

香港風景文字資料庫_新界及九龍

文字	作者	出處	年份	關鍵詞
<p>38. DUCKS IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.</p> <p>In the New Territories on the mainland opposite Hong Kong island farming is the main occupation. Duck, as only Chinese know how to cook it, is a favourite table dish, and duck eggs are popular with the poorer Chinese because they are cheaper. For food ducks are made to fend for themselves and very often hundreds can be seen, led rather than driven, on their way to and from the feeding grounds. For the European table a duck is either a "fly-fly duck" (wild) or a "walkie-walkie" duck (tame).</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.138	1953	<p>Farmland: New Territories? 地景・新界</p> <p>Animal 動物</p>
<p>62. A CHINA CLAY MINE IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.</p> <p>Although not in abundance there are some good formations of kaolin in the Colony; geologically this follows from the main structure of the area being of granite and decomposed granite. There is probably not one person in every ten thousand in Hong Kong who would recognise what this scene depicts; in fact they would not believe it to be Hong Kong at all, as this mine is remote and difficult of access.</p> <p>The product is used in making ceramics locally and there is a flourishing export trade to Japan for the manufacture of high-grade porcelain ware, dinner sets and high voltage insulators. More recently there has been a big demand for this clay for fire bricks and fire clay. The General Managers of this mine are George McBain & Co. of Hong Kong.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.146	1953	<p>Mountain: New Territories 地景・新界</p> <p>Mine 礦場</p>

<p>67. IN THE PADDY FIELDS</p> <p>This is a typical New Territories scene as well as being a typical Chinese one, although, for those who do not know China well, it often comes as a surprise to learn that in that vast part of China which lies north of the Yangtze the people are primarily eaters of wheat and other flour in various forms.</p> <p>.....Throughout China the water-buffalo is the maid of all work: He appears a docile beast and Chinese children often ride on his back on the way to work, but he has the reputation of being unfriendly to Europeans and of not taking orders from strangers. This is largely because he is a member of the family, both pet and beast of burden, mourned when he dies.</p> <p>The paddy fields require much work; irrigation, complicated ditches, wells, pumps, and water-wheels, primitive but effective, flood the fields as required. The rice-straw is valuable both for fuel and normal straw. Hand-threshing, stacking of straw, irrigating and re-planting mean hard work for all and there is a good deal of unrealised blood, sweat and tears behind a European rice-pudding, just as there is to some in eating one.</p> <p>The Chinese farmer will spend his days feeding his buffaloes, guiding a wooden plough, turning a water wheel and, in fact, doing nothing very differently to his ancestors. He was probably born in a small shack without medical assistance and, in death, his bones will be put in an exposed urn on a hillside. He could, perhaps, live and work under similar conditions almost anywhere in the great land mass of China except that, within a few yards of his small farm that belonged to his grandfathers before him, lies a main road. This has changed things a little, or, rather, changed them if he feels inclined to walk those few yards, because he can put his child in a modern motorbus and take it to a Government clinic, or he can go to the police if in trouble. This in itself is a surprising change because when he was small he used to run away from the police whereas, now, they are regarded as a comfort and protection. Moreover, there are nearly 4,500 regular police in the Colony and that's a lot of friends to have around.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.148-149	1953	<p>Farmland: New Territories 地景・新界</p> <p>Paddy Field 稻田 Animal 動物</p>
<p>90. AN OLD WALLED VILLAGE.</p> <p>Here we see a walled village backed by arid hills. The infertility of the district has been overcome by the industrious inhabitants through the laborious process of cutting terraces in the hills. On these terraces vegetables are grown, while the flatter land is used for rice growing, provided of course water is available. Sugar cane is grown on drier patches while tea of a not very famous quality but liked by the Hakkas is often grown on the hillsides. Tropical fruits, too, can be grown in abundance, the lichees, kumquat and small orange being best known. Surprisingly, only because so rarely seen, lemons and grapefruit grow well but have not been extensively cultivated as yet. There was quite a large pineapple industry on either side of the road approaching Tsun Wan prior to the war but this does not appear to have been re-established.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.156	1953	<p>Mountain: New Territories 地景・新界</p> <p>Village 村居 Hill 山 Terrace 梯田 Crop 農作物 Fruit tree 果樹 Animal 動物 (not mentioned but captured by the camera)</p>

<p>97. HARVESTING THE RICE STRAW.</p> <p>This is an important subsidiary of rice cultivation which does not end when the rice is harvested. It has to be threshed, usually in a primitive manner by beating it against a hopper. Then, not only does the husk have to be removed but the rice has to be polished. The removal of the reddish outer skin of the grain has been one of China's sorrows as all the vitamin content is removed, hence the incidence of beri-beri, or lack of vitamin B, in rice-eating areas. However, Chinese can rarely be persuaded of the advantages of leaving it on any more than we could be persuaded that we would gain calcium by eating the shells of eggs.</p> <p>The straw has a number of uses, both for bedding for buffaloes, burning, etc. The New Territory rice has a comparatively short straw,</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.158-159	1953	Farmland: New Territories? 地景・新界? Paddy field 稻田
<p>98. DUCKS IN THE PADDY FIELD.</p> <p>As ducks take to water so does rice, and the mutual element frequently becomes the breeding and feeding ground of both. This picture gives an interesting detail of rice-growing enhanced by the addition of the ducks, combining to make an attractive picture.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.159	1953	Farmland: New Territories? 地景・新界 Paddy field 稻田 Animal 動物
<p>[新安八景之一]* 杯渡仙縱，見杯渡山...</p> <p>杯渡山，海上勝境也。昔宋杯渡禪師住錫於此，因名。山麓石柱二，相距四十步，高五丈，今半折。府志謂，昔鯨入海觸折。山腰為杯渡寺，前有虎跑泉，其左則鹿湖、桃花澗、滴水岩、瑞應岩、鶯哥石。後有石佛岩，杯渡石像在焉。佛座後有洞，深不可測。有吊鐘樹兩株，環抱岩上，古木千章，鬱然蒼秀。又有蘭花徑，香氣四時不斷。山之巔鐫「高山第一」四字，舊傳為韓愈題。前俯大洋，海水汨沒，沓溟無際，而山中林泉之勝，又覺別有天地矣。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 113, 115	1819	地景・屯門青山 山勢 河流 佛像 巖洞 廟宇 樹 海洋

<p>蔣之奇：〈杯渡山記略〉，康熙《新安縣志》卷十二〈藝文志〉</p> <p>《廣州圖經》：杯渡山在屯門界，三百八十里。舊傳有杯渡師來此。《高僧傳》云：『宋元嘉時，杯渡常來，赴齊諧家，後辭去，云：「貧道去交廣之間」。』退之詩云：『屯門雖云高，亦應波浪沒。』所謂屯門者，即杯渡山也。舊有軍寨在北之麓。今捕盜廨之東，有偽劉大寶十二年己巳歲二月十八日《漢封瑞應山勒碑》在焉。榜文刻：漢乾和十一年歲次甲寅，開翊衛指揮同知、屯門鎮檢點防遏右靖海都巡陳巡命工鑄杯渡禪師像供養。杯渡事，余已刪定著於篇。劉漢大寶己巳至今元祐己巳，蓋一百二十一年矣，事之顯晦有時哉。昔余讀李白〈南陵隱靜詩〉『岩種郎公橋，門深杯渡松。』以為杯渡跡見江淮間，不知又應現交廣云。</p> <p>為賦之曰：</p> <p>吾聞杯渡師，常來交廣間。 至今東莞縣，猶有杯渡山。 茲山在屯門，相望橫木灣。 往昔韓湘州，賦詩壯險艱。 颶風真可畏，波浪沒峰巒。 偽劉昔營軍，攘禦防蛋蠻。 鑄碑封瑞應，蘚痕半爛斑。 南邦及福地，達摩初結緣。 靈機契震旦，乘航下西天。 長江一葦過，蔥嶺隻履還。 渡也益復奇，一杯當乘船。 大風忽怒作，巨浪高勝掀。 須臾到彼岸，壘足自安然。 擲杯入青雲，不見三四年。 安得荷蘆圖，相從救急患。 累跡巨浪側，真風杳難攀。 鯨波豈小患，浮游如等閒。 仰止路行人，不辭行路難。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 183-185	1819	地景・屯門青山 海洋 廟宇 屯兵
<p>鄭文炳：杯渡山</p> <p>聞說禪蹤此舊遊，一杯飛渡渺滄洲。 山前卓錫泉猶在，岩上懸枝鐘尚留。 石柱杞樞千古勝，蕙蘭莎草四時幽。 登臨欲覓燒丹訣，翹首層巒紫氣浮。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 211-212	1819	地景・屯門青山 山勢 河流 樹 海洋

<p>李可成：杯渡仙蹤 海上禪宗渡達山，擲將葦荻泛杯間。 泉依入定聲俱寂，雲繞參微影亦閒。 卓錫岩阿人杳杳，懸鐘樹杪□班班。 登臨若解西來意，何事深居學閉關。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 213	1819	地景・屯門青山 海洋 樹 廟宇
<p>杯渡山 洞古雲浮峰插天，漫山澄翠靜如禪； 傳宗一葦思杯渡，猶有韓碑話當年。 在屯門灣之西，亦名青山，高一九〇六英尺。東北走與靈渡山相接，綿延六英里，勢列如屏，林木蔥鬱。頂若筆鋒，巖石挺出，有韓愈所題「高山第一」四字。又有紫霞洞，昔人煉丹處也，今則荒草蔓生，滄桑陵替，不可復尋。相傳劉宋元嘉間，杯渡禪師卓錫於此。唐時，又為聖道場所，其名乃顯。憶青山禪院客堂有高浩文所題門聯云：「韓碑屹立，杯石依然，過客偶題新甲子；唐代羈磨，宋王行在，老僧能說舊山川。」其情深也！</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠313	1938	地景・屯門青山 山巒 山勢 樹木 巖洞
<p>杯渡山（一）</p> <p>.....攷杯渡山，一名青山。在新界之西，北望后海灣（又名深水灣），南啣大嶼山。西盼大洋，東接屯門灣。凡來往省港、港澳等船隻，必經這裏。山有峰二，俱南北相挺望，各離約二十餘丈。南的一個較高，也是該山最高之峰，約高百二十餘丈又於南北兩峰之間，建有一亭（詳見下）。全山形勢，崇峻詭異，葱蘢蒼翠之氣，撲人眉睫而生快感。</p> <p>山之大麓，有青山禪院，隱於蒼松翠竹之間，風景獨幽。所謂杯渡山之名勝，尤以這所禪林為最出色。又瞧山麓一帶，西南有南朗村，東北有新墟，北有青山谷及南坑等村落。西北則有北朗。東南有極清潔之沙灘數處（往青海浴的，多至這裏）。東部則見小屋數十，中有茶寮，營小生意的，也有數起。又有大磚窰二，這裏與屯門僅隔一衣帶水，中有沙洲，孤立海面，其狀似魚，若作洋洋得意狀。當晨光曦微，綠水初漲，青山倒影，輕煙淡浮。而新墟海濱之蘆葦，出水尺許，迎風揖讓，間中忽來三數飛鳥，翱翔上下，蹁躚而舞，很像替那名山欣欣致意。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠139	1930	地景・屯門青山 山 海灣 島嶼 海洋 地勢 亭 廟宇 樹林 村居 沙灘 商店 窰 植物 動物

<p>杯渡山（二）</p> <p>該山之以杯渡名，據說是劉宋元嘉間，有杯渡禪師棲此，因是得名。又閱《青山禪院大觀》一書，知千五百年前，該山是一聖道場所，無怪其名勝獨多了，今轉吾筆一述青山禪院。</p> <p>自屯門那邊僱舟渡海，約行二十分鐘，即至杯渡山之麓（每人取費一角）。找着山徑登山，約十分鐘，抵青山義學。上些則青松翳道，頑石處處。有古亭在，頂建葫蘆，結構很雅，常有人在亭內販賣汽水菓餅等物。再行五分鐘，則見有牌坊，前港督金文泰題，橫額道「香海名山」。其左題「龍飛」，右題「杯渡」，為鐵禪上人手筆。中聯為梁士詒撰，寫道「樓觀參差，清夜聞鐘通下界；湖山如此，何時返錫到中原。」背之橫額寫道「回頭是岸」，左題「法海」右題「禪天」，出鐵禪之筆。中聯為陳伯陶撰，念道「導海而南，杯渡情依中國土；高山仰止，韓公名重異邦人。」側聯為伍銓萃撰，題道「岸泊屯門，幸我輩附韓子題名，卜異日山河並壽；亭觀海月，歎此地無坡公遊跡，問何年笠履重來。」再行五分鐘，即抵青山寺山門，題曰「青山禪院」，聯云「十里松杉古寺，百重雲水繞青山」。離山門之右約數十武，則有普同塔，數之得三中的寫道「傳天台宗二十世開山第一代顯祖奇然公大和尚之塔」。塔頂有七級浮屠，左的寫「比丘僧普同塔」，右的寫「比丘尼普同塔」，再下則見墓地一所，不遠則為「魚墳」。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠140-141	1930	地景·屯門青山 山 學校 樹木 石頭 亭 廟宇
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<p>杯渡山（三）</p> <p>山門而進，鳥語花香，漸解人意。路之右，設「地藏殿」，即懸大鐘之所。凡做功德，必在這裏豎幡誦經。左折，拾級而登，見「護法殿」之背面，題着「南天佛國」，有聯云，「才上宋王台，遂尋杯渡石；曾經滄海水，願渡法身船。」轉右見「青雲觀」，為道光乙丑年所改建，字為顏體，頗神活。聯云，「莫道住持非佛印，須知來客即東坡」。其鄰則為比丘尼靜養之所。</p> <p>翻身向西跑，過大雄寶殿前，折往官客廳，正中懸七律一首，念道「茫茫大地幾滄桑，只有青山萬古蒼；驅鱷昔時人已渺，化龍今日骨猶藏；西來遺跡留杯渡，東土傳宗念葦航；縹緲五雲開寶殿，乾坤長在拜空王。」下款署「黎賀桃題」。壁間又懸有英國寶庇艦長夏德所題青山寺數首云：「別矣青山寺，和平繫我思，空谷寄憚悅，深山絕塵縑；清泉流汨汨，綠樹影依依，田園村落繞，皆仰佛扶持。別矣青山寺，靜默隨予驅，心神超萬象，體態絕塵汙；市井傷離亂，深山面浮屠，憂恐渾忘卻，助我唯真如。別矣青山寺，警惕刻我衷，修得心是獄，悟卻色皆空；逢逢憶暮鼓，裊裊念晨鐘，妒恨悉捐盡，凡乘滌愚蒙。別矣青山寺，仁慈浹我躬，佛力彌天廣，群辜匝地洵；皈依三寶訓，超脫萬刼烽，誰得受持者，西天樂無窮。」未審是否為夏德親題，若是，卻可異了。</p> <p>其鄰則建有竹棚一座，裏頭置椅桌，上蓋白布，雅潔整齊，凡遊客到該寺，可在這裏休息。見客僧則奉茶及糖菓盆進，不取一定價目，祇聽從樂施多少吧，想試試素品呢，也可叫寺僧弄進，中以「水麵」為最可口。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠141-142	1930	地景·屯門青山 山 廟宇 溪流 樹木 村居 竹棚
<p>杯渡山（四）</p> <p>.....從「諸天寶殿」旁向北跑，可至化龍巖。這個巖子是青山八景之一（經介紹過，不贅），常日間有比丘尼在這裏誦經或靜坐。其東有澗自上而下，所遇皆頑石錯落，即俗稱之「荷花澗」，也是八景之一。據說該澗當水流淙淙時，常見荷花自石浮隙出，給流衝蕩，繽紛滿澗，確是奇觀。惜現澗水乾涸，不復如前這般大觀了。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠143	1930	地景·屯門青山 巖洞 溪流

<p>化龍巖</p> <p>化龍巖是杯渡山名勝之一，在青山寺三清寶殿之後。巖極蒼古，潺潺欲滴的水痕，點綴於青苔石隙之間，越覺其天然之美。巖下供奉大魚遺骨三，計脊骨一、脅骨二。脊骨圓形，大如砧板，高約八、九寸；脅骨長約尺許，分置其左右。骨色灰白，略帶微青，前有香燭之燼。該寺比丘尼輩，恒在這裏焚香誦經，跌坐數念珠，週而復始，孜孜不倦。附近溪澗流泉，也很幽趣。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 10	1930	地景·屯門青山 石頭 廟宇 溪流
<p>杯渡山（五）</p> <p>自化龍巖翻轉來，就是「杯渡遺蹟」了。想杯渡山的名勝，大半是在這裏，好了，這又可以調轉筆來一述。</p> <p>這所地方，大約落在禪院之北部，近西的叫做「杯渡花園」，地上列植各卉，姹紫嫣紅，含蕊舒香，倒可快人心意。向東去，昔有石山一大座，砌在池裏，今池在而石山不在了。旁有初製之像，全身白色，未審誰氏。距池約數武，有牌坊題着「杯渡遺蹟」，背題「不二法門」。進去有靜室（有時用作華嚴壇），四面皆窗，几淨無纖塵，有極雅潔之篆書楹聯云：「法寶略賅攝，天龍長護持」。右壁懸尊者像（黑底白文）凡十二幀。左壁懸「寒山拾得和尚故事」一幀及周麟瑞所繪之「天台春霽」一大橫軸。去杯渡巖之門，又見有太虛和尚所題的一聯云：「淡綠濃青簷底映，重山複水筆端來」。出去就是杯渡巖了，裏頭供奉的神像，有的說是杯渡禪師，有的說是由海打撈得來的，有些還說是杯渡真身，言人人殊。照現在看來，青山寺則當它是杯渡禪師了。其右有石壁，上刻韓昌黎所書的「高山第一」四字，側之另一石壁又刻有黃柳川跋「退之」，碑後詩云：「高峰絕頂少行蹤，長道盤紆屈曲通，太甲五雲隨放蕩，中階七曜走洪濛；捲來西海平于席，放出南山大作宮，鐵笛吹殘斜照外，屯門截得一隅紅。」下有文念道，「余初卜居屯門新墟，相地結廬，遇一老漁謂余曰，此地名“七星伴月”，叩其故，則不復言，後亦不復遇此翁矣。己未冬，余訪韓碑，登青山絕頂，無意於榛叢中，獲見黃柳川跋碣詩，詠屯門形勢，與草廬宅相符。讀至“中階七曜走洪濛”句，余始恍然以前老漁之言矣，故庚申春平月，重刊韓碑於青山禪院，爰將此碣原塌，並重刊附焉。青山漁隱記。」</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠144-145	1930	地景·屯門青山 花園 植物 池塘 巖洞 佛像

<p>杯渡山（七）</p> <p>離方丈室西約十餘武，有「海月亭」在濃陰綠影中，內設石几石桌，四邊的亭柱，滿題聯句，像「海怒浪激石，月來山插天」、「憑欄觀去就，倚石息登臨」、「白雪白鳥飛來去，青史青山自古今」、「海開詎偏環古寺，月明分外照青山」，都是寫實之作。亭之左右，又置石几石桌，涼陰爽颿，風景絕佳。站在這裏俯瞰一下，海潤天空，山環水繞，若當蟾圓之夕，一輪兔魄，萬里冰雲，寒澈大千。那個皎潔的月兒，印在水面，像「明珠水上浮」一般，水光接天，浮沉閃爍，如銀練千條，縷縷開合，更令人叫絕，故此又叫它做「海啣明月」，也算青山八景之一。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠147-148	1930	地景・屯門青山 亭 海洋 動物 視野：俯瞰
<p>杯渡山（八）</p> <p>海月亭側有山徑，可登杯渡山之絕頂。一路逶迤斜上，頑石載道，頗勞跋涉。將至山巔，怪石通人，鳥聲細碎，林木也蓊鬱不過，白雲也片片而起。抵兩峰之間，始見平地。得一亭，顏着「韓陵片石」，聯云「峭壁參天，有僊則靈，杯渡百年成韻事；奇峰插地，來源活水，觴流三月屬詩人。」裏頭也有石製的几桌，四面清風，萬壑松濤，有時禪院的擊磬聲，隨風送來，很是清逸。</p> <p>亭裏偏北又豎一塊石碑，上刻一篇「遊青山記」，原文云：「自來元勳宿將，出守雄藩，幃帷所駐，輒於其名山奧區，登臨遣興，泐石留題，以永部民瞻慕。如羊叔子之鎮襄陽，築亭峴首山，至今猶存勝蹟。中外古今，當必同茲寄托也。金文泰制軍來鎮香港期間，即已海波恬息，境土艾安，政清民和。治理休暇，乃思娛情山水，聯歡上下。丁卯六月，華隨侍車蓋，遊涉青山，憩於曹氏之晴雪廬。於時日馭舒徐，雲峰奇譎，仁風所被，蒸鬱全消。制軍乃降尊紆貴，略分言權，官商雜遝，言笑喧聞，說餅品茶，浮瓜沉李，意甚樂之。乃訂重遊，期躋絕頂。越明年春三月，乃偕其夫人、公子，復蒞茲山。華亦得隨鞭鐙，攀巖越谷，造極登峰，拂袖重霄，振衣千仞，俯瞰溟渤，仰視雲天，無數帆檣，出沒霞外，萬家煙樹，隱約嵐邊。摩挲昌黎“高山第一”石刻，知山為此邦之名勝，群峰之領袖，一覽眾山，皆出其下也。華兩侍清塵，追陪遊衍，知制軍樂易心胸，得此山之遊而愈拓，此山崇閎體勢，得制軍之游而益彰，閭閻騰頌，山川效靈。爰為文以紀其盛。系以銘曰：制軍之德，與山同厚；制軍之名，與山同壽；地以人傳，人以地傳，期億萬斯年而共垂不朽，時己巳歲仲秋穀旦，台山伍華謹識。」</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠148-149	1930	地景・屯門青山 山 亭 石頭 樹林 船 樹

<p>杯渡山（九）</p> <p>小坐亭裏，四顧亭外餘地，山石巖巍，峰巒峻峭，靜觀閒雲來去，在這沉寂的環境裏很像置身於雲漢間。那個杯渡山的絕頂，聳立雲表，霧迷雲罩，忽來忽去，忽聚忽散，像想避客而凌霄跑了。可怕的杜鵑，卻聲聲啼着（山上杜鵑獨多），嗚嗚咽咽，向白雲深處泣訴，頗見蕭索。</p> <p>亭畔有小徑，可通絕頂，不五分鐘，便站在杯渡最高之處。立足處盡皆頑石，中豎一木桿，高約四尺，寫着「喃無阿彌陀佛」六字。俯瞰下界，群山皆小，惟大霧山獨崛起於東，遙遙相望。屯門的村落和田園，如入畫裏。直通元朗的馬路，兩旁樹木，如長蛇般的偃臥。禪院到深隱萬綠叢中，略見數點樓角，轉盼西南方面，汪洋淼淼，一碧茫茫。遠遠的天涯，幾抹浮雲，時見一些看不清楚的桅檣，半截數點，可有可無，疑真疑假。尤其是近些的龍鼓（小嶼名），若斷若續的分作四個小邱，峙立海中。其東的杭州，也分為三，形勢都相若，不禁私歎造化之神奇。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠150-151	1930	地景·屯門青山 山亭 山勢 動物 石頭 視野：俯瞰 山巒 村居 農地 樹木 海洋 船 島嶼
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<p>杯渡山（十一）</p> <p>他堆着笑臉說：「你問韓碑麼，講起來倒有一段歷史在。」他轉身招我跑出騎樓，遙指青山絕頂對我說：「這塊韓碑本在這個山巔附近，惟經過了很長久的年代，現已迷沒荒煙蔓草間，模糊至不能辨認了。即前時曹先生命我跑去摹臨下來，試幾次都沒有頭緒，後來由羊城找得善於摹臨韓字的某君（據說他曾摹過潮陽湘子橋的“雪湧藍關”等字蹟，都獲很好成績），請他來港，訂明每日工金五塊錢，凡七天才能把它“高山第一”四字摹下來，刻在青山禪院的杯渡巖畔，怪不得你找不着了。」</p> <p>他又入內找着已摹刻的“高山第一”字蹟一幅出來，及黃柳川的詩一幀，披着細細研究。他說：「黃柳川是當日的名堪輿家，相地至此，羨這裏有形勝天然的小邱七個（一邊說一邊指着外邊的小邱來數），斷定它是七星伴月的勝地。曹先生因愛它的名勝，遂結廬在這裏。這個曹園，就是七星伴月之所在。」我聽了這段話，更愉快不過。我又問他道：「聞這所青山寺共有八景，究是那八景呢？」他慢慢地屈指說，「我大約記得是山門、荷花澗、鷹爪石、虎泡泉、海啣明月、高山第一、杯渡巖和化龍巖，這八景吧」。他跟着說，「這山門一景，是在杯渡山之北部，楊小坑之上，聽說從前這裏有兩頑石，朝開晚合，都是自然的，因叫它做山門。這或未可信，姑一及之，以知該山名勝之所在吧。」又說，「從前該山僅得一廟，司祝為黃姑，由青山山麓上去，要經楊小坑，但遊客很少，不像現在青山禪院這般盛，後來顯奇上人偶過此山，愛它幽靜，那就在這裏陸續建築禪院，這間廟也改為青雲觀。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠153-154	1930	地景·屯門青山 山 提及青山八景
<p>青山之巔的牛脬石，有擬聯云：「怪石固驚人，千丈橫飛幾墜海。，高峰如避客，尋萬直走欲陞天。」</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 14	1930	地景·屯門青山 石頭

