



歷史印記

LIVING HISTORY IN PRINT

引言

政府刊物中央保存圖書館成立於2001年1月，是政府檔案處內歷史檔案館的一個重要部份。它是保存經挑選的政府刊物及資料的指定圖書館，同時也收集其他與香港有關的資料。我館以有關香港歷史及發展的資料為收藏重點，以推廣了解及保存香港文化遺產為工作目標。

透過這個展覽所展示不同主題和不同時期的展品，我們希望讓市民認識政府刊物中央保存圖書館豐富、多元化兼且數量不斷增長的藏品，歡迎市民到歷史檔案館翻閱這些饒有趣味的歷史珍藏。

Introduction

The Central Preservation Library for Government Publications, an important part of the Public Records Office of the Government Records Service, was established in January 2001. It is the designated library for preserving selected government publications and materials. It also acquires materials relating to Hong Kong from other sources. With a collection focus on the history and development of Hong Kong, the Library aims to promote understanding and preservation of Hong Kong's documentary heritage.

This exhibition showcases the wealth and diversity of the collections of the Central Preservation Library for Government Publications that are growing continuously. Works on different subjects from different periods are displayed to reflect the extent of the holdings and invite visitors to consult these interesting historical resources at the Public Records Office.

多元化的藏品

政府刊物中央保存圖書館藏有自1840年代以來政府決策局和部門編製的書籍、報告、委員會文件、小冊子、海報和地圖等。我館也收集有關香港的著作、期刊、報章及印刷品，以方便讀者研習。

館藏最早的政府出版物，包括自1840年代以來近乎齊全的《政府憲報》及其號外原件、《香港法例》、《藍皮書》（1844-1940年）、《公務員名錄》（自1920年）、《行政報告》（1879-1939年）、《政府財政收入與支出預算案》（自1860年），以及個別部門的年報與街道索引等。我館也藏有早期的《立法局會議文件彙編》（1884-1949年）和《立法局會議過程正式紀錄》（自1892年）。

THE BOUNDLESS COLLECTION

The Central Preservation Library for Government Publications holds books, reports, committee papers, pamphlets, posters, maps, etc., of government bureaux and departments from the 1840s. It also collects monographs, journals, newspapers and printed materials relating to Hong Kong to facilitate research and studies.

Examples of the earliest government publications include almost a complete run of the original **Government Gazettes and Supplements** from the 1840s, **Hong Kong Ordinances, Blue Books** (1844-1940), **Civil Service Lists** (from 1920), **Administrative Reports** (1879-1939), **Hong Kong Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure** (from 1860) and selected departmental reports and street indexes. Early **Sessional Papers** (1884-1949) and **Hansards** (from 1892) of the Legislative Council also form part of our holdings.

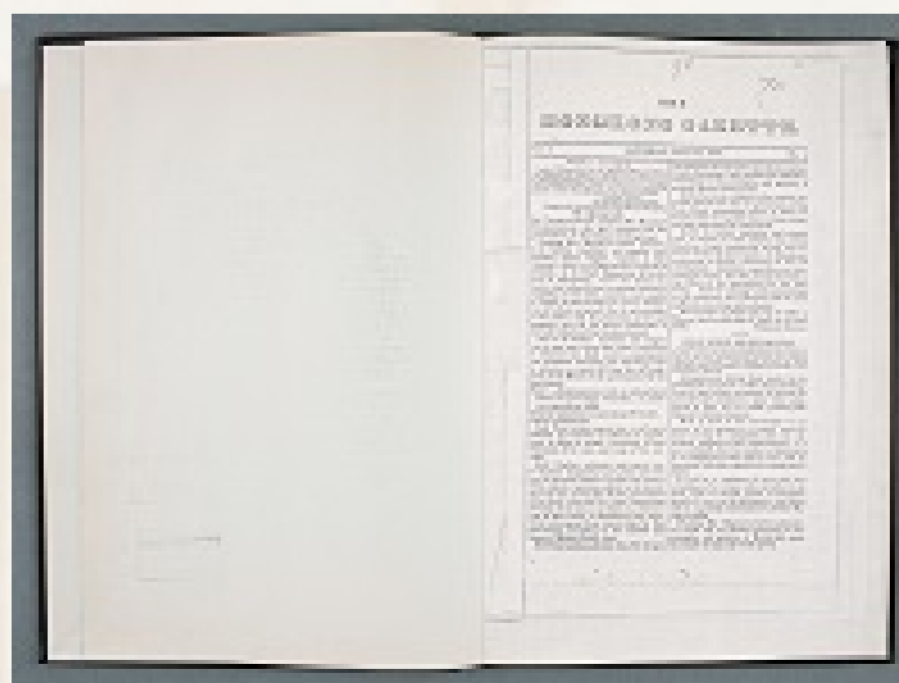
《1871年的香港藍皮書》刊載了當時港督麥當奴和輔政使司柯士甸的薪俸分別為5,000和1,500英鎊，而信差的收入只有17至20英鎊。《藍皮書》展示香港各方面的詳盡數據，例如政府編制、人口、教育、出入口、土地、醫院、慈善和宗教團體以及罪案數字等。

Hong Kong Blue Book for the Year 1871. According to it, the annual salaries of Governor Richard MacDonnell and Colonial Secretary John Austin were at £5,000 and £1,500 respectively whereas a messenger earned from £17 to £20. The **Blue Book** presents detailed statistical information on different aspects of Hong Kong such as government establishment, population, education, import and export, land, hospitals, charitable and religious institutions, and criminal statistics.

Position	Name	Date	Salary
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral	His Excellency Sir Richard Gordon MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	14th October, 1869.	5,000 0 0
Colonial Secretary	The Honourable John Austin	7th May, 1868.	1,500 0 0
Chief Clerk	L. D'Almeida e Castro, (3)	16th May, 1844.	600 0 0
First Clerk	J. M. D'Almeida e Castro, (4)	2nd October, 1844.	500 0 0
Second Clerk	J. M. S. Alves	1st December, 1870.	300 0 0
Third Clerk	S. C. Gonsalves	-	200 0 0
Fourth Clerk	R. F. de Almeida	-	200 0 0
Fifth Clerk	F. G. Kruel	-	150 0 0
Temporary Clerk	J. A. Barros	-	100 0 0
Porter at the Government Office	Cheng A-Lan	-	37 10 0
Messengers	Choy A-Kong, Yim A-Sang, Yang A-Yee	Schedule of Establishment	39 0 0, 17 10 0, 12 10 0

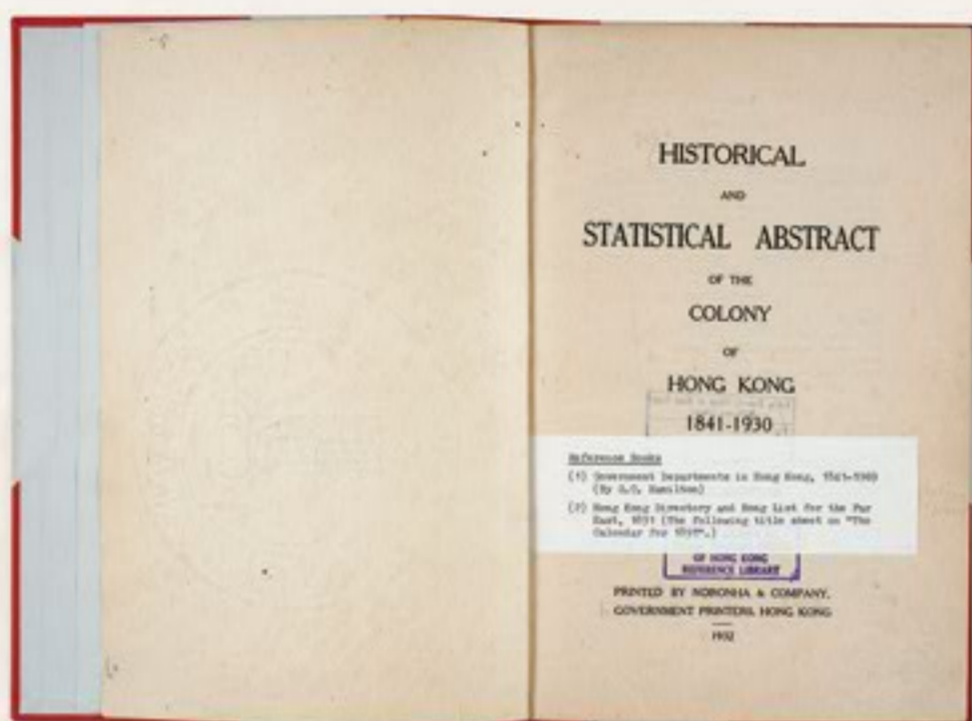
[展品1] 刊印於1841年5月1日的《政府憲報》第1卷1號。在1842年，它與英文報章《中國之友》合併出版，於1842年3月24日出版了第一期，在1853年開始獨立刊行。

[Exhibit No. 1] **The Hong Kong Gazette, Vol. 1, No.1** was published on 1 May 1841. It was combined with the English Newspaper, **The Friend of China** in 1842 with the first issue appeared on 24 March 1842. It became an independent publication in 1853.



