

Number: 1

Name and Address: Tsang Tai Uk, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田曾大屋

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1847 and completed in 1867, Tsang Tai Uk was built by Tsang Koon-man, who was successful in the quarry business in Shau Kei Wan. The mansion was a notable example of traditional Hakka walled village house. It was built as a residence for a self-contained single surname family. During the Second World War, Tsang Tai Uk sheltered 500 refugees from the Mainland. The Ancestral Hall inside the walled village was entitled “Tai Fu Tei”, meaning the residence of an official. In fact, Tsang Koon-man had purchased the title from the Qing Government. The Tsang clan also actively involved in the community services, evidenced by their donations to the construction of Kwong Fuk Bridge in Tai Po in 1896.

History (Chinese)

曾大屋始建於 1847 年，至 1867 年才落成，始建業主是在筲箕灣經營石礦場的富商曾貫萬。這幢宅第是傳統的客家圍村建築物，屬於設備一應俱全的單姓家族大屋。二次大戰期間，曾大屋曾是 500 名中國難民的容身之所。圍村內的公祠名叫大夫第，亦即大夫府第之意，皆因曾貫萬向清廷買得官銜。此外，曾氏當年熱心社區服務，1896 年便曾捐款興建大埔廣福橋。

Number: 2

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Shrine, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

History (Chinese)

吉慶圍又名灰沙圍，由鄧伯經於明憲宗成化年間(1465 至 1487 年)興建，用來抵抗土匪的襲擊。1899 年 4 月殖民地政府的警察部接管新界，村民拒絕打開吉慶圍的守護大閘，軍隊遂強行推倒牆壁把大閘拆去。其後，鄧伯裘於 1924 年向總督請願成功，村民才可於 1925 年重裝大閘。

Number: 3

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Entrance Gate, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 4

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Watchtower (northwest) and Enclosing Walls, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍炮樓(西北)及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 5

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Watchtower (northeast) and Enclosing Walls, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍炮樓(東北)及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 6

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Watchtower (southeast) and Enclosing Walls, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍炮樓(東南)及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 7

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Watchtower (southwest) and Enclosing Walls, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍炮樓(西南)及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 8

Name and Address: The Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception, No. 16 Caine Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅道 16 號香港天主教聖母無原罪主教座堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1888, the Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception, also known as the Roman Catholic Cathedral, was initiated by Most Rev. T. Raimondi, first Bishop of Hong Kong. Most of the Chinese parishioners even call it as “Tai Tong” meaning the “leading place of worship”. During the Japanese Occupation, a bomb dropped by the Japanese badly destroyed the Church in 1941. The Church Bell was also taken for manufacturing arms and ammunitions. Urgent repairs were carried out after the end of the War. In 1958, the Catholic Centre, a five-storey community centre, was built next to the Cathedral.

History (Chinese)

聖母無原罪主教座堂又稱天主教總堂，建於 1888 年，由香港首任主教高主教創建。大部份華人教友均稱其為「大堂」，意謂「主要的崇拜會堂」。1941 年日佔時期，日軍曾於堂址投下一枚炸彈，教堂因而遭受嚴重破壞；堂內的大鐘更被日軍拆下，藉以鑄造軍器。戰後，教堂立即展開緊急維修。1958 年，教堂側建有一幢 5 層高的天主教教區中心，作社區中心用途。

Number: 9

Name and Address: Bishop's House, No. 1 Lower Albert Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環下亞厘畢道 1 號會督府

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Bishop's House was originally built in 1848 and rebuilt in 1851. Part of the premises was used as a school of St. Paul's College. It now serves as the office of the Anglican Archbishop of Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

原會督府於 1848 年落成，現址於 1851 年重建，部份曾為聖保羅書院舊址。現時是香港聖公會大主教辦事處。

Number: 10

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Memorial Archway (Heung Hoi Ming Shan), Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院牌樓(香海名山)

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 11

Name and Address: Ching Shu Hin, Nos. 104 & 109 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 104 及 109 號清暑軒

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Situated in Hang Mei Tsuen and adjoining Kun Ting Study Hall on Ping Shan Heritage Trail. Ching Shu Hin was built in 1874 by Tang Heung-chuen, and his son. The building served as a guesthouse for prominent visitors and scholars, including Fung Ping-shan and Sir Robert Ho Tung. During the Japanese Occupation, when Ching Shu Hin became a temporary shelter for the refugees, the Tangs provided a resting place and food for them.

History (Chinese)

清暑軒位於坑尾村，毗鄰是屏山文物徑的覲廷書室，由鄧香泉及其子建於 1874 年，招待留宿的重要訪客和學者，包括馮平山和何東等。日佔時期，鄧氏將清暑軒變成臨時收容所，為難民提供住宿和食物。

Number: 12

Name and Address: Kun Ting Study Hall, Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村觀廷書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Kun Ting Study Hall was built in 1870 by Tang Heung-chuen (1838-1879) and his sons to commemorate his father, Tang Kun-ting (1815-1838). It primarily served as a classroom for the Tang clan's youngsters, but it also functioned as a sub-ancestral hall. Governor Sir Henry Arthur Blake (1898-1903) had once stayed in the Study Hall. The Study Hall and Ching Shu Hin, the guest house adjacent to the Study Hall, received many prominent local figures like the Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) and Sir Robert Ho Tung. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), refugees were sheltered in the Study Hall. The Study Hall faded with the founding of Tat Tak Public School in 1931.

History (Chinese)

觀廷書室於 1870 年落成，由鄧香泉(1838-1879 年)與兒子為紀念父親鄧觀廷(1815-1838 年)而建，主要作鄧氏子弟的書室，但亦用作祭祖祠堂。總督卜力爵士(1898-1903 年)曾暫住書室。書室與旁邊的客房清暑軒曾接待不少本地名人，包括總督金文泰爵士(1925-1930 年)與何東爵士。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，觀廷書室曾用作難民收容所，至 1931 年達德學校落成時其教育任務才告終。

Number: 13

Name and Address: Tung Yick Store, Nos. 20 A & 21 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 20 號 A 及 21 號同益棧

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Situated in Yuen Long Old Market (Yuen Long Kau Hui), Tung Yick Store was an inn providing accommodation to traveling merchants from other villages during xuri. It once accommodated members of the anti-British forces entitled Tai Ping Kung Kuk (Great Peace Public Council) before the British takeover the New Territories in 1898. Following the establishment of Yuen Long San Hui in 1915, the inn served a residence until now.

History (Chinese)

位於元朗舊墟的同益棧，曾是招待在墟日期間來自各鄉的商旅的旅館。1898 年英國接管新界之前，區內名為太平公局的抗英組織成員亦曾居於此。自 1915 年元朗新墟成立至今，同益棧一直作住宅用途。

Number: 14

Name and Address: Chun Yuen Pawn House, No. 72 Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 72 號
晉源押

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Chun Yuen Pawn House was founded in the 1910s by Tang Lim-ming, the father of Tang Pui-king, who was a committee member and vice-chairman of the Pok Oi Hospital in 1930-1953. The pawn house was originally built in the late Qing dynasty and was situated in Lee Yick Street before moving to the present location. At first, it operated daily instead of the periodic manner of the market bazaar. The Pawn House continued to operate up to the Second World War when the business in the entire market ceased. In the post-war years, the pawnshop functioned as a residential house.

History (Chinese)

晉源押為鄧廉明於 1910 年代所創。鄧氏乃 1930-1953 年博愛醫院總理暨副主席鄧佩瓊的父親。這家當舖始創於清代末年，原位於利益街，其後遷往現址。開業初期，當舖每天也營業，而不是每逢墟期才營業。二次大戰期間，整個元朗墟停業，晉源押也跟隨其他店舖關門。戰後，當舖一直作住宅之用。

Number: 15

Name and Address: Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Museum, Kwong Wah Hospital,
No. 25 Waterloo Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地窩打老道 25 號廣華醫院東華三院文物館

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1931, Tung Wah Museum was formerly the old Main Hall Building of Kwong Wah Hospital, the first hospital founded in the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories. As a Kowloon branch of Tung Wah Hospital, Kwong Wah Hospital was established by a group of Chinese community leaders led by Dr. Ho Kai in 1911. It provided both Western and Chinese herbal medical treatment to the Chinese community since then. In 1919 and 1925, the Hospital organized “Ping Dek” (supervise the sale of the rice at exceptionally low prices) and distributed congee to the needed. In 1958, the hospital was reconstructed and the old Main Hall Building was preserved for renovation into the Tung Wah Museum.

History (Chinese)

東華三院文物館建於 1931 年，前身為九龍半島及新界首間醫院——廣華醫院的舊本部大樓。廣華醫院乃東華醫院九龍分部，1911 年由何啓醫生率領的一群華人社區領袖興建，為華人社區提供中西醫服務。1919 至 1925 年間，醫院舉行「平糶」賑貧，監管米商以超低價售米，還向貧苦大眾派粥。1958 年醫院重新拆建，舊本部大樓遂改建成東華三院文物館。

Number: 16

Name and Address: Man Mo Temple, Nos. 124-130 Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環荷李活道 124 至 130 號文武廟

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Man Mo Temple is believed to have been built in 1847, and comprises three adjacent blocks namely Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Temple and Kung So. The Man Mo Temple is dedicated to the civil god Man Cheong and the marital god Kwan Ti. Lit Shing Kung is for the worship of all heavenly gods. Kung So was an assembly hall where community affairs and disputes were settled. In 1908, the Temple was officially entrusted to Tung Wah Board of Directors, and Autumn Sacrificial Rites were held every year in the Temple to pay homage to the two Gods as well as to pray for the prosperity of Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

文武廟約於 1847 年建成，共有 3 座毗連的廟舍，分別名為文武廟、列聖宮和公所。文武廟供奉的是文神文昌和武神關帝；列聖宮供奉諸神列聖；公所則是昔日社區公眾集會和解難排紛的地點。文武廟在 1908 年正式撥歸東華三院董事局管理。這裡每年也會舉行盛大的秋祭，各方善信齊來禮拜酬神，另為香港祈福，祝願本港繁榮安定。

Number: 17

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Temple Street, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地廟街天后古廟

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Suggested by the inscription on the stone lions at the entrance, Tin Hau Temple was built probably one hundred years ago. It is the largest temple in Kowloon, comprising of Shing Wong Temple, Fook Tak Temple and Shea Tan. Being part of the Temples, the Hsu Yuen (study hall) is the place of education. With the financial support from the temple, the school offered free education since 1897 until its closing down in 1955. The Temples were initially managed by fishermen and land dwellers, and later by a committee formed by merchants. The temple has been under the management of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals since 1928.

History (Chinese)

根據天后古廟門前石獅子上的刻文，廟宇約建於一百年前。天后古廟是九龍最大的廟宇，由城隍廟、福德祠和社壇組成。廟內曾設有教學書院，由廟宇負責資助經費，自 1897 年至 1955 年關閉期間提供免費教育服務。廟宇初期由漁民和地主管理，後來改由商人組成的委員會負責。自 1928 年起，廟宇已交由東華三院管理。

Number: 18

Name and Address: Lo Pan Temple, No. 15 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地城青蓮臺 15 號魯班廟

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed in 1884, the Lo Pan Temple in Kennedy Town is the only temple in Hong Kong dedicated to Lo Pan, the Patron Saint of Chinese constructors and builders. It was built on a site donated by Lee Li Hing, a local businessman. The descendants of Lee Li Hing sold the temple site by mistake to Hop Hing Company in 1924. In paying due respect to the deity, the Company returned the site to Kwong Yuet Tong, which was responsible for the management of the temple. The temple was reconstructed and expanded in 1927, and a community hall along side with a school were built in 1939.

History (Chinese)

位於堅尼地城的魯班廟為 1884 年所建，是本港唯一供奉建築三行祖師魯班的廟宇。這座古廟所立的土地為香港商人李禮興捐贈。1924 年，李氏後人錯把廟址售予合興公司，合興公司為對魯班師傅表示敬意，慷慨將業權交回負責管理廟宇的廣悅堂。1927 年，魯班廟進行了重建和擴建工程，1939 年並在附近加建了公所和學校。

Number: 19

Name and Address: No. 28 Kennedy Road, Main Building, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 28 號

主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The site of No. 28 Kennedy Road was first sold to the Hong Kong Land Investment & Co. in 1896. Together with the adjacent No.26, the Queen's College used the premises as temporary school in 1948 until 1950 when the College moved. In 1950, the premises was taken over by the Custodian of Property of the Japanese. It was surrendered to the Hong Kong Government in 1954. From 1961 to 1989, the premises was shared by the Education Department and Kennedy Road Junior School. It was held as "Custodian Property" since 1980 and served as one of the meeting places of the Joint Sino-British Coordinating Committee in the 1990s. It now becomes the Office of the Former Chief Executives of the HKSAR.

History (Chinese)

堅尼地道 28 號早於 1896 年已有首次轉售記錄，當時的買方是香港置地公司。1948 年，堅尼地道 28 號與毗鄰的 26 號成為皇仁書院的臨時校舍，至 1950 年書院遷校為止。1950 年，日本政府仍是該址的財產保管人，至 1954 年才將業權交回港政府。1961 至 1989 年間，這幢建築物曾予教育署與堅尼地道小學共用。自 1980 年起，這裡被列為「保管產業」，1990 年代更成為中英聯合聯絡小組的會議地點之一。現為香港特別行政區前任行政長官辦公室。

Number: 20

Name and Address: No. 28 Kennedy Road, Servants' Quarters, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 28 號僕人
宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The site of No. 28 Kennedy Road was first sold to the Hong Kong Investment Company in 1896. Together with the adjacent No.26, the Queen's College used the premises as temporary school in 1948 until 1950 when the College moved. In 1950, the premises was taken over by the Custodian of Property of the Japanese. It was surrendered to the Hong Kong Government in 1954. From 1961 to 1989, the premises was shared by the Education Department and Kennedy Road Junior School. It was held as "Custodian Property" since 1980 and served as one of the meeting places of the Joint Sino-British Coordinating Committee in the 1990s.

History (Chinese)

堅尼地道 28 號早於 1896 年已有首次轉售記錄，當時的買方是香港投資公司。1948 年，堅尼地道 28 號與毗鄰的 26 號成為皇仁書院的臨時校舍，至 1950 年書院遷校為止。1950 年，日本政府仍是該址的財產保管人，至 1954 年才將業權交回香港政府。1961 至 1989 年間，這幢建築物曾予教育署與堅尼地道小學共用。自 1980 年起，這裡被列為「保管產業」，1990 年代更成為中英聯合聯絡小組的會議地點之一。

Number: 21

Name and Address: No. 28 Kennedy Road, Rickshaw Parking Space, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 28 號

人力車停泊處

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The site of No. 28 Kennedy Road was first sold to the Hong Kong Investment Company in 1896. Together with the adjacent No.26, the Queen's College used the premises as temporary school in 1948 until 1950 when the College moved. In 1950, the premises was taken over by the Custodian of Property of the Japanese. It was surrendered to the Hong Kong Government in 1954. From 1961 to 1989, the premises was shared by the Education Department and Kennedy Road Junior School. It was held as "Custodian Property" since 1980 and served as one of the meeting places of the Joint Sino-British Coordinating Committee in the 1990s.

History (Chinese)

堅尼地道 28 號早於 1896 年已有首次轉售記錄，當時的買方是香港投資公司。1948 年，堅尼地道 28 號與毗鄰的 26 號成為皇仁書院的臨時校舍，至 1950 年書院遷校為止。1950 年，日本政府仍是該址的財產保管人，至 1954 年才將業權交回香港政府。1961 至 1989 年間，這幢建築物曾予教育署與堅尼地道小學共用。自 1980 年起，這裡被列為「保管產業」，1990 年代更成為中英聯合聯絡小組的會議地點之一。

Number: 22

Name and Address: Kin Tak Lau, Main Building, Nos. 15-16 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村 15 至 16 號

乾德樓主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Situated at Nos. 15-16 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Kin Tak Lau was built in 1910 by the pastors of the Basel mission, Ling Kai-lin (1844-1917) and Pang Lok-sam (1875-1947) for residential purposes. Ling Kai-lin spread gospel among Hakkas in Lung Yeuk Tau between 1903 and 1905. In 1905, the Basel mission sent Pang Lok-sam to Shung Him Tong Tsuen to serve the Hakka converts there. To defend the interests of the Hakkas in Lung Yeuk Tau, Pang organized Luen Wo Tong and Tsung Tsin Association. In 1926, Heung Yee Kuk was established, and Pang was one of the core members of Heung Yee Kuk in its formative phase. He was later elected to be the second, third, fifth and ninth Chairman of Heung Yee Kuk.

History (Chinese)

位於崇謙堂村 15-16 號的乾德樓，在 1910 年由巴色傳教會的牧師凌啓蓮（1844 - 1917）和彭樂三（1875-1947）所建，作居住用途。凌啓蓮在 1903 至 1905 年間向龍躍頭的客家村民傳教。1905 年，巴色傳教會安排彭樂三前往崇謙堂村服務客家教徒。爲了維護龍躍頭客家村民的利益，彭樂三組織聯和堂和崇正總會。1926 年，鄉議局成立，彭樂三是鄉議局組成初期的核心成員之一。後來，他更獲選爲第二、三、五、九任的鄉議局主席。

Number: 23

Name and Address: Hakka Wai, Tsung Pak Long, Residential Houses, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗客家圍民居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Hakka Wai of Tsung Pak Long consists of two rows of residences, an ancestral hall, a study hall, an entrance gate, enclosing walls and a watch tower. It was believed that the construction of the compound was commenced between the 1900s and early 1910s and completed by 1920. Hakka Wai was built by Wong Kin-sheung and Wong Kin-man, prominent social leaders of the Chinese community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The front row of the residences was built first. The second row was added later to accommodate the families of another three brothers who moved in from Lai Chi Wo.

History (Chinese)

松柏朗客家圍由祠堂、書室、門樓、圍牆、更樓及兩列民居組成，相信約始建於 1900 年代至 1910 年代初，並於 1920 年建成。客家圍由黃建常及黃建文興建，兩者皆為十九世紀末及二十世紀初的華人領袖。圍內兩列排屋，先建前排；後加建後排，作為其餘從荔枝窩遷來的三兄弟及其家眷的居所。

Number: 24

Name and Address: Hakka Wai, Watchtower, Enclosing Walls together with Entrance Gate, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗客家圍更樓, 圍牆及圍門

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Hakka Wai of Tsung Pak Long consists of two rows of residences, an ancestral hall, a study hall, an entrance gate, enclosing walls and a watch tower. It was believed that the construction of the compound was commenced between the 1900s and early 1910s and completed by 1920. Hakka Wai was built by Wong Kin-sheung and Wong Kin-man, prominent social leaders of the Chinese community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Wai is embraced by an entrance gate, a watchtower and enclosing walls for security reasons. The entrance gate and enclosing walls are built of grey bricks and the watchtower of both grey bricks and pounded earth.

History (Chinese)

松柏朗客家圍由祠堂、書室、門樓、圍牆、更樓及兩列民居組成，相信約始建於 1900 年代至 1910 年代初，並於 1920 年建成。客家圍由黃建常及黃建文興建，兩者皆為十九世紀末及二十世紀初的華人領袖。基於防衛理由，客家圍由門樓、更樓及圍牆圍合而成。門樓及圍牆以青磚築成，更樓則以青磚及夯土混合建成。

Number: 25

Name and Address: Hakka Wai, Study Hall, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗客家圍書室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Hakka Wai of Tsung Pak Long consists of two rows of residences, an ancestral hall, a study hall, an entrance gate, enclosing walls and a watch tower. It was believed that the construction of the compound was commenced between the 1900s and early 1910s and completed by 1920. Hakka Wai was built by Wong Kin-sheung and Wong Kin-man, prominent social leaders of the Chinese community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The study hall served as an educational venue until the establishment of Bok Man School in 1919.

History (Chinese)

松柏朗客家圍由祠堂、書室、門樓、圍牆、更樓及兩列民居組成，相信約始建於 1900 年代至 1910 年代初，並於 1920 年建成。客家圍由黃建常及黃建文興建，兩者皆為十九世紀末及二十世紀初的華人領袖。書室的教育功能，隨後被博文學校 (創於 1919 年) 所取代。

Number: 26

Name and Address: Hakka Wai, Wong Shek Chung Ancestral Hall, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗客家圍錫宗黃公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Hakka Wai of Tsung Pak Long consists of two rows of residences, an ancestral hall, a study hall, an entrance gate, enclosing walls and a watch tower. It was believed that the construction of the compound was commenced between the 1900s and early 1910s and completed by 1920. Hakka Wai was built by Wong Kin-sheung and Wong Kin-man, prominent social leaders of the Chinese community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Wong Shek Chung Ancestral Hall is situated amongst the first row of houses. The ancestral hall, also known as Lung Fuk Tong, is named after Kin-sheung and Kin-man's father. The ancestors of Wong Shek Chung's branch are worshipped in the hall.

History (Chinese)

松柏朗客家圍由祠堂、書室、門樓、圍牆、更樓及兩列民居組成，相信約始建於1900年代至1910年代初，並於1920年建成。客家圍由黃建常及黃建文興建，兩者皆為十九世紀末及二十世紀初的華人領袖。錫宗黃公祠(又稱隆福堂)位於第一列排屋之間，以建常及建文父親的名字命名，供奉錫宗公一房的祖先。

Number: 27

Name and Address: Cenotaph, Statue Square, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環皇后像廣場和平紀念碑

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located in the Central, the Cenotaph is an almost exact replica of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London. It was unveiled in 1923 to commemorate the dead of the First World War, and was simply inscribed with the words “The Glorious Dead.” The dates 1939-45 were later added to honour victims of the Second World War. In the 1970s, the Chinese inscription meaning “May their martyred souls be immortal, and their noble spirits endure” was inscribed as a belated recognition for lives lost during the Japanese invasion in the Second World War.

History (Chinese)

中環和平紀念碑的造型乃仿照倫敦白廳區的紀念碑，兩者外觀近乎相同。和平紀念碑於 1923 年揭幕奠立，目的是紀念第一次世界大戰的死難者，當年碑文只有寥寥數字 The Glorious Dead (英勇就義)；其後加上年份刻文 1939-45 以悼念二次大戰的死難者。1970 年代，紀念碑刻又加上「英魂不朽、浩氣長存」的漢字碑文，以追悼二次大戰日佔時期為港捐軀的烈士。

Number: 28

Name and Address: Pun Uk, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭潘屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built by Pun Kwan-min in 1932 to commemorate his father Pun Yum-wah, the Pun Uk is a traditional Hakka mansion with a semi-circular fengshui pond at the front. The building was also known as Yum Wah Lo and Sz Tze Uk which refers to the two pairs of gold plated lions at the top of the front door. Pun Kwan-min was a successful merchant and supported revolutionary activities by making donations to Tongmenghui. He was the founder of the Ka Ying Chou Chamber of Commerce and the first president of the Asia Importers and Exporters Association. He also contributed to the development of Pok Oi Hospital. During the Japanese Occupation, Pun Uk was used as a Japanese military headquarters for Yuen Long.

History (Chinese)

1932年，潘君勉興建潘屋以紀念父親潘蔭華。這棟傳統客家住宅屋前有一個半圓形的風水池塘，又稱蔭華廬及獅子屋，其中“獅子”是指前門頂的兩對金獅子像。潘君勉是著名商人，曾捐款支持同盟會進行革命活動。他亦是旅港嘉應商會的始創辦人及香港南洋輸出入商會首名主席，曾捐款資助興建博愛醫院。日佔時期，潘屋曾被日軍徵用作元朗軍事總部。

Number: 31

Name and Address: Bowen Aqueduct, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港寶雲輸水道

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1885-1887, Bowen Aqueduct (寶雲輸水道) was an integral part of the Tai Tam Reservoir (大潭水塘). Bowen Aqueduct was officially named after the then governor Sir George Bowen (寶雲), who undertook the commencement of the Tai Tam waterworks which not only improved the sanitation condition of the city, but also led to an advancement of urban and social development. Bowen Aqueduct was built along the hillside. It runs for about 4.8 km from one end to the other. It had a sufficiently high elevation of about 121.9 metres above the sea level, the height which allowed for the water distribution to cover nine-tenth of the houses in the then City of Victoria (維多利亞城) by gravitation. Thus, gravitation could be applied without a need of installing pumping devices which could have otherwise consumed electrical power bearing expenses in the long run.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 33

Name and Address: Kom Tong Hall, No. 7 Castle Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山衛城道 7 號甘棠第

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1914, Kom Tong Hall was named after its first owner, Ho Kom Tong. Ho was a prominent local businessman and philanthropist in the early 20th century. Kom Tong Hall had been the residence of the Ho family until 1960 when a Cheng family purchased the building, and in the following year, sold it to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-days Saints. It was used by the Church as a religious centre since then. Demolition plan of Kom Tong Hall was raised in October 2002. Finally, Kom Tong Hall was purchased by the Government in early 2004. The building has been refurbished and converted into Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum.

History (Chinese)

建於 1914 年的甘棠第以首任業主何甘棠命名。何氏是 20 世紀初本港著名富商和慈善家。甘棠第一直是何家大宅，至 1960 年才售予鄭氏家族，其後再轉售予耶穌基督後期聖徒教會，自此一直是該會的宗教會所。耶穌基督後期聖徒教會於 2002 年 10 月提出拆卸甘棠第的計劃。2004 年初，政府終與耶穌基督後期聖徒教會達成協議，並收購甘棠第。政府已將大樓翻新，並在該處開設孫中山紀念館。

Number: 34

Name and Address: Sacred Heart Chapel, No. 36A Caine Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅道 36 號聖心教堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1907, the Sacred Heart Chapel is a component of the Sacred Heart Canossian Compound where the Sacred Heart Canossian School is also located. A simple chapel was set up on the same site by the Canossian Sisters as early as 1860, but was soon found too small to cope with the demand for services. With the new Chapel established in 1907, other buildings of the compound sprang up in a radiating pattern. The roof of the Chapel was damaged by bombardment during the Second World War and was reinstated after the War.

History (Chinese)

聖心教堂建於 1907 年，隸屬嘉諾撒聖心修院，亦即聖心書院所在之處。早於 1860 年，嘉諾撒修女便在現址設辦一間小規模的聖堂，由於信徒眾多，旋即不敷應用，1907 年遂興建新的聖心教堂，其後並在修院範圍內陸續加建多幢大樓。聖心教堂的樓頂在二次大戰時遭受炮火嚴重破壞，戰後始進行重修工程。

Number: 35

Name and Address: Lin Fa Temple, Lin Fa Kung Street West, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑蓮花宮西街蓮花宮

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Erected in 1863, Lin Fa Temple was dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, Kwun Yum. The Temple was privately owned by a family surnamed Tsang before the Chinese Temples Committee took it over in 1975. The Temple shows a mixture of traditional Chinese architecture and influence of local culture. It was richly ornamented with Chinese architectural features and is a landmark of the region.

