

1842-1890

- 01 神聖與科學打造的光明之所 St. Francis Street (聖佛蘭士街)
- 02 守望出海漁人的古廟 Hung Shing Temple (皇后大道東洪聖古廟)
- 03 藍屋的作用隨時代需要不停變遷 Blue House (石水渠街藍屋)
- 04 最後的包浩斯街市烙著大轟炸時的印記 Old Wan Chai Market (灣仔道舊灣仔街市)
- 05 滿途滄桑的灣仔道 Wan Chai Road (灣仔道)
- 06 移山填海壯志未酬的見證 Morrison Hill (摩理臣山)
- 07 鵝潭旁的橋底現為打小人行業提供棲身處 Canal Road East (堅拿道)
- 08 從桑田到快活谷細話黃泥涌 Wong Nai Chung Road (黃泥涌道)

1890-1930

- 09 鵝頸橋的命名源自風水傳說 Canal Road East (堅拿道)
- 10 遊行大道 原為紀念對華人友善的軒尼詩總督 Hennessy Road (軒尼詩道)
- 11 菲林明道曾是一個民間帶動屢創先河的多元社區 Johnston Road / Fleming Road (莊士敦道/菲林明道)
- 12 誤作春園的噴泉別墅旁曾為港督臨時官邸 Spring Garden Lane (春園街)
- 13 雙喜龍門一盅兩件話當年 Johnston Road (莊士敦道)
- 14 新填地上風格統一的四層唐樓 Luard Road / Johnston Road (盧押道/莊士敦道)
- 15 前殖民政府的兵家重地 Arsenal Street / Queen's Road East (軍器廠街/皇后大道東)

1930-1945

- 16 因地制宜成地標的紅磚三角禮拜堂 Fenwick Street (分域街)
- 17 修頓夫人留給孩子一片永遠的天空 Southorn Playground (修頓遊樂場)
- 18 港島人氣最旺的一片填海地 Percival Street (波斯富街)
- 19 花了二十年夷平石山建興利中心 Hennessy Centre (軒尼詩道)
- 20 百多年前的假日活動是到銅鑼灣狩獵 Causeway Road (高士威道)
- 21 如銅鑼一樣的石堤路灣是大坑火龍的發源地 Causeway Road (高士威道)

1960-1972

- 22 港島北最後的原始海岸線 Wan Chai Interchange (分域街)
- 23 分隔新舊兩個世界的行車大道 Luard Road / Gloucester Road (盧押道/告士打道)
- 24 登上尋找蘇絲黃世界的碼頭 Fenwick Pier (分域碼頭)
- 25 英軍的海邊藍屋「些刺堪」 Gloucester Road (告士打道)

1980-1990

- 26 香港會議展覽的政經重鎮 Convention Centre (香港會議展覽中心)
- 27 越飄越遠的灣仔碼頭 Wan Chai Ferry Pier (灣仔碼頭)

1990

- 28 因回歸大典而成就的金紫荊廣場 Golden Bauhinia Square (金紫荊廣場)

目錄

Content

當下灣仔的大小和布局，是由六次大型填海填出來的。從皇后大道東洪聖古廟的「原始」海堤至金紫荊雕塑旁的海濱，是一公里多的距離，是十五分鐘的步行時間，卻盛載灣仔百年。

這是個市區小工程項目，由籌備、研究至落實，歷時六年。這也是個講歷史的計畫。講歷史，不是懷舊，而是要求你重視社區的故事、反思社區的變遷，從而為未來的社區打造新方向。灣仔常被稱為處於「新舊交替」之中。在遺憾新舊不能和諧並存之餘，我期望海岸線展示牌的圖片和文字，可以讓當下與過去連結，也讓幾代人的記憶在灣仔街頭連結，縮窄斷層。

此計畫得以落實，要感謝不少夥伴，包括前灣仔民政專員黃寶蓮、鄭寶鴻先生提供此項目大部分老照片、建築師蔣匡文、負責研究的聖雅各福群會，以及讓此工程注入文化內涵的灣仔區議會文化及康體事務委員會。

The present area and layout of Wan Chai is the result of six major reclamations. From the Hung Shing Temple at Queen's Road East where the original shoreline once was to the Bauhinia statue of the present waterfront is a distance of over one kilometre. It is a 15-minute walk that spans one hundred years of Wan Chai history.

This urban minor works project lasted over six years from preparation, research to implementation. This is also a history project. History is important not because of nostalgia. Only by understanding the stories of our community and reflecting on its changes will we be able to move on in a new direction confidently.

Wan Chai is often said to be at the crossroads of old and new. While regretting the old cannot co-exist with the new, I hope these photos and texts could at least connect the present with the past on the streets of Wan Chai and become the shared memories of different generations of Wan Chai residents, thereby narrowing the memory divide.

This project could not have been completed without our partners' support. I thank them wholeheartedly. They include former district officer Ms Pauline Wong for initiating the project, Mr Cheng Po-hung for contributing his collection of old photos, St James' Settlement for undertaking the Wan Chai coastline research, Mr Michael Chiang for being more than an architect, and last but not least, the Cultural and Leisure Services Committee of the Wan Chai District Council for instilling such cultural depth and content in a works project.

Ada Wong
Chair, Wan Chai Coastal Lines Project Working Group

出於興趣，我在不覺間竟為灣仔海岸線標示牌拍攝了大部分的現代照片；是次體驗，可歸納成三點觀察：

很明顯，在拍攝「新舊對照」時，「裝鏡」大多要拉得比原本的畫面闊，因為建築物高了，天遠了，如果完全按著老照片去構圖，恐怕最後充塞著鏡頭的，只有汽車和窗戶。

比較震撼的是從高處往下拍的感覺，例如，在老照片裡，修頓球場和四層唐樓的構圖視野一片廣闊平坦，但鏡頭裡所折射出來的影像，卻是一支支如上揚刺刀的新大廈，有點可怕。

很多老照片已經無法再從原來的角度去拍攝，因為有些角度來自昔日的海面，有些天台今天已變成大廈低層，或架起了巨大的招牌。有很多老照片則是站在街道中心拍攝的，今天要再從同一個角度拍攝，除了有點驚險，還發現視野早已受到無數的行人天橋阻擋。

Out of interest, I volunteered to take the contemporary photos for this project. This experience can be summarized with three observations.

In finding the right angle so that the present landscape matches the old, I almost inevitably had to step back and use a larger frame because buildings are taller and the sky seems so far away. If I had followed the same frame as in the old picture, I guess the photo will be filled with just windows and cars.

The most sensational feeling was when I took the aerial shots. In the old photo, Wan Chai felt like a wide and unobstructed plain with 4-storey tenement blocks and Southorn Playground in the middle. Standing from almost the same vantage point, the contemporary image reflected in my lens is nothing but rows of narrow and tall buildings that look like spikes. Kind of eerie.

Many old photos can no longer be shot from the same angle in a modern setting. Former harbour fronts became roads. Former rooftops became lower floors of buildings or large billboards. Many old photos were probably taken by standing in the middle of the road. If I had tried to rush to the centre of the road, danger aside, I will find my vision blocked by pedestrian footbridges.