<p>青山禪院在青山，青山又名杯渡山，南宋杯渡禪師住錫於此故名，地處新界之西，自九龍趁第九路公共汽車可達。登山有兩途；一在正面，須舟渡淺灘，一繞曹園之背，逶迤斜上，宜倩人領路。往山腳仰望梵宮禪院，掩映青翠松杉中，約略可睹，禪院築於山麓，楣額署「青山禪院」四字。兩旁聯為「十里松杉圍古寺，百重雲水繞青山」。上有海月亭，有匾曰「海含明月」。聯曰「白雲白鳥飛來去，青史青山自古今」。自海月亭俯瞰海天一色，誠奇觀也。杯渡巖之得名，綠巖中有杯渡禪師之石像。相傳杯渡圓寂後，有漁人自海邊網得一石，視之與杯渡禪師似，遂以為像，背負登山置於巖中，後有十五壯夫試卻舁動此像，而未能云。像高度約四尺，作赭色袈裟。右有小平臺，上見石碑刻「高山第一」四字，傳為韓愈筆迹，又有觀音閣、魚骨巖，巖中有魚骨數根，植於大香爐上，其長愈尺，謂昔有大魚長逾丈，因潮退攔於沙上而斃，僧命人舁其骨骼置之石巖中云。魚骨巖有小瀑布，泉聲潺潺，僧引泉院內，為客備浴，山趺有齋姑宿舍數所。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 11	1938	地點・屯門青山 杯渡禪院 山勢 樹 廟宇 亭 巖洞 海洋 石頭 河流/瀑布
<p>香江十景之一** 古剎鐘聲：青山禪院在青山之麓，為香港惟一古剎。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	地景・屯門青山 杯渡禪院 廟宇
<p>青山禪院 翠竹蒼松十里亭，閒雲時亂半山青； 沿鐘一路尋杯渡，花落庭深好聽經。 在杯渡山之大麓。民國七年，顯奇上人建。上人受戒於浙江寧波觀宗寺諦閑長老，傳天台宗者也。該寺建設頗多，有化龍巖、杯渡巖、韓昌黎碑、黃椰川碑、香海名山牌坊、魚墳、海月亭、居士林、觀音閣、虎跑泉、桃花澗、青雲觀、方丈室、大雄寶殿、地藏殿諸勝。而鐘通下界，雲倚禪樓，青磬紅魚，古松修竹，洵為洞天福地。其山門題聯云：「十里松杉藏古寺，百重雲水繞青山。」可見其勝概矣。新界禪林，以此為冠；而杯渡晚鐘，為新界十景之一。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠 314	1938	地景・屯門青山 杯渡禪院 廟宇 樹木 亭 巖洞 溪流
<p>青山禪院云：「十里杉松藏古寺，百重雲水繞青山。」</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠 12	1930	地景・屯門青山 杯渡禪院 樹林 廟宇 山

<p>There has been a monastery on Castle Peak from very early times, although it is probable that none of the existing buildings are of any great age, and the present Buddhist community was founded only thirty years ago. The monastery stands about a third of the way up the mountain, on the side overlooking Castle Peak Bay. It is visited by many Chinese, and you will have no difficulty in obtaining a sampan to row you across the bay, and a chair to take you up the hill to it. If you prefer to walk, there is a path which leaves the Yuen Long road at San Hui, and skirts round the shore of the bay past the South China Brickworks, until it joins the other route at the foot of the hill. The paved approach leads steeply up through the woods and under an attractive modern gateway to the monastery buildings. These consist of several pavilions and temples standing among the trees on the hillside. There you may see the monks at worship, or sit in a shady arbour and drink tea while you look out over a wide view.</p> <p>Behind the monastery there is a track going straight up the mountain to a little summer-house standing on the topmost ridge. From here it is only a short scramble to the summit, reached in about an hour and a half from the road. I have not seen the view from the top; it must be an extensive one, and the stately hills of Lan Tau, so like a Hebridean island, would show up well across the water. Apart from these, the country along the western borders of the Colony cannot compare in scenery with the wild beauty of the hills around Tolo Harbour and Port Shelter.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.62	1951	Castle Peak 地景・青山 Monastery 寺院(廟宇) Bay 海灣 Factory 工廠 Summer house 別墅 Island 島嶼
屯門守真園云：「守得名山依梓里，真疑塵世有桃源。」	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠 13	1930	地景・屯門守真園
<p>青龍頭 清吏曾題貞女墓，我來田尾引芳魂； 亭亭倩影斜陽裏，碧血猶殷汲水門。</p> <p>東北去深井一英里餘，西距大欖涌二英里。東北有青龍山，脈接圓墩山者，其形如龍；龍頭止於海濱，臨白沙灣，村居在焉，故名其地曰「青龍頭」。居民有鍾、羅、張等姓，都十餘家。村東有天后宮，金花廟及貞烈祠，三楹並立。貞烈祠祀某氏女，其墓在村西之田尾，碑文紅字，題曰「皇清待旌貞女墓」。書法極肖翁覃谿，深得化度寺、孔祭酒兩碑之神髓，並有小誌，略謂：貞女不詳其姓氏，被逼為娼門人，投水以殉。同治九年六月廿二日，屍浮汲水門海面，翌日為守吏葬之於此云。立碑者，廣東補用分府鄒淦、委員廣東補用巡政廳林一鶴、幫辦廣東補用藩參軍汪履仁、坐辦汲水門洋藥厘務廣東補用分府周書中等數氏也。其事雖不詳，然碑誌乃刻於同治九年者。書法既佳，可備作新界文獻者也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠353	1930	海景・屯門 山 海灣 村居 廟宇

<p>汀九</p> <p>山陬海甸一漁村，瀉岸漸來雞踏門； 舊網巖沿拖半地，參差籬蓬暮煙痕。</p> <p>原名癩狗，距青龍頭之東三英里。村居臨海，青山道高臨其後，側為汀九山，南望雞踏門馬灣島及青衣，村民分曾、戴二姓，可百餘。以捕魚，種菜，採稗草為業。海灘多游泳別墅，形式之壯麗，勝於掃桿灘也，惟當雞踏門之衝，濤聲拍岸，潺潺不絕；而海角漁村之風趣，此地擅其勝焉。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠354	1938	海景·屯門 漁村 村居 山 島嶼 別墅 海岸
<p>深井</p> <p>平堂矮屋傍清溪，深井依山翠黛迷； 訝見村南樓矗立，已無甲子舊時題。</p> <p>去汀九西南一英里半，圓墩山、清溪堂山、汀九山自西而東，繞如圍屏，村居臨其麓，青山道經其前。東有大涌，發源於清溪堂山而入於海；至青山道，建橋其上，長可六丈。沿海有香港啤酒廠及香港桔水公司。南距馬灣島不及一英里也。村有二十餘家，傅姓較多，為清溪堂傅氏支族。涌畔有文通書室，讀者十餘人，綠陰浮牆，地頗幽靜。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠355	1938	地景·屯門 山麓 山巒 村居 涌流 海洋 橋 工廠 島嶼 書室 樹

<p>The Tai Lam Hills.</p> <p>Between Castle Peak and Tai Mo Shan is a long confused range of barren hills; there are no outstanding summits, and the range offers little attraction to the mountain climber. There are, however, some delightful walks along the valleys and over the passes. The Castle Peak road runs between these hills and the sea; I wonder how many of the hundreds of motorists who go rushing by on a fine week-end know of the lovely spots they could reach within ten minutes' walking from the road. There is one expedition in this district, the walk from Orme's Bungalow to Kam Tin, which for variety of scenery is hard to beat. A little way beyond the Dairy Farm roadhouse on the Castle Peak Road is a bungalow overlooking a waterfall on the right of the highway. If you scramble up the hill-side and round to the back of the bungalow, you will find a path which enters one of the most delightful valleys in the Colony. Keeping at first high up on the eastern slope of the valley, the path regains the stream about half a mile from the road; here there is a pool from whose lip the water spills over in a long cascade down into a gorge below—an admirable place for a bathe on a summer evening after work. Hidden away in the upper reaches of this stream are three lovely waterfalls, only to be reached by a rough scramble over the rocks.</p> <p>At Easter time there is a fine show of rhododendrons along the banks of the stream, and Bamboo Orchids grow in the damp places among the rocks. Higher up I used occasionally to see a pair of Eagle Owls, magnificent great birds with a wing-span of five feet.</p> <p>The path leaves the stream at the pool and continues up a subsidiary valley to the pass at its head, where an old pine tree once marked the way over into the next valey. This is the valley which reaches the coast at the Brewery. Its upper part is deep and narrow; the path, now only a rough track, runs along the hillside high above the stream, crosses a pass over the ridge to the north, and comes out on a wide cup among the hills, where the headwaters of yet another stream wind through abandoned paddy fields. The track disappears, but if you follow the stream upwards for twenty minutes or so you will come to a well-marked path crossing the valley at right angles to its length. Turning to the left up this path, a short climb brings you to Telegraph Pass, the third and highest pass on the walk, reached in an hour and a half from the Castle Peak road. As you top the rise the scene changes; behind are the bare hilltops and shrubby valleys of the mountain country; in front the ground falls away to the fertile plain of the Pat Heung valley, merging in the distance into the level salt marshes around Deep Bay.</p> <p>The rest of the way is plain to see, and a walk of an hour and a quarter will bring you down from the hills and across the paddy fields to Kam Tin. From here you can get back to Kowloon by bus, changing at Yuen Long.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.63-64</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Tai Lam Hills地景 · 大欖 (深井至錦田) Sea 海 Dairy Farm roadhouse 餐廳 Bungalow 平房 Waterfall 瀑布 Valley山谷 Stream 溪流 Pool 潭 Plant 植物 Animal 動物 Coast 海岸 Brewery 啤酒廠 Abandoned Paddy field荒廢的稻田 Pass 山峽 Salt marsh 鹽沼 Paddy Field 稻田</p>
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靈渡山 丹爐舊井白雲封，后海禪山第二重； 杯渡何年一去後，祇今孤寺聽殘鐘。 高一千四百餘英尺，在廈村之西，土名大頭山，南接青山來脈，形若張傘。屏山、橫洲，元塋一帶勢如平原，西望高山，祇此而已。《縣志》稱杯渡禪師嘗駐錫於此，亦有杯渡井，其水甘冽，今已湮沒矣。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠318	1938	地景·靈渡山 山 廟宇 村居 山勢 平原
紅水橋丹桂村 古木蕭蕭紅水橋，深深庭院百花； 園開三徑辭彭澤，一片豪情付落潮。 在紅水山之麓，去屏山之南一英里，紅水河經此而入后海灣。其地多園林別墅，有靈谷別苑，及梁焯生、鄧鏡生、林隱青、楊鼎中等別業，各為園庭，蒔蘭藝菊，三徑幽芳，雅有深致。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠316	1938	地景·紅水橋 山麓 樹木 河流 別墅 植物
屏山 塘靜深藏塔影肥，一邱浮綠滿芳霏； 愈喬祠望屏山市，幾角樓簷帶落暉。 一作平山，去元朗之西二英里，居民數百，多鄧姓，系出廈村。有警署、農場、屏山市、新界田土廳、愈喬二公祠，及魁星塔等。塔在屏山市側，前有魚塘，倒影塘中，景至妍逸。最近該處又闢唐人新村，頗擅園林之美。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠317	1938	地景·屏山 平原 警署 農場 廟宇 魚塘 村居

<p>屏山古塔（上）</p> <p>我國名勝的地點，常有矗立而挺出雲表的古塔點綴其間，尤其是那些禪林之所在，塔影鐘聲，互相響應，以增風喜之幽妍、惹遊客之觀仰。像西子湖裏的南屏晚鐘、雷峰夕照（今雷峰塔已傾圮），即廣州市也有六榕寺花塔，說甚「塔影掛青溟，鐘聲和白雲」。有些還說它的影兒是遠在白雲山。塔頂的舍利子也曾發光，此外還有很多像這般的塔子，測其用意，除了美觀之外，照一般迷信者的解釋，是拿它來「擋煞的」。大抵建了這個塔，那所地方就平安無事，且或可使兒孫顯達、禾造豐收的。塔之功用，既是這樣，則建塔於其地的，定有些來歷，現在拿來說的「屏山古塔」就是其例之一了。</p> <p>這個古塔是在新界西北之屏山村（后海灣之南），屏山居民約數百，宗族很大，皆鄧姓，和北望的廈村相同。就其地之形勢而觀，西南望去，自杯渡山奔走而來的，峰凡數十，起伏不一，崇峻聳人，有「來龍甚活」之概。至大頭山始瀉為平地，直逼廈村，東頭而接屏山，其勢不可謂不佳。東南這方面，遠來大霧山之山脈，魍魎魑魅，或伏或起，或平或遠，盤旋的則不可測，奔馳的則不可即，更是崇峻了。那知至洪水山也稍夷為平原，漸向屏山而瀉，其氣也不可謂不雄了。照這般說來，風水當是不弱。惜遠望北方，一帶平原，直濱后海灣而止，那浩浩蕩蕩的大海，卻像趁着地之平坦而漸想侵入來一樣。那末，那裏的山脈旺氣，不是空白白給它弄糟嗎？所以要在其地建了一座三層古塔來擋煞。據鄉人說，「它是用來塞水口的」，大抵就是因此吧。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠162-163	1930	地景·屏山 平地 廟宇 村居 地勢 山巒 平地 海洋
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<p>屏山古塔（下）</p> <p>塔是位於田間的，距它之東不十武，就是屏山市。西北兩方，都田疇阡陌。而去廈村呢，約有一華里之遙。遙吞遠矚，很具雄偉之觀。豈山靈毓秀之氣，確遠近來集於此麼？塔建凡三層，高二丈許，全用極堅固之磚構成，色灰而光，有肅煞氣，說是數百年前之古物，當信不誣。</p> <p>形式則為六角第一層與二層相接之處，伸出旁簷尺許，是用白色三合土製成磚塊依次相疊而成的。層數凡五，左右穿插，有條不紊，洵是雅觀。二層和三層相接之處及塔頂的簷角，都是這樣。所差的，不過磚之疊數凡三吧。</p> <p>塔之第一層，四週圍以短垣，垣離塔約尺許，正門通以石級，橫額則為蔴石，上鐫「光射斗垣」四字。內進則祀門官、土地二神，地上鋪以丁方一尺的紅塔磚。有木梯通第二層，這裏奉文、武二曲星，旁闢長方形之小孔三，其中一個稍大的，外面的橫額刻着「聚星樓」三字。又有木梯可通第三層，那裏則祀「魁星」，旁闢圓形小孔一，外面刻着「凌漢」二字。復有長方形之小孔二，惟行近去遠望，很難瞧得着多大的地方。</p> <p>塔旁植一大樹，高與塔頂齊，綠陰臥塔，迎風游移，另有佳趣。塔頂及第二層之簷角，橫出小榕數株，鬚長而下垂，赤綠相映，虬髯亂絲，古塔古樹，尤增雋逸。又據鄉民鄧品封君說：「該村及廈村一帶，自建這個塔以來，代出科甲。當遜清時，曾求諸父子、兄弟、叔侄間，竟得文、武舉人凡五，至進士和庠生也數數見，一時稱盛云。」鄧君現居愈喬二公祠內，年已古稀，猶健若五十許人，性亦慈靄，是一個有道之長者呢。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠163-164	1930	地景·屏山 農地 廟宇 樹木
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<p>Ping Shan village is close to the road between Castle Peak and Yuen Long, about a mile and a half short of the latter. A sign board indicates the path to the village, which is out of sight of the road behind the hill on which the police station stands. It is a prosperous-looking little town, with several large houses built around shady courtyards, and a pagoda—the only old one in the Colony, as far as I know. This is an unpretentious little three-storied affair, with ladders leading up inside from one floor to the next, and narrow windows from which you can survey the country round.</p> <p>The pagoda stands at the far end of the village, and beyond it are the marshes. At first sight they do not look very interesting—a wide stretch of grass and coarse rice, with water buffalos grazing here and there; (it is as well to give these creatures a wide berth, if only to avoid the look of extreme scorn which they bestow on any European). But if you keep your eyes open you may soon see what appears to be a post sticking up out of the grass in the distance, which turns out to be the head and long neck of a Heron. The wary old bird keeps his eyes on you, and before you can get near him he takes off with heavy beats of his magnificent wings, and flies away to a more secluded spot. His smaller cousins, the Egrets, also frequent the marshes; the Great Egret is a very lovely white bird, only a little smaller than the Heron himself. You will very likely see a Marsh Harrier beating to and fro over the fields in search of prey, and perhaps a Peregrine, the most accomplished flier of all the hawk tribe.....</p> <p>The path follows the east bank of a broad creek until it brings you to a collection of thatched hovels standing on a high bund, built to keep back the sea. Beyond the bund, when the tide is out, there are miles of mud-flats, sometimes populated by great numbers of Herons and Egrets.....</p> <p>Continuing westward along the bund, you will come to some rising ground dividing the marshes from Deep Bay. Among the villages and groves here there are some rare birds;.....</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.59-60</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Ping Shan地景・屏山 Village 村 Police station 警察局 Pagoda 塔(廟宇) Salt Marsh 鹽沼 Cattle家畜 Animal 動物 creek 溪 bund 灘 mud-flat 泥灘</p>
<p>橫洲</p> <p>行盡了橋板，就抵橫洲，迎面有座社稷壇。左去，樹林陰翳，涼影播地，附近放了幾艘長約二丈的龍舟，村童嬉逐其間，別見風趣。</p> <p>一路向前跑，村居將盡，野田茫茫，便繞道折右，向村裏跑，所過的小巷，卻整齊不過，屋宇相接，井然可觀。沒一會兒，就見一間古廟，面曠地而立，其門題着「二聖宮」，裏邊門懸的橫額寫道「山高水長」。再進，中是露天的曠地，跟着的一廊，橫額題「闔鄉藉福」，裏頭正中便是神座。前面放了一張檯子，左邊站着一個高約四尺的木偶，一手執筆，一手執紙；右邊也站了一個，它是握木槌挺胸凸肚，面目猙獰，像要想攫人而噬的夜叉。</p> <p>廟之兩旁，則堆滿了水車、犁耙等農具。我見沒有甚麼可供遊覽，翻身跑出來，一直望着后海灣那邊跑。瞧見先前的一座大廈，它的門首題道「娛苑」，聯云「娛覽遠山青入畫，苑環嘉樹綠成陰」。略在門外一瞧，見裏邊搭起竹架，三數工人，正在忙着修整。.....</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光・附 新界百詠219-220</p>	<p>1930</p>	<p>地景・元朗 樹林 龍舟 廟宇</p>

<p>橫洲(五)</p> <p>從石井之側越圍牆而出，右望，茅舍數楹，柴扉半掩，籬迴樹陰，野遠庭閒，落落有幽意。左折，一路殘葉鋪地，日色透綠叢而入，光線掩映草徑間，我們跑着的步履，微觸落葉，簌簌的響，破了綠林深處的沉寂。</p> <p>那時，蔡君先導，我隨其後。跟着我的，又有一個童子。蜿蜒而行，來到一曲流水，響若鳴琴，但四週林木葱蘢，交柯低垂，祇得僵僂而過。快樂的鳥兒，歌着細碎的曲調，頻頻的送進耳鼓裏，好叫我豔羨他們大自然的舒暢。</p> <p>綠陰盡處，就見一所菓園，縱橫數百株，排列如雁行。蔡君指着那邊對我說：「那是柳樹甜橙，這是金山檸檬，它的種子都由原地購來的。」行近一瞧，檸檬纍纍下墜，都是青圓形，如市上所售。惟未成熟，色青帶微黃，撫之，異常堅實。又轉過去看看甜橙，大的如拳，間有可食的，大約一個月後，當能一快朵頤。我們左穿右插，又來到種潮州柑的地點，株株菓實纍纍，與甜橙等。最高的不過四尺，但為數獨多，幾位菓園的四份一。蔡君又指着一株樹說：「這是南華李了，菓種確在韶關取得來的，大抵來年五月間，便可一試。」</p> <p>我們不斷地跑上跑落，穿插於菓林裏，真覺有趣。剎那間又走到菓園近西的一邊，回首便見一個長形的小邱，我問蔡君：「這個叫甚麼山」，他答：「它叫象山」。又來到一株楊桃樹前，蔡君說：「這株楊桃樹，曾經斫去一截，現續上去一截，你瞧，這裏的駁痕，仍看得出，聽說這樣種法，所出的楊桃，更是甜蜜。」</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠223-224	1930	地景·元朗 樹木 動物 溪流 果園 山邱
<p>元塋</p> <p>橫塘嫩綠映樓臺，一帶平疇擁翠來； 望族錦田分一脈，英龍圍舍倚山隈。</p> <p>居后海灣之東南，環繞新界之公路，則經其側，有新、舊二墟，居民數千。在元塋山側，有英龍圍、黃屋、大圍等村。英龍圍鄧氏，錦田支族也。該處多魚塘，林木蕭疎，灣環之勝，恍如小湖。市政亦甚蓬勃，北約重鎮之一也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠320	1938	地景·元朗 平原 墟 山 村居 魚塘 樹木 海灣

<p>46. THE BRIDGE AT YUEN LONG</p> <p>The visitor to Hong Kong will most certainly have to include the circuit of the New Territories in his itinerary. Unfortunately, either because of climate, shortage of time, or mere laziness, too few explore far beyond the roadside. Yuen Long, or rather the old part of Yuen Long, provides about the nearest thing to an old unspoilt Chinese village in the vicinity. To reach the village one crosses water by a causeway or along dykes, and this bridge, which, with its surroundings, combines much that artists look for, is one of the methods of approach to the village.</p>	<p>John Stericker, V e r o n i c a Stericker</p>	<p>Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.140</p>	<p>1953</p>	<p>Farmland/Plain: Yuen Long 地景・元朗</p> <p>Village 村居 Causeway堤道 Bridge 橋 River 河流(not mentioned by captured by the camera)</p>
<p>96 REFLECTIONS, YUEN LONG</p> <p>During the normal circuit of the motor road around the New Territories one passes Yuen Long where, across largo ponds separated by a causeway and dykes, one sees the old village of Yuen Long. These ponds alone are worth a visit; they are actually privately owned fish farms. These farms are becoming quite an industry on low-lying land that can be flooded, but there is, at present, a tendency to overstock, so the owners are not getting the best from them. However, Government advisors on all forms of farming are active in the Territories and the conservative Chinese farmer is beginning to see some sense in western methods.....</p>	<p>John Stericker, Veronica Stericker</p>	<p>Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.158</p>	<p>1953</p>	<p>Farmland/Village: Yuen Long 地景・元朗</p> <p>Village 村居 Pond/fish farm漁塘 Causeway堤道</p>
<p>橫洲 象山挺立一洲橫，為圃為漁少作耕； 后海月明波弄影，蠔田時共海潮生。 居屏山元塋之間，本屬一小半島；以其形如洲，故名。若沙田之龍洲然。村居多集於東部。由元塋至此，可半英里。村人多以捕魚種蠔為業。中有蔡氏者，先世原籍洛陽，後遷寶安之南頭，再移居於此，建有娛苑，廣植菓木，又築樓台，巍然矗立，頗擅園林之勝，其後為象山，《縣志》稱丫髻山；錦田鄧氏四世祖符協葬此，地名仙人大座，新界佳城也。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光・附 新界百詠320-321</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>地景・元朗 半島 蠔田 村居 果樹 山丘</p>

