completed, but officially began operation in 1908
太古船塢落成，但於 1908 才正式投入運作
- 1941-45 Taikoo Sugar Refinery and Taikoo Dockyard were severely destroyed by the war
太古煉糖廠船塢飽受戰火嚴重摧殘
- 1972 Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Company and Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company merged to form Hongkong United Dockyards
太古船塢及機器與香港黃埔船塢合併，成為香港聯合船塢集團
- 1975 Commenced construction of Taikoo Shing
太古城動工
- 1987 Construction of Taikoo Shing completed
太古城竣工

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.

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Taikoo Shing 太古城

Under the influence of the architect Le Corbusier's vision of urban planning, footbridges and roads were built in Taikoo Shing to connect different residential blocks. The estate also emphasises landscape design such as gardens and community space, which drastically contrasts with other private housing development in the 1960s. The

construction of Taikoo Shing completed in 1987. "Shing" literally means "city" in Chinese, which is nothing exaggerating. Taikoo Shing is now home to around 40,000 people, making it one of the biggest private residential estates in Hong Kong.

受建築師勒·柯比意對城市規劃的見解所影響，太古城興建不少行人天橋和道路，連接各種住宅大廈，亦在設計中強調花園及公共空間，與 1960 年代興建的其他住宅項目非常不同。太古城於 1987 年落成，說它是「城市」實在不為過，當地現時約有四萬人居住，是香港其中一個最大型的屋苑。

MTR: Tai Koo Exits D & E
港鐵：太古城 D 和 E 出口



Foundation stone of Taikoo Dockyard
太古船塢基石

The foundation stone was located at the drydock. The stone recorded the opening of the Dockyard in 1907. But Hong Kong suffered from severe typhoon and economic instability in 1906-1907. Thus, Taikoo Dockyard officially began operation in 1908. After the demolition of the dockyard, it was relocated to the current location, at the entrance of Cityplaza on Tai Fung Road.

這塊船塢基石位於旱場，記錄了船塢於 1907 年開幕。然而，1906 至 1907 年間香港經歷颱風及經濟不穩，因此船塢在 1908 年才正式投入運作。船塢拆遷以後，基石被移到現時太豐路太古城商場入口。

MTR: Tai Koo Exit D2
港鐵：太古城 D2 出口



Image source: Swire Archives
圖片來源：太古歷史檔案部

The Stonewall of Taikoo Dockyard 船塢的石牆

Most built structures of Taikoo Dockyard were demolished for the construction of Taikoo Shing. The stonewall next to the hotel EAST, Hong Kong was probably the part of the original structure of the dockyard.

大部分太古船塢的建築都隨著太古城的興建而被拆毀，現時位於香港東隅酒店旁的石牆，可能是僅存的太古船塢建築遺跡。

The Pak Hin Hok Tapestry 白蜆殼繡花布帳

The tapestry was a gift from Yue Kee, a merchant having branches in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Tientsin, to Swire for the celebration of completion of the warehouse and wharf at Pak Hin Hok, Guangzhou (currently known as Hai Zhu Area) in 1906. The Tapestry was preserved in Swire's headquarters in London until 1997. It was displayed at Cityplaza One Office Tower.

1906 年，一家在天津、廣東和香港設分公司的裕記號，為慶祝太古在廣州白蜆殼（現為海珠區）的新碼頭及倉庫開幕，送贈這幅拜神儀式用的掛帳。布帳一直藏於太古集團倫敦總部，直至 1997 年連回香港，曾擺放於太古城中心一座。



Cityplaza 太古城中心

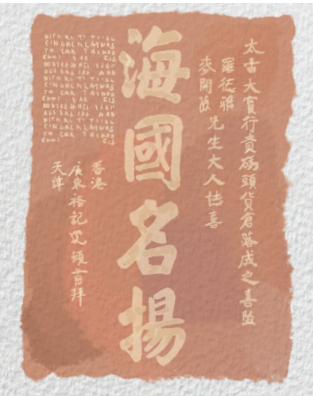
Cityplaza was opened in 1983 as a shopping mall and office complex. Besides international brands, restaurants, a cinema and an indoor ice rink, arts and cultural events and exhibitions are also featured there. It is still the biggest shopping centre in the Eastern District.

