



香港大學美術博物館
University Museum and Art Gallery
The University of Hong Kong

那時、此刻
白賴恩·陶布力畫中的
香港歷史建築物

Then and Now
Hong Kong's
Architectural Heritage in
Brian Tilbrook's Paintings

陶布力在三十多年前用畫筆記錄了五十多座香港歷史建築。

隨著歲月的流逝，這些建築物現今出現了甚麼變化呢？

Over thirty years ago, Brian Tilbrook painted a series of fifty Hong Kong heritage buildings. How have these architectural sites changed over the past few decades?

第一部分：你能辨認出畫中的地方嗎？試試用筆把對應的畫作和相片連起來吧。

Part 1: Can you identify the site in the painting? Try using a pen to connect the painting to the corresponding photo.

《屏山聚星樓》

Tsui Shing Lau, Ping Shan



《麟峯文公祠》

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Home



《東涌炮台》

Tung Chung Fort



《旗桿屋》

Flagstaff House



第二部分：這些建築物坐落在香港的哪一區呢？請在地圖上標明相應的位置。

Part 2: Where are these buildings located in Hong Kong?

Mark the location on the map.



Did you
know?



旗桿屋這座建於1846年的建築，屬希臘復興式風格。希臘復興式建築主要模仿5世紀的希臘神殿。這個建築風格在18世紀末至19世紀初的歐洲和美國十分普遍。由於新出土了不少象徵力量 and 智慧的希臘建築物，其典雅的構造吸引了當時建築師的注意，於是他們的作品都採用古希臘神殿的建築風格，例如加入又高又粗的列柱。位於倫敦的大英博物館（建於1847年）和位於柏林的布蘭登堡門（建於1793年）都是此建築風格具標誌性的例子。它曾經是殖民時期駐港英軍師令的官邸，現在已變成茶具博物館。

Flagstaff House is a Greek Revival style building that was constructed in 1846. Greek Revival architecture is an imitation of Greek temples from the fifth century. This architectural movement was common in Europe and the United States in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. Greek monuments that were being unearthed at that time sparked an awareness of a type of Greek art and architecture that were associated with prestige and wisdom. Enthralled by their graceful composition, architects at the time featured many colonnades—tall and thick columns. The British Museum (completed in 1847) in London and the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin (1793) are iconic examples of this architectural style. Flagstaff House was the residence of the Commander of the British forces in Hong Kong during the colonial period. Today, it houses the Museum of Tea Ware.



第三部分：你有多熟悉香港的古蹟保育政策呢？請圈出正確的答案。

Part 3: How familiar are you with Hong Kong's heritage conservation policy? Please circle the correct answer.

A

如果一座具歷史價值的私人物業
將要被拆卸，政府不能干涉。

If a historic private property is about to be
demolished, the government cannot interfere.

是對的，政府不能干涉

CORRECT, the government cannot interfere

是錯的，政府可以干涉

INCORRECT, the government can interfere

B

在郊野公園邊陲土地
興建房屋是否合法？

Is it legal to build houses on the
periphery of country parks?

是合法的

YES, it is legal

是不合法的

NO, it is illegal

C

屏山聚星樓：

我是一座法定古蹟，所以我不會被拆卸。

Tsui Shing Lau, Ping Shan:

I am a declared monument,
so I cannot be demolished.

對，不能被拆卸

CORRECT, it cannot be demolished

不對，是可以被拆卸

INCORRECT, it can be demolished

D

關於港大美術博物館

ABOUT UMAG

香港大學美術博物館的其中一部分建築物被
列為法定古蹟。你知道是哪裏嗎？

(提示：它有紅色的磚牆，並有壁柱和大窗
作裝飾。)

Part of the University Museum and Art
Gallery of the University of Hong Kong
is a declared monument.

Do you know where it is?

(Hint: It is constructed of red bricks
and is decorated with pilasters and
large windows.)

答案 Answer:

第四部分：你在畫中看到甚麼圖案呢？樹木？星星？動物？試試畫出來吧。

Part 4: What pattern do you see in these paintings? Trees? Stars? Animals? Try to draw these patterns.