在1894年安置於堅尼地城一所臨時醫院內的鼠疫病患者。

Plague patients in a temporary hospital, Kennedy Town, 1894.

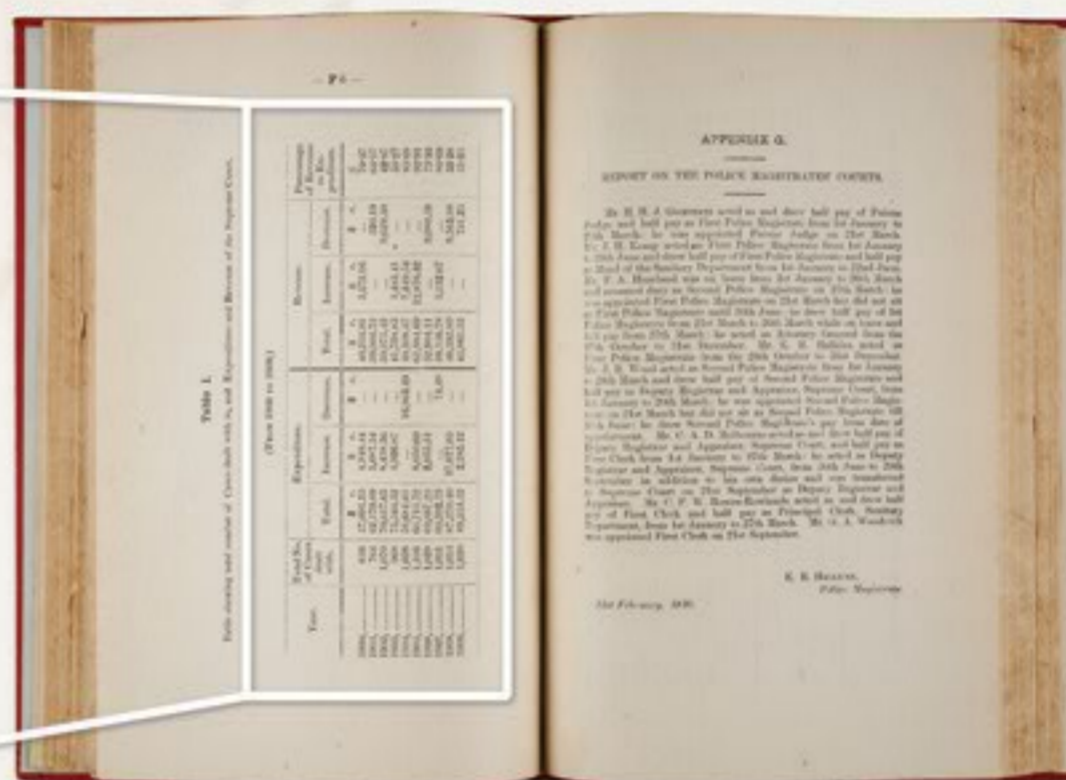


由政府於1932年印製的《香港殖民地在1841-1930年間的歷史及數據摘要》。它按年順序編列重要事件和關於貿易、工業、公共建設以及立法方面的資料和數據。

Historical and Statistical Abstract of the Colony of Hong Kong, 1841-1930. Printed by the Government in 1932, the Abstract set out the principal events and important information on trade and industries, public works and legislation as well as statistical data in each year.

(From 1900 to 1909.)

Year.	Total No. of Cases dealt with.	Expenditure.			Revenue.			Percentage of Revenue to Expenditure.
		Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1900,	646	\$ 57,091.55	£ 4,943.44	...	\$ 40,234.91	£ 3,172.96	...	70.47
1901,	764	62,179.09	5,087.54	...	39,904.72	...	580.19	64.17
1902,	1,070	70,617.65	8,438.56	...	30,275.42	...	9,629.30	42.87
1903,	968	75,544.52	4,926.87	...	41,758.83	1,483.41	...	55.27
1904,	1,038	58,681.03	...	16,863.49	49,108.37	7,349.54	...	83.68
1905,	1,166	66,711.72	8,030.69	...	61,984.69	12,876.32	...	92.91
1906,	1,039	69,667.23	2,955.51	...	52,904.11	...	9,080.58	75.93
1907,	1,031	69,592.75	...	74.48	56,156.78	3,252.67	...	80.69
1908,	1,014	87,270.40	17,677.65	...	46,592.80	...	9,563.98	53.38
1909,	1,030	89,555.52	2,285.12	...	45,861.55	...	731.25	51.21

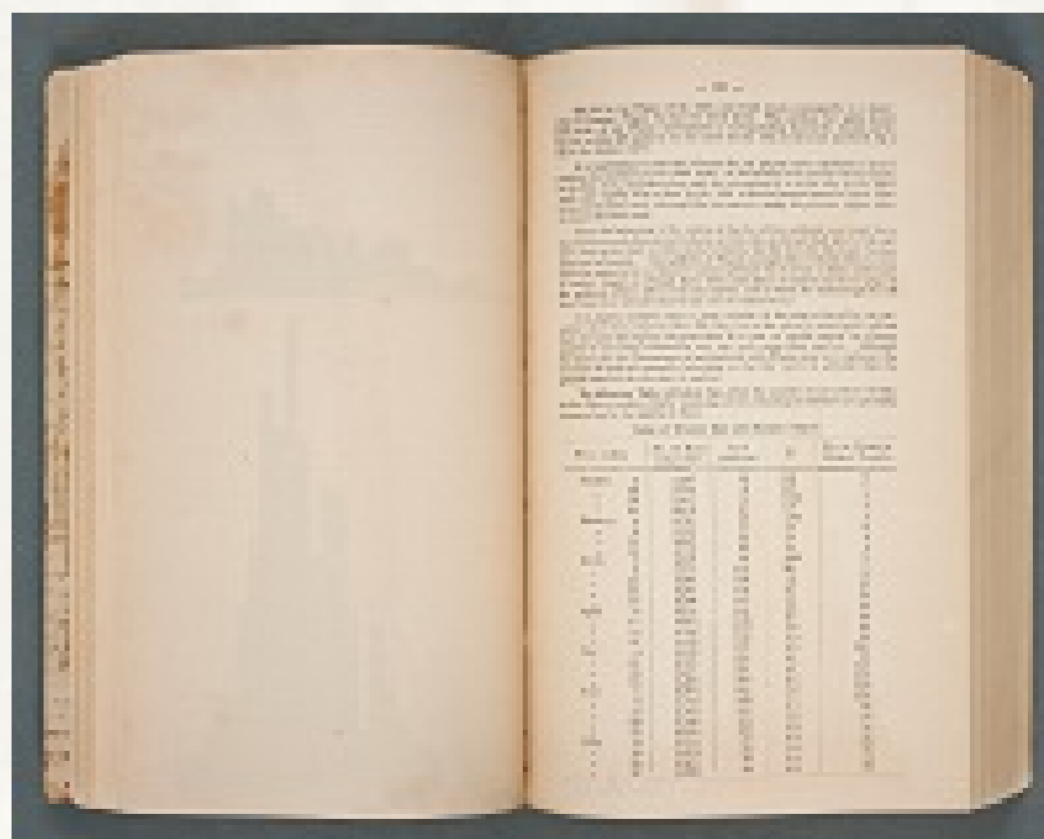


在《1909年的行政報告》內，除了其他的部門，還有總登記官的報告。在1913年以前，總登記官是負責華人社區的高級政府官員。《行政報告》提供了各個政府部門的詳盡資料，可以視為最早的政府年報。

Administrative Reports for the Year 1909 include, among others, the Report of the Registrar General. The latter was the senior official who took responsibilities of the Chinese community until 1913. The Administrative Reports offer comprehensive information on various government departments. They could be seen as the earliest annual reports of the Government.

