



影 藏 歲 月

Images Through Time : Photos of Old Hong Kong

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教育小冊子

Educational Pamphlet



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# I. 攝影通識?

How much do you know about photography?

你對攝影術有多少認識？快來回答下列問題，看看你是否攝影專家！

Try to answer the following questions and see if you are an expert in photography!

攝影的英文為 (1)\_\_\_\_\_，源自古希臘文 *phos* (光) 與 *graphia* (描寫)，即是利用 (2)\_\_\_\_\_ 去描寫、記錄影像。簡單來說，當光線穿過相機的小孔，經過一段時間曝光後，影像便會被記錄下來。

The word (1)\_\_\_\_\_ comes from the Greek words *phos* (light) and *graphia* (to draw), meaning using (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to draw and capture images. When light passes through the hole in the camera and after a time of exposure, an image can be recorded.



「鬼影」是怎樣產生呢？

How do double images come from?

舊照片中的「鬼影」，與 (3)\_\_\_\_\_ 時間長短有關。由於以往的相機及菲林需要較長的曝光時間，所以當拍攝對象稍有移動時，底片沖曬成照片後，影像便會變得 (4)\_\_\_\_\_，好像「鬼影」了。

Movement blurs, or double images, in old pictures relate to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ problems. Since it took a much longer time for cameras and negatives to be exposed to light in the past, a very small movement of the subject would create (4)\_\_\_\_\_ after the negatives were developed and printed, which look like a double, or triple image.



為何菲林底片又稱為「負片」？

Why do we call films "negatives"?

拍攝後，菲林會先沖印成底片，然後再曬製成照片。負片的製作，與菲林上的物料有關。底片上的感光物料，如鹵化銀或碘化銀，與光接觸後，便會變成(5)\_\_\_\_\_；而未經曝光的底片部分則維持(6)\_\_\_\_\_。

所以照片上最亮的部分，在底片則會成為最暗的部分，反之亦然。由於底片與沖曬出來照片的顏色深淺光暗完全顛倒，所以底片又稱為「負片」(negative)。

After pictures are taken, films are first developed into negatives before they are printed into pictures. Films are coated with light sensitive chemicals, such as silver halide (AgX) or silver iodide (AgI), which turn (5)\_\_\_\_\_ after they come into contact with light. Parts of the negative that have not been in contact with light remain (6)\_\_\_\_\_.

As a result, the brightest areas of the photographed subject appear darkest and the darkest areas appear brightest. Since the images on films are a complete opposite of the printed picture in colours and brightness, they are therefore called "negatives".





「3R」及「4R」是指什麼？

What is meant by “3R” and “4R”?

「R」則是長方形英文 (7)\_\_\_\_\_的簡寫，即相片的形狀；而數值「2」或「3」則是長方形相片短邊的的大約吋數—2R及3R照片的短邊長度分別為2.5吋及3.5吋。

一般而言，沖曬 (8)\_\_\_\_\_R 照片較能保留拍攝影像原來的比例，因為照片的大小 (4" x 6") 和常用的135mm菲林底片大小 (24 x 36mm) 同樣是二比三，故沖晒時不用改變影像的比例。(9)\_\_\_\_\_R照片的大小比例為10比7，與135mm底片的比例稍有不同，不過因為相片較小，容易收藏。

"R" is the initial of (7)\_\_\_\_\_, that is, the shape of a picture; the numerical values such as "2" or "3" refer to the length-in-inches of the short side of the rectangle — a 2R picture is 2.5-inch long on its short side, while a 3R picture has a 3.5-inch width.

Generally speaking, printing a (8)\_\_\_\_\_R picture can best maintain the original aspect ratio of the captured image. As the size of 4" x 6" has the same width to length ratio of 2:3 as a frame of 135mm (24 x 36mm) film negative, there is no need to change the aspect ratio of the image during developing and printing. (9)\_\_\_\_\_R pictures have an aspect ratio of 10:7, which differ slightly from a frame of 135mm negative. However, their smaller size makes them easier to store.



