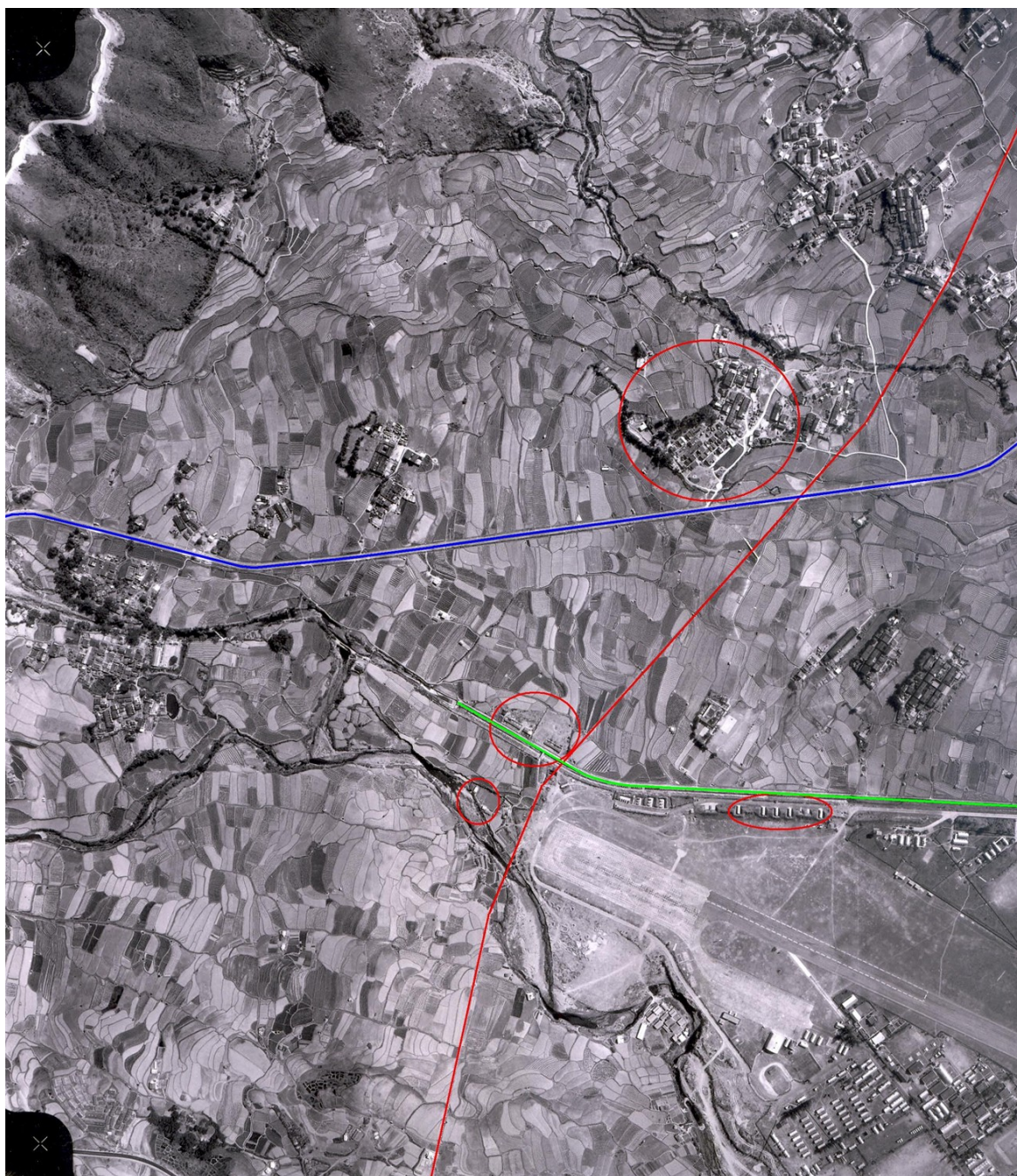


# 石崗菜園村導賞團資料冊

零九年五月卅一日菜園村支援組編



圖一：一九六三年初八鄉石崗軍營南端與附近村落。〔香港測繪處航空照片編號 63\_8397 〕

藍線是錦上路；紅線是第一條深圳輸港水管；綠線是石崗軍營旁的明渠；  
最上的紅圈是蓮花地村；下面右邊紅圈是石崗軍營軍火庫；下面中間紅圈是嘉道理豬場；下面左  
邊紅圈是當年新移民的農舍。

