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Happy Valley (跑馬地)

Religion | Daily Lives (宗教生活)



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1 Zoroastrian Building

A significant landmark of Zoroastrianism in Hong Kong is the Zoroastrian Building at 101 Leighton Road, Causeway Bay. Zoroastrianism, or Mazdayasna, is one of the world's oldest organized faiths that originated in ancient Persia. Currently there are about 100,000 followers worldwide. Most of the Zoroastrians in Hong Kong are Indian Parsees, many of whom were businessmen. Notable figures include Sir Mody and the Ruttonjee family. The Zoroastrian temple is located on the 3rd to 6th floors of the building. Originally built as a Zoroastrian temple in 1931, the building was rebuilt into the current commercial building in the 1990s. On the exterior wall and in the lobby, you can see the Zoroastrian symbol, the Faravahar. The bearded man represents age and wisdom, the ring on his hand represents commitment, the three wings represent good thoughts, good words and good deeds, and the three layers on the tail are the opposite, representing bad thoughts, bad words and bad deeds. As for the circle in the middle, it represents the universe and the eternity of the soul.

1 善樂施大廈

拜火教在香港最大的印記就是位於銅鑼灣禮頓道 號的善樂施大廈。拜火教的正統稱呼應該是瑣羅亞斯德教或祆教，是一個源自古波斯的古老宗教，教的正統稱呼應該是瑣羅亞斯德教或祆教，是一個源自古波斯的古老宗教，度巴斯人，他們的祖先是 由波斯移居印度的祆教徒，早期他們多是在港經商，當中最著名的有麼地爵士和律敦治家族。在善樂施大廈3至6樓屬於拜火教堂，這裡原址是一座於1931年建成的拜火教廟，到年代才重建成現在的商業大廈。在外牆與大堂都有明顯的拜火教標誌，這個人頭鷹身的標誌叫做法拉瓦哈，標誌可分為幾部份，長鬍子長者代表年齡與智慧，他手上的環的代表承諾，三層翅膀代表善念善言善行，尾部的三層則是相反，代表惡念惡言惡行。至於中間的圓環，則代表著宇宙和靈魂的永恆。

2 Masjid Ammar and Osman Ramju Sadick Islamic Centre

Built in 1967 and rebuilt in 1981, Masjid Ammar and Osman Ramju Sadick Islamic Centre is also a multi-purpose community center. The Centre has a cafeteria, medical clinic, prayer halls, classrooms, library, and the offices of the Islamic Union. They often hold religious classes as well as interest classes for their patrons, including karate for women! The most notable feature is the very popular Islamic Centre Restaurant on the 5th floor, which is one of the few places in Hong Kong that serves halal dim sum such as chicken siu mai, shrimp dumplings and wonton on weekend mornings. When you go there, you will see an interesting mix of not just Muslim locals, but also many travellers to Hong Kong who are interested in trying traditional Chinese food, as well as local Chinese people who come for the canteen's consistent quality, interesting menu choices and affordable prices that haven't changed in decades.

2 愛群清真寺暨林士德伊斯蘭中心

愛群清真寺在1967年落成，並在1981年重建成愛群清真寺暨林士德伊斯蘭中心，也是一座多用途的社區中心。林士德伊斯蘭中心內有食堂、醫療室、課室、圖書館、伊斯蘭聯會辦公室等，並經常為顧客舉辦宗教課程以及興趣班，包括女性空手道。最引人注目的是位於5樓的伊斯蘭中心餐廳，是香港少數幾個在周末上午提供清真點心的地方，如雞肉燒賣、蝦餃、雲吞等。當你去那裡時，你會看到一個有趣的場面，不僅有本地的穆斯林人，還有許多對嘗試傳統中式食物感興趣的旅行者，而餐廳一貫的高質量、有趣的菜單選擇和幾十年來都沒有改變的實惠價格更吸引了不少本地華人前來聚餐。



3 Khalsa Diwan Sikh Temple

The Sikh Temple located on Queen's Road East in Wan Chai is a Grade II historic building in Hong Kong built in 1901, but has been largely rebuilt in 2019. The earliest Sikhs in Hong Kong came from Punjab, India, an area adjacent to Pakistan in northwestern India. In the 19th century, the Sikhs served in the British army in Punjab and came to Hong Kong to serve as policemen. Worship is held in the Sikh temple every morning and evening, and followers of Sikhism and Nana Guru hold gatherings in the temple on Sundays and on the birthdays of the major saints of Sikhism. Sikhism was founded in the late 15th century and currently has 25 million followers worldwide, making it the sixth largest religion in the world. Sikh men and women maintain five articles of faith, known as the five Ks. One of the most distinguishable K is Kesh, the practice of allowing one's hair to grow naturally out of respect for the perfection of God's creation. They also wear turbans as the Sikh gurus adopted the turban to remind Sikhs that all humans are sovereign, royal and ultimately equal. In addition, male Sikhs use Singh as a surname, and some people would call every South Asian "a Xing", which is a disrespectful name and should be avoided.

3 錫克廟

灣仔錫克教廟本為香港二級歷史建築，但已於2019年大部份拆卸重建。本港最早的錫克教徒來自印度旁遮普，即是印度西北部鄰近巴基斯坦的地區。十九世紀時，他們在當地英軍服役，隨軍來到香港任職警察。坐落於灣仔皇后大道東的錫克廟始建於1901年，名為「星尊者協會」。錫克廟每天早上和傍晚舉行崇拜，而每逢星期日和錫克廟主要聖徒的誕辰，錫克教始祖納那大師的信徒都在廟內舉行大型聚會。錫克教是現存最年輕的主流宗教之一，目前在全世界有2500萬教徒，是世界第六大宗教。由於錫克教男性要遵從五種清淨記號，當中第一個要求就是Kesh，即為了尊重上帝的完美創造，讓頭髮自然生長的做法；同時他們也需要戴著頭巾，因為錫克教大師利用頭巾來提醒錫克教徒，所有人類都擁有主權，而且是忠誠和平等的。另外男性錫克教徒都會使用Singh作為姓氏，有人會以「阿星」來稱呼所有南亞人，這是個不尊重的稱呼，應該避免使用。

4 Muslim Cemetery



Built in 1870, the Muslim Cemetery is built on the hillside in multiple layers like a terraced field.

Outwardly lavish displays are discouraged in Islam so naturally it is very different from the nearby Catholic Cemetery where statues are built on gravestones.