[展品2] 《1904年的香港立法局會議文件彙編》顯示每週老鼠和人類感染疫症個案的圖表。《立法局會議文件彙編》彙集了立法局會議時使用的文件。1894年，鼠疫在香港爆發。在疫情的高峯期，每天有超過100個死亡個案。在其後的數十載，鼠疫一直是香港面對的嚴重問題。

[Exhibit No.2] **Sessional Papers, Hong Kong, 1904** showing the chart of weekly rats and human plague. Sessional Papers are papers laid before the Legislative Council. Bubonic plague transmitted by rats broke out in Hong Kong in 1894. At its height, over 100 deaths were recorded everyday. The plague presented serious problems to Hong Kong in the following few decades.

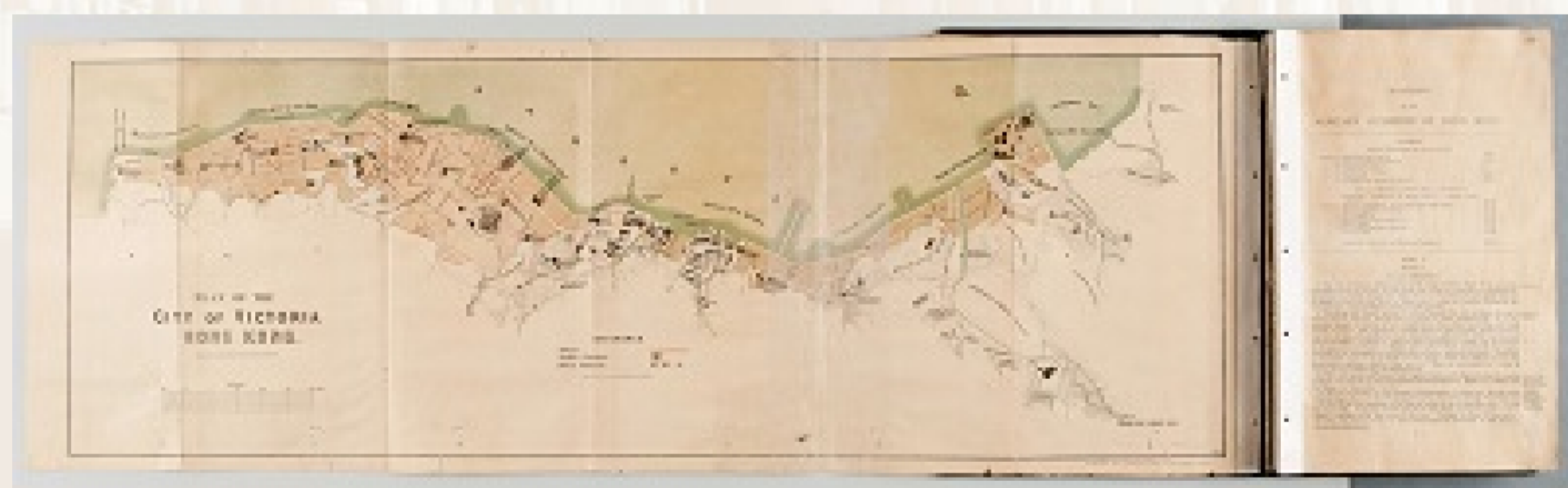


獨有的政府及官方報告

政府刊物中央保存圖書館保存了來自不同政府決策局、部門、公共機構以及調查委員會，就重要政策和議題所發表的報告書。它們有些是已出版的刊物，部份則只供內部參考。這些獨有而重要的報告是了解政府運作及殖民地時代重要事件和議題的歷史資料寶藏。

UNIQUE GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL REPORTS

The Central Preservation Library for Government Publications has preserved a wide range of original government and official reports on major policies and issues produced by various government bureaux, departments, public offices and boards of inquiries and committees. Some are published materials and others are meant for internal reference. They are a treasure of unique and important historical resources for understanding the working of government administration and major events and issues of the colonial past.



[展品4] 《翟維克關於香港公共衛生條件的報告書》（1882年）。此報告對早期香港公共衛生狀況作出詳細研究，並提出改善與更正弊端的建議。

[Exhibit No. 4] **Mr. Chadwick's Reports on the Sanitary Condition of Hong Kong with Appendices and Plans**, 1882 present a detailed study of the early sanitary condition of Hong Kong with suggestions for improvement and rectification of defects.

Stewart Lockhart, the British Commissioner
Wong, the Chinese Commissioner, fixing the first boundary mark on the shore

洛克與中國代表王存善於1899年3月，在新界劃定租界界址時拍攝的照片。

Photograph showing Mr. Stewart Lockhart fixing the first boundary of the leased New Territories with the Chinese Commissioner Wang Tsun-shan in March 1899.



Mr. Stewart Lockhart, the British Commissioner, and Mr. Wong, the Chinese Commissioner, fixing the first boundary mark on the shore at Starling Inlet.

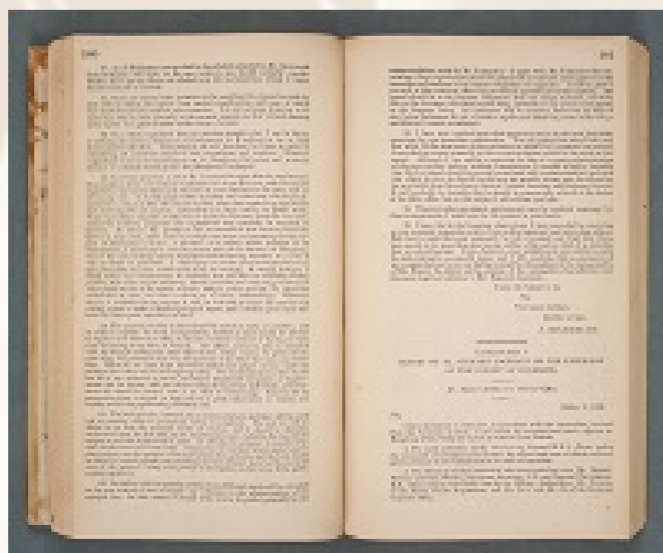


港督卜力在1899年8月4日，在屏山向新界的縉紳父老闡釋港府對新界的管治方針時拍攝的照片。站立在港督左面的是洛克。

Photograph showing Governor Blake explaining to the gentry and elders of the New Territories community at Ping Shan on 4 August 1899 about how the leased New Territories would be governed. Mr. Lockhart was on the left of the Governor.

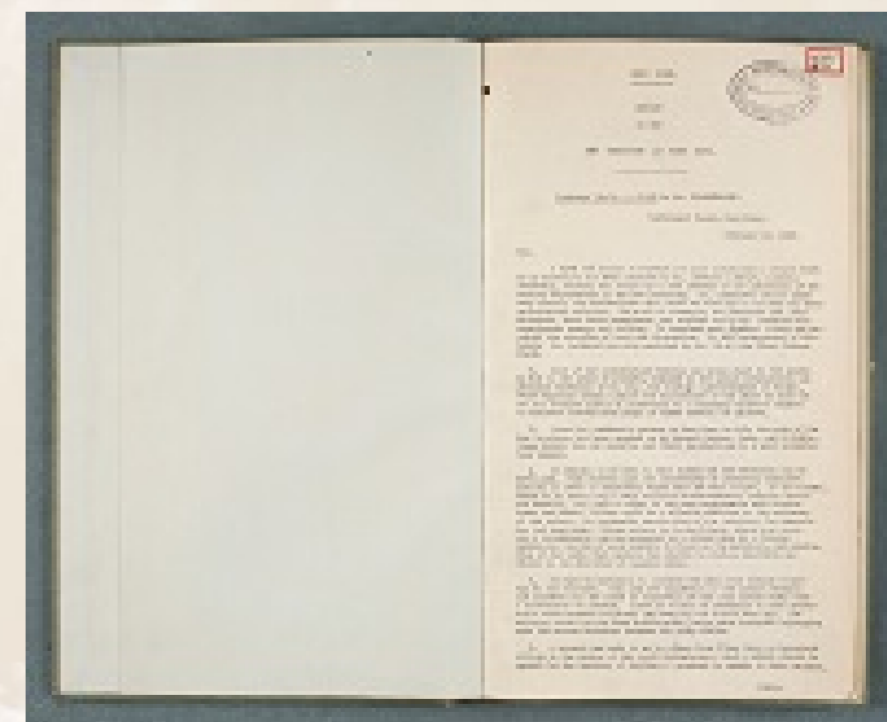
[展品5] 刊載於《1899年立法局會議文件彙編》內的〈洛克關於展拓香港殖民地的報告書摘錄〉（1898年），描述了在1898年6月，由中國政府租借予英國政府有關新界的情況。此報告是洛克暫時退任輔政使司和總登記官後，到新界作實地調查所撰寫。

[Exhibit No. 5] "Extracts from A Report by Mr. Stewart Lockhart on the Extension of the Colony of Hong Kong", 1898 from the **Sessional Papers, Hong Kong, 1899**. It describes the condition of the New Territories, which the Chinese Government transferred on lease to Britain in June 1898. The Report was written by Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, who was temporarily relieved of his duties as Colonial Secretary and Registrar General and sent on a fact-finding tour of the New Territories.