路線：八鄉蓮花地村 → 深圳輸水管 → 嘉道理豬場 → 白橋村農舍(馮家) →  
橫台山露天貨倉地帶 → 石崗軍營 → 石崗菜園村(到謝家小休) → 石崗菜站



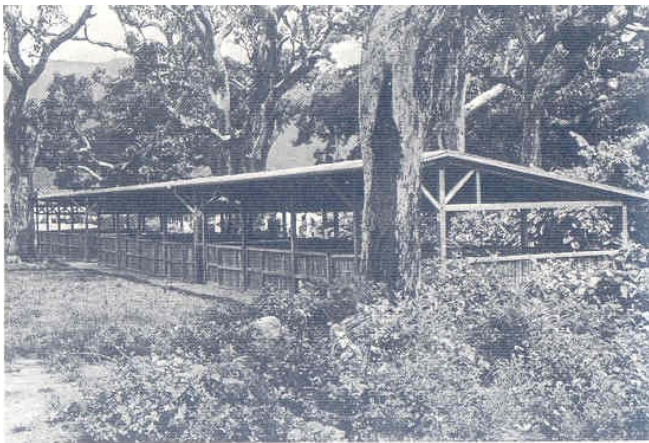
圖二：一九六零年興建的深圳輸港水管。

〔圖片取自 Hong Kong annual report 1960 〕



圖二：六十年代在新界冒起的新移民散村。

〔 圖片取自 Hong Kong annual report 1963 〕



圖四：嘉道理農場在錦田的豬場。

〔圖片取自 Blackie, W. J. Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association, 1951-1971. [Hong Kong]: Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association, 1972. 〕



圖五：農婦等待嘉道理農場派豬苗。

〔Hong Kong]: Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association, 1972. 〕



←圖六取自 Hong Kong annual report 1961 ; ↓圖七取自 Hong Kong annual report 1966。新界農村生活。



# 第一站：蓮花地村—從圍村出發

## ●材料一：蓮花地村來歷

「蓮花地村位於新界中央部的八鄉地區，是一個約 500 人的中等規模的村落。目前的居民由六個姓組成，全是講粵語系方言的『本地』人。郭姓居民最多，共有 300 多人，且人居年代亦為村內最古，大約在明代後期」

[日]瀨川昌久著，錢杭譯：《族譜：華南漢族的宗族、風水、移居》，上海：上海書店出版社，1999 年，頁 113。]

## ●材料二：八鄉村落圖

[日]瀨川昌久著：《中国人の村落と宗族：香港新界農村の社会人類学的研究》，東京：弘文堂，平成 3 [1991]，頁 29。]



●材料三：圍頭話與客家話

「新界原是廣州府新安縣的濱海地區，當地的客家人和「圍頭人」世代以農業生產為主。在這樣一個傳統的農業社會裏，方言母語在維護宗法制度、血緣關係和地緣關係上，與宗祠、族譜等具有相同甚至更加重要的功能，「寧賣祖公田，不賣祖公言」的古訓正體現了農業社會裏各民系忠誠母語、維護母語的語言心理。客家話和「圍頭話」分別是新界的客家人和「圍頭人」世世代代口耳相傳的方言母語，長期以來都倍受珍視。在 1898 年英國殖民者強行租借新界之後的一段時間裏，新界的客家人和「圍頭人」都還用各自的方言母語作為社會交際和家庭交流的主要用語，兒童讀書識字也還都是用各自的方言」

(張雙慶，莊初昇著：《香港新界方言》，香港：商務印書館，2003 年，頁 15。)

●材料四：一九六一年廣東話和客家話使用人口分布

(LO, C.P., "Changing population distribution in the Hong Kong New Territories," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 58 (1968), p. 283.)