However, it's interesting to note that the simplicity of Muslim graves bear a striking semblance to traditional Chinese graves. In addition, there is a section in the cemetery titled "Guidelines for visiting graves", which mentions that Islam encourages visiting graves and that one should not place offerings, kneel or cry while visiting graves. If you see "Haji" in front of the name of the deceased on the tombstone, it means the deceased had visited the holy city of Mecca before his death, hence the honorary title of Haji. This civil cemetery now contains 6 First World War burials and 19 from the Second World War, where Indian Muslim soldiers served to protect Hong Kong from occupying Japanese forces.

4 回教墳場



建於1870年，墳場依山而建，分為多層，設計狀似梯田。在入口處便有樓梯供拜訪人士通往山上各級墳墓，墳墓皆葬在階梯兩旁並按層分為十八個區域，另外亦設有一個辦公室及一個小禮堂。墳場亦將什葉派教徒與遜尼派教徒分開擺放。伊斯蘭教推崇簡葬，因此回教墳場設計簡潔樸素，沒有什麼裝飾，所以自然與旁邊有不少雕像裝飾的天主教墳場十分不同。然而，有趣的是，崇尚簡樸的穆斯林墳墓與中國傳統墳墓有著驚人的相似之處。此外，在墳場有一塊「遊墳（走墳）需知」，提到伊斯蘭教鼓勵遊墳，並不應在遊墳時擺放祭品、跪拜、哭喊等。墳場內的墓碑上，有時會見到亡者名字上寫有「哈芝」或類似讀音的字樣，意思是亡者生前曾到訪聖城麥加。





5 Hong Kong Cemetery

Formerly called the Hong Kong Colonial Cemetery, it was officially opened in 1845 and is the oldest cemetery in Hong Kong. In the early years, mainly Europeans were buried here with some Japanese, Russian and Jewish people, along with a few other countries. It was not until 1913 that Chinese people were also buried in the same cemetery. The oldest grave in the cemetery is of Captain William Brodie, who was buried in 1841, even before Hong Kong officially became a British colony. Many eminent people are buried in the Hong Kong Cemetery, including Sir Robert Ho Tung, who was Jewish, and Sir Paul Chater, who was Armenian-Indian. The graves of the two are in section S11 near the chapel. If you walk towards the southern slope of the Cemetery, you will see 465 graves of Japanese people. This is the only Japanese cemetery in Hong Kong, and is also a testament to Japanese presence in Hong Kong in the early years.

5 香港墳場


前稱「紅毛墳場」，於1845年啟用，是香港現存歷史最悠久的墳場。早年埋葬該處的主要是歐藉人士，亦有日本人、俄羅斯人、猶太人等其他不同國籍人士，直至1913年年才有華人在此下葬。墳場中最歷史猶久的墳是1841安葬的William Brodie艦長，甚至早於香港正式成為英國殖民地。香港墳場中長眠著許多顯赫一時的重要人士，例如猶太裔的何東爵士，及阿美尼亞裔的遮打爵士等。二人的墳墓在S11段，亦即是小教堂附近。墳場靠南山坡有465個日本人墳墓，是香港唯一的日本人墳場，也是日本人早年在香港活動的見證。





6 Parsee Cemetery

Completed in 1852, the Parsee Cemetery is the only Zoroastrian Cemetery in Hong Kong, where Zoroastrians (Parsees) are buried in Hong Kong. Parsees are an ethno-religious group in India who emigrated from Persia and are followers of Zoroastrianism, one of the world's oldest organised religions. There are a total of 194 tombs in the cemetery and with the words "This garden was built by Parsees to bury their compatriots" outside the door . Since 1877, the government has leased it to the Incorporated Trustees of the Zoroastrian Charity Funds of Hong Kong, Canton and Macau at a nominal rent of 1 dollar per year to manage the Cemetery. Famous persons buried here include Sir Mody and the Ruttonjee family. The Cemetery is not opened to the public, special application must be made if one wants to visit the Cemetery.





6 波斯祆教墳場

1852年落成，年落成，是香港唯一一個祆教墳場，為南亞祆教信徒，或稱巴斯人，在香港下葬的地方。巴斯人是印度的一個民族宗教團體，他們從波斯移民過來，是世界上最古老的有組織宗教拜火教的信徒。裡面共有194個墳墓，門外寫有「此園內係巴士國人所建安葬本國之人」的字句。由1877年開始政府以每年一元的象徵式租金租予粵港澳祆教慈善基金，用以埋葬在中國死亡的巴斯人，而此機構同時亦負責管理墳場。在港的巴斯名人麼地爵士及律敦治家族均葬於此墳場，但可惜由於這個墳場平日並不向外開放，一般人要入內向兩位名人致敬的話，就要特別申請才可。

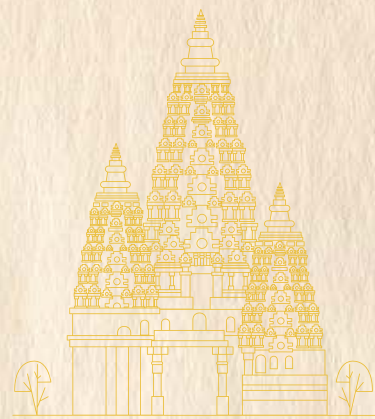




7 Happy valley Hindu Temple

The Happy Valley Hindu Temple was built in 1953. It was the first Hindu temple in Hong Kong and is now a Grade II historical site. In 1928, the colonial government originally allocated the site to the Indian community as a cemetery. However, since the Hindu religion favours cremation over burial, the Hindu Association built the Temple at the site on Wong Nai Chung Road after modifying the land use conditions. The Hindu Temple consists of three floors with three altars in the garbhagriha (sanctum sanctorum). Vishnu, one of the principal Hindu deities is known as the preserver, the protector, and the sustainer of the world and Laxmi, the goddess of good fortune reside in the middle altar. Shiva, another principal deity who is the god of destruction, time and arts, and Parvati, the goddess of power, nourishment, harmony, devotion, and motherhood reside on the right altar. On the left altar resides the less familiar Jhulelal, the god of the Sindhi tribe, one of the four major ethnic groups of Pakistan who emigrated after the Partition to India and other countries around the world. In addition to worshipping the gods, devotees also celebrate festivals, hold weddings, vows and funerals in the temple.

