



李鄭屋漢墓

LEI CHENG UK HAN TOMB

李鄭屋漢墓博物館
Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum
香港歷史博物館分館
A branch museum of the Hong Kong Museum of History

古墓的發現 Discovery

1955年8月，工人在深水埗徙置大廈工程施工期間，無意中發現了一座古墓。他們馬上報告政府，隨後由時任香港大學中文系系主任林仰山教授率領該校師生及工務局人員進行發掘。

In August 1955, a tomb was accidentally discovered during the construction of the former Lei Cheng Uk Resettlement Estate. The discovery was reported to the Government at once. Subsequently the tomb was excavated by members of the University of Hong Kong and the workers of the Public Works Department under the supervision of Professor F. S. Drake, then Head of the Chinese Department at the University of Hong Kong.



漢墓內貌
Inner view of the Han Tomb



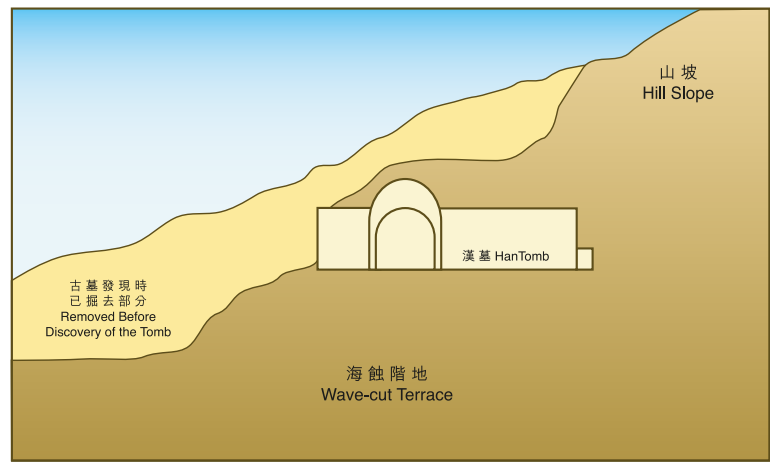
右耳室的券頂
Barrel vault of the Right Side Chamber



1955年8月漢墓發現時的情形
The discovery of the Han Tomb in August 1955



林仰山教授與考古隊在漢墓內進行發掘
Professor F.S. Drake and his excavation team at work



1955年漢墓及四周環境剖面圖
A cross-section of the Han Tomb and its environment in 1955

地理環境 Geographical location

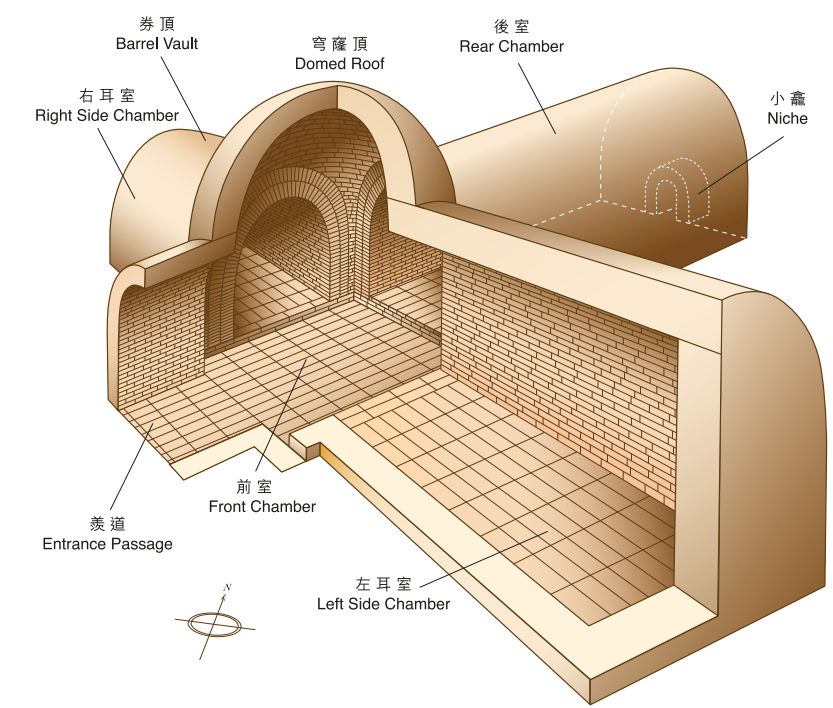
古墓位於九龍半島西北岸的一個海蝕階地上，原來位置非常接近海邊，但由於該區曾多次進行填海及土地擴展工程，現在古墓已距離海岸差不多二千米。由於古墓在李鄭屋區發現，而又屬於漢代，因此被命名為「李鄭屋漢墓」。

The Tomb was built on a wave-cut terrace on the northwestern coast of Kowloon Peninsula and once overlooked the seashore. However, after a series of reclamation and land development projects in the area, it is now almost 2,000 metres from the sea. Since this Tomb was found in the Lei Cheng Uk area and dated to the Han dynasty, it was named "Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb".