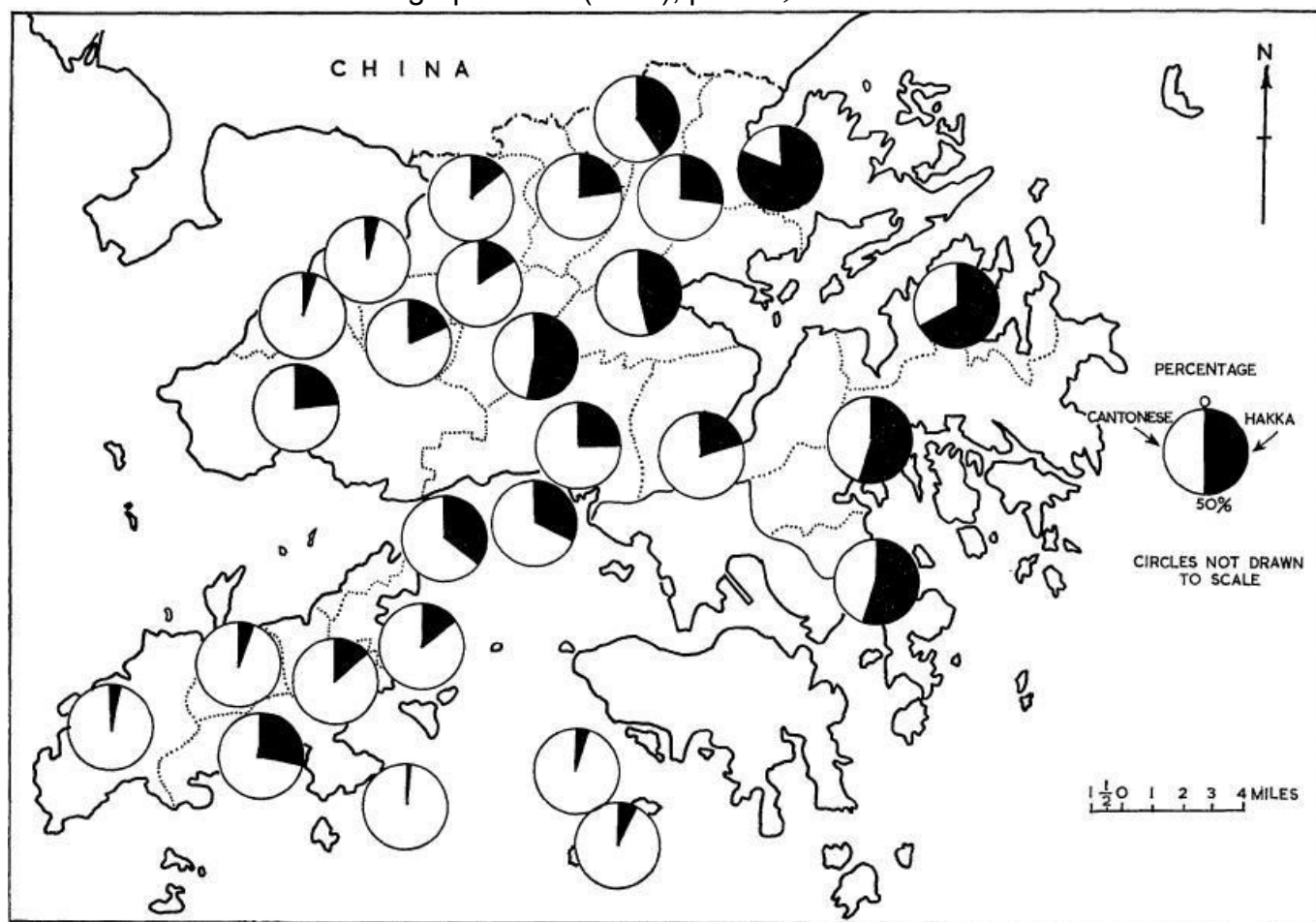


FIG. 9. Distribution of Cantonese-speaking and Hakka-speaking population in the New Territories, 1961.

## 第二站：深港輸水管——水為命根

### ●材料五：第一條駁自深圳的食水管

「其實在 1960 年，政府已意識到單靠儲存天雨，不能滿足急劇增長的食水需求。根據 1929 年解決水荒的經驗，向廣東省購買淡水，是最便捷的途徑。1960 年 11 月 15 日，港府首度與廣東方面達成協議，每年由深圳水庫向香港提供 50 億加侖(2.270 萬立方米)食水，售價為每 1,000 加侖人民幣 1 角……第一條自邊境鋪設之水管，是在 1960 年達成深圳供水協議後裝置，水管直徑 48 吋，全長約 10 哩，起自文錦渡附近，經石陂頭、粉嶺至距石崗一哩入大欖涌引水道止。」

(何佩然著：《點滴話當年》，香港：商務印書館(香港)有限公司，2001 年，頁 214-217。)