7 印度廟



跑馬地印度廟建於1953年，是香港首間印度廟宇，現時亦是二級歷史建築。此地段本是殖民地政府於1928年年分配給印度社群作墳場之用，但由於印度教主張火葬而非土葬，因此後來修訂土地使用條款後，印度教協會在黃泥涌道現址建造廟宇。印度廟樓高三層，聖殿裏供奉了三個神壇，中間的是毗濕奴和吉祥天女，前者是印度教的主要神靈之一，被稱為世界的維護者、保護者和維持者，後者則是幸運女神；右邊是濕婆及雪山神女，濕婆是毀滅、時間和藝術之神，而雪山神女則是權力、滋養、和諧、奉獻和母性的女神。最後，左邊的神則可能較少人認識，是巴基斯坦四大民族之一信德族的神朱拉勒。信德族是巴基斯坦的四大民族之一，在分治後移民到印度和世界其他國家。除了供奉神明，信徒還會在廟內慶祝節日、舉行婚禮、立誓、甚至喪禮等儀式。





8 Hindu Cemetery

The Hindu Cemetery is located at the back of the Hindu Temple in Happy Valley. After entering the Hindu Temple, one has to go up the stairs to the hill behind. Hindus believe that when a person passes away, the soul of the deceased will remain in the body so a person should be cremated as soon as possible after death to help the soul rest in peace and enter the cycle of reincarnation again. Therefore, it seems that the British had made a blunder when they allocated this site to the Hindus as a cemetery. In fact, most of the land that should have been used as a cemetery was later used to build the Hindu Temple.

Although the Cemetery was officially opened in 1928, there had been people buried before that. The two oldest burials, in 1888 and 1890, were of a couple with the surname Soonderam. Interestingly, the wife appeared to be a Chinese woman. The reason why she and her family were buried here remains a mystery.



8 印度墳場

印度墳場位於跑馬地印度廟後山，進入印度廟後要沿樓梯登上廟後的山坡。印度教徒相信一個人去世之後，死者的靈魂會留戀驅體，因此一個人死後就應該要儘快火化屍體，讓靈魂可以得到安息，早日再次進入輪迴的循環中。因此印度教主要使用火葬及水葬，而極少使用土葬，因此當年英國人將此地分配給印度教徒作墳場，似乎是擺了一場烏龍，事實上本來應用作墳場的大部份土地，後來都改成用作興建印度教廟。

雖然墳場於**1928**年正式啟用，但在此之前已有人安葬在此，最舊的兩個墳墓葬的主人，分別於**1888**年及**1890**年離世，是一對夫妻，姓氏是 **Soonderam**。耐人尋味的是，這個墳場最早的用家，亦即是那夫妻中的妻子，似乎是一位姓馬的華人女士，到底她及其夫家的族人為甚麼會於百多年前葬於此地，暫時仍然是一個謎。





9 Jewish Cemetery

Built in 1855, the Jewish Cemetery is for the burial of Jewish people who have passed away in Hong Kong, and is currently being managed by the the Ohel Leah Synagogue Charity. Since Jewish people have settled in many parts of the world, ancestors of the Jewish community in Hong Kong also came from different places, hence the styles of their tombs also very diverse. Some of the tombstones are engraved with the Star of David, which is a recognised symbol of Judaism. Some well known Jewish families such as the Kadoorie and Belilios are buried in the Jewish cemetery.



9 猶太墳場

始建於**1855**年，用以埋葬在香港死亡的猶太人，目前由本港的猶太教莉亞堂慈善基金負責管理。由於猶太人散居世界各地，在港猶太人的祖先亦來自不人及中東猶太人的墓；某些墓碑上刻有「大衛之星」。是現時普遍所認同的猶太教象徵。在港的猶太名人嘉道理家族及庇理羅士皆葬於猶太墳場。





10 Po Kok Primary School

On both sides of the Jewish Cemetery are Buddhist institutions Po Kok Primary School and Tung Lin Kok Yuen founded by Lady Clara Ho Tung, a Hong Kong aristocrat of Eurasian descent in 1935. The two buildings are connected by a Chinese-style bridge. Po Kok Primary School was registered as a full-time subsidized school in 1949. Since 2006, the Education Bureau implemented the "designated school" policy with the aim of providing dedicated support to ethnic minority students and Po Kok became of the "designated schools". Although the Education Bureau removed the label "designated schools" from the public education system in the 2013/14 school year, many former designated schools like Po Kok Primary School, still have a large number of Pakistani, Indian, Filipino and Nepalese students and very few Chinese students.



De facto racial segregation generally creates a distorted reality in the school environment in which Chinese and ethnic minority students are segregated, rendering them unfamiliar with each other's culture and practices, and leading to discrimination and prejudice. Ethnic minority children who grow up in such schools tend to be less proficient in Chinese because of the lack of a Chinese language environment and may have a much harder time integrating into mainstream society.





10 寶覺小學

猶太墳場兩旁是屬於佛教的寶覺小學和東蓮覺苑，以一條中國式的橋連接。寶覺小學由何東夫人1935年創辦，鄰近的東蓮覺苑亦於同年落成。1949年獲得香港政府註冊成為全日制津貼學校。由二零零六年起，教育局設立「指定學校」政策，希望為少數族裔學生提供專門照顧，而寶覺小學則成為這類學校之一，取錄少數族裔學生。



時至今日，由於「指定學校」政策造成了教育內的種族隔離問題，該項政策已被取消。但仍然有大量巴基斯坦、印度、尼泊爾裔學生集中入讀以寶覺為例的這類前指定學校，當中只有極少數為華裔學生。這種學生族裔分佈上的落差，不但製造出不符現實的校園環境，令不同族裔的學生無法體驗彼此的文化和習慣，引致歧視和偏見；而且在這種環境下成長的少數族裔兒童，亦缺乏中文學習語境，長大後更難在主流社會上立足及融入。



Central Area (中上環)

Contribution | Religion (貢獻 | 宗教)

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Upper Lascar Row 摩羅上街 p.43



1 Chater Garden, Chater Road & Hong Kong Club

Chater Garden was named in honour of Sir Catchick Paul Chater. Born in Calcutta, India, Sir Chater was of Armenian descent and came to Hong Kong at the age of 18. He first worked as a bank officer and an exchange broker before meeting Sir Mody who was also from India. Sir Chater and Sir Mody formed a joint venture into real estate and stocks, which led to great commercial success. In the business field, Sir Chater was one of the founders of Wharf Holdings, Hong Kong Land and Dairy Farm. In the political sphere, he entered the Legislative Council, was appointed as Justice of Peace (JP) and unofficial member of the Executive Council, as well as the Chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club. He was knighted in 1902, holding a position of high status and leaving a great legacy in Hong Kong history. Apart from Chater Garden, other places named after him include Chater Road, Catchick Street, Chater House and Chater Hall. Chater Garden has become a popular social gathering spot for migrant domestic workers on Sundays, with makeshift sitting areas marked out by blankets, cardboard boxes and tents.



