

NOTES

¹ See the map of the Kwangtung coast-line, Chapter 32 of *Yuet Tai Kee*, Wan Li edition 郭斐粵大記卷三十二。

² Shek Pai Wan is the old name of Aberdeen Harbour or Heung Kong Tsai Wan 香港仔灣 (which in Chinese means Little Hong Kong Harbour).

³ Some of the incense products were sent north to the Provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

⁴ See Chapter 3 of Lin Tien-wai 林天爵 and Siu's *Articles on the Early History of Hong Kong*, the Commercial Press Ltd., Taiwan, R.O.C., 1985.

⁵ See 'The Lime Kilns and Hong Kong's Early Historical Archaeology', Special Session, Volume 7, *Journal of the Hong Kong Archaeological Society*, 1876-78.

⁶ See note 1.

⁷ It was said that Hong Kong Tsuen had been robbed by pirates in the time of the Lung Ching Reign 龍慶 in the Ming Dynasty. (See Hui Tei-shan 許地山's 'A Brief Research on the History and Geography of Hong Kong and Kowloon' 香港與九龍租借地史地探略, Chapter 6 of *Kwangtung Wen Mu* 廣東文物, 1940).

⁸ See Siu's 'Nam Tau Chai: the Middle Defensive Military Zone of Kwangtung in the Ming Dynasty' 明代粵東海防中路之南頭寨, in *Essays of Research into Ming-Ch'ing History* 明清史研究論文集, Chu Hai College, 1984.

⁹ The Coastal Evacuation was carried out in the 1st year of the Kang Hsi Reign (1661).

¹⁰ See the map of the Coastal Defence of Kwangtung 粵東海防圖, Chapter 3 of the *Kwangtung Tung Chi*, 1731 edition 雍正郝玉麟廣東通志卷三。

¹¹ See Chapter 2 of the *San On Yuen Chi*, 1819 edition 嘉慶王崇熙新安縣志卷二。

¹² See Chapter 178 of the *Kwangtung Tung Chi*, 1822 edition 道光阮元廣東通志卷一百七十八。

¹³ See the Original Gazetteer and Census, May 15th, 1841.

¹⁴ See p. 15 of Lai Chun Wai 黎晉偉's *Hong Kong 100 Years* 香港百年史。

¹⁵ The English name given to Chik Chu is Stanley.

¹⁶ Notable political events in China after 1841 were the 2nd Opium War (the Anglo-Chinese War), the Tai Ping Rebellion, the Boxer Rebellion, the Revolution of 1911 and the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-45. These changes assisted the increase of population in Hong Kong. Also, another rapid increase of population occurred because of the change of government in China in 1949.

TAI YU SHAN FROM CHINESE HISTORICAL RECORDS

Tai Yu Shan 大嶼山, known as Tai Hai Shan 大溪山 in the past,¹ was also called Tai Kai Shan 大溪山,² Tai Yi Shan 大姨山³ and Tuen Mun Island 屯門島.⁴ It lies to the west of Hong Kong Island. It has an area of 55.55 square miles, and is the largest island in Hong Kong.⁵

The name 'Tai Hai Shan' first appeared in Chapter 87 of *Yu Ti Ji Shing* 輿地紀勝, a book published in the Sung 宋 Dynasty. It records,

“Tai Hai Shan, which lies in the sea of Tung Kwun, consists of thirty-six chui. People depend on fishing and salt panning”. However, Chapter 1 of Tai Ming Yi Tung Ming Shing Chi 大明一統名勝記, which was published in the Ming 明 Dynasty, records, “. . . Tai Hai Shan, which lies in the sea to the south of Tung Kwun, is surrounded by thirty-six chui. Its territory has a circumference of about three hundred li”. From these, we know that, in olden days, Tai Hai Shan was a name representing thirty-six chui 嶼, a word which may mean ‘island 島嶼’ or ‘native village 嶼落’. Also, we know that it was a large territory with a circumference of about three hundred li 里. However, today, we treat Tai Yu Shan as only one large island.

The island was dwelt in by primitive settlers from very early days. Previously, archaeological finds of stone and bronze tools at Man Kok Tsui 萬角咀 on the east coast and at Shek Pik 石壁 on the south are plentiful. These give significance to primitive native dwellings on the island.⁶

At the end of the East Tsin 東晉, Sun Yun 孫恩 and Lo Tsun 盧循 revolted in the lower course of the Yangtze-kiang and in Fukien Province. In 408, Lau Yu 劉裕 of the East Tsin suppressed the revolt successfully. Lo Tsun’s followers scattered and lived on Tai Yu Shan afterwards. They were known as Lo Yu 盧餘.⁷

