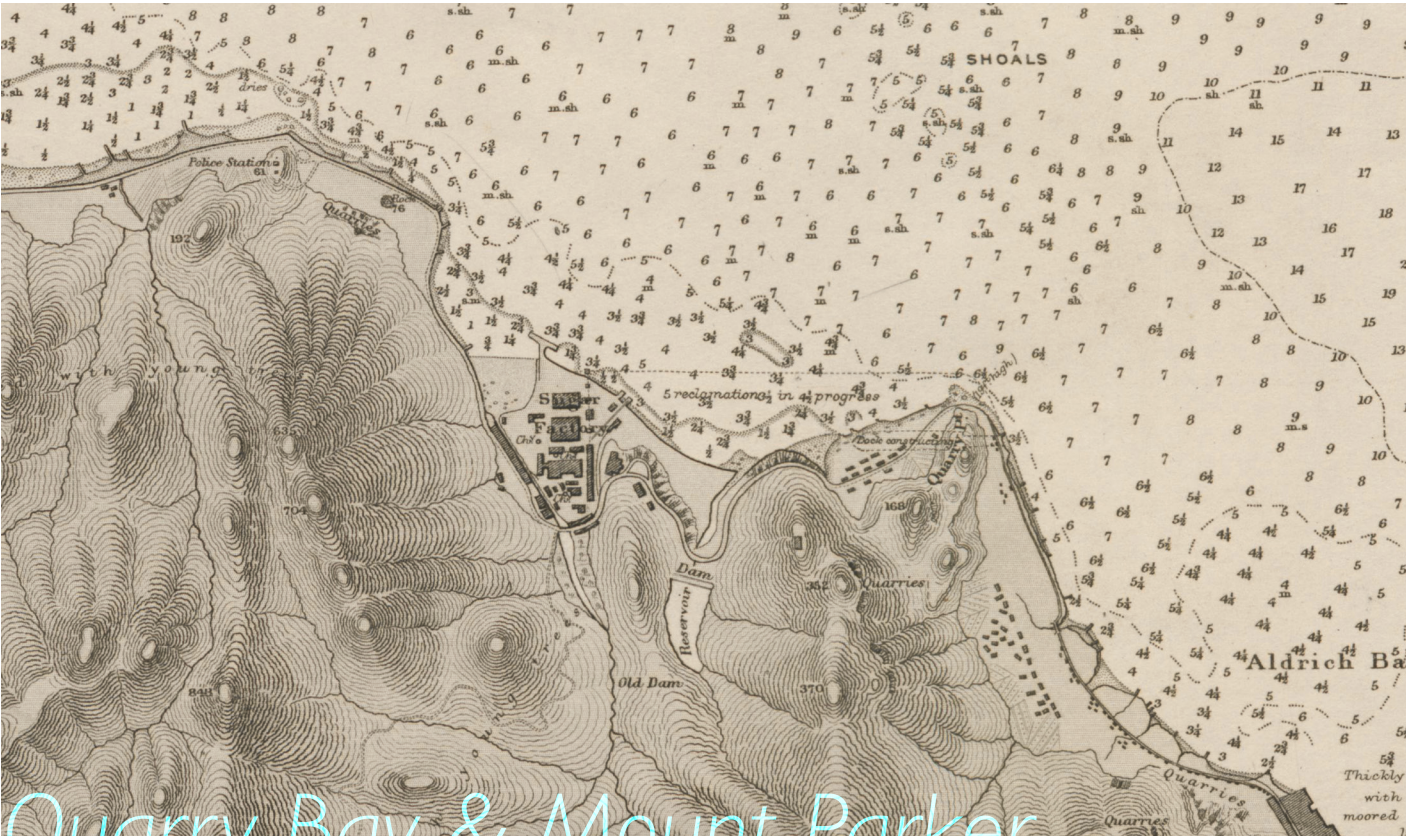


鯪魚涌及柏架山 從打石村到工商住中心

Quarry Bay & Mount Parker From Quarry Village to Multifunctional Centre

Quarrying used to be a major economic activity in northeastern Hong Kong Island due to the abundance of granite there. In 1881, Swire acquired a plot of land (Lot 837), located at the current Quarry Bay, from the Hong Kong government, and transformed the district from a quarry village to an industrial town. Taikoo Sugar Refinery built its factory along the coast for the easy access to the Victoria Harbour. It began operation in 1884 and employed workers from other parts of Hong Kong. Swire then developed Quarry Bay as a “company town” by building staff quarters at Quarry Bay, Shau Kei Wan, as well as on the slope of Mount Parker. Historical records also show that Swire probably joined the Hong Kong government's afforestation programme and widely planted trees at Quarry Bay. Swire stopped to produce sugar at its factory in Quarry Bay in 1972 and developed some industrial buildings, and later on into a new business hub, Taikoo Place staring from 1990. Since then, Quarry Bay has gradually transformed into a special district with a mixture of new and old residential housings, industrial blocks, commercial building, as well as fine-dining restaurants and wet market.

港島東北部蘊藏大量花崗岩，因此這一帶的打石業曾非常活躍。太古在 1881 年向香港地政府購買了現時鯪魚涌的一幅地皮（地段 837），將附近一帶由打石工人村落發展為工業城鎮。太古煉糖廠在沿岸興建工廠，便利往返維多利亞港的交通。工廠在 1884 年投入運作，並從香港各地區招聘工人。太古於是將鯪魚涌發展為「公司市鎮」，在鯪魚涌、筲箕灣，以及柏架山的山坡上興建員工宿舍。歷史紀錄指太古可能參與了香港政府的植林計劃，在鯪魚涌廣植樹林。1972 年，太古停止於鯪魚涌的煉糖廠製糖，日後改建為工業大廈，更於 1990 年起發展為太古坊這個新商業樞紐。鯪魚涌自始蛻變成一個新舊式住宅、工廠大廈和商業樓宇、高級餐廳與街市相鄰的獨特地方。



Quarry Bay & Mount Parker 鯪魚涌及柏架山