Mary Ann King
Chair, Culture and Leisure Services Committee



聖 佛蘭士街一帶的街道命名，宗教淵源甚厚，由此街名中的一個「聖」字即可見一般。香港開埠不久，天主教團體就已紮根灣仔區；1845年，聖方濟小堂即建於此街，而聖佛蘭士正是小堂英文名 St. Francis 的慣常中譯；當時還建有聖佛蘭士醫院。沿斜路而上，有小巷「進教圍」，當時是教友聚居之處，其中大部分為來自澳門的葡籍傳教士；「聖嬰里」（現光明街）則是嘉諾撒修女會當時興辦的棄嬰院所在。

除了宗教，發電廠是此地段另一街道命名的源頭。1890年，香港首座發電廠於聖佛蘭士街對上的山坡興建，鄰近街道因而以日、月、星命名，喻意光明。科技帶來的光明，與宗教象徵的光明，都匯集於此。

聖方濟小堂幾經易名及遷移，現為位於星街的聖母聖衣堂。

The neighbourhood where St. Francis Street is located has a long history of Catholic presence which can be traced from the ecclesiastical names of the streets nearby. St. Francis Street was named after the St. Francis Xavier Chapel built in 1845 and the St Francis Hospital. St. Francis Yard nearby the Chapel was the place where the Catholic congregation lived, including a group of Portuguese missionaries from Macau. There was also one Holy Infant's Lane (the present Kwong Ming Street) where the Canossian Sisters built a home for abandoned babies. The Chapel has now moved to Star Street and renamed Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church.

Sun Street, Moon Street and Star Street in the neighbourhood got their names as metaphors of illumination from the first power station in Hong Kong, which was established on the hill above St. Francis Street in 1890.

St. Francis Street



供奉洪聖的傳統源自拜石，為陽物崇拜的象徵。位於皇后大道東的洪聖古廟，圍繞一天然大石而建，石下端立洪聖爺像，左右兩側分別奉著包公與金花。此古廟確切建造年分已難追考，但從廟門石柱對聯所示，其重建年分為清咸豐十年(1860)。與洪勝廟毗連的是望海觀音廟，取名「望海」，因兩所廟宇本是臨海而建，廟前的道路，原是一條從灣仔延伸至石塘咀的海旁小路。1842年英國人割據香港後，隨即展開中西區填海工程，那條海旁小路於是擴建成皇后大道東，灣仔的海岸線亦延伸至海旁東，即現今莊士敦道。

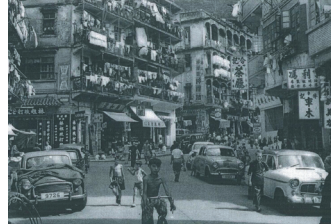
今天洪聖古廟仍香火不絕，且有相士坐陣，為善信解籤、看相。



The worship of Hung Shing originates from the worship of stone, a phallic symbol. The Hung Shing Temple in Wan Chai was built around a huge stone, with the statue of Hung Shing beneath it. The exact year of construction is hard to be traced, but reading from the couplet on the column, the Temple was renovated in 1860. Next to the Hung Shing Temple is a Sea-guarding Guan Yin Temple, for the two temples were fronting the sea at the time they were built. The road in front of them marked Wan Chai's original coastline before the British came to start the first reclamation project in Hong Kong in the mid-19th century. The reclamation widened the path in front of the temples which became the majestic Queen's Road East, and the coastline of Wan Chai was also extended to Praya East (now Johnston Road).

Today, the Hung Shing Temple is still frequented by worshippers who come to seek advice from the fortune tellers stationing at the temple.

Hung Shing Temple



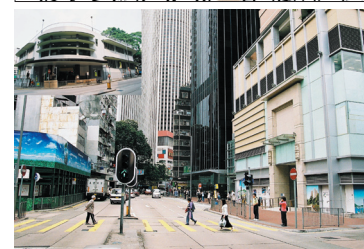
上世紀70年代地政署修葺舊樓，把石水渠街這棟有八十多年歷史的唐樓粉刷成形象鮮明的「藍屋」。藍屋前身為華陀醫院，1924年重建成目前的四層高唐樓。地舖的跌打醫館由武館演變而來，創館人是黃飛鴻徒弟林世榮的侄兒。藍屋部分單位戰前曾為鏡涵義學及逸衡書院租用，後者是當時區內唯一的英文學校。建築物內部現仍保留原有的實木結構，在香港已屬罕見。這種戰前唐樓樓底高，並設有大露台，因而非常開揚通爽，夏天只要開風扇就已很涼快。大露台打破了屋內屋外的界限，只要往那裏一站，就能和樓下途經的街坊閒話家常。

六、七十年代的石水渠街是個充滿活力的社區，到街上唱粵曲、打康樂棋是居民生活的一部分。每逢節慶，大家參與布置、即興表演，就更見一派熱鬧景象。

Blue House

The "Blue House" in Stone Nullah Lane is a pre-war building with a history of over 80 years. It used to be the Wah To Hospital and was rebuilt in 1924 to become a typical four-storey Chinese style building. A famous Chinese chiropractic clinic, established by one of the apprentices of the well-known kung fu master Wong Fei Hong, is located on the ground floor. Different teaching groups once settled in this tenement building before WWII, which was a common practice of private schools of the time.

The interior wooden structure of the Blue House has been well-preserved and is now rarely seen in Hong Kong. The design of the high ceiling and wide verandah makes the summer heat of Hong Kong endurable even without air-conditioning. Residents of the Blue House love to sit by the verandahs to enjoy the evening breeze of summer and also to wave hello to their fellow neighbours.



灣仔街市位於灣仔道、皇后大道東口，百多年來都是街坊每天解決「今晚食乜」的所在。屬於包浩斯（也有人認為是現代流線型）建築風格的街市大廈改建於1937年，標誌著香港建築從傳統中國及殖民地建築風格，步入現代主義建築的里程碑，具有劃時代意義。包浩斯是兩次世界大戰之間出現於德國的設計學院，強調外形服從功能、力求簡潔的設計理念，著重機械性的美感。灣仔街市內部空間寬廣、空氣通爽，即使夏天不開風扇，也覺清涼。

灣仔街市還有一段歷史：日軍轟炸灣仔時，傷亡枕藉，當中很多是來不及走進防空洞避難的市民，由於街市鄰近防空洞入口，地牢一層就被用作臨時停屍間。而這座被列作三級古蹟的建築，除非保育政策有即時突破，否則面臨拆卸重建。

最後的包浩斯街市烙著大轟炸時的印記

The Wan Chai Market located at the junction of Wan Chai Road and Queen's Road East has been part of the Wan Chai everyday life for more than a century. Built in 1937, the curving form and horizontal lines of the architecture is typical of the Bauhaus style (some say it is streamline modern style), which shows its influence in the structure of the Central Market as well. The two wet markets laid the milestone of Hong Kong's architecture changing from both traditional Chinese style and British colonial style to that of the modernist. Bauhaus is an art and architecture school in Germany operated between the two world wars. This school of design stresses on minimalism and promotes aesthetics of mechanism. The interior of the Wan Chai market is spacious and well ventilated. One feels cool even without fans in the summer.

There is a part of the history of the market which is little known. At the back of the market were bomb shelters and during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong during WWII, the basement of the market was temporarily used as a morgue for the bodies of residents killed in air raids. The Wan Chai Market is a Grade III listed heritage, unless there is immediate breakthrough in heritage policy, it is due to be demolished under an urban renewal scheme.