### ●材料六：大欖涌水塘與河背水塘

「大欖涌水塘於 1951 年開始興建，容量達 45 億加侖(2,049 萬立方米)。隨着水壩潮具雛形，水塘開始蓄水，位於塘中央的丘陵地形，被水淹沒變成了水島……由於擴建大欖涌水塘北面的集水區，影響到農田灌溉，受到當地村民反對，政府遂在引水道範圍一帶，興建了一系列用作灌溉的水塘，既有助集水，又可在早期供水灌溉下游。其中以河背水塘較大……」

(何佩然著：《點滴話當年》，香港：商務印書館(香港)有限公司，2001 年，頁 153。)

### ●材料七：水利工程對新界農民影響深遠

「船灣淡水湖的興建，不但對淡水湖附近的村落有一定的影響，水塘的配套工程如興建輸水管和修築公路等，波及範圍遠至西貢、元朗以北、青山、荃灣及沙田一帶，有些鄉村因原有河道被堵截而無法再從事農耕，生活飲用水亦需外求，有些鄉村被闢為公路，整條鄉村被迫遷徙……分佈在水塘地區的村落，永遠被埋在塘底，從此消失。原居民為香港的水塘建設作出了不少犧牲。」

(何佩然著：《點滴話當年》，香港：商務印書館(香港)有限公司，2001 年，頁 165。)

### ●材料八：英軍起兵房引起的內部爭拗

“It is proposed to prepare a scheme to erect some two hundred married quarters of Hong Kong Hutting in an area near the junction of route 1 and the proposed Tsun Wan to Sek Kong. Most of the area is crown land, rough and hilly with a small area of private land.”

(Letter from L.H. STONE. W.D. Land Agent, D.A.D. Hirigns to C.S., dated 4th November, 1950. in enclosure 1, HKRS896-1-45 Shek Kong Village: 1. Military Married Quarters)

“Army officers showed the proposed site for the Married Quarters. Major Hanworth of R.E. in charge of water supplies, took Dr. Davies and myself and pointed the streams from which he intends to obtain water supply to the camp, at an estimated demand of 60,000 g.p.d.

“The District Officer and Land Bailiff strongly objected to any amount of water being taken from the steams in question as this would deprive local cultivation of the same amount of water, cultivation being continually short of water.”

(enclosure 21, , HKRS896-1-45 Shek Kong Village: 1. Military Married Quarters. )

“D.C.N.T. on 27.1.51 informed D.C.S in para.2 of his memo that it appears certain that not a drop of surface water should be allowed to be taken by the Army for this camp…….”

(enclosure111A, HKRS896-1-45 Shek Kong Village: 1. Military Married Quarters.)

## 第三及第四站：嘉道理豬場及白橋村農舍——戰後新移民

### ●材料九：戰後難民湧入及嘉道理農業輔助會的成立

“From 1951-1961 – the first ten years of KAAA activities – over 1,000,000 new citizens took refuge in this overcrowded haven....”

(BLACKIE, W. J. Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association, 1951-1971. Hong Kong: Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association, 1972, p. 2.)

“in choosing a new project for family support in Hong Kong in the postwar period it was decided to concentrate on the rural areas.....many of our new citizens were farmers from the rural areas of Kwangtung who naturally wished to find land and continue with the only way of life they knew.....”

“The Government.....had its hands full with the immediate needs and major problems of the overflowing urban population. The New territories were neglected as it was felt that their immediate needs were not so pressing or urgent.

“It was not possible for government officers, under government financial regulations and controls, to finance large, small or ad hoc projects which needed urgent attention.....First and foremost, however, was the urgent need to alleviate suffering amongst the very poor and to give those who were willing to work a chance to help themselves.....Here then were the ingredients of an agricultural project which could assist Government in settling immigrant farmers in the New Territories and in financing the productive effort of under-privileged subsistence farmers... ..”

“KAAA (Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association) policy was designed to:

- (1) Assist the traditional subsistence rice farmer to broaden his economy and take his productive effort out of the subsistence class.
- (2) Help the immigrant farmers flocking into the New Territories in ever-increasing numbers to establish themselves on a more productive footing.
- (3) Help very poor people who had some farming background to get started by gifts of building materials and livestock.
- (4) Support community efforts to improve water supplies, roads, irrigation distribution, access, housing and other amenities.
- (5) By outright gifts to help people, both farmers and non-farmers, who had met with adversity or calamity to re-establish themselves or retrieve their losses.”

(BLACKIE, W. J. Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association, 1951-1971. Hong Kong: Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association, 1972, p. 15-16.)