Image source: The National Archives, UK
圖片來源：英國國家檔案館

This is a part of the naval map covering the eastern side of Hong Kong, which was surveyed in the 1880s and revised in the 1900s. By that time Taikoo had already begun the construction of dockyard and the reclamation around “Quarry Point” on the map. The map roughly showed Taikoo Sugar Refinery at the centre, and the nearby factories and staff quarters before the World War II. Swire also built reservoirs on Mount Parker for the stable supply of water to the factory and dormitories. When Quarry Bay developed as a sizeable industrial town, other parts of northeast Hong Kong Island had yet urbanised. Quarrying was still the major economic activity there.

這是在 1880 年間調查、在 1900 年間修改的地圖（局部），涵蓋香港東部水域。當時太古已開始興建船塢，並在地圖上所指的「Quarry Point」進行填海。地圖顯示太古煉糖廠位於中心，亦大致呈現二戰前廠房及員工宿舍的位置。太古亦在柏架山興建水塘，為廠房及宿舍提供食水。當鯪魚涌已發現成頗具規模的工業城鎮時，香港島東北部其他地方尚未城市化，打石仍是當地的主要經濟活動。



I started studying in Taikoo Chinese School in 1961. The old campus was so small, and so a new school was built to accommodate more children of the Taikoo workers. The new campus was much bigger.

我在 1961 年入讀漢文小學。舊校很小，不能容納太多學生，所以就興建新校，新校面積大很多。

Mr. Wong Hoi Cheung 黃先生
Former Taikoo Dockyard worker
前太古船塢員工

In the past, a dormitory unit of Swire was shared by four employees, and each unit could enjoy a private toilet. Since the dormitory was for single employees, we called it “single house”. Married employees could apply for married quarters. In the 1970s, the dockyard merged with Whampoa Dockyard. Swire sold the dormitory units to the workers at a low price. At that time, a unit costed HK\$30,000. Now it is worth HK\$7 million.

