



**HK DISTANCE
RUNNERS CLUB**
香港長跑會

GREEN RUNNING AND HIKING ROUTES 綠色跑步和步行路線

Po Toi Island

蒲台島



Po Toi Island || 蒲台島

蒲台島位於香港最南邊的一個海島，島上居民不多，他們單靠捕魚和養殖海產為生，前往蒲台島可乘坐由翠華船務公司承辦船只，平日星期二，四六由香港仔碼頭開往蒲台島，每日2班(10:00am 及3:00pm)，航行時間1小時，而星期日或公眾假期只可由赤柱卜公碼頭開往蒲台島有2班(10:00am及1130am)，航行時間30分鐘。

蒲台島擁有豐富海產，島上有數間海鮮酒家。蒲台島四面環海，風景非常優美，島上大量怪石包括 僧人石(Monk Rock)，靈龜上山石(Turtle Rock)，燈塔(Light Tower)，南角咀(Nam Kok Tsui)，石刻(Rock Carve)，佛手岩(Palm Cliffs)，觀日亭(Sun Watching Pavilion)，天后廟(Tin Hau Temple)等等。

由上碼頭起步順時針穿過上山一段小路，隨即踏上沿石灘建築的石屎小路通往各景點，每到達一個景點前都有告示牌。石屎小路的建築別具特色，除兩邊有扶手，夾雜上落梯級配合海堤岸高低，非常美觀。沿小路走看到海景是南太平洋，澎湃的海浪不斷沖擊近岸邊岩石發出巨響，這是難得一見。

連接小路是平坦的山路，經過僧人石，靈龜上山石，燈塔，直通南角咀(這裡是蒲台島最南端)，茫茫大海連接上藍天白雲，找不到水平線在那裡，拍照是必定動作。回程的山路經過佛手岩，又是拍下大量照片。最後前往景點是石刻，有超過3000年歷史，從石刻說明得知香港有8個地方有石刻，分別在石壁，長洲，大浪灣，黃竹坑，蒲台島，東龍洲，滘西洲及龍蝦灣，個人至今已全部看過這8個地方的石刻。

花上2個多小時欣賞各景點，繼後走往碼頭另一方向，往參觀天后廟，廟宇雖小但整潔壯嚴，是當地居民侍奉和尊敬神廟。

最後完成整個行程用上3.5小時，可算滿載而歸(看相片)，回程乘坐3:30pm 航班返赤柱卜公碼頭，再轉巴士回市區。





卜公碼頭

Blake Pier



於香港島中環海旁原址的卜公碼頭(約於1900年)
Blake Pier at its original location, the waterfront in Central District on Hong Kong Island (in about 1900)



總督爵士於1907年7月28日抵港時在咸魚港碼頭十四任總督(1907-1912年在任)。
在咸魚港碼頭卜公碼頭檢閱儀仗隊的情況。
Sir Frederick Lugard inspecting the Guard of Honour on his arrival at Blake Pier as the 14th Governor of Hong Kong (1907-1912) on 28 July 1907.



熱線熱線 (多國語言)

2508 1234

Visitor Hotline (multilingual)

卜公碼頭 - 簡史

卜公碼頭，前身為畢打碼頭，原位於現今德輔道中的舊海旁。至1900年，時值亨利·卜力爵士為香港第十二任總督(1898至1903年在任)，因以易名為卜公碼頭。1904年，中環填海工程完成，卜公碼頭遷往干諾道中與畢打街交界的新海旁，繼續供遊艇、駁艇及舢舨等船隻停泊。卜公碼頭起初只有草搭的上蓋，後改置風格古雅的鐵鑄蓋頂。

昔日的卜公碼頭，曾作為港督履新及訪港英國皇室人員登岸的踏足點。1920年代中葉，位於干諾道海旁，毗鄰卜公碼頭及天星碼頭的第一代皇后碼頭落成後，有關的儀式才改於皇后碼頭舉行。

1965年，政府拆卸並在原位重建一座新的卜公碼頭，將舊碼頭原有的鐵鑄桁架移往九龍摩士公園，用作公園涼亭的上蓋。繼至1993年，因中環再次進行填海工程，重建的卜公碼頭最終拆卸。2007年，政府進行赤柱海濱改善工程，把卜公碼頭富有歷史價值的鐵鑄桁架，重置在赤柱美利樓旁的新建碼頭，並命名為赤柱卜公碼頭。美利樓這座具逾百年歷史的古典建築，與同樣典雅的赤柱卜公碼頭蓋頂互相輝映，為赤柱海濱平添古雅風采。

鳴謝：本文由前任香港歷史博物館館長丁新豹博士撰述。

Blake Pier - A Brief History

Blake Pier, originally known as Pedder Wharf situated at the then waterfront facing today's Des Voeux Road Central, was named in 1900 after Sir Henry Blake, the 12th Governor of Hong Kong (1898 to 1903). In 1904, upon the completion of the praya reclamation in Central District, Blake Pier was relocated to the new waterfront at the junction of Connaught Road and Pedder Street, where it continued to provide for the berthing of yachts, barges and sampans, etc. Blake Pier was originally covered by a thatched roof, which was later replaced by an elegantly classic cast iron roof.

Blake Pier once served as the landing place for new Governors and British royal dignitaries visiting Hong Kong, until this role was taken over by the first Queen's Pier built in the mid-1920s at the waterfront of Connaught Road beside Blake Pier and Star Ferry Pier.