<p>錦田</p> <p>黃雲四野田如錦，宋代衣冠見舊園； 自是南陽稱望族，崇寧遺事有題碑。</p> <p>去元塋之東二英里，居錦田河下游，其南一望平原，大帽山、觀音山、磨刀屾山、列如屏障。村居建園凡六，鄧氏居之。其先世為江西吉安府吉水縣白沙里人，至四世祖符字符協，始來居此。符以進士官陽春縣令，時宋崇寧年間也。崇寧為宋徽宗年號，去今八百餘年矣，該鄉古慶園門右有碑誌其事。鄧氏為南陽世系，種族繁衍，新界之元塋、屏山、廈村、龍躍頭、大埔墟等處，皆有其支族。其十七世祖泉菴，以進士官至浙江衢州府龍遊縣知縣而加贈儒林郎者，鄉人建祠祀之。又有祖曰自明，娶宋高宗之女，封稅院郡馬，今葬凹頭佛凹嶺，地名狐狸過水。近世如鄧伯裘、鄧煒堂、鄧勳臣、鄧慶堂等，皆為新界紳耆。則此鄉為新界最古之鄉，而其族人亦為新界最繁衍者也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠321-322	1938	地景·錦田 平原 河流 農地 村居 山巒
<p>錦田河</p> <p>一流帶錦出橋西，后海溟濛江樹齊； 惆悵南朝風物異，疎星澹月映長堤。</p> <p>錦田河發源於大帽山之西北，經黎公田、石頭園、鍾屋村、上村園、蓮花地、錦田、逢吉鄉、沙埔，而入后海灣。支流甚長，來自大帽山之西，經長埗、圓崗、至錦田而會，長凡六英里。上游淺狹如溪澗，下游稍廣，灰沙園，沙埔一帶，岸曲水迴，有如小湖，間有小橋三數。凹頭至上水之馬路，跨河而行，樹色蕭疎，長橋瀉影，風景幽蒨。錦田為新界最古之鄉，山川人物，益彰其妍，而此河亦為新界四大河流之一也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠327-328	1938	地景·錦田 河流 村居 海灣 橋 樹木
<p>錦田河</p> <p>它是發源於大霧山之西南，奔流約四英里，將至錦田的那兒，便和支河「元江」會合，轉向北流，直入后海灣。附近流域的，有觀音山、蓮花地、十八鄉、坳頭、錦地等著名地點，其中推蓮花地為最優勝。惜流域中四之三與流泉等，祇河口略見廣闊，深亦不過四、五尺，來往上水、元朗之路橫跨河口，遠樹平堤，稍資點綴。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠156	1930	地景·錦田 河流 海灣 山 村居 樹

<p>錦田（上）</p> <p>說起連環鐵門的故事，大約很多人都知有錦田這所地方了。錦田是在新界上水和元朗之間，西南接坳頭，東南則遙望觀音山；從西北遠矚，則見直通上水之馬路。兩旁列植雜樹，遠些又隱約見大海。浮雲天末，輕煙籠樹，使人作遐想。自北向東南行，一脈蒼山，綺綰繡錯，或起或伏，狀至崇峻。又有山徑，由該村之東南，直抵觀音山之麓（約有三里之遙）。過圓通、凌雲兩寺，登山轉落林屋村，可達大埔墟（步行需時約四個鐘頭）。打路去元朗的（經坳頭），需時約兩刻鐘，該村交通，卻算便利了。</p> <p>講到那裏最先落籍，據說是宋崇寧年間，有鄧符協其人，由江西宦游到粵，卜居於此，後以子孫逐漸繁衍了，至明成化年間，則分居於吉慶、泰康兩圍。泰康圍居北，吉慶圍居南，相隔僅一馬路而已。……</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光・附 新界百詠79-80</p>	<p>1930</p>	<p>地景・錦田 平原 山巒 樹木 大海 廟宇</p>
<p>狐狸過水</p> <p>宋封郡馬餘芳塚，南渡衣冠別恨多； 回首莞城獅子地，清風明月又如何。</p> <p>在凹頭佛凹嶺，嶺高十餘丈，山勢起伏，形如狐狸，且瀕前海灣，術家因美其名曰狐狸過水。錦田鄧氏分房祖自明公之葬地也。由凹頭茶亭側沿馬路向北行，約五分鐘，左望斜坡，青蔥可愛，土名狐狸爪。由此登山，可數十武，即至其地。自明者，宋封稅院郡馬，賜祭田十頃，東莞之山場餉渡並賜還，據廈村鄧氏宗祠內之贅惠二公碑有云：「承直郎元公，值宋高宗南渡時，國步多艱，公任贛口，勤王詔下，提公入衛，遇宋幼姬，與兵質廢中，奉之以歸，予其子。」墓誌則云：「祖諱維汲，字自明，號吉山，乃元亮公之子（略）。時宋亂未平，公與姬隱於錦田莊舍，至紹熙年間，公已歿。」而皇姑趙氏則葬東莞石井獅子滾毬地，且附祀於資福寺云。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光・附 新界百詠331</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>地景・錦田 山邱 海灣 墳墓</p>
<p>93. A VILLAGE IN THE KAM TIN VALLEY (Correspond to Photo no.93, which titled A Rural Scene)</p> <p>This fertile ricegrowing valley running from Tai Po to Kam Tin has been opened up to the motorist by the fine new military road now running through it. For the European populace, who are restricted to the Colony's limits and Macao for their recreation, anything that opens up a new view or a new route comes as a welcome change, but a drive thorough(through) this valley is a delight to visitor and resident alike. The Hakkas have settled here in large numbers.</p>	<p>John Stericker, Veronica Stericker</p>	<p>Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.157</p>	<p>1953</p>	<p>Mountain: Kam Tin 地景・錦田</p> <p>Valley 山谷 Village 村居</p>

<p>94. AN OLD VILLAGE</p> <p>This is on the right of the new road to Kam Tin shortly after leaving Tai Po. A feature of this part of the country is its fine trees, retained possibly because the then lack of communications made it difficult for the Japanese to remove the timber.</p> <p>Although not rich in trees Hong Kong is rich in their variety. The Flame-of-the-Forest is, in flowering season, a brilliant sight and it is well distributed despite Japanese destruction. Melaleuca, an Australian gum, lines many of the New Territory roads, while pine, camphor, kapok, banyan, African Tulip, and many more may be found, a lot having been imported originally. Incidentally, Flame-of-the-Forest may be better known to visitors as Flamboyante or Poinciana.</p> <p>G.A.C. Herklots' book "The Hong Kong Countryside" is an essential for nature lovers. He lists as many as sixty-nine different varieties of bird seen on one Easter Monday in 1941.</p> <p>Wild Boar, barking deer and many other animals are to be found in this area, and even leopards and tigers have been known. A large tiger was shot in the New Territories by a posse of police in 1915 and the writer saw the body of a 240 lb. tiger being carried away by the Japanese while in Stanley internment camp in 1942. This had roamed the Island for many months, although it is suspected that actually it escaped from a menagerie during the hostilities</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.157-158	1953	<p>Village: Kam Tin 地景・錦田</p> <p>Village村居 Tree 樹木 Animal 動物</p>
<p>新田 風簷展讀倍心驚，一過新田一愴情； 祇見文山遺族在，幾人涕淚哭新亭！ 在新界之西北，西臨后海灣，東望麒麟山，去上水四英里耳。居民二千，皆文姓。先世居江西吉水縣，至十三世祖天瑞，始來廣東之惠陽。尋遷新安縣之西路，落籍廣東而後，至七世祖乃遷新田。天瑞者，諱輝，號東山，宋少保樞密使信國公文天祥之弟也。信國公淑配歐陽氏，無所出，其弟天瑞以子承繼之，遂衍其流。今日新界新田與太坑之文氏，皆信國公之遺族也。該處有祠四，曰文氏宗祠、莘野文公祠、麟峰文公祠、禾秀文公祠，祠堂之多，新界僅見。田畝濱海，縱橫甚廣，所產紅穀，最宜製酒。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠328	1938	<p>地景・新田 平原 海灣 山</p>

<p>八鄉(上)</p> <p>才說完了觀音山，又打算來講講八鄉。因為八鄉是近着觀音山之麓而北而南的一帶村落。大約由白水山起至雞公山止，共有鄉八處，就是「上村」、「上輦」、「橫台山」、「元崗」、「滿崗」、「蓮花山」、「長埗」和「水牛田」。</p> <p>這八條鄉都倚山之限而立，西南接錦田，北望「狐狸過水」（地名），四顧田連阡陌，村居錯落，一矚平原，若無涯際，很易惹人神思曠逸。這裏除了觀音山外，便沒有甚它著名地點，即那八條鄉，也不過大同小異，本無甚可紀。但這裏的同益學堂，可有足述的。</p> <p>約自錦田向東南行，過清水邊（村名）和覺照園，再行十五分鐘，便抵息肩亭，這所亭子是建在路旁的，裏頭販賣菓餅什物，一邊已築起了屋簷，又一邊搭起竹棚來。一瞧去呢，有些不像亭子了，亭外的柱，刻一聯道「息足使安然，何勞乃爾；肩挑無日了，少住為佳。」附近植大樹數株，濃陰蔽日，綠影生涼，息肩倒也不錯，那裏已入八鄉地界了。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠188-189	1930	地景·八鄉 平原 村居 山 農地 學校 亭 竹棚 樹木
<p>八鄉(下)</p> <p>離金錢村，一路都聽着流泉涓涓，那邊禾雲湧湧，那邊山色沉沉。大抵沿着田徑裏跑約二十五分鐘，從右便瞧去，即見三楹新式屋宇，聳立田隴間，左繞右折，抵其門前。正中的一間，橫題着「八鄉同益學堂」，是民國十年九月所建的。.....</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠190	1930	地景·八鄉 溪流 屋宇 農地 學校
<p>八鄉</p> <p>村居錯落錦田隅，傳勝黃龍一吐珠； 廣廈宏開同益校，八鄉教育樹良模。</p> <p>錦田之東，小村錯落，其著者有八：上村、上輦、橫台山、圓崗、滿崗、蓮花地、長埗、水牛田，即所稱之八鄉也。村居散處雞公山、大羅天山、磨刀屻山、觀音山、大帽山、打鼓山、蠔殼山之麓。豹隱層巒，螺堆列嶂，遠嵐晴翠，山色如畫。其前禾雪似浪，一望平原。計有居民千餘。民國十年九月，建同益學校，凡三楹立，校風極佳，為新界教育之良模。又有黃龍吐珠、落地金錢諸勝，而錦田河上游，支流四出，田獲以灌溉焉。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠324	1938	地景·平原·八鄉 平原 村居 山巒 學校 河流

<p>The Pat Heung Valley lies on the far side of the pass at the head of Lam Tsun. An attractive walk of about ten miles, involving very little climbing, is to start from Tai Po and go up the main path along the Lam Tsun valley, crossing the pass, and continuing down the Pat Heung valley to Kam Tin, where you come to the road again and can catch a bus back to Kowloon.</p> <p>Some way to your left as you come down from the pass into the Pat Heung valley is a nunnery, standing in a wooded defile under the great rocky shoulder named Kwun Yam, the "Goddess of Mercy". The white building, with their garden and lily-pond, were once hidden away amongst the trees, and had a wonderful air of quietness and serenity.....</p> <p>The Lam Tsun and Pat Heung valleys are the richest rice-producing districts in the Colony. In early spring the paddy fields are ploughed and irrigated; great ingenuity is shown in the methods of irrigation, the water being led from some stream, often a considerable distance away, and distributed by a system of dykes and sluices. Sometimes you will see terraced rice fields on an arid hillside where it would seem almost impossible to obtain the all-important water.....</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.56-57	1951	Pat Heung Valley地景 · 八鄉 Pass 山峽 Valley 山谷 Nunnery 庵(廟宇) Paddy Field/Terraced Rice Field 稻田/梯田
<p>勒馬洲 洲如勒馬水之涯，故國雲山隔岸賒； 斜葦渡旁波似笑，過河怯問到誰家。 去新田之北一英里，居深圳河口，與寶安之水圍村相望。側有小邱，形如勒馬，警署在焉。臨水多沼澤，墾以為田。村居數十，偃山而立。附近有茶寮及我國之稅關廠。其前即為渡河小艇停泊之處。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠330	1938	地景·落馬洲 平原 小邱 警署 農田 村居 茶寮 稅關廠

<p>觀音山</p> <p>.....現所說的觀音山，是以形勢和禪林而並稱。</p> <p>環顧錦田八鄉一帶，東南北三面，都豹隱層巒，螺堆列嶂，拖藍擁翠，各盡大觀。自狐狸尾（近坳頭）起，為蠓壳山、打鼓山、楊嶺、旗徑坳、白水山、轆轤山、大帽山、觀音山、林村坳、剃刀坳山、大羅天山、鷄公山相列如屏障，瞭如指掌。除大帽山挺出其群外，最搶人眼簾的，卻是近東北那一個與帽山為隣的觀音山了。它高六八八英尺，獨立於羣山之間，也是最小的一個。惟形勢很奇，近峯處獨蒼翠，這一點像頭顱，左右兩山腰，傾斜之勢相等，山之大麓又漸多林木，轉向中部叢密，隱約間極像交手接拳。至山麓之兩坡，屈折像盤膝而坐，麓處中點，獨見葱蘢，又像兩腳相接之勢，全山看來，倒像一個觀音坐禪般，而其鄰山的斜坡，皺摺很像蓮花，山麓又有村名「蓮花地」，看來卻又像觀音坐蓮了，統統都是它的山勢所型成，其詭異，其蒼翠，可謂罕有。</p> <p>山裏流泉錯雜，雲依白練，樹入琉璃，別有幽意。說到禪林呢，紫竹林庵在其左腰，圓通庵在其左膝，凌雲寺在其兩脛相接處，禪影山光，各擅幽勝。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠178-179	1930	地景·觀音山 山巒 山勢 樹林 溪流 廟宇
<p>觀音山</p> <p>山容跏坐似觀音，佛妙參來天地心。 十八邱陵羅漢立，錦田傳勝到如今。</p> <p>去錦田東南二英里，高一六八八英尺。脈接大帽，北走下垂，是為林村凹，西麓一帶，八鄉在焉。是山形勝極佳，自凹頭望之，如老僧垂肩交手接拳屈膝跏坐，有齋罷垂垂渾入定，菴前潭影落疎鐘之致。倚麓有蓮花地。觀音坐蓮，為新界十景之一；土人又謂其前左右分列小邱十八，故曰「十八羅漢拜觀音」。而紫竹林、凌雲寺、圓通庵分處其麓。新界禪山，與昂平，杯渡鼎足而三也。其巔巖石雄踞，荒莽塞途，幾經穿插，始躋其頂，惟林木環立，未便俯瞰。傳有石鼓、怪井、石碗等，為該山之勝云。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠323	1938	地景·觀音山 山勢 山邱 廟宇 巖石
<p>大埔墟觀音山紫竹林正門云：「松下剪雲裁鶴髻，花間滴露寫鵝經。」</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 13	1930	地景·錦田觀音山 樹林 植物 廟宇
<p>殊勝門云：「到此已無塵半點，上來更有碧千層。」</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 13	1930	地景·錦田觀音山殊勝門

.....該庵(指圓通庵)四週都植菓木，綠影扶搖，很覺雅趣，且門臨溪水，一碧漣漪，兩岸沉影，山石錯落其間，尤為清逸。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠182	1930	地景・觀音山 廟宇 樹木 溪流
.....庵(指圓通庵)側有橋，過此直向北跑，山徑蜿蜒，草木疎落。約行十分鐘，綠陰漸密，山鳥爭鳴，風捲殘葉，沙沙作響。回首一望觀音山之巔，青翠之氣，撲面而來，使在清幽環境中，易作玄玄之想.....這就是凌雲寺之所在啊。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠183	1930	地景・觀音山 廟宇 橋 樹木
該寺(指凌雲寺)共建屋五間，四週林木叢茂，綠葉低垂，柔枝交蔭，直把山門深藏着。由山瀉下的泉流，至這裏也聚而成溪澗，為瀑為涌，形至複雜。混在綠野叢中，潺潺激響，花葉亂飛，繽紛而集於水石間，真是逸趣啣。而禪夢梵音，鐘聲鳥語，大可作此中點綴呢。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠185	1930	地景・觀音山 廟宇 樹林 瀑布 涌流
蝴蝶谷 松濤一壑夢莊周，欵欵風華入我眸； 信美湖山慚作客，禪心偏向醉中求。 蝴蝶谷在小蓮澳山與石梨山之間。自荔枝角梅江旅館側循徑登山，約二十分鐘即達。其地多松，幽蒨可喜，若值蝴蝶紛集，尤為奇觀，但不常見。近來旅行者多喜趨此，以其往返便利也。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠 302	1938	地景・荔枝角蝴蝶谷 山勢 旅館 樹木
葵涌 澹雲斜帶石梨移，修竹臨風巧弄姿； 田舍半從灣角亂，水流紛作一涌葵。 去荃灣東南一英里餘，石梨山、馬子嶺、探凹山、禾籬峽山，自東而北聯屬為屏。北有大涌，自大帽山麓來，經全村而入葵涌灣，其流紛出，錯落灘上，形如葵，故名。青山道斜貫之，左曰「下葵涌」，右曰「上葵涌」。分黎木壽、禾田咀、油蔴礪、圳邊、大連排，芒樹下等村。居民六百餘，雜姓；菜園、腐竹寮、波蘿田皆有之。又有同治十一年建之永安橋及道光年間所築之天后廟。大連排有淨覺圍齋堂，附近修竹千竿，高逾五丈，婆婆弄影，惹人流連。而葵涌灣修、廣可一英方里，西接青衣門海峽，青洲、網洲在焉。灣環之間，又分仔角、磨石、垃圾、拖罟排等小灣，岸迴沙淨，田舍蕭疎，斜拖一抹，漏碧天心，景至沉逸也。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠361	1938	海景・葵涌 海灣 山巒 涌流 村居 橋 廟宇 竹林 島嶼

<p>九華徑</p> <p>九華徑裏緣離離，一水三山橫翠微；</p> <p>旖旎灣頭隨日盡，輕風麗月送人歸。</p> <p>一名狗扒澗，去葵涌東南一英里。村之三面環山，曰大洞山、龍頭山、竹仔山，各高三、四百英尺耳。南有荔枝角灣，泳棚三數，士女紛臨，綠波浮沉，風光旖旎。村多田畝，彌望青蔥，東有小涌，樓舍錯落。居者二百餘，曾姓眾多，系出武城，亞聖之後也。先世自歸善淡水望牛崗來，清乾隆間，居大欖涌之瀝竹角，後徙於此，祖墓在城門石梨山之二芒田。村設養正家塾。村人極淳樸有禮，是可風也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠362	1938	海景·葵涌 海灣 山巒 海灣 村居 農地 涌流 學校
<p>「狗扒徑」村</p> <p>從荔枝角游泳場折入，經過醬園，就是「狗扒徑」村。村內樓宇約五十餘間，中有建兩層樓者，光潔古雅。以該村形勢言，三面皆山，左右環抱如臂，青山道在其左山半腰，一面則遙望大洋，如大嶼山、昂船洲，都可在望。所有樓宇多偏左，倚山而立，田畝則錯落於村之南，縱橫甚廣，游目四顧，有「綠樹村邊合，青山郭外斜」之景趣。隱在村右綠陰深處，有所人家，茅舍三四，都潛在綠陰深處，由田徑跑去的，必須俯首以避低垂之綠葉，方可見這處人家，確是清幽可愛。</p> <p>村左有養正家塾，通以小橋，橋下泉流淙淙，溯流而上，得小池一，半為濃陰所蓋，映水成深綠，平靜的綠痕，又給那些鴨兒衝破，化為大環小環的模樣，忒是幽逸啊。折左，行約數武，則見「曾氏家祠」。門聯說：「三省堂中看鳳舞，九華徑裏聽龍吟」。神座前有餘地，遍生苔綠，給光線的掩映，成冷綠色，又是一種風緻。在下到這條村落時，那裏的農夫農婦，正忙於打穀、割禾、曬稈呢。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠93-94	1930	海景·葵青狗扒徑 海灣 村居 平原 村居 山 海洋 島嶼 農田 學校 橋 溪流 池 動物 廟宇 活動：務農
<p>三疊潭</p> <p>留人喜有潭三疊，進食爭趨石一頭；</p> <p>為問米顛誰得似，茂峰題字亦千秋。</p> <p>三疊潭在荃灣老圍村之北，源出大帽山之麓，流經巖石間，窪而為小潭，可泳可跳水。三疊潭側，有石挺立，其下築石桌石凳，側可為廚，最宜野餐。千佛山東普陀寺住持茂峰上人題字其上曰「英雄石」，其頂可拾磴而登也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 302	1938	地景·荃灣三疊潭 潭 石頭

<p>荃灣</p> <p>青衣為障帽為屏，樓帶田疇一水清； 綠樹扶疎曲徑裏，鐘聲輕渡短長亭。</p> <p>在大帽山之南麓，青衣峙其前，一水潏洄，倚山若抱，誠天然之佳港也。又有禪林亭沼諸勝，出產以波羅為最著。最近建有洋樓數座，新闢街市馬路。漸以繁盛，亦南約重鎮之一也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 308	1938	海景·荃灣 海港 廟宇 洋房
<p>越粉嶺後，地多平原，屬種植區，右多小山，有河為深圳河，中英交界即在此處區分。右有小山起伏屬大帽山支脈。至澳頭時，左有小路可錦田，由澳頭至元朗一帶多屬田園。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 22	1938	地點·大帽山支脈 農田 河流
<p>過青山則路轉向左，沿海有游泳場，遠望海中大島為大嶼山，及珠江口外諸小島。再前行至荃灣，其路迤邐海旁，紆迴曲折，花木幽深，左有路乃通城門水塘，為世界為大水塘之一，築於大帽山麓。其右青葱獨盛者為波蘿種植場。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 22	1938	地點·大帽山山系 島嶼 樹
<p>From Shing Mun. This is the easiest way up the mountain, for the first 600 feet of the ascent, as far as the Jubilee Reservoir, can be made by road. The south- east spur of the mountain, up which the climb is made, comes right down to the reservoir at Pineapple Pass dam, where there is a car park. It would probably be easy to climb directly from the dam, but there is no track, and it is better to follow the broad path along the western shore of the lake, crossing the big catchment which comes in from the left, and continuing for a few hundred yards until a small track is found climbing the hillside above. This soon brings you on to the crest of the spur. The summit of the mountain is out of sight; follow a path towards a big shoulder crowned by a conspicuous rock. Though the final slope up to the shoulder leaves you a little breathless, it is the only steep bit of the climb. As you reach the shoulder the summit comes into view at the far end of a gently sloping ridge; the path becomes a little vague here, twisting in and out of a maze of huge boulders, and on a misty day it might be difficult to follow. But in fine weather it is a grand place, for you are on a high ridge, 2,000 feet up, with splendid views on either side. The path re-appears on a grassy saddle just below the final rise, and the last few hundred feet up to the top are not so exhausting as they look from below. You subside at last, panting, by the summit cairn; the effort was worth while; the whole Colony lies beneath you, and you feel that the worries of civilization have been left a very long way below. The ascent takes about 1 3/4 hours from the reservoir to the highest point (3,130 feet).</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.15	1951	From Shing Mun Reservoir to Tai Mo Shan 地景·城門水塘至大帽山 Reservoir 水塘 Dam 壩 Rock/boulder 石頭 Saddle 山峽