1 遮打花園

遮打花園是為紀念遮打爵士而命名的。遮打爵士生於印度加爾各答，有亞美尼亞血統，他18歲來到香港之後任職銀行職員和經紀，後來認識了同來自印度的麼地，二人合組公司並涉足地產和股票，在商業上取得了很大的成功。商業上，遮打爵士是九龍倉集團、香港置地和牛奶公司等公司的創辦人之一，政治上，他曾任太平紳士、立法局和行政局非官守議員、香港賽馬會主席等公職，更被封為爵士，在當時香港地位舉足輕重，甚至在香港歷史上也是非常重要。除了遮打花園外，以他命名的還有遮打道、吉席街、遮打大廈、遮打堂等。而今時今日的遮打花園，則在周日成為了許多外傭的休息和聚腳地。



P.27

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2 Court of Final Appeal

The current Court of Final Appeal building, formerly the Legislative Council Building and the Supreme Court, is a statutory monument that is closely related to the laws of Hong Kong. The RDO is the fourth anti-discrimination ordinance after the Sex, Disability and Family Status Ordinances, which protects people from discrimination, harassment and vilification on the basis of their race. Although there are many limitations and improvements to this law in practice, it is still an important and representative piece of legislation for the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. Speaking of Hong Kong law, there are in fact a number of ethnic minority judicial practitioners in the Hong Kong judiciary, such as Mr. Justice Bokhary, the former Pakistani Permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal, and Mr. Ronald Arculli, the former Convenor of the Executive Council and Member of the Legislative Council, who is of mixed Chinese and Indian descent. Although there have always been barristers of different religions and ethnicities in the Hong Kong judiciary, it was not until last September that the Hong Kong Bar Association formally approved permission to replace traditional wigs with religious headgear for court appearances.

2 終審法院

現時的終審法院大樓，前身是立法會大樓，再之前則是最高法院；因此這座法定古蹟，可以說與香港的法律息息相關，當中種族歧視條例就是在2008年後在這裡由立法會所通過的。種族歧視條例是繼性別、殘疾和家庭崗位之後的第四條反歧視條例，用以保障任何人不會因為其種族而被歧視、騷擾和中傷。雖然此條例在實際操作上尚有許多限制和需要改進的地方。談到香港的法律，其實香港的司法界亦有為數不少的少數族裔司法工作者，例如巴基斯坦裔的前終審法院常任法官包致金，以及中印混血的前行政會議召集人及立法會議員夏佳理律師。雖然在香港司法界一直有不同的宗教和種族的大律師，但是直到去年九月，香港大律師公會才正式通過准許大律師以宗教頭飾取代傳統假髮出庭。



3 World-Wide House

World-Wide House was the original site of the Hong Kong General Post Office from 1911 to 1976. World-Wide Plaza is a shopping centre on 3 levels on the lower floors of the larger commercial building, with around 200 shops. The Plaza is popular with Hong Kong's Filipino population, particularly on Sundays. The wide assortment of small shops sell merchandise mostly from the Philippines including beauty products, clothing, jewelry, snacks and groceries. There are also money exchange shops and money transfer services, as well as telephone and telecommunications services. Some must-try Filipino snacks you can buy from the shops here include Polvoron, a delicious and powdery melt-in-your-mouth candy that comes in many flavours including cookies, cream and Choc Nut, which is a beloved chocolate and peanut butter flavoured childhood snack among Filipinos who grew up in Hong Kong. A few shops also sell fresh cakes and traditional pastries flown in from the Philippines such as puto (a steamed rice cake) and buko pie, made with fresh young coconut.


3 環球大廈

環球大廈原址是曾稱為「書信館」的香港郵政總局。大廈有3層的零售商場，約有二百間店舖，並多以居港菲律賓人為對象。平日的環球商場並不熱鬧，一到星期日便人頭湧湧。商場內的店舖主要有美容、衣服首飾、食物雜貨、找換及滙款、電話電訊等，從商場內店舖的種類，可以窺見在港菲律賓人的生活需要。你可以在這裡的商店買到一些不容錯過的菲律賓小吃，包括Polvoron，這是一種粉狀糖果，美味可口，入口即溶，有多種口味，包括餅乾和奶油以及Choc Nut，這是一種在香港長大的菲律賓人喜愛的巧克力和花生醬口味的童年小吃。一些商店還出售新鮮的蛋糕和從菲律賓空運來的傳統糕點，如puto（一種蒸米餅）和buko派（用新鮮的嫩椰子製成）。

4 D'Aguilar Street

What is now considered as the heart of Central actually bears a connection with a revolutionary hero from the Philippines. From December 1891 to June 1892, José Rizal, later known as the "National Hero of the Philippines", lived with his family at No. 2 Rednaxela Terrace. Rizal also worked as an ophthalmologist at 5 D Aguilar Street in Central from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Born in 1861, José Rizal was not only an ophthalmologist, but a man of arts and sciences. He was fluent in 22 languages and was a peaceful revolutionary. After leaving Hong Kong and returning to the Philippines, he was arrested and banished by the local government. On 30 December 1896, he was executed at the age of 35 for inciting revolution.

4 德己立街



現時的中環心臟地帶，原來亦與菲律賓革命英雄有關。1891年12月至1892年6月2月，後來被譽為「菲律賓民族英雄」的菲律賓革命英雄何西·黎剎，與家人居住在列拿士地臺門牌第二號，他每天下午2時至晚上6時在中環德己立街號作眼科醫生。何西·黎剎生於1861年，是位眼科醫生，文理俱通，通曉22種語言，是位和平革命主義者。他離開香港回到菲律賓後，被當地政府拘捕、放逐，最後於1896年12月30日以煽動革命之罪名被處決，享年35歲。

5 **Tai Kwun – Centre for Heritage and Arts**

The complex includes the former Central Police Station, Central Magistracy and Victoria Prison. As members of the police force came from multiple ethnic groups, they were identified by alphabets "ABCD" which were codes to represent Europeans, Indians or Sikhs, local Chinese and Shandong Weihai police officers. There was a Sikh prayer room in the police station, allowing Sikh policemen to wash first and then pray, so that their customs and religious traditions could be preserved. There was an Indian restaurant in the police station, and prisoners of different ethnic groups also had exclusive menus with their needs being catered for. Chinese would have pork every week, and Muslim believers would have halal lamb. At the time, there were also notices in different languages, such as Urdu and Vietnamese. The Victoria Prison held some famous people too.