### 材料十：人口與農作物改變

“In the 1961 census only 44 percent of Hong Kong’s farmers were reported as being born in the Colony. This reflects an entry by refugees into agriculture that has created major changes in the land use and land holding patterns in the New Territories. The Fanling area contains the largest single concentration of refugee farmers. There the clan system of land holding is relatively weaker than in other parts of the New Territories, and the renting of land to the refugees has thus been facilitated. The holdings of the refugees are usually extremely small (average one third acre per family), rents are high, and only intensive vegetable growing for the urban market is an economic proposition. Through careful cultivation by hand, the frequent application of nightsoil, and constant watering, as many as eight crops of vegetables a year are being obtained, making the land in the Fanling area some of the most intensively cultivated in the world.”

(VAUGHAN, TD AND DWYER, DJ, "Some Aspects of Postwar Population Growth in Hong Kong," *Economic Geography*, 42 (1966) , p. 49.)

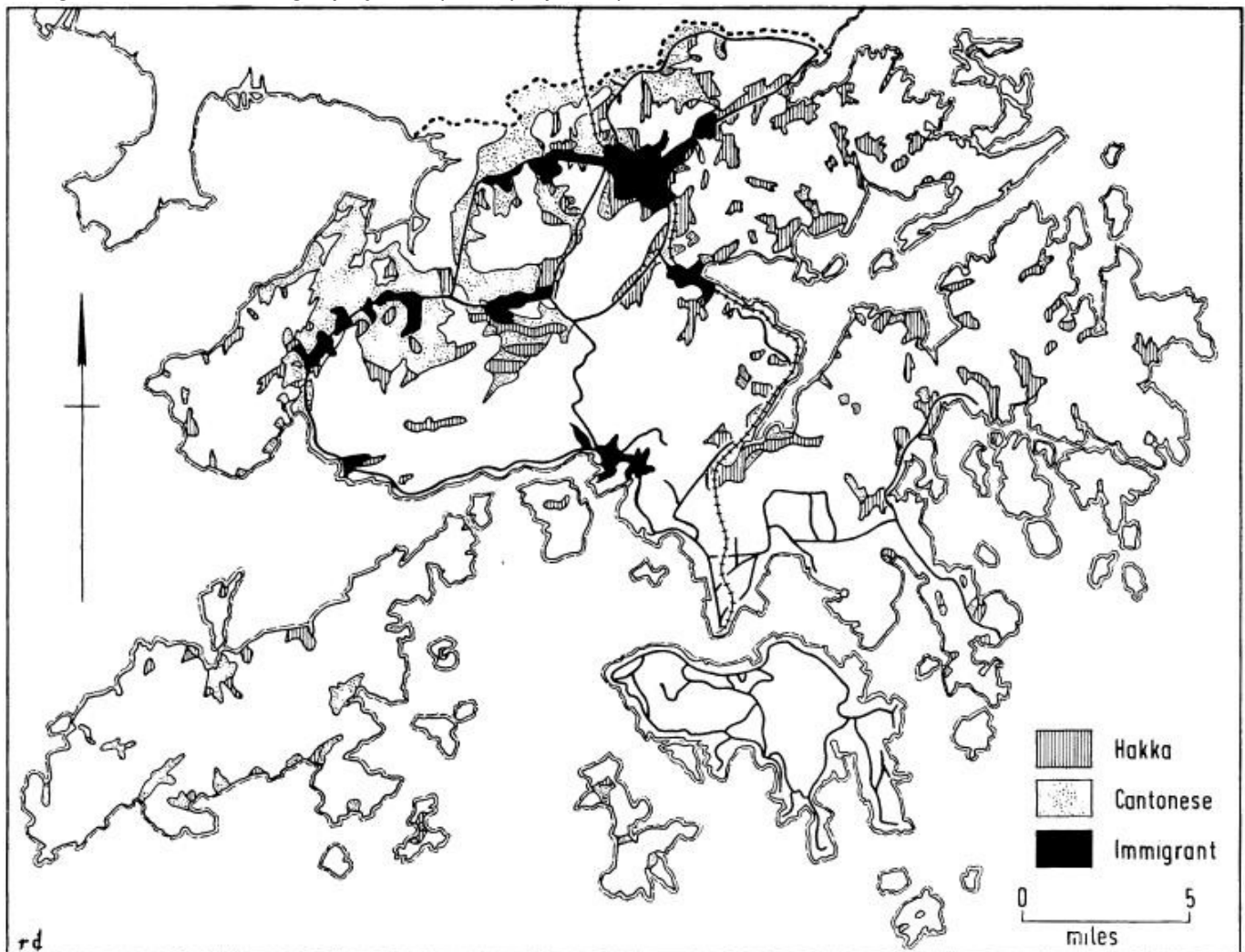


FIG. 12. Distribution of major farming groups in Hong Kong (after Grane, *op. cit.*, p. 118).