Old Wan Chai Market



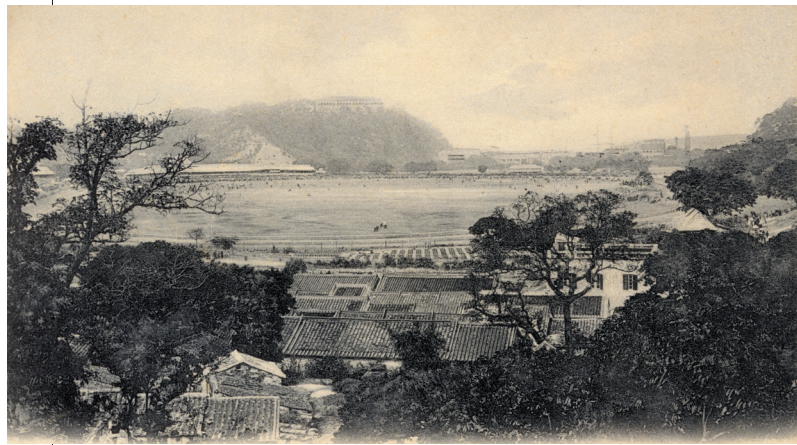
1851年，灣仔開闢了一條曲尺形道路，繞經醫院山山腳（灣仔舊街市側），再經過摩理臣山，一直伸延到觀察角石岸灘（現天樂里），那就是灣仔道。灣仔道東起皇后大道東，途經摩理臣山，西迄天樂里。由於鄰近跑馬地墳場，灣仔道、天樂里一帶於上世紀三、四十年代，是殯儀喪葬行業的集中地。殯儀大王蕭明家族最早經營的香港殯儀館即設於灣仔道（東亞銀行背後），其對面就是石碑廠。天樂里則開有長生店，「天樂」有早登西天極樂之意，故街道以此命名。教育家蔡元培、新文學巨匠許地山，晚年寓居香港，亦是此地走完塵世最後一程。1964年一代影星林黛殞落，也是在此出殯並安葬跑馬地墳場，數以萬計市民沿途圍觀送別。

灣仔道坡底的軒尼詩道（集成附近）是《大公報》和香港《商報》的大本營，因而聚結了不少內地新聞從業員在旅居於此。而灣仔道以南的清真寺，則吸引了不少南亞裔人士在附近聚居。

In 1851, a new zigzag road was constructed and ran along Morrison Hill from the foot of Hospital Hill (now old Wan Chai Market) to the beach at Observation Point (now Tin Lok Lane). That is Wan Chai Road. Funeral services used to gather in Wan Chai Road and Tin Lok Lane in the 1930s and 1940s as the area is close to the cemetery in Happy Valley. The first funeral parlour in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Funeral Home founded by Mr Siu Ming, was located on Wan Chai Road, with a cemetery carving workshop opposite to it. On Tin Lok Lane were stores selling traditional Chinese coffin. The name Tin Lok in Chinese carries the meaning of entering the blissful heaven.

The *Ta Kung Pao* and *Hong Kong Commercial Daily* had their headquarters on Hennessy Road (underneath Wan Chai Road) and many mainland journalists resided in Wan Chai during their stay in Hong Kong. South of Wan Chai Road stands a mosque which on the other hand attracts South Asian immigrants of the Islamic faith to reside in that area of Wan Chai.

Wan Chai
Road



1851年，灣仔開闢了一條曲尺形道路，繞經醫院山山腳（灣仔舊街市側），再經過摩理臣山，一直伸延到觀察角石岸灘（現天樂里），那就是灣仔道。1921-1929年莊士敦道以北的大規模填海工程，除了填海，還包括移山：工程決定就近取材，削平摩理臣山，將其山泥作填海之用。然而開山未及半，山泥卻已盡，剩下的幾乎全是堅硬的大麻石，結果只好從九龍半島運來泥土繼續填海，工程費因而增加了百分之七十五。由於削山填海耗費的是公帑，因此移平後的摩理臣山只用作興建學校、游泳池、體育館等社會服務設施，以回饋社會。

因為無法削平摩理臣山，這段灣仔道需要由一條石階連接與之平行的軒尼詩道。石階旁的籃球場，保留了一小幅凹凸不平的麻石牆，正是未能移走摩理臣山的見證。

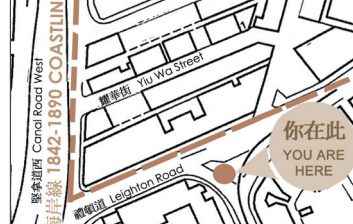
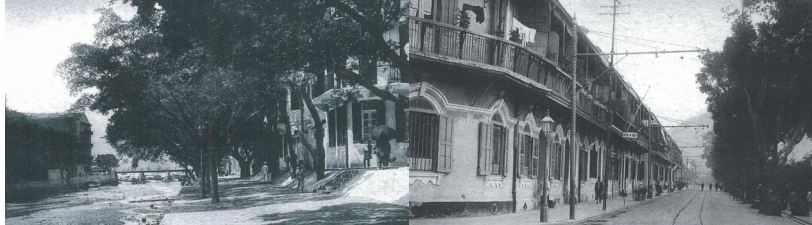
圖左上角為摩理臣山

The hill at the upper left hand corner is Morrison Hill.

In 1851, a new yet zigzag road was constructed along Morrison Hill from Hospital Hill (now old Wan Chai Market) to the beach of Observation Point (now Tin Lok Lane). That is Wan Chai Road. Morrison Hill was leveled in 1921 to provide material for the Praya East reclamation project. However, as Morrison Hill produced more rocks than earth, the project finally had to import materials from the Kowloon Peninsula, hence increasing the cost of reclamation by 75 percent. As the project was funded by government, it was then decided that the land thus acquired should only be used for community purposes. Consequently, schools, swimming pool and gymnasium were built on where the Morrison Hill used to stand.

Today, the wall of rocks behind the basketball court on Hennessy Road (right beneath Wan Chai Road) bears witness of that portion of Morrison Hill that refused to be moved away.

Morrison Hill



「堅拿」二字從英文Canal（運河）音譯而來，因此堅拿道東及堅拿道西，所指的是寶靈頓運河東西兩岸的道路。坊間傳說指灣仔是一隻鵝，而寶靈頓運河正好位於鵝頸，因此該河段稱「鵝澗」，而建於其上的橋因名「鵝頸橋」。百多年前鵝澗有漁郎垂釣、舟子泛渡，澗畔榕樹成蔭；「鵝澗榕蔭」，更是昔日香港八景之一。上世紀20年代末灣仔填海工程完成後，為疏通新填地區的地下渠道，河被覆蓋了，「鵝頸」消失了，樹也不見了；橋，則非但沒有少，反而越築越多，說的是那高聳隆起的橫跨天橋，承接了這個城市越見繁忙的交通。

As indicated in the name, Canal Road East and West used to be the banks to the right and left of Bowring Canal. According to folk legend, Wan Chai is said to be a goose. As the canal was located at the goose's neck, it was also known as the "Goose Neck Creek," and the bridge over it the "Goose Neck Bridge". More than a century ago, "Goose Neck Creek" was a delightful site to go fishing where Chinese banyans grew side by side forming shades of canopies. It was one of the Eight Fabulous Scenes of Hong Kong. However, after the Praya East Reclamation of 1921-1929, the canal was covered and became part of the Hennessy Road. The creek disappeared and so did the trees. Though the area is still called "Goose Neck Bridge", in the place of the bridge there are now flyovers and highways.