《月景》 *Moonscape*
布本混合媒介 Mixed media on canvas
1996



《百葉窗後的花園》（細節）
Shuttered Garden (Detail)
布本混合媒介 Mixed media on canvas
2021



《火焰中跳躍》 *Leap in Flames*
布本混合媒介 Mixed media on canvas
1986

盡情發揮你的創意！試用點、直線、曲線、點狀線.....甚至「一點點」、「一塊塊」的顏色。無從下手？

以下這些著名的藝術家如何畫一棵樹呢？從他們的作品中獲取靈感吧！

Unleash your creativity! Experiment with dots, straight lines, curves, dotted lines, and 'bits' and 'blocks' of colour. Feeling lost? How do these famous artists paint a tree?

Take inspiration from their work.



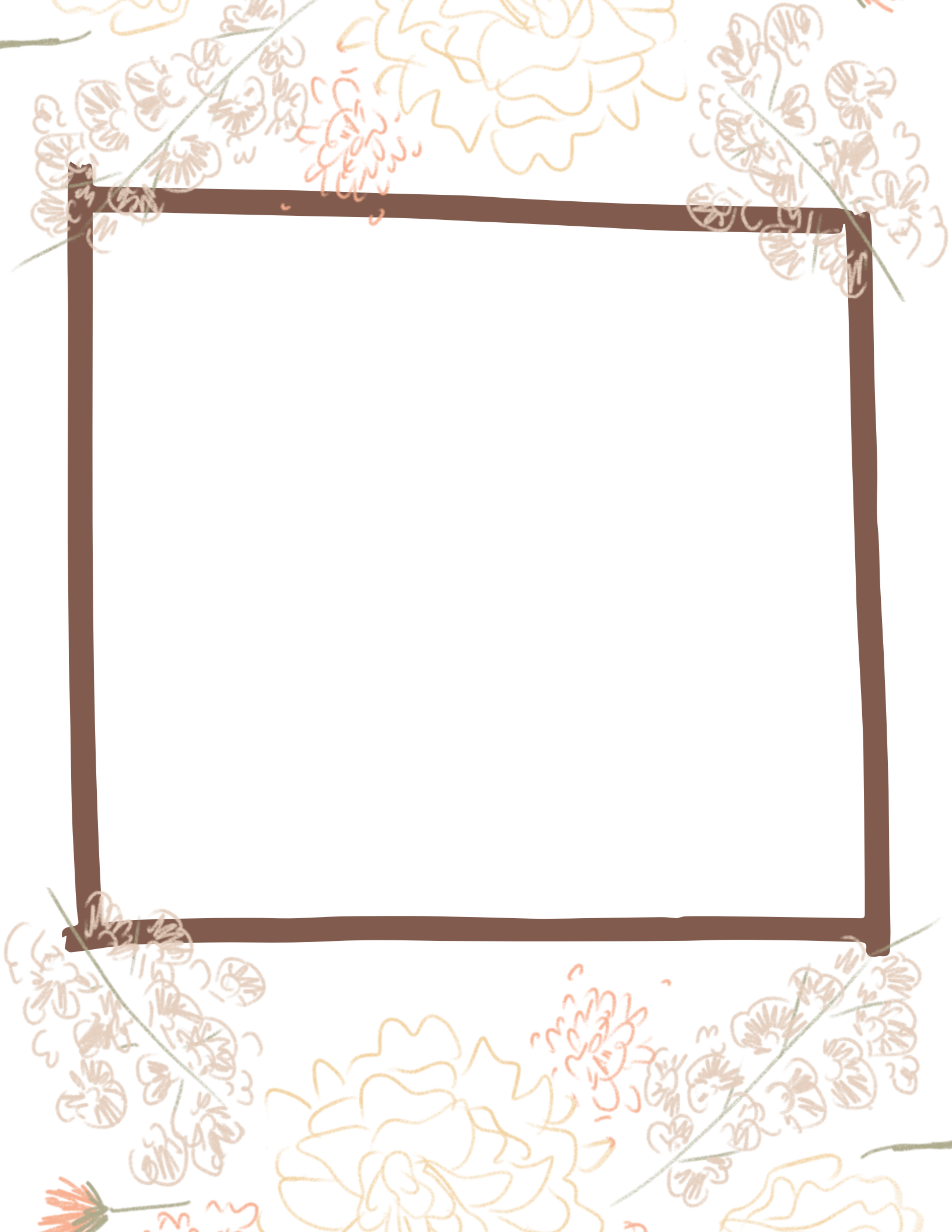
巴伯羅·畢加索 Pablo Picasso
《生死樹之風景》 *Landscape with Dead and Live Trees*
1919