History (Chinese)

蓮花宮建於 1863 年，供奉觀音娘娘。蓮花宮原為曾氏家族的私人產業，至 1975 年才移交給華人廟宇委員會管理。廟宇設計揉合了傳統中國建築特色與本地文化，裝飾設計富中國建築風格，已成為區內的重要地標。

Number: 36

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 25, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第二十五座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 37

Name and Address: Che Kung Temple, Ho Chung Road, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢蠔涌道車公古廟

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Situated on the banks of the Ho Chung River, Ho Chung Che Kung Temple is one of the two temples dedicated to Che Kung in Hong Kong. Moreover, it is the oldest one among the two. Ho Chung village could be dated back to the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) and is one of the oldest villages within the district. It is of a two-hall design with two annex buildings at both sides. Its accessibility is convenient since it lies at the junction of a road which is the entrance of Ho Chung village. The Temple celebrates the Che Kung's birthday and Tai Ping Qing Jiao of the Ho Chung Heung.

History (Chinese)

車公廟位於蠔涌的蠔涌河堤，是香港兩間車公廟中較古舊的一間。車公村亦年代久遠，可追溯至明朝(1368-1644 年)，是區內最古老的鄉村之一。這座二堂式廟宇兩側也有附屬建築物。車公廟位於蠔涌村入口的道路交匯處，交通四通八達。每逢車公誕及蠔涌鄉太平清醮，村民都會齊集廟宇慶祝。

Number: 38

Name and Address: Ho Tung Gardens, No. 75 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 75 號何東花園

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built between 1927-1938, Ho Tung Gardens, also known as Hiu Kok Yuen, was the private residential house of Sir Robert Ho Tung. Hiu Kok Yuen was named after him and his wife. Calligraphies written by political figures like Zeng Guofan and Zuo Zongtang could be found in the garden. The main house of the garden once received many famous figures, e.g. the Irish writer George Bernard Shaw and Kang Youwei, the governmental head at that time. The house was requisitioned as a military base against Japanese in 1941 and fell into ruin after the War. In 1946, Sir Robert Hotung asked for compensation from the government, and the house thus underwent several renovations.

History (Chinese)

何東花園又稱曉覺園，是何東約於 1927-1938 年興建的私人府第，其名取自何東和他的妻子。何東曾在大宅花園款待多位風雲人物，例如愛爾蘭劇作家蕭伯納和當時的政要康有為，園內更有曾國藩和左宗棠等政治名人提字的真跡。1941 年，曉覺園被徵用作抗日軍事基地，戰後只餘下頽垣敗瓦。1946 年，何東要求政府賠償損失，其後大宅先後進行多次修繕工程。

Number: 39

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 10, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第十座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 40

Name and Address: CCC Hop Yat Church (Hong Kong Church), No. 2 Bonham Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山般咸道 2 號中華基督教會合一堂香港堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Established in 1926, the Hop Yat Church was the first local Christian church ever built and funded by the Chinese. It was the successor of the Daoji Mission House which was established in 1888 by the London Missionary Society. In 1918, the Society gave up the site to the Church of Christ in China and the new Hop Yat Church was constructed under the latter's management. The Hop Yat Church is unique in signifying the emergence of Christianity among the local Chinese community as well as their growing wealth as witnessed in the funding of the Church's construction.

History (Chinese)

建於 1926 年的合一堂是本港第一座由華人教徒集資興建的基督教堂，從而取代 1888 年由倫敦傳道會建立的道濟會堂。1918 年，中華基督教會從倫敦傳道會取得現址業權後，便著手興建新的合一堂。合一堂的出現標誌著本港華人基督徒社群的興起，也顯示本地華人日漸富裕，教徒能集資建堂，經濟實力可見一斑。

Number: 41

Name and Address: Ohel Leah Synagogue, No. 70 Robinson Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山羅便臣道 70 號猶太教莉亞堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1901, the Ohel Leah Synagogue is the only surviving Jewish prayer house still in active use in China. It serves as a Jewish community centre in Hong Kong. The Sassoon brothers, Iraq-born Jews who were prominent merchants, donated the ground and bore the cost of the Ohel Leah Synagogue in dedication to their mother, Mrs. Leah Elias Sassoon. The Temple appointed Sir Matthew Nathan, Hong Kong's only Jewish Governor, as Honorary President of the Ohel Leah Synagogue during the period of his service from 1904 to 1907. The Jewish Recreation Club was later built in 1907. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the synagogue building suffered no serious damage whereas the Jewish Recreation Club was completely destroyed. After its reconstruction in 1949, the Club was eventually demolished in 1994 to make way for high-rise development. The synagogue was renovated in 1998. The renovation project obtained the Outstanding Project Award of UNESCO Asia - Pacific Heritage 2000 Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.

History (Chinese)

猶太教莉亞堂建於 1901 年，是全中國唯一現存的猶太教堂。該堂主要為香港的猶太社群服務。當年，伊拉克出生的猶太籍商界鉅子沙宣兄弟，為了紀念母親 Leah Elias Sassoon，特別捐出土地獨力資助興建這座教堂。教堂曾委任香港唯一的猶太籍港督彌敦爵士在其任期內(1904 至 1907 年)擔任榮譽會長。猶僑體育俱樂部隨後於 1907 年成立。日佔時期(1941 至 1945 年)，教堂未有遭受嚴重損壞，但猶僑體育俱樂部卻被徹底摧毀。1949 年重建後，會所終於在 1994 年拆卸，興建新型高廈。該教堂於 1998 年重修。維修計劃獲得聯合國教科文組織亞太區二千年文物古蹟保護獎優異項目獎。

Number: 42

Name and Address: St. Andrew's Church Compound, No. 138 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀彌敦道 138 號聖安德烈堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The St. Andrew Church was built in 1906 to as a gathering place for the English-speaking diocese in Kowloon. It was established with the donation of Sir Paul Chater (1846-1926) on a grant of crown land. The Old Vicarage was added in 1909, followed by the Amah's Quarters and the Caretaker's Quarters in the early 1910s. The Church was occupied by the Japanese in 1941 and was turned into a Shinto shrine. Church services resumed after the War and in 1978 the new St. Andrew's Christian Centre was built. The restoration of the Church won the Award of Merit of the UNESCO Asia - Pacific Heritage 2006 Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.

History (Chinese)

聖安德烈堂是專為九龍英語信徒而設的宗教會堂，1906 年落成啓用。這所教堂獲遮打爵士(1846—1926)捐助建造經費，位處政府批授的官地。這些年來聖安德烈堂經過多次擴建，1909 年加建牧師樓，女傭宿舍和管理員宿舍則在 1910 年代初相繼落成。聖安德烈堂曾於 1941 年被日軍佔據，改為神道教神社，戰後才恢復教會服務和禮拜活動。1978 年，新建的聖安德烈基督教中心正式啓用。聖安德烈堂維修計劃獲得聯合國教科文組織亞太區 2006 年文物古蹟保護獎優異獎。

Number: 43

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, Block S61, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營第 S61 座

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Whitfield Barracks were first constructed in the 1890s for the British Indian garrisons. Twenty five barrack blocks were built by 1906, and expansion took place in subsequent years to replace primitive matsheds. By 1910, there had been 85 barrack buildings constructed. A mosque was also built at the southeastern corner of the site for worship by the garrison. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1967. In 1970, the then Urban Council took over the site and redeveloped it into Kowloon Park. Most barrack buildings were demolished and only 4 blocks were left for reuse as stores and exhibition centres. Block S61 and S62 were used by the Hong Kong Museum of History as its temporary premises from 1983 to 1998 until the new museum complex was built in Tsim Sha Tsui East. Now, the building has been rehabilitated as Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, which has been opened since late October 2005.

History (Chinese)

威菲路軍營始建於 1890 年代，最初是印裔英兵的軍營，截至 1906 年 25 座營房先後落成，其後逐漸擴充，早年建造的簡陋棚屋亦拆卸重建。1910 年，威菲路軍營共有 85 座營房，南端還有一座印度廟，供軍人進行崇拜活動。這所軍營於 1967 年移交給政府，前市政局在 1970 年接管軍營後，改建為九龍公園。大部份原有的軍營建築物均已拆卸，現時僅存 4 座舊營房已改作倉庫和展覽館用途。自 1983 年開始，威菲路軍營第 S61 座及 S62 座由香港歷史博物館使用作臨時館址，歷時十多年，直至 1998 年位於尖沙咀東部的館址落成啟用為止。現在，這兩座軍營已改為香港文物探知館，並於 2005 年 10 月起對外開放。

Number: 44

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, Block S62, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營第 S62 座

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Whitfield Barracks were first constructed in the 1890s for the British Indian garrisons. Twenty five barrack blocks were built by 1906, and expansion took place in subsequent years to replace primitive matsheds. By 1910, there had been 85 barrack buildings constructed. A mosque was also built at the southeastern corner of the site for worship by the garrison. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1967. In 1970, the then Urban Council took over the site and redeveloped it into Kowloon Park. Most barrack buildings were demolished and only 4 blocks were left for reuse as stores and exhibition centres. Block S61 and S62 were used by the Hong Kong Museum of History as its temporary premises from 1983 to 1998 until the new museum complex was built in Tsim Sha Tsui East. Now, the building has been rehabilitated as Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, which has been opened since late October 2005.

History (Chinese)

威菲路軍營始建於 1890 年代，最初是印裔英兵的軍營，截至 1906 年 25 座營房先後落成，其後逐漸擴充，早年建造的簡陋棚屋亦拆卸重建。1910 年，威菲路軍營共有 85 座營房，南端還有一座印度廟，供軍人進行崇拜活動。這所軍營於 1967 年移交給政府，前市政局在 1970 年接管軍營後，改建為九龍公園。大部份原有的軍營建築物均已拆卸，現時僅存 4 座舊營房已改作倉庫和展覽館用途。自 1983 年開始，威菲路軍營第 S61 座及 S62 座由香港歷史博物館使用作臨時館址，歷時十多年，直至 1998 年位於尖沙咀東部的館址落成啓用為止。現在，這兩座軍營已改為香港文物探知館，並於 2005 年 10 月起對外開放。

Number: 45

Name and Address: Sik Sik Yuen, Wong Tai Sin Temple, Lot No. NKIL 5282, Wong Tai Sin, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍黃大仙地段 NKIL 5282 號黃大仙齋色園

District: WTS

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed in 1921, Sik Sik Yuen Wong Tai Sin Temple was built and provided free Chinese herbal medicine to the public. Wong Tai Sin Temple is dedicated to Wong Tai Sin, with the Monkey God and the Medicine God sitting next to Wong Tai Sin. On the first day of Chinese Lunar New Year, the offer of the first three sticks of incense in the Temple is customarily regarded as a sign of luck. Believers also celebrate the birthday of Wong Tai Sin in the Temple. It is the only temple in Hong Kong where marriages carried out in Taoist rite are recognized by the Government.

History (Chinese)

齋色園黃大仙廟建於 1921 年，專門為大眾提供免費的中醫服務。黃大仙廟主要供奉黃大仙，廟內的黃大仙像兩旁分別安放著齊天大聖和藥神兩尊神像。每逢農曆大年初一，善信都會爭相擠進廟內上頭柱香，喻意來年行好運。此外，善信每年都會到廟宇慶祝黃大仙誕。黃大仙廟是全港唯一獲政府認可舉辦道教儀式婚禮的廟宇。

Number: 46

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Engine House, Store & Office, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站機房及辦公室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

History (Chinese)

大潭篤抽水站建於 1908 年，當中包括機器房、儲藏室及辦公室。抽水站於 1914-16 及 1925 年擴建。前高級職員宿舍於 1908 年興建，另有職員宿舍建於 1919 及 1936 年。豎井於 1908 年興建。

Number: 47

Name and Address: Signal Tower, Blackhead Point (Tai Pau Mei), Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀大包米訊號塔

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Signal Tower was built in 1907 at Signal Hill, also known as Blackhead's Hill or Tai Pau Mai, to house a time-ball apparatus previously located in the nearby Marine Police Headquarters. The time ball on top of the Tower was to enable sailors to check the chronometers of the ships. Precisely at 1 pm every day, a large hollow copper ball suspended on the top of the Tower was released and dropped to the foot of the mast. The time ball operated from 1908 until 1933. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Tower was used as a temporary ammunition store. In 1980, Signal Hill opened as a public garden and the Tower is now the main historical feature in the garden.

History (Chinese)

訊號塔建於 1907 年，位於訊號山(又名黑頭山或大包米)，用來擺放原置於附近水警總部的報時球。海員可根據塔頂的報時球調校船上的時計。每日下午 1 時，報時球會自桅杆頂降下，用作報時。報時球從 1908 年一直沿用至 1933 年。日佔時期(1941-1945)，訊號塔被徵用作臨時軍火庫。1980 年，訊號山改作公園，訊號塔成為公園具歷史價值的建築物。

Number: 48

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, Block S4, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營第 S4 座

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Whitfield Barracks were first constructed in the 1890s for the British Indian garrisons. Twenty five barrack blocks were built by 1906, and expansion took place in subsequent years to replace primitive matsheds. By 1910, there had been 85 barrack buildings constructed. A mosque was also built at the southeastern corner of the site for worship by the garrison. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1967. In 1970, the then Urban Council took over the site and redeveloped it into Kowloon Park. Most barrack buildings were demolished and only 4 blocks were left for reuse as stores and exhibition centres.

History (Chinese)

威菲路軍營始建於 1890 年代，最初是印裔英兵的軍營，截至 1906 年 25 座營房先後落成，其後逐漸擴充，早年建造的簡陋棚屋亦拆卸重建。1910 年，威菲路軍營共有 85 座營房，南端還有一座印度廟，供軍人進行崇拜活動。這所軍營於 1967 年移交給政府，前市政局在 1970 年接管軍營後，改建為九龍公園。大部份原有的軍營建築物均已拆卸，現時僅存 4 座舊營房已改作倉庫和展覽館用途。

Number: 49

Name and Address: St. Paul's Church, No. 76 Glenealy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環己連拿利 76 號聖保羅堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at the hillock known as Tit Kong (Iron Mound), St. Paul's Church was erected in 1911 serving as a chapel upstairs and classrooms downstairs. Its founding emanated from the joint efforts of Lam Woo, Huang Mou-lin, Li Wei-zhen and the Rev. A. D. Stewart . In 1938, St. Paul's Church Parish was put under the direct control of the Anglican Church of Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation, the building was used as a training school for Japanese gendarmes. The land where the Church stands was a free grant to the Rev. Vincent J. Stanton and is the only plot of land in Hong Kong exempted from government lease control.

History (Chinese)

位於鐵崗的聖保羅堂建於 1911 年，樓上是教堂，樓下是課室。聖保羅堂由林護、黃茂林、李維楨和史超域牧師攜手創辦，1938 年歸香港聖公會直接管轄。日佔時期，這裡曾被徵用作日軍憲兵訓練學校。教堂所在的土地是由香港政府免費贈予士丹頓牧師，乃本港唯一不受政府批租規約管制的土地。

Number: 50

Name and Address: Ex-Commodore's House, No. 5 Bowen Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環寶雲道 5 號前准將官邸

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1914, the Ex-Commodore's House, formerly named "Iddesleigh," was owned by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited as the residence for Company's Secretary. After the Second World War, it was occupied by the Royal Navy, who then allocated the building to the Commodore-in-Charge in 1952. The building has since then been known as Commodore's House (now known as Ex-Commodore's House). In 1979, it was handed over to the Hong Kong Government, and it has been occupied by Mother's Choice as a baby care centre since 1990.

History (Chinese)

前准將官邸建於 1914 年，原名 Iddesleigh，乃香港置地投資及代理有限公司的公司秘書住所。二次大戰後，這裡被英國皇家海軍佔用，其後於 1952 分配給海軍准將，自此被命名為准將官邸(現稱前准將官邸)。1979 年，官邸移交給香港政府，1990 年後成為「母親的抉擇」的育嬰中心。

Number: 51

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, Block 58, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營第 58 座

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Whitfield Barracks were first constructed in the 1890s for the British Indian garrisons. Twenty five barrack blocks were built by 1906, and expansion took place in subsequent years to replace primitive matsheds. By 1910, there had been 85 barrack buildings constructed. A mosque was also built at the southeastern corner of the site for worship by the garrison. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1967. In 1970, the then Urban Council took over the site and redeveloped it into Kowloon Park. Most barrack buildings were demolished and only 4 blocks were left for reuse as stores and exhibition centres.

History (Chinese)

威菲路軍營始建於 1890 年代，最初是印裔英兵的軍營，截至 1906 年 25 座營房先後落成，其後逐漸擴充，早年建造的簡陋棚屋亦拆卸重建。1910 年，威菲路軍營共有 85 座營房，南端還有一座印度廟，供軍人進行崇拜活動。這所軍營於 1967 年移交給政府，前市政局在 1970 年接管軍營後，改建為九龍公園。大部份原有的軍營建築物均已拆卸，現時僅存 4 座舊營房已改作倉庫和展覽館用途。

Number: 52

Name and Address: Hong Kong City Hall, Edinburgh Place, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中區愛丁堡廣場香港大會堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Completed in 1960, the Hong Kong City Hall is the earliest city hall existed in Hong Kong. It was the venue for official events. The 24th to 28th Governor of Hong Kong all swore their oaths of office at the City Hall. Guard inspection would be held outside the City Hall welcoming the arrival of the Royal visitors and new Governors. Built in between the High Block and Low Block of the Hall, the Memorial Garden was in commemoration of soldiers and citizens scarified, who were in defence of Hong Kong during the Second World War. The 12-sided Memorial Shrine with a roll of honour is found in the center of the Garden. The City Hall also signified the development of public museum and the first public library in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

香港大會堂於 1960 年竣工，是全港現存最早落成的大會堂，專門舉行官方活動和儀式。香港第 24 至第 28 任港督都是在大會堂宣誓就職。每逢皇室人員和新任港督到港，大會堂門前也會有儀仗隊列隊歡迎。大堂高低座之間的紀念花園，是爲了二次大戰期間保衛香港而捐軀的士兵和市民而建，花園中央有一座安放著烈士英名名冊的 12 面紀念碑。此外，大會堂內並設有香港首間公共圖書館和最早期的公共博物館。

Number: 53

Name and Address: Jamia Mosque, No. 30 Shelley Street, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環些利街 30 號清真寺

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Jamia Mosque , built in 1849 and commonly known as Lascar Temple, is the first mosque in Hong Kong. The Mosque is of rectangular shape with an arched main entrance and arched window of Arabic style on all sides. Extension of the Mosque took place in 1915, and the minaret was retained. Over the years, the Mosque had taken in poor disciples and offered them shelters in the vicinity.

History (Chinese)

清真寺始建於一八四九年，為香港首座清真禮拜堂，俗稱「摩羅廟」。一九一五年重建，並保留原有之尖塔。該堂外形呈長方形，正門為拱形，四周設有阿拉伯色彩的拱窗。歷年來，該堂安置不少貧苦回教信徒於其鄰近地方居住。

Number: 55

Name and Address: The University of Hong Kong, Old Halls, Eliot Hall, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林香港大學明原堂儀禮堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in the 1910s, the Old Halls originally comprised three blocks, namely the Lugard Hall (1913), the Eliot Hall (1914) and the May Hall (1915). They were student hostels named after Governors of Hong Kong or Vice-Chancellors of the University of Hong Kong. During the Second World War, they were used as relief hospital to the Queen Mary Hospital. They were collectively named as the Old Halls in 1969. The Lugard Hall was demolished in 1990 and the remaining wings were refurbished into administrative office.

History (Chinese)

香港大學明原堂始建於 1910 年代，原由紀念香港總督或香港大學校長而命名的盧迦堂(1913 年建)、儀禮軒堂(1914 年建)及梅舍翼(1915 年建)合組而成。二次大戰期間，3 幢堂舍曾被徵用作瑪麗醫院的救援院舍，至 1969 年統一改名為原明堂。盧迦堂已於 1990 年拆卸，其餘兩座堂舍經翻新後，現已改作大學的行政辦事處。

Number: 56

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Chimney Shaft, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站豎井

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

History (Chinese)

大潭篤抽水站建於 1908 年，當中包括機器房、儲藏室及辦公室。抽水站於 1914-16 及 1925 年擴建。前高級職員宿舍於 1908 年興建，另有職員宿舍建於 1919 及 1936 年。豎井於 1908 年興建。

Number: 57

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Memorial Stone, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘紀念碑

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大，當年為了興建這個水庫，原居於大潭谷一條客家村的80名鄉民需要遷徙。在大潭篤水塘的歷史建築包括水壩、水掣房及紀念碑。

Number: 58

Name and Address: Lui Seng Chun, Nos. 119, 119B & 119C Lai Chi Kok Road, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角荔枝角道 119,119 號 B 及 119 號 C 雷生春

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Lui Seng Chung was built in 1931 by Lui Leung, who was one of the founders of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB). The building was a 4-storey shophouse with the ground floor used as a herbal shop selling bone-setting medicine, and the upper floors accommodation for the Lui family members. The medicine was popular not only among the neighbourhood, but also Lui's hometown in Taishan, Guangdong and a number of overseas countries. The family business was closed down after Lui's death in 1944, and the building was vacated in 1980. It was donated to the Government at no costs in October 2003.

History (Chinese)

九龍汽車 1933 有限公司創辦人之一雷亮於 1931 年興建雷生春。這幢建築物樓高 4 層，地舖為跌打草藥店，樓上是雷家住所。這所中藥店的藥方不僅深受附近居民信賴，還風行雷氏故鄉台山、廣東和海外多國。1944 年雷亮辭世後，家族經營的中藥店即告結束。雷家後人於 1980 年遷出該宅，及後於 2003 年 10 月將之贈予政府。

Number: 59

Name and Address: No. 172 Queen's Road Central (No. 123 Wellington Street),
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環皇后大道中 172 號 (威靈頓街 123 號)

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The building was the first store of The Sincere & Co., Ltd. (先施公司) which commenced operation in Hong Kong on 8 January 1900. The Sincere & Co., Ltd. was founded by an Australian Chinese Ma Ying-piu (馬應彪, 1864-1944) who purchased the building in 1899 for the eventual opening of the store. In late 1900, a very severe typhoon occurred in Hong Kong which caused extensive damages to the upper floors of the store. Fortunately, the foundation remained intact, and consequently, repairs works were completed. Due to rapid expansion, The Sincere & Co., Ltd. opened a new 6-storey department store in Nos. 173-179 Des Voeux Road Central in 1917.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 60

Name and Address: Hau Wong Temple, Cr. of Junction Road and Tung Tau Tsuen Road, KLN City, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍城聯合道及東頭村道交界侯王古廟

District: WTS

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Probably built in 1730, Hau Wong Temple is one of the oldest temples worshipping Hau Wong in Hong Kong. Suggested by a stone tablet, the Temple was believed to be built by the descendants of Yeung's family in memory of their ancestor Yang Liangjie on whom many honors had been bestowed by the emperors of the Southern Sung Dynasty. The Temple displays a number of relics related to the history of Hong Kong, like a plaque commemorated the victory of two high-ranked officials, namely Lai Sijue and Zhang Yutang appointed by Lin Zexu in 1840 in a battle against British.

History (Chinese)

侯王古廟約建於 1730 年，是香港歷史最悠久的侯王廟之一。根據石匾所示，據說這座古廟是楊家後人為紀念祖先楊亮節所建。楊亮節乃南宋忠臣，曾獲多位南宋君主褒揚。古廟保存了多項與香港歷史息息相關的遺跡，其中一塊石匾紀念了林則徐委任的兩名高官賴思爵與張玉堂於 1840 年一場戰役中戰勝英軍的事跡。

Number: 61

Name and Address: The University of Hong Kong, Old Halls, May Wing, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林香港大學明原堂梅翼

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in the 1910s, the Old Halls originally comprised three blocks, namely Lugard Hall (1913), Eliot Hall (1914) and May Wing (1915). They were student hostels named after Governors of Hong Kong or Vice-Chancellors of the University of Hong Kong. During the Second World War, they were used as a relief hospital to the Queen Mary Hospital. They were collectively named as the Old Halls in 1969. The Lugard Hall was demolished in 1990 and the remaining wings were refurbished into administrative office.

History (Chinese)

香港大學明原堂始建於 1910 年代，原由紀念香港總督或香港大學校長而命名的盧迦堂(1913 年建)、儀禮堂(1914 年建)及梅舍翼(1915 年建)合組而成。二次大戰期間，3 幢堂舍曾被徵用作瑪麗醫院的救援院舍，至 1969 年統一改名為原明堂。盧迦堂已於 1990 年拆卸，其餘兩座堂舍經翻新後，現已改作大學的行政辦事處。

Number: 63

Name and Address: Pottinger Street, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港砵甸乍街

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Pottinger Street was named after the first Governor, Sir Henry Pottinger. He left Hong Kong in May 1844. After his departure, the Hong Kong Government decided to commemorate him by naming the street after him. As the street is covered by stone slabs, many Chinese also call this street Sek Ban Street (meaning Stone Slab Street). The Street was probably built for the easy transportation of goods and construction materials for the Victoria Prison and Central Magistracy nearby. Also, situated in a busy commercial area, the Street has attracted traders to set up their shops and stalls along the Street.

History (Chinese)

砵甸乍街以香港第一任總督砵甸乍爵士命名。砵甸乍爵士在 1844 年 5 月離開香港，自他離開後，香港政府決定以他的名字命名一條街道，以作紀念。由於整條街道由石板鋪成，所以不少中國人稱之為石板街。砵甸乍街相信是為方便運輸貨物和建築材料給附近的域多利監獄及中央裁判司署而建成。此外，砵甸乍街位於繁忙的商業區，於是吸引了不少商人沿著街道開設商店和攤檔。

Number: 64

Name and Address: Old British Military Hospital, Main Block, Nos. 10 & 12 Borrett Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港波老道 10 及 12 號舊英軍醫院大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Old British Military Hospital consists of a main building and an annex block. The Old British Military Hospital was constructed in 1903 and officially opened in 1907. It was heavily shelled during the Japanese invasion in 1941, but continued to operate under Japanese administration during the occupation. After the war, the premises was used by the British garrison until the new British Military Hospital was opened in King's Park in 1967. It was then used as the Hong Kong Island School until 1979, and offices of several Government Departments until 1988. Since 1990, a number of non-government organizations set up their offices in the building at a nominal rent to the Government.

History (Chinese)

舊英軍醫院由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及附屬建築物。舊英軍醫院建於 1903 年，1907 年正式啓用。1941 年日軍侵港期間，這家醫院多次遭受轟炸，但於淪陷後仍繼續運作，戰後則供駐港英軍使用。1967 年京士柏新英軍醫院落成，醫院才改作香港英童學校；1979 年至 1988 年再轉為政府辦事處，先後供多個部門使用。自 1990 年開始，政府先後以特惠租金將這幢建築租予多個非牟利機構作辦事處。

Number: 65

Name and Address: Kin Tak Mun, (Entrance Gate), Nos. 15-16 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村 15 至 16 號

乾德門(門樓)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Situated at Nos. 15-16 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Kin Tak Mun was built by the pastors of the Basel mission, Ling Kai-lin (1844-1917) and Pang Lok-sam (1875-1947) for residential purposes. The name and year of construction of the residence, “Kin Tak Mun” and “1910” are shown at the top of the Entrance Gate respectively. The Entrance Gate was mainly built of red sandstone, a precious stone in the old days, which serves to show the prominence of the Pang and Ling families and grandeur of the residence.