In 1931, for example, Vietnamese revolutionary Ho Chi Minh came to Hong Kong to escape the French government. He was arrested by the Hong Kong government and imprisoned in Victoria Prison. Ho would have been transferred to France and faced the death penalty, but he successfully appealed to the British Privy Council to leave Hong Kong safely and returned to Vietnam during the August Revolution in 1945, where he founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and became President and Prime Minister of the country.

5 大館



此建築群包括前中區警署、和域多利監獄。以前警隊成員來自多個族群，並以不同字母識別，ABCD依次分別代表歐裔、印度裔或錫克教、本地華人及山東威海衛警員。警署內更暗藏了錫克教的祈禱室，讓錫克教警員先沐浴，後祈禱，讓他們的習俗和宗教傳統得以保留。警署內有印度裔警員餐廳，而不同族裔的囚犯也有專屬的餐單；華裔每星期會有豬肉，伊斯蘭教信徒則會有清真羊肉，警員會調節不同族裔囚犯的需求。當時監倉也會有不同語言的告示，如烏都語及越南語等。而在域多利監獄，也曾有過著名的住客，例如在1931年，越南革命家胡志明就曾為了逃避法國政府的通緝而來到香港，因而被當時的香港政府拘捕並關進域多利監獄。本來胡志明會被移交法國並面對死刑，但他成功上訴至英國樞密院可以安全離開香港，並在1945年的八月革命時回到越南，成立越南民主共和國，並擔任國家主席兼政府總理。

6 Jamia Mosque



Indians were one of the earliest ethnic minorities to live in Hong Kong and many of them served in the former Central Police Station. To meet the needs of the Muslim believers in the Indian community, they built a small stone house for praying in Shelley Street in Central in 1849. In 1890, the stone house was expanded into a formal mosque, and in 1915, it was rebuilt with the investment of a wealthy Indian businessman. It is also the oldest mosque in Hong Kong. In March 2022, Shelley Street Mosque was declared a monument by the Antiquities Advisory Board.

6 些利街清真寺

印度人是最早來港居住的少數族裔之一，他們不少曾服役於前中環警署；為滿足印度族群內伊斯蘭教信徒的需要，他們於1849年在中環些利街興建了一所小石屋作禮拜之用。至1890年石屋獲擴建成為正式的清真寺，並於1915年獲印度富商出資重建。它亦是香港最古老的清真寺。2022年3月，些利街清真寺獲古物諮詢委員會通過建議列為法定古蹟。

7 Rednaxela Terrace

This short street is connected to the Philippine Revolution of 1896. From December 1891 to June 1892, José Rizal, who would later be known as the "National Hero of the Philippines" lived with his family at No. 2 Rednaxela Terrace. He worked as an ophthalmologist from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. every day at 5 D Aguilar Street in Central. Born in 1861, José Rizal was an ophthalmologist, a man of arts and sciences, fluent in 22 languages, and a peaceful revolutionary. After leaving Hong Kong and returning to the Philippines, he was arrested and banished by the Spanish colonial government and executed at the age of 35 for inciting revolution. Two years later, Aquinaldo, the following leader of the revolutionary army, was also briefly exiled to Hong Kong, but later returned to the Philippines and established the First Philippine Republic as the first Philippine president.

7 列拿士地臺

這條短短的街道，其實跟菲律賓1896年發生的革命也有關係。在1891年12月至1892年6月，後來被譽為「菲律賓民族英雄」的菲律賓革命英雄何西·黎剎，就曾與家人居住在列拿士地臺門牌第二號，他每天下午2時至晚上6時則會在中環德己立街5號作眼科醫生。何西·黎剎生於1861年，是位眼科醫生，文理俱通，通曉22種語言，是位和平革命主義者。他離開香港回到菲律賓後，被當時的西班牙殖民政府拘捕、放逐，並以煽動革命之罪名被處決，享年35歲。兩年之後，當時的革命軍領袖阿奎納多亦曾短暫流亡香港，後來回到菲律賓並建立稱菲律賓第一共和國，成為第一任菲律賓總統。



8 Ohel Leah Synagogue

Named after his mother, the Jewish Synagogue was built by Sir Jacob Sassoon in 1902 and funded by the Kadoorie family in 1905. The Synagogue is now a Grade I historic building in Hong Kong. Judaism is the world's oldest monotheistic religion, dating back nearly 4,000 years. Followers of Judaism believe in one God who created the universe. Jewish people have been scattered throughout the world for thousands of years, and it is Judaism that helps maintain Jewish identity and culture.

Approximately 200 families are regulars at the Synagogue. Adjacent to the Synagogue is Jewish community center with a supermarket, restaurant that serves Kosher food, and library. Since the synagogue and the community center are only open to Jews, you have to apply for a group visit first if you want to enter the buildings.

8 猶太教莉亞堂

猶太教莉亞堂於1901年興建，1902年落成，由當時香港猶太裔銀行家沙宣爵士所建，為紀念其母親莉亞女士，因此將其命名為莉亞堂，現時被列為香港一級歷史建築。猶太教是一個古老的宗教，信仰一個主宰宇宙萬物、至高無上的造物主。猶太人數千年以來流散在世界各地，語言、文字已經分化，只是靠著統一的宗教維繫其單一的民族性。現時在香港猶太社區大約有近200多個家庭。而這間香港惟一的猶太教堂除了是個一級歷史建築，更是他們的宗教和社會生活的中心。而在教堂附近，還有一個猶太人社區中心，有超市、餐廳和圖書館等。由於猶太教堂和社區中心只對猶太人開放，如果想進內的話，就要先向他們申請團體參觀。


9 Upper Lascar Row

In the early days of Hong Kong, many Indian sailors and soldiers gathered here to sell their goods, and Indian soldiers from the local British army would come here to buy Indian products, so the British Hong Kong government auctioned off this section for Indian use. At the time, most Hong Kong Chinese people called Indians "Mo Lo" so this street is named "Mo Lo Sheung Kai" in Cantonese. The word "Mo Lo" has various origins: it is said to be derived from the ancient word Morramen, which originally referred to the Islamic merchants from the Middle East to China. It is also said to stem from Mouro, a Portuguese word referring to Muslims in India when the Portuguese sailed to India in the Middle Ages. The English name of the street is also related to the Indians; Lascar is derived from the Arabic and Persian word Lashkar, which means a pious soldier or a guard, and was later used as a generic term for seafarers throughout Asia, especially in India.