以前太古宿舍，一個單位分開給四個人住，有獨立廁所。因為是給單身者居住的，我們稱他為「散仔屋」。結了婚的就可以申請已婚宿舍。當時七十年代，船塢與黃埔船塢合併，太古就將宿舍平價賣給員工，當時價格三萬（港元），現在升至七百萬（港元）。



Mr. Wan Hing-yuen 尹慶源先生
Former North Point resident and student of Taikoo Primary School
前北角居民及太古小學學生

Swire's senior staff dormitory was located on Mount Parker. When I was young, there was not much entertainment, and so I often hiked at Sir Cecil's Ride and enjoyed the scenic view.

以前柏架山是太古宿舍。後生當時沒有太多娛樂，就到金督馳馬徑遠足，景色怡人。

“Around 1947, a plane with full load of gold bars smashed Mount Parker. Some residents of North Point went there and picked lots of gold bars. Several of them had become incredibly rich because of it. My classmate's father picked a piece of gold bar, and soon the whole family moved to Central.”

1947 年左右，有一架載金條的飛機在柏架山撞山，整架機散了。有些住北角的人就走到柏架山看看，還拾了不少金，有數家人就因此「發達」。我同學的父親拾了一條金，之後很快就搬到中環住。



“Swire made a great impact on the development of Quarry Bay, which has transformed the district from a residential area to a commercial and residential complex. The whole district would have been different without those buildings in Taikoo Place.”

太古影響了鯪魚涌的發展，由住宅區變為商業住宅區。如果沒有太古坊那數座大樓，整個區都會不同。

Mr. Davy Ho 何祖英先生
Former Executive Director, Swire Properties
太古地產前常務董事



Size of Lot 地段 837 的面積 760,000 sq. ft 平方呎

Population 人口 (1883) Chinese males 華人男性 2,201 Chinese females 華人女性 1,073 40,160 (2016) (Shau Kei Wan Village; the nearest settlement to Quarry Bay) (筲箕灣村，為最接近鯪魚涌的村落)

No. of Staff Members of Taikoo Sugar Refinery in 1893 太古煉糖廠員工數目（1893 年） 39 Europeans 歐洲人 1,970 Chinese 華人 Tallest Mountain in the Eastern District 東區最高山峰 Mount Park 柏架山 Height 高度 532m (米)

The Chinese Name of the District 中文地名 TSAT TSZ MUI 七姊妹 Used to be a more commonly known name of Quarry Bay; named after Tsat Tsz Mui Village 曾經是鯪魚涌的代名詞，以七姊妹村命名 TSAY YUE CHUNG 鯪魚涌 Literally means “arrow fish creek” in Chinese; named after a stream in carp-like fish shape nearby 中文名稱源自一條在附近、形狀與鯪魚相似的溪澗

Important Events 重要事件 1881 Butterfield & Swire acquired Lot 837 at Quarry Bay 太古洋行收購鯪魚涌地段 837 地皮 1884 Taikoo Sugar Refinery began operation 太古煉糖廠投入運作 1952 Model Housing Estate began resident intake 模範邨入伙 1972 Taikoo Sugar Refinery stopped producing sugar at Quarry Bay 太古煉糖廠停止於鯪魚涌製糖 1990 Taikoo Trading Estate was renamed Taikoo Place 太古工商業中心改名為太古坊 2016 Swire announced the redevelopment plan of Taikoo Place 太古公布太古坊重建計劃

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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Organiser 主辦