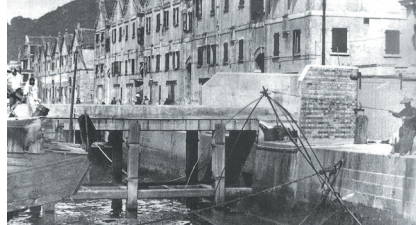
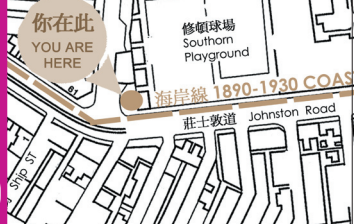
香

港開埠前，跑馬地有一條古老的鄉村，名黃泥涌村。現圍繞馬場的黃泥涌道，即以黃泥涌村來命名。馬場附近本為水田，從山上流下來的一條小涌，正好灌溉了這片田地；因涌水夾雜山泥呈黃色，故稱黃泥涌。英國人割據香港後，分三個階段發展跑馬地一帶，先是墳場，繼而馬場，最後為住宅區。前兩階段的發展對黃泥涌村尚未構成重大影響，但1930年當港英政府宣布把跑馬地發展為高尚住宅區時，則需要剷平整條黃泥涌村，那是香港史上首次拆遷鄉村屋宇。結果，擁有官契的村民被安排到別的鄉村換地建屋，其餘的村民則被安置到跑馬地山邊（桂芳街、晉源街、聯興街）的平房居住。圖中所見為位於黃泥涌道的紀利華木球會。該會成立於1894年，於20世紀初從般含道遷往現址。

There existed a village in Happy Valley long before the British landed in Hong Kong. It was called Wong Nai Chung village, from which Wong Nai Chung Road derived its name. In the area nearby the Happy Valley race course, there used to be fields irrigated by a creek running down from the hill at the back of the village. Wong Nai Chung is in fact the name of the creek.

After the British took over Hong Kong in 1842, they came to develop Happy Valley in three stages, namely cemetery, race course and residential area. In 1930, when it came to the development of the third phase, the whole village was required to be evacuated. After negotiations, those villagers with official deeds were compensated with land in other villages, while the rest were only to be resettled in the lodgings along the hillside of Happy Valley. The photo features the Craigengower Cricket Club, which was established in 1894 and moved to Wong Nai Chung Road in the early 20th century.





「堅拿」

「堅拿」二字從英文Canal（運河）音譯而來，因此堅拿道東及堅拿道西，所指的是寶靈頓運河東西兩岸的道路。1921-1929年灣仔大規模填海後，寶靈頓運河被覆蓋，橋所在處也成了新築成的軒尼詩道的一部分。

21世紀的鵝頸橋是繁忙的都市一角，但原為潤水旁邊的堅拿道天橋底，卻為一種古老行業提供了存活空間，那就是「打小人」。根據習俗，每逢驚蟄時節，「白虎」和「小人」便醒來咬人，所以需要「打小人」防範。操作儀式的是年過半百的老婆婆，拿個小板凳坐在香燭祭品旁，口中唸唸有詞地拍打紙製「小人」。圖中背景所見為木樁行人橋，後來電車通車需要行經此處，木樁橋始改建為石橋。



1921-1929年灣仔填海工程築成的第一條道路，就是貫穿灣仔的軒尼詩道。軒尼詩是香港第八任港督，任期為1877-1883年。在任期間，他對華人持開明態度，除了廢除禁止華人在中環購買土地、建造樓宇及經營業務的法令，還首次委任華人伍廷芳出任立法局議員。凡此種種，均惹來英國保守派，特別是在港英商的極度不滿。因未能贏得本國人的認同，所以要待軒尼詩離任差不多五十年，殖民地官員始以他的姓氏為街道命名。

軒尼詩的其他施政，包括改革教育制度，把英語列為學校的必修科。此外，軒尼詩亦促成創辦保良局。當時香港拐帶婦孺問題嚴重，很多婦女被賣到妓寨為娼；而保良局的成立，在遏止誘拐婦孺方面起了不少作用，同時亦為受害者及孤兒提供庇護。



Canal Road East

As indicated in the name, Canal Road East and West used to be the banks to the right and left of the Bowrington Canal. In order to complement the Praya East Reclamation of 1921-1929, the Canal was covered and the area where the bridge used to be became part of the newly reclaimed Hennessy Road.

In the region now still called "Goose Neck Bridge", one folk custom lingers under the Canal Road highway: the traditional practice of "villain hitting". It is believed that villains will wake up to hurt people in spring time, and it can only be prevented by the exorcising ceremony of "villain hitting". The ceremony is usually hosted by old ladies hitting one paper-trimmed "villain" with slippers. The bridge seen in the photo is a wooden one before it was reconstructed with stone, to allow trams to go through.

Hennessy Road was the first road to be laid out on the reclaimed land north to Johnston Road during the reclamation project of 1921-1929. It was named after the 8th governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Pope Hennessy, who took office from 1877 to 1883. It took almost 50 years after he left office to have a road named after him, for he was unpopular among the British ruling class in Hong Kong. The discord came mainly from their different attitude in treating Chinese people. Governor Hennessy adopted a more liberal stance than his fellow Englishmen by granting the Chinese more freedom to participate in Hong Kong's economy. He also appointed Wu Tingfang, the first Chinese member, to the Legislative Council of Hong Kong.

In addition, Sir John Pope Hennessy also introduced reform to the education system, making English a compulsory subject to be taught in schools. Po Leung Kuk, a charity organization in Hong Kong helping orphaned children, was also established under his proposition.

Hennessy Road



上世紀四、五十年代的菲林明道，是灣仔的心臟地帶。三所私校，端正、梅芳和敦梅，負起作育英才的責任。新亞怪魚酒家（現恆生銀行）外牆的巨型潛水銅人壁畫至今仍為街坊津津樂道。據坊間傳說，灣仔是一隻鵝，而酒家的位置正好在鵝腳；在風水學來說，鵝腳要濕水才能進財，所以酒家就在門口擺放活魚，開創日後海鮮酒家在店面以活魚作招徠之先河。而所謂怪魚，其實不過是深水魚，只是當時罕見。

英京大酒家（現大有商場）則氣派不凡，每逢壽辦隆重宴會，開席前必要燃燒爆竹助慶。小孩的滿月酒多在頂層設宴，喻意上高樓；該層更設有金鑾殿，小孩都爭著一嘗躍登龍椅的滋味。至於娛樂消遣，金鳳池與紅樓舞廳是男士跳舞的好去處，而東方戲院則是港島區最先有冷氣開放的其中一家戲院。



In the 1940s and 1950s, Fleming Road used to be the heartland of Wan Chai. The three private schools, Duanzhen, Meifong and the renowned Dunmei, though run in a small scale, had taken up the responsibility of cultivating high caliber individuals.

There were also countless eating places, each promoting its own specialty. The New Asian Rare Fish Restaurant was in the lead to have live fish as window display, and the "rare fish" actually refers to deep-sea fish which was seldom seen at that time. The Ying King Restaurant which occupied several building blocks was the grandeur of the area. Firecrackers were used adding to the splendor of the occasion upon important banquets. For entertainment, there were the Jin Feng Chi and Red House dance clubs, and also the Oriental Theatre.