9

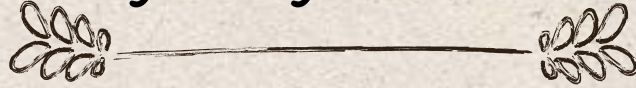
摩羅上街

香港開埠初期，不少印度水手與士兵喜歡在此聚集擺賣貨品，駐港英軍的印度士兵亦會到此購買印度商品，港英政府因此順勢將此地段拍賣，供印度人使用。當時香港華裔普遍把印度裔稱為「摩囉」，因此此街便被稱為摩羅街。摩羅一詞大抵有幾個說法 源自古代對中東來華的伊斯蘭商旅Morrmen或中世紀後，葡萄牙人航海至印度，用葡萄牙語「Mouro」用以稱呼當地回教民族。至於英文名，亦同樣與印度人有關。Lascar源出阿拉伯語及波斯語Lashkar，原指虔誠軍、士兵、護衛，其後已被引申為亞洲各地，尤其是印度海員的統稱。




Tsim Sha Tsui (尖沙咀)

History | Daily News (歷史生活)



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1 Tsim Sha Tsui Star Ferry Pier



“Kowloon Ferry Company” was founded in 1871 by Mithaiwala. Like Modi and Ruttonjee, Mithaiwala was an Indian Parsi and a Zoroastrian. The Kowloon Ferry Company debuted its passenger ferry service with the steamship the “Morning Star”, which operated between Pedder Street in Central and Kowloon Point in Tsim Sha Tsui every 40 minutes to an hour. In 1898, Sir Chater, an Armenian businessman, bought all its ferries and established the Star Ferry Company. Nowadays, the 10 ships owned by the Star Ferry all have a “star” in their names.

1 尖沙咀天星碼頭



天星小輪「九龍渡海小輪公司」是由米泰華拉於**1871**年所創立。米泰華拉和麼地及律敦治一樣，都是印度巴斯人和祆教徒，或稱拜火教徒。當時九龍渡海小輪公司以一艘名為「曉星」的蒸汽船開展其載客渡輪服務，每相隔**40**分鐘至**1**小時開出一班往返中環畢打街及尖沙咀九龍角。及至**1898**年，亞美尼亞裔商人遮打爵士買下了所有小輪，並成立天星小輪公司。現時天星小輪的船隊共有**10**艘船，而所有船隻都有個共通點，就是船名中都有一個「星」字。

2 The Peninsula Hong Kong



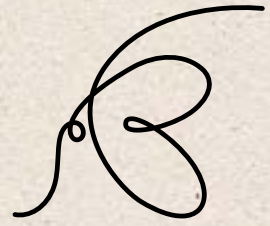
Managed by The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Limited, the Peninsula Hotel is one of the many properties founded and owned by the Kadoorie Family who were originally Iraqi Jews who migrated to Mumbai, India in the mid-eighteenth century, then later settled in Shanghai, China before coming to Hong Kong. The family carries an important role in Hong Kong with holdings including China light and power, the Peak Tower, the Peak Tram and the Hong Kong Club etc. The Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden in Tai Po was also established by the Kadoorie Family, originally to demonstrate efficient and profitable ways for farming and animal husbandry and provide training for farmers in Hong Kong and the Gurkhas who were stationed in Hong Kong.

2 半島酒店



酒店由猶太裔的嘉道理家族擁有及經營。嘉道理家族祖先由伊拉克移居至印度孟買，並在上海發跡後來到香港發展。持有香港上海大酒店有限公司，及創立了中華電力公司。嘉道理家族的家產除半島酒店及中華電力公司外，還有凌霄閣、山頂纜車、香港會所等，對香港的經濟和民生均有重要影響。另外我們常聽到的嘉道理農場，亦是嘉道理家族所成立，用作示範高效能及有利可圖的耕種和畜牧方法，同時培訓香港農民和駐港的啱喀兵。

3 Nathan Road



Nathan Road is the first road in Kowloon. It is named after Nathan, the first Jewish Governor of Hong Kong. In fact, Nathan Road was originally called "Robinson Road", but later Nathan focused on the development of the Kowloon Peninsula and widened and extended the road to Waterloo Road. It was then the road was renamed Nathan Road to avoid repetition with the streets on Hong Kong Island and to honor Nathan. Nathan was born in England to Jewish parents. He later joined the army and was decorated for his outstanding performance. He came to Hong Kong in 1904 as the 13th Governor of Hong Kong, the first and only Jewish Governor of Hong Kong. During his term of office, serving as Governor for only five years before he left office in 1909 and returned to England.

3 彌敦道

彌敦道是九龍的第一條道路，也是以彌敦這位香港第一位猶太裔總督而命名。其實彌敦道原本叫做「羅便臣道」，但後來港督彌敦主力發展九龍半島，並將此路擴闊並延長至窩打老道，為免與港島的街道「撞名」及為紀念彌敦，所以改名叫做彌敦道。彌敦生於英國，但父母皆是猶太人，後來加入軍隊並因為表現傑出而被授勳。他在**1904**年來到了香港成為第任港督，是第一位也是唯一一位的猶太人港督。彌敦在任內大力發展交通和九龍半島的發展，例如開展了九廣鐵路以及在油麻地移山填海等。不過他在香港時間並不長，任職港督只有五年時間，在**1909**便卸任回到英國。



4 Chungking Mansions

Chungking Mansions was formerly known as Chung King Arcade, which was built in 1920 and only two stories high. In 1958, a Filipino-Fujianese man, Chua Thian Poh purchased the land from the Hong Kong British Government. To commemorate Chongqing as the temporary capital during the Anti-Japanese War, he named the building "Chungking Mansions".

Completed in 1961, the 17-storey building has a total of 770 units in five blocks. It was actually a sea-view mansion back then. However, since the 70s and 80s, many units were converted into cheap hotels and gradually became a meeting point for backpackers, ethnic minorities and refugees making it very diverse and complex. The movie Chungking Express in the 90s further deepened its vibrant, mysterious & complex image. Over the past two decades, however, nearly 400 CCTV cameras have been added, fire protection system improved, and the exterior walls refurbished, making Chungking Mansions much safer and cleaner than before and one of the most ethnically and culturally diverse places in Hong Kong.