<p>From Tai Po by Lead Mine Pass.</p> <p>A longer but more varied route than that described above. Leaving Tai Po Market the path goes under the railway bridge about 200 yards east of the station, crosses the stream and follows it, first on its east side and then on its west, all the way up a pleasant valley to Lead Mine Pass. From the pass a faint track diverges to the right on to a high plateau and there loses itself in the long grass. There may be a continuous track from the pass to the summit, but I have never discovered it. From the grassy plateau a way is forced with toil and tribulation up two or three hundred feet of hillside to the crest of the mountain's north-east ridge. Large areas of this part of the mountain are fired nearly every winter; on one occasion we had to dodge through the line of burning grass, and were able to watch a number of Kestrels hovering over the flames, on the look-out for unfortunate reptiles and grasshoppers driven from cover by the heat. These fires are said to be started deliberately, for the ash, when washed down by the rain, benefits the paddy fields below. Shrubs and young trees suffer severely, but the grass roots are undamaged and by the following summer the hillside is green again.</p> <p>On the ridge another path is picked up, which wanders inconsequently in and out of the hummocks, now and then disappearing for a few yards among the boulders. This ridge can also be reached from the north by a side valley which comes down to the Lead Mine stream at the village of Yuen Tun Ha, about a mile and a half south of Tai Po; this is a good variation of the ordinary route via Lead Mine Pass. Continuing along the ridge, the path dips to a little gap, and finally climbs the last steep slope of 800 feet to the summit. Time from Tai Po, 3 3/4 hours. The traverse of Tai Mo Shan from Tai Po to Shing Mun or Tsun Wan is a fine expedition for a long day's outing.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.17</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>From Tai Po to Tai Mo Shan 地景・大埔至大帽山 Stream 溪流 Valley 山谷 Plateau 高原 Animals 動物 Paddy Field 稻田 Hummock 小山丘 Boulder 石頭 Village 村居</p>
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<p>From the Lam Tsun Valley.</p> <p>...On the left of the Fanling road, about a mile and a quarter from Tai Po Market, is a substantial old bridge over a stream. This is the entrance to the Lam Tsun valley; a walk of rather over an hour along the main path through the valley will bring you to the low pass at its head. This way is far preferable to the approach to the pass from Yuen Long and Kam Tin on the far side, which entails a long walk through the somewhat flat and uninteresting Pat Heung valley.</p> <p>About a hundred yards below the pass on the Lam Tsun side, a grasscutters' track (shown on the accompanying sketch) diverges to the left and takes you up the steep grass of the ridge towards an imposing rocky spur, which stands above the pass. This spur is named after Kwun Yam, the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy; a most appropriate name, for the hill seems to give its blessing to the two most fertile valleys in the Colony, which lie at its feet. At the foot of the rocks, about 500 feet above the pass, the track is joined by another path, which comes direct up the hillside from the nunnery at the head of the Pat Heung valley. From here the path traverses across the hillside under the north face of Kwun Yam to a point just below the saddle connecting the spur with the mountain; leave the main path and clamber up a smaller track for a few yards on to the saddle behind Kwun Yam. It is worth dumping your haversack here, and scrambling over the tumbled rocks to the top of the spur, for it is a fine viewpoint and it will only take you ten minutes to get there; flowering shrubs grow in profusion between the rocks, and here and there a rhododendron makes a gorgeous splash of colour.</p> <p>From the saddle the track continues up the ridge all the way to the summit of Tai Mo Shan, reached in about 2 hours from the pass at the head of the Lam Tsun valley. The upper slopes are terraced by rough stone walls, the origin of which is something of a mystery; perhaps they were made by grass-cutters to clear the ground of rocks and to prevent the soil being carried down by erosion; or they may be the terraces of disused tea plantations.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.18</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>From Lam Tsun Valley to Tai Mo Shan地景 · 林村谷 至大帽山 Valley 谷 Bridge 橋 Stream 溪流 Spur 山咀 Nunnery 廟宇 Saddle 山峽 Plant 植物</p>
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<p>From Tsun Wan.</p> <p>Before the construction of the road up to Shing Mun reservoir, the ascent of Tai Mo Shan was usually made from the village of Tsun Wan, which lies to the south of the mountain on the Castle Peak road. The path started just beyond the bridge where the road crosses the stream running through the village, about 8 1/4 miles from Kowloon. The crest of the south ridge was followed all the way to the summit— a long and rather uninteresting slog up a barren hillside. The ascent took about 2 1/2 hours. The Japanese built a road up the mountain from Tsun Wan; this has now fallen into disuse.</p> <p>...Tsun Wan has several local industries; silk-weaving is carried on in an up-to-date mill next door to the primitive and unhygienic sheds where noodles are made from powdered beans. In the valley running up into the hills to the south-west of Tai Mo Shan there is a village consisting entirely of watermills, where wood is ground up for the manufacture of joss sticks. This picturesque place is easily reached from the road; the path starts at the bridge about half a mile beyond Tsun Wan, near the 9th milestone, and follows the stream upwards, first on one bank and then on the other. The first water-mill is reached in 5 minutes' walk from the road, and beyond are a dozen more little houses perched on the sides of the valley, each with its waterwheel busily turning. For a small tip the owner of one of these mills will show you inside; the atmosphere is thick with fragrant dust, and through it you can dimly see great stone-headed hammers pounding away at the aromatic wood.</p> <p>There are some good bathing-pools in this valley, though in dry weather most of the water from the stream is diverted through the mills.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.19-20</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>From Tsun Wan to Tai Mo Shan 地景 · 荃灣至大帽山</p> <p>Bridge 橋</p> <p>Stream 溪流</p> <p>Village 村居</p> <p>Silk-weaving mill 工廠</p> <p>Valley 山谷</p> <p>Watermill 水磨</p> <p>Bathing Pool 沐浴池</p>
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<p>重遊大帽山（二）</p> <p>暫擱下到了荃灣以後的事，且轉吾筆一述大帽山。大帽山，一作「大霧山」，在新界之西南而偏於中，高有三千一百三十英尺，約高於維多利亞山一千三百餘英尺，為本港最高之大山。其山脈之綿延，縱橫之馳驟，約佔地百餘英方里。西行經白石橋、青龍頭、大欖涌、屯門、籃地、至洪水山止（遙望廈村之大頭山）。北行有觀音山、荊刀礪山、大羅天山、吉水山、轆轤山等。東南行則有針山、走私背山、鷹巢山、燕壇山、獅子山，一路至九龍山、水牛山及馬鞍山等也是它的支脈。</p> <p>說到形勢呢，其主山很像鄉人所戴的大帽，故叫它做「大帽山」。惟山上很少林木，長草居多，遠望全山一色，雄渾之氣四溢，盤旋起伏，為狀至詭異驚人。至若它的形勢呢，前臨綠水，遠對青衣，遙盼香島、長洲、大嶼山及馬灣嶼等處，山後有城門谷，那裏有城門水塘和針山，都很惹遊蹤。又有城門河之水源，支流凡數，有自懸崖峭壁而下的，有自兩山之間奔瀉而下的，為狀至可觀。在那一邊又有錦田和八鄉及觀音山等著名地點，在那裏又見這條錦田河的來源，紆迴曲折，和城門河差不多，但瀑布及水景，則遠不若城門河了。</p> <p>話說我們抵荃灣後，就在車站附近找着一條登山之路，行來都是石徑，卻很平坦。過處池沼田舍，繽紛錯雜。忽見路旁流泉涓涓，有鄉人洗菜；再上，又有鄉婦洗衣褲；又上，還有洗蓆的，都同在這一條流水。布君堆着笑臉說，「這真是漫無秩序了」，我也報之以一笑。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 205-206	1930	地景·大帽山 山巒 山勢 草 視野：眺望 島嶼 山谷 水塘 河流 村居
<p>大帽山 帽山為勢絕雄奇，起伏盤旋迤邐馳； 新界河山分一半，蠻煙瘴雨立多時。 在荃灣之北，高三一三〇英尺，為新界大陸主山，亦最高者也。其勢雄峻，盤踞百餘英方里，寶安之七娘山與梧桐山，差可比擬。計有峰二十餘，高逾二千英尺者得十三。東行有火炭山，東南行有尖山、石梨山、九龍嶺；北行有觀音山、雞公山、大笪秧山；西行有蓮花山、圓墩山、九逕山、紅水山等。而城門、錦田、林村三大河流，皆發源於此。自正峰迤邐而東南，巖石錯落，野草蔓生，草長及頸，行人經此，其絮輕飛，如逐小蠅。《新安志》謂大帽山上有石塔，多產茶，想即指此處也。若登峰四望，深圳、大嶼、香港，大鵬一帶，皆來眼底。帽山俯瞰，為新界十景之一。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠355-356	1938	地景·大帽山 山巒 山勢 河流 巖石 草 島嶼 半島 視野：眺望

<p>大霧山之巔</p> <p>大霧山一作大冒山，在新界荃灣，高約三千三百餘尺，是本最高的大山。絕頂有鐵筆，高有五尺，左右以鐵條支持，成個字形，下為三合土。附近皆頑石嶙峋，雲霧瀰漫，若遇天朗氣清，登此能遠望馬交石，有「二三星斗胸前落，十萬峰巒腳底青」之概。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠122	1930	地景·大帽山 山勢 石頭
<p>檀香澗</p> <p>一林幽澗有檀香，飛瀑生雪撲面涼； 靜瀑潭清尤似水，山容入定味偏長。 居大帽，蓮華兩山之間。附近有製香寮五、六間，故美其名曰檀香澗。該處泉瀑交濺，頑石險巖，池可作泳，略似三疊潭；惟水之清則過之。由荃灣往川龍者皆見之，香港旅行人多喜趨此，亦新界消暑勝地之一也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠357	1938	地景·大帽山 樹林 溪澗 製香寮 池/潭 瀑布 石頭
<p>蓮華山</p> <p>一屏列岫如蓮藕，絕頂形稱五佛冠； 小谷臚分三碗飯，此山合作佛堂看。 高一五三一英尺，簡稱花山。分上花山、下花山，在荃灣之西。東接大帽山，相距處，泉流四濺，林木扶疎。南麓有汀九、油甘頭、柴灣角等村。北行為蓮花山、觀音山。西行為清溪堂山、圓墩山，蓋大帽山之支脈也。頂有峰五，各如半月形，稱五佛冠，俗說地藏王冠，前飾五佛像，故名。右脈向南行，為巒四，延數百碼，形如蓮藕，頓感如藕節，山名基此。南有峰，頂立方形石，稱「三寶佛印」。下有小谷三，稱「三碗飯」，所以獻佛也。然天工造化，本無象形之初機。是山之巔如此，沙門中人，乃就其形勝稱以禪名，名山增色矣。予嘗履其地，縱觀其勝，歎為巧妙，其名亦甚當也，山有祇園寺、西竺林、靈巖諸勝，新界禪山，此亦有名。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠356-357	1938	地景·大帽山支脈蓮華山 山巒 溪流 樹木 村居 山勢 廟宇
<p>川龍</p> <p>寒林一谷蔭川龍，原有葛懷上古風； 添得教堂稱壯麗，此鄉不與舊時同。 在大帽山之西南腰，地處高涼，環繞皆山。居民四十餘家，有曾、陳、李等姓，以耕種為業。天主教堂及雜貨店亦有之。其南涌流錯雜，林木交蔭，建川龍橋其上。民國四年，惠陽廩貢生李國春為文誌之。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠359	1938	地景·大帽山川龍 山腰 村居 教堂 商店 涌流 樹林 橋

At the eastern end of the Tai Lam range, under the shadow of Tai Mo Shan, is the waterwheel valley, which has already been described in Chapter III. If you continue upwards past the waterwheels, keeping always to the west of the stream, you will reach a secluded upper valley where there is a Buddhist settlement.....	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.64	1951	Tai Mo Shan地景・大帽山 Valley 山谷 Stream 溪流 Buddhist settlement 廟宇
<p>雙魚嶺 山川也解恩情好，故並兩峰鱗鱗魚； 四面樓台皆在水，避炎明月入吾廬。 在上水河上鄉，去上水車站之西二英里，《新安志》云：「雙魚嶺在縣東上水河上鄉，兩山相並，如魚戲水。」山名鯉魚山，居鳳水河側（深圳河支流），高數百英尺，有鯉魚背村。兩山相距處曰「雙魚洞」，觀其形勢，則在兩魚頭之間也。其地多墳場，碑墓之飾，各擅其勝，惜流泉較少耳。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠333	1938	地景・上水雙魚嶺 山嶺 河流 村居 墳場
<p>羅湖 華夷分限到羅湖，野渡煙迴仄徑迂； 但見磚窰凌漢立，滄桑奚忍認輿圖！ 在新界大陸之極北，當深圳、鳳水兩河之匯。沿河小邱峙立。側有大路，東北行，經逕頭、打鼓嶺、逕肚、逕口而達沙頭角，凡七英里。渡河即屬寶安縣，亦稱羅湖，村居在焉。英屬僅有羅湖磚窰一所，煙突高廿餘丈，經營十餘年，今已停辦。直達廣州之公路，即經其側。南去上水，一英里耳。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠334	1938	地景・羅湖 山邱 村居 磚窰
<p>沙頭角 梧桐迤邐出沙頭，落照孤墟雜古惆； 聽到海潮思畫戟，沿溪何事別鴻溝！ 在新界東北，西接山咀，西南連穀埔，東北通鹽田，北望梧桐山。山有小涌，經此而入大鵬灣，去禾坑二英里餘矣。其地適居中英交界處，分界碑石，沿溪可見。居民千餘，多以農、漁、種蠔為業，屋宇鱗次，碉樓矗立。墟有茶樓商市，經營米、油、鹽，山貨者多。又有九龍稅關廠、關帝古廟及東和學校。漁人歸此，集於海灘曝魚，堆列成行，彌望殊趣。昔日自沙魚涌，鹽田等處遵陸來粉嶺、大埔者，必經此地。《新安志》所稱之鹽田逕，蓋指此也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠340-341	1938	地景・沙頭角 平原 溪流 界碑石 碉樓 墟 稅關廠 廟宇 學校 海灘 活動：曝魚

<p>禾坑 疎林長谷小梧桐，彌望禾坑積翠中； 可稼可宮惟所請，李生猶有愿之風。 一作和坑，在小梧桐山之南，北臨粉嶺至沙頭角之馬路，距粉嶺約四英里。村居位於兩山之間，形如長谷，東達沙頭角灣（英名噪林鳥小港），虹橋野岸，風致嫣然。居民三百餘，多李姓，有李氏世居及鏡蓉書屋。庠生李善餘者，該村之耆碩也，能享大年，德行之純，為村人所風範焉。（昔李願歸盤谷，昌黎序而送之，有「盤之中，維子之宮，盤之土，可以稼」等語。）</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠339	1938	地景・粉嶺 山谷 樹木 村居 海灣 書屋
<p>.....Between the frontier and the hills to the south is the Fanling district, a pleasant enough place but better known to the golfing and hunting fraternities than to walkers; the country here has a slightly sophisticated air, with its golf links and racecourse and week-end bungalows, and the true country lover will prefer the solitude of the hills for his rambles. There is, however, one delightful scramble which starts from Fanling; behind the railway station a path runs south-westward up a wooded hillside, leading you on to a low ridge which is a kind of subsidiary spur of the Tai Tan Yang hills. If you follow the crest of this ridge for about a mile, and turn to the left at the end of it across a narrow saddle, you will reach the upper slopes of Tai Tan Yang. It is only a short scramble to the summit where you will be rewarded by a splendid view across the green depths of the Lam Tsun valley to Tai Mo Shan standing up proudly on the far side, and really looking all of its 3,000 feet. It is an easy descent into the Lam Tsun valley, whence you can regain the Tai Po—Fanling road.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.53-54	1951	Fanling地景・粉嶺 Golf link 高爾夫球場 Racecourse 馬場 Bungalow 平房 Railway station 火車站 Hill 山 Saddle 山峽 Valley 山谷
<p>龍躍嶺 巖奇泉冷水門山，野自青青雲自閒； 溪上何年龍躍處，尚餘龍石點苔斑。 一稱水門山，亦曰「神山」、「龍山」，在粉嶺之東，高一五八七英尺。《新安志》云，「龍躍嶺在縣東五十里，高百餘丈，週迴十餘里，林木叢生。下有溪水，相傳有龍躍其間」。是山崛起南涌之南，山脈綿延，縱橫甚廣；東南接八仙嶺，西南止於粉嶺，而黎洞、鶴竇、龍躍頭等村之間，泉石至多。有龍頭石者，水清而冽。值天旱，土人多向之祈雨，頗著靈異，傳為名勝云。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠338	1938	地景・粉嶺龍躍嶺 山勢 樹木 溪流 山巒 石頭

<p>南涌</p> <p>綠野峰迴一水橫，板橋穿樹遠雲生； 翠迷隔岸鴻濛裏，人在南涌煙雨行。</p> <p>去禾坑東南半英里，居民五百，分李、鄭、楊、羅、鄧五姓，各據一隅，以姓名其村。《新安志》稱南涌圍者，其統稱也。先世多籍古梅，故《縣志》又列入官富司客籍村莊。李屋村居東，其宗祠建於光緒十一年者；至光緒二十六年冬，又建靜觀家塾，額由九龍城西頭張壽仁所書者。張氏以書侯王廟之「鵝」字而顯也。其地環繞眾山，中有小涌，北流而入沙頭角灣。近岸，鴉洲峙立，麗比青螺。而長林曲港，板橋流水，山色翠迷，波痕蕩漾。時見彩雀三五，出沒灣環勝處，風景之佳，新界僅見。由禾坑往新娘潭者，多經此地也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠339-340	1938	<p>地景·粉嶺</p> <p>平原 村居 廟宇 學校 山巒 涌流 海灣 島嶼 橋 雀鳥</p>
<p>43. THE ROAD TO FANLING.</p> <p>This is an unusually straight piece of road for Hong Kong and the New Territories but it passes over swampy ground and on either side of which are rice fields which supply some of the world's finest rice. In the days when China had an Emperor his staple dish was sent from here to Peking, Fanling is the headquarters of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, boasting two courses and residential club houses, and the fine motor roads which run to the China border past the Golf Club and many farms and villages, have these strange twisted trees on either side. Known as the Melaleuca or paper bark tree they are a form of gum tree originally brought from Australia.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.139	1953	<p>Farmland: Fanling</p> <p>地景·粉嶺</p> <p>Swampy Ground 沼澤地 Paddy Field 稻田 Golf Club 高爾夫球會 Farm 農場 Village 村居 Tree 樹木</p>
<p>再前駛坡復斜上至高出水平線時，風景一新，遠眺大埔，即本港最大之鄉村，八仙山連綿於後，港為吐路港，此處適於步遊，再前為大埔墟，經隴畝大路而入粉嶺，多中西園圃、別墅、俱樂部及高爾夫球場等。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 22	1938	<p>地景·八仙嶺山系</p> <p>村居 山巒 海洋</p>
<p>八仙嶺</p> <p>八峰起伏似波濤，列岫迴瀾勢自豪； 莫恃駒馳千里跑，此山猶作浪滔滔。</p> <p>在大埔海之北，南麓有船灣，汀角等村；北有橫山腳村及新娘潭。是山挺立如屏，高一千二百餘英尺至一千八百餘英尺。有峰八，聯屬起頓，勢如波濤，故名。最高之峰，則為一八八八英尺也。南與馬鞍山遙遙相對，形勢絕勝。大埔海沿岸皆可見之，新界名山之一也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 345	1938	<p>地景·八仙嶺</p> <p>山巒 村居 潭 山勢 海洋</p>

<p>The Pat Sin Ridge.</p> <p>Pat Sin is translated as "eight fairies", and is said to refer to the eight immortals of Taoist mythology. The range stretches from Sha Lo Tung to Plover Cove, and at its eastern end are the eight hummocks from which it takes its name. The western end of the ridge may be climbed from Sha Lo Tung. Heading north-eastward from the village, the path crosses a few paddy fields and some low hillocks to the little hamlet of Ping Shan Tsai, encircled by an amphitheatre of great hills. Wild lilies grow well in the upper part of this valley. A track leads up the hillside behind the village, bending to the left round the edge of a spur and into the upper part of the corrie behind. The track then follows the watercourse up to its source on the northern side of the ridge. From here it is a short scramble to the edge of the scarp, where you find yourself unexpectedly looking down the precipitous southern face on the paddy fields bordering Tolo Harbour.</p> <p>It is a good district for flowers.....</p> <p>A rough track follows the curving edge of the scarp eastward to its highest point (2,102 feet), reached in 3 hours from Tai Po. From here it is possible to descend to Tolo Harbour by a prominent spur to the south of the summit.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.46-47	1951	<p>The Pat Sin Range, from Tai Po 地景 · 八仙嶺 (大埔起步)</p> <p>Hummock 山丘</p> <p>Village 村居</p> <p>Paddy Field 稻田</p> <p>Plant 植物</p> <p>Valley 山谷</p> <p>Watercourse 河道</p> <p>Scarp 懸崖</p>
<p>The Pat Sin range may also be tackled from the Sha Tau Kok road on the north-west side; this route is quicker and just as attractive as the approach from Tai Po and Sha Lo Tung already described. Leaving the Sha Tau Kok road 2 1/2 miles from the Fanling crossroads, a path crosses the level cultivated ground for about a mile south-eastward to a small village at the foot of Tai Lek Teng Hill. (On the 1:80,000 map, this village is about 1/4 inch west of the T of Tai). The path climbs the hillside behind the village, bending right-handed to the saddle between Tai Lek Teng and the Pat Sin range. From here a track may be found up a gently sloping rib leading to the main ridge to the west of the highest point.</p> <p>The ridge stretches a long way east of the summit, but it will well repay an energetic party to traverse its whole length to the outstanding bluff which overlooks the Bride's Pool, descending thence either to Plover Cove or to Sha Tau Kok. Eastward of the highest point the track follows the edge of the scarp for about a mile to the first of the eight humps of the Pat Sin. I hardly think you will want to climb all the remaining humps; the track dodges most of them on the northern side. From the eighth it is possible to make almost a bee-line down the mountain-side and across country to the head of Starling Inlet, where the Sha Tau Kok road is regained. Most of this route is along a shelf of high ground between the Pat Sin and the valleys to the north-east, commanding wide views over a very lovely stretch of country.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.47	1951	<p>The Pat Sin Range, From Fanling 地景 · 八仙嶺 (粉嶺起步)</p> <p>Cultivated ground 農田</p> <p>Village 村居</p> <p>Saddle 山峽</p> <p>Bluff/scarp 懸崖</p> <p>Pool 潭</p> <p>High ground 高地</p> <p>Valley 山谷</p>

<p>新娘潭</p> <p>八仙嶺下新娘潭，飛瀑懸崖夕照間； 遠籟生林潭逝影，一春如夢落花間。</p> <p>在新界東北，烏蛟騰村之西南，去大埔墟七、八英里，倚八仙嶺之麓，幽壑懸崖，巨瀑飛濺，瀉於潭中，如霧如雨；小立其前，寒徹襟袂。其旁萬木扶疎，風生還籟，炎夏至此，有如九秋，神為之怡。傳明末清初，有于歸新婦過而溺於潭中，故名。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 307	1938	地景·八仙嶺新娘 山麓 潭 懸崖 瀑布 樹木
<p>新娘潭(上)</p> <p>.....那所新娘潭，是在新界東北八仙嶺之陰的山間。它之所以得名，據該處土人說：「當明末清初的時候，有于歸新婦，乘轎經過這裏，恰值天下大雨，狂風陡作，潭上瀉下之水，格外湍急，一時難於趨避。新娘和轎夫，同溺潭裏，後人哀其遇，因叫它做新娘潭。」</p> <p>試轉吾筆一述該潭的形勢，潭水之來源，是由八仙嶺山麓曲折而下，初甚微弱，像溪澗流泉般，至烏蛟田村之西南角（這裏有石橋），轉南深入林間，暗由地底湧出，水流涓涓，凡十餘處。那就先成為一潭，其形像英文大草之E字。四週叢植樹木，綠影扶疏，山風震撼，半黃半綠的落葉，不由得打在潭上。水勢流動很和緩，故潭面的水，很是平靜。上面既多叢密的林木，則太陽的光線，也不能透林隙而入，所以這一個潭尤覺青綠，可是水濁而不易見底，沒由知它的深淺罷了。由此向南轉下，水流和緩，遂成第二個潭。它的面積比前更小，清可見底，漸多頑石，也向南轉下流去，跟着又成第三個潭。比第二個潭約低五尺，惟水勢和緩，不見成瀑，頑石獨多，深不可測，面積更細，至南盡處，有兩頑石（其一旁植小樹一株）均偏立於水流之右，受水勢所衝激，有欲墮而不墮之勢。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠115-116	1930	地景·大埔新娘潭 山麓 溪流 橋 樹林 潭 石頭

<p>新娘潭(中)</p> <p>從兩石之水平線望去，近右的一石稍細，幾為水所掩沒。只見水源從相差至四、五丈的石壁奔騰，流至此，撲躍而下；轉彎處，起凹凸紋，狀至可觀。石壁之平原，也起伏不一，水過處成迴旋形，潺潺作響，聲徹雲衢。將至新娘潭，則見水花飛濺，四散而起爆煙，確是奇觀。稱它做「省江第一瀑」沒有甚麼不對了！</p> <p>其下的新娘潭，縱橫約有數百方尺，頑石錯雜其間，將盡處挺立黑石一頭，狀類婦人的梳粧盒，因叫它做「梳粧石」。其右旁又有石屹立，面平如削，形如下絃之月，故又起它一個名字叫「照鏡臺」了，這都是從前土人相沿的稱謂。</p> <p>講到該潭之深，說也奇怪，鄉人以十餘丈之繩探之，還未到底，這可見其深不可測了。但以這裏形勢論，潭面大約距離海面有五六尺之譜，則其深陷處，當在海面之下。或者，從前潭底，原屬土質，受巨瀑之衝激，經過長久的時間，逐漸將泥土沖去。日久有功，潭水之深，自是意中事。觀潭面，水色蒼綠，間有青苔浮泛着，枝葉也隨處淤積石隙間；樹幹上也生遍苔綠，為水所湧，搖搖不定。潭之左右，則為山坡，一連百餘丈，都叢植很高的雜樹，間有高約五、六丈者，雄偉驚人，非香島所得而見。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠116-117	1930	地景·大埔新娘潭 瀑布 潭 石頭 青苔 樹木
<p>新娘潭（下）</p> <p>流水由新娘潭向南奔瀉，以地面不甚傾斜之故，水流很和緩，紆迴曲折，所過皆頑石錯落。大約經一英里，即由涌尾村而入大埔海。這裏為一海灣，左有橫嶺頭，右有八仙嶺，遙對馬鞍山麓的村落如咸田、榕樹坳、深涌等，都極山明水秀之勝。岸邊常見小舟繫渡，時來三兩，許是很好的點綴。</p> <p>自大埔僱舟來遊新娘潭的，也時在這裏擇相當地點登岸，先至涌尾村，找着來往烏蛟田的山徑跑去，約行二十五分鐘，即見娘潭飛瀑，惟給大樹蒙蔽了一半，遂難窺全豹。想由近些的路去呢，除掉折回山腳，是不能的。見有石橋，即從橋下沿溪石而上，有時遇了水阻，轉折以達，但這種行法，殊感不便，且易生危險。可是，沒有別的山徑可行達其地的，近左雖有一小徑，但給荊棘和雜樹所梗阻，即勉強行去，盡處又為水隔着，想是許久沒有人到過所致吧。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠118-119	1930	地景·大埔新娘潭 海灣 溪流 石頭 村居 山巒 舟 石橋 樹木