這座購物商場辦公大樓於 1983 年開幕。除了國際品牌商店、食肆、電影院及室內溜冰場，亦舉辦文化藝術活動及展覽等。太古城中心現時仍是港島東最大的商場。

Opening hours: 7am - 12midnight
開放時間：上午 7 時至午夜 12 時
MTR: Tai Koo Exit E1
港鐵：太古城 E1 出口



MTR: Tai Koo Exit D1
港鐵：太古城 D1 出口



MTR: Tai Koo Exits D1 or E3
港鐵：太古城 D1 或 E3 出口

Remnants of Taikoo's cable car 太古纜車遺址

As overseas members of staff were not used to the humid weather of Hong Kong, Swire built a sanatorium (now demolished) at Quarry Pass (Tai Fung Au). Therefore, Swire decided to build and operate a cable car system to facilitate the transportation. The system operated between 1892 and 1932. Nowadays, the remnants of the cable car system are located near the public toilet of Quarry Pass. The picnic and exercise facilities are built on the original site of Taikoo's sanatorium.

以往不少太古員工為外籍人士，他們不適應香港潮濕的氣候，太古遂在大風坳興建療養所（已拆卸）。太古決定興建纜車系統便利交通。纜車自 1892 年投入運作，1932 年終止。至今，大風坳公廁附近仍可見部分纜車系統的痕跡，而現時該處的野餐設施，則建於療養所的原址。



Image source: Swire Archives
圖片來源：太古歷史檔案部

Walking / Hiking: Hong Kong Trail / Mount Parker Road
Near Mt. Parker Road Barbecue Area Site 4 at Quarry Pass
步行/ 遠足：港島徑 / 柏架山道
鄰近柏架山道燒烤區 4 號場

Artwalk in Island East 港島東「藝遊」

Swire Properties has been collecting artwork for public display since 1993. The artworks, which vary from painting, sculpture, interactive installation, etc., are displayed at various locations at Cityplaza, One Island East, Taikoo Place and Taikoo Shing.

自 1993 年起，太古地產收藏藝術品作公開展覽，當中包括繪畫、雕塑、互動裝置等。展覽位置包括太古城中心、港島東中心、太古坊及太古城。

More information here 更多資料：
<http://www.taikooplace.com/en/amenities/artcollection>

Quarry Bay Park and Quarry Bay Promenade 鯽魚涌公園及鯽魚涌海濱花園

In the 1980s, the government constructed the Island Eastern Corridor and the Eastern Harbour Crossing to improve the road access to the Eastern District. Quarry Bay Park was built on the reclaimed land next to these two infrastructure projects. The first phase of the park opened in 1994. Adjacent to the park is Quarry Bay Promenade. Visitors can enjoy a spectacular view of eastern Kowloon there. Pets are allowed in part of the Promenade.

1980 年代，政府興建東區走廊及東區海底隧道，以改善港島東區的交通問題。鯽魚涌公園建於兩個基建項目中間的填海地區，首階段項目於 1994 年落成啟用。鯽魚涌海濱花園在鯽魚涌公園旁，使用者可以飽覽東九龍的景色，花園部分區域亦容許寵物入內。



Opening hours: 7am-11pm
開放時間：早上 7 時至晚上 11 時
MTR: Tai Koo Exit E1; via footbridge from Taikoo Shing
港鐵：太古城 E1 出口；經太古城行人天橋



Fireboat Alexander Grantham
Exhibition Gallery
葛量洪號滅火輪展覽館

The fireboat Alexander Grantham was the Fire Services Department's flagship fireboat. Built by Hong Kong Whampoa Dock Company Limited, it began service in 1953. After being decommissioned in 2002, it underwent major modification. It is now displayed at Quarry Bay Park, showcasing the fireboat's history and Hong Kong's marine rescue service.

葛量洪號曾是消防處的旗艦滅火輪，由香港黃埔船塢有限公司承造，1953 年開始服役。2002 年退役後，滅火輪被大幅改裝成展覽館，現停泊在鯽魚涌公園，展示滅火輪以及香港海上救援服務的歷史。

Opening hours: 10am - 6pm; close on Tuesdays
開放時間：早上 10 時至下午 6 時；逢星期二休息
MTR: Tai Koo Exit E1
港鐵：太古城 E1 出口



E A S T E R N
D I S T R I C T
香 港 東 區



太 古 城 及 康 山
從 船 塢 到 家 園

Taikoo Shing & Kornhill
From Dockyard to Home