Johnston Road / Fleming Road



19世紀中葉，英國人割據香港未幾就進行首次土地拍賣，春園就是該次拍賣的主要地段。投得土地的英國商人興建了春園別墅，現春園街、莊士敦道交界，應為別墅入口。別墅氣派豪華，內建有一個人工噴泉（即現時三板街與交加街相接位置）；春園街英文名Spring Garden Lane中的Spring即指此噴泉。因此，Spring Garden中譯取季節之意作「春」，可謂誤譯。1846年，當時港督般含曾借用別墅旁的建築作官邸，可見春園地位之顯赫，故灣仔亦曾被稱為春園。

1856年，春園一帶的業權轉讓予華人，地區的用途亦逐漸發生變化。及至20世紀初，春園街連同三板街一帶演變成有「大巴妓寨」之稱的風月區，華洋娼妓共處，客人多為住在灣仔的洋人及水兵。「大巴」，是指繫在門面上偌大的門牌號碼。



二次大戰後，百業待興，既說民以食為天，飲食行業自然就蓬勃發展起來；雙喜和龍鳳（現龍門大酒樓）兩家大茶樓，就在莊士敦道上大展鴻圖。當時「飲茶」並非一桌一壺茶，而是一人一盅，故有「一盅兩件」之稱。茶樓企堂多由男性擔任，稱「茶博士」，專事泡茶添水、點算看帳；女侍者則稱「茶花」。雙喜樓主要做街坊熟客生意，早茶時段好雀之士聚首一堂，雀籠即成為茶樓的點綴，而痰罐就是同類舊式茶樓的另一特色。上世紀80年代，龍門在晚飯時段更設有曲點唱。

不過，當90年代地產火速發展時，舊式茶樓連連消失了。因為舊茶樓的規模一般涉及二至三幢相連的唐樓，拆掉一家即可建一座高樓大廈。龍門是現在區內唯一留存的舊式酒樓。

Spring Garden Lane

The Spring Garden area was among Hong Kong's first land sale held in the mid-19th century soon after the British took possession of Hong Kong. The famous Spring Garden Villa was built and developed into a place for social gathering among the British ruling class. The building next to the Villa was once rented as the Governor's residence in Sir George Bonham's time. The prominence of the area explains why in the early days Wan Chai was also known as Spring Garden.

In 1856, the leasehold of the Spring Garden area was transferred to the Chinese. The Villa disappeared and the area was soon filled with Chinese style buildings. The "Big Number Brothels" emerged around Spring Garden Lane at the beginning of the 20th century, frequented by foreigners residing in Wan Chai and also sailors on leave. "Big Number" refers to the block number in bold type painted on the doors.

Johnston Road

Johnston Road was the coastline of Wan Chai before the reclamation project of 1921-1929. In the late 1940s, two Chinese tea houses of large scale were established on Johnston Road. They were the celebrated Sheung Hei Teahouse and Lung Fung Teahouse (now Lung Mun Restaurant). Their eye-catching signs hang high over the road, alluring one to enter and have "one pot of tea with two dim sums". Bird lovers also enjoyed gathering in these old-fashioned tea houses and the birdcages they brought along became decorative features of the place. Spittoons are yet another distinguishable feature of these tea houses.

The old-fashioned tea houses rapidly gave way to modern high-rises in the 1990s when the property market thrived. Lung Mun is the only one that remains in the district.



灣仔 1921-1929年的填海工程，先後填出了軒尼詩道、駱克道、謝斐道及貫穿其間的各縱向街道。工程開展前，莊士敦道是海岸所在，稱海旁東，也是電車駛經灣仔的主要路段。填海工程完成後，海旁東失去沿海地位，道路亦因紀念本港開埠時期的副貿易總監莊士敦而易名。

有別於現在的地產發展思維，當年那一大片新填地，政府規定要興建風格統一的四層唐樓，用以舒緩中下層住屋壓力。密集唐樓群的中央，卻忽然凹下去留有一大塊空地，那就是修頓遊樂場。捐出空地的修頓太太曾寄語，希望那裏永遠是一個讓孩子在陽光下奔跑的地方。不過在鬧市中心，欲挽發展之狂瀾守住一片空地，殊不容易。上世紀80年代地下鐵拓展港島線，即佔用了部分遊樂場面積，以興建灣仔站。



The Praya East Reclamation of 1921-1929 had added to Wan Chai the major roads of Hennessy Road, Lockhart Road, Jaffe Road and Gloucester Road. Praya East lost its position as the eastern seafront of Wan Chai in the reclamation project of 1921-1929, and was renamed Johnston Road. The large piece of reclaimed land was used to build four-storey Chinese style tenement buildings to relieve the housing pressure of the lower middle-class. But at the centre of the packed building blocks, a plot remains unoccupied. That is the Southern Playground. Lady Southorn, donor of the Playground, had wished it forever to be a place for children to run about under the sun.

However, it is a wish hard to be fulfilled in face of the rapid development of the city. In the 1980s when the MTR extended the island line, part of the Southern Playground had been utilized for the building of the Wan Chai station.

Luard Road / Johnston Road



軍器廠街如一道分界線，隔開兩個地景與氣氛截然不同的區域。灣仔的密集繁囂到此戛然而止，承接開來是金鐘的靜穆疏朗。此一段的金鐘，曾是港英殖民政府的軍政中心，昔日有美利軍營、域多利兵房及英軍總司令官邸雄據。街名由來的軍械廠早已消失，不過位於正義道的軍火庫，卻留存至今，成為亞洲現存唯一英國殖民時代的完整軍火庫遺址。1921年灣仔填海前，莊士敦道已是海岸（稱海旁東），軍械廠所製的炮彈即從該處碼頭赴運戰地。

對此火藥味濃的地段，居民卻自有另一叫法——大佛口；皆因未改道前的軍器廠街、皇后大道東交界，曾有一堪稱地標的大佛洋行。同樣已成香港歷史一部分的麗的呼聲，1949年成立時亦選址軍器廠街。今天的軍器廠街，是香港警察總部所在。



Arsenal Street, situated on the western end of the Wan Chai district, separates the congested Wan Chai from the spacious Admiralty. As indicated in the name, institutions for the military were congregated in the area during early British colonial rule. Murray Barracks, Victoria Barracks and the Flagstaff House (office and residence of the Commander of the British Forces) were all located in Admiralty. All military establishments were either demolished or moved in the late 1970s, except the garrison in Justice Drive. It is the only garrison left of British colonial reign now to be found in Asia.

Apart from the official name, the area around Arsenal Street was also known as Daibutsu to the locals, named after one well-known Japanese firm located there. Today on Arsenal Street stands the Hong Kong Police Headquarters.

Arsenal Street/ Queen's Road East



老一輩街坊印象中的灣仔地標，總少不得循道衛理堂，但所指並非目前的循道衛理大廈，而是1994年重建前的中華循道會禮拜堂。禮拜堂建於1936年，最為人樂道的是中西結合的建築形態：紅磚牆配拱形玻璃窗，頂部則飾以飛檐翹角、琉璃瓦；大膽創新之餘，亦可見西方教會為融入華人社區的諸般努力。教堂被街坊稱為中式禮拜堂，從軒尼詩道乘電車歸來，遙遙望見紅磚牆，就有一種快到家了的心安。重建後的禮拜堂變身現代大廈，地面雖保留了教堂輪廓，但昔日的建築特色則不復存。

此位於莊士敦道、軒尼詩道交界的循道衛理堂呈三角形，是灣仔1921-1929年填海後因地制宜的建築。新填地上的道路（軒尼詩道）平直而行，與原有的海岸線（莊士敦道）交界處形成三角形地帶。



To the senior residents of Wan Chai, the former Chinese Methodist Church had been a major landmark of the district. The Church was distinguished by its touch of traditional Chinese style in design, especially that of the tiled roof. The fusion in style was a symbol of the Church going local. It was rebuilt in 1994 and changed into a modern high-rise. Though the ground floor remains a church, the celebrated hybrid Chinese-Western style was gone.