<p>.....至於新娘潭的瀑布，是港中有名的，它自懸崖倒瀉而下，長約二丈餘，都滴瀝散瀉，水花飛濺，遙望如煙，聲清且越，響徹雲璈。游新娘潭的，沒有不到這裏一觀飛瀑。山光鳥語，潭影瀑聲，靜聽靜觀，萬慮都消，心靈為之陶醉，當推為香江第一瀑了。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠33	1930	地景·大埔新娘潭 瀑布 懸崖 潭
<p>The Bride's Pool The walk from Sha Tau Kok to Tai Po around the eastern end of the Pat Sin range well deserves its popularity, and will take you past the Bride's Pool and the Dragon's Pool. It is best to start from the Sha Tau Kok end, for the latter is rather a remote place at which to finish a day's walking, and you may miss the bus back to Fanling. Sha Tau Kok may be reached by car, or by train to Fanling and thence by bus. Alight where the road first reaches the sea, just short of the old Sha Tau Kok police station. The path follows the bund which divides the paddy fields from Starling Inlet. Here coral is brought ashore, to be fired in lime kilns, which stand behind the beach. About three quarters of a mile from the road, the path turns inland for a few hundred yards, then bends to the left through a gap in the foothills to Luk Keng village. From here it heads south-eastward, across the paddy fields and up into the hills. The pass over the watershed, which is only 400 feet above sea level, is soon gained; a little way down on the far side the path reaches the headwaters of a stream flowing southward; the valley begins to narrow, and soon you come unexpectedly to the edge of the big waterfall where the stream plunges over a cliff into the Bride's Pool below. The path passes close to the edge of the cliff, and it was here, I think, that the ill-fated bride of the legend was killed when her chair-bearers slipped. A scramble down the hillside will bring you to the deep still pool; clearly the place for a bathe and lunch. Time 2 hours from Sha Tau Kok. Not far below the Bride's Pool a tributary stream comes in from the east; the Dragon's Pool lies in a thickly wooded gorge at the foot of another very lovely waterfall a few hundred yards up this stream. Although the place seems utterly wild and deserted, there is a village just beyond the top of the fall, and it would be highly imprudent to drink of the stream. Continuing southward for half a mile the valley comes down to Plover Cove at Chung Mi village. For the rest of the way to Tai Po a good path follows the coast, first around the base of the big hill at the end of the Pat Sin range and then along the level paddy fields which border Plover Cove and Tolo Harbour. The whole walk from Sha Tau Kok to Tai Po is about 12 miles in length, but if the day is hot and the way seems long the last three miles can be avoided by taking a sampan at Shun Wan and crossing the water to Tai Po. Many birds may be seen on this walk.....</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.48-49	1951	Bride's Pool, from Sha Tau Kok 地景·新娘潭 Sea 海洋 Police Station 警察局 Paddy Field 稻田 Lime Kiln 石灰窯 Village 村居 Stream 溪流 Valley 山谷 Waterfall 瀑布 Cliff 懸崖 Pool 潭 Coast 海岸 Animal 動物

<p>烏蛟田</p> <p>自新娘潭向北跑去，約行五分鐘，便聞溪水潺潺，由西而東，曲折流下，跨溪有石橋，過去就豁然開，現出一處村落，環繞皆山，四野黃雲，雞犬之聲，時起於白雲深處和茅舍田隴間，這差不多是一所洞天福地的世外桃源，原來那就是烏蛟田村了。它和新娘潭既然接近，故遠道來遊新娘潭的，必須往烏蛟田一行，所以這偏僻的小村，遂因新娘潭飛瀑之勝而彰及其鄰了。</p> <p>該村屋宇散設四週，數約百數，田畝則在其中部，西北通南涌屋村直抵沙頭角，東北遠接荔枝窩，西則遙望橫山腳村，南達涌尾（經新娘潭）。為來往香島及南約各地之要道，居民皆屬李姓。當遜清時，共有四庠士，現僅存李白洲君一人（李君任大埔鄉議局文案）。前朝是重科舉的，村故一時稱盛。著者在該村的東南部，共找得宗祠四楹，顏「李氏宗祠」的有三，餘一所則題着「劉氏宗祠」，都門設常關，無從觀覽。</p> <p>從通道過去，經小溪，向東北行，則見覺群學校，主教者為葉某，生徒約有四十餘人，那麼，該村教育，也算不弱（聞本港政府每年津貼它二百餘塊錢）。該村是族居的，故小商店，僅得「昆益」一所，風景也不算得甚麼幽雅，惟近西一帶，略有些壯麗古雅的屋宇和青翠的修竹以資點綴。</p>		香港本地風光·附 新界百詠119-120	1930	地景·大埔烏蛟騰 高原 溪流 橋 村居 山巒 農田 廟宇 學校 商店 竹
<p>烏蛟田</p> <p>高原修谷有人家，綠竹清溪紫徑斜； 韻事游人添幾許，娘潭飛瀑濺雪花。</p> <p>居八仙嶺之東北，地處高原，環繞皆山，修竹適翠，溪流掩映。西北去鹿徑，南涌可三英里。居民八百，多李姓。有李氏宗祠三，劉氏宗祠一，昆益雜貨店及育群學校。土人謂「該村原屬蜈蚣地。清季，科名頗盛，李氏一族，有庠生四人。」而該處之石徑，其色淡紫，至為嬌妍，附近有龍潭及新娘潭兩勝地。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠341	1938	地景·烏蛟騰 高原 山巒 竹 溪流 村居 廟宇 商店 學校 石徑 潭

<p>船灣</p> <p>.....船灣就是八仙嶺西南的一所村落，位在一個半島之中部而偏於東，西接黃魚村及通廈坑、風園、大埔墟等處。東通汀角鄉，轉往荔枝窩、烏蛟田、和坑及沙頭角（登八仙嶺之巔，可遙望沙頭角）。南則望大埔海。</p> <p>講到交通一方面，當然要算遠距西便的一條九廣鐵路了。可是，乘車至大埔墟，打路去船灣，都要兩個鐘頭。或由大埔搭僱舟渡海去，也要需時約四十分鐘。雖未得說它是便，倒算不是太過偏僻，像著者的愛游成性的，就是等於閒事了。</p> <p>這裏居民約數百家，村居分東、西而立，田畝則在其中。鳥瞰全村形勢，很像在一個山谷中，西之黃魚村，名雖不同，實亦船灣村落之一。該村東盡處，有叢林倚坡成勝概，爽翳怡人，蒼古有緻。時見一輩頑童，在這裏嬉戲，以手足攀樹幹，搖擺像打鞦韆般，來得有趣。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠107-108	1930	地景・船灣 半島 海洋 村居 農田 視野：鳥瞰 叢林
<p>船灣</p> <p>曲水迴堤路轉歧，船灣景物認依稀； 行人過後葉初落，綠柚臨風欲墮時。</p> <p>大埔海之北，有半島斜出，約一英里半，啣接螺角洲。東有海灣，綿亘一英里。北望八仙嶺，有莆心排、洞仔、圍下、黃魚灘數村，統稱船灣。沿岸西行，可至大埔墟。東去則為汀角，步行往新娘潭者，由大埔墟經此，需三小時半也。居民四百，皆事農漁，有關帝、天后兩廟。關帝廟側，育英中英文學校在焉。其地涌流四出，緣柯交蔭，瀕海築堤，遙對羊洲，山痕水色，風光如畫。黃角灘、圍下一帶，間植柚樹，熟時纍纍盈枝，臨風欲墮。每日由大埔搭有小艇來此，艇資每人半角耳。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠344	1938	地景・船灣 半島 海灣 山巒 村居 廟宇 學校 涌流 堤 島嶼 果樹
<p>Tsing Shan.</p> <p>Running eastward from the pass between Starling Inlet and the Bride's Pool is a delightful ridge, ending in a steep little peak named Tsing Shan, "the Green Hill". Twice I have had the good fortune to visit this ridge on sunny days in March and April, and on each occasion found a beautiful show of the common purple rhododendron, with a few bushes of the rare <i>R. westlandii</i>, having a big white flower, faintly flushed with pink and strongly scented. The last time I was there, the Swifts were rejoicing in the first warmth of spring, and we could hear the swish of their wings as they whirled past us in the sunlit air. It was altogether a memorable halt on the summit, for, besides the Swifts and the rhododendrons, there was Mirs Bay below us looking its loveliest, with its blue waters and its queer-shaped islands and with banks of white mist creeping along the northern shore.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.49	1951	Tsing Shan 地景・船灣吊 燈籠一帶 Plant 植物 Animal 動物 Bay 海灣 Island 島嶼

<p>橫嶺頭 古渡歸帆橫嶺頭，寒潭雲影漢時秋； 一溪村舍林深處，兩岸山光映綠油。</p> <p>在大埔海之北，西望八仙嶺，北去烏蛟田一英里餘，居民雜姓，都二十餘家。村居倚樹，有涌自北來：湧涌而上，左為新娘潭，右為龍潭。前臨海灣，水麗如鏡，沼澤荒草，叢處岸沿。東南不遠，則有橫嶺仔，斜出古渡頭，煙波浩瀚沉逸動人。由大埔搭僱舟往新娘潭者，多在此登陸。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠342	1938	地景·大埔橫嶺頭 海灣 村居 山巒 溪流 沼澤
<p>大埔海 薄酒三杯禮八仙，瀝源飲馬未投錢； 螺羊分別魚鴉畔，埔海輕開玳瑁筵。</p> <p>大埔墟(墟?)以東海面，古稱「大步海」，其名數見於《新安志》也。今人書作大埔海，英名 Tolo Harbour，故漢譯曰「陀羅港」。東出大鵬灣之海峽，則曰「陀羅海峽」，四望皆山，一如大湖，萬頃茫然，蔚為大觀。馬鞍山、火炭山、大埔山、八仙嶺聳立雲表，勢如裙帶。海面則有螺角洲、羊洲、鴉洲、三杯酒洲。前有黃魚頭村，半島斜出，水複山麓，灣環之勝，有輕舟已過萬重山之概。而山川之形勢，可作列螺、羊、鴉、魚之物，而獻三杯酒於八仙之前也。至若沿岸村落，則有鴨鵝寮、烏雞沙、樟樹灘、大埔墟、船灣、汀角、橫嶺頭、大滘、小滘、鳳凰笏等，岸線延長幾及百英里也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠343	1938	海景·大埔 海港 山巒 島嶼 村居
<p>50. TOLO HARBOUR FROM TAI PO Tolo Harbour forms a large portion of the mass of islands and inlets which go both towards complicating a map, providing beautiful views, and serving as a protection from typhoons and other storms. There is a large and flourishing iron mine between the hills in the left-hand distance.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.141	1953	Seashore: Tai Po 海景·大埔 Harbour 海港 Island 島嶼 Iron mine 鐵礦 Junk/sampan (not mentioned by captured by the camera)
<p>95. TYPHOON SHELTER, TAI PO. Junks and their reflections, with their orange-yellow grass covers, or gay blue canvas awnings never fail to add colour to the coastal scene. Here beside the motor road at Tai Po, lie the dwellings of a number of water-squatters. safe from the terrors of typhoons and the clutches of the grasping landlord.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p.158	1953	Seashore: Tai Po 海景·大埔 Junk 船 Coast 海岸 water-squatter 水寮屋

<p>48. EARLY MORNING, TAI PO.</p> <p>Little comment is needed here. Tai Po is, as has been stated, photogenic, and either active or dormant the little boats display their graceful curves. On the left of this photograph may be seen a small green island connected to the mainland by a causeway. On this island lives the District Commissioner who administers the New Territories with the direct assistance of District Officers and, of course, the Police, and the many other efficient Government Departments.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p. 141	1953	<p>Seashore: Tai Po 海景・大埔</p> <p>Boat 船 Island 島 Causeway 堤道</p>
<p>大埔 此日樓臺開驛路，誰知南漢媚珠池； 半江漁火滄洲夢，一嶺秋雲動我思！ 原名大步。南去沙田六英里，東瀕大埔海，居林村河下游。《新安志》勝蹟略篇云：「媚川都在城南大步海，南漢時，採珠於此，後遂相沿。重為民害，邑人張維寅上書罷之。」又《山水略篇》云：「媚珠池，舊志云在大步海，漢時採珠於此，今廢。」媚川都想即指大埔，媚珠池其別名也。昔時該處為一大森林，過者大步而趨，故名。今有居民六、七千。鄧氏居此最久，來自粉嶺龍躍頭者也。地分新舊二墟，舊址居北，有省躬草堂。南行，經廣福橋，是為新墟，亦稱太和市。樓宇林立，街道修平，有安富、靖遠、北盛、南盛、崇德、仁興、懷仁、懷義、富善、瑞安等街。樓高三層，多為新建者，與元朗，荃灣之新建設略同。醫局、警署、郵局、滅火局，鄉議局皆有之。北約理民府亦部署於此。殆新界北約之首府也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠345-346	1938	<p>海景・大埔 海灣 河流 墟 村居 醫局 警署 郵局 滅火局 鄉議局 理民府</p>
<p>.....大埔海有三小嶼如酒杯，名叫「三杯酒」。.....</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠48	1930	<p>地景・大埔 島嶼</p>
<p>香江十景之一** 松壑猴群：大埔水塘下松林中多猴，攜果餌之，諸猴俱集，怪態百出，別饒趣味。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	<p>地景・大埔 動物 樹木</p>
<p>禁山 亭臺歷落出林泉，買得青山好學禪； 知是金人初入夢，禁山清磬晚來圓。 去大埔墟之西半英里，居林村河畔，倚山為屏，地頗幽靜。園林靜室叢集，夜來清磬，響徹遐邇。山川之魂，為之縹渺。最近有黃氏者，建半春園於此，聚流為池，可作夏泳。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠346	1938	<p>地景・大埔 河流 山 靜室 池</p>

<p>Sha Lo Tung.</p> <p>The shortest and easiest walk in the district is from Tai Po to Kwanti, crossing the range by the Sha Lo Tung pass. The distance is about 6 miles, the climb to the pass is not at all arduous, and the scenery is superb; an admirable walk if the clouds are low, or you are not feeling too energetic. Starting from the bridge at Tai Po Market, the path winds along the north shore of Tolo Harbour. The first village on the left suffered terribly in the disastrous tidal wave which swept across all the low ground near Tai Po and Shatin during the typhoon of September 2nd, 1937. About a mile and a half from the road the path crosses a stream; a few yards beyond the bridge, in a little wood, another path branches off to the left climbing the hillside at an easy gradient to the head of a valley to the north. It is a lovely place, particularly in spring; the paddy fields below, all in their freshest green, are encircled by deep woods, where you may hear the notes of Koels, Barbets and Golden Orioles. The path crosses the gap between Cloudy Hill and the Pat Sin range; at its highest point, as on so many of the passes in the New Territories, an old pine tree used to stand as a landmark. Sha Lo Tung village lies a little way down on the far side of the pass; the path continues northward by the headwaters of a stream and down a long winding valley, eventually reaching the Sha Tau Kok road near Kwanti racecourse. Time, about 2 1/2 hours from Tai Po. The return journey can be made by bus to Fanling, and so home by train.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.45-46	1951	<p>Sha Lo Tung地景 · 沙羅洞</p> <p>Pass 山峽</p> <p>Bridge 橋</p> <p>Harbour 海港</p> <p>Village 村居</p> <p>Stream 溪流</p> <p>Valley 山谷</p> <p>Paddy Field 稻田</p> <p>Animal 動物</p>
<p>Cloudy Hill.</p> <p>This modest hill, 1,440 feet high, may easily be reached from Tai Po market. The route described in the preceding paragraph is followed as far as the pass to the south of Sha Lo Tung, whence the ridge to the left will lead to the summit in some 2 hours from Tai Po. A track down the airy south ridge affords a pleasant route back to the starting point.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.46	1951	<p>Cloudy Hill地景 · 九龍坑山</p>
<p>黃昏底香江（下）</p> <p>.....大埔墟的林村河口，野草萋萋，秋潮漸漲，遙看馬鞍山、白雲山、船灣、大埔滘等處，都惹人秋思不淺。.....</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光 · 附新界百詠196	1930	<p>地景 · 大埔林村河</p> <p>河流</p> <p>草</p> <p>山巒</p>

<p>林村河</p> <p>三河之中，它算最小，發源於觀音山之東，經林村、鍾屋村、碗窰、桃源洞、大埔墟而入大埔海。所過之處，都山明水秀，尤以桃源洞為最。兩岸桃紅，映河生趣。將過大埔墟，火車橋橫過其上，旁有新建之延陵堂，四面皆窗，結構清雅，襟林村河而望大埔海。呵，平恬江瀨，不讓岳陽樓專美。又當朝瞰初上，河口之水，都一碧漣漪，景至嬌妍。潮退，則橫亙數英里，都現泥沙，差不多由大埔濶可涉水至船灣。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠157	1930	地景·大埔林村河 河流 村居 墟 海洋 橋 窰
<p>林村洞</p> <p>鍾屋浮紅荔滿枝，憶看擘荔我來時； 濃陰一畫清如水，幽谷林泉未盡思！</p> <p>居大帽與大笠秧兩山之間，勢成大谷，中為平原，東南去大埔一英里，地域廣袤，為新界大陸中部一大山洞。林村河上游，即分流於此。泉流綜錯，林木蔥蘢，洞名「林村」，職是故也。地有村落二十八，居民二千餘，鍾姓至多，分處寨吉、大菴山、上田寮、下田寮、泉水井、新村、平壟、鍾屋村及新屋排九地。先世來此，遠在宋、元之間也。鍾屋村產荔極豐，熟時，紅雲四野，臥地擘食，風味彌永。放馬埔有天后宮，建於清乾隆二十六年。坑下埔林氏，祖墳壯麗，全洞之冠，福建望族也。全洞有腐竹廠十餘處，由大埔往錦田者，必經此也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠349	1938	地景·大埔林村 平原 河流 樹木 村居 果樹 廟宇 工廠

<p>The Lam Tsun Valley.</p> <p>This entrancing place has been well described by Dr. Herklots,* so I will be brief. It lies under the northern slopes of Tai Mo Shan, and is reached by a path which leaves the Fanling road about a mile and a quarter beyond Tai Po, at a point where a stone bridge crosses the stream to the left of the road. The corner of the path, where you turn into the Lam Tsun valley, is to me one of the gateways to romance; the hills stand around the valley, shutting it off from the busy world outside, and the villages and fields and woods have an air of immemorial calm; here, more than anywhere else in the New Territories, you will be enfolded in the deep peace of the countryside. Bird-lovers return here again and again, for most of the commoner species of birds frequent the valley, and there is always a chance of seeing a rare one; there is no greater thrill than spotting a bird which has never before been recorded in the Colony.</p> <p>Behind Hang Ha Po village, in the first wood you come to as you walk up the valley, is a colony of Egrets, and in spring you may see dozens of these lovely white birds circling around their nests in the tree-tops. Beyond the wood is an open common where cattle graze and the village boys come to play; Pipits and smart little Daurian Redstarts are flitting about among the bushes.....</p> <p>Towards the head of the valley the hills close in, and the stream comes tumbling down over its rocky bed between banks which in March are gay with wild roses. To the left, as you look up the valley, is the deep cleft in the north side of Tai Mo Shan leading to the big waterfalls, described in Chapter III. Facing Tai Mo Shan across the valley is a lesser mountain wall, culminating in the peak known as Tai Tan Yang. This point can be reached by a fairly strenuous scramble up a spur which rises from the Lam Tsun valley almost directly to the summit. From here you can make a circuit by climbing along the invitingly narrow and precipitous ridge to the south-west of Tai Tan Yang, and so descending over gentler grass slopes to the pass at the head of the Lam Tsun valley. I remember walking down one starlit evening after climbing Tai Tan Yang, when the country people were all indoors and I had the whole valley to myself; Venus was in the south-west sky behind me, shining so brightly that I was almost certain that I saw my shadow on the ground, cast by her light.</p> <p>*The Hong Kong Countryside, p.14.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.55-56	1951	<p>Lam Tsun Valley 地景 · 林</p> <p>村谷</p> <p>Stone bridge 石橋</p> <p>Stream 河流</p> <p>Valley 山谷</p> <p>Hill 山</p> <p>Village 村居</p> <p>Field 農田</p> <p>Cattle 家畜</p> <p>Animal 動物</p> <p>Waterfall 瀑布</p> <p>Plant 植物</p>
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<p>The Waterfalls.</p> <p>When coming home from Fanling by road, you can see on a clear day a streak of silver high up in a corrie on the distant northerly face of Tai Mo Shan. This is the upper part of a really splendid waterfall, whose existence is probably known to few walkers, as from close at hand it is hidden by lower spurs. The gorge and its waterfalls are almost inaccessible from below, but it is possible for a determined party to reach them from above; with the help of 30 feet of rope, it is then possible to climb down the gorge beneath the falls, and so descend into the Lam Tsun valley. I do not want to lure any walkers into places where they would much rather not be, so I must say at once that the descent involves some complicated route-finding, a scramble down steep scree in thick jungle, and a bit of gymnastics on waterworn rocks. It is worth it, though; the gorge is a most entrancing place. To be on the safe side, allow 3 hours of daylight for descending the mountain by this route; the way is difficult to find, and you may have to retrace your steps and reach the valley by a more orthodox path.</p> <p>The waterfall stream rises immediately to the north of the little pass which can be seen in the accompanying sketch to the left of the summit of Tai Mo Shan. This point may be reached by following the Lead Mine Pass route along the ridge as far as the gap about half a mile north-east of the summit and a few hundred feet below it. A quicker way is to go up the Lam Tsun valley, and take the path, already described, which leads to Kwun Yam. Instead of climbing up to the saddle behind Kwun Yam, continue along the path, which winds in and out of the gullies high up on the hillside, climbing gradually all the time. Eventually you come round to the head of the waterfall valley, reached in about 2 1/2 hours from the Fanling road. Before you reach the source of the stream, a faint track will be found going steeply down on your left into the upper part of the gorge. The track follows a grassy spur for a couple of hundred feet down to the stream, which it crosses. Here, amongst the trees, is a lovely little pool, so secret and hidden away that water nymphs must surely come and dance around it on moonlit nights. On the far side of the stream the track traverses the open hillside for a short distance; on your left is empty space, for you are close above the big waterfall, though it is still out of sight. Before long you come to a gully, filled with scree and thickly wooded; turn straight down this, being careful not to plunge headlong over the cliff at its lower end. The track is now visible only to the eye of faith; a detour can be made to the right, avoiding the cliff, through a jungle of wild banana trees to the stream-bed below. It is a fascinating place for a botanist; orchids and tree-ferns grow in abundance in the damp atmosphere of the gorge, and, by way of contrast, there is a little creeping bramble, whose delicate white flowers bring memories of an English heath.</p> <p>A few yards more and you have reached the object of your quest. You are shut in by the steep sides of the gorge; a dark cliff rises in front of you, and over its edge, 150 feet above your head, the stream sparkles in the light and falls in one cascade to a clear pool among the rhododendrons at your feet. Yes, your toils are rewarded.</p> <p>Perhaps a hundred yards below the big fall is a smaller one, and it is here that the rope comes in useful. The sides of the gorge are vertical and quite impracticable, and the only way of escape is to rope down the little cliff by the side of the fall and wade the pool 40 feet below. Fortunately there is</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.20-22</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Ng Tong Chai地景 · 大埔 梧桐寨 Waterfall瀑布 Valley 山谷 Gully 壑 Stream 溪流 Pool 潭 Cliff 懸崖 banana tree 香蕉樹 plant 植物</p>
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<p>大埔滘</p> <p>曉風好趁大鵬渡，殘月猶依火炭山； 一處航程兩界海，不勝惆悵望鄉關！</p> <p>去大埔墟東南二英里，南望火炭山（高一四四英尺）；村居臨海，曰「尖坑口」。有雜貨店數家，漁艇時來，故主顧多為榜人也。其西半英里，即九廣鐵路車站。伸於海者，有長碼頭一。來往沙魚涌之大鵬輪泊此；而船灣、橫嶺頭、榕樹凹、烏雞沙一帶之艇渡，皆集於此。曉風拂岸時，即有鄉人到此趁渡。漁洋詩云：「行人繫纜月初墮，門外野風開白蓮！」髣髴似之。但往沙魚涌者，經華英兩界海面，需四小時，風物之殊，不無感慨矣！</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠351-352	1938	海景·大埔滘 海岸 山 村居 商店 車站 漁船 艇渡
<p>沙田山水，素有「小西湖」之譽，不消說也有極美麗的暮景。小孤山似的「元洲」，屹立海中，山影斜垂，秋色微拖。山下圍面前的堤岸，俺臥着斜照。短小的樹，倒影偏長，至若踱步遣懷於鐵路旁之馬路，或坐在車站的椅上，遠望沙田村落，餘暉扶映，確是樂而忘返。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠196	1930	海景·沙田 海灣 島嶼 樹木 村居
<p>小西湖</p> <p>新界沙田的風景，山光水痕，岸影隄邊，林木蔥籠，山邱起伏。又有王屋山，屹立大埔海之南。極類西子湖之孤山，左右兩隄似斷橋、白隄，山擬葛嶺。他如大圍、白田等村落，也堪駐遊蹤。沙田這所地方，那就大可叫它做小西湖了。大俠君前在「南國之風」曾詳為介紹於閱者，這裏可不贅述。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 11-12	1930	海景·沙田 海灣 樹木 山 村居
<p>沙海迴環映斷堤，道風鐘送夕雲低； 遊人錯認西湖路，小息亭間待鶴歸。</p> <p>沙田在金鳳嶺之陰，瀝源灣之南，九廣鐵路經此，原名瀝源，潮退沙現，一望數裡，故名。其地三面山而一面水，濱海長堤，茂林修竹，幾杆疎鐘，起自道風山上。鼇洲屹立如孤山，堤如白堤；望夫石如保俶塔，遠望水牛山、馬鞍山如南北二高峰。望夫山即葛嶺，田心圍禾雲似海，可作「空谷傳聲」。鼇洲之東有斷堤，可作「平湖秋月」。昔林和靖於孤山建放鶴亭，客至值已出，放鶴高飛，林氏見之，即返。沙田風景如此，故名之曰「小西湖」，亦髣髴如西湖矣。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 300-301	1938	海景·沙田 海灣 樹林 山巒 視野：眺望 村居 亭
<p>I have still to mention the range of hills overlooking Tide Cove on the west. The back-bone of this range can be reached from Shatin in about an hour by turning left off the main Tai Po road just short of the level crossing, and following a lane up the hill. The lane leads to a Buddhist-Christian institute known as Tao Fong Shan, a dignified and beautiful group of buildings in the Chinese style finely situated on a spur of the hill. The lane continues to climb beyond Tao Fong Shan; follow it as far as a small bungalow, then take a path to the right. Keeping mainly to the crest of the spur, the skyline can be reached with little difficulty.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.28	1951	Tao Fang Shan 地景·沙田 道風山 Bungalow 平房