4 重慶大廈



重慶大廈前身其實是重慶市場，大約在1920年建成，只得兩層高，到了年，移居菲律賓的福建華僑蔡天寶向港英政府購得土地，為了紀念抗戰時期重慶的「陪都」地位，取名為「重慶大廈」。而英文也保留民國時期譯名「Chungking」。大廈於1961年落成，樓高層，五座共有770個單位，在當年是座海景豪宅，電影紅星鍾楚紅便在重慶大廈長大。七八十年代起廉價旅館出現在重慶大廈，重慶大廈成了許多背包客、少數族裔以及難民的聚腳點，加上九十年代電影《重慶森林》的出現，加深了重慶大廈品流複雜的形像。但是在過去二十年，重慶大廈先後增加了近400個閉路電視、改善了消防系統，又翻新了大廈外牆，使大廈變得比以前更安全和潔淨，同時亦最能體現香港的文化和種族多樣性。



5 Mody Road

Mody Road was named in honour of Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody. Born in Mumbai, India, Sir Mody was a wealthy Parsi businessman who left a significant mark in Hong Kong's history. He was a close friend and business partner of Sir Chater, who was of Armenian descent. Together, they garnered much success in the stock and real estate markets. They also promoted reclamation and successfully lobbied for the reclamation project of Connaught Road. Sir Mody particularly noticed the potential of the Kowloon peninsula as a site for development, buying much land in Tsim Sha Tsui. Hence, Mody Road and Mody Square that we see today are fruits of his wise investments. In 1909, Sir Mody raised funds for the construction of the University of Hong Kong and took the lead in donating \$150,000 for this goal. Because of his great contribution, Sir Mody is regarded as the founder of the University of Hong Kong. He is also one of the founders of the Hong Kong Jockey Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club.

5 麼地道

麼地道是為紀念麼地爵士而命名的。麼地爵士出生於印度孟買，是位信奉祆教（拜火教）的印度巴斯人，亦是香港歷史上重要的富商。他與身為阿美尼亞裔的遮打爵士是好友及生意伙伴，一同在股票及地產市場取得成功。他們當時亦大力推動填海計劃，在他們的游說下，促成了干諾道的填海工程。麼地當時亦看中了九龍的發展潛力，在尖沙咀買下了不少土地，麼地道和麼地廣場一帶都有他的投資。1909年，時任港督盧吉籌款興建香港大學，麼地帶頭捐款十五萬，因此麼地被視為香港大學的創始人。麼地亦是香港賽馬會和九龍木球會的創始人之一。

6 **Mirador mansion**

Built in 1959, Mirador Mansion is a place populated by ethnic minorities like Chungking Mansion. Mirador Mansion is actually the main movie set in the award winning film "Chungking Express". There are many shops run by ethnic minorities, such as restaurants and motels. On the second and third floors, you will find shops selling traditional South Asian clothes and jewelry which are worn on festive occasions. There is also a Middle Eastern grocery shop run by an Egyptian lady that sells everything from rose jams, oudh incense, olives to traditional Turkish cheeses and halal sausages. Mirador is also home to a small Pakistani library called Sagar Library, which houses books in Urdu and English and is run by Mr Sagar, a longtime resident in Hong Kong and an avid book-lover.

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otbridge. There is
his southern bank

6 美麗都大廈

建於1959年，鄰近重慶大廈，與重慶大廈一樣是少數族裔聚居的地方。美麗都大廈其實是電影《重慶森林》中的主要場景，現時有許多由少數族裔開辦的生意，如餐廳、旅店等。在商場的二三樓，你可以看到售賣傳統南亞衣服和首飾的店舖，這些衣飾有些只在節目會隆重地穿著。這裡還有一間由一位埃及女士經營的中東雜貨店，賣著各式各樣的東西如玫瑰果醬、沉香線香、橄欖以及傳統土耳其芝士和清真香腸等。美麗都廣場還有一個小型巴基斯坦圖書館「Sagar Library」，由長居香港的愛書人店主Sagar先生經營，可租借烏都語和英語的書籍。

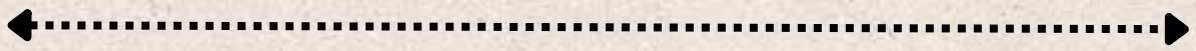
7 Kowloon Mosque and Islamic Centre

The largest mosque in Hong Kong, the Kowloon Mosque existed as early as 1896. It was originally built to serve the South Asian Muslim troops of the British Army stationed at the nearby Whitfield Barracks, now the site of the adjacent Kowloon Park. The Mosque is 4-story high and covers an area of 1,500 square meters. The architect, I. M. Kadri (who also designed the iconic Nehru Centre in Mumbai) deliberately designed it in the classical Islamic style with a dome-shaped upper hall and four tall minarets, making it an easily recognisable landmark in the Tsim Sha Tsui district. The main hall of the Mosque can accommodate 3,500 people. Like churches, temples and gurdwaras, the mosque plays a central role in the communal life of Muslims wherever they are in the world, as community and gathering are a big part of the Islamic faith. In addition to three prayer halls and a community hall, there is a medical clinic and a library. Muslims generally follow the Five Pillars of Islam: faith, prayer, charity, fasting during the month of Ramadan and Hajj, a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

7 九龍清真寺

香港最大的清真寺，該寺早於**1901**年便已經存在。清真寺位處九龍公園旁邊，它的興建也和九龍公園的前身有關。九龍公園前身是英軍威菲路軍營，曾居有大批南亞裔穆斯林士兵，因此在軍營內建有清真寺。清真寺樓高**4**層，佔地**1500**平方米。建築師**I. M. Kadri**（同時也是孟買著名地標尼赫魯中心的設計者）特意將它設計成古典伊斯蘭風格，圓頂形的上層大廳和四個高大的宣禮塔，使其成為尖沙咀地區易於識別的地標。清真寺的正殿可容納**3500**名信徒。與教堂、寺廟和禮拜場所一樣，不論信徒身在何處，清真寺對穆斯林的社區生活都發揮著核心作用，因為社區和聚會是伊斯蘭信仰的重要組成部分。除了三個祈禱大廳和一個社區大廳外，還有一個醫療診所和一個圖書館。穆斯林通常遵循伊斯蘭教的五項支柱：信仰、祈禱、慈善、齋月和朝覲期間的齋戒，前往聖城麥加朝聖。