History (Chinese)

位於崇謙堂村 15 至 16 號的乾德門，在 1910 年由巴色傳教會的牧師凌啓蓮（1844 - 1917）和彭樂三（1875-1947）所建，作居住用途。大宅名稱“乾德樓”及建造年份“一九一零”刻於門樓頂部。門樓主要是以珍貴的紅粉石建成，彰顯了彭、凌兩家的優越地位，增添了大宅的氣派。

Number: 67

Name and Address: Watchtower and Side Chamber of the Ho Residence, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳何氏舊居更樓及廂房

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Watchtower and Side Chamber are part of the Ho residence founded by the Ho clan who were Hakkas from Yantian, Shenzhen. The mansion was built from 1911 to 1915 after the Ho brothers accumulated wealth by working as the heads of the seamen and firemen crew on British steamships around the late 19th century and then acting as a recruitment agency for labour on steamships. The ground floor of the watch tower was used as a study hall for the Ho family until 1929 or 1930.

History (Chinese)

祖屋更樓和廂房均是何氏大宅的一部份，由來自深圳鹽田的客家何氏族人興建。約 19 世紀末，何氏兄弟在英國輪船上當海員工頭和燒火，後來更開薦人館，介紹船上工作，財富日增，他們便於 1911 至 1915 年間興建此大宅。直至 1929 或 1930 年，更樓的底層一直作書堂之用。

Number: 68

Name and Address: Old Dairy Farm Depot, No. 2 Lower Albert Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環下亞厘畢道 2 號舊牛奶公司倉庫

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Established in 1892, the Old Dairy Farm Depot was an icehouse. The original depot only comprised about half (the southern part) of the present premises. In 1896, the company's headquarters was moved to the main depot. The depot later had expanded to include a butchery, a pie-making section, a milk distribution centre, and an ice-retailing depot, the delicatessen and the boiler room. The renovations in 1913 also provided accommodation for the General Manager. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Company's property was looted. The depot remained as the company's headquarters until the 1970s. Since 1982, the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Hong Kong occupied the north block and two years later, Fringe Club has leased the south block.

History (Chinese)

1892 年建成的舊牛奶公司倉庫原為冰窖，舊倉庫的面積只有現時倉庫的一半(南座)。1896 年，牛奶公司將總部搬至主倉庫，其後陸續加入屠場、餡餅生產工場、牛奶分銷中心、零售冰粒雪庫、副食品工場及鍋爐間等設備。1913 年，公司將倉庫翻新成為總經理住所。日佔時期(1941-1945)，倉庫曾經被日軍掠奪一空。這裡至 1970 年代仍為牛奶公司總部。1982 年，香港外國記者會進駐舊北座，兩年後政府亦將南座租予藝穗會使用。

Number: 69

Name and Address: Peninsula Hotel, Salisbury Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀梳士巴利道

半島酒店

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Peninsula Hotel was completed 1927 and had its grand opening in 1928. It quickly became the popular gathering place in Kowloon for rich merchants and social elites. On 25 December 1941, Hong Kong fell into the Japanese hands after 18 days of fighting. The Hong Kong Governor Sir Mark Young signed the Instrument of Surrender in the Peninsula Hotel. Lieutenant-General Sakai then used the Hotel as a temporary headquarters for the Japanese administration for two months. Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, the Governor of Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation also stayed in the Hotel between February and April 1942 before the conversion of the Government House was completed. The Hotel resumed business in April 1942 and renamed “The Toa Hotel” (East Asia Hotel). The Hotel resumed its old name after the War, and carried out a number of renovation and extension works in the 1960s, 1987 and 1995.

History (Chinese)

半島酒店於 1927 年落成，1928 年正式開幕，旋即成為九龍區最熱門的富商和名人聚腳地。1941 年 12 月 25 日香港在抗日 18 天後終於失守，港督楊慕琦在半島酒店簽署投降書。香港淪陷後，日本皇軍的酒井隆宣佈半島酒店為臨時行政指揮總部，並佔用酒店達兩個月。在日佔時期任香港總督的磯谷廉介亦在 1942 年 2 月至 4 月入住半島酒店，直至督憲府改造工程完成才遷出。1942 年 4 月，半島酒店復業，更名東亞酒店。戰後，酒店沿用原名繼續營業，並先後於 1960 年代、1987 年及 1995 年進行了多次翻新和擴建工程。

Number: 70

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Joss House Bay, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大廟灣天后廟

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built by Lam Tao-yi during the Hsienshun reign (1266) of Southern Song Dynasty (1127 – 1279), the Tin Hau Temple replaced the one located in Chiwan of Nantou in Bao'an Qu. The temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the goddess of the sea. Fishermen in the Zhujiang region also travelled long way to worship Tin Hau in the temple. The situation changed after 1949, when the fishermen went to the Joss Bay Tin Hau Temple instead.

History (Chinese)

這座天后古廟於南宋(1127 年-1279 年)咸淳年間(1266 年)由林道義建造，取代了寶安南頭赤灣的另一座天后廟。廟裡供奉的是天后娘娘，遠至珠江一帶的漁民亦專程前來，直至 1949 年漁民才開始轉往大廟灣的天后廟參拜。

Number: 71

Name and Address: To Ancestral Hall, Tuen Tsz Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯子圍陶氏宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The To Ancestral Hall of Tuen Tsz Wai in Tuen Mun was built in 1718 and was renovated in 1925 . It was also called Ng Lau Tong in order to commemorate To Yuen-ming, who was one of the ancestors of the Tos. The hall was the venue for the Tos to worship their ancestors and to carry out religious rituals. It acted as the classroom for Ng Lau Primary School until the 1954. It was also the office of the neighbourhood defense, until early 1970s. In 1971, the old one was leased as a factory as a new ancestral hall was built.

History (Chinese)

屯門屯子圍的陶氏宗祠建於 1718 年(康熙五十七年)，並於 1925 年進行翻新。陶氏宗祠又名五柳堂，以紀念陶氏其中一名祖先陶淵明。宗祠乃陶氏昔日祭祖與舉行宗教儀式的地方。1954 年前，這裡曾是五柳小學的班房。1970 年代初以前，宗祠亦是圍村守衛的辦事處。1971 年，新的宗祠動工落成後，舊的宗祠出租作廠房。

Number: 72

Name and Address: No. 26 Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 26 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The building at No. 26 Kennedy Road (堅尼地道 26 號) was constructed by donations from Japanese companies in Hong Kong. In around 1935, the Japanese Primary School Hong Kong (香港日本人小學), which was located at No. 12 Kennedy Road, was moved to No. 26 Kennedy Road where a new building containing one auditorium, four teachers' quarters and six classrooms was constructed. After the Second World War, the building was respectively occupied by the Queen's College (皇仁書院) between 1947 and 1950, the Government Vernacular Senior Middle School (官立漢文高級中學) (now known as the Clementi Secondary School 金文泰中學) between 1946 and 1961, the Kennedy Road Junior School (堅尼地道小學) between 1961 and 1991, and the Hong Kong International School (香港國際學校) between 1991 and 1999. Since 1999, it has been run as the St. Paul's Co-Educational (Kennedy Road) Primary School 聖保羅男女(堅尼地道)小學.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 73

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, No. 9 Hung Shing Street, Ap Lei Chau, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鴨脷洲洪聖街 9 號洪聖古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1773 by people living in the fishing community of Ap Lei Chau, the Temple is dedicated to Kwong Lee Hung Shing Tai Wong, a deity protecting fishermen. To celebrate the birthday of Hung Shing in the temple, fishermen would gather around along the shore for celebration.

History (Chinese)

1773 年，鴨脷洲的漁民集資建成洪聖廟，用來供奉庇佑漁民的神靈廣利洪聖大王。每年洪聖誕，船家都會把漁船泊回岸邊一起慶祝。

Number: 74

Name and Address: Tung Lin Kok Yuen, No. 15 Shan Kwong Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地山光道 15 號
東蓮覺苑

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tung Lin Kok Yuen comprises a Buddhist temple and a school. The Yuen was founded by Lady Clara Cheung Lin-kok, the wife of Sir Robert Ho Tung, in 1935. It was at first a private temple with ancestral chambers dedicated to Lady Cheung's natal family and the Ho Tung family. As an extension of former Po Kok Free School founded in 1931 also by Lady Cheung, the Yuen also ran Buddhist seminaries for nuns and provided free secular education for poor girls. As the School outgrew available classrooms in the Temple building, a new school building was constructed in 1951 and was known as the Po Kok Girls' Middle School. It now houses the Po Kok Primary School.

History (Chinese)

東蓮覺苑始建於 1935 年，內有一座廟宇和一所學校，創辦人為何東爵士的太太張蓮覺女士。這裡原是張女士娘家和何東家族供奉祖先的私人佛堂，後來開辦佛教庵堂和俗家子弟義學，專門招收來自貧苦家庭的女學生，成為張蓮覺女士於 1931 年所創寶覺義學校的附校。其後學生人數日漸增加，苑內課室不敷應用，校方遂興建新校舍。新校在 1951 年落成，稱為寶覺女子職業中學，現為寶覺小學校址。

Number: 75

Name and Address: Man Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村文氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Man Ancestral Hall, also known as Tun Yue Tong, is situated in Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin. It is believed to be built in 1444, which is the earliest among the five Mans ancestral hall in Fan Tin Tsuen. All the major celebrations and important ceremonies take place in it, such as weddings, “lighting the lamp”, Jiao, tuanbai and Spring and Autumn Equinoxes. However, some ceremonies no longer take place, including the Cantonese operas entertaining various deities. Share of pork is also replaced with money. The hall was also used as the main study hall for clansman, and the trial room of thieves caught by security team.

History (Chinese)

新田蕃田村文氏宗祠又名惇裕堂，相信應建於 1444 年(明朝正統九年)，是蕃田村五個文氏公祠中最早建成的公祠。文氏會在這裡舉行婚事、點燈、醮、團拜和春秋二祭等大型慶典和重要儀式。不過，文氏現在已不再舉行神功戲等儀式，太公分豬肉亦以現金代替。宗祠昔日曾是族人的主要書室，亦是防衛隊審理鼠竊狗偷的地方。

Number: 76

Name and Address: No. 72 Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔石水渠街 72 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The site of Blue House was originally occupied by “Wah To Hospital”, also known as “Wan Chai Kai Fong Hospital”, which was listed in the 1872 Rate Book. It was possibly the first hospital in Wan Chai to provide Chinese medical services to local Chinese. It was then used as a temple for the God of Medicine, Wah To (or “Hua Tuo”) after the hospital closed in 1886.

The existing four four-storey tenement buildings at 72-74A Stone Nullah Lane were built in the early 1920s. The Ground Floor of 72 Stone Nullah Lane housed “Wah To Temple”, which was subsequently replaced by a martial arts school in the 1950s and later by the existing osteopathy clinic in the 1960s.

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the upper floors also accommodated Yat Chong College, the only English School in the area before World War II, and Kang Ham Free School offering free education for children throughout the territory on the second to fourth floors of 72 Stone Nullah Lane. The Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting place on the fourth floor of 74 Stone Nullah Lane.

The ownership of 72, 72A and 74 Stone Nullah Lane was surrendered to the Government in 1978, and the external elevations were painted blue then.

History (Chinese)

初見於一八七二年的差餉記錄冊，藍屋位置原為一所「華陀醫院」（又名「灣仔街坊醫院」），相信是首間開設在灣仔的華人醫院。1886 年，該院關閉，改設廟宇供奉華陀。

現位於 72 - 74A 號石水渠街的四棟四層高中式住宅，建於一九二〇年代初。72 號地下設有華陀廟，一九五〇年代改為武術學校，一九六〇年代起方為現在的針灸診所。除了為華人貧苦大眾提供居所，72 號二至四樓曾開設二戰前區內僅有的英文中學—「一中書院」，和為該區小孩提供免費教育的「鏡涵義學」；而鮮魚商會在 74 號四樓設有會議室。

1978 年，72、72A 和 74 號石水渠街業權轉交政府，其外牆始塗上藍色。

Number: 77

Name and Address: No. 72A Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔石水渠街 72A 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The site of Blue House was originally occupied by “Wah To Hospital”, also known as “Wan Chai Kai Fong Hospital”, which was listed in the 1872 Rate Book. It was possibly the first hospital in Wan Chai to provide Chinese medical services to local Chinese. It was then used as a temple for the God of Medicine, Wah To (or “Hua Tuo”) after the hospital closed in 1886.

The existing four four-storey tenement buildings at 72-74A Stone Nullah Lane were built in the early 1920s. The Ground Floor of 72 Stone Nullah Lane housed “Wah To Temple”, which was subsequently replaced by a martial arts school in the 1950s and later by the existing osteopathy clinic in the 1960s.

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the upper floors also accommodated Yat Chong College, the only English School in the area before World War II, and Kang Ham Free School offering free education for children throughout the territory on the second to fourth floors of 72 Stone Nullah Lane. The Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting place on the fourth floor of 74 Stone Nullah Lane.

The ownership of 72, 72A and 74 Stone Nullah Lane was surrendered to the Government in 1978, and the external elevations were painted blue then.

History (Chinese)

初見於一八七二年的差餉記錄冊，藍屋位置原為一所「華陀醫院」（又名「灣仔街坊醫院」），相信是首間開設在灣仔的華人醫院。1886年，該院關閉，改設廟宇供奉華陀。

現位於 72 - 74A 號石水渠街的四棟四層高中式住宅，建於一九二〇年代初。72 號地下設有華陀廟，一九五〇年代改為武術學校，一九六〇年代起方為現在的針灸診所。除了為華人貧苦大眾提供居所，72 號二至四樓曾開設二戰前區內僅有的英文中學—「一中書院」，和為該區小孩提供免費教育的「鏡涵義學」；而鮮魚商會在 74 號四樓設有會議室。

1978 年，72、72A 和 74 號石水渠街業權轉交政府，其外牆始塗上藍色。

Number: 78

Name and Address: No. 74 Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔石水渠街 74 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The site of Blue House was originally occupied by “Wah To Hospital”, also known as “Wan Chai Kai Fong Hospital”, which was listed in the 1872 Rate Book. It was possibly the first hospital in Wan Chai to provide Chinese medical services to local Chinese. It was then used as a temple for the God of Medicine, Wah To (or “Hua Tuo”) after the hospital closed in 1886.

The existing four four-storey tenement buildings at 72-74A Stone Nullah Lane were built in the early 1920s. The Ground Floor of 72 Stone Nullah Lane housed “Wah To Temple”, which was subsequently replaced by a martial arts school in the 1950s and later by the existing osteopathy clinic in the 1960s.

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the upper floors also accommodated Yat Chong College, the only English School in the area before World War II, and Kang Ham Free School offering free education for children throughout the territory on the second to fourth floors of 72 Stone Nullah Lane. The Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting place on the fourth floor of 74 Stone Nullah Lane.

The ownership of 72, 72A and 74 Stone Nullah Lane was surrendered to the Government in 1978, and the external elevations were painted blue then.

History (Chinese)

初見於一八七二年的差餉記錄冊，藍屋位置原為一所「華陀醫院」（又名「灣仔街坊醫院」），相信是首間開設在灣仔的華人醫院。1886 年，該院關閉，改設廟宇供奉華陀。

現位於 72 - 74A 號石水渠街的四棟四層高中式住宅，建於一九二〇年代初。72 號地下設有華陀廟，一九五〇年代改為武術學校，一九六〇年代起方為現在的針灸診所。除了為華人貧苦大眾提供居所，72 號二至四樓曾開設二戰前區內僅有的英文中學—「一中書院」，和為該區小孩提供免費教育的「鏡涵義學」；而鮮魚商會在 74 號四樓設有會議室。

1978 年，72、72A 和 74 號石水渠街業權轉交政府，其外牆始塗上藍色。

Number: 79

Name and Address: No. 74A Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔石水渠街 74A 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The site of Blue House was originally occupied by “Wah To Hospital”, also known as “Wan Chai Kai Fong Hospital”, which was listed in the 1872 Rate Book. It was possibly the first hospital in Wan Chai to provide Chinese medical services to local Chinese. It was then used as a temple for the God of Medicine, Wah To (or “Hua Tuo”) after the hospital closed in 1886.

The existing four four-storey tenement buildings at 72-74A Stone Nullah Lane were built in the early 1920s. The Ground Floor of 72 Stone Nullah Lane housed “Wah To Temple”, which was subsequently replaced by a martial arts school in the 1950s and later by the existing osteopathy clinic in the 1960s.

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the upper floors also accommodated Yat Chong College, the only English School in the area before World War II, and Kang Ham Free School offering free education for children throughout the territory on the second to fourth floors of 72 Stone Nullah Lane. The Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting place on the fourth floor of 74 Stone Nullah Lane.

The ownership of 72, 72A and 74 Stone Nullah Lane was surrendered to the Government in 1978, and the external elevations were painted blue then.

History (Chinese)

初見於一八七二年的差餉記錄冊，藍屋位置原為一所「華陀醫院」（又名「灣仔街坊醫院」），相信是首間開設在灣仔的華人醫院。1886年，該院關閉，改設廟宇供奉華陀。

現位於 72 - 74A 號石水渠街的四棟四層高中式住宅，建於一九二〇年代初。72 號地下設有華陀廟，一九五〇年代改為武術學校，一九六〇年代起方為現在的針灸診所。除了為華人貧苦大眾提供居所，72 號二至四樓曾開設二戰前區內僅有的英文中學—「一中書院」，和為該區小孩提供免費教育的「鏡涵義學」；而鮮魚商會在 74 號四樓設有會議室。

1978 年，72、72A 和 74 號石水渠街業權轉交政府，其外牆始塗上藍色。

Number: 80

Name and Address: Observation Post at Mau Wu Shan, Tiu Keng Leng, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢調景嶺

茅湖山觀測台

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The exact year of construction of the structure cannot be ascertained, but from a review of historical materials, it is concluded that it is an observation post (觀測台) built before the British takeover of the New Territories in 1898 and established here with the stationing of Chinese troops. The circular structure would have been a watchtower and the windows are so situated to give an observer unobstructed views of maritime movements in the adjacent sea channels. The single storey structure behind the tower would have been the living accommodation or quarters of the official in charge of the post. The official would have kept in touch with the customs cruisers and his headquarters, the Chinese Customs Station at Fat Tong Chau (佛堂洲, Junk Island), by signal lamp or possibly by smoke in daytime and bonfire at night.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 81

Name and Address: Entrance Hall and Side Chamber of the Ho Residence, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳何氏舊居門樓及廂房

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Entrance Hall, Side Chamber and Side Rooms are part of the Ho residence founded by the Ho clan who were Hakkas from Yantian, Shenzhen. The mansion was built from 1911 to 1915 after the Ho brothers accumulated wealth by working as the heads of the seamen and firemen crew on British steamships around the late 19th century and then acting as a recruitment agency for labour on steamships. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the mansion was occupied by Japanese troops. By the end of the 1970s, the mansion was vacant as many Ho family members worked overseas. Since the mid-1980s, it has been rented out to foreigners for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

祖屋門樓、廂房和兩側廂房均是何氏大宅的一部份，由來自深圳鹽田的客家何氏族興建。約 19 世紀末，何氏兄弟在英國輪船上當海員工頭和燒火，後來更開薦人館，介紹船上工作，財富日增，他們便於 1911 至 1915 年間興建此大宅。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍曾佔據大宅。1970 年代末，不少何氏族人已移居海外工作，大宅日漸空置。自 1980 年代中起，大宅便租給外國人居住。

Number: 82

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 18, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第十八座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 83

Name and Address: Li Cottage, Tung Lo Wan, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田銅鑼灣玉山艸堂

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Li Cottage (玉山艸堂) is historically related to the Li Tomb (李玉山伉儷墓) which is up on a hill nearby. The Li Tomb was erected in 1915. Later on, in around 1918, the Li Cottage was built and intended to provide a resting-place for the Li family members descendents who paid homage to their ancestors at the Li Tomb. There is a path leading from the Li Cottage to the Li Tomb. The Li Cottage was built by Li Shui-kam (李瑞琴) (1871-1953) and named after his father Li Yu-shan (李玉山) who, together with his wife were buried in the Li Tomb. Born in Wuhua county in Guangdong province (廣東省五華縣), Li Shui-kam migrated to Hong Kong in his youth. Eventually, he became a successful building contractor and a notable philanthropist and community leader.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 85

Name and Address: Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Hong Kong (Central Building), No. 51 Bridges Street, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環必列者士街 51 號香港中華基督教青年會(中央會所)

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1918, the Chinese Young Men's Chinese Association of Hong Kong Central Building was used as the headquarters of Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong until 1966. The premise was well-equipped with modern facilities at that time, including the first indoor swimming pool in Hong Kong and sports playground with a jogging track. The notable Chinese writer Lu Hsun once lectured in the Building in 1927. During the Second World War, the Building was used as the headquarters of the A. R. P. (Section A of Mid-level) which served thousands of refugees. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), YMCA was under the control of the Education Department of the Japanese Government and offered Japanese and German courses. Since 1966, the building served as a centre for the youth after the headquarters moved to Waterloo Road.

History (Chinese)

香港中華基督教青年會中央會所建於 1918 年，是 1966 年前香港中華基督教青年會總部。會所設有當時最先進的設施，包括香港首個室內泳池和設有緩步徑的運動場。1927 年，著名中國作家魯迅曾於會所內授課。二次大戰期間，這裡被徵用作防空救護隊半山區 A 段總站，收容數以千計的難民。日佔時期(1941-1945)，香港中華基督教青年會曾被日本政府的文教課控制，推出日語及德語課程。1966 年後，青年會總部遷至窩打老道，會所便成為青年中心。

Number: 86

Name and Address: Ho Ancestral Hall, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳何氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Ho Ancestral Hall held by family trust, Ho Yik Hing Tong, is part of the mansion constructed by the Ho brothers between 1911 and 1915. The Ho brothers accumulated wealth by working as the heads of the seamen and firemen crew on British steamships around the late 19th century and then acting as a recruitment agency for labour on steamships. Consequently, they could afford to build the existing larger residence and Ho Ancestral Hall to replace the old tiny ones. Although wedding and funerary rituals are no longer held in the ancestral hall, the Hos still worship there during Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

何氏家祠建於 1911 至 1915 年間，是何氏兄弟所興建之大宅的一部份，現由家族祖堂何奕興堂擁有。約 19 世紀末，何氏兄弟於英國輪船上當海員工頭和燒火，後來更開薦人館，介紹船上工作，財富日增；他們便建成現存的何氏大宅和家祠，代替原來殘破細小的舊宅。時至今日，雖然婚喪儀式不再於家祠舉行，但何氏家族仍會在重陽節時在家祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 87

Name and Address: St. Paul's Convent Church, Tung Lo Wan Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣銅鑼灣道聖保祿修院

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

St. Paul's Convent Church, officially known as Christ the King Chapel, was built in 1928. It is a complex comprising a chapel with a capacity of 1,000 people, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, a convent and a nurse dormitory. The Church was turned into a hospital during the Japanese invasion in 1941, and injured people were sheltered in the classrooms under the care of the sisters. The Church was renamed a number of times in the past decades and the official name of 'Christ the King Chapel' was adopted since 1995.

History (Chinese)

聖保祿修院正名為基督君王小堂，始建於 1928 年，院內有一座可容納 1,000 人的教堂、一所醫院、一間小學、一間中學、一間修院和一間護士宿舍。1941 年日佔時期修院曾改為醫院，以課室作病房收容傷病患者，由修女擔任護士料理病人。聖保祿修院過去數十年多次更名，最後在 1995 年正式命名為基督君王小堂。

Number: 88

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Tai Hung Po Din, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院大雄寶殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 89

Name and Address: Bank of China Building, No. 2A Des Voeux Road Central, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環德輔道中 2 號 A

中國銀行大廈

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Bank of China Building was once the tallest building in Hong Kong equipped with the most advanced building services. The building lot was auctioned in 1947 when Zheng Tie-ru, the branch manager of the bank, acquired the lot at the then enormous price of \$3,745,000. In 1951, the Branch moved into the new 17-storey premises. The Bank occupied the premises for almost 40 years before moving into the Bank of China Tower, which majestically stands at No. 1 Garden Road. The ground floor of the old Bank of China Building continued to function as the Central District Branch until 1997 and was then occupied by Sin Hua Bank Limited Hong Kong Branch in 1998. Following the merging of the Bank of China's member banks in 2001, the Sin Hua Bank Ltd. Hong Kong Branch) was renamed as Bank of China (Hong Kong) Central District Branch.

History (Chinese)

中國銀行大廈曾是香港最高的建築物，先進的大廈設施亦冠絕全港。大廈所在的地段於 1947 年公開拍賣，由中銀香港分行經理鄭鐵如以 3,745,000 元購得，價格之高傳頌一時。1951 年，中國銀行大廈落成，中銀香港分行便正式在這幢 17 層的嶄新大樓辦公，其後一直留在原址近 40 年，才遷往今日雄視中環的花園道 1 號中銀大廈。新廈啓用後，中銀的中區支行仍設於舊中國銀行大廈地下，直至 1997 年才遷出，1998 年則轉租予新華銀行(香港)。2001 年，中銀集團旗下各銀行企業合併後，新華銀行(香港)改名為中銀(香港)中環支行。

Number: 90

Name and Address: Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Weir, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Wong Nai Chung, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃泥涌大潭水塘道
前黃泥涌水塘導流壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Completed in 1899, the Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir was the third reservoir and the first boating country park in Hong Kong. It was also one of the wartime battle sites during the Japanese invasion in 1941. The Weir is incorporated in the Dam to channel off excess water discharge and is in the form of broad crest. The Reservoir is managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

History (Chinese)

前黃泥涌水塘在 1899 年建成，是香港的第三個水塘和首個水上活動公園。水塘亦是 1941 年對抗日軍的戰場之一。導流壩是水壩的一部分，排走滿溢的存水。水塘現時由康樂文化事務署管轄。

Number: 91

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Senior Staff Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站高級職員宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

History (Chinese)

大潭篤抽水站建於 1908 年，當中包括機器房、儲藏室及辦公室。抽水站於 1914-16 及 1925 年擴建。前高級職員宿舍於 1908 年興建，另有職員宿舍建於 1919 及 1936 年。豎井於 1908 年興建。

Number: 92

Name and Address: Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Kau Yan Church, No. 97A High Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤高街 97 號 A

基督教香港崇真會救恩堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Chinese Christian Hong Kong Tsung Tsin Mission Kau Yan Church was established by the Hong Kong Sai Ying Pun Chinese Christian Tsung Tsin self-autonomy Mission in 1932. It was the successor of a church known as Sai Kwok Lau set up in 1861 for the Hakka people in the district. The Church was active in promoting education and established the Kau Yan School in 1946 and the Kau Yan College in 1950.

History (Chinese)

香港西營盤中華基督教崇真自立會於 1932 年創建中華基督教香港崇真會救恩堂，以取代 1861 年為區內客家信徒設立的四角樓。救恩堂素來致力推動教育工作，如於 1946 年創辦救恩小學；1950 年創辦救恩中學。

Number: 93

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 30, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第三十座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 94

Name and Address: Haw Par Mansion, Tai Hang Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑道虎豹別墅

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Haw Par Mansion was built by Aw Boon Haw in 1935. Aw Boon Haw, the “King of the Tiger Balm”, built the Tiger Balm Garden and the Haw Par Mansion for his family. A public garden was also opened for visit. It was once the only recreational park for the Chinese in Hong Kong. In the landscaped garden, there were sculptures teaching traditional Chinese moral values.