●材料十一：受嘉道理農業輔助會的恩惠

「(爸爸五十年代)落到去香港的薄扶林住左一輪，就搬左入黎呢個叫做石崗機場……初初入黎住那個地方叫做嘉多利農場(嘉道理農場)，同上面林村那個嘉多利同一個地方，只不過佢呢一度就係愛黎養豬的，養d豬黎俾d村民，那個地方。……因為佢有d豬欄呢，咁村長同佢地唔知邊個講，就免費响度住。因為以前嘉多利係好有善心的，又送d豬苗俾人，又送d豬婆俾人咁。咁我地就，

我阿爸就住响佢那些空的豬欄裏面，住兩格度。咁住左一輪，應該係我家姐，我阿哥出世，有一個阿哥出世，都五十幾年前啦，咁呢就開始住，後來就附近有一條村叫做蓮花地村，咁個村長就介紹我地，就搬左黎河邊住。佢話呢.....以前點解我地會住到咁偏僻呢，因為村落裏面係唔到外姓人住的，因為我地係散村、外來的人，係住喺o個d比較偏遠的地方。咁我地就黎到河邊住」  
{石崗村民馮汝竹訪問}

材料十二：外來人住什麼地方？

“There exists among the rural population in this valley of the new territories a residential segregation. Those immigrants who occupy themselves with horticulture on rented fields of village land, take up residence in small huts or sheds, either located in corners of rented fields, or scattered around on the adjoining hill sides. We have also found that newcomers to the valley who have occupations which are not concerned with land in any respect, move into the natives’ villages where they rent houses or rooms. The main reason for this conspicuous peculiarity is to be found in an underlying concept of citizenship. Certainly, citizenship is a most complex feature; what matters for the present argument is that it may be defined in terms of land and houses. In order to maintain the immigrant’s identity as an outsider, his access to rights to land, even of a temporary nature, will never be accompanied by any kind of rights to residence. Similarly, residential tenants will not be allowed to take an interest in village land.”

(AIJMER, G., "An Enquiry Into Chinese Settlement Patterns: The Rural Squatters of Hong Kong," *Man* (London), n.s. 10(4):559-570. Dec., 1975, p. 568-569.)

## 第四站：橫台山露天貨倉地帶

●材料十三：農業息微，農地荒廢

{DWYER, D.J., "Land Use and Regional Planning Problems in the New Territories of Hong Kong," *The Geographical Journal*, 152 (1986), p. 235.)