## II. 老照片，看歷史

Looking at history through pictures



照片(一) 尖沙咀火車站外的梳士巴利道，攝於一九三零年代。  
Picture (1) Salisbury Road outside Tsim Sha Tsui Railway Terminus during the 1930s

照片中“ A ”建築物是 (1)\_\_\_\_\_，於一九二零年啟用。此建築物外停泊了(2)\_\_\_\_\_。

照片中“ B ”建築物是一九二八年啟用的 (3)\_\_\_\_\_。

照片中的梳士巴利道(舊稱梳利士巴利道)行人寥寥可數，與今日車水馬龍的情況很不一樣。梳士巴利道於一八九七年建成，並以新界併入香港範圍時的 (4)\_\_\_\_\_ 首相兼外交大臣梳士巴利侯爵來命名，至一九七零年代後期按它的英文讀音將中文名稱更正為梳士巴利道。

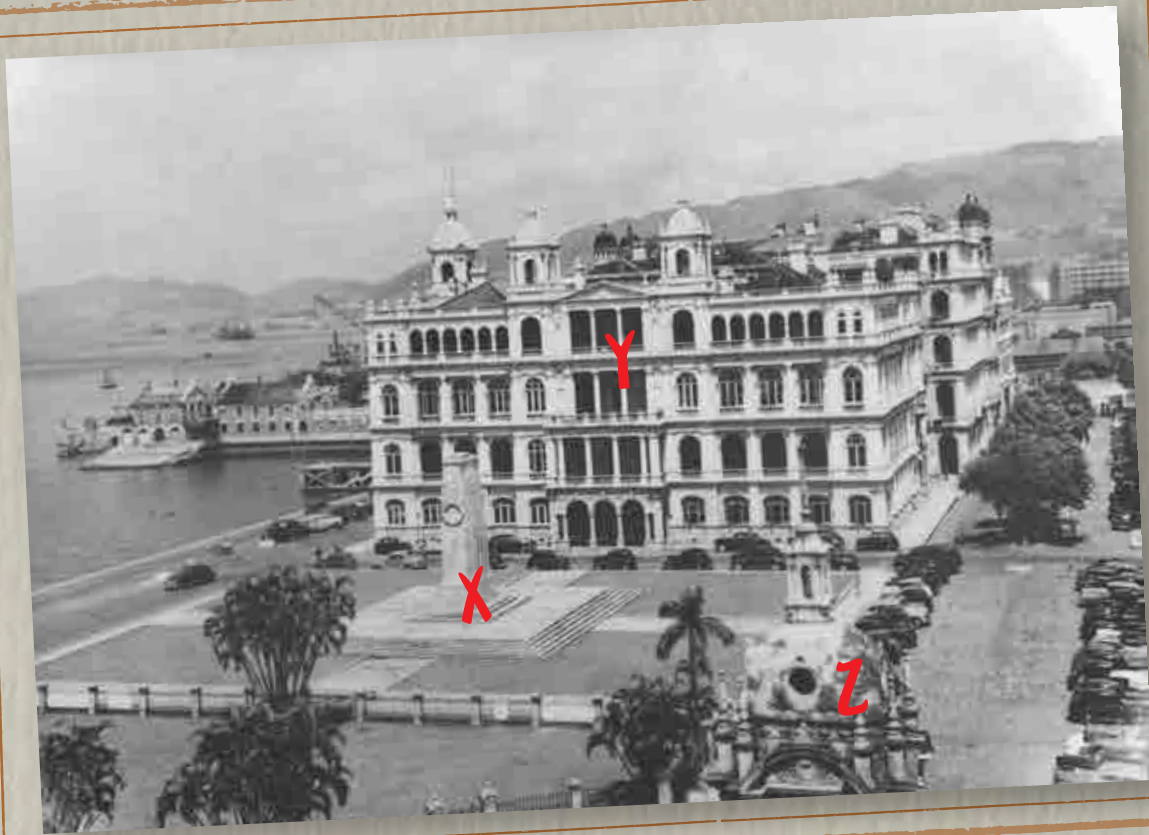
The building marked "A" in the picture was (1)\_\_\_\_\_ ; it was opened in 1920.  
(2)\_\_\_\_\_ were parked outside the building.

The building marked "B" in the picture was opened in 1928. It is called (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

Only a few pedestrians were found on Salisbury Road in this picture, making a sharp contrast to the hustle and bustle of today. This road was constructed in 1897 and named after the Marquis of Salisbury, the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister and also the Foreign Secretary at the time when the New Territories was leased. Its Chinese name was corrected in the late 1970s with reference to its English pronunciation.







