

文物徑 The Heritage Trail



香港動植物公園為本港歷史最悠久的公園，1871年初成立時命名為植物公園，後來動物展品日漸增加，至1975年正式易名為現在的名稱以反映實際情況。目前，公園的面積達5.6公頃，主要分為兩部份一東面是「舊公園」，西面則為後期闢成的「新公園」。



香港動植物公園不僅是最具歷史的公園，也是最具進取性的公園，努力於為更多瀕臨絕種的動物及植物繼續進行成功的培植工作，藉以為保護自然生態環境方面作出一點貢獻。

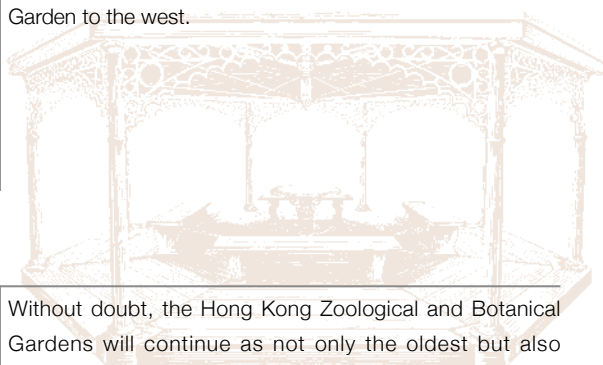


除了欣賞動植物外，遊人也可於園中的文物徑漫步，參觀七個別具歷史意義的景點，即前主要入口石柱及台階、紀念牌坊（華人紀念碑）、英皇佐治六世銅像、涼亭（前演奏台）、花園道閘門門柱、通往噴水池平台台階及噴水池，細味公園的故事。





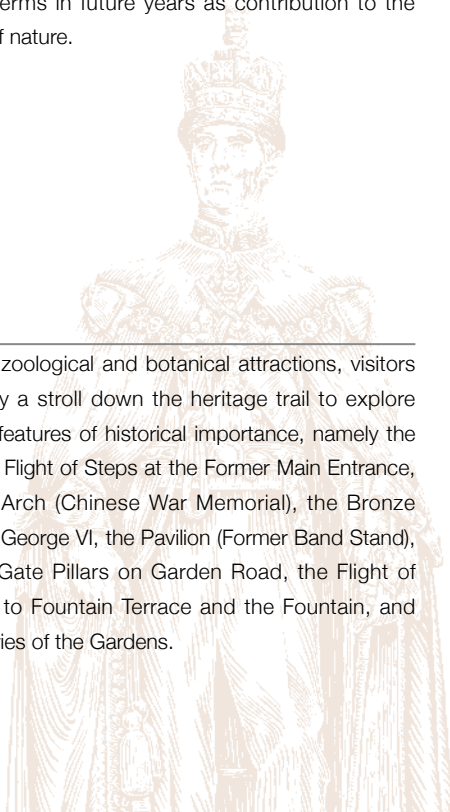
The Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens are the oldest public gardens in Hong Kong. They were found as a Botanic Garden in 1871 and renamed in 1975 to reflect the increased commitment to zoological exhibits. The Gardens now have an area of 5.6 hectares and are divided into two distinctive parts, the Old Garden to the east and the New Garden to the west.



Without doubt, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens will continue as not only the oldest but also the most progressive public garden in Hong Kong and will continue to consolidate its international reputation in zoological terms in future years as contribution to the conservation of nature.



On top of the zoological and botanical attractions, visitors may also enjoy a stroll down the heritage trail to explore seven special features of historical importance, namely the Stone Pillars & Flight of Steps at the Former Main Entrance, the Memorial Arch (Chinese War Memorial), the Bronze Statue of King George VI, the Pavilion (Former Band Stand), the Entrance Gate Pillars on Garden Road, the Flight of Steps leading to Fountain Terrace and the Fountain, and savour the stories of the Gardens.