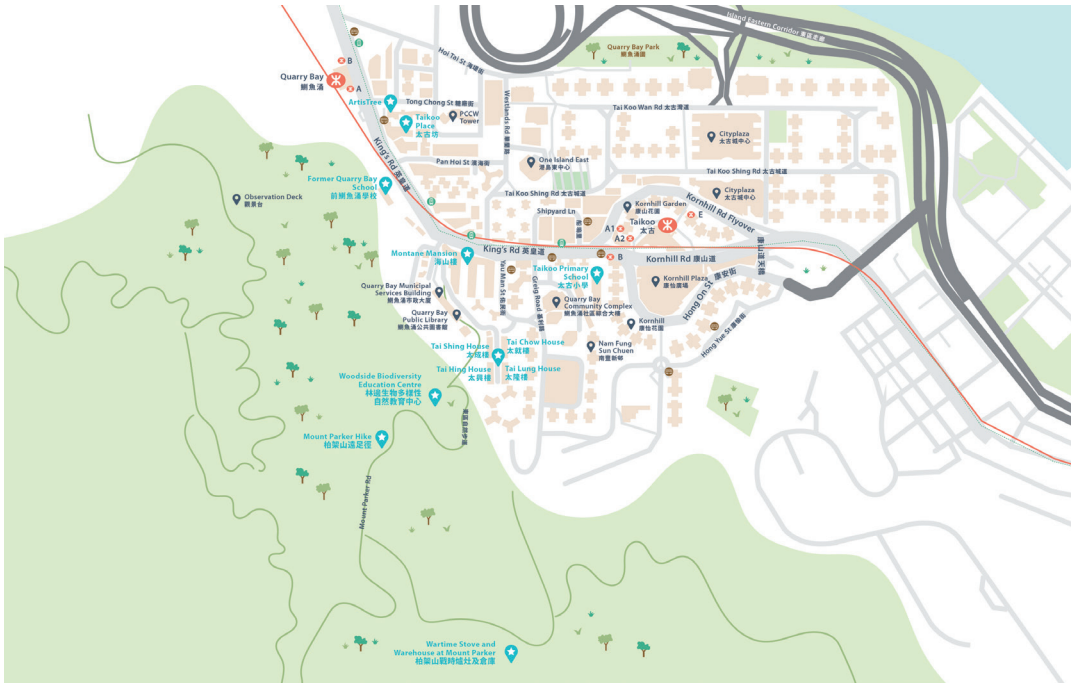
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Taikoo Place 太古坊

Taikoo Place is a commercial building complex redeveloped from the Taikoo Trading Estate on the former Taikoo Sugar Refinery site. Currently, it is home to over 300 multinational corporations. Although the sugar refinery factory has long gone, Tong Chong Street (literally means "Sugar Refinery Street") at the heart of Taikoo Place reveals the history

of the area. Taikoo Place is currently undergoing a redevelopment project. "Taikoo Square" and "Taikoo Garden" will be built between the shiny office towers to provide open space for public enjoyment.

綜合商業中心太古坊興建在太古煉糖廠的原址上，由太古工商業中心重建而成，現時是超過三百間跨國公司的辦公室。雖然煉糖廠已拆卸，但位於太古坊正中心的糖廠街，提醒我們該處的歷史。太古坊現正進行重建，「太古中央廣場」及「太古公園」將會座落於閃亮的商業大廈之間，為社區提供公眾空間。

Montane Mansion 海山樓

With the tensions created by the E-shaped design and the tightly packed units, the complex looks like a giant monster. This "monster building" is now famed for local and overseas tourists, and it is one of the filming locations of *Transformers: Age of Extinction*. Indeed, Montane Mansion is one of the five connecting buildings (others include Fok



Cheong Building, Oceanic Mansion, Yick Cheong Building and Yick Fat Building). This building complex began resident intake in the late 1960s. It is a typical composite building with a mix of residential and commercial uses.

Due to overwhelming number of visitors, the Incorporated Owners of the Mansions now bans unauthorised photo and video taking in its private area.

E 字型的設計、以及緊密相連的單位形成的張力，令海山樓建築群看似一隻巨型怪獸。這組「怪獸大廈」現已馳名中外，甚至成為電影《變形金剛：滅絕世紀》的拍攝場地之一。事實上，海山樓只是建築群其中一幢樓宇的名字（其他包括福昌樓、海景樓、益昌大廈及益發大廈），在 1960 年代後期開始入伙，是混合商住用途樓宇的經典例子。

由於大量遊人湧入，大廈的業主立案法團已禁止在其私人範圍內進行任何未經許可的拍照及錄影。

ArtisTree

Established by Swire Properties in 2008, ArtisTree is a multipurpose art venue at Cambridge House in Taikoo Place. It makes diverse arts and cultural events accessible to local communities. Besides well-known artists, ArtisTree also introduces innovative art forms and original works to have their Asia debut.