Located at the junction of Johnston Road and Hennessy Road, the building is triangular in shape as framed by the contour of the plot. It is an indication of the area being reclaimed land. The reclaimed Hennessy Road runs straight and forms an acute angle with the former coastline marked by Johnston Road.

Fenwick Street



修頓遊樂場建於1921-1929年填海所得的土地上，是修頓夫人送給孩子「永遠可以在陽光下奔跑」的禮物。遊樂場於不同年代發揮著不同的社會功能：二次大戰時曾用作軍事設施；五、六十年代，區內的學校會在修頓上體育課，車伕、三行工人則聚集該處守候工作機會；晚上的修頓又變身平民夜總會，為基層市民提供廉價娛樂，道地小吃、賣武看相、變魔術等，應有盡有，熱鬧非常。1950年後，政府在修頓四周搭起了圍網，從此把它定性為球場。

進入21世紀，要留住一片天空，不會比捍衛一塊讓孩子奔跑的空地來得容易。從老照片看軒尼詩道，盡處可見山巒起伏；現在山不得見，天際線亦越收越近。

修頓夫人留給孩子一片永遠的天空

The Southorn Playground was built on the reclaimed land north of Johnston Road. It is a gift from Lady Southorn who wished to see children running wild under the sun. During WWII, the Playground was used by the British Navy. In the 1950s and 1960s, it was fully utilized by the local community. Schools had lessons in the Playground while labourers also gathered there to wait for jobs. In the evening, the Playground was turned into a working class "night club", where a variety of food and entertainment were served. After 1950, government constructed fences around Southorn and since then it has been designated a "playground".

In the 21st century, when more high-rises have narrowed the skyline, it is not only difficult to preserve a piece of land for non-commercial purpose, but also that of a view of the sky.

**Southern
Playground**



1921-1929年的灣仔填海，以軒尼詩道與莊士敦道交界作為起點，銅鑼灣波斯富街一帶作為終點；而這裡自上世紀70年代日資百貨公司進駐銅鑼灣中心地段開始，逐漸成為港島人氣最旺的一片填海地。從大丸開始，陸續引入松板屋、三越、和崇光，而四大日資百貨亦打造了一代香港人的消費文化，影響不淺。及至90年代中，港人消費模式轉變，松板屋、大丸、崇光先後結業或轉讓，隨著2006年下旬興利中心重建，三越百貨亦撤離了，為一代日本百貨的興盛歲月劃上句號。雖然店舖不再，但四大百貨仍是香港人心中的地標，就如大丸消失好一段時間後，小巴司機與乘客仍很有默契地來一句「大丸有落」。



興利中心所在的位置，原為利園山的一部分。利園山位於銅鑼灣，邊寧頓街、軒尼詩道、渣甸街、波斯富街等，正是環繞其山腳修築的道路。19世紀時，此山屬於渣甸勿地臣洋行名下物業，當時稱渣甸山，並建有渣甸公園。1923年，香港商人利希慎購下此山，並改名利園山。其後利氏家族發展物業，陸續削平利園山，但現在興利中心的位置，由於多為大石，故開採過程非常緩慢，耗費經年始把整座山丘夷平。直至1981年，興利中心才得以建成。

興利中心最為人熟知的應是在該處開業的三越百貨。隨著2006年底興利中心重建，三越亦撤離，為銅鑼灣區作為日資百貨群的興盛歲月劃上句號。

花了二十年夷平石山建興利中心

Hennessy Road was reclaimed during the Praya East Reclamation of 1921-1929, when the coastline of Wan Chai was extended from Praya East (now Johnston Road) to Gloucester Road. The Hennessy Centre situated on the road was established in 1981. But it is known to the locals more as Mitsukoshi, the Japanese department store located at the Centre. Since the early 1980s, four Japanese mega-stores dominated the heartland of Causeway Bay and brought to Hong Kong a new culture of consumption. But since the mid-90s, due to a change in the mode of consumption in Hong Kong, Matsuzakaya and Daimaru ended their business here and Sogo was sold. With the rebuilding of Hennessy Centre in the second half of 2006, the last of the four, Mitsukoshi, also left after 25 years of business, marking an end to the era of Japanese owned department stores.

The place where Hennessy Centre situates used to be part of the Lee Garden Hill. It is a hill located in Causeway Bay, with Pennington Road, Hennessy Road, Jardine's Bazaar and Percival Street marking its periphery. In the 19th century, the hill was owned by Jardine, Matheson & Co. and was once known as Jardine's Hill. It became the property of local tycoon Hysan Lee in 1923, and was renamed the Lee Garden. The hill was later on leveled for the purpose of development. However, as the part of the hill where Hennessy Centre now situates was composed of large rocks, excavation was very slow, and the leveling took many years to finish. Hennessy Centre was finally put up on that piece of land in 1981.

The Hennessy Centre is more well-known to the locals as Mitsukoshi, the Japanese department store located at the Centre. With the rebuilding of Hennessy Centre at the end of 2006, Mitsukoshi left Hong Kong after 25 years of business, marking an end to the era of Causeway Bay having a cluster of Japanese owned department stores.

Hennessy Centre



銅鑼灣是指現今大坑對下的一個海灣，因海岸線特別圓，形如銅鑼而得名。而高士威道本是銅鑼灣的海邊長堤，是昔日海岸線所在。19世紀中，英國渣甸馬迪臣公司（即怡和洋行）選擇以銅鑼灣為基地，修築道路、倉庫，進行大規模開發。而渣甸山一帶的山林，則是當時英國人間暇狩獵的去處。現今東角道崇光百貨的門口，曾是渣甸碼頭。

1951-1955年銅鑼灣進行大型填海工程，高士威道對外的避風塘被填平成為公園，並因置放園中的英女皇像而取名維多利亞公園。該女皇像本來安放於皇后像廣場，現今遮打道中心的位置，車輛行經該處必須繞皇后像而行。二次大戰期間，日軍佔領香港並把女皇像掠取回國，直至戰後始歸還。但由於遮打道路面已作改動，所以女皇像就被安放到新建成的維園。亦因此，今天的皇后像廣場，不見皇后像。

Causeway Bay Causeway Bay was named after Causeway Road, the former coastline of the bay before reclamation. In the mid-19th century, the Jardine, Matheson & Co. established their head office in Hong Kong at Causeway Bay and developed their business on a large scale. The naming of Yee Wo Street and Jardine's Bazaar is evident of the presence of the firm in the area, and Jardine's Lookout was where the British went for hunting. The present East Point Road was where the Jardine's Pier used to be.

During 1951-1955, the typhoon shelter north of Causeway Road was reclaimed and turned into Victoria Park, where a statue of Queen Victoria has been placed. The statue was originally part of Statue Square in the middle of Chater Road in Central. But it was taken to Japan by the Japanese troops during their occupation of Hong Kong in WWII, and was only returned after the war ended. When the statue landed again on the soil of Hong Kong, it was placed in the then newly reclaimed Victoria Park.