History (Chinese)

虎豹別墅由胡文虎(又名「萬金油之父」)建於 1935 年。胡文虎特別為家人興建萬金油花園和虎豹別墅，並且開放花園部份讓市民參觀。這裡曾是香港唯一讓中國人進入的公園。在綠樹林蔭的花園內，曾有不少傳揚中國傳統道德觀的雕塑。

Number: 95

Name and Address: Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Wong Nai Chung, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃泥涌大潭水塘道
前黃泥涌水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Completed in 1899, the Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir was the third reservoir and the first boating country park in Hong Kong. It was also one of the wartime battle sites during the Japanese invasion in 1941. The Dam is a masonry embankment with a walkway along the top of the Dam giving access to the Valve House at the middle. Nowadays, the Reservoir is managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

History (Chinese)

前黃泥涌水塘在 1899 年建成，是香港的第三個水塘和首個水上活動公園。1941 年，水塘亦是對抗日軍的戰場之一。水壩以磚石築成，頂部有通道直達中間的水制房。水塘現時由康樂文化事務署管轄。

Number: 96

Name and Address: Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Wong Nai Chung, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃泥涌大潭水塘道前黃泥涌水塘水制房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Completed in 1899, the Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir was the third reservoir Hong Kong. It was also one of the wartime battle sites during the Japanese invasion in 1941. In early 1986, it was opened to the public as the first boating country park in Hong Kong. The Valve House is located in the middle of the Dam. The construction year of the Reservoir, 1899, is inscribed on the lintel above the entrance. The Reservoir is managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

History (Chinese)

前黃泥涌水塘在 1899 年建成，是香港的第三個水塘，亦是 1941 年對抗日軍的戰場之一。1986 年初，水塘改建成香港首個水上活動公園，並開放給公眾使用。水制房位於水壩的中間，入口的門楣刻上“1899”——水塘的建成年份。水塘現時由康樂文化事務署管轄。

Number: 97

Name and Address: Façade of Old Mental Hospital, No. 2 High Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤高街 2 號
舊精神病院正立面

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Erected in 1892, the Old Mental Hospital at 2 High Street was originally the quarters for nursing staff of the Government Civil Hospital. The Hospital was then converted into a female block of the Mental Hospital in the 1940s and was left vacated in the early 1970s. The facade of the Hospital, which features boulder faced rustication, was preserved in-situ and made part of the Sai Ying Pun Community Complex completed in 2001.

History (Chinese)

高街 2 號舊精神病院建於 1892 年，原為政府公務員醫院醫護人員宿舍。醫院曾於 1940 年代改作女子精神病院，至 1970 年代初開始空置，直至 2001 年改建成西營盤社區綜合大樓，昔日於醫院臨街正門的粗石立面依然保留。

Number: 98

Name and Address: Entrance Hall, Shut Hing Study Hall, Tong Fong Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山塘坊村述卿書室前廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Situated in Tong Fong Tsuen, Shut Hing Study Hall was built by Tang Wai-sing, alias Kwan-shek, to commemorate his father Tang Shut-hing. It was erected between 1865 and 1874. Some reputable scholars like Wong Kat-wun and Wong Chee-lut had once taught there. During the Japanese Occupation, Shut Hing Study Hall was used as a shelter for refugees. Following the founding of modern school after the war, the Study Hall gradually lost its educational function. In 1977, the building was demolished with the entrance hall preserved in-situ.

History (Chinese)

位於塘坊村的述卿書室為鄧惠成(別名均石)為紀念父親鄧述卿所建。述卿書室於1865年至1874年間建成，執教者包括黃吉雲及黃子律等著名學者。日佔時期，述卿書室曾一度用作難民收容所。戰後隨著新學校落成，書室的教育功能亦告一段落。1977年，述卿書室被拆卸，前廳部份則保留下來。

Number: 99

Name and Address: Pang Ancestral Hall, Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍彭氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Rebuilt in 1884, Pang Ancestral Hall, also known as Tai Tak Tong, was the oldest Pang ancestral hall in the New Territories. It dedicated to Pang Yin-lin, Pang Kwei and other ancestors of Pangs lineage. The Ancestral Hall played an important role in the education of Pangs. In 1948, the Rural Training College founded a higher primary school there for teacher training. The school was renamed Fanling Higher Primary School and became a subsidized school in 1949. It ceased operation in late 1950s. In 1979, the Fanling Kindergarten occupied the Ancestral Hall until 1993.

History (Chinese)

彭氏宗祠又名大德堂，於 1884 年重建，是新界最古老的彭氏祠堂，屬於祖先彭延年、彭桂及其他彭氏的公祠。這座宗祠為彭氏子弟提供教育，扮演了重要角色。1948 年，香港官立鄉村師範專科學校在這裡創辦高級小學培訓教師，學校自此改名為粉嶺高級小學，1949 年成為官津小學，其後在 1950 年代終停辦。1979 年至 1993 年間，宗祠為粉嶺幼稚園所用。

Number: 100

Name and Address: Holy Spirit Seminary, Old Block, No. 6 Welfare Road, Wong Chuk Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃竹坑惠福道 6 號聖神修院舊座

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Completed in 1931, the present premises of the Holy Spirit Seminary was erected by the former South China Regional Seminary, before the site was transferred to the Hong Kong Catholic Diocesan in 1964. The premises served as a Royal Army Base and staff quarter for the defence of the Japanese Invasion in 1941. A Chinese Catholic War Relief Organization was formed to provide civilian services during the period. The distinguished archaeologist, D. Finn, was also related to the Seminary. The Holy Spirit Seminary nurtured many prominent religious leaders, including Cardinal John B. Wu Cheng-chung, Bishop of Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

聖神修院是華南總修會於 1931 年所建，1964 年業權轉予香港天主教區。1941 年抗日時期，這裡曾是皇家英軍基地和職員宿舍，期間還成立華人天主教徒戰難災民救濟會，為民眾服務。著名考古學家范達理神父亦是聖神修院的一份子。修院還培育了多位顯赫的宗教領袖，包括香港天主教區前主教胡振中樞機。

Number: 101

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Wavell Block, Cotton Tree Drive, Hong Kong Park, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環紅棉路香港公園舊域多利軍營
華福樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

History (Chinese)

舊域多利軍營建於 1840 年代至 1874 年間，是英軍駐港的首批軍事設施之一。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營曾被日軍徵用。戰後軍營經過大規模修復。1979 年，英軍將域多利軍營移交予香港政府，部份地方於 1985 年改建成香港公園。卡素樓於 1992 年改作為香港視覺藝術中心；政府將蒙高瑪莉樓給予母親的抉擇和啓勵扶青會使用；羅拔時樓自 1986 年起被賽馬會用作新生精神康復會宿舍；羅連信樓現已改作紅棉路婚姻登記處；華福樓則成為雀鳥育護中心(教育中心)。

Number: 102

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Cassels Block, No. 7A Kennedy Road, Hong Kong Park, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 7 號 A 香港公園舊域多利軍營
卡素樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

History (Chinese)

舊域多利軍營建於 1840 年代至 1874 年間，是英軍駐港的首批軍事設施之一。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營曾被日軍徵用。戰後軍營經過大規模修復。1979 年，英軍將域多利軍營移交予香港政府，部份地方於 1985 年改建成香港公園。卡素樓於 1992 年改作為香港視覺藝術中心；政府將蒙高瑪莉樓給予母親的抉擇和啓勵扶青會使用；羅拔時樓自 1986 年起被賽馬會用作新生精神康復會宿舍；羅連信樓現已改作紅棉路婚姻登記處；華福樓則成為雀鳥育護中心(教育中心)。

Number: 103

Name and Address: Yuk Hui Temple, No.2 Lung On Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔隆安街 2 號玉虛宮

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built by the local residents in 1863, Yuk Hui Temple was dedicated to Pak Tai, God of the North, is also known as Yuen Tin Sheung Tai, the Supreme Emperor of the Dark Heaven. Pak Tai was regarded as a deity for the assurance of fishermen's safety. It was said that the copper snake and tortoise under the statue's feet were once stolen during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The temple celebrates the Pak Tai Festival and the Feast of 'Awakening from Hibernation', when people come to pray for diving out the insects.

History (Chinese)

玉虛宮由本地居民建於 1863 年以供奉北帝。北帝又名玄天上帝，是北方之神，也是玄天界的最高統治者，被視為庇佑漁民平安歸來的神明。據說，廟內北帝像腳踏的銅蛇和海龜曾於日治時期（1941-1945 年）被人偷去。玉虛宮每年都會慶祝北帝誕。每逢「驚蟄」之期，善信也會到這裡祈福禮拜，求神驅走蛇蟲鼠蟻。

Number: 104

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘
石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為 2.5 億加侖。大潭上水塘於 1883 年興建，在 1888 年完成。全部建築包括一座水掣房、水壩、兩座石橋及一條輸水到市區的隧道進水口。

Number: 105

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘
石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為 2.5 億加侖。大潭上水塘於 1883 年興建，在 1888 年完成。全部建築包括一座水掣房、水壩、兩座石橋及一條輸水到市區的隧道進水口。

Number: 106

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Tunnel Inlet surmounted by a Recorder House,
Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘
隧道進水口

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為 2.5 億加侖。大潭上水塘於 1883 年興建，在 1888 年完成。全部建築包括一座水掣房、水壩、兩座石橋及一條輸水到市區的隧道進水口。

Number: 107

Name and Address: No. 174 Queen's Road Central (No. 125 Wellington Street),
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環皇后大道中 174 號 (威靈頓街 125 號)

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

This shophouse has frontage facing Queen' s Road Central and also a shop at the back facing Wellington Street. The facade facing Queen' s Road Central is very typical of the arcaded verandah type shophouses of a hundred years ago. Their classical design is reminiscent of the grander colonial style buildings in Central of those days such as municipal buildings, hotels, banks, clubs and the waterfront buildings along Praya Central (中環海旁). The Wellington Street facade is typical of old Chinese commercial premises in side streets.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 108

Name and Address: No. 176 Queen's Road Central (No. 127 Wellington Street),
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環皇后大道中 176 號 (威靈頓街 127 號)

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

This shophouse has frontage facing Queen' s Road Central and also a shop at the back facing Wellington Street. The facade facing Queen' s Road Central is very typical of the arcaded verandah type shophouses of a hundred years ago. Their classical design is reminiscent of the grander colonial style buildings in Central of those days such as municipal buildings, hotels, banks, clubs and the waterfront buildings along Praya Central (中環海旁). The Wellington Street facade is typical of old Chinese commercial premises in side streets.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 109

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Filter Beds, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘濾水池

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 110

Name and Address: St. Margaret's Church, No. 2A Broadwood Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣樂活道 2 號 A 聖瑪加利大堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The St. Margaret's Church was built in 1923 to serve the Catholic community in the Happy Valley and Causeway Bay area. Made possible mainly with the effort of Bishop Pizzoni, the third Vicar Apostolic of Hong Kong, the Church was a replacement of the former St. Francis Church in Wan Chai. It was intended to house four times the number of Catholic worshippers attending the old church, and to serve as the administrative centre for the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions of Milan (P.I.M.E.) in China.

History (Chinese)

建於 1923 年的聖瑪加利大堂專為跑馬地和銅鑼灣區的天主教徒服務，是香港第 3 任宗座代牧彼索尼主教致力推動下的成果。該堂落成後取代了灣仔的聖方濟天主堂，座位比舊堂多出 4 倍，其後為米蘭外方傳教會(P.I.M.E.)的中國行政總部。

Number: 111

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Nos. 129 & 131 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 129 及 131 號

洪聖古廟

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Hung Shing Temple was probably erected in 1847 in dedication of Hung Shing Tai Wong, a deity protecting fishermen. The latest renovation in 1992 restored the original inscription on the granite lintel in the extension, Kwun Yum Temple, which was built in 1867. The Temple related to the naming of Tai Wong Street West and Tai Wong Street East, with Tai Wong refers to Hung Shing Tai Wong. The management of the Temple has been delegated to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals by the Chinese Temples Committee since pre-war times.

History (Chinese)

洪聖古廟約建於 1847 年，用來紀念庇佑漁民的神靈洪聖大王。廟宇最近一次修葺是在 1992 年，經過悉心修復，1867 年擴建的望海觀音廟內花崗石過樑終於重現本來面貌。洪聖古廟與大王西街及大王東街街名息息相關，皆因「大王」的意思正是洪聖大王。戰前，華人廟宇委員會已將廟宇的管理工作交予東華三院負責。

Number: 112

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘
水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為 2.5 億加侖。大潭上水塘於 1883 年興建，在 1888 年完成。全部建築包括一座水掣房、水壩、兩座石橋及一條輸水到市區的隧道進水口。

Number: 113

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 20, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第二十座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 114

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 21, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第二十一座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 115

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為 2.5 億加侖。大潭上水塘於 1883 年興建，在 1888 年完成。全部建築包括一座水掣房、水壩、兩座石橋及一條輸水到市區的隧道進水口。

Number: 116

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Fung Chi Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山鳳池村天后宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed before 1908, Tin Hau Temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. As a village alliance temple, the villagers of Fung Chi Tsuen celebrated various festivals in the temple, including diandeng and the birthday of Tin Hau. In the old days, the Temple was important in Yuen Long suggested by the names of two roads, Ma Miu Road and Ma Wang Road, which are associated with Tin Hau.

History (Chinese)

天后廟建於 1908 年前，主要敬奉天后娘娘。鳳池村村民以往會到這所村廟慶祝點燈及天后誕等節日。元朗的媽廟路和媽橫路均以天后娘娘命名，可見廟宇昔日在元朗舉足輕重。

Number: 117

Name and Address: Hong Kong Cemetery, Chapel, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道香港墳場教堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Hong Kong Cemetery was established in 1845. The graves of the early protestant missionaries, government's officials, military officers as well as many notable Hong Kong personalities can be found in there, such as Reverend Karl Gutzlaff, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Lady Margaret Ho Tung, Sir Kai Ho Kai, Sir Catchick Paul Chater and revolutionist Mr. Yang Qu-yun. Situated at section 12 of the Cemetery, the Chapel was constructed in 1845 for holding funeral services. However, by 2003, no service has been held in the Chapel for over a decade.

History (Chinese)

香港墳場在 1845 年建成，那裡可找到早期新教傳教士、政府官員、軍官和不少香港名人的墳墓，包括德國傳教士郭士立、何東爵士、何東夫人、何啓爵士、Catchick Paul Chater 爵士和革命家楊衢雲先生。教堂位於墳場的第 12 段，在 1845 年興建，用以舉行喪禮。不過，直至 2003 年為止，教堂已有十多年沒有舉行喪禮了。

Number: 118

Name and Address: King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun, Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳下洋

京兆世居及厚福門

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun are the 2 houses forming the Yungs mansion at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung of Tai Po. King Siu Sai Kui is a prominent Hakka terrace house built by Yung Sze-chiu (1875-1944) as his residence in 1918. Yung Sze-chiu was a wealthy and prestigious person in Sai Kung who made his fortune from medical practice, money lending, fortune telling and geomancy. Hau Fuk Mun, a white house next to King Siu Sai Kui, was built in 1940 for fengshui reasons. In the 1960s, the Yungs decedents maintained a self-sufficient living at the mansion, growing fruits, crops and rice. Since 1981, part of King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun, have being rented by Mr. Toby Emmet, who has devoted himself to renovate the mansion.

History (Chinese)

京兆世居及厚福門是大埔白沙澳下洋翁氏兩座家宅。京兆世居由翁仕朝(1875-1944年)建於1918年，是一座設有陽台的客家住宅。翁仕朝是西貢著名富商，主要打理醫務、借貸、算命及占卜等業務。京兆世居旁邊的白屋，是1940年因風水原因興建的厚福門。1960年代，翁氏後裔仍在這裡過著自給自足的生活，以種植水果、莊稼和稻米維生。1981年開始，京兆世居和厚福門出租予 Mr Toby Emmet，他更親自為兩座住宅進行翻新工程。

Number: 119

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Pok Fu Lam Management Centre, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘薄扶林管理中心

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 120

Name and Address: Stanley Mosque, No. 53 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 53 號

赤柱回教廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built around 1936-1937 at the time when the Stanley Prison was established, Stanley Mosque was constructed by the hundreds of Indian and Pakistani (印巴) staff who then worked for the Prisons Department. It was built on an east-west axis to face Mecca, a city in Saudi Arabia, which is the holiest city in Islam because the Prophet Mohammed was born there. In the 1970s, around 150 Muslim staff attended the Friday prayers in the prison compound in Stanley, while the figure fell to just seven families in 1998. The Mosque is still in operation and mainly serves the Muslim officers of the prison.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 121

Name and Address: Hung Lau, near Shek Kok Tsui Village, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山近石角咀村紅樓

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Hung Lau's early owner, Li Ki-tong, was the third son of the renowned merchant Li Sing. He joined the Xingzhonghui in 1899 and met Dr. Sun Yet-sen in 1900. In 1901 he established a farm at Castle Peak where fleeing revolutionaries sheltered. He joined the Chinese United League (Tongmenghui) in 1906 and funded the March Revolt in Huangfagang in 1911. It was believed that Huang Hsing, who took a leading role in the Revolt, resided there. The Li's family possessed the site until 1950s when the site was transferred.

History (Chinese)

紅樓的早期業主李紀堂是著名商人李陞之三子，1899 年加入興中會，1900 年認識國父孫中山先生。1901 年，李紀堂在青山設辦農場，為逃亡的革命黨提供藏身之所。1906 年，李氏加入同盟會，並捐款資助革命黨在 1911 年黃花崗起義。帶領革命黨起義的黃興，據說就居於紅樓。紅樓一直為李家所有，直至 1950 年代大樓易手。

Number: 122

Name and Address: Kwun Yam Temple, Station Lane, Hung Hom, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍紅磡差館里觀音廟

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Established in 1873, Kwun Yum Temple is devoted to the Goddess of Mercy. On either side of the temple, the “Hung Hom Sam York Sor”(or Kung Sor) (Office of the Committee Council of the three boroughs) and a charitable school [or Hsu Yuen] were respectively constructed. The Temple remained intact during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945). The school also served as a refuge during the period. The Temple is crowded with worshippers when Kwun Yum opens her treasury during Kwun Yum’s Treasure Opening Day (Je Fu, borrowing money from Kwun Yum’s Treasure Box). Since 1929, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee.

History (Chinese)

觀音廟建於 1873 年，用來供奉觀音娘娘。廟宇兩側分別建有紅磡三約所[或公所](即三個自治村鎮的理事會辦事處)和一所義學[或書院]。日治時期(1941-1945 年)，觀音廟依然完好無缺，並成為難民收容所。每逢觀音開庫，這裡都會擠滿向觀音借庫的信眾。自 1929 年起，廟宇由華人廟宇委員會管理。

Number: 123

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Rawlinson House, Cotton Tree Drive, Hong Kong Park, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環紅棉路香港公園舊域多利軍營
羅連信樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

History (Chinese)

舊域多利軍營建於 1840 年代至 1874 年間，是英軍駐港的首批軍事設施之一。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營曾被日軍徵用。戰後軍營經過大規模修復。1979 年，英軍將域多利軍營移交予香港政府，部份地方於 1985 年改建成香港公園。卡素樓於 1992 年改作為香港視覺藝術中心；政府將蒙高瑪莉樓給予母親的抉擇和啓勵扶青會使用；羅拔時樓自 1986 年起被賽馬會用作新生精神康復會宿舍；羅年信樓現已改作紅棉路婚姻登記處；華福樓則成為雀鳥育護中心(教育中心)。

Number: 124

Name and Address: Nam Koo Terrace, No. 55 Ship Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔船街 55 號南固臺

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Nam Koo Terrace was probably built between 1915 and 1921 and was first owned by a Shanghaiese merchant named To Chung-man. The building was sold to To Chak-man in 1921 but was mortgaged back to To Chung-man in the same year. To Chak-man was once the Assistant Manager of Wing On Company Limited. It is said that during the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945, Nam Koo Terrace was used as a “comfort house” for the Japanese soldiers. The building was owned by Hopewell Holdings Limited since 1993, and remained in disuse.

History (Chinese)

南固臺約建於 1915 年至 1921 年間，始創業主是滬商杜仲文，1921 年將之售予杜澤文，但業權又於同年按揭予杜仲文。杜氏曾是永安有限公司副司理。據說在 1941 年至 1945 年日佔時期，南固臺一度被日軍用作慰安所。1993 年，合和控股有限公司收購了這幢建築物，但迄今一直空置。

Number: 125

Name and Address: Cheung Chun Yuen, No. 82 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 82 號長春園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Cheung Chun Yuen is located in Shui Tau Tsuen of Kam Tin. It was built in the reign of Daoguang (1821-1850s) of the Qing Dynasty by Tang Ming-hok of the 30th generation of the Tang clan. Cheung Chun Yuen was purposely built as a training school for martial arts so as to prepare the youngsters for the Military Imperial Civil Service Examination, which would give them official positions to further enhance the clan's power and status in Kam Tin area. A number of historical relics including three antique Kwan Daos (cast-iron spears with long blades), once for military training, are still kept within the building. Cheung Chun Yuen also functioned as an ancestral hall, which is known as “留耕堂” (Lau Kang Tong) as a remembrance of the ancestor of the Tang clan.

History (Chinese)

錦田水頭村的長春園建於清朝道光年間(1821 至 1850 年代),由鄧氏第 30 代後裔鄧鳴鶴所興建,這所武術學校致力培育青少年參加武舉,爭取官職,藉以進一步鞏固鄧氏在錦田的勢力和地位。長春園現在仍保留不少歷史文物,包括三把練武的用的古董關刀(刀身修長的鑄鐵長矛)。另外,這裡亦是紀念鄧氏祖先的公祠(又名留耕堂)。

Number: 126

Name and Address: Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, No. 127 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 127 號
仁敦岡書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, also known as Yen Yi Tong or Yin Yik Tong, was purposely built in the early Qing Dynasty by the descendants of Tang Wai-tak (1548-1622) as an ancestral hall. Though the exact construction year is not known, the roof was repaired in 1870. It was an educational venue until 1931, when Tat Tak Public School was established. It is now a venue for village meetings and celebration of Diandang, Spring and Autumn Equinox and Chinese New Year.

History (Chinese)

仁敦岡書室又名燕翼堂，由鄧懷德(1548 至 1622 年)後裔約建於清初作氏族家祠。它的建築年份已無從稽考，書室屋頂曾於 1870 年進行維修。1931 年公立達德學校落成後，仁敦岡書室的教育使命便告一段落。現在，村民仍會在書室舉行會議、點燈慶典、春秋二祭和農曆新年。

Number: 127

Name and Address: Rosary Church, No. 125 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南 125 號玫瑰堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Rosary Church, the oldest Catholic church in Kowloon, was established in 1905 by the Hong Kong Catholic Mission. It was set up originally to serve the expanding catholic community in Tsim Sha Tsui which comprised mainly English, Portuguese and Indians, some of them military officers stationed in Hong Kong after the 1901 Boxer Uprising. The Church was spared by the Japanese during their invasion in 1941 because it was led by an Italian priest. The Church community has become predominantly Chinese today and is active in the Kowloon area leading a large number of catholic associations.

History (Chinese)

玫瑰堂是九龍最古老的天主教堂，為香港天主教總堂區於 1905 年所建。當時尖沙嘴區的外籍天主教徒日漸增多，這些信眾多操英語、葡萄牙語和印度語，他們部份是 1901 年聖誕節翌日暴亂後派駐香港的軍人，天主教總堂區遂興建玫瑰堂為這群教徒服務。1941 年日佔時期，由於該堂的主管神父是意大利人，它才倖免於日軍的恣意破壞。時至今日，前往這裡參與彌撒的教徒多為華人。玫瑰堂在九龍社區十分活躍，附屬和關連該堂的天主教組織為數甚多。

Number: 128

Name and Address: Old South Kowloon District Court, No. 38 Gascoigne Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地加士居道 38 號

舊南九龍裁判署

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The old South Kowloon District Court, first known as the Kowloon Magistracy, was constructed in 1936 to handle minor criminal cases at the magistrate's level such as illegal hawker operation. During the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945, the building was used as the Kempeitai headquarters in Kowloon. It was renamed the South Kowloon District Court in 1957. It remained in use as a District Court until 1986 when it became the Judiciary Central File Repository. Later, it has been used as the Lands Tribunal.

History (Chinese)

前南九龍裁判署建於 1936 年，最初稱為九龍裁判署，專責審理屬裁判法院司法範圍的輕微刑事案件，如非法擺賣。1941 年至 1945 年日治時期，該署曾是九龍區的日本憲兵總部，1957 年更名為南九龍裁判署，其後一直運作，至 1986 年轉為司法機構中央檔案庫。其後則改為土地審裁處。

Number: 129

Name and Address: Nos. 1A, 1, 1B, 2 and 3 Heung Yuen Wai, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角香園圍 1A, 1, 1B, 2 及 3 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

There are 7 buildings including 1 watch tower in Heung Yuen Wai. Built by Man Sun-choi's father, an overseas Chinese working in Panama, in 1928, Heung Yuen Tsuen, alias Heung Yuen Wai, is a Hakka village and most villagers are surnamed Man. This Hakka building was built by two families of the Mans and divided into six units after fengjia. They were built according to fengshui principles featuring a daikou, the door being set back a few inches to resemble a pocket holding wealth. Nos. 4 and 5 was built by Man Kwai-fong in 1928 and features a house with a tower for protecting owner's property.

History (Chinese)

香園圍共有 7 幢建築物，包括一座更樓。香園村(又名香園圍)乃一客家村落，由村內大多數村民皆姓「萬」。這座客家屋萬新財在巴拿馬工作的父親於 1928 年興建。這座客家樓房原住有兩個萬氏家庭，分家後分為六房。樓房的設計參考風水佈局，門向後移數寸形成袋口狀，以收聚財之效。4 號及 5 號由萬桂芳於 1928 年建造，屋前搭建的小塔樓可發揮保護屋主財物之效。

Number: 130

Name and Address: Nos. 4 and 5 Heung Yuen Wai, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角香園圍 4 及 5 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

There are 7 buildings including 1 watch tower in Heung Yuen Wai. Built by Man Sun-choi's father, an overseas Chinese working in Panama, in 1928, Heung Yuen Tsuen, alias Heung Yuen Wai, is a Hakka village and most villagers are surnamed Man. This Hakka building was built by two families of the Mans and divided into six units after fengjia. They were built according to fengshui principles featuring a daikou, the door being set back a few inches to resemble a pocket holding wealth. Nos. 4 and 5 was built by Man Kwai-fong in 1928 and features a house with a tower for protecting owner's property.