[展品6] 港督卜力在1900年向英國殖民地部大臣張伯倫提交的《關於新界的報告書》。

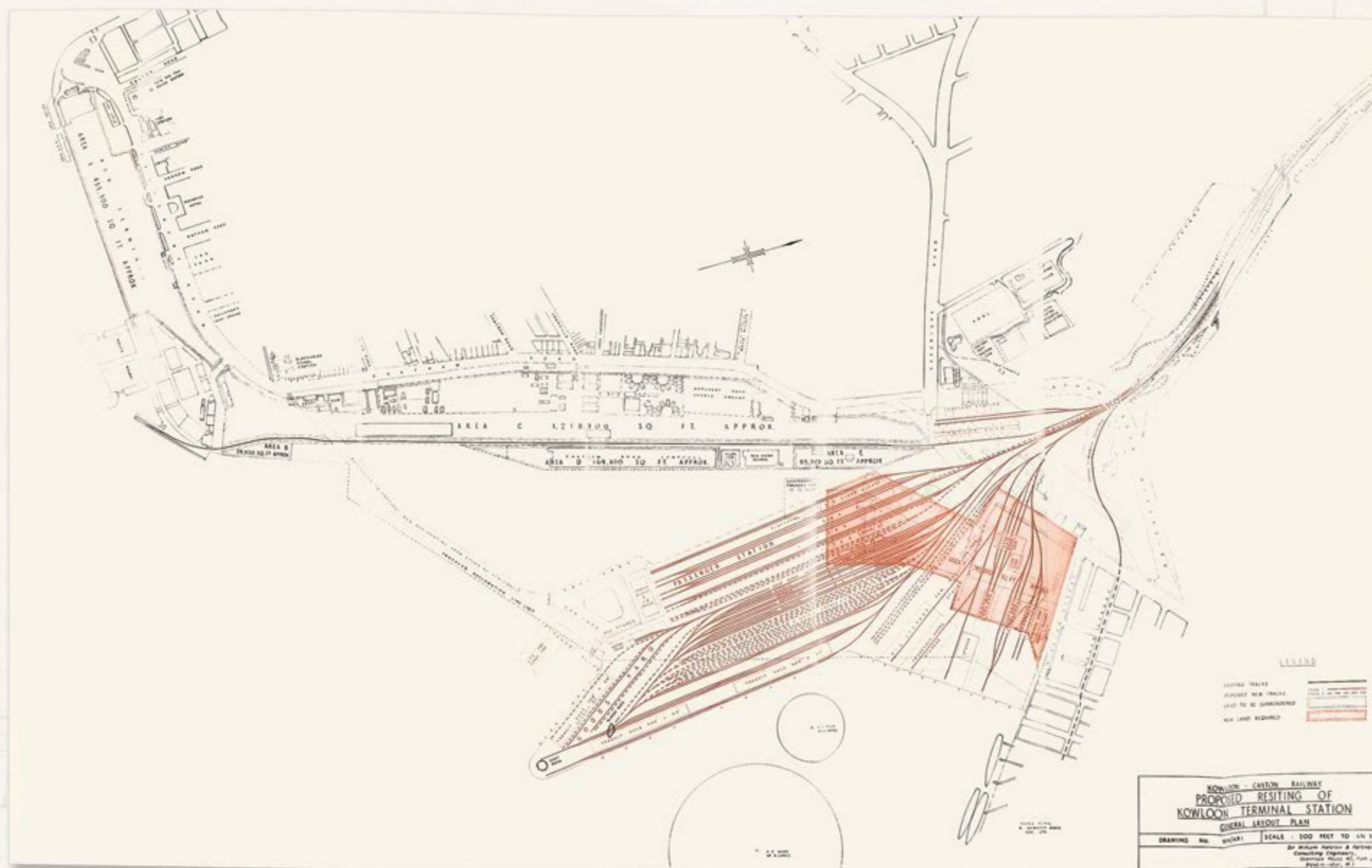
[Exhibit No. 6] **Report on the New Territory at Hong Kong, 1900** submitted by Governor H. A. Blake to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, J. Chamberlain.



大清國新安縣界

九廣鐵路(英段)在1910年10月1日在羅湖首次通車的情景。

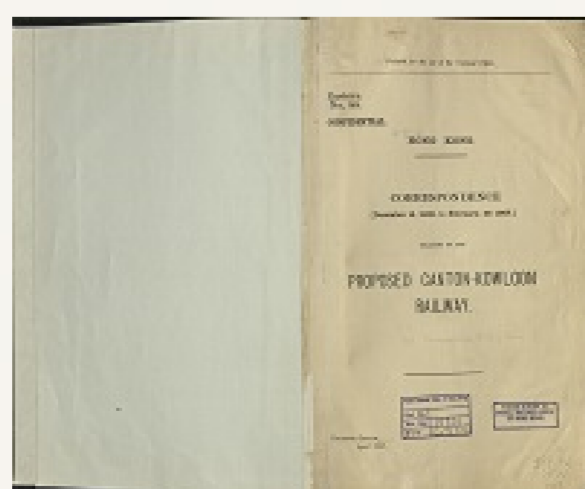
Photograph of Kowloon-Canton Railway showing the opening of the British Section of the Railway in Lo Wu on 1 October 1910.



1958年關於《遷移九廣鐵路(英段)終點站的報告、規劃以及預算》，當中展示了新終點站的圖則。
Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section) Report, Scheme and Estimate for Re-siting Kowloon Terminal Station, 1958 showing the proposed plan of the new terminal.

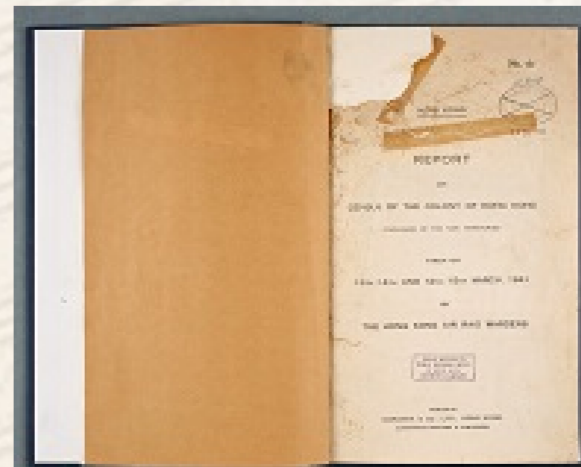
[展品7] 《1903年12月15日至1907年2月27日關於籌建九廣鐵路的機密通訊》

[Exhibit No. 7] **Confidential Hong Kong Correspondence, 15 December, 1903 to 27 February, 1907 relating to the Proposed Canton-Kowloon Railway.**