布本油彩 Oil on canvas, 49.4 x 65.4 厘米 cm
東京：普里斯通美術館 Tokyo: Artizon Museum

貝爾特·莫里索 Berthe Morisot
《撲蝶》 *The Butterfly Hunt*, 1874
布本油彩 Oil on canvas, 46 x 56 厘米 cm
巴黎：奧賽博物館 Paris: Musée d'Orsay



埃德加·德加 Edgar Degas,
《山巒下的橄欖樹》 *Olive Trees against a Mountainous Background*
約1890至1892年 c. 1890-92
粉彩及單刷版畫紙本 Pastel over monotype on paper, 25.4 x 34.6 厘米 cm
加州：諾頓·西蒙博物館 California: The Norton Simon Foundation



第五部分：你在此畫看到甚麼中文字呢？你覺得陶布力想借那個字表達甚麼情緒呢？（請留意這題是沒有對錯之分的。）

Part 5: What Chinese characters can you see in these paintings? What emotions do you think Tilbrook wants to convey in these works? (Please note that there are no right or wrong answers.)



《山雨欲來/心平之道》

Peace at Risk / The Structure of Inner Peace
布本混合媒介 Mixed media on canvas, 2001



《追尋快樂》 The Pursuit of Happiness
布本混合媒介 Mixed media on canvas, 2011

- i. 平靜 Calm
- ii. 憤怒 Anger
- iii. 興奮 Excitement
- iv. 傷心 Sadness
- v. 其它 Other

(請注明 please specify: _____)

- i. 幸福 Bliss
- ii. 挫敗 Frustration
- iii. 疲倦 Exhaustion
- iv. 開心 Happiness
- v. 其它 Other

(請注明 please specify: _____)



挑戰題：請找出一則帶「靜」或「樂」字的成語（例如：平心靜氣），
然後以此來描述觀賞此畫作後的心情。

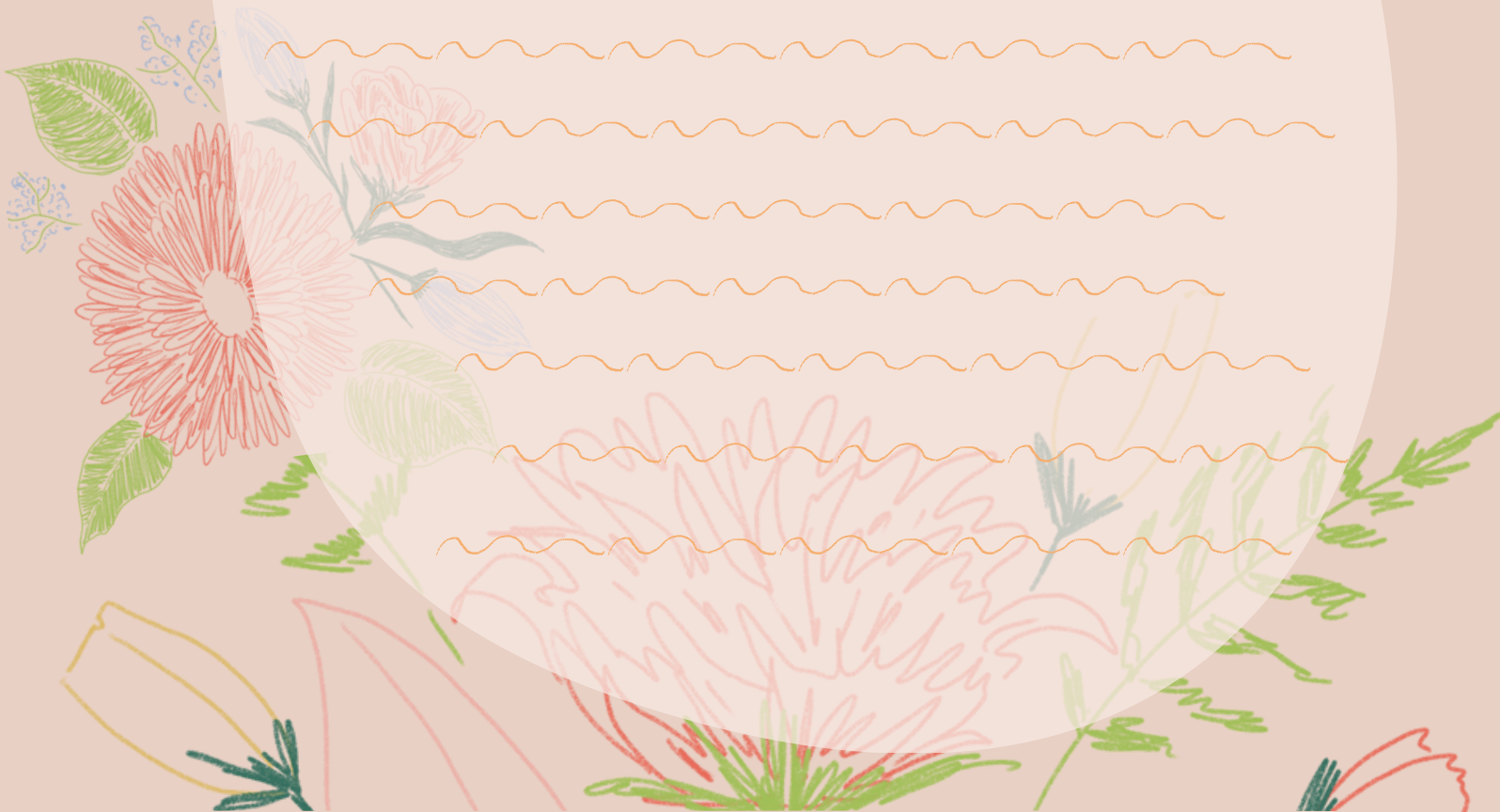
記得追蹤我們的Instagram帳號 (@umag_hku)、在帖文中標柱@umag_hku及 #tilbrookatumag。