In the Sung Dynasty, Tai Yu Shan was famous for salt panning.⁸ During the North Sung 北宋, the salt panning on the island was under the administration of the Hai Nam Ch’eung 海南場 (Chaak 棚).⁹ About 1160, the island and its surroundings were under the control of the aborigines with Chu Yau 朱祐 as their leader. Later, when Chu Yau and his men surrendered, the robust men and youths were dragooned to serve in the Sung navy, the old and the infirm were spared.¹⁰ In 1197, Sung officials captured salt smugglers on Tai Yu Shan. The natives under Man Tang 萬登 rose in open revolt. The governor of Kwangchow Fu 廣州府 sent troops to the island. The revolt was quickly suppressed and all the houses in the villages were razed to the ground.¹¹ Afterwards, a permanent garrison of three hundred strongs was stationed there to control future uprisings.¹² During the Yuan 元 Dynasty, hundreds of people from other lands came to the island and set up their homes there. They lived on farming and fishing.¹³

During the Ming 明 Dynasty, the coastal area of Kwangtung Province

was frequently invaded by the Wo Chao 倭寇, i.e. the Japanese pirates. Tai Yu Shan lies on the south coast of Kwangtung Province, and was an important military base against the Wo Chao. During the Wan Li 萬曆 Reign, the Nam Tau Chai 南頭寨, i.e. the Nam Tau Naval Battalion, with six guard stations, was created. One of them was at Tai O 大澳 on Tai Yu Shan.¹⁴ In 1521, the Ferangi 佛朗機, i.e. the Portuguese, invaded Tuen Mun 屯門. In 1522, they were defeated by the Ming troops at Sai Chao Wan 茜草灣 which lies on the north coast of Tai Yu Shan, between Tai O and Sha Lo Wan 沙螺灣.¹⁵ At that time, there were nine settlements on the island: Kai Kung Tau 鷄公頭, Shek Pik 石壁, Tai O, Sha Lo Wan, Tung Sai Chung 東西涌 (now known as Tung Chung), Tai Ho Shan 大蠔山 (now known as Lantau Peak), Mui Wo 梅窩, Lo Pui O 螺杯澳 (now known as Pui O) and Tong Fuk 唐復.¹⁶

In the 1st year of the Kang Hsi 康熙 Reign of the Ching 清 Dynasty, the coastal areas, especially the Kwangtung, the Fukien and the Chekiang Provinces, were frequently disturbed by pirates. Thus the government imposed the Coastal Evacuation 遷海. It was only in the 8th year of the Kang Hsi Reign (1669) that the coastal restriction was abandoned, and people were allowed to return to settle on the island. There were no fortifications then. In the early part of the Yung Cheng 雍正 Reign, Yeung Lin 楊琳, the governor of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces built the Fan Lau Fort on the west tip of the island. The fort was known as the Kai Yik Fork 鷄翼砲台. It consisted of eight cannon places and twenty barracks.¹⁷ Later, in the Chien Lung 乾隆 and the Chia Ching 嘉慶 periods, owing to the increasing influence of the pirates and the foreigners, the Tung Chung Hau 東涌口 guard station was created. In 1817, eight more barracks were built at Tung Chung Hau,¹⁸ and two forts were built at the foot of the Shek She Shan 石獅山. These two forts, with seven barracks and an arsenal, together were known as the Shek She Fort 石獅砲台.¹⁹ In 1831, the Tung Chung Walled City 東涌寨城 was built at the foot of the Sheung Ling Pei Shan 上嶺皮山.²⁰ After 1841, the Tung Chung Walled City and the forts remained as important military bases. Besides, guard stations were established at Tai Ho, Sha Lo Wan and Mui Wo. These remained in position until 1898, when the New Territories and the adjacent islands were leased to the British. After that, they were redundant.²¹

After the coastal restriction was abandoned, five villages were resettled, namely: Tai O, Tung Sai Chung, Lo Pui O, Shek Pik and Mui Wo.²² In the Chia Ching period, more villages were created, there were

the Yuen Ka Walled Village 袁家圍, Mui Wo, Shek Pik, Tong Fuk 塘福, Shek Mun Kap 石門甲, Shui Hau 水口, Shek Lau Hang 石榴坑, Ngau Au 牛凹, Sha Lo Wan, Shek Tau Po 石頭莆, Yi O 二澳 and Yau Ku Long 由古蒴. Also, Hakka villages were found at Tai Ho, Pak Mong 白望, Wang Long 橫蒴 and Ling Pei Walled Village 嶺皮圍 at Tung Chung.²³ The population on the island increased, and they depended on fishing and farming.

Nowadays, Mui Wo, Pui O, Shui Hau, Tai O and Tung Chung have developed into towns; Shek Pik Village has been removed, and a reservoir built on that site. However, many villages founded in the Ching Dynasty still remain with little development.

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NOTES

¹ The inscription of the 42nd year of Chien Lung (1777) on the stone tablet in the Hau Wong Temple 侯王廟 of Tung Chung bears the name 'Tai Hsi Shan 大奚山'.