<p>城門</p> <p>眾山環翠若龍蟠，依谷為塘海樣寬； 偶到白雲斜徑裏，坐看流水入城門。</p> <p>去荃灣之東北，大帽山、針山、火炭山、石梨山環繞之。廣袤四英方里，居城門河上游，泉流百出，水利最饒；惟地面高下不一，約由水平線上七百餘英尺至千餘英尺之間，峭壁斜坡，隨處可見。北有鉛鑛凹，通碗窰、大埔。南有波蘿凹，通葵涌、荃灣、城門凹、通大埔路。昔為新安縣六都所屬，由大埔往荃灣者，必經此也。香港政府以其水饒，建水塘於此，初名城門水塘，後改銀禧水塘。規模宏壯，有水碗、水塔、堤壩、隧道等。針山與石梨山之腰，各建暗導水渠一；又在海底安置大喉，輸往香港，貯水量為數十兆加倫，建築八、九年始完成者，工程偉麗，東方有名。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠359-360	1938	地景·沙田城門 山巒 河流 懸崖 水塘
<p>城門谷水塘</p> <p>由大埔路往沙田，約至半途，就見城門谷水塘了。這裏環繞皆山，風景獨秀，縱橫都有數英方里，水靜如鏡，略起皺紋，一片森茫；蒼山倒影，玲瓏如繪。挹注這個塘的，凡七、八水源，涓涓不絕。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠123	1930	地景·沙田城門 水塘
<p>城門谷水塘附近，也有長約丈餘的瀑布，自崖倒瀉而下，散注水塘。這裏沒有林木，惟前有一泓綠水，四面雲山，一聽瀑聲而賞山光水痕，很覺暢快。遊這裏的可自大埔路登山將至山巔，就見有所茶寮，過些則為城門水塘。沿山徑而上，行約百餘武，當抵其地了。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠33	1930	地景·沙田城門 懸崖 瀑布 山 水塘
<p>城門河</p> <p>它長約六英里許，次於錦田河，發源於波蘿坳（即大霧山之東），經城門水塘、針山、走私坳、過白田村，東折而入潮水灣。上流也是像流泉般，惟支河所灌注的石梨貝水塘，很是偉大。由白田村至潮水灣的流域，水勢頗緩，深可四、五尺不等，兩岸樹影，一河浮綠。至李某別墅及「燕處」之側，有右橋跨河。當炎夏裏，鄉人常放犢於橋下，任牠浸在水中。講到風景一層，到破曉時，潮灣水漲，河也漸闊，樓臺倒影，蕩漾生妍，確替沙田生色不少。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠156	1930	地景·沙田城門 河流 水塘 山 村居 海灣 樹木 橋 動物

...及九龍水塘時，路旁多猴甚馴，見人求取食物，故旅行時宜預攜果物為餌，以便戲猴，當其一猴啼叫，則群猴並至，數以百計，誠趣事也。由水塘轉至沙田，為全港膏腴處，產米最佳，右為半島，沿海多山，以獅山為著，其後為望夫石，高二丈，若有婦背負小兒兀立山頭，真奇石也。乘廣九車至沙田站，約行一英里，或由九龍城高越獅嶺轉折可達。車漸落坡與鐵路平行至沙田站見城門河流，為九龍水源供給之發源處。過此小灣，有數小丘，即馬鞍山，本港人士多來登臨。	陳公哲	香港指南 21	1938	地點・沙田針山畢架山一帶 動物 農田 石頭 山勢
針山 一峰拔地勢如針，遙望沙田景最深； 腳底寒雲迎石崖，層巒縱翠亦千尋。 一名尖山，在城門之東南，高一七四一英尺。北接火炭山。西南二麓，城門河繞之。西南小腰，產錫甚豐，有人開採。沙田之白田村，即依其東南麓，由此有徑登山，沿路紆迴曲折，及頂尤甚，其巔挺出，下望如臨峭壁懸崖，形勢甚險，有若馬鞍山者然。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠360	1938	地景・針山 視野：眺望 山勢 河流 礦場 村居
Along the ridge to the left is the upstanding peak of Needle Hill (1,741 feet), overlooking Shing Mun reservoir; this point can also be climbed in an hour from the Shing Mun dam. To the right the ridge rises gradually to the broad and rather undistinguished summit of Grassy Hill (2,144 feet). Although this is the third highest peak in the New Territories, it is seldom visited by walkers.	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.28	1951	Needle Hill and Grassy Hill 地景・沙田針山及草山 Reservoir 水塘 Dam 壩
.....九龍獅嶺一帶之山脈，勢若牝獅伏地，故名「獅山」。.....	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠48	1930	地景・獅子山
獅子山 危崖古道入蒼茫，寂寂鰲洋寄大荒； 向晚園林多劫後，一屏獅嶺帶殘黃。 高一六二〇英尺，在九龍城之北。別名至多，若虎頭山、金鳳山、駱駝山、鷹咀山、禾鏹咀山、獺子頭山，皆是也。嶺極峻峭，須攀沿而上，惟面平如台，頑石數頭，雜以荒草。南瞰，危崖壁降，如登雲端，搖搖欲墜。北望瀝源灣，大埔海，山川如畫也。《新安志》云：「虎頭山在官富九龍寨之北，亦名獺子頭。怪石嵯峨，壁立插天。其下凹路，險峻難行；然實當衝要道，乾隆壬子年，土人捐金，兩邊砌石，較前稍為平坦。」自打鼓嶺村西北行，有徑登山，先抵九龍凹，高一〇三六英尺；然後東折登峰，需時四十分鐘耳。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠364	1938	地景・獅子山 山勢 石頭 草 鳥瞰 視野：俯瞰 懸崖 視野：眺望 海灣
望夫石，在瀝源海濱，措一小石，形如襁兒。	王崇熙	新安縣志 115	1819	地景・沙田獅子山系小山 海灣 石頭
沙田的望夫山，其巔有望夫石，挺出一丈餘，遙望如一婦襁褓其子於背上一般。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠35	1930	地景・沙田獅子山系

<p>Shatin Pass (963 feet), which lies between Lion Rock and Temple Hill, is the lowest pass over the range. It can be reached by a steep and narrow by-road, practicable for cars, which leaves the main-road on the north side of Kai Tak airport just beyond the runway crossing. A pleasanter and more direct way is to take a lane which branches off to the right fifty yards from the main-road, and follow it for about half a mile to a point a few yards short of a dairy farm. Here a path diverges to the left and leads upwards to a little temple perched picturesquely on the steep slope of the hill to which it gives its name. The keepers of the temple will provide you with tea, which they produce from the ubiquitous thermos flask.</p> <p>From here it is a climb of only five minutes to the pass, on which stands a ruined bungalow. The path follows a stream down a long straight valley on the far side of the pass, bringing you out eventually near the walled village of Shan Ha Wai to the east of Shatin. Some attractive frescos adorn the archways leading into this village.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.24-25	1951	<p>Shatin Pass地景・沙田拗 (慈雲山和獅子山之間)</p> <p>Dairy farm 農場</p> <p>Temple 廟宇</p> <p>Bungalow 平房</p> <p>Stream 溪流</p> <p>Valley 山谷</p> <p>Walled village 圍村</p>
<p>The third and most easterly of the three passes is Grasscutter's (1,300 feet). From Kai Tak, take the route described above as far as the dairy farm at the foot of the hill Here a paved path, not very easily noticed, branches off to the left of the lane between the dairy farm buildings, and leads up the hillside to the pass. The latter can be reached by a continuation of the Shatin Pass road. On the far side the path bears away to the right, coming down through a beautiful wooded valley past tiny villages set in orange groves, and ending on the shore of Tide Cove about two miles from Shatin.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.25	1951	<p>Grasscutter's 地景・茂草 岩?</p> <p>Dairy farm 農場</p> <p>Valley 山谷</p> <p>Villages 村居</p> <p>Shore 海岸</p>

<p>To the north of the range, around the head of Tide Cove, there is some delightful country; Shatin is the best starting point from which to explore this district. From the railway station a bund runs south-eastward to a footbridge over the little estuary which opens into Tide Cove. At low tide a wide expanse of mangrove swamps and mud-flats is exposed, and half the local population goes out to dig for shellfish. A walk of a couple of miles around the shore beyond the footbridge will bring you to a bay overlooked by Buffalo Hill. You can make a good round by climbing up to Heather Pass (1,227 feet), which is the gap to the south of Buffalo Hill, leading over to Port Shelter. It is a steep climb up through the woods to the pass, but you are rewarded by the glorious view over Port Shelter which suddenly confronts you as you reach the crest. There is always a thrill of expectation when you are nearing a pass and wondering what you will see on the far side, and the view from this pass is one of the best I know in the New Territories. From Heather Pass it is an easy walk along the high ground to the south, and so home across the Kowloon range. Or you may make a longer expedition by descending to Hebe Haven down a charming valley to the eastward of the pass. Here you will reach the Sai Kung road. Failing a lift by car or truck, you will have to walk home over Customs Pass, another ascent of about 800 feet; this is rather a grind at the end of a day's walking, but much of the way is cool and shady, and passes through charming country. The stones of the old paved path have been worn smooth by the tread of thousands of feet. Paths such as as these are still the only means of communication between most of the villages in the New Territories, as they were, I suppose, in England before the days of wheeled traffic; travel must then have been a quiet and leisurely affair.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.26-27</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Shatin to Hebe Haven (via Heather Pass) 地景 · 沙田至白沙灣 (經石芽背) Footbridge 橋 Estuary 河口 Mangrove swamp 紅樹林沼澤 Mud-flat 泥灘 Bay 海灣 Pass 山峽 Hill 山 Valley 山谷</p>
<p>Instead of climbing to Heather Pass from Tide Cove, you can leave Buffalo Hill on your right and walk up a gently sloping valley to Turret Pass (845 feet). Ma On Shan looks its best from here, framed in the trees which shade the pass. On the north side of the pass you come down to a little village named Mui Tsz Lam, standing in a deep and narrow valley. The quickest way home from here is to turn left-handed down the valley to Tai Shui Hang, at the foot of Ma On Shan, and chance getting a sampan there to take you across Tide Cove to the Shatin road.</p> <p>If you are feeling energetic and have plenty of time to spare, it is a fine walk to turn right-handed at Mui Tsz Lam, and climb the valley to Delta Pass at its head. This pass crosses the range between Buffalo Hill and Ma On Shan, and leads over to Sai Kung, the fishing harbour on Port Shelter, now connected with Kowloon by road.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.27-28</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Turret Pass and Mui Tsz Lam地景 · 沙田女婆山及梅子林一帶 Valley 山谷 Pass 山峽 Village 村居 Fishing Harbour 漁港</p>

<p>新界十景之一****</p> <p>馬鞍山</p> <p>瀝源飲馬最奇觀，鞍嶺朝暎似錦團；</p> <p>漫說羅裙鋪地好，要從絕頂上雲端。</p> <p>在西貢之西北，西麓止於瀝源灣，高二二六一英尺，兩峰相距，形如馬鞍，故名。若登獅子山巔望之，絕似一馬垂首瀝源灣而飲水，至為奇觀。絕頂居東，頗峻峭，雪根拔地，側為危崖，高數十丈，在頂下望之，不敢久視。麓有羅裙鋪地之形勝，新界土人稱為佳城。鞍嶺朝陽，光芒燦錦，為新界十景之一。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 308	1938	地景·馬鞍山 海灣 山勢 視野：眺望 懸崖
<p>大埔有峰二，相連之處作新月形，遠望則極肖馬鞍，所以叫它做馬鞍山。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠35	1930	地景·馬鞍山 山勢

<p>The Hunchback Ridge.</p> <p>The south and west sides of Ma On Shan can most easily be reached by taking a sampan from Lok Lo Ha, about a mile and a half beyond Shatin on the Tai Po road. The voyage across Tide Cove takes twenty minutes or so, and is a pleasant way of beginning and ending a day's scrambling. Some bargaining will be necessary to secure a sampan at a reasonable price; two dollars used to be the fare for the return trip for a small party; ten will now be demanded. The sampan lands you at Tai Shui Hang, the village on the far shore, and there it will wait for your return. The path goes through the village and up on to the hill to the left of the last house; it winds along the side of a valley some distance above the stream until it joins the Iron Mine road near Ma On Shan village. The road is followed for a few hundred yards westward to the foot of the Hunchback Ridge—the left-hand ridge in the sketch; a faint track can be discovered making for the rocks of the first hunchback. This is a delectable place for the lunch halt, where the climber can recline on sun-warmed rocks, while dangling his feet over the edge of the cliff a hundred feet or so above the tree-tops.</p> <p>For the remainder of the way the path follows the ridge—a most airy and exhilarating climb. The second hunchback is steep and requires a moderately steady head; nailed shoes will give a sense of security which is lacking in the handholds of straggling grass. There are some fine buttresses of rock on the seaward side of the ridge, and it is possible to reach this point direct from the coast up one of the gullies between the cliffs, but it is difficult going. This part of the mountain is famed for its rhododendrons; in March and April there is a beautiful show of</p> <p>The third and highest hunchback (2,226 feet) is reached in about 2 1/2 hours from Tai Shui Hang. A narrow curving ridge still separates you from the highest point of Ma On Shan. It is from this ridge that the mountain takes its name, which means "Horse Saddle Peak." A further 20 minutes walking will take you to the summit (2,261 feet); I must have visited it twenty times; it never fails to delight me, for a mountain, like an old friend, grows in one's affections every time one meets it.</p> <p>The short cut directly down the south-west face towards Ma On Shan village looks simple, but is not to be recommended; I have vivid recollections of a nightmare struggle to reach the stream through thick scrub, where spiders of incredible size would appear suddenly a few inches in front of my face. A better way is to continue along the ridge and so down to the Iron Mine by the route described in the next paragraph.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.29-30</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Hunchback Ridge地景 · 馬鞍山及牛押山 Village 村居 Valley 山谷 Stream 溪流 Cliff 懸崖 Rock 石頭 Gully 壑 Plant 植物</p>
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<p>The South Ridge.</p> <p>An easy way up the mountain starts from the unsightly Iron Mine about half a mile south-east of Ma On Shan village, which can be reached from Tai Shui Hang by the path already described. When you strike the road, follow it to the right as far as the mine; beyond this point a path crosses a shoulder of the hill into a narrow valley which descends from the high ground immediately to the south of the summit (see sketch). The path crosses a stream and zig-zags up a grassy spur on the far side, eventually reaching a high pass on the ridge between Ma On Shan and Pyramid Hill. The ridge is followed to the top, passing close to the fine crag which falls sheer from the summit on its eastern side.....</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.30-31</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Ma On Shan and Pyramid Hill 地景 · 馬鞍山及大金鐘 Village 村居 Mine 舊礦場 Valley 山谷 Stream 溪流 Pass 山峽 Crag 峭壁</p>
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<p>Kowloon Peak to Ma On Shan.</p> <p>.....Perhaps the finest walk in the Colony is from Kowloon Peak to Ma On Shan, along the watershed which divides Port Shelter on the east from Tide Cove and Hong Kong Harbour on the west. The ridge is never less than 1,000 feet above sea level; from end of end it is five miles as the crow flies, and the whole walk, returning by Sai Kung and over Customs Pass, is about 16 miles in length. A peak-bagger, who delights in climbing as many summits as possible in the day, will of course walk over every point on the ridge; this would involve over 5,000 feet of ascent—rather too enormous an expedition for an ordinary walker. We started at 9.30 a.m., and took an easier way, missing Kowloon Peak itself, and reaching the ridge by the Jat Incline. This was then a path, but is now a road; it starts from the Clear Water Bay road a short distance above the Kowloon Dairy, and climbs for 1,700 feet at an easy gradient across the flank of Kowloon Peak, joining the Shatin Pass road near the crest of the ridge. We reached the ridge to the south-east of Tate's Cairn in 1 3/4 hours from the bus stop at Kai Tak.</p> <p>A few steps down on the far side put us out of sight of the town, and we might have been a hundred miles from civilization. This is certainly the place for a halt, to gaze on the lovely view over Port Shelter; but not a long one, for Ma On Shan, at the end of the range beyond Buffalo Hill, is still far away. The next obstacle was the little hill obscurely named One Rise More; we decided that we could do with one rise less, and refused to clamber to the top of the hillock with the odd name. It was avoided by skirting it to the west along a path which passes just above Mau Tso Ngam village, and so down to Heather Pass. A few yards below this pass to the east is a spring which is always running except in the driest of seasons; here we did justice to a magnificent thirst.</p> <p>A paved path runs eastward from Heather Pass across the slopes of Buffalo Hill to Buffalo Pass. As far as I know, there is no path to the top of Buffalo Hill (1,987 feet), but this glorious viewpoint can be reached fairly easily by a steep scramble of 400 feet up from the pass of the same name. After this digression we returned to the pass and continued along the ridge; the route was a little vague, for the good path had descended into the valley on our left, and we had to trust to cow tracks. In clear weather there is no difficulty in following the watershed down to Delta Pass; unfortunately, however, we were by this time shrouded in thick mist. We passed some cows placidly browsing in the fog, and continued to plod ahead, wishing we had a compass. It soon became obvious to the rearguard that the leader, although he obstinately went on marching, had lost the way. In a little while some more cows loomed up in the mist; they looked strangely familiar, and closer examination proved without any doubt that they were the very cows which we had passed a quarter of an hour previously. After this chastening experience we pulled ourselves together, and found our way to Delta Pass without further mishap. Here we halted for half an hour for lunch.</p> <p>On the far side of the pass is a short steep rise to Ngong Ping. This remote little village has a charm of its own; it stands on a high plateau, hidden from the rest of the world; a grove shades it in summer, and shelters it from the east wind in winter; in front are a few paddy fields, and beyond them are only the mountain tops and the wide sky.</p> <p>The path crosses the paddy fields, goes over a pass west of Pyramid Hill, and descends to Ma On Shan village; we left it a few yards below the pass on the far side and took an easy short cut across</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.33-34</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Kowloon Peak to Ma On Shan地景 · 飛鵝山至馬鞍山 Dairy farm 農場 Village 村居 Pass 山峽 Spring 泉 Valley 山谷 Plateau 高原 Paddy field 稻田</p>
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<p>The East Face from Sai Kung.</p> <p>Seen from Port Shelter, the bold eastern face of Ma On Shan looks forbiddingly steep, yet there is an easy path up the mountain from this side, which should become popular now that Sai Kung is accessible by road. Rather less than a mile north of Sai Kung a long wooded spur comes down to the coast, and a paved path leads up its southern flank to the village of Wong Chuk Yeung, about 700 feet above sea level. I reached this village one evening with about two hours of daylight to spare; the clouds were so low that the blue smoke from the cottages was rising into the grey blanket of mist which lay close above the roofs. I asked a villager the way up the mountain; he evidently thought that this mad Westerner should be discouraged from wandering on the hills so late in the evening in so thick a fog, and told me that there was no way. Not wishing to worry the kind man, I retraced my steps until out of sight, and then scrambled through the bushes to an obvious path on the hillside behind the village. This took me on to a spur and along a hummocky ridge towards the face of the mountain, with fine glimpses through the mist of the cliffs below the summit away to the right. The path turned to the left where the ridge joins the face, and finally reached the crest of the south ridge about 500 yards from the summit. This climb takes about 2 hours from Sai Kung.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.31</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>From Sai Kung to Ma On Shan 地景・西貢黃竹洋至馬鞍山 Spur 山咀 Village 村居 Cliff 懸崖</p>
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<p>The North-East Face.</p> <p>This splendid mountain wall is thickly forested and difficult of access, but the botanist or scrambler will find it well worth a visit. This side of the mountain may be reached by a walk of some five miles from Sai Kung over to Three Fathom Cove, and thence along the coast, or by taking a sampan from Lok Lo Ha to the Iron Mine jetty and approaching from the opposite direction by a two-mile walk around the base of the Hunchbacks. There is a choice of two routes up the north-east face, one leading to the top of Ma On Shan and the other to the top of the Hunchbacks, both of which are real mountain climbs; the difficulties however, are due as much to the thickness of the scrub as to the steepness of the ground.</p> <p>The first of these routes starts from the village of Tai Tung; the valley is followed for a little way beyond the village to the foot of a narrow spur, which runs up to the great amphitheatre of cliffs below the summit ridge. Our party climbed the rough track up the crest of the spur until we reached the foot of the cliffs. Here further ascent seemed to be cut off, but a ledge was found, leading away to the left through thick bushes to a rocky shoulder. We scrambled up this, taking comfort from the thought that had we slipped on the wet and greasy rocks the bushes would have prevented us from rolling far. It was an exciting bit of climbing, but it was soon over, to the disappointment of the rock-climber of the party and the relief of the others. Above was a steep slope of grass, and before long we emerged, breathless and triumphant, on the summit of Ma On Shan.</p> <p>.....The summit of the Hunchbacks can also be reached from the north-east by a spur which rises from sea-level at Nai Chung village, and runs parallel to the one just described. Another steep and exhilarating climb, but decidedly an energetic one.</p> <p>A quick way off the Hunchbacks is to take the north-west ridge, which plunges straight down from the highest point almost to sea-level. A narrow track follows the edge of the ridge, like a long rabbit-hole through the bushes. When it reaches a grassy shoulder about 1,000 feet above the sea, the track bears right and descends towards White Head. If your sampan is waiting for you at the jetty, you will be tempted to take a short cut to the left, across the lower slopes of the mountain. But the hillside is thickly forested and almost impassable, and the longer way round will prove the quicker way home.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.31-33</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Three Fathom Cove to Ma On shan 地景 · 三尋小澳 至馬鞍山 Cove 海灣 Village 村居 Valley 山谷 Cliff 懸崖</p>
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<p>三尋小澳</p> <p>一環小澳可三尋，遠岸低林翠影深； 野渡不知何處去，兩峰新雨帶晴嵐。</p> <p>在大埔海之南，澳修幾二英里，廣半英里，水深三尋，故名。惟沿岸甚淺，多沙石；西岸有井頭、蔴菇林、鴨𪗇寮、企嶺下舊園、西徑；南有企嶺下新園；東有榕樹凹、深涌、鹹田。西南望馬鞍山，東望榕樹凹山。澳之南部，石堤貫之，長六百碼。由西貢經大環越山至此，僅一小時。將抵企嶺下新園，一望全澳，沿江林木，岸線紆迴，風景絕勝！若沿西岸而行，柔枝低垂，野徑靜寂，海風徐來，岸影沉逸，過處猶聞鳥聲細碎也。按三尋小澳一名，不見於《新安縣志》。今版輿圖，皆作三尋小港，蓋轉譯英名Three Fathoms Cove者。「澳」與「港」有別，Cove小灣也，故稱三尋小澳較妥。如布袋澳、大澳、將軍澳、瀝源澳、屯門澳之類是也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠352	1938	海景·西貢 海灣 村居 山 石堤 樹林
<p>西貢（上）</p> <p>一瞧九龍半島以東的海岸線，它的彎彎曲曲的形勢，由官當一直至沙頭角，來得更密。在這天然的岸線中，近東南一角，你可找着「西貢」這所地方了。大約在這裏村落中，它可算是一個小市鎮，說到形勢呢，倒是一所海灣。在南邊那裏，到潮退時，縱橫數百丈，都現出泥土。警局則設於東南，西邊就是西貢墟。最惹人注目的，算是瀕海而建的樓宇，其次就是那個石碼頭了，來往筲箕灣的「西貢」輪，泊在這裏（每日僅可往還，約上午九時由筲箕灣開，下午三時由西貢返，啟行的時間，俱以付貨之齊備否而定，船腳一律收銀四角）。</p> <p>海上多漁船，像筲箕灣一般，故墟裏所設之商店，其老主顧多是漁家和農工之流人。例如近碼頭的雜貨店，招牌大書「白鹽發客」等字，橫街窄巷都常見一般鹹魚店，或在空曠之地曝魚曬網。最有趣的，莫如那些懶洋洋地臥在巷裏的豬公、豬𪗇了。那些閹豬的人，也當着街頭，豎起一張長板櫬，把豬倒吊起來，然後施刀，呱呱的叫。</p> <p>如果想去談天說地，或飲幾杯的，祇有上「維新」、「得如」那兩間茶樓去。這裏雖是簡陋，叫起酒菜來，卻樣樣都有，而且夜市又開至十二點。商店祇略具規模，祇有「泰盛棧」可過得去，寬敞和局面，說起來倒像廣州市下九甫的綢緞店一樣。近北的小邱上，有所天主教堂，內設漢文小學校。據主教的楊君說，該校經已停辦數年，今春始招得十七個學童，再行開辦。附近教堂，則見有十餘起天主教的墳墓，當夕陽斜照時，一坏黃土，頗起滄桑之感。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠98-99	1930	海景·西貢 海灣 警局 墟 樓宇 碼頭 漁船 商店 茶樓 山邱 教堂 墳墓