Bonus Challenge! Write a paragraph (no more than 40 words in English) to express your feelings about one of these paintings. Give your paragraph a catchy title. Also, remember to follow us on Instagram (@umag_hku) and tag @umag_hku and #tilbrookatumag so that we can see your work!

@umag_hku

成語 | Title

#tilbrookatumag



第六部分：你留意到陶布力畫作釋出的重要訊息嗎？

測試下你有多了解畫中的全球問題吧。

Part 6: Do you notice any important messages in Tilbrook's paintings?

Do you see any global issues?



《全球暖化》 *Global Warming*
布本混合媒介 Mixed media on canvas, 2021

A) 過度砍伐樹木是導致氣候轉變的其中一個原因。

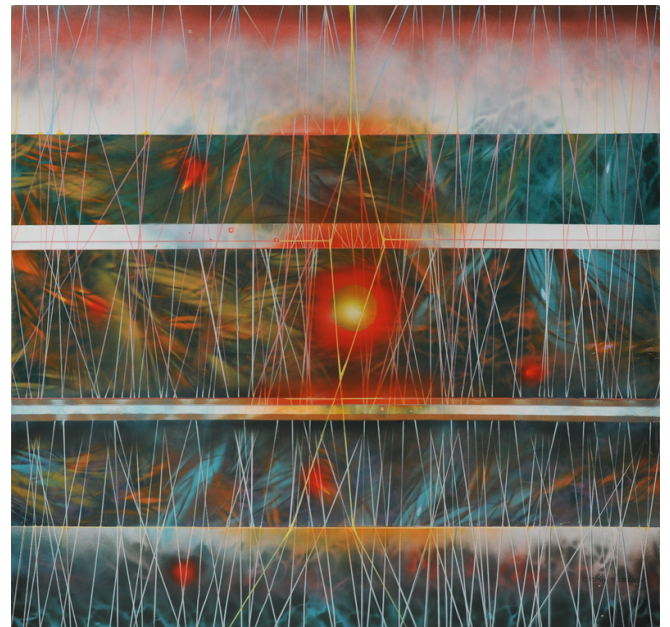
Deforestation is one of the causes for climate change.

- 對 Correct
- 否 Incorrect

B) 在戰爭中是沒有規則要遵守的。

There are no rules in war.

- 對，沒有規則的 True
- 否，有規則的 False



《戰爭與侵略》 *War and Aggression*
布本混合媒介 Mixed media on canvas, 2015



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