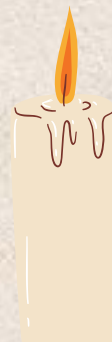
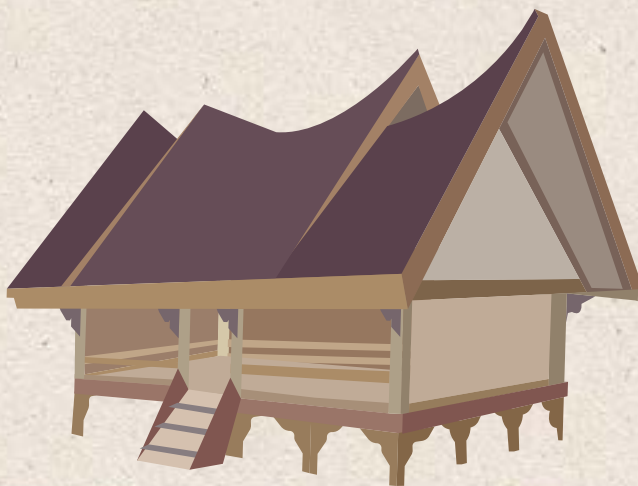
8 Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre



The Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre in Kowloon Park, along with the nearby Antiquities and Monuments Office Storage Depot, make up the former British Army's Whitfield Barracks. After the second Opium War, a large number of Indian Muslim soldiers were stationed at the Barracks. A temporary mosque was built nearby in 1884 for the Muslim soldiers to pray and find community. After several renovations, the iconic Kowloon Mosque was rebuilt in 1980 to its present form.

8 香港文物探知館

九龍公園裡頭的香港文物探知館，與附近的古物古蹟辦事處儲存倉，前身都是英軍的威菲路軍營，於**1910**年落成，俗稱「摩囉兵房」。第二次鴉片戰爭後，大批信奉伊斯蘭教的印度士兵派駐九龍此處。為了方便穆斯林士兵做禮拜，所以於**1884**年在附近搭建了臨時清真寺，經過多次重修，在**1980**年重建成現時眼前的樣貌。



9 St. Andrew's Church



St. Andrew's Church was established in 1904 and is the oldest Anglican church in Kowloon. It was founded by Armenian businessman Sir Chater with the cornerstone laid by him. It is one of the most diverse churches in Hong Kong with church services conducted in English to serve an international congregation which consists of Indians, Filipinos, Africans, Europeans, North Americans and local Chinese.



9 聖安德烈堂

聖安德烈堂建於**1904**年，是九龍區歷史最悠久的基督教英語教堂，由亞美尼亞裔商人遮打爵士出資興建，奠基石亦由他所安放。同時聖安德烈堂亦是香港最多元的教堂之一，有超過**4**場英語的教堂聚會，服務印度人、菲律賓人、非洲人、高加索人和本地華人等不同會眾。

10 Africa Center Hong Kong

Although they are a smaller minority in the community of ethnic minorities in HK, roughly numbering to 3000, the African community is a diverse and growing population in HK.

Established by Zimbabwean Innocent Mutanga in 2019, Africa Center Hong Kong aims to provide support to Africans living in the city and to promote African culture. The Center also serves as a meeting place for people to learn about and respect different cultures. By providing a platform for cultural exchange through food, music and dialogue, they aim to represent the diversity and traditions of the 54 different countries on the African continent.



10 香港非洲中心

由在津巴布韋裔的**Innocent Mutanga**於2019年成立。除了幫助在港生活的非洲人外，亦希望推廣非洲文化，提供一個地方讓來自不同地方的人互相認識，以及學習互相尊重不同文化。此外，中心提供了一個文化交流平台，以食物、音樂和對話等方式展現個非洲國家的不同面貌和傳統。

11 Bowring Commercial Centre

Although Bowring Commercial Center is a small shopping center with an unassuming appearance, its interior houses a bustling hub of shops owned and operated by local Nepalese residents. On the second floor, there are more than a dozen small stores specializing in South Asian fabrics, clothing, jewelry and beauty services. You can say it's a one-stop beauty place for ladies. As you walk towards Yau Ma Tei, you will also see many stores owned by the Nepalese community along the way. You'll definitely notice them as it is a very culturally rich and vibrant area.

11 寶靈商業中心

寶靈商業中心雖然是個外表不起眼的小商場，但內裡其實是個尼泊爾小店集中地，在二樓有十多間專賣南亞布匹、衣服、首飾和美容的小店，可以說是讓附近尼泊爾女士們一站式扮靚的地方。接下來向油麻地方向走，沿路還會看到不少尼泊爾社群開的店舖，這些店舖必定會引起你的注意，因為他們不但具有豐富的文化內涵，生氣勃勃，而且裝潢亦十分奢華。



12 Temple Street

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About one-third of the Nepalese community in Hong Kong lives in Yau Tsim Mong district largely because of the Gurkhas who were historically stationed in Whitfield Barracks (now the site of Kowloon Park). After the Barracks were closed, many of them moved to the nearby Jordan area where rent was cheaper, forming a close-knit Nepalese community. There are dozens of shops, restaurants, grocery stores, hair and beauty salons run by Nepalese residents along Woosung Street and Temple Street. You can explore around and try some Nepalese snacks such as momos - traditional Nepalese dumplings that can be steamed or fried - or aloo nimki - a tangy and flavourful dish made with fried dough, instant noodles, potatoes, spices and a special chili sauce - at the Nepalese restaurants. When you enter a Nepalese shop, you may greet the people inside with "Namaste" and a smile!

12 廟街

香港的尼泊爾社群大約有三分之一住在油尖旺一帶，這與九龍公園前身的威菲路軍營有關，在軍營關閉之後，許多本居於軍營內的噶喀兵便搬到附近的油尖旺區，特別是佐敦油麻地一帶因為租金比較便宜，更是形成了一個尼泊爾人的社區。在吳松街和廟街一帶，就有數十間由尼泊爾人開的店舖，有餐廳、雜貨店、髮廊、美容中心等等。你可以在這附近四處探索，買些尼泊爾小食，或是在尼泊爾餐廳試試傳統的尼泊爾式餃子 **momos**，可蒸可炸，或 **aloo nimki**，一種用炸麵團、方便麵、土豆、香料和特殊辣椒醬製成的味道濃郁的菜餚。如果進了一間尼泊爾人開的小店，不妨說一聲「**Namaste**」，跟他們打個招呼。





Thank You



香港融樂會
HONG KONG UNISON