<p>西貢(下)</p> <p>北方又有天后古廟，門聯云「聖蹟自莆田，恩流貢土；慈雲開港海，澤被崗州。」鄰有關帝廟，題有「協天大帝」，聯說「正漢一心，貫徹千秋忠義氣；空曹兩目，看開萬古帝王樣。」廟裏的設備，和天后廟相若。</p> <p>關帝廟之左鄰，設普通學校一所，課堂檯凳，齊整不過，且窗外樹影，更是雅靜。廟前的餘地，給鄉人撒遍了茶葉在這裏曬着。漁夫舟子，也不客氣地東倒西歪的臥在廟門外。這裏適濱海而立，故遠望都是島嶼，江夫帆影，風景頗覺可人。有時侵岸的濤聲，也起了若斷若續的作澎湃聲。</p> <p>由這裏向北行，約一刻鐘，可至石崗尾，該處村居約數十，有育賢書室，建自一九二八年，樓凡二層，幽雅得很。屋後又有青草地，綠茵媚人，景至可愛，是該村唯一的教育機關。折而西，可達馬鞍山之麓，亦有村落，溪水雜流，田野相接，石崗尾近海一隅，可遙望「絲線吊金鐘」的名勝，再折而東，則為爛泥灣及西灣等處。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光·附 新界百詠99-100</p>	<p>1930</p>	<p>海景·西貢 海灣 廟宇 學校 樹木 舟 島嶼 書室 村居 溪流 農田</p>
<p>西貢 東去漁舟一市廛，桅檣時滯此江邊； 樓頭沽酒驚初醉，又向煙波度歲年。 去蠓涌東北三英里，西北望馬鞍山，東南臨涿西海，南為西貢灣，對岸曰水井頭。警署設於邱上。地有樓宇數百，多二層，居民六千餘。商店如雜貨、海味、山貨、金飾、布疋，茶麵等皆有之。尤以油，鹽，米，糖四項為最大宗。東去漁船，多歸此購糧或修理。歸時，多至百餘艘。漁人皆好飲食，歸帆甫息，登樓買醉，此去彼來，深宵未已，市況頓呈熱鬧，有若長洲，大澳者然，蓋新界東部重鎮之一也。臨海有天后、關帝兩廟，經此北行，可至榕樹凹或三尋小澳也。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光·附 新界百詠368</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>海景·西貢 海灣 山 警署 山邱 樓宇 商店 漁船 茶樓 廟宇</p>

<p>白沙灣</p> <p>古廟濃唸聽海潮，白沙如雪浪花嬌； 漁人染網來三兩，閒與清風破寂寥。</p> <p>去北圍東北一英里，斜對南面，僅有小屋數間耳。天后廟，雜貨店各一，隱於濃青澹綠間。前望曠地，有薯莨井，間有漁人三兩，到此染網而曝於灘上。灘之沙，其白如雪，海潮微起，遠望江天之外，一角自右斜出者，打石灣也。此灣綿延數百碼，水平沙潔，綠蔭扶疎，微風起時，落葉作響；左望蔴林窟半島，環抱其前，有如小湖，山靜欲笑，風光嫵媚，誠海浴之勝地也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠367	1938	海景·西貢 海灣 小屋 廟宇 商店 植物 活動：染網 沙灘 樹木 半島
<p>蠔涌</p> <p>村舍臨溪綠漲天，海潮如帶夕陽前； 橋頭古廟山隈立，指點蠔涌隔暮煙。</p> <p>在新界大陸之東南，居水牛山之東南麓。東臨蠔涌灣，自赤網嶺、黃麴仔有涌奔瀉而下，至村側成一大溪，綠影扶疎，波痕如笑。村之間，累石為短垣。居民六百餘，溫、張二姓較多。落籍於此，約在元明之間。東有車公古廟，位於斜坡上，其前築台，植紫薇樹。開花時，冶紅妖翠，彌望爛然。廟建於六十年前，至光緒三十年重修，每隔十年，村人建壇設醮以祝之。下望為永安橋，民國十年建，經窩美、南圍、大埔仔等村。土人云：「在昔該處沿海多產蠔，潮退即見，故名。」由九龍城往西貢者必經此。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠365	1938	海景·西貢 海灣 山 溪流 樹木 石牆 廟宇 植物 橋 村居

<p>蠔涌</p> <p>蠔涌也是九龍半島東南岸線中的一所村落，居民約百餘家，都是四方雜處的，中以姓溫和姓張的為最多。村傍大溪，自山間而下，奔流約數英里而入於海，至蠔涌則成大溪，深可四五尺，頑石錯雜，激水成音。中有一部分，溪流轉緩，紆迴曲折，波平如鏡，略起綹紋；溪旁樹木扶疏，倒影成深綠色，柔媚之處，有如綠油，確是本港所僅見之泉石。粉嶺的水門山和沙田的慈雲山麓，當不及其什了。</p> <p>村裏多屬住戶，無甚可紀，北行，將至永安橋，有車公古廟，廟前列植紫薇樹，紅花冶艷，嬌媚醉人。廟凡三楹，門聯寫道，「蜚肅精裡，蕉香荔紫；黔羸瘴霧，水綠山青。」神壇很整潔，華麗莊嚴，兼而有之。左邊的偏間，牆壁刻山水畫一幀，題道「恆春」，聯說「萬里波濤歸海國，一山花木作香城」。右邊也題「幽雅」二字，聯說「一片林泉成樂趣，四時花菓隱生涯」。窗外也刻了「耕雲兼釣月，載酒且攜琴」一類的雅語。打理該廟的為溫某，據說，該廟已建了五十多年了，至光緒三十年又重修一次。</p> <p>自這裏北行，又有北圍村，與南圍村遙遙相對，中隔一海，當潮落時，離岸數十丈，都深不及四尺。時見一般鶴夫漁佬，駕一葉扁舟，往來捕魚其間，有所獲則攜籃下水，步行至岸，求售於鄉人，取價頗廉，前人說，「春水纔深四五尺，野航恰受兩三人」，這樣看來，髣髴似之。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠101-102	1930	海景·西貢 海灣 溪流 石頭 樹木 橋 廟宇 植物 果樹 村居 扁舟 活動：捕魚
<p>南圍</p> <p>曉風吹月墮南圍，角動疎星曙色微； 歸渡江頭初繫纜，村人爭論晚魚肥。</p> <p>居蠔涌灣之南，北望北圍，西鄰窩美。村舍數十，背山臨田；田瀕海，築堤護之。堤長數百丈，岸迴水曲，至為幽妍。其東斜出，為小半島，形如洲，萬綠如雲，蒼翠欲滴。其側，天后廟在焉。村人多邱姓，建宗祠二。事農而外，亦有收魚者。收魚之人，皆備釣艇。深夜，遠出濠西海面，向各漁船收買，多為鰻鱔蝦蟹之類，將拂曉即歸。遠離村岸時，吹角為號，預報所獲。一担者，響角一聲，以便候購者得所商訂，然後再出海外，及午而返。旦夕二次，早晚之市，所得皆運往九龍城發售也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠366-367	1938	海景·西貢 海灣 村居 山 農地 堤 半島 樹木 廟宇 釣艇 活動：捕魚

<p>滘西海 滘西島嶼似星羅，萬頓波濤逐恨多； 愁向楚山皆歷亂，傷心更怯聽漁歌。</p> <p>在新界大陸之東南。由佛堂門沿岸北行經西貢，龍船灣而至朗吉，成一大環；環內之海，即滘西海。海面洲嶼至多，如星羅棋佈，薯莨洲、網洲、針頭洲、瓦竈洲、銳洲、鋸洲、笋洲、劍洲、城洲、火石洲、水牛洲、峭壁洲、氈洲、菓洲、北排洲、高洲，九針洲等。鋸洲、高洲最大，可三、四英方里；餘如鴨脰洲、校椅洲耳。然顧名思義，可知其形勝為如何也。在城洲、峭壁洲、火石洲之間，有大欽門、小欽門兩海峽，昔設稅關、今廢。舟行經此，水複山重，島嶼縈迴，江天一色，煙波浩瀚，誠有輕舟已過萬重山之概也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠370	1938	海景・西貢 島嶼 海峽 (稅關)已廢
<p>Sharp Peak and Fung Bay. Not far to the north of Sai Kung is the narrow isthmus joining the second of the three peninsulas to the mainland. The peninsula is an extensive stretch of wild hilly country, almost surrounded by sea, with Port Shelter to the south, Mirs Bay to the east, and Tolo Channel to the north; its outlying parts are accessible only by boat. At the eastern end, jutting out into Mirs Bay, is Sharp Peak, also known as Fung Peak (1,520 feet). It is a fine upstanding mountain, whose rocky spire looks a good deal higher than it really is, and it had long been an ambition of mine to climb it. The opportunity came one summer, when, through the kindness of some friends, a launch called at Long Harbour, not far from the foot of the peak.</p> <p>It was a showery day in July, and our mountain, thinly veiled in falling rain, looked tremendously imposing as we drew near. The storm caught us while we were being rowed ashore, and it was a very bedraggled and disreputable gang that stepped on to the beach at Tan Ka Wan. At any rate we were pleasantly cool. A walk of a mile or so over a low pass and along a rocky foreshore brought us to the foot of Sharp Peak. The north face of the mountain, which rose steeply above us, was obviously a difficult climb, so we walked up to the pass to the right of the peak, from which the summit was easily reached by a steep scramble up the south-west ridge.</p> <p>The party was in high spirits, the weather was clearing up, and the view was glorious; altogether it was a good moment when we stepped on to the top of the most remote and inaccessible of the Hong Kong mountains. We sat there watching the showers sweeping long skirts of rain across the hills on the far side of Mirs Bay, and we speculated on the activities of the people living in the little villages tucked away in recesses of the hills below us; they looked peaceful enough, but they have a bad reputation for smuggling and piracy on a small scale.</p> <p>The sun came out as we walked down; it really is too hot for energetic mountain-climbing in July, and when we slipped gratefully into the sea on our return to Tan Ka Wan, the water almost seemed to sizzle at the touch of our sunburnt limbs. We splashed for long in its blessed coolness before climbing on board the launch. The trip home, steaming up the long reaches of Tolo Channel towards the setting sun, was one of the loveliest that I remember.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.40-41	1951	Sharp Peak地景・蚋蛇尖 Peninsula 半島 Harbour 海港 Beach 海灘 Pass 山峽 Village 村居 Valley 山谷

Fung Bay, a mile to the south of Sharp Peak, possesses a fine stretch of sand; it faces the open sea, and during the N.E. monsoon big rollers break on the beach. I once visited it; an expedition which is amusing to look back on, though it was rather too strenuous at the time.....	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.41	1951	Tai Long Wan海景・大浪灣 Beach 海灘
浪打金鐘 重山複水繞金鐘，帶得長沙脈似龍； 顯宦雖曾卜此穴，漁樵閒話有無中。 潯北海面一小洲也。去西貢東南五英里，與龍船灣相近。洲高數丈，形如覆釜：側有沙痕，遠接大山，沒於水中，潮退可見。其南遙望水牛洲，菓洲，檯洲，峭壁洲。風鑑師因美其名曰「絲線吊金鐘」，亦曰「浪打金鐘」。傳明末有顯宦某，相地至此，驚為佳城，遂妥其先靈於此。至嘉慶間，其後人有為巡撫者，歲復清明，挾族人數百，到此掃墓；惟水淺不能進，乃逼附近漁船，聯接為橋，並環繞其洲，以壯聲勢；不從者，嚴撻之；從者，雖勞而不報。其後，舟人苦之，謀敗其山脈，勢果大挫，其族亦漸替，至今其墓亦無存矣。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠369	1938	海景・西貢甕缸群島 島嶼 山 新界十景
新界西貢對開海面，有小洲，形如鐘，位居中流，常見白浪接洲邊，說是「浪打金鐘」。.....	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠48	1930	地景・西貢甕缸群島
坑口 長橋野岸帶潮平，卸甲將軍入望青； 挾夢滄洲寒雨歇，一邱如蟹海邊生。 居將軍澳灣之極東北。三面環山，勢成小港，村居百餘，有小市集。東有大涌，築坑導之入海，故名。西為大埔仔山之斜坡，地名將軍脫甲，一望青蔥，影沉沙岸。南有道光二十年所建之天后廟。沿岸而南，一邱墳起如蟹，名曰蟹地，形勝與將軍脫甲並稱。村居背海，有石碼頭，來往筲箕灣之電船泊此。海上釣艇，時有海鮮出售。予嘗偕友人數輩，登艇冶食，把酒持螯，縱談網罟事，漁家風味，好在半酣時領略之也。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠373	1938	海景・坑口 海港 村居 市集 涌流 樹木 廟宇 山邱 碼頭 釣艇 活動：登艇冶食

<p>坑口(上)</p> <p>出鯉魚門外，北望，就是佛頭灣。灣之左右，層巒疊障，起伏綿延，形勢雄壯。左邊有黑山之來脈及惡魔山之懸崖，右邊有高佛頭山和田廈山，山勢之詭異，一像佛頭，一像筆鋒，拔地而起，高奔雲漢，高逾千尺，為鯉魚門外的一種奇觀。</p> <p>灣之盡處，又分作兩小灣，如丫字形，左是將軍澳，中是尤魚村，右便就叫坑口了。</p> <p>坑口是新界東南岸的小村落，前臨佛頭灣，後枕荊刀山。東部有清流自山而注於海，流旁築牆成坑，因叫這裏做坑口，全村居戶約三十餘家。望衡對宇，中間小路，砌以泥石，參差不齊，且不甚整潔，蒼蠅相逐，驅之去而復來，令人難耐。又有小商店，營雜貨居多，以油草為大宗，因為東駛的漁船，及返，常寄碇這裏。他們要油草來燒船底，烘之使乾，有如入澳修葺一樣。</p> <p>茶樓酒肆，昔有新月、冠珍、漢香樓三間。新月和冠珍，都有茶麵酒菜，現已歇業，祇得漢香樓一所，地方簡陋，且沒有麵食。但近海一角，推窗遠矚，一碧漣漪，萬山環翠，景致可人，近而看看海濱繫渡，桅檣倒影，有時遠處歸帆，微衝細浪，也覺令人有些陶醉。</p> <p>村內一切公事，俱由街坊值理擔任。嘗設貧民人壽共濟會，旋因會費繳納解續不清，間有稽延，致礙進行。今會址猶存，惟沒有繼續辦理，無形中已自行了結。其鄰有明淵學校，從前又有軍揚學校，現已拆卸了。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠229-230	1930	海景·坑口 海灣 山巒 懸崖 山勢 村居 溪流 牆 商店 茶樓 漁船 海浪 村公所? 學校
<p>廣寒林 從西貢路過安老院，至晏打臣山徑，折而東，逶迤而入，約行炊許，將至大圍村，隱約見屋角瓦簷的當兒，就有叢林夾道，僅通兩人。林高逾丈，濃陰蔽日，殘葉積徑。經過處，綠葉如雨點般下，樹影扶搖，婆娑有緻，行約一刻鐘方晝，襟懷豁蕩，遍體生寒，如登廣寒，神思為之消逸，當推為本港第一的叢林。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠49	1930	地景·將軍澳 村居 樹林

<p>將軍澳</p> <p>由馬油塘東北行，見有山徑二，跑上左路去，落山盡處便是將軍澳。需時約半句鐘（若向右路跑，則經蕪湖村，轉一大彎曲，再行很久，方抵將軍澳，需時則要一個鐘頭。）那裏屋宇不過二十餘間，以陳姓居多。全村枕山面海，有些像八仙嶺下的涌尾（村名）。東部有大溪，自山間緩流而下。近屋處，萬綠交蔭，鳥語嬌圓，景至幽媚。又有水喉一條，建於溪上，遠自山裏伸出，直達於海，長凡百餘丈，水自喉孔而出，源源不絕，抱注海裏，大約是備以為一般漁船取用的。</p> <p>西部近海灣處，沙石獨多。有漁父在這裏結廬下網，每一次起網，可得「沙顯」魚二、三十斤不等，有時整天祇得三數斤。每斤售價二角餘，聞多運往九龍發賣，也足自給，漁父生涯，都算不薄。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠228-229	1930	海景·將軍澳 海灣 村居 山 溪流 樹木 活動：捕魚
<p>沙橋</p> <p>隱隱滄波聽落潮，鏟洲啣接白沙橋； 水痕染得山光淨，一艇拖翻浪百條。</p> <p>在田廈山之南，東接佛堂門，有小洲峙立海中，名曰「鏟洲」。洲高數丈，周圍五百碼，南有小排，屹立如球；北有沙條，沉於海中，直達對峰，凡二百餘碼，此沙橋也。舟行經此，白沙一片，隱現波中，離海面可五、六尺，潮退高出，遠望如橋，亦如長堤；兩端巖石崢嶸，如鋸齒釘耙，為狀至怪，極山川之形勝也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠375-376	1938	海景·將軍澳 島嶼 石頭 舟 石頭
<p>佛堂洲</p> <p>犄角佛堂此一洲，葉家生聚幾經秋； 稅關尚有遺跡在，落照頽垣古渡頭！</p> <p>佛堂洲又名斧頭洲，峙立鯉魚門外之將軍澳灣海中，洲上僅葉氏一家。清時設稅關及砲台於此，後砲台移置九龍寨城，稅關亦廢，固佛堂門海峽之犄角也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 301	1938	海景·將軍澳佛堂洲 島嶼 稅關
<p>佛頭洲</p> <p>約離坑口之南三英里，和田廈山隔一衣帶水的，有小嶼名佛頭洲，面積縱橫約有六百餘方尺。洲裏有小邱，高廿餘尺，綠草蔓生，蒼翠綺麗，倒影佛頭灣海中，淺藍浮青，活碧劃璃，恍若美人臨鏡理髮一樣。</p> <p>聽說當前清時代，政府曾在這設有稅關，現已遷往三門。所見的，祇有四間小屋。居民皆葉姓，就近闢地成畝，自食其力，很像避世桃源。</p> <p>想去遊佛洲頭的，可自坑口僱舟前往，所費約五、六角，歷一小時許方達。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠232	1930	地景·將軍澳佛堂洲 島嶼 山邱 草 (稅關)已遷 村居 農地

<p>Every year, on the third day of the third moon, the temple at Joss House Bay is the scene of a great concourse of boats of all kinds, which come from miles up and down the coast, and I believe that the festival is well worth visiting, though I have never done so myself. The boat people come in hundreds to worship the goddess Tin Hau, Daughter of Heaven, who is the guardian deity of seafarers. The temple itself is a picturesque building, of no great distinction, standing among the trees on a walled terrace overlooking the beach. Inside it, besides the usual temple trappings, are two big models of junks; on the deck of each junk is a most amusing little house, with a very un-nautical resemblance to a country cottage, within which a little man, presumably the master of the junk, sits in solitary state.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.39-40</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Joss House Bay海景 · 大廟灣 Temple 廟宇 Boat/junk 漁船 Beach 海灘</p>
<p>High Junk Peak and Clear Water Bay. The new road to Clear Water Bay is a perpetual delight; familiarity can never spoil the rapturous moment when you top the rise over the shoulder of Razor Hill, and see again the glorious panorama of Ma On Shan standing proudly above the wooded foothills around Sai Kung. And as you go down the road beyond, each corner brings into view another lovely stretch of hills and sea; emerald and turquoise are but a poor simile for the vivid colours that will feast your eyes on a sunny day..... Beyond Razor Hill the road passes along the narrow neck of the most southerly of the three peninsulas. At the foot of the hill to the right is Hang Hau, the fishing village at the head of Junk Bay. The junks in the little harbour anchor two by two—a nice sociable habit..... High Junk Peak is only a little hill, but one which has given me some very happy memories. Its airy ridge forms the backbone of the peninsula, with Junk Bay on one side and Port Shelter on the other, and its pointed summit commands a magnificent view. Mere size is not everything in a mountain, and if you can reach such a delightful viewpoint after a scramble of only a few hundred feet, so much the better. The summit can be reached most quickly from the road above Clear Water Bay, but if you prefer a longer walk you can leave the road about half a mile beyond Hang Hau, and climb the hillside to the south; this brings you on to the ridge a mile north of the summit of High Junk Peak. Cattle are put to graze up here; the turf is short and springy, and you can stride along over the dips and rises of that exhilarating ridge without fear of twisting an ankle—a rare pleasure in Hong Kong, The ridge ends with a steep little climb up to the cairn on the summit of the peak, reached in less than an hour from Hang Hau. From the top you look straight down into the green shallows of Clear Water Bay. Beyond are the Ninepins, their cliffs encircled by fringes of white foam, and away to the north-west stand our old friends Ma On Shan and Buffalo Hill, seen to advantage from here. The cliff on the east face of High Junk Peak can be climbed from its base direct up to the cairn, but it is not recommended to enthusiastic rock climbers; the cliff springs from almost impenetrable scrub, and although the rocks are comparatively sound and excitingly steep every ledge is covered with treacherous grass. If you descend to the south side of the peak, you can return to your starting point either along the road, or along a path which crosses the western slopes of the ridge high above Junk Bay.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.37-39</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>High Junk Peak地景 · 釣魚翁 Hill 山 Fishing village 漁村 Junk 漁船 Peninsula 半島 Cattle 家畜 Island 島嶼 Cliff 懸崖 Bay 海灣</p>