History (Chinese)

香園圍共有 7 幢建築物，包括一座更樓。香園村(又名香園圍)乃一客家村落，由村內大多數村民皆姓「萬」。這座客家屋萬新財在巴拿馬工作的父親於 1928 年興建。這座客家樓房原住有兩個萬氏家庭，分家後分為六房。樓房的設計參考風水佈局，門向後移數寸形成袋口狀，以收聚財之效。4 號及 5 號由萬桂芳於 1928 年建造，屋前搭建的小塔樓可發揮保護屋主財物之效。

Number: 131

Name and Address: Watchtower, No. 4 Heung Yuen Wai, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角香園圍 4 號更樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

There are 7 buildings including 1 watchtower in Heung Yuen Wai. Built by Man Sun-choi's father, an overseas Chinese working in Panama, in 1928, Heung Yuen Tsuen, alias Heung Yuen Wai, is a Hakka village and most villagers are surnamed Man. This Hakka building was built by two families of the Mans and divided into six units after fengjia. They were built according to fengshui principles featuring a daikou, the door being set back a few inches to resemble a pocket holding wealth. Nos. 4 and 5 was built by Man Kwai-fong in 1928 and features a house with a tower for protecting owner's property.

History (Chinese)

香園圍共有 7 幢建築物，包括一座更樓。香園村(又名香園圍)乃一客家村落，由村內大多數村民皆姓「萬」。這座客家屋萬新財在巴拿馬工作的父親於 1928 年興建。這座客家樓房原住有兩個萬氏家庭，分家後分為六房。樓房的設計參考風水佈局，門向後移數寸形成袋口狀，以收聚財之效。4 號及 5 號由萬桂芳於 1928 年建造，屋前搭建的小塔樓可發揮保護屋主財物之效。

Number: 132

Name and Address: Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital, Main Building, No. 36A Western Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤西邊街 36 號 A 舊贊育醫院主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital consists of a main building and an annex block. Established in 1922, the old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was the first Chinese maternity hospital in Hong Kong, with dual objectives of providing maternity services and training Chinese midwives with the western medical profession. First intake of students took place in 1923. In 1937, the Queen Mary Hospital was opened and brought an end to Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital's role as a training school for midwives. In 1955, a new Tsan Yuk Hospital was built in Hospital Road, and the old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital building was renamed as Western District Community Centre.

History (Chinese)

舊贊育醫院由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及附屬建築物。1922 年始建的舊贊育醫院是香港第一所華人產科醫院，創辦旨在為市民提供婦產科醫療服務；並培育華人助產士，為她們提供西醫接生訓練。贊育醫院自 1923 年招收第一批助產士學護，至 1937 年瑪麗醫院落成為止。1955 年，醫院道的新贊育醫院落成啓用，舊贊育醫院遂改名為西區社區中心。

Number: 133

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, KLN West II Battery, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營九龍西第二號炮台

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Kowloon West Battery II was built between 1878 and 1880 responsible for the defence of the part of Kowloon Peninsula under British rule. It commanded the entrance to Victoria Harbour between Stonecutters Island and Green Island. After several changes of armament the Battery became defunct and seems to have been decommissioned by 1916. When Whitfield Barracks was converted into Kowloon Park, the Battery was converted into a children's adventure playground. However, the Battery is still recognizable for what it was. The gun emplacements have been renovated and 5 inch breech loading (BL) naval guns, which were discovered at a construction site at Chatham Road in Tsim Sha Tsui in 1980, have been mounted in each emplacement.

History (Chinese)

九龍西炮台(二號)建於 1878 至 1880 年間，負責九龍半島英屬部份的防衛，並監察昂船洲與青洲之間的海港西面入口航道。其後，炮台的裝置迭有修改，並逐漸被廢棄，直至 1916 年該炮台相信已退役。當威菲路軍營改建為九龍公園時，該炮台亦被改建為兒童遊樂場。然而，炮台之外貌至今仍清晰可辨，在三個炮位上，各自裝有於 1980 年在尖沙咀漆咸道一個建築地盤內發現之五吋口徑後裝線膛海軍大炮一門。

Number: 134

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大，當年為了興建這個水庫，原居於大潭谷一條客家村的80名鄉民需要遷徙。在大潭篤水塘的歷史建築包括水壩、水掣房及紀念碑。

Number: 135

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大，當年為了興建這個水庫，原居於大潭谷一條客家村的80名鄉民需要遷徙。在大潭篤水塘的歷史建築包括水壩、水掣房及紀念碑。

Number: 136

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Large Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
大石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir is the largest among the four reservoirs. The four masonry bridges along the reservoir's west. They carry the Tai Tam Reservoir Road across the mouths of feeder streams.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大。四座水塘大石橋建於水塘的西面。四座石橋構成大潭水塘路供車輛經過。

Number: 137

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Large Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
大石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir is the largest among the four reservoirs. The four masonry bridges along the reservoir's west. They carry the Tai Tam Reservoir Road across the mouths of feeder streams.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大。四座水塘大石橋建於水塘的西面。四座石橋構成大潭水塘路供車輛經過。

Number: 138

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Large Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
大石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir is the largest among the four reservoirs. The four masonry bridges along the reservoir's west. They carry the Tai Tam Reservoir Road across the mouths of feeder streams.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大。四座水塘大石橋建於水塘的西面。四座石橋構成大潭水塘路供車輛經過。

Number: 139

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Large Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
大石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir is the largest among the four reservoirs. The four masonry bridges along the reservoir's west. They carry the Tai Tam Reservoir Road across the mouths of feeder streams.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大。四座水塘大石橋建於水塘的西面。四座石橋構成大潭水塘路供車輛經過。

Number: 140

Name and Address: Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭中水塘
水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大，當年為了興建這個水庫，原居於大潭谷一條客家村的80名鄉民需要遷徙。在大潭篤水塘的歷史建築包括水壩、水掣房及紀念碑。

Number: 141

Name and Address: Tang Tsing Lok Ancestral Hall, No. 297 Shui Mei Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水尾村 297 號清樂鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at Shui Mei Tsuen of Kam Tin, Tsing Lok Tang Ancestral Hall was built during the Ming Dynasty by Tang clan in remembrance of Tang Tsing-lok of the 17th generation. The Sze Shing Tong, is the main assembly area for the villagers with a door called dangzhong, which can keep the evil spirit out, bring the peace and harmony to the ancestral hall. The Third hall houses the ancestral tablets, including Tang Hon-fat and Tang Tsing Lok. There are more than ten couplets presented by the clan members to congratulate on the completion of renovation of the ancestral hall, the contents stress the importance of respecting the ancestors and bearing their teachings in mind.

History (Chinese)

錦田水尾村的清樂鄧公祠建於明代，由鄧氏為紀念鄧清樂第 17 代後裔而興建。思成堂是村民主要的集會地方，這裡有一道名為擋中的門，據說可驅走邪靈，為公祠帶來平安和睦。祠堂的第三進供奉了多個祖先靈位，當中包括鄧漢黻和鄧清樂。此外，公祠內有十多對鄧氏族人所贈的對聯，慶祝公祠完成修繕工程，內容主要褒揚尊師重道與銘記教誨的重要性。

Number: 142

Name and Address: Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭副水塘
水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir was completed in 1904. It was built to collect the overflow from the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir. The works included construction of a main dam, a subsidiary dam, a valve house, workmen's quarters and senior staff bungalow.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。大潭副水塘建成於1904年，此水塘之興建乃為了接收大潭上水塘滿溢後排出的水。大潭副水塘全部建築包括1座主壩、1座副水壩、工人宿舍和高級職員宿舍遺址。

Number: 143

Name and Address: Fung Ping Shan Building, The University of Hong Kong, No. 94 Bonham Road, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤般咸道 94 號香港大學
馮平山樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Erected in 1932 to commemorate Fung Ping-shan, the initiator of the Bank of East Asia, Fung Ping Shan Museum was formerly the Chinese library of the University of Hong Kong. He supported the University's education by donating endorsement and books in 1924 and founding of the first Chinese library at the campus. In 1941, the First-aid Station of Air Defence at Mid-levels Section E set up by the British occupied the library as a dormitory. The Japanese military converted the library into a research institute in 1944. In 1962, the building was converted into a museum for Chinese arts and archaeological findings.

History (Chinese)

馮平山樓建於 1932 年，前身為香港大學中文圖書館，用以紀念東亞銀行始創人馮平山先生。1924 年，馮平山贊助背書和書籍，並且創辦校內首間中文圖書館，鼎力支持大學教育。1941 年，圖書館被英國人成立的防空救護處半山區 E 段徵用作宿舍，再於 1944 年被日軍改作研究所。1962 年，馮平山樓正式改用作博物館，陳列中國藝術作品和考古出土文物。

Number: 144

Name and Address: Shek Lo, Main Building, Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村石廬主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Shek Lo consists of a main building and an annex block. Built in 1924 as the residence of Peter Tsui Yan-sau (1889-1981), Shek Lo is a villa exhibiting a blending of fine Chinese and Western architectural style. Mr. Tsui was a prominent educator who founded Wah Yan College at 60 Hollywood Road, one of the prestigious Catholic schools in Hong Kong. He was also related to the Luen Wo Tong, a collective security alliance among the ethnic Hakkas in Fanling, in the late 1920s. The residence comprises of two houses: the main residence and the annex block on its right as a function room. The building remains as the residence of the family until late 1980s and was then left vacated.

History (Chinese)

石廬由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及附屬建築物。石廬由徐仁壽(1889-1981 年)於 1924 年興建，大宅揉合了上乘的中西建築風格。著名教育家徐仁壽是荷李活道 60 號華仁書院的創辦人，該校是香港其中一間天主教名校。1920 年代末，徐先生與名為聯和堂的粉嶺客家聯防隊素有淵源。大宅由主宅與在其右面用以舉行宴會的附屬建築組成。徐氏家族一直居於石廬，至 1980 年代末才遷出。

Number: 145

Name and Address: Shek Lo, Annex Block, Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村石廬

附屬建築物

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Shek Lo consists of a main building and an annex block. Built in 1924 as the residence of Peter Tsui Yan-sau (1889-1981), Shek Lo is a villa exhibiting a blending of fine Chinese and Western architectural style. Mr. Tsui was a prominent educator who founded Wah Yan College at 60 Hollywood Road, one of the prestigious Catholic schools in Hong Kong. He was also related to the Luen Wo Tong, a collective security alliance among the ethnic Hakkas in Fanling, in the late 1920s. The residence comprises of two houses: the main residence and the annex block on its right as a function room. The building remains as the residence of the family until late 1980s and was then left vacated.

History (Chinese)

石廬由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及附屬建築物。石廬由徐仁壽(1889-1981 年)於 1924 年興建，大宅揉合了上乘的中西建築風格。著名教育家徐仁壽是荷李活道 60 號華仁書院的創辦人，該校是香港其中一間天主教名校。1920 年代末，徐先生與名為聯和堂的粉嶺客家聯防隊素有淵源。大宅由主宅與在其右面用以舉行宴會的附屬建築組成。徐氏家族一直居於石廬，至 1980 年代末才遷出。

Number: 146

Name and Address: S.K.H. St. Mary's Church, No. 2A Tung Lo Wan Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣銅鑼灣道 2 號 A 聖公會聖馬利亞堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Established in 1937, St. Mary's Church was evolved from a small chapel built in 1911 in the Tai Hang area. It is under the jurisdiction of the Church Body of the Chinese Anglican Church in Hong Kong. Apart from religious services, the Church is also active in the field of education, and established the St. Mary's Primary School in 1959 and the St. Mary's College in 1963 respectively.

History (Chinese)

聖瑪利亞堂的前身是座落於大坑的一座小教堂，建於 1911 年，隸屬香港聖公會牧區聯議會管理，至 1937 年才於原址改建為聖瑪利亞堂。該堂除提供宗教服務外，還熱心推動教育，如於 1959 年創辦聖瑪利亞堂小學；1963 年創辦聖瑪利亞堂中學。

Number: 147

Name and Address: Tat Tak Communal Hall, northwest of Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山上璋圍西北達德公所

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tat Tak Communal Hall was built by Tang Fan-yau between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and meeting venue for merchants. It composed of the main hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation at the left chamber and the Hall of the Bravery on the right. It was a guerrilla's headquarters in the resistance against British takeover of the New Territories in 1899. From the early 1950s to the late 1970s, the communal hall was occupied as a school and an orphanage. Since then, the place has been left vacant.

History (Chinese)

達德公所由鄧勳猷於咸豐年間(1851 至 1861 年)建成，供召集村中更練及商人聚會的用途。達德公所由主祠、左廂的慰寂祠與右廂的英勇祠組成。公所曾於 1899 年抵抗英軍接管新界期間用作游擊隊總部。1950 年代初至 1970 年代末，公所改為學校及孤兒院，其後一直空置。

Number: 148

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Memorial Stone, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青城門(銀禧)水塘紀念碑

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1946, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

城門水塘所在地曾是一間歐洲公司在針山山坡開採錫礦的礦場，1964 年完成建築工程，1972 年開始供水。

Number: 149

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 150

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 151

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 152

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 155

Name and Address: Old British Military Hospital, Annex Block, Nos. 10 & 12 Borrett Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港波老道 10 及 12 號舊英軍醫院附屬建築物

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Old British Military Hospital consists of a main building and an annex block. The Old British Military Hospital was constructed in 1903 and officially opened in 1907. It was heavily shelled during the Japanese invasion in 1941, but continued to operate under Japanese administration during the occupation. After the war, the premises was used by the British garrison until the new British Military Hospital was opened in King's Park in 1967. It was then used as the Hong Kong Island School until 1979, and offices of several Government Departments until 1988. Since 1990, a number of non-government organizations set up their offices in the building at a nominal rent to the Government.

History (Chinese)

舊英軍醫院由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及附屬建築物。舊英軍醫院建於 1903 年，1907 年正式啓用。1941 年日軍侵港期間，這家醫院多次遭受轟炸，但於淪陷後仍繼續運作，戰後則供駐港英軍使用。1967 年京士柏新英軍醫院落成，醫院才改作香港英童學校；1979 年至 1988 年再轉為政府辦事處，先後供多個部門使用。自 1990 年開始，政府先後以特惠租金將這幢建築租予多個非牟利機構作辦事處。

Number: 156

Name and Address: Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭副水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir was constructed in 1904-1908 in connection with the First Section of the Tai Tam Tuk Scheme. Its construction included a dam and a valve house.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為 2.5 億加侖。大潭中水塘建於 1904-1908 年，乃是大潭篤計劃的第一部份。大潭中水塘的建築包括 1 水壩及 1 水掣房。

Number: 159

Name and Address: Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭中水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1889年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。在4個水塘中，以大潭篤的面積最大，當年為了興建這個水庫，原居於大潭谷一條客家村的80名鄉民需要遷徙。在大潭篤水塘的歷史建築包括水壩、水掣房及紀念碑。

Number: 160

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Hall of Kshitigabha, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院地藏殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 161

Name and Address: No. 51 Yen Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗欽州街 51 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The adjoining shophouses at No. 51 & 53, Yen Chau Street had a pediment on the roof inscribed with the year “1932”. Similar to other shophouses, the typical local pre-war Chinese buildings with mixed uses, the G/F was occupied with commercial use and dwelling was found on the upper floors. The shop in the ground floor of shophouses No. 51 was abandoned while the shop in No. 53 is still in use.

History (Chinese)

欽洲街 51-53 號是兩幢相連的前舖唐樓，屋頂的三角楣飾上刻有「1932」的興建年份。一如區內其他商住兩用的中式樓宇，這幢建築物是典型的戰前唐樓，地面作舖，樓上作住所。51 號地舖現已廢置，53 號則仍在營業。

Number: 162

Name and Address: No. 53 Yen Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗欽州街 53 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The adjoining shophouses at No. 51 & 53, Yen Chau Street had a pediment on the roof inscribed with the year “1932”. Similar to other shophouses, the typical local pre-war Chinese buildings with mixed uses, the G/F was occupied with commercial use and dwelling was found on the upper floors. The shop in the ground floor of shophouses No. 51 was abandoned while the shop in No. 53 is still in use.

History (Chinese)

欽洲街 51-53 號是兩幢相連的前舖唐樓，屋頂的三角楣飾上刻有「1932」的興建年份。一如區內其他商住兩用的中式樓宇，這幢建築物是典型的戰前唐樓，地面作舖，樓上作住所。51 號地舖現已廢置，53 號則仍在營業。

Number: 163

Name and Address: Shin Shut Study Hall, No. 20 San Uk Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, Yuen Long

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭新屋村 20 號善述書室

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Sin Shut Study Hall, situated in San Uk Tsuen, was built in 1840 to commemorate and worship Tang Wan-kai, the 19th generation ancestor of the Tang clan. The study hall is a two-hall building with a court flanked by covered aisles. A kitchen is located on one side of the entrance hall. Outside the main entrance is a threshing ground with small chambers on both sides. The building was used for ancestral worship as well as a study hall. Antique weapons such as long bladed knives, swords, bows and arrows were once kept in the building. Before the Second World War, the building was used as a school until 1938. After the war, it was used as a kindergarten. Nowadays it is occasionally used for holding banquets.

History (Chinese)

位於新屋村的善述書室建於 1840 年，以紀念及祭祀鄧氏十九世祖鄧雲階。書室為兩進式設計，中間庭園由有蓋側廊圍繞，廚房位於入口大堂一側，主要入口外的打穀場兩邊有多個小房間。善述書室除用作教學外，也用來祭祀祖先。這裡曾設有長刀、劍及弓箭等武器。善述書室於二次世界大戰前用作辦學，直至 1938 年才停止。戰後曾改作幼稚園校舍，現在則偶爾用來設宴款客。

Number: 164

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Gate House, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院山門

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 165

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 31, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營第三十一座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 166

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Name and Address: Old Dairy Farm, Senior Staff Quarters No. 141 Pok Fu Lam Road,
Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 141 號舊牛奶公司
高級職員宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The farm compound is located at 141 and 143 Pokfulam Road. Nowadays, most of the Old Dairy Farm buildings and structures have been demolished. Those still in existence include the following: Octagonal Cowshed; Senior Staff Quarters; Main Office Building; Cowboys' Quarters.

The Senior Staff Quarters, probably built in the 1880s, was the dwelling house of the farm manager at Pokfulam. It is a one-storey building with a small lookout at the top of the pitched roof. Nowadays, it remains vacant.

History (Chinese)

舊牛奶公司牛棚位於薄扶林道一百四十一號和一百四十三號。時至今日，牛棚大部份建築物已經拆卸，尚存的只有：八角牛棚、高級職員宿舍、辦事處大樓及牧戶宿舍。

高級職員宿舍建於十九世紀八十年代，是當時農場經理的住所。該建築物樓高一層，天台上還有一瞭望台。宿舍現已空置。

Number: 167

Name and Address: Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, No. 32 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 32 號
廣瑜鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1701, Loi Shing Tong, also known as Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, is one of the three Tang's ancestral halls established in Pak Wai, Kam Tin. It was built by Tang Tseung-luk, alias Tang Chik-kin, in 1701 to commemorate the ancestor, Tang Kwong-u, alias Tang Chung-fung. It was renovated in 1782 with the donation from the clansmen. Apart from being used as an ancestral hall, it has been changed into a shop and later a factory. Following the renovation in 1996, the Tangs celebrate various festivals in the ancestral hall, including “diandeng”.

History (Chinese)

來成堂又名廣瑜鄧公祠，由鄧像六(別名鄧直見)為紀念祖先鄧廣瑜(別名鄧松峰)建於 1701 年。它是錦田北圍三間鄧氏宗祠之一。1782 年，鄧氏族人曾捐款翻新來成堂。除了作為祠堂以外，這裡曾改作商店及廠房。1996 年完成翻新工程後，鄧氏不時會前來宗祠慶祝點燈等節日。

Number: 168

Name and Address: Oi Yuen Villa, Lot No. SSL 2RP, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞 SSL 2RP 地段愛園別墅

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at Lot No.SSL 2RP in Sheung Shui, the building of Oi Yuen Villa was erected before 1919. Mr. Hui Oi-chow owned the villa and lived there between the period of 1957 to 1966, he was a famous businessman in Zhangjiang at his early stage of life. The villa had ever served as a venue for holding feasts, where social and political leaders would be invited to attend; it was also used regularly for performing ceremonies and celebrations among the Hui family members. The villa to some extent, functioned as a communication channel, and acted as a binding force between the members.

History (Chinese)

愛園別墅位於上水 SSL 2RP 地段，約建於 1919 年前。1957 至 1966 年間，業主許愛周曾在這幢別墅居住，這名商人前半生曾是湛江叱吒風雲的人物。這裡曾經設宴招待不少社交及政壇領袖，亦是許氏族人定期舉行儀式和慶祝活動的地點，某程度上可說是擔當著促進許氏族人聯誼的角色。

Number: 169

Name and Address: Liu Ying Lung Study Hall, Po Sheung Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水圍莆上村應龍廖公家塾

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Liu Ying Lung Study Hall, also known as Hin Shing Tong, is situated at Po Sheung Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai. The altar named “Pui Yin” honoured the ancestors with outstanding achievements in the Imperial Civil Service Examination. Another altar “Pui Heung” honoured the donors to the renovation in 1923. The study hall was first used as a bobozhai and then a kindergarten until 1988. The study hall was once the place where Spring Equinox, births and weddings were celebrated. The restoration project of Liu Ying Lung Study Hall has also won the Honourable Mention of 2006 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

History (Chinese)

上水圍莆上村的應龍廖公家塾又名顯承堂，塾內有一個名為「配賢」的祭壇，專門表揚在科舉考試中成績彪炳的祖先。紀念捐獻者的「配享」祭壇曾於 1923 年進行翻新工程。書室最初主要教授卜卜齋，後改建為幼稚園，一直營辦至 1988 年。村民以往會在這裡舉行春祭、慶祝壽辰和婚事。應龍廖公家塾修復工程更榮獲 2006 年聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎嘉許獎。

Number: 170

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Roberts Block, No. 42A Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 42 號 A 香港公園舊域多利軍營
羅拔時樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

History (Chinese)

舊域多利軍營建於 1840 年代至 1874 年間，是英軍駐港的首批軍事設施之一。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營曾被日軍徵用。戰後軍營經過大規模修復。1979 年，英軍將域多利軍營移交予香港政府，部份地方於 1985 年改建成香港公園。卡素樓於 1992 年改作為香港視覺藝術中心；政府將蒙高瑪莉樓給予母親的抉擇和啓勵扶青會使用；羅拔時樓自 1986 年起被賽馬會用作新生精神康復會宿舍；羅連信樓現已改作紅棉路婚姻登記處；華福樓則成為雀鳥育護中心(教育中心)。

Number: 171

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Main Dam, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘主壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

History (Chinese)

1910 年，政府在金山路展開九龍瀘水池引水計劃，計劃的項目之一就是興建九龍水塘。九龍水塘是九龍半島首個水塘，亦是當時香港最大的水塘。當局爲了興建水塘，將該處一條鄉村遷往沙田谷。水塘於 1906 年 12 月 24 日爲九龍區居民供水。1941 至 1945 年日治時期，水塘主壩曾是英軍撤退與日軍進攻的路線之一。

Number: 172

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Main Dam Valve House, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘主壩水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

History (Chinese)

1910 年，政府在金山路展開九龍瀘水池引水計劃，計劃的項目之一就是興建九龍水塘。九龍水塘是九龍半島首個水塘，亦是當時香港最大的水塘。當局爲了興建水塘，將該處一條鄉村遷往沙田谷。水塘於 1906 年 12 月 24 日爲九龍區居民供水。1941 至 1945 年日佔時期，水塘主壩曾是英軍撤退與日軍進攻的路線之一。

Number: 173

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Spillway Dam Valve House, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘溢洪壩水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

History (Chinese)

1910 年，政府在金山路展開九龍瀘水池引水計劃，計劃的項目之一就是興建九龍水塘。九龍水塘是九龍半島首個水塘，亦是當時香港最大的水塘。當局爲了興建水塘，將該處一條鄉村遷往沙田谷。水塘於 1906 年 12 月 24 日爲九龍區居民供水。1941 至 1945 年日佔時期，水塘主壩曾是英軍撤退與日軍進攻的路線之一。

Number: 174

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Spillway Dam Valve House, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘溢洪壩水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

History (Chinese)

1910 年，政府在金山路展開九龍瀘水池引水計劃，計劃的項目之一就是興建九龍水塘。九龍水塘是九龍半島首個水塘，亦是當時香港最大的水塘。當局爲了興建水塘，將該處一條鄉村遷往沙田谷。水塘於 1906 年 12 月 24 日爲九龍區居民供水。1941 至 1945 年日佔時期，水塘主壩曾是英軍撤退與日軍進攻的路線之一。

Number: 175

Name and Address: Old Tai Po Police Station, No. 11 Wan Tau Kok Lane, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔運頭角里 11 號舊大埔警署

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Old Tai Po Police Station is a one-storey bungalow, which consists of two wings and a connecting central part. It was built in 1899 as the first police station and the Police Headquarters in the New Territories. It operated until the new district police station of Tai Po started its service in 1987. This building is an example of the colonial building, which symbolized the British colonial rule in the New Territories.

History (Chinese)

1899 年落成的舊大埔警署是一幢一層高平房，由兩座翼房及連接兩翼的中央部份組成，是新界首間警署及警察總部。1987 年，大埔新區警署正式投入服務，舊大埔警署遂被棄用。這幢建築是典型的殖民建築物，見證了英國殖民地政府管治新界的歷史。

Number: 176

Name and Address: Ladder Street, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港樓梯街

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Ladder Street, stretching from Queen's Road Central to Caine Road, was built in 1841 to 1850. With the prosperous commercial activity in Sai Ying Poon, many Chinese moved into the tenement buildings near Ladder Street. The street played an important role in connecting Central district and the Peak area. There was also an Indian community at Upper Lascar Row near Ladder Street. Many historical buildings are situated along Ladder Street, including the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences, Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Hong Kong and Man Mo Temple.