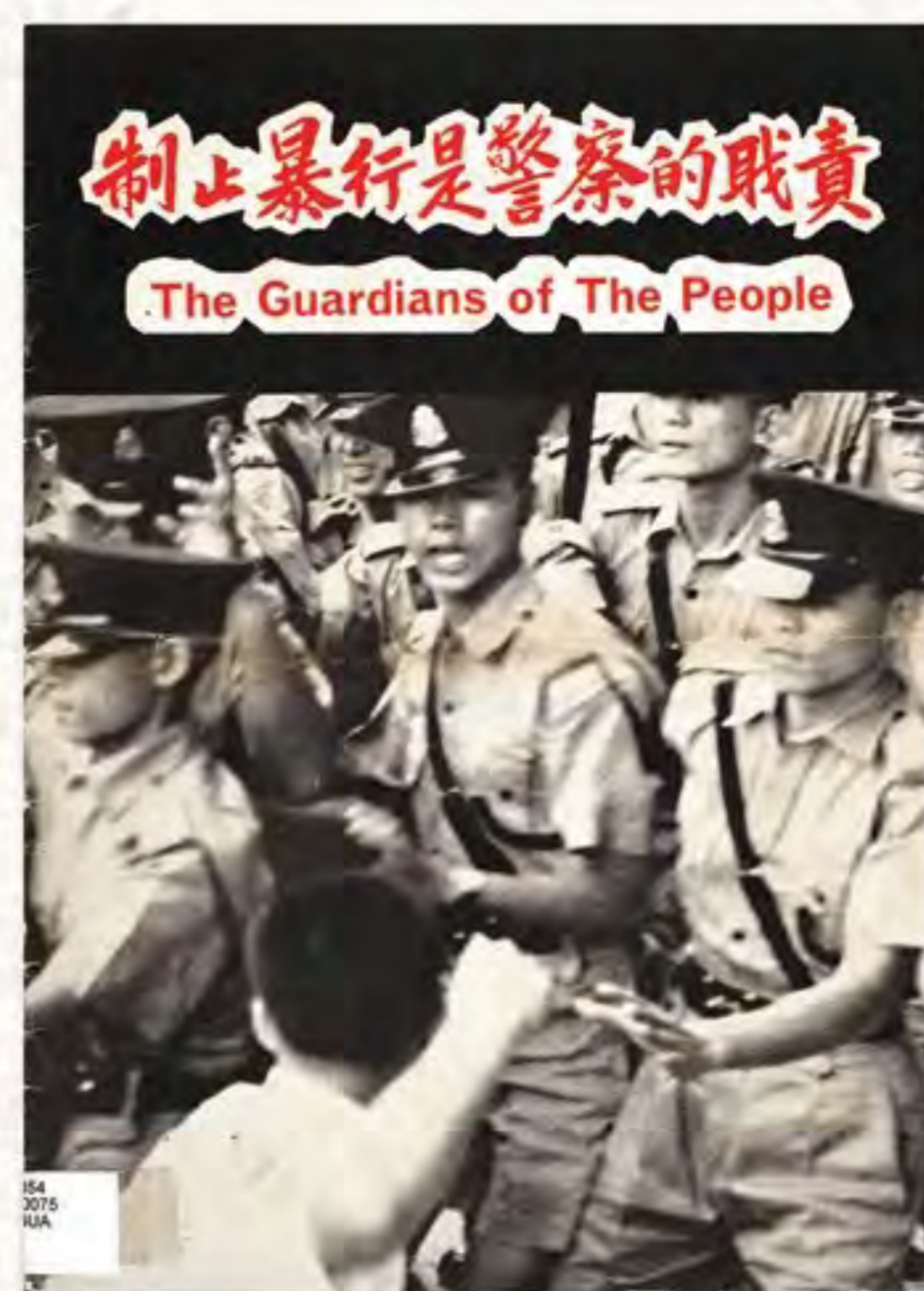
[展品8] 由空襲舍監撰寫的《1941年人口普查報告》。這是現存有關二次大戰前唯一的政府普查數字，估計當時香港的人口為163萬9千3百37人。

[Exhibit No. 8] **Report on Census of the Colony of Hong Kong, 1941** by the Hong Kong Air Raid Wardens. It is the only government census available giving statistical data right before the Second World War. It was estimated that the total population of the colony then was 1,639,337.

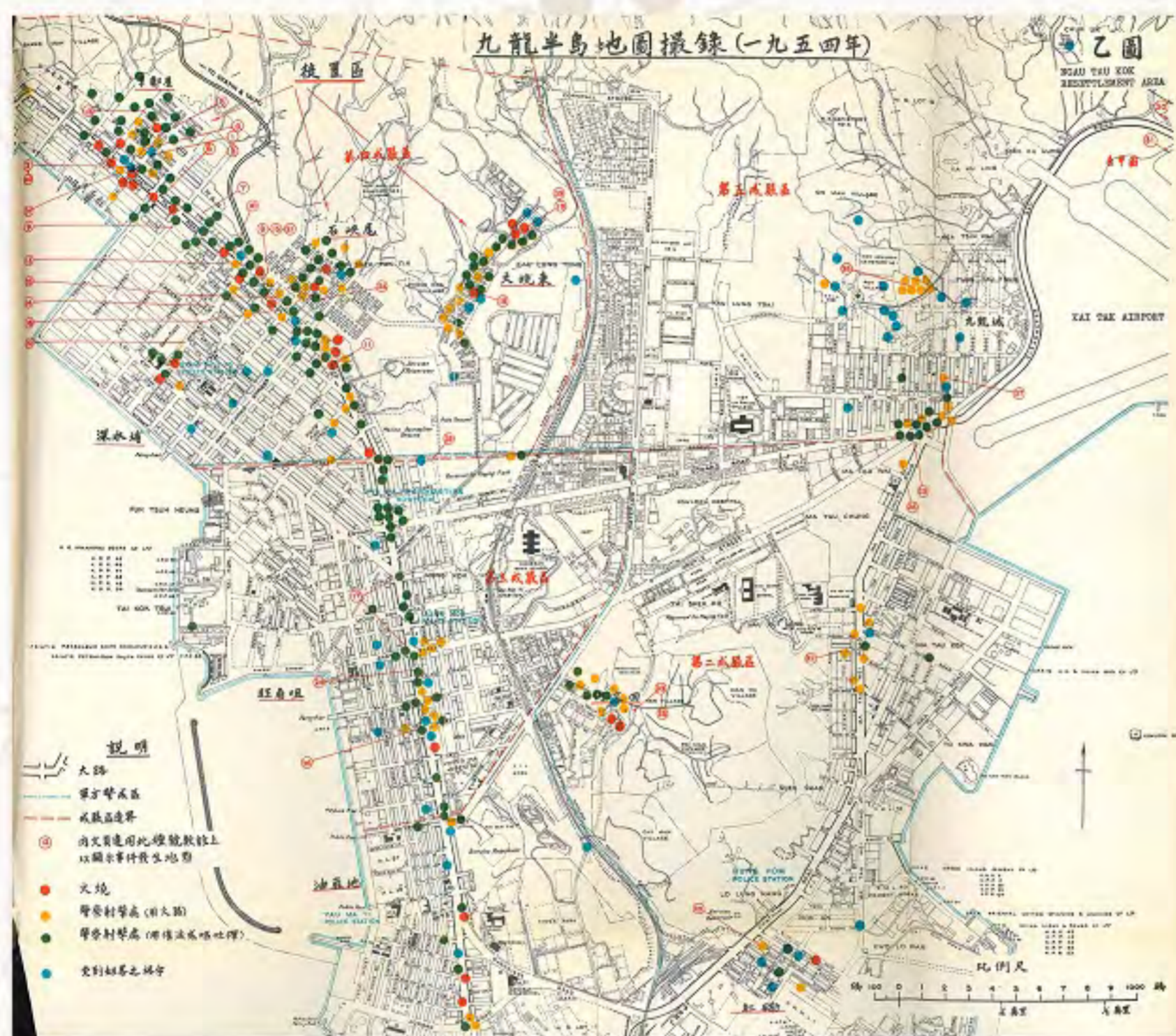




《香港事件，1967年》是有關當年動亂的官方報告。
Events in Hong Kong - 1967, an official report on the riots of that year.



《制止暴行是警察的職[職]責》是宣傳警察在1967年動亂期間所擔當的角色的刊物。
The Guardians of The People, publicity material on the role of police in the 1967 disturbances.



《九龍及荃灣暴動報告書，一九五六年十月十日及十二日》。是次動亂緣於1956年10月10日慶祝雙十節時因掛中華民國國旗的爭執引起，最終導致443人受傷及59人死亡。圖中所示的是在動亂期間實施戒嚴的範圍。

Report on the Riots in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan, October 10th to 12th, 1956. The riots started off as a dispute over the hanging of Nationalist flags in celebrating the anniversary of the Chinese Republican Revolution on 10 October 1956. 443 people were reported injured with 59 deaths. The map shows the curfew zones during the riots.

[展品9] 《羅旭龢關於1925年罷工的報告書》討論在1925年大罷工潮如何由廣東蔓延至香港。它原是一份機密文件，現已解封並開放予公眾查閱。

[Exhibit No. 9] **Kotewall Report on the Strike of 1925**, a confidential report discussing how the General Strike was spread from Canton to Hong Kong in 1925. It was downgraded for public access.



[展品10] 《一九六六年九龍騷動調查委員會報告書》(1967年)評估了動亂的起因及其對社會帶來的影響。

[Exhibit No. 10] **Kowloon Disturbances 1966, Report of Commission of Inquiry, 1967** which assessed the reasons of the riots and their impact on the community.