多用途藝術場地 ArtisTree 位於太古坊康橋大廈，由太古地產於 2008 年成立，讓本地社區接觸不同範疇的藝術及文化活動。除了著名藝術家，ArtisTree 亦安排創新的藝術形式及原創作品在亞洲進行首展。



Taikoo Primary School 太古小學

It was established as Taikoo Free School in 1923 and managed by Taikoo Dockyard. It provided free education to the children of Dockyard and Refinery employees. Before the World War II, the school was located in an office of the dockyard. It was relocated to a larger campus after war and was renamed as Taikoo Chinese School. Since the government began to provide subsidy in 1947, the school welcomed children of non-Taikoo employees.

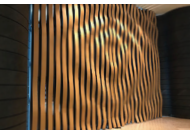
In 1966, Swire and the government co-established Taikoo Primary School, and the school became government-run. In 2002, the school was relocated to its current location at King's Road, providing subsidised primary education.

太古義學於 1923 年成立，由太古船塢管理，為船塢及煉糖廠員工子弟提供免費教育。二戰前，學校位於船塢的辦公室，戰後搬遷至更大的校舍，並更名為太古漢文學校。政府於 1947 年為學校提供津貼後，學校也招收非太古員工子弟入讀。1966 年，太古與政府合辦太古小學，學校轉由政府營運。2002 年，學校遷往英皇道現址，為學童提供資助小學教育。

Tai Shing House, Tai Chow House, Tai Hing House, Tai Lung House 太成樓、太就樓、太興樓、太隆樓

These four blocks were built in 1961 as dormitories for Taikoo's employees – Tai Shing and Tai Chow for Dockyard's labour, Tai Hing and Tai Lung for the staff members of Sugar Refinery. "Shing Chow" and "Hing Lung" literally means "achievement" and "prosperity" in Chinese. For each building, there are 10 storeys and 16 units on each floor. Designed by Swire's Works & Property Department, the buildings are very similar to the local public housing estates. The red coloured ventilation louvers on the corridor give a taste of ancient Chinese style. Swire transformed its dockyard and refinery business in the 1970s, and sold their dormitory units to its employees at a very low price. Owners' Corporations were formed in each building. The buildings are a living record of Swire's implementation of the company town concept in Quarry Bay.

太成樓、太就樓、太興樓、太隆樓建於 1961 年，「成就」兩樓為太古船塢員工宿舍，而「興隆」兩樓則為太古煉糖廠工人宿舍。每棟樓 10 層高，每層有 16 伙。宿舍由太古的工程部門所設計，其格局、設計與本地公屋相似。走廊上的紅色通風氣窗滲透著中國懷舊風味。由於太古改變其營船塢及煉糖廠經營方式，於 70 年代以極低的價格出售宿舍單位予太古的工人們，而各棟「太」字樓亦開始成立業主立案法團。這幾幢樓宇是太古在鰂魚涌落實「公司城鎮」概念的例子。



MTR: Quarry Bay Exit B
港鐵：鰂魚涌站 B 出口

Open to public during the exhibition and performance
展覽及表演期間向公眾開放

MTR: Quarry Bay Exit A
港鐵：鰂魚涌站 A 出口



Woodside Biodiversity Education Centre 林邊生物多樣性自然教育中心

The Woodside was built on Mount Parker in the early 1920s, which served as a dormitory for the senior-level expatriates of Taikoo Sugary Refinery and Taikoo Dockyard. It is also called "Hung Uk" (literally means "the Red House" in Chinese) due to its European architectural characteristics – red bricks and white pillars. The building was returned to the government in 1976. In 2012, the government revitalised the building to Woodside Biodiversity Education Centre for educational purposes.