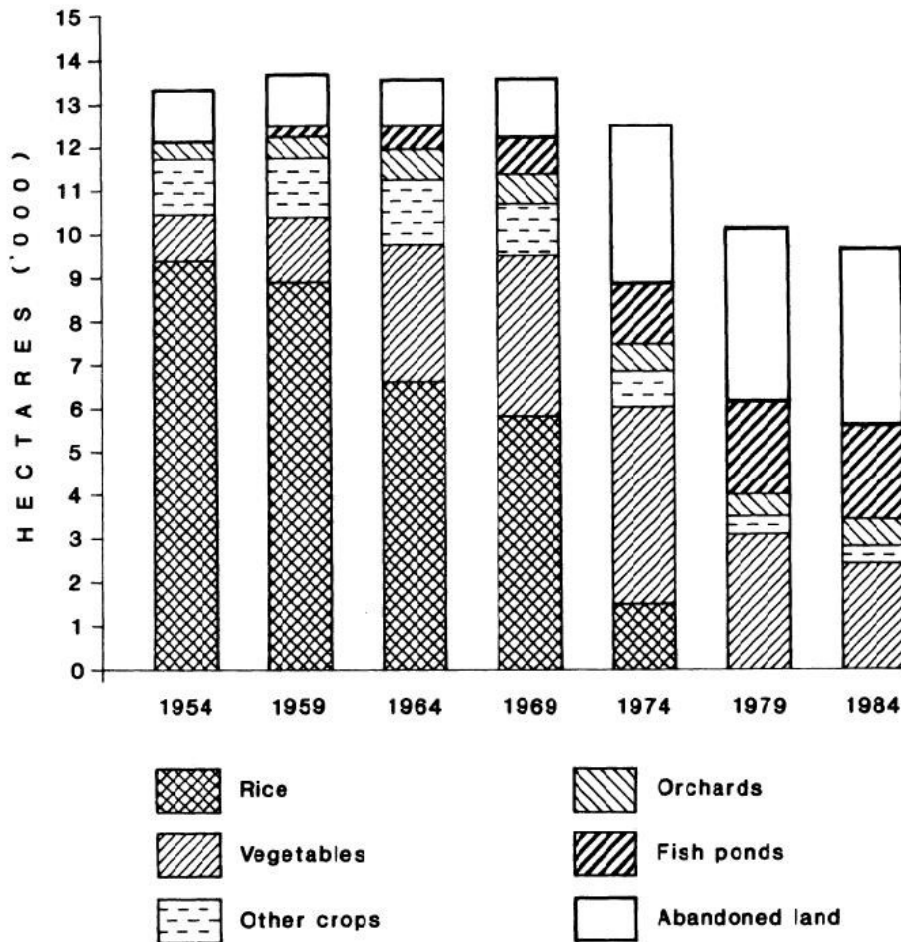


Fig. 3. Hong Kong: agricultural land use, 1954-84 (Official statistics)

●材料十四：八十年代農地改做貨倉合法化

「一九八二年十月：劉主席透過法律訴訟程序，成功確立新界農地可作露天貨倉用途」(新界鄉議局網頁：各年大事記 <http://www.heungyeekuk.org/010c5.htm>)

“In the later and more famous case Attorney General v Melhado Investment Ltd. [1983] HKLR 327.....the Hong Kong Court of Appeal held that ‘The use of the land as listed in the schedule to the Crown lease was descriptive only. The purpose of the schedule was to identify the lands to which the lease related. If the schedule had been intended to be other than description it would not have been necessary to include in the body of the lease restrictions on building without a license.....’ The government had contended that the lot was restricted to agricultural use under the Block Government Lease while the land in question was being used for the storage of steel girders. The effect of the decision was that land described as agricultural under the Block Government Lease was not restricted to that use but could be used for any purpose that did not require a building. This meant that the government could no longer control the use of agricultural land (which made up much of the rural land in the NT) under the Block Government Lease.” (NISSIM, Roger. Land Administration and Practice in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 2008, p. 19.)

## 第五站：石崗軍營

### ●材料十五：軍營地皮戰後曾做農場

“In order to increase the amount of rice produced in the New Territories and assist in the rehabilitation of the persons liable to be displaced by the construction of a new airfield in the Ping Shan valley, it was decided to undertake any work necessary to enable the disused Kam Tin airfield to be cultivated. The main problem involved was that of irrigation and at the request of the district officer New Territories, No. 5358 Airfield construction wing was asked to undertake a topographical survey of this area, and make recommendations as to the best methods to comply to irrigate the area.

(Report on survey of Kam Tin airfield New Territories dated 26.4.46, Enclosure 9, HKRS156-1-27 Old Kamtin Airfield.)

### ●材料十六：機場簡史

「石崗機場位於新界西北部的八鄉，地理環境其實比「啟德」更加惡劣，東、南、北三面被大刀、大帽山及雞公嶺重重包圍，加上跑道狹短，大型飛機不能在此升降。

「一九三八年，港府為加強香港空防決定在石崗地區興建一個軍用機場，以容納目標中的三個飛行中隊，平整土地工程於是年立即開始。但隨著日軍壓境，數以十萬計來自深圳及廣東一帶的難民湧入當時只有一百萬人口的香港，再加上當局發現興建中的機場處於日軍大炮射程範圍內，故在一九三九年停工並將機場一帶改為難民營。日佔期間，香港佔領地政府將機場用地闢作農田。一九五〇年韓戰爆發，香港復建石崗機場以供軍機使用，第二十八中隊正式進駐石崗機場。

「石崗機場擁有一條長約二千米，但沒有平衡滑行道的石屎跑道，座標為 11/29，並沒有控制塔、辦公大樓及消防局等設施。石崗機場除了是英國海陸空三軍的航空基地外，亦有限度地供飛行會社進行飛行活動。八十年代時，鑑於越南船民問題惡化，「石崗」與萬宜水庫等地先後被徵用為船民營，機場跑道上興建了多個營房，至一九九二年營房關閉，跑道重新投入服務。現在的石崗機場除為解放軍空軍部隊的基地外，亦讓政府飛行隊作訓練場地及於週末開放予香港飛行總會使用」