History (Chinese)

從皇后大道中伸延至堅道的樓梯街在 1841 至 1850 年間興建而成。隨著西營盤的商業活動越趨興旺，不少中國人遷至樓梯街附近的廉租大廈。這條街為連接中區和山頂地區發揮極大的作用。此外，樓梯街附近的摩羅上街也有一個印度人社區。樓梯街沿途有不少歷史建築物，包括香港醫學博物館、香港中華基督教青年會和文武廟。

Number: 177

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Staff Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站職員宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

History (Chinese)

大潭篤抽水站建於 1908 年，當中包括機器房、儲藏室及辦公室。抽水站於 1914-16 及 1925 年擴建。前高級職員宿舍於 1908 年興建，另有職員宿舍建於 1919 及 1936 年。豎井於 1908 年興建。

Number: 178

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 07, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營第七座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 179

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Upper Reservoir, Bridge, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘上水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

History (Chinese)

香港總督金文泰(任期 1925-1930 年)於 1928 年提倡建造香港仔水塘。這個水塘由香港仔上水塘(1931 年落成)、香港仔下水塘(1932 年落成)和其他附屬水利設施組成，選址原為大成紙廠。香港仔水塘啓用之前，港島西區和香港仔居民主要靠大潭水塘、山溪和水井供應食水。1960 年代，香港仔水塘的引水道系統曾進行擴建，以提高供水能力。

Number: 180

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Upper Reservoir, Dam, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘上水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

History (Chinese)

香港總督金文泰(任期 1925-1930 年)於 1928 年提倡建造香港仔水塘。這個水塘由香港仔上水塘(1931 年落成)、香港仔下水塘(1932 年落成)和其他附屬水利設施組成，選址原為大成紙廠。香港仔水塘啓用之前，港島西區和香港仔居民主要靠大潭水塘、山溪和水井供應食水。1960 年代，香港仔水塘的引水道系統曾進行擴建，以提高供水能力。

Number: 181

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Upper Reservoir, Valve House, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘上水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

History (Chinese)

香港總督金文泰(任期 1925-1930 年)於 1928 年提倡建造香港仔水塘。這個水塘由香港仔上水塘(1931 年落成)、香港仔下水塘(1932 年落成)和其他附屬水利設施組成，選址原為大成紙廠。香港仔水塘啓用之前，港島西區和香港仔居民主要靠大潭水塘、山溪和水井供應食水。1960 年代，香港仔水塘的引水道系統曾進行擴建，以提高供水能力。

Number: 182

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Montgomery Block, No. 42B Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 42 號 B 舊域多利軍營
蒙高瑪利樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

History (Chinese)

舊域多利軍營建於 1840 年代至 1874 年間，是英軍駐港的首批軍事設施之一。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營曾被日軍徵用。戰後軍營經過大規模修復。1979 年，英軍將域多利軍營移交予香港政府，部份地方於 1985 年改建成香港公園。卡素樓於 1992 年改作為香港視覺藝術中心；政府將蒙高瑪利樓給予母親的抉擇和啓勵扶青會使用；羅拔時樓自 1986 年起被賽馬會用作新生精神康復會宿舍；羅連信樓現已改作紅棉路婚姻登記處；華福樓則成為雀鳥育護中心(教育中心)。

Number: 183

Name and Address: Main Block, Tung Wah Hospital, No. 12 Po Yan Street, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環普仁街 12 號東華醫院主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Established in 1872, Tung Wah Hospital was the first Chinese herbal medicine hospital in Hong Kong with an aim of providing free medical care to the local Chinese population. It was managed by the Tung Wah Board of Directors comprising influential Chinese community leaders. With subsequent expansion the Hospital became one of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, the other two being Kwong Wah Hospital and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital. The current six-storey building of the Tung Wah Hospital was built in 1934 to replace the old two-storey wooden block.

History (Chinese)

東華醫院始創於 1872 年，是本港首家中藥醫院，旨在為香港華人提供免費醫療服務。東華醫院以往由東華醫院董事局管理，總理多屬本地深具影響力的華人商賈。其後醫院的規模日益擴大，並與廣華醫院和東華東院合併，成為東華三院。現時東華醫院的 6 層高大樓建於 1934 年，以取代原來的兩層高古老木樓。

Number: 184

Name and Address: Kowloon Union Church, No. 4 Jordan Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地佐敦道 4 號九龍佑寧堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Founded by the London Missionary Society, Kowloon Union Church was the first non-denominational church in Kowloon established in 1931. During the Japanese Occupation, the Church was closed and converted into the stable of the Japanese Army. In 1947, the Church resumed its religious service and underwent a large-scale renovation. Rev. Carl T. Smith, a famous historian in Hong Kong, was one of the parishioners of the Church.

History (Chinese)

九龍佑寧堂建於 1931 年，隸屬於英國倫敦會，是九龍首幢無派別教堂。日佔時期，日軍關閉教堂作馬廄之用。1947 年，教堂恢復提供宗教服務，並進行大規模修葺。著名歷史學家施其樂牧師曾是九龍佑寧堂的信徒。

Number: 185

Name and Address: The Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Department, No. 344 Shanghai Street, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地上海街 344 號
舊水務署抽水站

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Also known as “The Red Brick House”, the Former Pumping Station was built in 1895. The coal-fired pumping station with steam engines is the oldest pumping station in the territory. Its founding was proposed in 1890 by Osbert Chadwick, a Former Royal Engineer, who suggested to collect subterranean water by building underground mud barriers. The station comprised of an engine room, a workshop, a chimneystack and an engineer's office. It provided the only fresh water supply for the early inhabitants in Kowloon until the outbreak of bubonic plague in 1894, when the extraction of well water was abandoned. It is said that in the 1910s-1920s, the structure was converted into a post office and was abandoned in 1967.

History (Chinese)

前水務署抽水站工程師辦公室又名紅磚房，建於 1895 年。這所裝有蒸汽機的煤燃設施是本港最古老的抽水站，遠於 1890 年由前皇家工程師查維克建議興建，以在地底安裝泥板收集地下水。站內有一間機器房、一間工作室、一組煙囪和一間工程師辦公室。香港開埠初年，這裡是九龍區唯一食水供應站，直至 1894 年鼠疫爆發，政府禁止抽取井水後才告停用。據說在 1910 和 1920 年代，抽水站曾改作郵政局，其後於 1967 年停用。

Number: 186

Name and Address: The Bethanie, No. 139 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 139 號

香港伯大尼修院

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built by Societe des Missions Etrangeres de Paris, also known as the French Mission in 1875, Bethanie was a rest home for old and sick missionaries, and also a base for spreading Catholicism in Mainland China. Priests learnt Chinese and later engaged in translation and publishing works there. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese occupied part of the building. After the establishment of People's Republic of China in 1949, many missionaries left China and lodged in Bethanie. Upon its closure in 1975, the premises was leased to the University of Hong Kong in 1978. In 2002, the government decided to restore the Bathanie and leased to the Academy of Performing Arts since the academic years of 2004-05.

History (Chinese)

伯特尼修院由法國巴黎外方傳教會(簡稱法國傳道會)於 1875 年所建，是收容老弱傳教士的療養院，並支援傳教士前往中國內地傳教。教士在修院裡學習中文，為日後從事翻譯及出版工作作好準備。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，日軍佔領修院部份範圍。1949 年中華人民共和國成立後，不少傳教士離開中國並入住伯特尼修院。1975 年修院正式關閉，1978 年政府將修院租予香港大學。2002 年，政府決定重新翻新伯特尼修院，並於 2004-2005 學年起租予香港演藝學院。

Number: 187

Name and Address: Maryknoll House, No. 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱村道 44 號

瑪利諾神父宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Completed in 1935, Maryknoll Pater's Central Home was established by Bishop James A. Walsh, the first Maryknoll priest in Hong Kong. It served as the headquarters of the Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, a summer rest home and a language school for priests preaching in China. The building was once occupied by the British Army for battling against the Japanese military and provided shelter to Chinese refugees. During the Japanese Occupation, it was used as Japanese military headquarters.

History (Chinese)

瑪利諾神父宿舍是本港首位瑪利諾神父詹威路士於 1935 年所建。這所大樓既是美國天主教傳教會總部，亦是夏令營，此外還設有語言學校，供將往中國宣道的神父學習中文。這幢建築物戰時曾被抗日英軍佔用，還收容了不少中國難民，日佔時期則被徵用作日軍總部。

Number: 189

Name and Address: Tai Po Lookout, No. 11 Lookout Link, Tai Po Kau, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大埔滘瞭望里 11 號

大埔瞭望台

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Tai Po Lookout was built by Lawrence Gibbs, a British civil engineer, as his residence in the early 1900s. It is remotely located on a peak near Lookout Link in Tai Po. It was private residences for different owners before it was used by the Japanese during the World War II. In 1947, the Lookout was sold to the government and was turned into a residence of government officials. After the last resident of the Lookout moved out in 1996, it became a Residential Centre for terminal AIDs patients. It has been leased to a private residence by Government Property Agency since 2000.

History (Chinese)

大埔瞭望台由英國工程師傑斯建於 1900 年代作住宅用途，位於大埔偏遠的瞭望里(Lookout Link)旁一座山頭上。這裡曾經多次易手，成為不同業主的私人住宅直至二次大戰時更被日軍徵用。1947 年，政府收購瞭望台作政府官員住所。1996 年最後一名住戶遷出後，這裡曾改作末期愛滋病患者療養所，2000 年由政府產業署租出作住宅用途。

Number: 190

Name and Address: Tai Wong Temple, No. 26C Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 26 號 C

大王古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Probably built between 1662-1722, the Tai Wong Temple dedicating to Hung Shing Tai Wong and Yeung Hau Tai Wong is the main temple of Nam Pin Wai as well as Yuen Long Kau Hui. The ritual of wenbei in Tai Ping Qing Jiao is conducted at the temple. The Temple was also once served as a yamen and the officials lived there. Financed by the fund raised by dajiao, the temple was renovated every ten years the recent one was carried out in 1986.

History (Chinese)

大王古廟主要供奉洪聖大王及楊侯大王，相信是建於康熙年間(1662 至 1722)，是南坪圍及元朗舊墟的主廟。古廟沿襲太平清醮的問杯集俗。這裡曾為衙門和官邸。古廟會以打醮籌集的善款，每十年修葺一次，最近一次修葺工程於 1986 年完成。

Number: 191

Name and Address: Tung Kok Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭東閣圍

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tung Kok Wai, established by the 13th generation ancestor Tang Lung-kong (1363-1421), probably has a history of more than five hundred years. Situated in the east of the Lung Yeuk Tau area, the village was constructed on a raised platform which protects the houses against the risk of flooding. The houses inside the village were mainly arranged in four rows and facing the northwest. Originally the village was enclosed by a moat, and grey-brick walls with towers at four corners. The existing tower over the gate was reconstructed in 1953. Inside the tower there are four red sandstone column bases and two large rectangular granite blocks. According to local legends, they were remnants of a temple built around the time of the village.

Situated at Lung Yeuk Tau, Tung Kok Wai was built around 1500 by Tang Lung-kong (1363 - 1421). Enclosing walls, an entrance tower, four corner towers, a shrine, a moat and a fishpond constituted Tung Kok Wai. In order to increase the defense power of the walls, a ziweidui (self-defense force) constituting male villagers of five wais (wall villages) and six tusens (villages) was formed. The ziweidui patrolled the villages and fields at night. It was disbanded around the early 1990s. The wall village forms one of the historical landmarks in the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail opened in 1999.

History (Chinese)

東閣圍由鄧氏十三世祖鄧龍崗約於五百多年前(1363-1421 年)建成，位於龍躍頭東面的一處高台，以避免房舍受水浸的威脅。圍村布局以四排面向西北的房舍為主，村外原有護城河圍繞，灰磚圍牆四角設有高樓。現存的城門門樓於 1953 年重建而成，內有 4 座紅色沙巖柱基和兩塊長方形大花崗石，相傳是一間與東閣圍同期建造的廟宇遺蹟。

Number: 192

Name and Address: Side Rooms on Two Sides of the Ho Ancestral Hall, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳何氏宗祠兩側廂房

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Entrance Hall, Side Chamber and Side Rooms are part of the Ho residence founded by the Ho clan who were Hakkas from Yantian, Shenzhen. The mansion was built from 1911 to 1915 after the Ho brothers accumulated wealth by working as the heads of the seamen and firemen crew on British steamships around the late 19th century and then acting as a recruitment agency for labour on steamships. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the mansion was occupied by Japanese troops. By the end of the 1970s, the mansion was vacant as many Ho family members worked overseas. Since the mid-1980s, it has been rented out to foreigners for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

祖屋門樓、廂房和兩側廂房均是何氏大宅的一部份，由來自深圳鹽田的客家何氏族人興建。約 19 世紀末，何氏兄弟在英國輪船上當海員工頭和燒火，後來更開薦人館，介紹船上工作，財富日增，他們便於 1911 至 1915 年間興建此大宅。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍曾佔據大宅。1970 年代末，不少何氏族人已移居海外工作，大宅日漸空置。自 1980 年代中起，大宅便租給外國人居住。

Number: 193

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Staff Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站職員宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

History (Chinese)

大潭篤抽水站建於 1908 年，當中包括機器房、儲藏室及辦公室。抽水站於 1914-16 及 1925 年擴建。前高級職員宿舍於 1908 年興建，另有職員宿舍建於 1919 及 1936 年。豎井於 1908 年興建。

Number: 194

Name and Address: Church Guest House, No. 1 Upper Albert Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環上亞厘畢道 1 號教堂禮賓樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in 1919, the Church Guest House, also known as Martin House, is a three-storey building owned by the Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong. It was first used as the hostel of St. Paul's College, a school with long history since the 19th Century. In the 1940s, the hostel reverted to the Bishop and many missionaries, including author Han Suyin, resided there. During the Japanese Occupation, it was once believed a tunnel was dug within the Hostel but no tunnel was found after excavation.

History (Chinese)

教堂禮賓樓又名馬丁樓，建於 1919 年。這幢 3 層大樓原屬於香港維多利亞會督，落成後供聖保羅書院作宿舍之用。聖保羅書院遠於 19 世紀創校，是本港歷史悠久的著名學府。1940 年代，聖保羅書院將教堂禮賓樓的使用權交回會督後，大樓先後成為多位傳教士的居所，當中包括著名作家韓素音。日佔時期，盛傳教堂禮賓樓地下有秘密隧道，但戰後經過挖掘，並未有任何發現。

Number: 196

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, School House, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院校舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 197

Name and Address: No. 39 Long Chok Tsuen, Ha Pak Na, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗下白泥浪濯村 39 號

District: yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The house at No. 39 Long Chok Tsuen, Yuen Long (元朗浪濯村 39 號) was built around 1910, in the aftermath of the mutiny of New Army in Guangzhou (廣州新軍之役). The person who took the lead to build the house was Tang Yam-nam (鄧蔭南) (1846-1923), a backbone of the revolutionary group Hsing Chung Hui (興中會, literally, “Revive China Society”) founded in 1894. The house was intended to become another base of operation of the revolutionary movement, in addition to Castle Peak Farm in Tuen Mun (屯門青山農場) which was left to the care of Tang Yam-nam and owned by Li Ki-tong (李紀堂) (1873-1943), another pre-eminent supporter of China’s republican revolution. It was intended that if the base in Tuen Mun was in danger of being raided, the revolutionaries could swiftly flee to Yuen Long for safety.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 198

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Dam, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘水壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

History (Chinese)

1910 年，政府在金山路展開九龍瀘水池引水計劃，計劃的項目之一就是興建九龍水塘。九龍水塘是九龍半島首個水塘，亦是當時香港最大的水塘。當局爲了興建水塘，將該處一條鄉村遷往沙田谷。水塘於 1906 年 12 月 24 日爲九龍區居民供水。1941 至 1945 年日佔時期，水塘主壩曾是英軍撤退與日軍進攻的路線之一。

Number: 199

Name and Address: Residence of Ip Ting-sz, Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村葉定仕故居

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, the residence of Ip Ting-sz was built around 1913 and demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western styles. Ip Ting-sz (1882-1942) supported the revolutionary activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the 1910s. He was also a member of the Tongmenghui's Thailand Branch and was awarded a medal by the Chinese military government.

History (Chinese)

蓮麻坑村的葉定仕故居約建於 1913 年。顧名思義，這間糅合中西建築風格的民宅乃葉定仕的住所。葉定仕(1882-1942 年)曾於 1910 年代支持孫中山先生的革命運動。這名同盟會泰國分會成員曾榮獲中國軍隊政府頒發獎章。

Number: 200

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Wu Fat Din, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院護法殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 201

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 32, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第三十二座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 202

Name and Address: King's College, No. 63A Bonham Road, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤般咸道 63 號 A 英皇書院

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Construction of the premises of the King's College was completed in 1926, but it was not until 1928 that the school announced its official opening because it had been used as the quarters and hospital for the British Shanghai Defence Force in 1927. The College was badly damaged during the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945. Refurbishment and extension took place after the War. In 1950, King's College was reopened as a primary school, and restored as a secondary school in the next year. It became a full time secondary school since 1960 after further extension.

History (Chinese)

英皇書院於 1926 年落成，至 1928 年始舉行開幕典禮，因其於 1927 年時被英國海上防衛隊用作宿舍和醫院。1941 年至 1945 年日治時期，英皇書院遭嚴重破壞。戰後英皇書院進行了大規模的重修和擴建工程，至 1950 年重新開幕，先重開小學部，翌年則復辦中學部。1960 年書院再次擴建，並成爲全日制中學。

Number: 203

Name and Address: St. Teresa's Church,
No. 258 Prince Edward Road West, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍太子道西 258 號聖德肋撒堂
District: KLNC

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

St. Teresa's Church was established in 1932 by the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Hong Kong. It is the second oldest Catholic church in Kowloon. During the Japanese occupation of 1941 to 1945, the Church's pastors were allowed to hold services for the internees in the Argyle Street Prisoner-of-War Camp. After the change of sovereignty in China in 1949, many Mainland missionaries settled in Hong Kong and joined the Church's ministry. With this reinforcement the St. Teresa's Parish was able to expand its services by running new schools and social welfare centres, and remains one of the largest parishes in the territory nowadays.

History (Chinese)

聖德肋撒天主堂於 1932 年由天主教香港教區始建，為九龍區第二所最古老的天主教堂。1941 至 1945 年日佔時期，該堂的神父獲准前往亞皆老街戰俘營，為戰俘舉行彌撒和主持其他天主教儀式。1949 年中國解放後，許多內地傳教士南下香港，並投身聖德肋撒天主堂，該堂因而獲得不少人才，遂積極擴展公益服務，先後開辦學校和社會福利中心。時至今日，其仍為香港最大的堂區之一。

Number: 204

Name and Address: Yuen Kwan Yi Tai Temple, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟玄關二帝廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Yuen Kwan Yi Tai Temple, commonly known as Pak Tai Temple, is dedicated to Yuen Tai/ Pak Tai and Kwan Tai. A bronze bell cast in the 53rd year of Kangxi reign and a tripod cast in the 54th year of the Kangxi reign are the oldest relics. The temple functions as an ancestral hall and a temple of Sai Pin Wai. Lighting the lantern ceremony is held there. Basin meals are taken at the open space at the front during Pak Tai Festival and Tin Hau Festival. Village meetings are also held there.

History (Chinese)

玄關二帝廟又名北帝廟，主要敬奉玄帝(北帝)和關帝。廟內最古老的物品是乃分別於康熙五十三年及五十四年鑄成的銅鐘和三腳鼎。玄關二帝廟也是西邊圍的宗祠和廟宇，點燈儀式亦在這裡舉行。每年北帝誕及天后誕，廟外空地都會設盆菜宴。廟宇亦是村民的會議地點。

Number: 205

Name and Address: Shun Tak Kui, No. 171 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 171 號
慎德居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Shun Tak Kui was built as a villa by four overseas Chinese who originated in Meixiang, Guangdong and conducted trading in Indonesian. Since 1957, the premises also served a school providing education to villagers until 1960 upon the establishment of Shung Ching San Tsuen Primary School nearby. Its facade is richly decorated with a carved fascia board, wall murals and couplets. The couplets at the entrance reads “慎言是則，德行爲先”，exhorting the descendants to discreet words and decent conduct. It is the only 2-storey house in Meixian Hakka style survived in Shap Pat Heung. The building still remains as gathering place of villagers.

History (Chinese)

慎德居是 4 位海外華僑合資建造的別墅，業主原藉廣東梅縣，遠赴印尼經商謀生。業主於 1957 年開始在慎德居辦學，爲村民子弟提供教育，直至 1960 年附近的崇正新村小學落成，這所學校才停辦。這幢古老建築物的正面裝潢華麗，飾有雕花簷板、壁畫和對聯。大門的「慎言是則，德行爲先」對聯，勉勵後人慎言和培養高尚品德。慎德居是十八鄉唯一現存的墨西哥風格客家大屋，直至今日仍是村民經常聚集的地點。

Number: 206

Name and Address: Former Explosives Magazine of the Old, Victoria Barracks,
Justice Drive, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環正義道舊域多利軍營軍火庫

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The former Explosives Magazine was intended to support the Victoria Barracks which were erected between 1843 and 1874. The Magazine comprises three buildings. Magazine A and the Old Laboratory were in existence by 1868. Magazine B and the North and South Traverses (the large earth blast bunds separating the magazines for safety concern) were added between 1901 and 1925. In 1979, the Victoria Barracks were vacated and later redeveloped into the Hong Kong Park. The former Explosives Magazine became the workshops and storehouses of different Government departments. Block GG is believed to have been built around the 1930s. It was initially used as an outpost station of the military explosives depot, and latterly as the Command Pay Office by the Royal Army Pay Corps. After the military left the barracks it was used as a maintenance contractor's workshop and as a store for core samples by the Geotechnical Control Office.

History (Chinese)

這座舊軍火庫附屬 1843 年至 1874 年間落成的域多利軍營。軍火庫由 3 座建築物組成，軍火庫 A 及舊實驗室於 1868 年落成，軍火庫 B 及南北貫堤(分隔兩個軍火庫的防爆破安全土堤)則在 1901 年至 1925 年間竣工。1979 年，英軍遷出域多利軍營後，政府在該址興建了香港公園，舊軍火庫遂成爲多個政府部門的工作間和倉庫。Block GG 相信於 1930 代興建，初時用作軍事物資的補給前哨站和火藥庫。自英軍遷出軍營後，該址曾用作土力工程處。

Number: 207

Name and Address: Pedder Building, No. 12 Pedder Street, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環畢打道 12 號畢打行

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Constructed in 1923, Pedder Building is the last surviving pre-war building in the street. The colonial-styled building was designed by the notable Palmer and Turner Architects. The premises was owned by Ng Wah, a renowned developer in 1926 and also a member of the Chinese Co-operative Council founded in 1942. In the pre-war period, most tenants were foreign commercial firms with their headquarters or branches set up in Central. Most tenants evacuated before the Japanese Occupation, and consequently the Japanese and Chinese firms moved in. The building remained intact during the Occupation. The premises was purchased by Fok Ying-tung, the then Vice-Chairman of the National Committee.

History (Chinese)

畢打行建於 1923 年，是畢打街唯一尚存的戰前建築物。這幢充滿殖民地特色的大廈由著名的巴馬丹拿建築事務所設計。畢打行於 1926 年為著名發展商伍華所有，他於 1942 年成為中國華民各界協議會會員。戰前，畢打行大部份租戶都是總部或分部設於中環的外國商行。日佔時期，大部份租戶紛紛遷出，故後來逐漸有日本及華人商行搬入。日佔期間，這所建築物保持完好無缺。畢打行其後被已故全國政協副主席霍英東先生所收購。

Number: 208

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, Po Chue Tam, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳寶珠潭楊侯古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Suggested by the engraving on a bronze ball in the Temple, the Yeung Hau Temple was probably built in 1699. It is one of the three temples on Lantau Island dedicating to a faithful marquis of late Sung Dynasty, Yeung Lianjie. It is situated at the hill side of Precious Pearl bounded by the pool of Precious Pearl.

History (Chinese)

根據楊侯廟內的銅鐘刻文，這座廟宇約建於 1699 年，是大嶼山三座敬奉南宋忠臣楊亮節的廟宇之一。廟宇位於寶珠山山邊，毗臨寶珠潭。

Number: 209

Name and Address: Nos. 76-78 Heung Yuen Wai, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角香園圍 76 至 78 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Built in the early 1930s, the Hakka building was built by Man Fuk-cheung, an overseas Chinese in Panama. It is one of the residences built by overseas Chinese in the village. It is a row of typical Chinese Qing vernacular village houses comprising three two-storey residential buildings. The houses were sold in 1982 and have been abandoned since then.

History (Chinese)

香園圍 76 至 78 號客家民宅，乃巴拿馬華僑萬福璋於 1930 年代初興建，是村內由海外華僑建造的住宅之一。這排三座兩層式村屋饒富傳統清朝民間風格，自 1982 年出售以後一直棄置至今。

Number: 210

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Dam, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

History (Chinese)

香港總督金文泰(任期 1925-1930 年)於 1928 年提倡建造香港仔水塘。這個水塘由香港仔上水塘(1931 年落成)、香港仔下水塘(1932 年落成)和其他附屬水利設施組成，選址原為大成紙廠。香港仔水塘啓用之前，港島西區和香港仔居民主要靠大潭水塘、山溪和水井供應食水。1960 年代，香港仔水塘的引水道系統曾進行擴建，以提高供水能力。

Number: 211

Name and Address: Lik Wing Tong Study Hall, No. 85 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 85 號
力榮堂書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

Lik Wing Tong Study Hall is located at Shui Tau Tsuen of Kam Tin. It was built before 1835 by the descendants of Tang Lei-yuen. The building was erected as sishu, which was a private study hall, to provide education for the village youngsters. The board of “力榮堂” (Lik Wing Tong) was hanged on the dangzhong, the screen door in the entrance hall. The wooden board hanging at the main hall of the building is inscribed with the characters “齒德蕪優”, which was carved in the 15th year of Daoguang reign (1835) by Tang Kwong-tau, who got the honour of jinshi. A pair of wooden couplet which read “南陽世澤稅院家聲” in red with black characters hanging on the facade of Lik Wing Tong Study Hall was added in the restoration in 2000.

History (Chinese)

錦田水頭村的力榮堂書室由鄧履元後裔建於 1835 年前，這裡原是一所教育村中青少年的私塾(私人書室)。書室擋中(祠堂入口紗門)上掛有一幅力榮堂牌匾，這幅懸於大廳的木匾刻有進士鄧光斗於道光十五年(1835 年)所題的「齒德蕪優」四字。2000 年，鄧氏修葺力榮堂書室時，在正門掛上一對木製對聯，以紅底黑字寫上「南陽世澤、稅院家聲」。

Number: 212

Name and Address: China Light and Power Administrative Building, Nos. 139-147
Argyle Street, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍亞皆老街 139-147 號
中華電力總辦事處

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

History (English)

The China Light and Power Company Limited moved from Guangzhou to Hong Kong and founded its first power station in Hung Hom around the early 1900s. In the 1930s, with the extension of their electricity supply from Kowloon to the New Territories, the China Light Building was constructed between 1938 and 1940 as the headquarters of the company to centralize administration and management. It is a landmark building of both the CLP Company itself and the district.

History (Chinese)

約在 1900 年代初，中華電力有限公司（中電）由廣州遷至香港，並於紅磡建立第一座發電廠。1930 年代，隨著中電的電力供應服務由九龍擴展至新界，中華電力公司大樓在 1938 至 1940 年間建成，作為公司進行中央管理的總部。大樓成為中電歷史的里程碑，亦是該區的地標。

Number: 213

Name and Address: No. 60 Johnston Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔莊士敦道 60 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The shophouses at Nos. 60-66 Johnston Road are believed to have been built well before the Second World War. No.66 Johnston Road is a pawnshop named “Wo Cheong Ngat”. Wo Cheong Ngat was owned by the Lo family, a very famous pawnshop business set up by Mr. Lo Man-lun in 1880. Records show that the building might have been built in 1888. No.64 Johnston Road was first owned by Mr. Li Jowson. In 1966, the Yue Clan purchased this building and inscribed the name “The Hong Kong Yue Clansmen Association” on the facade. The ground floors of these buildings are all used for retail trades currently.

