引言 Introduction

百賀來有"养港消閒花園"的关葉,以山明水 养、風光伯人見稀,市民在鐵覽田國展景,感受德港 風情的同時,也會被區內的文物古蹟所吸引。對於十 七代起以來西賀社會的強變,以及民生風俗、歷史來 故、可能早為人們所強濃,但對於幾百以至幾千年前 的西賀歷史,當服史結記樣,我們如何能也不死民於 西賀地鄉生活兒之時? 未好在內資產區所出土的考古文物和建築。填 補了文獻資料所然去記錄的空白過去。1993年落時 湖的考發還曾發現空前的東流時期,物。1999年 蜂涌的發現水出土不少末明時期的外銷瓷器。2001 至2002年冷下的考古發現更發現人量史前時期的實 物處在。這些感要的考古發現可以做原史前先的時 試解後,以重要建著總好問願史。 Notably known as Hong Kong's "Leasure Garden", Sai Kang is a place for people to ejny natural landsaeps and scenic seascaps. Besides its distinctive countryside and fishing ports, Sai Kong's chrand bertiges is also an attaction for stilistor. We may claim that we are familiar with the social development of Sai Kang and the villapers' folk customs since the 17th Century. Yer, in the absence of historical records, how can we trace the footsteps of the anient inhabitant of Sai Kang as carly as hundreds of vara spa? The archaeological remains uncatthed at Sat Kung can help us fill in the blanks where the written records fail. In 1993, the archaeological investigation at Kun Sai Chan discovered significant artifects of the Eastern Han dynasty, while the execution at Ha Chang in 1999 yielded plentiful trade certains from the Song to Ming dynastics. In 2001-2002, abandant prehistoric relies were uncovered at Sha Ha. All these important archaeological findings enable us to piece together how the prehistoric community once livel at Sha Ha. Furthermere, the discoveries allow us reconstruct the only history of Hong Kong



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