² See Chapter 19 of Kwong Yu Kei 廣輿記, Ming 明 edition.

³ See Chapter 2 of Yuet Man Chuen See Kei Leuk 粵閩巡視紀略, 1684 edition.

⁴ See Chapter 7 of Lin Tien-wai 林天爵 and the writer's Essays on the History of Hong Kong Prior to British Colonisation 香港前代史論集, Commercial Press 商務書局, 1984.

⁵ It is now known as Lantau Island, and in some newly published maps of Hong Kong, it is also known as Tai Ho Island 大蠔島.

⁶ See S. G. Davis and May Tregear's *Man Kok Tsui, Archaeological Site 30, Lantau Island, Hong Kong*, Hong Kong Univ. Press 1961; and "An Archaeological Site at Shek Pik", *Journal Monograph 1*, Hong Kong Archaeological Society 1975.

⁷ See Chapter 29 of the Tung Kwun Yuen Chi 東莞縣志, 1911 edition.

⁸ See Chapter 1 of the Tung Kwun Yuen Chi 東莞縣志, 1464 edition.

⁹ See Tsang Yat Man 曾一民's "Hai Nam Chaak, an old Salt Pan on Lantau Island" 大嶼山古鹽場 海南棚, No. 284, *Cosmorama Pictorial*, Hong Kong.

¹⁰ As Note 8.

¹¹ See Tsang Yat Man's "A Textual Research on the Ins and Outs of the Rebellion of the Natives of Tai Hsi Shan — Now Tai Yu Shan of Hong Kong — in the third year of Ching Yuan of Emperor Ning Tsung of South Sung Dynasty" 南宋寧宗慶元三年大奚山島民作亂始末, *Chu Hai Journal* No. 11, October, 1980.

¹² See Chapter 67 of the Kwangtung Tung Chi 廣東通志, 1558 edition.

¹³ See Tai Hsi Shan 大奚山 in Ng Loi 吳棪's Nam Hoi Ku Chik Kei 南海古蹟記, Chapter 61-1 of Su Fu 說浮, Shun Chih 順治 edition.

¹⁴ See Chapter 12 of the Kwangtung Tung Chi 廣東通志, 1697 edition.

¹⁵ As Note 4.

¹⁶ See Chapter 32 of the Yuet Tai Kei 粵大記, Wan Li 萬曆 edition.

¹⁷ See the Map of the East Coast of the Kwangtung Province 粵東海圍說 in the Ching Cho Hoi Keung To Shuet 清初海疆圖說. The book was prepared in the Reign of Yung Cheng (1723-1736).

¹⁸ See Chapter 10 of the San On Yuen Chi 新安縣志, 1819 edition.

¹⁹ See Chapter 125 of the Kwangtung Tung Chi 廣東通志, 1822 edition.

²⁰ See my article "More about the Tung Lung Fort", Vol. 22, *Journal of the Hong Kong Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1982.

²¹ See my article "Distribution of Forts and Guard Stations on Lantau Island during the Late Ching Period", Vol. 18, *Journal of the Hong Kong Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1978.

²² See Chapter 3 of the San On Yuen Chi 新安縣志, 1688 edition.

²³ See Chapter 2 of the San On Yuen Chi 新安縣志, 1819 edition.

TUNG LO WAN 銅鑼灣

Tung Lo Wan, the small bay which lies on the north coast of Hong Kong Island, got its name because it has the shape of a bronze gong 銅鑼. Before the 1840s, there were only a few Tanka boat people living in these small bays and anchorages. They fished in the local waters and lived in some proximity to the land people of the two nearest local villages of So Kon Po 掃管莆 and Wong Nai Chung 黃泥涌.

Before 1840, the area was known as Hung Heung Lo Shan 紅香爐山. Legend said that in olden days, there was a red incense burner floating on to the shore which landed at the site of the Tin Hau Temple (Tin Hau Temple Road). Thus the hill was known as Hung Heung Lo Shan; and in 1810, a guard station (shuen 汛) was posted there.²

In the early 1840s, the land around Tung Lo Wan was known as Tang Lung Chau 燈籠洲, which means Lantern Isle. It stretched from Tai Hang 大坑, through Causeway Bay 銅鑼灣 to Kellett Island 奇力島.³ The incense burners placed in front of the Tin Hau Temple of Causeway Bay⁴ and the couplets inscribed by the window of the Lotus Palace 蓮花宮 of Tai Hang⁵ are evidence to this old name. The Tang Lung Chau Market in the area is important evidence, too.⁶ However, the origins of the name Tang Lung Chau is unknown.

In 1871, the Causeway Bay Police Station at Causeway Bay was built, and in 1884, 23 acres of land were reclaimed at Causeway Bay. With the construction of the causeway joining Kellett Island and the shore of