History (Chinese)

莊士敦道 60-66 號的唐樓相信建於二次大戰以前。66 號為羅氏家族經營的和昌大押，東主羅敏璘於 1880 年創辦這家本港著名的當舖。據記錄顯示，這幢戰前舊樓約在 1888 年落成。莊士敦道 64 號的第一任業主是 Li Jowson，1966 年將該物業售予余氏宗族，故建築之正面有「香港余氏宗親會」刻字。這排建築物的地下目前均為零售商店。

Number: 214

Name and Address: No. 62 Johnston Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔莊士敦道 62 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The shophouses at Nos. 60-66 Johnston Road are believed to have been built well before the Second World War. No.66 Johnston Road is a pawnshop named “Wo Cheong Ngat”. Wo Cheong Ngat was owned by the Lo family, a very famous pawnshop business set up by Mr. Lo Man-lun in 1880. Records show that the building might have been built in 1888. No.64 Johnston Road was first owned by Mr. Li Jowson. In 1966, the Yue Clan purchased this building and inscribed the name “The Hong Kong Yue Clansmen Association” on the facade. The ground floors of these buildings are all used for retail trades currently.

History (Chinese)

莊士敦道 60-66 號的唐樓相信建於二次大戰以前。66 號為羅氏家族經營的和昌大押，東主羅敏璘於 1880 年創辦這家本港著名的當舖。據記錄顯示，這幢戰前舊樓約在 1888 年落成。莊士敦道 64 號的第一任業主是 Li Jowson，1966 年將該物業售予余氏宗族，故建築之正面有「香港余氏宗親會」刻字。這排建築物的地下目前均為零售商店。

Number: 215

Name and Address: No. 64 Johnston Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔莊士敦道 64 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The shophouses at Nos. 60-66 Johnston Road are believed to have been built well before the Second World War. No.66 Johnston Road is a pawnshop named “Wo Cheong Ngat”. Wo Cheong Ngat was owned by the Lo family, a very famous pawnshop business set up by Mr. Lo Man-lun in 1880. Records show that the building might have been built in 1888. No.64 Johnston Road was first owned by Mr. Li Jowson. In 1966, the Yue Clan purchased this building and inscribed the name “The Hong Kong Yue Clansmen Association” on the facade. The ground floors of these buildings are all used for retail trades currently.

History (Chinese)

莊士敦道 60-66 號的唐樓相信建於二次大戰以前。66 號為羅氏家族經營的和昌大押，東主羅敏璘於 1880 年創辦這家本港著名的當舖。據記錄顯示，這幢戰前舊樓約在 1888 年落成。莊士敦道 64 號的第一任業主是 Li Jowson，1966 年將該物業售予余氏宗族，故建築之正面有「香港余氏宗親會」刻字。這排建築物的地下目前均為零售商店。

Number: 216

Name and Address: No. 66 Johnston Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔莊士敦道 66 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The shophouses at Nos. 60-66 Johnston Road are believed to have been built well before the Second World War. No.66 Johnston Road is a pawnshop named “Wo Cheong Ngat”. Wo Cheong Ngat was owned by the Lo family, a very famous pawnshop business set up by Mr. Lo Man-lun in 1880. Records show that the building might have been built in 1888. No.64 Johnston Road was first owned by Mr. Li Jowson. In 1966, the Yue Clan purchased this building and inscribed the name “The Hong Kong Yue Clansmen Association” on the facade. The ground floors of these buildings are all used for retail trades currently.

History (Chinese)

莊士敦道 60-66 號的唐樓相信建於二次大戰以前。66 號為羅氏家族經營的和昌大押，東主羅敏璘於 1880 年創辦這家本港著名的當舖。據記錄顯示，這幢戰前舊樓約在 1888 年落成。莊士敦道 64 號的第一任業主是 Li Jowson，1966 年將該物業售予余氏宗族，故建築之正面有「香港余氏宗親會」刻字。這排建築物的地下目前均為零售商店。

Number: 217

Name and Address: St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery, Gateway, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道聖彌額爾天主教墳場門樓

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located in Happy Valley, St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery was erected in 1848 dedicated to the Catholics. It is the oldest Catholic Cemetery in Hong Kong and its name "St. Michael" originated from one of the principal angels. The Gateway and the Chapel in the Cemetery, which were built in 1848 and 1916 respectively, feature the Italianate Renaissance architectural style.

History (Chinese)

跑馬地聖彌額爾天主教墳場乃 1848 年所建的天主教教徒墓地，是香港最早建成的天主教墳場，墳場之名源自四大總領天使之一「聖彌額爾」。墳場門樓和教堂分別建於 1848 年及 1916 年，別具意大利文藝復興建築風格。

Number: 218

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Gorge Dam, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青城門(銀禧)水塘主壩

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

Number: 219

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Steel Bridge, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青城門(銀禧)水塘鐵橋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

Number: 220

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Valve Tower, Kwai Tsing and Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青及荃灣城門(銀禧)水塘水掣房

District: Kwai Tsing & Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

Number: 221

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Bellmouth Overflow, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣城門(銀禧)水塘鐘形溢流口

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

Number: 222

Name and Address: Old Peak Cafe, No. 121 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 121 號舊山頂餐廳

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Old Peak Cafe, now known as The Peak Lookout, may have been built as a workshop and a shelter by the Peak Tram Ltd for the British engineers during the construction of the Peak tramline in 1888. The site was handed over to the government after the completion of the Peak Tram and a shelter for sedan chair bearers and rickshaw runners was built in 1901/02. The Peak Cafe was opened in the 1940s.

History (Chinese)

據說舊山頂餐廳(現為太平山餐廳)原址是山頂纜車公司於 1888 年興建山頂纜車路軌時,供英國工程師工作及休憩的地方。當山頂纜車落成後,該處便移交政府,並於 1901/02 年成為轎子停放處。1940 年代,山頂餐廳在這裡開業。

Number: 223

Name and Address: Chou Wong Yi Kung Study Hall, Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村周王二公書院

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Founded in 1684, Chou Wong Yi Kung Study Hall was in memory of Chou Yau-tak, the Viceroy of the Guangdong and Guangxi and Wong Loi-yam (?-1668), the Governor of Guangdong. Both were credited for their contribution to the repeal of the Coastal Evacuation Order. Though the building no longer serves as a study hall, the spiritual tablets of Chau and Wong are still worshipped there.

History (Chinese)

周王二公書院建於一六八四年，為紀念清朝兩廣總督周有德和廣東巡撫王來任(?-1668)而建，以感謝二公上書朝廷，成功解除居民遷界之苦。雖然書院現非作教育用途，但周王二公的神位仍然供奉於此。

Number: 225

Name and Address: Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, Dam, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金山郊野公園九龍副水塘水壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Completed in 1931, Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, the subordination of Kowloon Reservoir, was one the major reservoirs of the Kowloon water supply system. Its construction included a concrete gravity dam in Lai Chi Kok Valley together with an Access Road. It receives the surplus water from the Kowloon Reception Reservoir and the Kowloon Reservoir.

History (Chinese)

九龍副水塘於 1931 年落成，屬於九龍水塘的附屬建築，亦是九龍供水系統的主要水塘之一。水塘由荔枝角谷一道混凝土重力壩及一條通路組成，主要儲存九龍接收水塘及九龍水塘的餘水。

Number: 226

Name and Address: Dragon Garden, Nos. 32-42 Castle Peak Road, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭青山公路 32 至 42 號龍圍

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in the late 1950s, Dragon Garden was privately owned by Mr. Lee Iu-cheung, the late Chinese community leader and philanthropist. Covering some 26,500 square metres, Dragon Garden is a traditional Chinese landscaped garden designed with reference to structures and layout of imperial architecture in Beijing.

History (Chinese)

龍圍是已故華人社區領袖及慈善家李耀祥先生於 1950 年代末所興建的私人花園，佔地二萬六千五百平方米，採取中國傳統庭園式設計，建築物及園林的建造及佈局參照了北京宮廷建築特色。

Number: 227

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 17, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第十七座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 228

Name and Address: Old House, No. 10 Wong Chuk Hang San Wai, Wong Chuk Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃竹坑黃竹坑新圍 10 號舊民居

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in the 1890s, the Old House is an excellent example of pre-modern village house in Hong Kong. Originally, functioned as the residence of the Chows, the indigenous residents of Wong Chuk Hang San Wai, the House was eventually transferred to the Hong Kong Government. It underwent a large-scaled renovation in 1996 and is now managed by the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

History (Chinese)

舊民居始建於 1890 年代，是香港前現代式建築風格的村屋典範。追源溯本，舊民居是黃竹坑新圍原居民周氏的居所，其後業權在 1992 年轉予香港政府。舊民居於 1996 年進行大規模修葺，現由康樂及文化事務署轄下的古物古蹟辦事處管理。

Number: 229

Name and Address: Yau Ma Tei Theatre, Waterloo Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地窩打老道油麻地戲院

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built around 1930, the Yau Ma Tei Theatre is the only surviving pre-war cinema premises in Kowloon. Before sound movies were introduced in 1935, the Theatre featured only silent films. It reached its peak in the 1960s when movie-going became a prime leisure activity in Hong Kong. The Theatre was one of the cinemas showing the very popular Shaws productions of the time, and had employed more than 20 staff for daily operation. In 1985, it started to specialize in showing pornographic films. It was the first cinema offering one-day pass as a tactic to boost ticket sales. While this approach had proved to be successful at the beginning, it had failed to save the Theatre from closing down in July 1998.

History (Chinese)

油麻地戲院約建於 1930 年，是九龍區碩果僅存的戰前電影院。昔日香港的戲院只放映默片，1935 年才開始播放有聲電影。到了 1960 年代，觀看電影已成為熱門的公餘消閑活動，戲院業亦進入全盛時期。油麻地戲院當年放映的電影都是極受歡迎的邵氏製作，並僱有 20 多位職員；至 1985 年改為放映色情電影，更率先推出連環場來刺激票房。這種手法最初略見成績，但最終也不能妙手回春，油麻地戲院終在 1998 年結業。

Number: 230

Name and Address: Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot, No. 63 Ma Tau Kok Road,
To Kwa Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍土瓜灣馬頭角道 63 號
馬頭角牲畜檢疫站

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The former Ma Tau Kok Large Animal Quarantine Depot is the only surviving pre-war cattle slaughterhouse premises in the territory. It was constructed in 1908 and had continued to serve as a slaughterhouse and a quarantine base for cattle until mid-1999 when a modern centralized slaughterhouse was set up in Sheung Shui. Renovation took place in 2001 and an artist village known as the “Cattle Depot Arts Village” was set up to house local artists.

History (Chinese)

前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站是本港碩果僅存的戰前屠房。該檢疫站建於 1908 年，落成後一直用作屠房和牲畜檢疫中心，至 1999 年中上水的現代化屠房啓用後才告關閉。2001 年，這幢建築物進行了修葺工程，並改名為牛棚藝術村，供本地藝術家租用。

Number: 231

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block A, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 A 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 232

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block B, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 B 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 233

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block C, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 C 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 234

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block M, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 M 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 235

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block P, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 P 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 236

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block R, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 R 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 237

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Isolation Block, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 "Isolation Block"

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 238

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Outpatient Block, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院中九龍診所

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 240

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Box Culvert, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘方形暗渠

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 241

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, Main House, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋主屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

History (Chinese)

袁氏大屋由中華民國國民黨前委員兼梅窩重要人物袁華照所建，二次大戰時期曾發揮瞭望及防禦日軍侵襲的功能。梅窩四大更樓便是由這兩座更樓、鹿地塘更樓和蝴蝶山已坍塌的更樓所組成。

Number: 242

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, East Watchtower, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋東更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

History (Chinese)

袁氏大屋由中華民國國民黨前委員兼梅窩重要人物袁華照所建，二次大戰時期曾發揮瞭望及防禦日軍侵襲的功能。梅窩四大更樓便是由這兩座更樓、鹿地塘更樓和蝴蝶山已坍塌的更樓所組成。

Number: 243

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, Small House attached to East Watchtower,
Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋鄰接東更樓的小屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

History (Chinese)

袁氏大屋由中華民國國民黨前委員兼梅窩重要人物袁華照所建，二次大戰時期曾發揮瞭望及防禦日軍侵襲的功能。梅窩四大更樓便是由這兩座更樓、鹿地塘更樓和蝴蝶山已坍塌的更樓所組成。

Number: 244

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, West Watchtower, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋西更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

History (Chinese)

袁氏大屋由中華民國國民黨前委員兼梅窩重要人物袁華照所建，二次大戰時期曾發揮瞭望及防禦日軍侵襲的功能。梅窩四大更樓便是由這兩座更樓、鹿地塘更樓和蝴蝶山已坍塌的更樓所組成。

Number: 245

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, Front House, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋前屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

History (Chinese)

袁氏大屋由中華民國國民黨前委員兼梅窩重要人物袁華照所建，二次大戰時期曾發揮瞭望及防禦日軍侵襲的功能。梅窩四大更樓便是由這兩座更樓、鹿地塘更樓和蝴蝶山已坍塌的更樓所組成。

Number: 246

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, Barn, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋穀倉

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

History (Chinese)

袁氏大屋由中華民國國民黨前委員兼梅窩重要人物袁華照所建，二次大戰時期曾發揮瞭望及防禦日軍侵襲的功能。梅窩四大更樓便是由這兩座更樓、鹿地塘更樓和蝴蝶山已坍塌的更樓所組成。

Number: 247

Name and Address: No. 1 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 1 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 248

Name and Address: No. 3 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 3 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 249

Name and Address: No. 4 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 4 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 250

Name and Address: No. 5 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 5 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 251

Name and Address: No. 6 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 6 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 252

)

Name and Address: No. 7 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 7 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 253

Name and Address: No. 8 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 8 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 254

Name and Address: No. 9 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 9 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 255

Name and Address: No. 10 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 10 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 256

Name and Address: No. 11 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 11 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 257

Name and Address: No. 12 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 12 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 258

Name and Address: No. 13 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 13 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 259

Name and Address: No. 14 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 14 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 260

Name and Address: No. 15 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 15 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 261

Name and Address: No. 16 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 16 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 262

Name and Address: No. 17 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 17 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 263

Name and Address: No. 18 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 18 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 264

Name and Address: No. 19 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 19 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 265

Name and Address: No. 20 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 20 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 266

Name and Address: No. 21 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 21 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 267

Name and Address: No. 22 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 22 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 268

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir, Dam, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田石梨貝接收水塘水壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at the western end of the Kowloon hills north of Lai Chi Kok, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is one of the four reservoirs of the Kowloon water supply scheme. The Reservoir was completed in December 1926 and is formed by two dams, namely the Kowloon Reception Dam (Draw-off Dam) lying across a small valley above Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works and a small dam forming the spillway weir locating at the left of the Reservoir. Its authenticity is largely preserved and its networked reservoir system makes it an integral component of its physical environment.

History (Chinese)

石梨貝接收水塘位於荔枝角飛鵝山北面，是九龍供水計劃的四個水塘之一。水塘於 1926 年 12 月竣工，由兩座堤壩組成，分別是石梨貝濾水廠對上小谷地的九龍接收水塘(抽水壩)，以及水塘左邊用作溢洪導流的小提壩。水塘大部份建築仍然妥善保存，其網絡四通八達的水塘系統更成為自然環境的一部份。

Number: 269

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir, Valve House, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田石梨貝接收水塘水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at the western end of the Kowloon hills north of Lai Chi Kok, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is one of the four reservoirs of the Kowloon water supply scheme. The Reservoir was completed in December 1926 and is formed by two dams, namely the Kowloon Reception Dam (Draw-off Dam) lying across a small valley above Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works and a small dam forming the spillway weir locating at the left of the Reservoir. Its authenticity is largely preserved and its networked reservoir system makes it an integral component of its physical environment.

History (Chinese)

石梨貝接收水塘位於荔枝角飛鵝山北面，是九龍供水計劃的四個水塘之一。水塘於 1926 年 12 月竣工，由兩座堤壩組成，分別是石梨貝濾水廠對上小谷地的九龍接收水塘(抽水壩)，以及水塘左邊用作溢洪導流的小提壩。水塘大部份建築仍然妥善保存，其網絡四通八達的水塘系統更成為自然環境的一部份。

Number: 270

Name and Address: St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery, St. Michael's Cemetery Chapel,
Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道聖彌額爾天主教墳場聖彌額爾小堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located in Happy Valley, St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery was erected in 1848 dedicated to the Catholics. It is the oldest Catholic Cemetery in Hong Kong and its name "St. Michael" originated from one of the principal angels. The Gateway and the Chapel in the Cemetery, which were built in 1848 and 1916 respectively, feature the Italianate Renaissance architectural style.

History (Chinese)

跑馬地聖彌額爾天主教墳場乃 1848 年所建的天主教教徒墓地，是香港最早建成的天主教墳場，墳場之名源自四大總領天使之一「聖彌額爾」。墳場門樓和教堂分別建於 1848 年及 1916 年，別具意大利文藝復興建築風格。

Number: 271

Name and Address: Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market, Shek Lung Street, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地石龍街油麻地果欄

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market was built in 1913. It was first named the Government Vegetable Market specialized in the sale of fruit and vegetables. Fish traders joined in the 1930s. Vegetable and fish stalls moved out with the opening of the Cheung Sha Wan Vegetable Wholesaling Market and the Cheung Sha Wan Fishery Wholesaling Market in 1965. From then on the market became exclusive in the wholesale of fruit and eventually named Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market.

History (Chinese)

油麻地果欄於 1913 年落成，最初名為政府蔬菜市場，專門批發蔬果，至 1930 年代始有魚類批發。1965 年長沙灣蔬菜批發市場和長沙灣魚類批發市場啓用後，這裡的蔬菜和魚類批發攤檔相繼遷出，此後只有水果批發商販在場內經營，故更名為油麻地果欄。

Number: 272

Name and Address: Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, Valve House, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金山郊野公園九龍副水塘水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Completed in 1931, Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, the subordination of Kowloon Reservoir, was one the major reservoirs of the Kowloon water supply system. Its construction included a concrete gravity dam in Lai Chi Kok Valley together with an Access Road. It receives the surplus water from the Kowloon Reception Reservoir and the Kowloon Reservoir.

History (Chinese)

九龍副水塘於 1931 年落成，屬於九龍水塘的附屬建築，亦是九龍供水系統的主要水塘之一。水塘由荔枝角谷一道混凝土重力壩及一條通路組成，主要儲存九龍接收水塘及九龍水塘的餘水。

Number: 273

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reservoir, Dam (Northeast), Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金田郊野公園石梨貝水塘水壩(東北)

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1923 and completed in 1925, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is located at the valley and consists of the valve house and three dams, namely the main, the subsidiary and the spillway dams. The Reservoir was designed in British style and the valves are still in use and operated manually. The Reservoir was expanded subsequent to a drought in 1929 with the water storage capacity increased to 10 millions gallons. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), anti-aircraft guns were installed to protect the Reservoir from being attacked. The Reservoir now is a site of hiking and recreation.

History (Chinese)

石梨貝水塘於 1923 年興建，1925 年竣工。水塘座落在幽谷之間，由閘房及三個堤壩組成，分別是主壩、副壩和溢洪壩。水塘採用英式設計，閘門至今依然啓用，並以人手操作。政府在 1929 年一場旱災後擴建水塘，將儲水量增至 1 千萬加侖。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，英軍曾裝設高射炮保衛水塘免被日軍襲擊。水塘現在已成為郊遊人士的遠足及康樂地點。

Number: 274

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reservoir, Dam (Southeast), Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金田郊野公園石梨貝水塘水壩(東南)

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1923 and completed in 1925, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is located at the valley and consists of the valve house and three dams, namely the main, the subsidiary and the spillway dams. The Reservoir was designed in British style and the valves are still in use and operated manually. The Reservoir was expanded subsequent to a drought in 1929 with the water storage capacity increased to 10 millions gallons. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), anti-aircraft guns were installed to protect the Reservoir from being attacked. The Reservoir now is a site of hiking and recreation.

History (Chinese)

石梨貝水塘於 1923 年興建，1925 年竣工。水塘座落在幽谷之間，由閘房及三個堤壩組成，分別是主壩、副壩和溢洪壩。水塘採用英式設計，閘門至今依然啓用，並以人手操作。政府在 1929 年一場旱災後擴建水塘，將儲水量增至 1 千萬加侖。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，英軍曾裝設高射炮保衛水塘免被日軍襲擊。水塘現在已成為郊遊人士的遠足及康樂地點。

Number: 275

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reservoir, Valve House, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金田郊野公園石梨貝水塘水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1923 and completed in 1925, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is located at the valley and consists of the valve house and three dams, namely the main, the subsidiary and the spillway dams. The Reservoir was designed in British style and the valves are still in use and operated manually. The Reservoir was expanded subsequent to a drought in 1929 with the water storage capacity increased to 10 millions gallons. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), anti-aircraft guns were installed to protect the Reservoir from being attacked. The Reservoir now is a site of hiking and recreation.

History (Chinese)

石梨貝水塘於 1923 年興建，1925 年竣工。水塘座落在幽谷之間，由閘房及三個堤壩組成，分別是主壩、副壩和溢洪壩。水塘採用英式設計，閘門至今依然啓用，並以人手操作。政府在 1929 年一場旱災後擴建水塘，將儲水量增至 1 千萬加侖。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，英軍曾裝設高射炮保衛水塘免被日軍襲擊。水塘現在已成為郊遊人士的遠足及康樂地點。

Number: 276

Name and Address: Tunnel Outlet, Tai Tam Reservoir, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘隧道出水口

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir (大潭水塘) is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks which have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The building works included construction of a valve house (水掣房) on top of the dam (水壩), two masonry bridges (石橋), a tunnel 隧道 (including inlet 進水口 and outlet 進水口) to convey the water to the urban area, and a stone house equipped with an antique waterworks mechanism.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 277

Name and Address: Stone House, Tai Tam Reservoir, H.K

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘石屋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir (大潭水塘) is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks which have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The works included construction of a valve house (水掣房) on top of the dam (水壩), two masonry bridges (石橋), a tunnel 隧道 (including inlet 進水口 and outlet 進水口) to convey the water to the urban area, and a stone house equipped with an antique waterworks mechanism.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 278

Name and Address: No. 1 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 1 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

History (Chinese)

位於茂羅街的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。3-7 號地下現為露宿者之家，9-11 號地下則為酒家，在現址經營逾四十載，是茂羅街最古老的商號。樓上的住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租，每層住客共用一個廚房；另屋內並無水廁設施，「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。

Number: 279

Name and Address: No. 3 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 3 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

History (Chinese)

位於茂羅街的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。3-7 號地下現為露宿者之家，9-11 號地下則為酒家，在現址經營逾四十載，是茂羅街最古老的商號。樓上的住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租，每層住客共用一個廚房；另屋內並無水廁設施，「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。

Number: 280

Name and Address: No. 5 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 5 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

History (Chinese)

位於茂羅街的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。3-7 號地下現為露宿者之家，9-11 號地下則為酒家，在現址經營逾四十載，是茂羅街最古老的商號。樓上的住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租，每層住客共用一個廚房；另屋內並無水廁設施，「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。

Number: 281

Name and Address: No. 7 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 7 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

History (Chinese)

位於茂羅街的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。3-7 號地下現為露宿者之家，9-11 號地下則為酒家，在現址經營逾四十載，是茂羅街最古老的商號。樓上的住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租，每層住客共用一個廚房；另屋內並無水廁設施，「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。

Number: 282

Name and Address: No. 9 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 9 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

History (Chinese)

位於茂羅街的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。3-7 號地下現為露宿者之家，9-11 號地下則為酒家，在現址經營逾四十載，是茂羅街最古老的商號。樓上的住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租，每層住客共用一個廚房；另屋內並無水廁設施，「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。

Number: 283

Name and Address: No. 11 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 11 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

History (Chinese)

位於茂羅街的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。3-7 號地下現為露宿者之家，9-11 號地下則為酒家，在現址經營逾四十載，是茂羅街最古老的商號。樓上的住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租，每層住客共用一個廚房；另屋內並無水廁設施，「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。

Number: 284

Name and Address: No. 6 Burrows Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔巴路士街 6 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Burrows Street, the two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. Many original furnishings and ornaments such as floor tiles are still preserved. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy.

History (Chinese)

位於巴路士街 6、8、10 及 12 號的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。屋內不少原有裝潢均保存至今，古色古香的地板便是一例。樓上住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租。

Number: 285

Name and Address: No. 8 Burrows Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔巴路士街 8 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Burrows Street, the two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. Many original furnishings and ornaments such as floor tiles are still preserved. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy.

History (Chinese)

位於巴路士街 6、8、10 及 12 號的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。屋內不少原有裝潢均保存至今，古色古香的地板便是一例。樓上住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租。

Number: 286

Name and Address: No. 10 Burrows Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔巴路士街 10 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Burrows Street, the two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1922s. Many original furnishings and ornaments such as floor tiles are still preserved. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy.

History (Chinese)

位於巴路士街 6、8、10 及 12 號的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。屋內不少原有裝潢均保存至今，古色古香的地板便是一例。樓上住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租。

Number: 287

Name and Address: No. 12 Burrows Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔巴路士街 12 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Burrows Street, the two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1923s. Many original furnishings and ornaments such as floor tiles are still preserved. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy.

History (Chinese)

位於巴路士街 6、8、10 及 12 號的兩間排屋又稱唐樓，在 1920 年代中落成。屋內不少原有裝潢均保存至今，古色古香的地板便是一例。樓上住宅單位已間隔為小房間或床位分租。

Number: 288

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 33, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第三十三座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 289

Name and Address: Old Kowloon Police Headquarters, No. 142 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 142 號

舊九龍警察總部

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Old Kowloon Police Headquarters building was built in 1925 but was used to house the Diocesan Boy's School until May 1932. It was then used as the Police Training School from 1932 to 1945 and the Kowloon Police Headquarters from 1947 to 1975. In 1975, one block of the two was demolished. The building is currently occupied by the Kowloon West Police Tactical Unit Company and the Hong Kong Police Emergency Unit Kowloon West Base.

History (Chinese)

舊九龍警察總部建於 1925 年，惟其落成後一直是拔萃男書院的校址，直至 1932 年 5 月才交回警隊，在該年至 1945 年作為警校；1947 年至 1975 年則用作九龍警察總部。1975 年，原由兩幢大樓組成的舊九龍警察總部被拆卸了其中一座，現只剩下一座大樓。舊九龍警察總部目前是西九龍警察機動部隊和香港警察西九龍衝鋒隊的總部。

Number: 290

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Valve House, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

History (Chinese)

香港總督金文泰(任期 1925-1930 年)於 1928 年提倡建造香港仔水塘。這個水塘由香港仔上水塘(1931 年落成)、香港仔下水塘(1932 年落成)和其他附屬水利設施組成，選址原為大成紙廠。香港仔水塘啓用之前，港島西區和香港仔居民主要靠大潭水塘、山溪和水井供應食水。1960 年代，香港仔水塘的引水道系統曾進行擴建，以提高供水能力。

Number: 291

Name and Address: Nos. 89 & 124 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 89 及 124 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two-storied green-brick residential house was built by Tang Chap-ng for his sons in the 19th century. He achieved wuju in the Qing Dynasty, while four of his sons were either scholars or successors of the title. The house exemplifies the wok-ye shaped gable walls, which was only allowed by imperial consent for residents who were formerly court officials or scholars.