林邊屋在 1920 年代建於柏架山，作為太古煉糖廠及太古船塢外籍高級職員的宿舍。因為樓宇採用紅磚和白柱建成，充滿歐洲建築特色，故亦被稱為紅屋。林邊屋 1976 年交回政府，並在 2012 年活化成林邊生物多樣性自然教育中心，以作教育用途。



Grade II Historic Building 二級歷史建築

Opening hours 開放時間：
9:30am - 4:30 pm; close on Tuesdays
上午 9:30 至下午 4:30，逢星期二休息

Address: 50 Mount Parker Road (around 20 minutes walk from Quarry Bay)
地址：柏架山道 50 號（港鐵鰂魚涌站步行約 20 分鐘）

Not open to public
不開放予公眾參觀
MTR: Tai Koo Exit B
港鐵：太古站 B 出口

Hiking Trails in Mount Parker 柏架山的遠足徑

Mount Parker, named after Admiral of the fleet Sir William Parker, is the second highest peak on Hong Kong Island. There are several hiking trails leading to Mount Parker, which include Hong Kong Trail (Section 5), Hong Pak Country Trail, Quarry Bay Jogging Trail, Sir Cecil's Ride and Quarry Bay Tree Walk (which overlaps with Wilson Trail (Section 2) and part of the Eastern Nature Trail). Most trails provide you a stunning view of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon Peninsula. The starting points of most trails are close to the city. These hiking trails vary in difficulty. Check more information from Agricultural, Fisheries and Conservation Department (www.hiking.gov.hk) before you go.



柏架山以海軍元帥 Sir William Parker 命名，是香港島第二高的山峰，沿港島徑第五段、康柏郊徑、鰂魚涌緩跑徑、金督馳馬徑及鰂魚涌樹木研習徑（與衛奕信徑第二段及部分東區自然步道路線重疊）均可抵達，遊客可以在山上飽覽香港島及九龍半島的壯麗景色。大部分遠足徑的起點均接近城市，惟各路徑的難度各異，出發前宜參考漁農自然護理署的資料（www.hiking.gov.hk）。

Wartime Stove and Warehouse at Mount Parker 柏架山戰時爐灶及倉庫

The public kitchen was built by the Hong Kong government between 1938 and 1939 to prepare for the expected Japanese invasion of Hong Kong. The stoves, however, were never in use. Some of them are now in poor conditions. Visitors should be cautious.

香港政府於 1938 至 1939 年興建這公共廚房，為可預期的日軍侵佔香港作好準備。不過，這些設施從未被使用，現時部分遺跡的狀態非常不堪。遊人務必注意安全。

Location: around the junction between Quarry Bay Tree Walk and Sir Cecil's Ride; access from Quarry Bay Tree Walk

位置：鰂魚涌樹木研習徑及金督馳馬徑交界，由鰂魚涌樹木研習徑可達

Former Quarry Bay School 前鰂魚涌學校

Opened in 1926, the school provided education for the children of the British community. Many children of the expatriate employees of Taikoo Dockyard and Taikoo Sugar Refinery studied there. The School moved to Braemar Hill in 1984. The premises then served as Pui Chi Boys' Home under the management of the Social Welfare Department. It is now Hong Kong Association of Youth Development Training Centre.

鰂魚涌學校建於 1926 年，是一所英式官立小學，專為英籍香港居民子女提供教育，許多太古船塢和太古煉糖廠外籍僱員子弟均在此就讀。1984 年，學校遷至寶馬山，舊址則被社會福利署接管，並改建成培志男童院。現為香港青少年發展聯會德育發展中心。

Grade III
Not open to public
三級歷史建築，不對外開放

MTR: Quarry Bay Exit A
港鐵：鰂魚涌站 A 出口



DISTRICT
香港東區



鰂魚涌及柏架山
從打石村到工商住中心
Quarry Bay & Mount Parker
From Quarry Village to Multifunctional Centre