紀念牌坊 (華人紀念碑)

紀念牌坊 (華人紀念碑) 建於 1928 年，原為紀念在第一次世界大戰殉難的華人。牌坊在第二次世界大戰期間曾遭損毀，戰後由香港政府修復以悼念在兩次世界大戰中為同盟國殉難的華人。牌坊前後各有一對石獅守護，皆為雄性，設計甚為獨特。



Memorial Arch (Chinese War Memorial)

The Chinese War Memorial was erected in 1928 in remembrance of those Chinese who fell in World War I. Damaged in World War II, it was repaired by the Hong Kong Government to commemorate the Chinese who sacrificed their lives for the Allies in the two World Wars. The arch is guarded by two pairs of uniquely designed male stone lions, one at the front and one at the back.

建於 1928 年
Erected in 1928

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building



石柱及台階 (前主要入口)

紀念牌坊前方有六條石柱，是昔日香港動植物公園的主要入口所在。六條石柱及其後方的梯級是園內具歷史價值的構築物之一。其中一條石柱正面刻有“Old Botanic Gardens”（意即「舊植物公園」）字樣，可知公園早年原稱植物公園，是公園歷史發展的重要見證。



Stone Pillars & Flight of Steps at the Former Main Entrance

In front of the Memorial Arch stand six stone pillars which mark the former main entrance to the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens. The stone pillars and the staircase behind them are part of the historic structures in the Gardens. One of the pillars, engraved with the words “Old Botanic Gardens” which tells the early name of the Gardens, bears witness to its historical development.

建於 1861 至 1864 年間
Built between 1861 and 1864

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building



涼亭（前演奏台）

涼亭是香港動植物公園歷史最悠久的建築物之一，由香港的波斯（或稱「巴斯」）社羣（Parsee community）於 1866 年捐建。涼亭原為攢尖頂建築，重修後改為平頂，鑄鐵支柱及花崗石地台則保持原貌。涼亭是十九世紀中後期英國本土及殖民地常見的公園設施，為利便樂師奏樂而設。涼亭是香港現存歷史最悠久的鑄鐵涼亭，亦屬少數與巴斯社群有關的重要歷史構築物。

建於 1866 年
Built in 1866

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building

The Pavilion (Former Band Stand)

The Pavilion, one of the oldest structures in the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, was built with donations from the Parsee community in 1866. While such original designs as the cast-iron pillars and granite floor are retained, its pyramidal roof has been converted to a flat-topped one upon rehabilitation. Pavilions were commonly provided in gardens in Britain and its colonies between the mid and late 19th century to provide performance venues for musicians. The Pavilion is the oldest remaining ironwork pavilion in Hong Kong, as well as one of the few historic structures related to the Parsee community.



噴水池

現址原有的噴水池建於 1864 年，在公園開放之初已設於園內，是公園的重點設施。原噴水池直徑約六十呎，中央的柱式分層裝置從英國運來，高約二十呎。該池於 1932 年因興建地下水庫而拆卸，其後原址興建的新噴水池亦經過多次重修，對上一次是在 2010 年。時至今日，噴水池仍然是香港動植物公園的重要地標。

原有的噴水池建於 1864 年
The original Fountain was built in 1864



Fountain

The original Fountain was built in 1864 when the Gardens was opened, forming a focal point of the Gardens. The Fountain, about sixty feet in diameter, featured a tiered central column some twenty feet tall imported from the United Kingdom. It was dismantled in 1932 to facilitate the construction of an underground reservoir. Having undergone in situ reconstruction and alteration over the years, including the last renovation in 2010, the Fountain remains an important landmark of the Gardens.