第二戒嚴區



廉政公署海報：《舉報貪污》(1975年)
 Poster of Independent Commission Against Corruption:
 “Report Corruption”, 1975

[展品11] 《香港作為未來的會議、貿易交易會以及展覽中心的可行性研究》(1965年)。早在四十多年前，這研究報告已確認了香港對上述設施的需要。

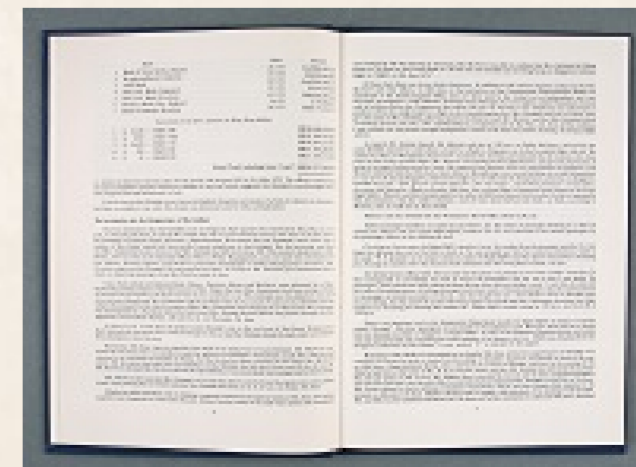
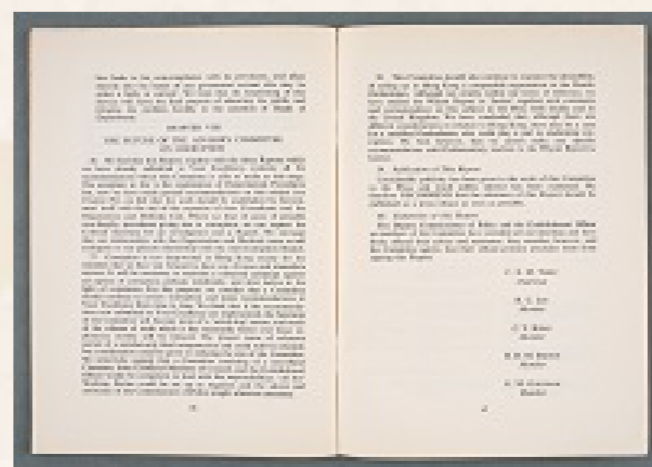
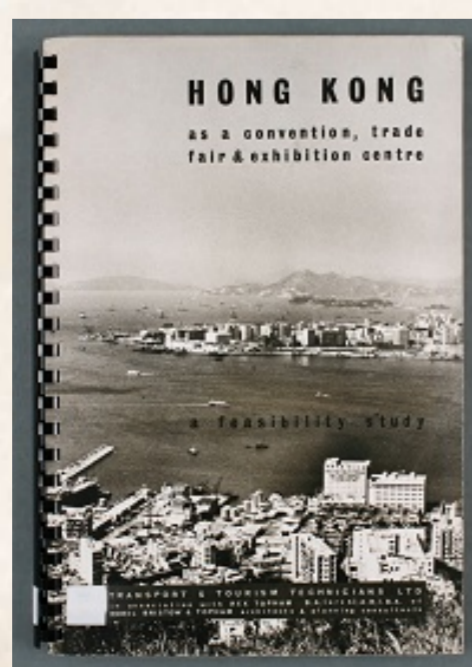
[Exhibit No. 11] **Hong Kong as a Convention, Trade Fair & Exhibition Centre: A Feasibility Study**, 1965. This study report identified the demand for such facilities in Hong Kong some 40 years ago.

[展品13] 1960-1961年的《貪污常務委員會及諮詢委員會報告》指出：「在香港社會，貪污已經根深蒂固」，因此「有需要維持一個可以打擊各方面貪污的運動」。

[Exhibit No. 13] **Reports of the Standing Committee and the Advisory Committee on Corruption**, 1960-1961. It was stated that “Corruption is too deep-rooted in the Hong Kong Society” and “it will be necessary to maintain a sustained campaign against all aspects of corruption.”

[展品12] 《百里渠爵士調查委員會第一次報告書》(1973年)提及警方九龍區副指揮葛柏擁有港元400多萬的資產，超過他整個公務員生涯所收薪俸的6倍。調查期間，葛柏在1973年6月8日成功離港潛逃。1974年2月，廉政公署在市民強烈抗議公務員貪污的聲音下正式成立。

[Exhibit No. 12] **First Report of the Commission of Inquiry under Sir Alastair Blair-Kerr**, 1973. As reported, Peter Godber, Deputy Police Commander, Kowloon, owned some HK\$4 million, which was more than 6 times the salaries he earned in his entire career with the Government. Whilst under investigation, Peter Godber managed to slip out of Hong Kong on 8 June 1973. Amidst the public outcry against corruption by civil servants, the Independent Commission Against Corruption was established in February 1974.



近期的藏品

政府刊物中央保存圖書館的藏品大多屬於二次大戰後一些較近期的資料，例如整套自1946年開始刊行的《香港年報》。該年報現時每年仍由政府新聞處出版，它以整合報告的形式，為讀者提供有關香港歷史和公共行政方面的官方資料與最新數據。

此外，我館還藏有大批政府部門年報、不同政府部門就其工作和服務範圍擬備的研究報告與出版物，以及有關地方行政事務的報告和宣傳小冊子。

RECENT MATERIALS

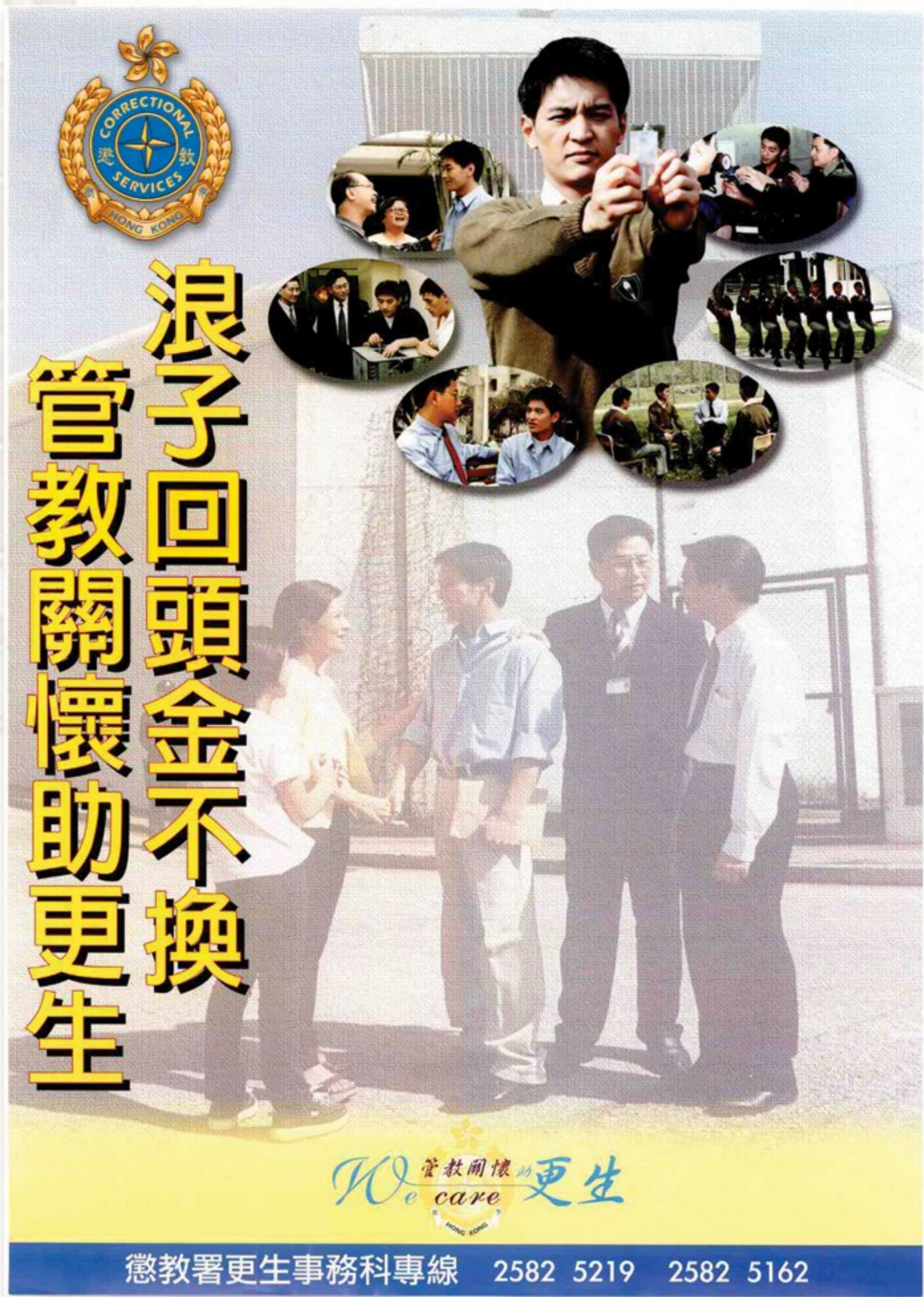
The majority of the Central Preservation Library for Government Publications' holdings are more current materials from the post war period to the present. For example, the Central Preservation Library for Government Publications has a complete collection of the **Hong Kong Annual Report**, which first appeared in 1946. It was presented as a combined report of the Government providing official information and updated statistics on the history and public administration of Hong Kong. It is still published every year by the Information Services Department.