In 1965, when Blake Pier was demolished and re-built in situ, its cast iron roof truss was transferred to the Morse Park in Kowloon to provide for the cover of a pavilion. In 1993, the re-built Blake Pier was demolished to make way for reclamation works in Central District. The cast iron roof of Blake Pier was then further transferred to Stanley in 2007, where it was reinstated as the roof cover of a new pier - the Blake Pier at Stanley - built outside Murray House under the Government's Stanley Waterfront Improvement Project. The historic roof truss and the classical architecture of the century-old Murray House together paint a picture of elegance for the Stanley waterfront.

Acknowledgment: copywriting by Dr. Joseph Tong, former Chief Curator of the Hong Kong Museum of History



1922年4月6日，威爾斯親王於卜公碼頭登岸時的構圖。
Landing of the Prince of Wales at Blake Pier on 6 April 1922



位於干諾道的卜公碼頭(約1895-1901年)
Blake Pier on Connaught Road (1895-1901)



1966至2006年期間，舊卜公碼頭的鐵鑄桁架曾用作九龍摩士公園涼亭的上蓋。
The roof of the old Blake Pier served as the roof of a pavilion in the Morse Park in Kowloon from 1966 to 2006.

圖片由：香港歷史博物館和康樂及文化事務署提供
Sources of photos: Hong Kong Museum of History and Leisure and Cultural Services Department

















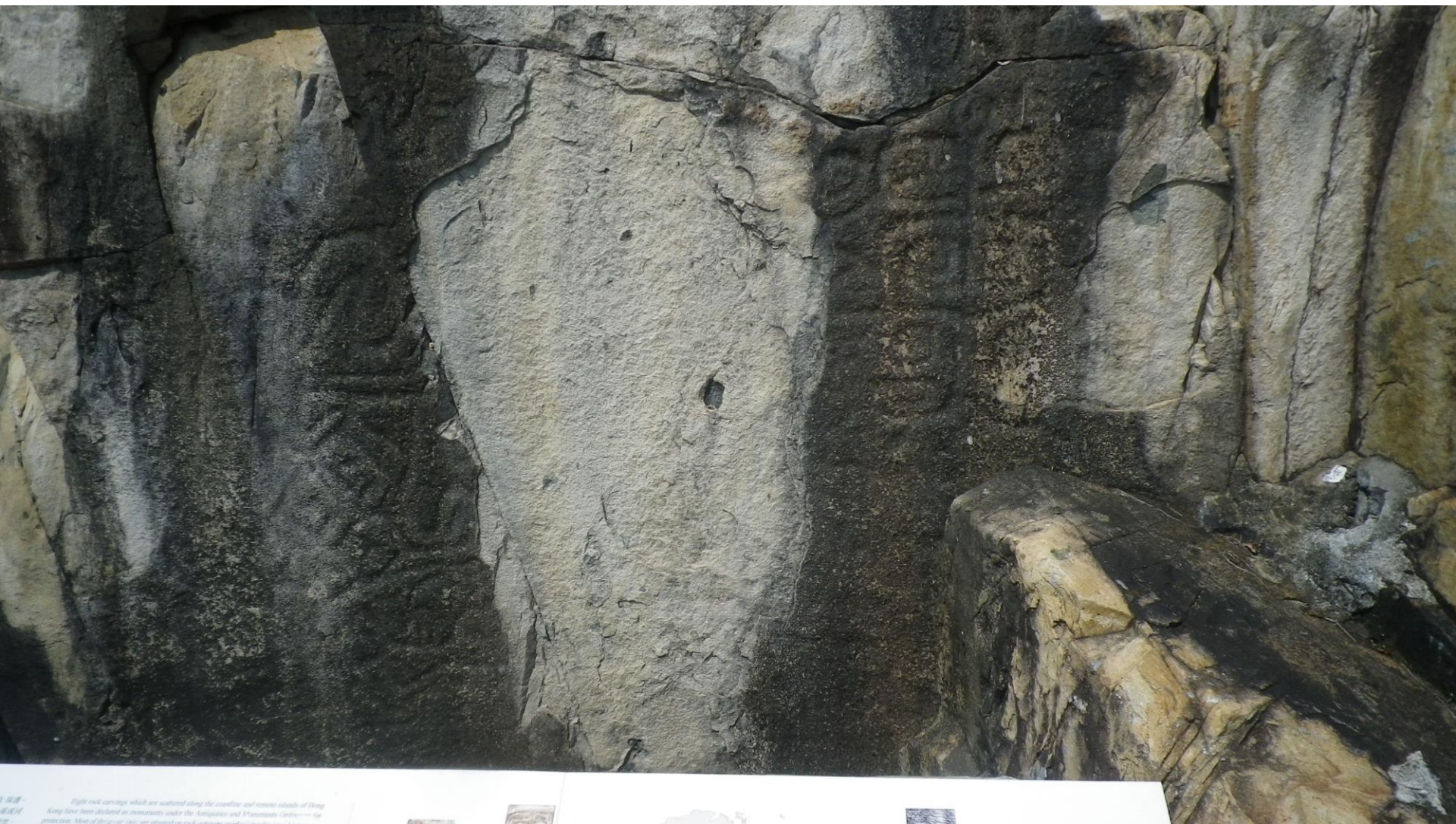


往南角咀
TO NAM KOK TSUI

靈龜上山石
TURTLE ROCK







1 98
8/24
Eight rock carvings which are scattered along the coastline and remote islands of Hong
Kong have been declared as monuments under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance for
protection. Most of the carvings were situated on steep, inaccessible cliffs and were in various
stages of decay.







Thank you for your support!

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