英皇佐治六世銅像

英皇佐治六世銅像由英國著名雕塑家 Gilbert Ledward 所鑄，於 1958 年豎設於香港動植物公園，以紀念香港開埠一百周年（1841 至 1941 年）。銅像現時的位置原設有香港第七任總督堅尼地爵士（1872 至 1877 年在任）的雕像。堅尼地爵士在任內政績卓越，公園特設銅像向其致敬，惟該像已於香港日佔時期（1941 至 1945 年）被運往日本熔掉。

豎立於 1958 年
Erected in 1958



Bronze Statue of King George VI

The bronze statue, by famous British sculptor Gilbert Ledward, was erected in 1958 in commemoration of Hong Kong's 100th anniversary (1841 – 1941). On the same spot once stood a statue of Sir Arthur Kennedy, the seventh Governor of Hong Kong, as a tribute to his achievements while in office (1872 – 1877). It was shipped to Japan and melted during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong (1941 – 1945).



通往噴水池平台台階

1930 年代，香港政府為應付人口增長而持續擴展供水網絡。因應中區食水需求日殷，便需在公園內的噴水池平台基底下興建配水庫，即現時的「動植物公園食水配水庫」。為配合興建新配水庫，原有的噴水池及平台須拆卸升高並重建。基於新噴水池平台與紀念牌坊附近行人路的地勢有別，政府便在 1931 至 1933 年間興建了此道花崗石台階，以連接兩地。由此可見，此道台階與配水庫隧道口見證了戰前中區的水務歷史。

Flight of Steps leading to Fountain Terrace

In the 1930s, the Hong Kong Government sustained its effort to expand the water supply network, in a bid to meet the demand of the growing population. Given the greater demand for potable water in Central District, it became necessary to build a service reservoir under the fountain terrace of the Gardens, which is now known as the Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir. The old fountain and terrace needed to be raised and rebuilt, making way for the construction of the new service reservoir. Having regard to the difference in levels between the new fountain terrace and the footpath leading from the Memorial Arch, this flight of granite steps was built between 1931 and 1933 to connect the two places. This flight of steps, together with the tunnel portal of the service reservoir, are a testimony to the water supply work in Central District before WWII.



花園道閘門門柱

花園道出入口早見於 1867 年的地圖上，遊人可經此進出公園。一對花崗石閘門門柱矗立如昔，其柱頭飾以階梯狀緣邊及四角錐體形的花崗石構件構成。此對門柱是園內歷史最悠久的建築構件之一。



Entrance Gate Pillars on Garden Road

The entrance on Garden Road can be found on a map dating back to 1867. Visitors may enter or leave the Gardens through this entrance. A pair of gate pillars built of granite blocks with extruded pointing and quadrangular pyramidal parts as furnishings remain intact at the entrance, regarded as one of the oldest surviving historic structures in the Gardens.

香港動植物公園

HONG KONG ZOOLOGICAL
AND BOTANICAL GARDENS



堅道
Glenelg
己連拿利

羅便臣道
Robinson Road

圖例 LEGEND



鳥類
Birds



哺乳類
Mammals



爬行類
Reptiles



溫室
Green House



洗手間
Toilet



洗手間
Toilet for
Disabled



兒童遊樂場
Children's
Playground



小食亭
Refreshment
Kiosk



辦事處
Office



教育及
展覽中心
Education and
Exhibition Centre



避雨亭
Rain Shelter



停車場
Car Parking



遊客中心
Visitor Centre



時光隧道
Time Tunnel



噴水池
平台花園
Fountain Terrace
Garden



通往噴水池
平台台階
Flight of Steps
leading to
Fountain Terrace



紀念牌坊
(華人紀念碑)
Memorial Arch
(Chinese War Memorial)



涼亭
(前演奏台)
Pavilion
(Former Band Stand)



英皇佐治
六世銅像
Bronze Statue of
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石柱及台階
(前主要入口)
Stone Pillars and
Flight of Steps at
the Former Main
Entrance



花園道
閘門門柱
Pillars on
Garden Road



植物專題園
Thematic
Gardens



古樹名木徑
OVTs Trail



古蹟徑
Heritage Trail