There is also a large collection of departmental reports, studies and publications explaining the programmes and services of different government departments as well as reports and promotional pamphlets for district administration.

[展品14] 《香港年報，1946年》是香港年報的第一期。該報告指出早在1943年，英國軍部已開始計劃恢復對香港的管治，同時戰後的民生亦因工資與食品價格飛漲而日益困苦。

[Exhibit No. 14] **Annual Report on Hong Kong for the Year 1946** was the first issue of the Report. It mentioned that as early as 1943, a planning unit under the War Office of the United Kingdom was working on a plan to resume British rule in Hong Kong. Life right after the War as recorded was difficult with wages and food price increasing sharply.





懲教署的海報：《浪子回頭金不換，管教關懷助更生》(2000年代)
 Poster of the Correctional Services Department: "Help Rehabilitate through Education, Discipline and Care", 2000s

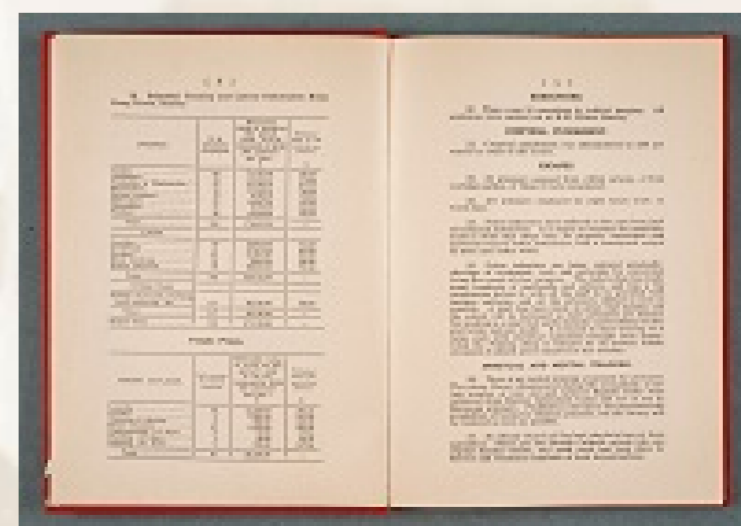
[展品16] 《監獄規則》(1946年)。根據此規則，一名被判刑2年或以上的歐洲籍囚犯可以在服刑最初3個月的每個星期天，於晚餐時獲分配額外8安士雞肉。

[Exhibit No. 16] **Hong Kong Prison Rules, 1946.** According to these Rules, a European prisoner with a 2 year-sentence or above would be given an additional 8 oz of chicken for dinner on Sunday in the first 3 months of imprisonment.



[展品17] 《監獄署年報，1946-1947年度》報導在此期間，監獄署共執行了10次環首死刑以及188次笞刑。笞刑和死刑分別在1991和1993年正式廢除。

[Exhibit No. 17] **Prisons Department Annual Report for 1946-1947** showing 10 executions by hanging and 188 cases of corporeal punishment at the time. Corporeal punishment and capital punishment were officially abolished in 1991 and 1993 respectively.





消防處的海報：《防火：確保生命財產安全》(1961年)
 Poster of the Fire Services Department: "Prevention of Fire: To Ensure Safety of Life and Property", 1961

全安產財命生保確

1955年的《聯合國難民事務高級專員辦事處呈交關於中國難民在港的問題報告》指出，在1945至1954年間，約有88萬5千名中國難民湧入香港，引致嚴重的住屋短缺。

The Problem of Chinese Refugees in Hong Kong, Report Submitted to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1955. It reported a huge influx of Chinese refugees to Hong Kong amounting to 885,000 between 1945 and 1954, which resulted in acute shortage of accommodation.

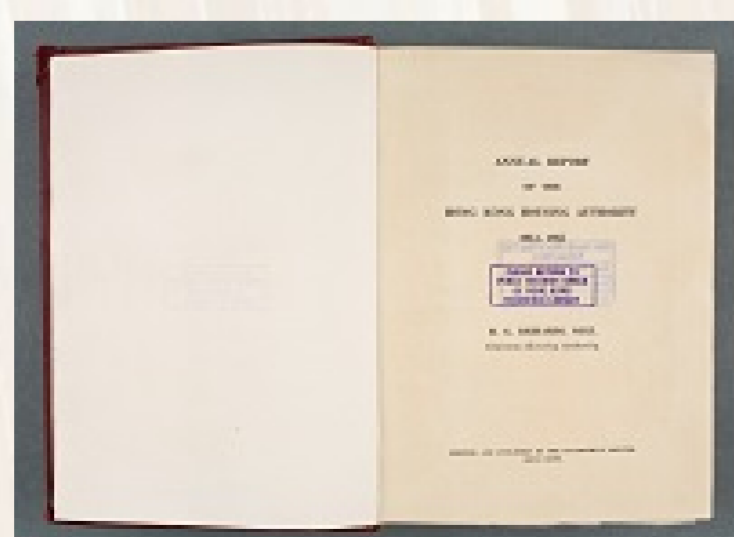
Table XIV
 Distribution of Political Refugees in Hong Kong according to Reasons for Leaving China, June 1955*

Reason for leaving China	Year of departure arrived in										Total†
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Percentage											
1. Political reasons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(a) Actual persecution of themselves or their family members	-	-	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	-	-	-	5.9
(b) Actual persecution of relatives or friends	-	-	71.0	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	-	-	-	61.1
(c) Fear of persecution	-	-	23.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	-	-	-	33.1
(d) Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total political	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Economic reasons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Political and economic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Unknown	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Number of persons*†										
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
1. Political reasons	1,800	2,500	12,000	9,400	198,000	176,000	19,000	8,500	-	-	435,000
2. Economic reasons	42,500	69,000	24,000	36,500	88,000	60,500	13,000	11,000	-	-	364,000
3. Political and economic reasons	300	900	1,000	3,800	30,000	28,800	3,000	4,000	-	-	74,000
4. Unknown	2,400	1,600	2,000	800	2,000	1,200	-	1,500	-	-	12,000
TOTAL	47,000	74,000	39,000	50,500	318,000	266,500	35,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	885,000

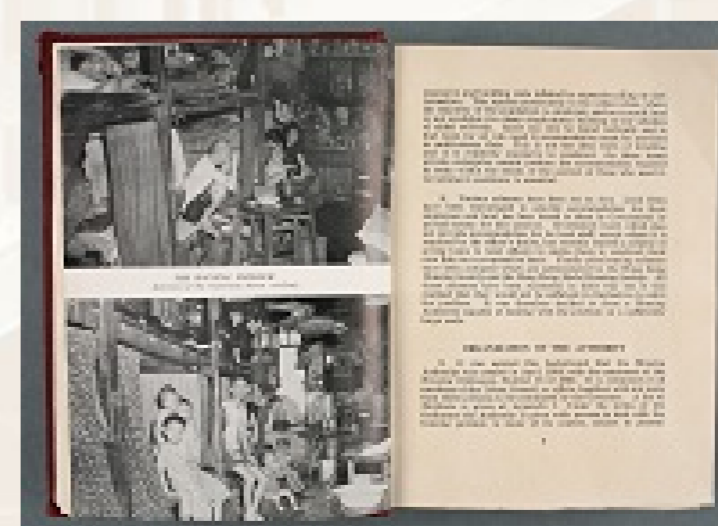
[展品18] 《1954-1955年度的香港房屋委員會年報》展示了擠迫的居住環境。香港房屋委員會於1954年4月根據房屋條例成立，提供廉租而符合良好基本標準的單位以解決住屋問題。

[Exhibit No. 18] **Annual Report of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, 1954-1955** showing the crowded living conditions. The Housing Authority was established in April 1954 with the enactment of the Housing Ordinance. It was to resolve housing problems in Hong Kong by providing flats of a good basic standard and at a low rent.