高士威道早於英國人統治香港前已存在，是銅鑼灣岸邊的一條石堤路，為當時海岸線所在。由於地勢低，附近掃桿埔和大坑村村民為阻擋海水湧入農田，就在現時高士威道的位置以大石築起長堤。英國人到來後，就因這條長堤而把海灣稱作Causeway Bay，意謂「石堤路灣」。

大坑的蓮花宮建於清朝，至今依然香火鼎盛，中秋期間更有一連三天的舞火龍。傳說大坑村於1880年曾遭瘟疫肆虐，但在中秋節舞火龍及放鞭炮後，瘟疫便告消失，自此舞火龍便成為大坑村每年中秋的盛事。而銅鑼灣避風塘於填海前則時有初生嬰兒被棄置於沙灘，那些棄嬰多為區內的聖保祿醫院收養。醫院由法國沙爾德聖保祿女修會創辦，最初在灣仔成立「聖童之家」，及至1916年才正式遷往銅鑼灣現址。

A stone-built causeway long existed in Causeway Bay before the British took over Hong Kong in 1842. The causeway, being the coastline of the bay, was built by the villagers to prevent seawater from flooding the fields. After the British came, they named the causeway Causeway Road and the bay Causeway Bay after it. But to the locals, the bay is known as "Tong Lo Wani", meaning bronze gong, as the coastline resembles the Chinese instrument.

Fire-dragon dance is a famous tradition of the Tai Hang village nearby, held annually for a consecutive of 3 days during the Mid Autumn festival. It is believed that fire-dragon dancing would protect the villagers from epidemic. There used to be a beach at Causeway Bay where abandoned babies were often found. The babies were then taken care of by the nearby St. Pauli's Hospital, established by the Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres who first settled in Wan Chai. They moved to the present location in Causeway Bay in 1916.

Causeway Road



港島北最後的原始海岸線

位於紅磡海底隧道口的灣仔迴旋處，是港島交通的心臟地帶，環迴的道路承接了海底隧道吞吐著的車龍，連結了港九以及港島東西區的交通。上世紀60年代，這個繁忙的交通樞紐所在仍是一片蒼海，直至1969年為配合香港第一條海底隧道的建造工程，才填出這一大片土地，而這一路段的海岸線亦從告士打道推移至鴻興道。新填地連接了隧道入口，也同時把隧道口西側的奇力島，與港島連成一體。

奇力島本是灣仔北面的一個小島，1841年英國人佔領香港後，為加強海防，於島上設置彈藥及炸藥倉儲存庫；小島亦以英國海軍勘測船船長Kellett來命名，中譯奇力島，現為香港遊艇會會址。小島北端的一小段石岸，為港島北面目前唯一留存的原始海岸線。

The Wan Chai interchange is one of the busiest traffic centres on the island of Hong Kong, processing huge amount of vehicles entering and coming out of the Cross Harbour Tunnel. The piece of land where the interchange now situated was reclaimed in the late 1960s, being part of the Cross Harbour Tunnel construction. The coastline of this part of Wan Chai was then extended from Gloucester Road to Hung Hing Road, linking up the entrance of the Tunnel and also Kellett Island, which was formerly an island off the north of Wan Chai and is now the site of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club.

The northern rocky shore of Kellett Island is the only original coastline that remains to the north of the island of Hong Kong.

Wan Chai Interchange



寬闊的告士打道，打破沿盧押道一路走來的時代延續性，宣告一個嶄新時代登場。上世紀60年代的告士打道，是灣仔海旁，道路以南是1921-1929年從莊士敦道一路填海得來的36公頃土地。其時政府為舒緩人口壓力，就在這片土地上蓋了360座四層高唐樓。從鳥瞰圖看去，縱橫有致的街道上盡是劃一的唐樓群，整齊壯觀。人一聚攏來，生活就展開了，屬於灣仔的故事也就累積起來。

60年代末，海岸線從告士打道再向外推移，新填地上座落了政府大樓群、演藝學院與藝術中心，以及金光閃爍的摩天商廈；建築物無論在造形與功能上，均與告士打道以南的舊灣仔分屬兩個世界。新的空間規劃，徹底改變固有生活經驗。行走告士打道的主角是車不是人，要橫過馬路，必須拾級而上取道空中天橋。



Until the late 1960s, Gloucester Road was the coastline of Wan Chai, with the reclaimed Hennessy Road, Lockhart Road and Jaffe Road to the south of it. These roads were reclaimed from the Praya East Reclamation of 1921-1929. 360 four-storey Chinese style buildings were constructed on that piece of land, aiming to relieve the housing pressure of the time.

The coastline of Wan Chai was further extended in 1969. In the new-reclamation area north of Gloucester Road, the amalgamation of government buildings, the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, the Hong Kong Arts Centre, and skyscrapers all try to create for Wan Chai a new identity of high culture and up-market business. The new spatial development has greatly altered the residents' sense of community in Wan Chai.

Luard Road / Gloucester Road



駁口 克道一帶酒吧、夜總會林立，迷醉霓虹燈下的多為旅經香港的外籍水兵、海員。這當然與英國海軍在灣仔的歷史有密切關係。由於海軍船塢、飯堂、俱樂部以及宿舍都是集中在灣仔沿岸，駱克道與謝斐道一帶自然成了水兵聚結的地方，以他們為對象的酒吧亦因而經營起來。二戰期間，日本佔領軍迫令居民撤離，把此段駱克道改作慰安所。

上世紀50年代末的荷里活影片《蘇絲黃的世界》使駱克道名聞於海外，但駱克道紅燈區的鼎盛期，其實與越戰有更密切的關係。參與越戰的美軍每逢休假都會來港訪尋「蘇絲黃」，於是60年代訪港的海軍、海員人數激增，為方便他們登岸，港府就在距離駱克道甚近的分域街關建一專供軍艦汽艇停泊的碼頭。

The historical presence of British naval establishments in Wan Chai has brought to the district a sustaining crowd of sailors. Bars and nightclubs targeting this group of customers began to emerge on Lockhart Road and Jaffe Road as early as before WWII. The area finally developed into a well-known red light district. During Japanese occupation in WWII, part of Lockhart Road was even turned into military brothels by the Japanese troop.

The Hollywood movie *The World of Suzie Wong* (1957) has helped to introduce Lockhart Road as a red light district to the Western world. But the heyday of the area was linked with the Vietnam War, which brought to Hong Kong a large number of American servicemen on leave in the 1960s. The Fenwick Pier, located close to Lockhart Road, was then built to facilitate the increasing number of servicemen going on shore.

Fenwick Pier

圖中紅線框（行人天橋底）正是當年分域碼頭的所在
The dotted line underneath the pedestrian walkway in the photo denotes the location of the former Fenwick Pier.