<p>清水灣</p> <p>綠漲灣深水更清，寒潮時共白沙明； 清涼閱盡人間世，懶向炎方寄此生。</p> <p>在佛堂門之北，西為漁翁山（又名大環山，高一〇三英尺）至田廈山（高八七七英尺）之列岫，灣分二環。在北者較小，有大環頭、大四門等村。沙灘幼潔，綿延一英里，海水極清；雖深至四、五丈，亦能見底。跳水者，一躍而下，黑影一團，蠕蠕而動，漸向上升，透視無遺。浮沉其間，涼沁心脾，琉璃世界，如處廣寒。沿灘樹叢，間植野波蘿，菩提子之屬，可擷取為戲。且東望為大洋，雲天浩蕩，豁人襟懷。夏時，香港士女，最喜到此，或帶月而歸。浴罷臨風，心曠神怡，幾不知有人間天上，誠新界海浴場最勝之處！最近由牛池灣有馬路直達于此，長七英里半，沿途經井欄樹、大埔仔、坑口，而出滘西海面。山川景物，秀麗迎人，亦旅行一好去處也。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠374	1938	<p>海景·清水灣 海灣 山巒 村居 沙灘 樹木 果樹</p>
<p>Clear Water Bay is better known to launch picnickers than to walkers. It well deserves its popularity, for it is, I think, the most beautiful of all Hong Kong's beaches. A lover of solitude does well to avoid it on summer week-ends, but there is some grand country around it where he will be alone with the Kites and perhaps a Sea Eagle. From the fork in the road above Clear Water Bay there is a rough path leading off to the right, and skirting round the bushy hillside a few hundred feet above the beach. It will take you out on to the high ground farther along the peninsula to the south of High Junk Peak, and continues around the base of the round-topped hill known as Tin Ha Shan to Joss House Bay at the end of the peninsula.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.39	1951	<p>Clear Water Bay, Tin Ha Shan 海景·清水灣及田 下山 Beach 沙灘 High ground 高地 Peninsula 半島</p>
<p>布袋澳</p> <p>布袋灣深翠欲流，渡旁煙樹洞庭秋； 歸帆無限蒼茫色，燈火臨江月滿樓。</p> <p>倚佛堂門之凹東，而對大角頭山，北去清水灣至近。澳海深入，形如小湖。居民三百餘，分居東西兩岸，有福德祠、洪聖廟。稍有商店，經營薯莢、山貨，雜貨等。街坊有事，集福德祠商議之。漁戶居半。漁多遠出菓洲一帶，歸舟泊岸，夕陽凌影，漁村逸趣，風光無限。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠375	1938	<p>海景·布袋澳 海灣 山 村居 廟宇 商店 漁船 漁村</p>
<p>Half a mile over the hill behind Joss House Bay is the diminutive fishing harbour of Po To Au, opening on to Clear Water Bay. It is very small and very beautiful; looking down from above on the tiny harbour, with its village and temple and anchored boats, the scene has all the exquisite charm of a miniature. I think that when I retire I shall go and live at Po To Au, and keep a small sailing boat, and amuse myself by catching lobsters when I am not too busy looking at the view.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.40	1951	<p>Po Toi O 海景·布袋澳 Fishing Harbour 漁港 Fishing Village 漁村 Temple 廟宇 Boat 漁船</p>

<p>煙墩山</p> <p>泰火山頭裂兩峰，龍塘依舊夕陽紅； 峰煙尚記前朝事，不盡興亡一覽中！</p> <p>高一五一九英尺，在九龍塘之北，東有九龍凹，脈接獅子山。巔有二峰，相距不遠，橫看成巒，如爆裂之火山，土名泰火山。惟今版輿圖皆作燕壇山，想必轉譯英文地圖所註In Tan San。英名亦曰Bacon Hill直譯則為烽火山，其名與土名較近，得自象形者已。然土人云：「在昔山上嘗舉烽煙以示警」，則其名煙墩山者，亦較切也。燕墩與燕壇，音相近也，豈輿圖所註之In Tan本作In Tun者耶？u與a之差，便成此矣。予故決其名曰「煙墩山」。山之陰，林木茂密，九廣鐵路最長之山洞，即經其下。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠363	1938	地景·畢架山 山勢 山巒 樹木 山洞
<p>The most westerly of the three gaps in the range is Kowloon Pass (1,036 feet), between Beacon Hill and Lion Rock. The path starts in a roundabout way near the old walled city of Kowloon, but the pass may be reached more directly from the bus stop in Kowloon Tong at the top end of Waterloo Road. A little valley will be found opening on the north-east corner of the large area of level ground on the right of the road. A short scramble up the bank on the east of this valley will bring you on to a low ridge where you strike the main path up to the pass. The hillsides overlooking the town have been ruthlessly stripped of timber, and ugly patches of bare red earth are taking the place of shady groves. But the northern slopes on the far side of the pass are greener, and here you may find a wealth of flowering shrubs. From the pass the track goes straight down a valley, crossing the catchwater and reaching the paddy fields to the south of Shatin not far from the mouth of the railway tunnel.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.24	1951	Kowloon Pass 地景·畢架 山和獅子山之間的山坳 Walled city 城寨 Valley 山谷 red earth 紅土 Paddy field 農地
<p>Beacon Hill and Lion Rock (1,618 feet) are most easily climbed from Kowloon Pass which crosses the gap between them. Lion Rock is a great feature in the view from the town or the harbour, and it is a fine mountain, for all that its head is less than 2,000 feet above sea level and its foot encroaches on the back gardens of Kowloon Tong. The west ridge of the mountain rises steeply from the pass, and even an expert rock climber would be hard put to it to keep strictly to the crest, going over all the knobs of rock on the skyline. The path takes a less adventurous course among the bushes a few yards to the left of the ridge, bringing you on to the summit after about twenty minutes' climbing from the pass, or an hour and a quarter from Kowloon Tong. Just below the top it is worth scrambling along a rock ledge a little way round on to the precipitous south face of the mountain, where a most impressive view is obtained of the tremendous overhang of rock from which the hill takes its name.</p>	G.S.P. Heywood	Rambles in Hong Kong, p.25-26	1951	Beacon Hill and Lion Rock 地景·畢架山及獅子山 Rock Ledge 懸崖 Rock 石頭

<p>Eastward of Lion Rock are Temple Hill and Tate's Cairn, which are little more than humps on the ridge. Beyond Tate's Cairn the ridge bends sharply to the southward and continues over Middle Hill to the bold pyramid of Kowloon Peak (1,971 feet) the highest point on the range. It can easily be reached along the ridge from the north, but a more interesting route is up the steep south face of the mountain. If you follow the Clear Water Bay road to where it forks at the top of the hill behind the Kowloon Dairy, and from there strike straight up the grassy hillside to the left, you will come after two or three hundred feet of scrambling to a faint track slanting across the face of the peak. This bends to the left at first, and then zigzags steeply up beside the splendid crag on the shoulder below the summit. If you fail to find the track, and do not possess nailed shoes and a fairly steady head, it is as well not to attempt this face of Kowloon Peak; a party once got into difficulties here and had to be rescued with a rope.</p>	<p>G.S.P. Heywood</p>	<p>Rambles in Hong Kong, p.26</p>	<p>1951</p>	<p>Kowloon Peak 地景・飛鵝山 Dairy farm 農場 Crag 峭壁</p>
<p>九龍城 一屏列岫擁孤城，此日烽煙百感生； 惟有龍津舊時月，照人無限別來情！ 九龍城居金鳳山與赤網嶺之陽，宋名「官富場」，清改「九龍司」。道光間建有九龍寨城，協鎮巡司皆駐其內，並有民居數十間，今盡拆卸。濱海日「龍津」，昔有砲台、龍津亭、龍津橋諸勝。今祇存碑碣廢砲而已。茲值寇燄東來，避居港地者日益眾，九龍城亦已樓台歷落，馬路縱橫，半江漁火，一片滄桑，龍津月夜，感慨彌深矣！</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光・附 新界百詠 300</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>地景・九龍城馬頭涌 山巒 寨城 海濱 (亭) (橋) (砲台)</p>

<p>九龍城（一）</p> <p>.....考九龍城在宋代，原名官富場，今港人多簡稱之為九龍。其地形勢很幽勝，前盼九龍灣，江水漂渺，萬頃茫茫；後枕獅子嶺、雞胸山及九龍山一派山脈，蒼翠詭異，列如屏障，時巖壑雲飛，林表霧歛，尤足增山居的雅興。</p> <p>近山麓一帶，自西而東，村野繽紛，田畦錯雜，共分為打鼓嶺、石鼓壟、瓦窑頭、九龍城內、龍舟井、鶴老村、蒲崗、沙堡、上元嶺、鑽石山及牛池灣等村。近海的則多建樓宇，像城市般。街道如西貢道、長安街、啟仁道、啟德濱、太子路、九龍城道等都很整齊。而啟德濱一帶，洋樓獨多，蒔蘭藝菊，紗碧桃紅，別饒風韻。</p> <p>啟德濱之西，設警察局。門前闢草地，放有大礮四門，繞以鐵鍊。而向海那方，直出，便是九龍小輪碼頭，是來往紅磡、香島及這裏的。從前每隔一小時開行一次，今已歸油蔴地輪船公司接辦，大加改良，約每隔二十分鐘便動輪一次。聞將來更求刷新，務使利便來往搭客云。</p> <p>中部，自蒲崗村起，築一水坑，引流而注於海。其旁，有中華製麵廠及啟德濱飛機場。這裏至牛池灣止，填地甚廣，近北的西貢路旁，又有江夏田廬，結構倒不俗，為黃廣田君之別業。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附新界百詠239-240	1930	地景·九龍城 地勢 海灣 山巒 樹木 村居 農地 高樓 植物 警察局 碼頭 水坑 工廠 機場
<p>香江十景之一**</p> <p>宋臺憑弔：宋王臺為宋帝昺南渡駐蹕之所，臺草萋萋，足資後人憑弔。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南23	1938	地景·九龍城馬頭涌 植物
<p>宋王台，在官富之東，有盤石，方平數丈。昔帝昺駐蹕於此。台側巨石舊有「宋王台」三字。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志115	1819	地景·九龍城馬頭涌 石頭
<p>有擬宋皇臺云：「歷數朝而至今日，將有千載。因何海不枯，石不爛，還留江水悠悠，綠草萋萋。但見樹杪斜陽，山明水秀增秋感。自民國以逮來時，終非愁可滅，恨可消。畢竟雲煙渺渺，翠松蒼蒼，祇遺荒山片石，試問風清月白為誰涼。」</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附新界百詠14-15	1930	地景·九龍城馬頭涌 樹木 石頭

<p>宋二王台</p> <p>龍宮鎖寂慈元咽，賸此荒邱作宋台； 倍覺鰲洋明月夜，慈元端為宋君來。</p> <p>在九龍城馬頭涌畔之聖山上，宋景炎二年四月，益王昀衛王昺奔竄至此，吾故曰「宋二王台」，史例也。其時二王皆幼，益王十，而衛王七歲耳。明張詡全后疑陵詩有云：「祇應此地衣冠在，月色長如見母顏！」慈元殿乃楊太后所居，太后哀衛王昺而死，故云。鰲洋即香港海面之古稱。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 304	1938	地景·九龍城馬頭涌 山 海洋
<p>宋王臺在九龍城附近之官富場，以宋帝昺南渡曾一度登臨其地，為近海小丘，上多巖石，其最巨者約三百噸重，臺即指此。山麓有榕樹三五株，近年本港商為保存古蹟計，乃闢為園林，加建牆圍，以備遊人登臨遊覽。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 11	1938	地景·九龍城馬頭涌 山邱 海濱 石頭 樹木 園林

<p>九龍城(二)</p> <p>這裏最使人注意的，就是那個宋皇臺。它在西南海濱的一個小邱上，共有大石三頭，相依如品字形。在上的一頭，較為大些，高約八、九尺，縱橫都百餘方尺，一邊刻「宋皇臺」三字及「清嘉慶九年重修」等字樣。石堆中有隙，可通人，四週又圍以石欄，欄外綠草萋萋，荒山寂寂，總會撩人愁思。</p> <p>（史記）「宋行宮有四，一在新會縣水崖，張世傑奉帝至此，宮後為慈元殿，奉楊太后。一在中山縣南沙涌村，端宗駐蹕於此。一在新安縣梅蔚山，一在新安縣官富場」。又載「至元（元世祖年號）十三年四月，帝昺避元兵追擊，逃至官富場」。</p> <p>相傳今宋皇臺側之上帝古廟，即當日行宮之故址。而宋皇臺之片石，就是那日帝昺棲遲之所在。按至元十三年，原民國紀元前六百二十三年，至今已很久了。吁，紅羊幾歷，帝子魂哀，偶一登臨，便感造化之滄桑了。</p> <p>登宋皇臺的，一自譚公廟側面上，路稍崎嶇。一自上帝廟側而入，經小村，拾級而登，至半邱，見有石門，惟沒有題額，再行十數武，便抵其地。</p> <p>閒坐石欄上，俯瞰九龍城全景，歷歷如繪，那邊一片汪洋，平靜如鏡，清風也不絕地吹來，頓把一切愁懷都拋向九霄雲外去。故在春秋佳日，極惹香江士女之流連。</p> <p>在晚間，臺畔很多燐火（俗稱鬼火），多至六、七十點不等，往來閃爍，迅若飛星，忽而臺畔，忽而臺畔，狀至奇觀。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 240-241</p>	<p>1930</p>	<p>地景·九龍城 海濱 山邱 石頭 石欄 草 廟宇 村居 視野：俯瞰 海洋 墳場/墓地?</p>
<p>九龍寨城西郭 寨城西望一城門，古道青磚冷共存； 斜日拖來樵子影，寒山依舊數荒邨。 在九龍寨城之西，僅有城牆一度，建於邱上，為門一，以通九龍仔、鴨仔寮、九龍塘等地。昔為往來孔道，今則時移勢易，九龍仔等數村落，亦已夷為平地，無復舊觀。想此僅餘之城郭，快將拆毀，付之漁樵閒話中已。</p>	<p>黃佩佳</p>	<p>香港本地風光·附 新界百詠 306</p>	<p>1938</p>	<p>地景·九龍城馬頭涌 山邱 寨城 城牆 平地</p>

<p>鼎石</p> <p>鼎石，在九龍城北之邱頂，數石相依成鼎形，在上的一頭，其大與宋皇臺的相等，離地不過二、三尺，故有「頑石點頭」之說。士女來遊侯王廟的，多不嫌跋涉之勞，登邱觀鼎石，在這裏又可俯瞰九龍城全景，遠矚獅嶺山脈，而遠而近，或起或伏，都極崇峻之觀。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠86	1930	地景·九龍城 山邱 石頭 廟宇 視野：鳥瞰 山巒
<p>九龍城獅嶺以西，有峰形似駱駝背，勢極險峻，頑石嶙峋，故又叫它做駱駝峰。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠35	1930	地景·九龍城 山 石頭
<p>香江十景之一**</p> <p>破堞斜陽：九龍城尚餘殘堞，蜿蜒山畔，當夕陽西下時，郊外風光，以此為最。</p>	陳公哲	香港指南 23	1938	地景·九龍城 山勢
<p>快活林</p> <p>游九龍城侯王廟的，若舉順道由寰樂園之側向北而去，漸見一條已涸的小溪，曲折而入，當見盤根蒼古的雜樹數十株，園植為圓形，縱橫佔地約二、三畝，中餘沙池，徧茵落葉，濃翳生寒，游客至此，不禁叫聲「快活得很」。因叫它做「快活林」。在這裏駐足，雖是快活，但環境沒有甚麼好風景，且近北之一帶又多荒塚，金塔也排列如雁行，地點又低陷，不便遠矚，似是稍煞風景了</p>		香港本地風光·附 新界百詠49	1930	地景·九龍城 樹木 溪流 沙池 墓地

<p>九龍城（十一）</p> <p>由蒲崗向東行，便是沙堡村，別為上沙堡及下沙堡，居民多種菜，其餘草地，都給染布廠佔有。</p> <p>過此便是鑽石山，除十餘畝菜畦之外，就以牛房最多。其旁的清流，有一部分平靜處，光可照人，也稍擅泉石之勝。上些，則為上元嶺，獨聳立於蒼翠之間的，有一座洋樓，是陳某的別業，前濬池塘，惟水不很清潔，附近多植各種花卉，屬於含笑的，凡數十株，柔風過處，香氣騷人，髣髴有醉意。</p> <p>其鄰又有梁某別業，中濬池兩所，上設曲橋通小亭，這裏有極古雅的几桌，三面闢月形的小窗，蔭以芭蕉及梧桐，很得雅人之旨。但是，由此外望，觸目的都很荒涼，且池已涸，淤泥也乾結了，想是有久失於修理吧。</p> <p>去上元嶺之東，則是牛池灣。西有山徑通東山廟。中部多田畝，北邊呢，就有金霞精舍及萬佛堂兩所靜地（宗先天教）。東的山徑通安老院及海關坳，近海濱的一角，則有二王廟，這裏東跑，又可達牛頭角。</p> <p>港僑或遠道來遊本港的，多渡江來遊九龍城，看宋皇臺、侯王廟及九龍寨城，順道領略鄉野景色及試吓茅寮的雲吞，大約就以這裏當作小北的寶漢茶寮吧。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附新界百詠253-254	1931	<p>地景·九龍城</p> <p>村居 農地 工廠 牛房 溪流 石頭 洋樓 池塘 植物 亭 樹木 廟宇 安老院</p>
<p>翠林洞</p> <p>九龍金鳳、慈雲兩山山麓之間，草木叢茂，澗水錯雜，地亦幽靜，到者絕鮮。本港南北行商黃某，雅愛其地，經之營之。植木建亭，引流闢沼，顏之曰「翠林洞」，為鐵禪上人所書。聯云「翠竹蒼松，四時競秀；林深洞古，萬載留芳。」從正門入，中築石徑，左右為草地，列植花木。約行十武，則拾級而登，花枝交蔭，折右則有六角亭，環繞皆植芭蕉。再過則見石榴樹數株，又前則叢陰載道。門左拾級而上，有屋數椽，北入，則見新建之客廳，內置几桌，壁間遍懸字畫。出外綠影參差，清風滿座，幽興不淺。附近大興土木，匠凡數十，預來點綴這所地方，因地而施，築樓建閣，營架設棚。聞該洞是去年所闢的，料將來落成後，定有一番雅觀了。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附新界百詠134	1930	<p>地景·慈雲山</p> <p>山谷 樹木 溪流 亭 草地 植物 果樹 村屋</p>

牛池灣，俗稱牛屎灣，是在九龍城東的一條村落。毘連沙堡及上元嶺，有路可通鯉魚門、將軍澳、西貢、蠔涌及北港西等地。村之極東南有三王廟。向北行則見頑石嶙峋，復有清水自山間滾滾而下，過此則為安老院（昔之小梅村），西行則為村居，中有金霞精舍及萬佛堂，兩處都打點得很雅靜，為修道者所居之所。行西一帶田野就次而闢，昔有小池，當初漲時，水光照人，頗得雅旨，今已為泥所淤塞。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠96-97	1930	地景·牛池灣 廟宇 石頭 溪流 安老院 村居 農地
<p>28. KAI TAK BAY</p> <p>Some might argue the title of this picture as strictly speaking it gives a broad view of the eastern end of the harbour, not normally a commercial anchorage and largely, of course the main sea channel to Lyemun pass. However, to the extreme left of the picture may be seen the large crane of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. one of Hong Kong's two large privately owned dockyards capable of servicing and repairing ocean liners and building large ships. Next we see the head of the peninsula which forms one side of Kowloon Bay, commercially mainly occupied by the large power station of the China Light & Power Co., Ltd. and the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. Although the bay itself is the stopping place of ocean liners for immigration formalities its best known feature today is Kai Tak air-field which occupies a wide stretch of the coast at this point. Wide and long though it may be it is still inadequate for modern jet liners, especially as it is backed by high and dangerous hills, so extensive reclamation is contemplated. A wide air-strip causeway will run out to sea for a considerable distance and at considerable cost.</p>	John Stericker, Veronica Stericker	Hong Kong in Picture and Story, p. 134	1953	<p>Seashore: Kai Tak Bay 海景·啟德</p> <p>Bay 海灣 Dockyard 船塢 Ocean Liner/ Big Ship 船 Power Station 發電廠 Air-field 機場 Hill 山</p>
<p>竹林</p> <p>牛池灣而東的牛頭角，近海濱的地方（即玻璃廠側），有一派很好的竹林，「清涼新拓國，瀟灑舊封侯」，很覺有點幽趣。經過這裏，畧一駐足，遙望香島雲山，江海風帆，都迷離似畫。沙灘的浪聲，潺潺作響，足增逸興。又時見往來牛頭角村落的漁夫樵子、鄉婦頑童，三三兩兩，出沒其間，這般點綴，更有畫意。</p>	黃佩佳	香港本地風光·附 新界百詠49	1930	地景·觀塘 竹林 海濱 視野：眺望 沙灘
官富駐蹕，《宋行朝錄》：「丁丑年四月，帝舟次於此，即其地營宮殿。」基址、柱石猶存，今土人將其址改建北帝廟。	王崇熙	新安縣志 115	1819	地景·觀塘 石頭 廟宇·北帝廟
<p>鄧孕元：官塘懷古</p> <p>艤岸維舟日已晡，故宮風色亂蘼蕪。 百年天地留殘運，半壁江山入戰圖。 烏起古今驚夢短，龍吟滄海覺愁孤。 豪華終古俱陳跡，剩有忠良說丈夫。</p>	王崇熙	新安縣志 212-213	1819	地景·觀塘 海洋 船

侯琚：官富懷古，康熙《新安縣志》卷十二〈藝文志〉 草舍離宮一壘圯，夕陽高照舊綱「石州」。 許多忠魄歸何處，黃葉蘆花冷淡秋。	王崇熙	新安縣志 212-213	1819	地景・觀塘 石頭 廟宇・北帝廟
本港各街道，向少點綴。惟近來對海之彌敦道旁，普慶戲院側，長沙灣道（與英王子道相接處）及荔枝角道都見有草地一所或多至四、五所不等，週圍以鐵練，成方形、橢圓形或半月形、三角形，一望綠草如茵，倒是雅觀。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠157	1930	地景・城市綠意 草地
京士柏 對海加士居道旁之山邱，政府已將其闢為京士柏遊樂場。縱橫甚廣，內有沙地之球場，及不齊整之草地。當斜照時，居民三兩成群，拾級而登，兒童輩則戲球相逐，雅愛閒逸的，臥於綠茵中乘涼，仰視浮雲來去。賣武的江湖客，也來此佔一份子，故免不得嘈雜。	黃佩佳	香港本地風光・附 新界百詠90	1930	地景・京士柏 山邱 草地

備註：

*據清嘉慶二十四年(1819年)修的《新安縣志》所載，新安八景之名如下：

杯渡仙縱、赤灣勝概、梧嶺天池、參山喬木、廬山桃李、龍穴樓台、鰲洋甘瀑、玉勒溫泉。學者劉智鵬與劉蜀永編撰《《新安縣志》香港史料選》，指出八景中，杯渡仙縱與鰲洋甘瀑俱在香港範圍。

**陳公哲《香港指南》(1938年)羅列香江十景如下：

香江燈火、小港夜月、海國浮沉、笏箕夜泊、升旗落日、西高夏蘭、宋臺憑弔、破堞斜陽、古剎鐘聲、松壑猴群。

***黃佩佳《香港本地風光》曾載署名驚夢著介紹「香江十景」(1930)如下：

青山煙雨、霧山俯瞰、娘潭飛瀑、長洲晚望、宋臺奇石、鯉門夜月、脩洲帆影、扶林曲徑、旗山星火、石橋霧鎖。

其中石橋霧鎖所指何處難以考究，或指大潭上水塘石橋(建於1888年)、大潭篤水塘英式石拱橋(建於1907年)又或九龍城龍津石橋(建於1875年)。

黃氏記述見氏著〈旅行的地點〉，《香港本地風光》頁16。

****黃佩佳在《香港本地風光》曾提及新界十景的部分景色；新界十景出自作者《新界風土名勝大觀》，包括：

浪打金鐘（西貢吊鐘洲）、雲蒸鳳嶺（鳳凰山）、望夫化石、觀音坐蓮（元朗八鄉觀音山）、潮灣秋月（沙田海，不少灣區已填）、杯渡晚鐘（屯門青山禪院）、昂平禪地、鞍嶺朝陽（馬鞍山）、帽山俯瞰、娘潭飛瀑。

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