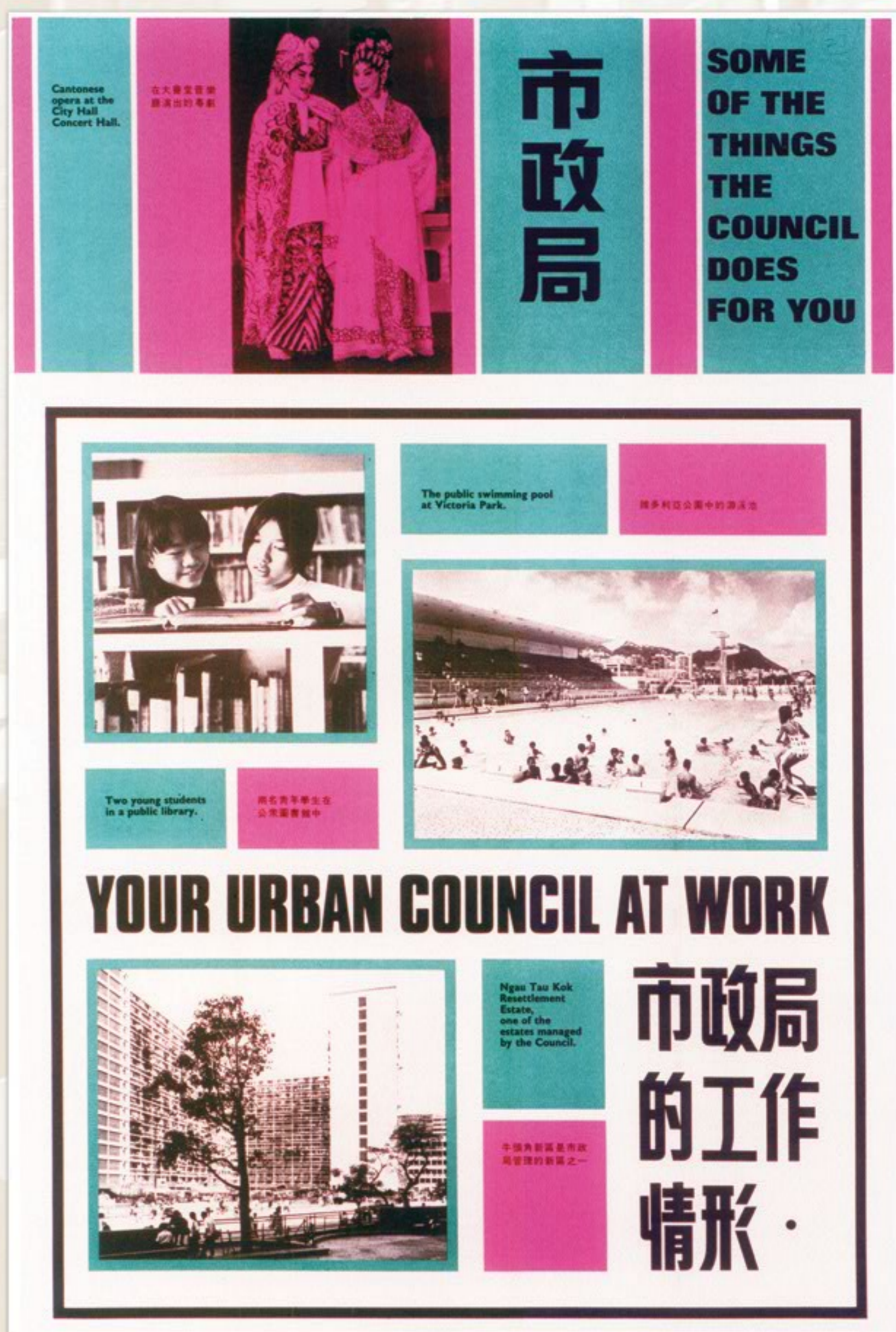


[展品19] 《1955年的香港房屋協會年報》展示了該會在1952年落成的首座公共屋邨 - 上李屋邨的外觀和內貌。1948年，香港房屋協會的前身以來自倫敦的撥款開始運作。1951年，香港房屋協會根據有關法例成立為法團，由政府貸款興建房屋以供低收入工人居住。

[Exhibit No. 19] **The Hong Kong Housing Society, Annual Report 1955** showing the internal and external sites of Sheung Li Uk Estate, the first public housing estate in Hong Kong built in 1952 by the Society. Precursor of the Housing Society started to operate in 1948 with funds from London. The Housing Society was incorporated by ordinance in 1951 and financed by government loans in providing housing schemes for low salaried workers.



海報：《市政局的工作情形》（1970年）
Poster: "Your Urban Council at Work", 1970

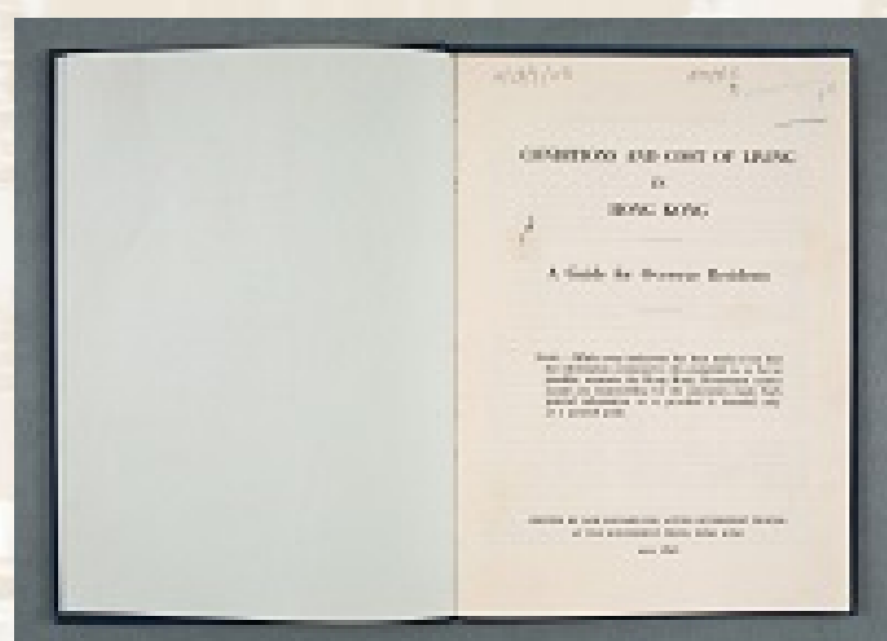


《地區管理白皮書》（1981年）詳述了政府設立區議會和舉辦地區選舉的意向。

White Paper: District Administration in Hong Kong, 1981 setting out Government's intention to establish District Boards and hold elections for them.

[展品20] 根據《香港的生活條件與支出：外籍居民的指南》（1963年），當時一套男士的夏季西裝約值港幣195至210元，約等如女傭的一個月薪金。

[Exhibit No. 20] **Conditions and Cost of Living in Hong Kong: A Guide for Overseas Residents, 1963.** The price for a summer suit for men then was between \$195 and \$210, almost as high as the monthly salary of an amah.



[展品22] 1971年的《市政局將來之組織、工作及財政白皮書》提出透過公眾參與提高效率及培養社區精神和歸屬感。

[Exhibit No. 22] **White Paper on the Future Organization, Work and Finance of the Urban Council, 1971** proposed to increase efficiency and encourage community spirit and a sense of belonging through public participation.



DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

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Busy television star Lisa Wang finds time to fill in her registration form.

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Get a form from City District Offices and
N.T. District Offices or MTR Stations

Prepared by Government Information Services
Approved by the Government Printer, Hong Kong

海報：《你可以影響居住地區的行政》（1980年代）
Poster: "Have A Say In Running Your District", 1980s

[展品23] 《華民政務司就民政主任工作檢討報告書》（1969年）。它是評估自1968年1月24日推行該計劃以來的進度報告。本頁上方的圖片展示了港督主持東區民政處開幕的情景。

[Exhibit No. 23] **The City District Officer Scheme, Report by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, 1969.** It was a progress report assessing the scheme, which was first announced on 24 January 1968. The picture on the top shows the opening of the Eastern City District Office by the Governor.