古墓的結構 Structure of the tomb

漢墓是一個「十」字形穹窿頂磚室墓，由前、後、左、右四個墓室及一條羨道組成，前室在正中央，底部是方形，頂部為穹窿頂，其餘三個墓室底部都是長方形，而頂部則為券頂。羨道是墓室的入口通道，在發現時已毀壞，因此無法了解當時封墓的情形。

The Han Tomb is a cross-shaped brick structure with four chambers - Front Chamber, Rear Chamber, Left Side Chamber and Right Side Chamber - and an Entrance Passage. The Front Chamber, locating in the centre, has a square base and a domed vault. The other three chambers have rectangular bases and barrel vaults. The Entrance Passage was destroyed when discovered, therefore we do not know how the Tomb was sealed.



前室的穹窿頂
Domed roof of the Front Chamber
有模印紋飾的墓磚
Tomb bricks with moulded patterns
「龍紋」圖案墓磚
Tomb brick with "dragon" design



「魚紋」圖案墓磚
Tomb brick with "fish" design



墓磚銘文「大吉番禺」，寓意祈祝番禺縣長治久安。
Tomb brick with the inscription *Daji Panyu*, which means "Great Fortune to Panyu County".

墓磚 Tomb bricks

墓磚平均長40、闊20、厚5厘米，多為素面，部分墓磚側面有模印文字或花紋。文字包括「大吉番禺」、「番禺大治曆」及「薛師」。花紋共有十餘種，以菱形及輪形構成的圖案為主，亦有簡化動物形象的圖案。

The tomb bricks measure on the average 40 x 20 x 5cm. Moulded inscriptions and patterns are found on the side of some bricks. The inscriptions include *Daji Panyu* (Great Fortune to Panyu County), *Panyu Dazhili* (Peace to Panyu County) and *Xue Shi* (Master Xue). Over ten kinds of patterns were noted, most being lozenges and wheel shapes. Simplified animal images were also found.



李鄭屋漢墓博物館
九龍深水埗東京街41號
電話：2386 2863
傳真：2361 2105
網址：http://hk.history.museum

免費入場

開放時間：上午十時至下午六時*
逢星期四休息 (公眾假期除外)

本館於下列假期休館：
農曆年初一及二

* 聖誕前夕及農曆新年除夕於下午五時休息

Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum
41 Tonkin Street, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon.
Tel: 2386 2863
Fax: 2361 2105
Website: http://hk.history.museum

Free Admission

Opening Hours: 10 am to 6 pm*
Closed on Thursdays (except Public Holidays)

The Museum will be closed on the following
holidays:
First two days of the Chinese New Year

* Closed at 5 pm on Christmas Eve &
Chinese New Year's Eve



李鄭屋漢墓博物館位置
Location of the Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum

✱ 長沙灣地鐵站A3出口 Cheung Sha Wan MTR Station Exit A3

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陶鼎連蓋 (炊煮器)
Pottery *ding* tripod with
a cover (cooking vessel)

雙耳陶提壺連蓋 (貯藏器)
Two-lug pottery carrying jar
with a cover (storage vessel)

雙耳陶罐連蓋
(貯藏器)
Two-lug pottery pot
with a cover (storage vessel)

出土器物 Objects found in the tomb

漢墓出土合共五十八件陶器和青銅器。陶器可分為炊煮器、飲食器、貯藏器及模型四類。青銅器有八件，包括盆、鏡、鈴、碗及其他器物的殘件。墓內並沒有發現人骨。

A total of fifty-eight pottery and bronze objects were found inside the Han Tomb. Pottery objects can be categorized into four groups: cooking vessels, food vessels, storage vessels and models. There are eight pieces of bronze objects, including a basin, a mirror, a bell, two bowls and several fragments of other vessels. No human skeletal remains were found.