照片(二) 港島中環，約攝於一九二八年。  
Picture (2) Central, Hong Kong Island, circa 1928.

5. 照片中的“X”歷史建築是：

The historical building marked "X" in the picture was:

- A. 和平紀念碑 The Cenotaph                      B. 烈士碑 The Martyrs' Monument  
C. 軍人碑 The Soldiers' Monument              D. 墓碑 The Grave Monument

6. 照片中“Y”建築物的名稱是：

The building marked "Y" in the picture was called:

- A. 上環俱樂部 The Sheung Wan Club    B. 香港會 The Hong Kong Club  
C. 中環俱樂部 The Central Club              D. 灣仔俱樂部 The Wanchai Club

7. 照片中“Z”具殖民地建築特色的銅像是：

The statue with colonial architectural features, marked "Z" in the picture was:

- A. 拿破崙銅像 Napoleon                      B. 大衛像 David  
C. 美人魚銅像 The Mermaid                      D. 維多利亞女皇銅像 Queen Victoria

8. 照片上所顯示的歷史建築“X”，“Y”及“Z”，  
哪些已經消失了？

Which of the historical buildings in the picture have already disappeared?

- A. 所有 All    B. X, Y    C. X, Z    D. Y, Z



### III. 考考您！Do you know!

昔日底片需要長時間感光，所以戶外攝影只限在白天，晴天更佳。二十世紀初期的攝影家也會製作一份測光表，詳細列明拍攝的天氣、景物和需要的曝光時間。

As negatives in the past required a long exposure time, outdoor photography could only take place in broad day light, preferably when it was sunny. Early 20th century photographer created an exposure time table detailing the exposure time required according to the weather and the subject.

1. 拍攝天空般較光的場景時，光圈值會較：

To take a bright subject such as the sky, the aperture should be:

- A. 小 small                      B. 大 big

2. 拍攝樹林或屋內人物，光圈值則較：

To capture trees or persons indoors, the aperture should be:

- A. 小 small                      B. 大 big





IV. 尋找歷史建築  
Searching for historical buildings

請把照片與正確的建築物名稱及地區串連起來，並在空格內填寫其狀況。

Please connect each picture to their correct buildings and locations and fill in their status in the box.



X\*



大會堂  
City Hall

九龍寨城  
Kowloon Walled City

文武廟  
Man Mo Temple

三軍司令官邸 (旗杆屋)  
Flagstaff House

蓮花宮  
Lin Fa Temple

上環  
Sheung Wan

中區  
Central District

九龍城  
Kowloon City

大坑  
Tai Hang

半山區  
The Mid-Levels

狀況 Status: 現存 Existing   
已拆卸 Demolished

\*除南門遺蹟及衙門外 Except the remnants of the South Gate and Yamen

你知道嗎? Do you know?

昔日戶外攝影所需器材甚多，早期攝影師往往會雇用搬運工人，協助拍攝。例如英國攝影師約翰·湯姆遜便曾雇用八個挑夫，背負各種器材到中、港、台各地拍照。

Taking outdoor photographs involved a great deal of equipment in the past. Because of this, photographers in the early days would usually hire porters to help with their photo-taking sessions. For example, British photographer John Thomson once hired eight labors to help him carry his cameras and gear on his trips to China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, etc.





答案 Answers :

- I. (1) Photography (2) 光線light (3) 曝光exposure (4) 模糊movement blurs (5) 黑色black (6) 銀色silver (7) Rectangle (8) 4 (9) 3
- II. (1) 九龍消防局 The Kowloon Fire Station (2) 消防車 fire engines (3) 半島酒店 The Peninsula Hotel (4) 英國British (5) A (6) B (7) D (8) D
- III. (1) A (2) B
- IV. (B) 文武廟(上環) / ✓ Man Mo Temple (Sheung Wan) / ✓  
(C) 大會堂(中區) / X City Hall (Central District) / X  
(D) 蓮花宮(大坑) / ✓ Lin Fa Temple (Tai Hang) / ✓  
(E) 舊三車司官邸(灣仔區) (中區) / ✓ Flagstaff House (Central District) / ✓

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