告士打道是港島目前最繁忙的道路，於1921-1929年灣仔填海時築成，海岸線亦從當時的海旁東（現莊士敦道）一直伸延至告士打道。不過當上世紀60年代末灣仔再度填海後，告士打道以北的新填地空置了好一段時間才得到發展，現為告士打道一號的香港演藝學院，於填海工程完成十多年後始成立。

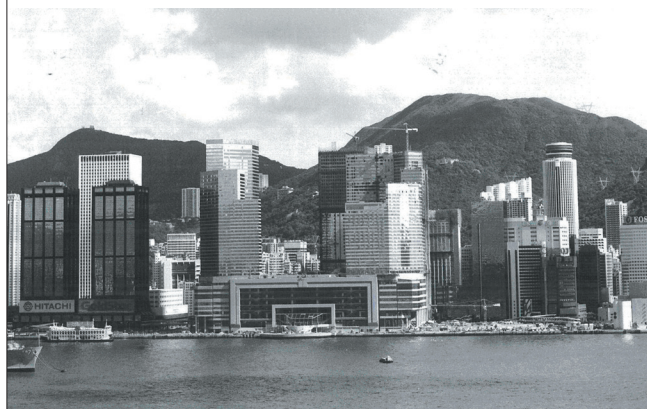
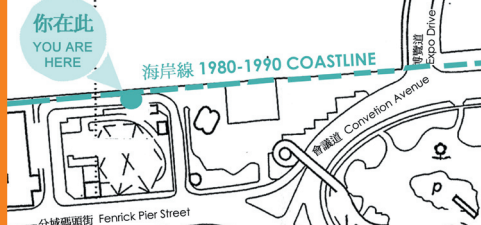
位於演藝學院對面的美國萬通大廈，60年代末填海前，是臨海而建的英國海軍俱樂部。直至20世紀中，灣仔沿岸一直屬英國海軍用地，海旁東建有海軍飯堂（亦稱藍屋）和船塢，而告士打道則是海員及海軍之家所在，俗稱「些刺堪」，即 Sailors' Home 粵語音譯是也。但隨著政經形勢的轉變，這些軍事用地幾乎已全部轉作商業發展。



Gloucester Road is one of the major roads on the island of Hong Kong, processing heavy traffic connecting the western and eastern ends of the island. The road was reclaimed during the Praya East Reclamation of 1921-1929, and served as the coastline of Wan Chai until the late 1960s. After yet another reclamation project in the late 1960s, the new-reclamation area north of Gloucester Road had been left idle for quite some time before it was developed. The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts (HKAPA), which was numbered the first block on the road, was only to be established in 1984.

The Mass Mutual Tower opposite the HKAPA is where the former China Fleet Club, fronting the sea, was situated. Until the mid-20th century, the coastal area of Wan Chai witnessed an amalgamation of British naval institutions. On Praya East (now Johnston Road) there was the Royal Naval Canteen (also called the "Blue House"), and on Gloucester Road, the Sailors' Home and Mission to Seamen beside the China Fleet Club.

Gloucester
Road

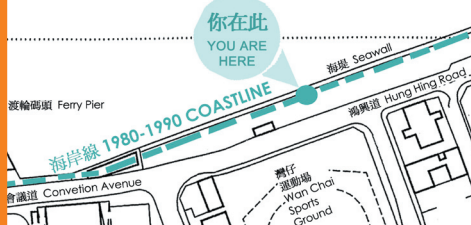


香港會議展覽中心一期於1988年落成，是當時的臨海建築。至90年代中，會展為拓建新翼再次進行填海，於舊翼之北填出了一個面積有6.5公頃的人工島，灣仔的海岸線於是從會議道再向北推移至如今會展新翼外的博覽海濱花園。人工島與會展舊翼之間相距數十米，僅以兩側的博覽道相連，頗顯護城河的氣勢。但由於該處將進行隧道工程，新舊會展之間的這段水域將被填平。

會展新翼除了是舉辦國際會議、大型展覽的理想場地，同時亦具有重大政治意義。1997年6月30日晚上香港主權回歸的隆重儀式即於會展新翼舉行；而特區每天的升旗儀式亦於會展外的金紫荊廣場進行。會展及金紫荊廣場一帶亦因而成為熱門觀光景點，每天吸引大批遊客到訪。

The Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) was completed in 1988 on the reclaimed land north of Gloucester Road. For the construction of the extension of HKCEC, an artificial island was reclaimed north to the old phase during 1994-1997, while the coastline of Wan Chai was further extended from Convention Avenue to the Expo Promenade. Apart from being the largest venue in Hong Kong for international conferences and exhibitions, the HKCEC is also a place of political significance. The handover ceremony of Hong Kong on the night of 30 June 1997 was held in the new phase of the HKCEC. Moreover, the flag-raising ceremony of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region is held on the Golden Bauhinia Square every morning at 8am.

The political significance that the HKCEC and Golden Bauhinia Square carry has turned the place into a popular tourist spot in Hong Kong.



灣仔渡輪碼頭原位於告士打道、菲林明道盡頭，上世紀60年代末灣仔再度填海後，隨著海岸線從告士打道伸延至鴻興道，灣仔碼頭亦搬到了現在毗鄰香港會議展覽中心的位置。

除了載客的渡輪碼頭，灣仔以前還有專供垃圾船停泊的碼頭。「垃圾碼頭」位於告士打道、菲林明道口，每天從灣仔區收集的垃圾，就是經「垃圾碼頭」運上船載走處理。但當1969年灣仔再次進行填海工程時，「垃圾碼頭」就遭拆卸；利用船運處理港島區垃圾的方法，亦因1972年香港第一條海底隧道通車被淘汰。

隨著中環灣仔繞道工程開展在即，目前灣仔碼頭所在的海岸線也快將成為歷史。



The Wan Chai Ferry Pier was originally located at the junction of Fleming Road and Gloucester Road. After the reclamation in the late 1960s when the coastline of Wan Chai was extended from Gloucester Road to Hung Hing Road, the Pier was then relocated to its present location near the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre. Apart from this ferry pier, there used to be a pier for garbage shipping in Wan Chai, located at the end of Fleming Road before the reclamation in the late 1960s. The daily garbage collected in Wan Chai was gathered at the pier and shipped away. But after the construction of the Cross Harbour Tunnel in 1972, this method of garbage processing on the island of Hong Kong soon disappeared.

With the commencement of the construction of a new road connecting Wan Chai and Central in the near future, the coastline where the Wan Chai Ferry Pier now situates will soon be replaced.

Wan Chai Ferry Pier



香港會議展覽中心於1988年在港灣道落成，至90年代中拓建新翼，於舊會展北面填出了一個面積為6.5公頃的人工島，1997年回歸前竣工。形若飛鳥的會展新翼以及金紫荊廣場，即建於此小島上。而新翼對外的廣場，亦因置放了中央政府贈予香港的金紫荊銅雕，而命名金紫荊廣場。金紫荊銅雕高6米，其圓形暖紅色花崗岩基座設計象徵萬里長城，下方上圓則寓意九州方圓，紫荊花則代表香港。整個設計象徵香港座落於中國疆土之內，是中國的一部分。

在金紫荊廣場的另一端還豎立了一座香港回歸紀念碑，頂部飾有白環，象徵香港回歸祖國，而碑上的五十個環，則代表特區的生活方式維持五十年不變。金紫荊廣場每天早上八時正都會進行升旗儀式。

The Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) was built on Harbour Road in 1988. Construction of its second phase began in the mid-90s and was completed before the handover in 1997. An artificial island was reclaimed north to the old phase of HKCEC, with the new phase featuring a bird-like rooftop constructed on it.

The Golden Bauhinia Square outside the new phase of the HKCEC was named after the statue of a golden bauhinia placed on it. It is a gift from the Central government in Beijing for celebrating the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).

Now on the square, the flag-raising ceremony of the HKSAR is held every morning at 8am.

Golden Bauhinia Square