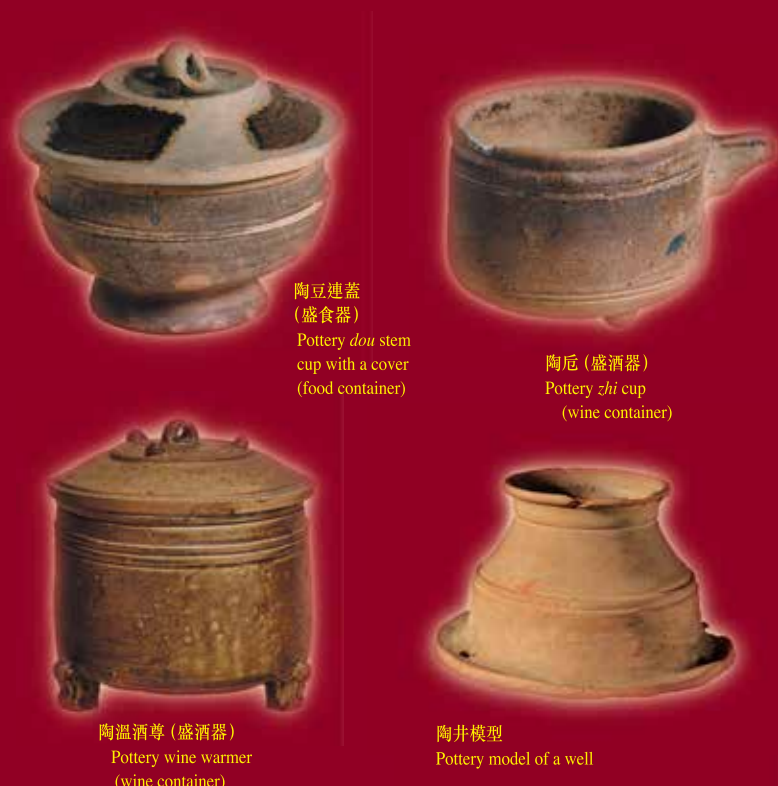
古墓的年代 Dating of the tomb

漢墓的結構以至出土器物的類型，均顯示與華南地區發現的東漢墓如出一轍。結構方面，「十」字形穹窿頂漢墓在東漢相當流行；器物方面，陶鼎、陶溫酒尊、陶魁、陶卮等都是漢代民間常用的陶器，也常在漢墓的畫像磚中出現。一套四件的陶製模型一屋、倉、井及灶，更是東漢時期陪葬品的常見組合。

此外，墓磚的銘文亦是有力的佐證。根據史料記載，「番禺」是漢代香港所屬縣名。同時，銘文的字體除刻劃的「六十四」外，其他都是較方正的隸書，即漢代金石銘文常用的字體。根據以上各點，我們可以推斷古墓屬東漢時期 (公元25至220年)。

The cross-shaped structure and the variety and styles of the funerary objects of the Han tomb are similar to the other Eastern Han tombs in South China. The pottery *ding* tripod, wine warmer, *kui* bowl and *zhi* wine cup discovered in the Lei Cheng Uk tomb were popular daily vessels used during the Han dynasty and were often found imprinted on tomb bricks. Moreover, four types of pottery models, namely houses, granaries, wells and stoves were common funerary objects found in groups in Eastern Han tombs.

The inscription *Panyu* on the bricks suggests further confirmation. According to historical records, *Panyu* referred to the name of the County to which Hong Kong belonged during the Han dynasty. Also, the style of the calligraphy used in the inscriptions was an angular version of *lishu* (official script) which was generally used in inscriptions on bronze wares and stones during the Han dynasty. All these date the Tomb to the Eastern Han dynasty (AD 25 - 220).



陶豆連蓋
(盛食器)
Pottery *dou* stem
cup with a cover
(food container)

陶卮 (盛酒器)
Pottery *zhi* cup
(wine container)

陶溫酒尊 (盛酒器)
Pottery wine warmer
(wine container)

陶井模型
Pottery model of a well



青銅鈴
Bronze bell



陶釜 (炊煮器)
Pottery *fu* cauldron (cooking vessel)



陶屋模型
Pottery model of a house



陶倉模型
Pottery model of a granary

保存及修繕 Preservation of the tomb

發掘完畢，政府決定在原地保留古墓，並在隔鄰興建一間小型陳列所，展覽出土文物。古墓及陳列所在1957年開放，1969年撥歸前市政局管理，並於1975年成為香港歷史博物館轄下的分館。古墓於1988年12月根據《古物及古蹟條例》列為古蹟，永久保存。

After the excavation, the Government decided to preserve the Han Tomb in its original site. A small gallery was built adjacent to the Tomb to display the tomb finds. The Han Tomb and the gallery were formally opened to the public in 1957, which then came under the management of the former Urban Council in 1969. The gallery was later designated as a branch museum of the Hong Kong Museum of History in 1975. In December 1988, the Han Tomb was declared a monument for permanent protection under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.



展覽廳
Exhibition Gallery



李鄭屋漢墓博物館
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