(宋軒麟編著：《香港航空百年》，香港：三聯書店(香港)有限公司，2003年，頁97。)

### ●材料十七：軍營成了放牛場

「耕田外我地仲有養鵝，養鵝之後就有養牛的。養牛喎，好巴閉喎，d牛成日走去菜園村食人地d菜，咁呢有時就俾人地打，有時俾人斬到個牛尾流血返黎。淒涼o個。以前石崗機場右圍鐵絲網的，我地可以自由行，幾時鍾意行出去就行出去咁樣架，咁我經常去錦田呢就係由個機場拉條直線行過去，直頭在跑道中間行。每朝阿爸飲早茶就去龍華飲茶的，就咁樣下落去，下出去就行上去，我阿爸唔識踩單車的。行出行入咁，早晚都係咁樣。就去o個度飲茶。咁呢我地有種菜、養鵝、養牛……養牛黎賣的，唔係愛黎耕田，耕田就其中一隻兩隻啫，其他就賣俾人……我地最多o個陣時，養牛最多時養到四、五十隻……牛比較麻煩d，o個個石崗機場圍左鐵絲網，圍左鐵絲網d牛咪搵唔到草食囉，開始就漸漸少養牛，就轉養豬」

(石崗村民馮汝竹訪問)

「假期有時會跟左d阿哥呀細路呀走去放牛的，佢地去機場入面放牛嘛，放牛好玩啦下嘛，唔使去田做野嘛，去田做野又要拔(原字不詳，音蚊)草、除草啦、淋水啦，做好多好多田裏面的野，做到你好悶架嘛你覺得，唔見到人地，梗係人地o個度好玩架啦係咪先，鼠都鼠出去，所以有陣時呢就鼠出去同佢地放牛爬樹，捉雀仔呀o個d」

〔石崗村民馮汝竹訪問〕

●材料十八：軍營成了學車場

“Although flying training can be said to have been successful the main hazard at Sek Kong was again the cross camp area, is disused most of the year, and is not adequately protected by fencing, naturally leads to its use as a road, and at times strenuous efforts were required to disperse cyclists and vehicles (often learner drivers and garage testers) together numerous cattle if undue interference with flying operations was to be avoided.” (Extract from Progress Report on the ROYAL HONG KONG DEFENCE FORCE for the month October, 1958. HKRS 156-1-7348 Question of misuse of the runway at Shek Kong Airstrip by vehicles.)

## 第六及第七站：石崗菜園村及石崗菜站——由散居變成群居

●材料十九：蔬菜統營處

「第二次世界大戰以前，香港的蔬菜種植是比較次要的，蔬菜的運銷亦操縱於欄及中間人手中，欄或中間人先借款與農民，待收穫時則以低價收購而以高價賣與小販。日治時代本港農民多植禾稻，而蔬菜種植則減少，因肥料供給之缺乏，直至一九四五年本港光復後，農業仍然不振。

「為挽救農業於衰微，早在未光復之前，香樂斯博士被羈留在集中營時已想及一個重振農村社會及改良農業的計劃，該計劃就是從中間人的手中取回蔬菜銷售的管制權力，而此管制的機構將由農民自己主持，一九四六年九月十五日蔬菜市場正式成立，從此九龍及新界蔬菜的運銷就由該市場管制，所有新界生產及外來的蔬菜須由政府之車輛運載至蔬菜批發市場售賣，成交之後，本地菜產抽佣百分之八，外來蔬菜抽佣百分之四，稍後則不論本地或外來之蔬菜一律抽佣百分之八；迨一九四八年十二月以後，因過去六個月內該市場損失五萬八千元，乃將抽佣率提高至百分之十。

「蔬菜批發市場之成立引起頗多反對，尤以中間人為然，為增進及鼓勵此事之實行，蔬菜合作社乃開始成立，而一九五四年成立之約瑟信託基金則貸款與各合作社，轉供與社員作生產上之用途，因貸款之低利息及各合作社運銷蔬菜上之各種方便，農民可避免欄之控制」

〔龍啟昌著：〈蔬菜統營處簡介〉，《香港農友》第1卷第2期，香港：香港政府印務局，頁12-13。〕