History (Chinese)

這幢兩層高的青磚住宅是鄧輯伍於 19 世紀為兒子們所建。鄧輯伍乃清朝武舉人，四名兒子則分別為舉人或武舉人。這座府第的特色是鑊耳形山牆，昔日只有官宦或武舉人世家才會獲朝廷欽准建造這類山牆。

Number: 292

Name and Address: Old Dairy Farm, Cowshed No. 141 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 141 號舊牛奶公司
牛棚

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The farm compound is located at 141 and 143 Pokfulam Road. Nowadays, most of the Old Dairy Farm buildings and structures have been demolished. Those still in existence include the following: Octagonal Cowshed; Senior Staff Quarters; Main Office Building; Cowboys' Quarters.

The dumb-bell shaped Octagonal Cowshed was constructed in 1887. It is probably the only surviving cowshed left in Hong Kong. It is now used as part of the second campus of The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Art.

History (Chinese)

舊牛奶公司牛棚位於薄扶林道一百四十一號和一百四十三號。時至今日，牛棚大部份建築物已經拆卸，尚存的只有：八角牛棚、高級職員宿舍、辦事處大樓及牧戶宿舍。

八角牛棚外型似一啞鈴，建於一八八七年，可能是本港唯一現存之牛棚。它現在是香港演藝學院第二校園的一部份。

Number: 293

Name and Address: Nurses Quarters of Queen Mary Hospital, No. 102 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 102 號

瑪麗醫院護士宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at 102 Pok Fu Lam Road, Nurses Quarters of Queen Mary Hospital was built in 1937.

History (Chinese)

位於薄扶林道 102 號的瑪麗醫院護士宿舍建於 1937 年。

Number: 294

Name and Address: No. 2 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 2 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

History (Chinese)

新樓街 22 幢兩層地舖的唐樓屬一連串排屋，於 1933 年至 1934 年間為配合位於中英街墟市的擴展而修建，地舖主要作商業用途，上層為住宅。

Number: 295

Name and Address: No. 12 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 12 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

According to the record of the male population for Yuen Long Kau Hui in 1963, Lam Tat-wing of neighbouring Shan Pui Tsuen, the founder and Chairman of the Hong Kong New Territories Fish Culture Association, was the owner of the house. Lam also served on the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee and the Pok Oi Hospital Committee in the 1950s. Around the 1960s, a Wong family operated a sesame oil shop at the ground floor and lived upstairs. The building serves entirely for residential use since the 1980s when the Wongs emigrated to Canada.

History (Chinese)

根據 1963 年元朗舊墟的丁口登記資料, 利益街 12 號的業主是附近山背村的林達榮(新界養魚協會創辦人及主席)。林達榮亦是 1950 年代十八鄉鄉事委員會成員及博愛醫院總理。1960 年代, 一個黃姓家庭曾在地下開設麻油店, 樓上則作起住所。1980 年代黃氏移民加拿大後, 整幢建築便作為住宅用途。

Number: 296

Name and Address: Senior Staff Quarters, Elliot Pumping Station & Filters, Pok Fu Lam Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林道西區抽水站及濾水廠高級職員宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Elliot Pumping Station and Filters, including a treatment work building and two staff quarters, were built in 1930-1931. They were the auxiliary waterworks of the Aberdeen Reservoir filtering and channeling water to the western part of the Hong Kong Island. The adjacent quarters were accommodation for the management staff of the Station. The Station had been closed since 1993.

History (Chinese)

西區抽水站及濾水廠約建於 1930 年至 1931 年間，內有一座濾水廠和兩幢職員宿舍，屬香港仔水塘的濾水及引水附屬設施，負責將食水輸送至港島西區。毗鄰濾水廠的職員宿舍原供管理人員居住。該廠在 1993 年關閉。

Number: 297

Name and Address: Po Leung Kuk, Main Building, No. 66 Leighton Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣禮頓道 66 號保良局主樓

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Leighton Road, Po Leung Kuk, literally means “Society for Protection of the Innocent”, was founded in 1878 and is one of the major voluntary social welfare institutes in Hong Kong. The Main Building under study was erected in 1932 and is the oldest building in the compound. The Building is divided into the Welfare Department, Po Leung Kuk Museum and Ho Sze Shi Memorial Hall (commonly known as Kwan Tai Hall). As the Meiji Emperor presented the institute with a silver plate and a certificate in 1898 in appreciation of its efforts in repatriating kidnapped Japanese girls, Po Leung Kuk remained in service during the Japanese Occupation.

History (Chinese)

禮頓道保良局於 1878 年成立，意指「保赤安良」，乃香港主要的志願社會福利機構之一。列為研究目標的主樓建於 1932 年，是整個建築群中最早落成的部份。這座建築可分為福利部、保良局博物館及何思士紀念堂(Ho Sze Shi Memorial Hall)(一般稱為關帝廳)。日本明治天皇曾於 1898 年向保良局頒發一枚銀牌和獎狀，表揚保良局將多名被綁架的日本女童送返日本，該局於日佔時期仍然為市民服務。

Number: 298

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Kong Shan), Kong Shan, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角礦山麥景陶碉堡(礦山)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

MacIntosh Fort at Kong Shan of Sha Tau Kok, near Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, is the highest among 7 MacIntosh Forts built on the border. It is an observation post safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (Forts) to strengthen border defense. Forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Kong Shan post is a special post as it cannot be controlled remotely and a police constable is still deployed on it every night.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角礦山麥景陶碉堡位於蓮麻坑附近，是邊境 7 座麥景陶碉堡中最高的碉堡，作用是守衛邊境阻止非法入境者潛入。碉堡建於 1949 至 1953 年，當時大量難民由中國來港。1949 年警務處處長麥景陶遂決定興建多座觀察哨站(碉堡)，加強邊境的防衛。碉堡日夜均駐有守衛，肩負堵截非法入境者的重任。由於礦山碉堡無法使用遙控設備，因此現時每晚仍有一名警察駐守。

Number: 299

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Nam Hang), Nam Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角南坑麥景陶碉堡(南坑)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

MacIntosh Fort at Nam Hang of Sha Tau Kok is one of seven MacIntosh Forts built on the border. It is situated near Lo Wu so that the observer can monitor activities across the border closely. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China due to political instability. In May 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. Observation posts (forts) were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角南坑麥景陶碉堡是邊境 7 座麥景陶碉堡之一。這座碉堡建於羅湖附近，可密切監察邊境的動靜。碉堡建於 1949 至 1953 年，當時大量難民由中國來港。1949 年，警務處處長麥景陶遂下令在多座主要山頭興建觀察哨站(碉堡)，加強邊境的防衛。碉堡日夜均駐有守衛，肩負堵截非法入境者的重任。時至今日，碉堡已裝設遙控的高科技裝置。

Number: 300

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Ngau Yiu), Ngau Yiu, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角瓦窰麥景陶碉堡(瓦窰)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

MacIntosh Fort at Ngau Yiu of Sha Tau Kok is one of the 7 MacIntosh Forts safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts(forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角瓦窰麥景陶碉堡是 7 座麥景陶碉堡之一，作用是守衛邊境阻止非法入境者潛入的觀察哨站。碉堡建於 1949 至 1953 年，當時大量難民由中國來港。1949 年，警務處處長麥景陶遂下令在多座主要山頭興建觀察哨站(碉堡)，加強邊境的防衛。碉堡日夜均駐有守衛，肩負堵截非法入境者的重任。時至今日，碉堡已裝設遙控的高科技裝置。

Number: 301

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Pak Fu Shan), Pak Fu Shan, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角白虎山麥景陶碉堡(白虎山)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

MacIntosh Fort at Pak Fu Shan of Sha Tau Kok, also known as Pak Fa Shan, is one of the 7 observation posts safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. They were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China due to political instability. In May 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角白虎山(又名白花山)麥景陶碉堡，是 7 座麥景陶碉堡之一，作用是守衛邊境阻止非法入境者潛入的觀察哨站。碉堡建於 1949 至 1953 年，當時大量難民由中國來港。警務處處長麥景陶遂下令在多座山頭興建觀察哨站(碉堡)，加強邊境的防衛。碉堡日夜均駐有守衛，肩負堵截非法入境者的重任。

Number: 302

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Pak Kung Au), Pak Kung Au, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角伯公坳麥景陶碉堡(伯公坳)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The MacIntosh Fort at Pak Kung Au of Sha Tau Kok, as the north and the 2nd highest of 7 MacIntosh Forts built on the border, is an observation post safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from the mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (Forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defence. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角伯公坳麥景陶碉堡是香港最北及邊境 7 座麥景陶碉堡中第二高的碉堡，作用是守衛邊境阻止非法入境者潛入。碉堡建於 1949 至 1953 年，當時大量難民由中國來港。1949 年警務處處長麥景陶遂下令在多處主要山頭興建一系列觀察哨站(碉堡)，加強邊境的防衛。碉堡日夜均駐有守衛，肩負堵截非法入境者的重任。時至今日，碉堡已裝設遙控的高科技裝置。

Number: 303

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Ma Tso Lung), Ma Tso Lung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺馬草壟麥景陶碉堡(馬草壟)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Ma Cho Lung MacIntosh Fort, near Ma Tso Lung Shui Yee San Tsuen and Ma Tso Lung San Tsuen in Sha Tau Kok, is one of seven MacIntosh Forts built on the border. It is an observation post safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen border defense. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角馬草壟信義新村及馬草壟新村附近的馬草壟麥景陶碉堡，是邊境 7 座麥景陶碉堡之一。這座觀察哨站主要負責守衛邊境，阻止非法入境者潛入。碉堡建於 1949 至 1953 年，當時大量難民由中國來港。1949 年，警務處處長麥景陶遂下令在多座主要山頭興建一系列觀察哨站(碉堡)，加強邊境的防衛。碉堡日夜均駐有守衛，肩負堵截非法入境者的重任。時至今日，碉堡已裝設遙控的高科技裝置。

Number: 304

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Pak Hok Chau), Pak Hok Chau, Mai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界米埔白鶴洲麥景陶碉堡(白鶴洲)

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

MacIntosh Fort (Pak Hok Chau) of Sha Tau Kok (沙頭角) is one of the seven MacIntosh Forts. It is near to Mai Po Nature Reserve and is the only one located out of the Frontier Closed Area. With its location, it had played an important role in intercepting illegal immigrants coming from the Deep Bay, especially during the 1980s. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角白鶴洲麥景陶碉堡是 7 座麥景陶碉堡之一，鄰近米埔自然護理區，是唯一坐落在邊境禁區外的碉堡。這裡最適合攔截由后海灣潛入的非法入境者，曾於 1980 年代發揮的守衛作用。碉堡建於 1949 至 1953 年，當時大量難民由中國來港。1949 年，警務處處長麥景陶遂下令在多座主要山頭興建一系列觀察哨站(碉堡)，加強邊境的防衛。時至今日，碉堡已裝設遙控的高科技裝置。

Number: 305

Name and Address: Parsee Cemetery, Pavilion, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道波斯墳場亭子

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Wong Nai Chung Road of Happy Valley, Parsee Cemetery was erected in 1852 exclusively for burying deceased Parsees. The first burial in the Parsee Cemetery occurred in August 1858. Most of the funeral rites are performed at the cemetery service hall built in 1852. The other two structures inside the Cemetery are the pavilion adjacent to the cemetery service hall and a small building close to the main entrance of the Cemetery. Prominent Parsee merchants, including Dorabjee Naorojee and Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody, were buried in the Cemetery. By 2003, there are about 180 graves in the Cemetery.

History (Chinese)

波斯墳場位於跑馬地黃泥涌道，在 1852 年建成，只埋葬波斯人的遺體。墳場第一個葬禮在 1858 年 8 月舉行，而大部份的葬禮儀式都在建於 1852 年的墳場葬禮堂舉行。墳場內其他兩個構件包括墳場葬禮堂旁邊的涼亭和接近正門的小建築。著名波斯商人如天星小輪創辦人羅華治和何慕治、麼地爵士都葬於此。直至 2003 年，那裡約有 180 個墳墓。

Number: 306

Name and Address: Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Workmen's Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Wong Nai Chung, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃泥涌大潭水塘道前黃泥涌水塘工人宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Completed in 1899, the Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir was the third reservoir and the first boating country park in Hong Kong. It was also one of the wartime battle sites during the Japanese invasion in 1941. Since the Water Supplies Department (WSD) is responsible for the maintenance of the waterworks facilities of the Reservoir, the Workmen's Quarters is still used by the WSD nowadays.

History (Chinese)

前黃泥涌水塘在 1899 年建成，是香港的第三個水塘和首個水上活動公園。水塘亦是 1941 年對抗日軍的戰場之一。自水務署接管水塘水務設施的維修工程後，工人宿舍由水務署沿用至今。

Number: 307

Name and Address: General House, Main Building, Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉上將府主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Shum Residence is a complex comprising three connecting houses, namely Shum Ancestral Hall, General House and Hip Wai House. The builder, Shen Hung-ying, was a Kwangxi clique warlord. In 1925, he was defeated by Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen and fled to Hong Kong. Although the exact construction year cannot be determined, the complex should be built before 1938 when Shen Hung-ying passed away. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Pok Oi Hospital in 1932 and 1933 and the Chairperson in 1934. Plaques and couplets given by political leaders and social elites are displayed in the ancestral hall. Ancestral worship is still performed there.

History (Chinese)

沈氏大屋包括三幢相連大宅，由沈氏家祠、上將府和協威樓組成，建造者沈鴻英是桂系軍閥。1925年，沈鴻英被白崇禧及李宗仁擊敗後，流亡至香港。上將府的建築年份已無從稽考，但整幢建築群相信建於1938年沈鴻英辭世前。沈鴻英曾於1932年及1933年擔任博愛醫院董事會成員，另於1934年出任董事會主席。沈氏家祠設有多幅由政界領袖和社會名人饋贈的牌匾和對聯，時至今日沈氏仍在祠堂祭祖。

Number: 308

Name and Address: Sham Shui Po Police Station, No. 37A Yen Chow Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗欽州街 37 號 A 深水埗警署

District: SSP

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The construction of the Sham Shui Po Police Station in 1924/1925 had been in response to the inflating crime rate in the district since the early 1920s. During the Japanese Occupations (1941-1945), the adjacent barracks were turned into an internment camp and the Station into a command post to administer the camp. Since the establishment of Cheung Sha Wan Police Station in 1978, it has become a sub-divisional police station.

History (Chinese)

1920 年代初，深水埗區治安日差，罪案遽增，政府為維護法紀，於 1924/1925 年興建深水埗警署。日治時期(1941-1945 年)，毗鄰警署的軍營被日軍改為拘留營，警署則用作拘留營的指揮部。自長沙灣警署於 1978 年建成後，此警署成為分區警署。

Number: 309

Name and Address: Bin Mo Bridge, Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村便母橋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated in the Shui Tau Tsuen of Kam Tin, Bin Mo Bridge was built in 1710 by Tang Chun-yuen of Kam Tin for the convenience of his mother to visit him. The decking of the bridge is made up of six granite slabs laid parallel to each other and resting freely on the supports. A granite tablet erected nearby records the history of the bridge.

History (Chinese)

錦田水頭村的便母橋由錦田孝子鄧俊元建於 1710 年，目的是方便母親過河探望他。橋面鋪有六塊花崗石板，並排放在石墩之上，沒有牢固，可以移動。橋旁奠立的花崗石碑記載了便母橋的歷史。

Number: 310

Name and Address: Sha Lo Tung Cheung Uk, Sha Lo Tung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔沙羅洞沙羅洞張屋

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated in the south-west of Pat Sin Range, Sha Lo Tung Cheung Uk is one of the largest villages in Sha Lo Tung. The village was founded in the early 1700s and settled with Lei lineage which both surnames were united in marriage. The Cheungs then relocated and founded Cheung Uk in the vicinity. Between 1900 and 1950, the villagers still lived on farming and traded in the Tai Wo Market. Though Cheung Uk is now abandoned, villagers still return to the ancestral hall, named Sam Yik Tong for ancestral worshipping. Most of the houses in the village are still well-preserved.

History (Chinese)

沙螺洞張屋位於八仙嶺西南面，是沙螺洞最大的村落之一。這條村建於 1700 年代初，村民除了張氏外，還有李氏家族，兩族人並曾通婚結盟。張氏後來遷出，在附近另建張屋。1900 至 1950 年，村民仍以務農維生，亦會到太和墟作買賣交易。儘管張屋現已無人居住，村民仍會返回三益堂宗祠祭祖。村中大部份房屋仍然妥善保存。

Number: 311

Name and Address: Residence of the Chief Secretary for Administration (Victoria House), No. 15 Barker Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂白加道 15 號

政務司司長公館

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1951, Victoria House at No. 15 Barker Road is one of the finest colonial-style residences for Colonial Secretary, a post renamed as the Chief Secretary for Administration in 1976. By 2004, a total of 14 Colonial Secretaries and Chief Secretaries for Administration resided in the house, including Sir John Fearn Nicoll in 1949-1952, Sir Charles Philip Haddon-Cave in 1975-1978 and 1981-1985, Anson Chan Fang On-sang in 1993-2001 and Donald Tsang Yam-kuen in 2001-2005. Every year, the Chief Secretary hosts a number of banquets in the House.

History (Chinese)

位於白加道 15 號的政務司司長官邸在 1951 年興建，是其中一座最華麗、具殖民地建築風格的殖民地大臣官邸；在 1976 年殖民地大臣改名為布政司（即現在的政務司司長）。直至 2004 年，共有 14 位殖民地大臣和布政司入住官邸，包括列誥爵士（1949-1952）、夏鼎基爵士（1975-1978、1981-1985）、陳方安生（1993-2001）和曾蔭權（2001-2005）。政務司每年都多次在官邸設宴。

Number: 312

Name and Address: Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre, Main Block, No. 38 Kwu Tung Road, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞路 38 號何東夫人醫局主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre consist of one main block and a bungalow. Construction work on Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre was took place from 1932 to 1933. The centre was officially opened in 1934. From 1934 to 1973, the building served mainly as a maternity center and a sanatorium for Indian soldiers. Later, it provide a specialized hospitalized ward for sick members of the Police Force stationed in the New Territories. At present,Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre has become a general out-patients clinic to provide medical treatment.It was one of the first rural clinics to be established in the New Territories and served the residents of the entire district.

History (Chinese)

何東夫人醫局由主樓及一幢平房組成。上水古洞路何東夫人醫局約建於 1932，至 1933 年正式落成，醫局於 1934 年啓用。由 1934 至 1973 年，該醫局為產科中心及印度軍人療養所，後改作專門護理患病新界區警員的醫療設施。時至今日，醫局已成為普通科門診診所提供醫療服務。何東夫人醫局由，是香港最早期的鄉郊診所之一，為該區居民服務。

Number: 313

Name and Address: Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre, Bungalow, No. 38 Kwu Tung Road, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞路 38 號何東夫人醫局平房

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre consist of one main block and a bungalow. Construction work on Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre was took place from 1932 to 1933. The centre was officially opened in 1934. From 1934 to 1973, the building served mainly as a maternity center and a sanatorium for Indian soldiers. Later, it provide a specialized hospitalized ward for sick members of the Police Force stationed in the New Territories. At present, Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre has become a general out-patients clinic to provide medical treatment. It was one of the first rural clinics to be established in the New Territories and served the residents of the entire district.

History (Chinese)

何東夫人醫局由主樓及一幢平房組成。上水古洞路何東夫人醫局約建於 1932，至 1933 年正式落成，醫局於 1934 年啓用。由 1934 至 1973 年，該醫局為產科中心及印度軍人療養所，後改作專門護理患病新界區警員的醫療設施。時至今日，醫局已成為普通科門診診所提供醫療服務。何東夫人醫局是香港最早期的鄉郊診所之一，為該區居民服務。

Number: 314

Name and Address: Nos. 8-9 Tai Pak Terrace, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港太白臺 8 至 9 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two buildings at Nos. 8 and 9 Tai Pak Terrace (太白臺 8 至 9 號) were built in the 1920s. It has been owned by the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue, otherwise known as Hong Kong To Tak Wui (香港道德會, “the Society”). Inspired by Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, the Society was founded in 1924 to promote the study and practice of ethics and virtues. Its founding president and vice-president were Au Lim-chuen (區廉泉) and Tu Ser-dun (杜四端) who were successful businessmen, philanthropists and community leaders. The Society’s office was first established in Nos. 6 and 7 Tai Pak Terrace. Due to rapid expansion, the Society purchased the two buildings at Nos. 8 & 9 as permanent premises and moved in 1927. The Society has been on the present site for over 80 years before it moved out.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 315

Name and Address: Gate Tower, Ha Tsuen Shi, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村廈村市門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Though their construction years were unknown, it is believed that the temple and the gate tower were built at the same time as the Ha Tsuen Shi, probably in the 1760s. Kwan Tai Temple lies at the junction of the two main axes of the market. Albeit the temple is small, it features an elegant three-way archway in front over the road-junction. The Gate Tower is the southeast entrance of the market. It functioned to protect the Market from bandits. Security was provided by patrols of the clan's watchmen.

History (Chinese)

關帝廟及門樓的確實建築年份雖不能考，但相信是 1760 年代廈村市落成時所建。關帝廟位於墟市兩條主軸道的交匯處，雖然面積不大，門前卻有三道拱形通道，分別朝向分叉路口。門樓位於墟市東南端入口，昔日是防衛抗匪的要點，駐有更練團專責巡邏。

Number: 316

Name and Address: London Mission Building, Nos. 78 & 80 Robinson Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山羅便臣道 78 及 80 號
倫敦傳道會大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Erected around 1893, London Mission Building initially served as an office and missionaries' residence of the London Missionary Society. In the 1930s, it functioned as quarters for the medical staff working at the hospitals in the immediate neighbourhood. In 1972, it left vacant in the wake of the withdrawal of the London Missionary Society from Hong Kong. In 2000, it underwent a large-scaled renovation and was converted into the clubhouse of No. 80 Robinson Road.

History (Chinese)

倫敦傳道會大樓約於 1893 年落成，原為倫敦傳道會辦事處及傳教士宿舍。1930 年代，大樓改作毗鄰醫院醫護人員宿舍。1972 年，隨著倫敦傳道會遷出香港，大樓遂被空置。這裡於 2000 年曾進行大規模裝修，後作為羅便臣道 80 號的會所。

Number: 317

Name and Address: Guest House of the Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen Shi, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村廈村市鄧氏宗祠禮賓樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Guest House of the Tang Ancestral Hall was built by the Tangs of Ha Tsuen Shi before 1924, serving as a guest house for visitors of the Tang Ancestral Hall. From 1952 to 1964, it was used as a dormitory for the teachers of Yau Kung School. From 1964 to the 1980s, Guest House served as a residential house for the clan master and some male villagers. Nowadays, the Tang clans worship Man Cheong in the back hall of the Guest House during the Lunar New Year or the beginning of academic year, wishing that their children would perform well in their learning.

History (Chinese)

鄧氏宗祠禮賓樓在 1924 年前由廈村市鄧氏族人興建，以招待鄧氏宗祠的訪客。1952 至 1964 年間，禮賓樓用作友恭學校的教員宿舍。1964 年至 1980 年代，禮賓樓曾是族長和一些男性村民的居所。時至今日，鄧氏族人在農曆新年和學年初便到禮賓樓後廳拜祭文昌帝君，祈求子女學業進步。

Number: 318

Name and Address: Man San Ye Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村莘野文公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Man San Ye Ancestral Hall , also known as Lok To Tong, is located at Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin. It is one of five Mans ancestral halls in Fan Tin Tsuen. It is believed to be built before 1740 for worshipping their ancestor, Man San Ye. The Mans believe that they are the descendants of the nation's hero, Wen Tian-xiang. Like other Mans ancestral hall in San Tin, the Man San Ye Ancestral Hall was used as study hall. For centuries, the hall has been using as a venue for serving basin meals when there are weddings and festivals.

History (Chinese)

新田蕃田村莘野文公祠又名樂道堂，是蕃田村五個文氏公祠之一，相信應建於1740年前供文氏祭祀祖先文莘野。文氏相信他們是國家英雄文天祥的後裔。莘野文公祠與其他新田文氏公祠一樣兼具書室的用途。數百年來，文氏每逢節日和舉行婚事都會在公祠擺設盤菜款客。

Number: 319

Name and Address: Parsee Cemetery, Service Hall, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道波斯墳場禮堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Wong Nai Chung Road of Happy Valley, Parsee Cemetery was erected in 1852 exclusively for burying deceased Parsees. The first burial in the Parsee Cemetery occurred in August 1858. Most of the funeral rites are performed at the cemetery service hall built in 1852. The other two structures inside the Cemetery are the pavilion adjacent to the cemetery service hall and a small building close to the main entrance of the Cemetery. Prominent Parsee merchants, including Dorabjee Naorojee and Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody, were buried in the Cemetery. By 2003, there are about 180 graves in the Cemetery.

History (Chinese)

波斯墳場位於跑馬地黃泥涌道，在 1852 年建成，只埋葬波斯人的遺體。墳場第一個葬禮在 1858 年 8 月舉行，而大部份的葬禮儀式都在建於 1852 年的墳場葬禮堂舉行。墳場內其他兩個構件包括墳場葬禮堂旁邊的涼亭和接近正門的小建築。著名波斯商人如天星小輪創辦人羅華治和何慕治、麼地爵士都葬於此。直至 2003 年，那裡約有 180 個墳墓。

Number: 320

Name and Address: Yau Ma Tei Police Station, No. 627 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地廣東道 627 號油麻地警署

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Yau Ma Tei Police Station was built in 1922 to replace an old station in the same district. After the Second World War, the Police Station had expanded with a number of extension blocks built in the 1950s.

History (Chinese)

油麻地警署建於 1922 年，以取代該區原有的舊警署。二次大戰後，油麻地警署的警力漸漸增加，1950 年代更擴建多座大樓。

Number: 321

Name and Address: Former Clubhouse of Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, No. 12 Oil Street, North Point, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港北角油街 12 號前香港皇家遊艇會會所

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The history of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club (RHKYC) dates back to the formation of the Hong Kong Boat Club and the Hong Kong Corinthian Sailing Club. In 1905, the two clubs merged into the RHKYC for the promotion of boat rowing and yacht sailing in Hong Kong. A new headquarters and clubhouse was then built on the present site in North Point. With subsequent reclamation the Clubhouse lost its waterfront location, and had to move to a new base on Kellet Island in 1938. The old clubhouse building was resumed by the Government.

History (Chinese)

香港皇家遊艇會歷史悠久，其前身為香港船會和香港科林斯帆船會，1905 年兩會合併為香港皇家遊艇會，致力在香港推廣划艇和帆船活動，並遷至北角新址設立總部和會所。其後東區進行填海，原本座落海旁的遊艇會亦需遷址，遂於 1938 年在奇力島設立新會所。前香港皇家遊艇會會所目前由政府擁有。

Number: 322

Name and Address: No. 207 Des Voeux Road West, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤德輔道西 207 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 4-storey shop house is believed to be built in early 1920s. It was originally located in waterfront prior to subsequent reclamation works along the shore. It was used for both commercial and residential purposes. It was occupied by a mat retailer named Kwong Lee Mat Shop in 1934. In 1985, Lai Fung Distillery Ltd operated in the ground floor of the premises. Its signage at the shop front can still be found although the company no longer exists.

History (Chinese)

西營盤德輔道西 207 號的 4 層高唐樓約建於 1921 年，沿岸填海工程動工後，原址的海旁景色已面目全非。這裡曾作商業及住宅用途，1934 年時是廣利蓆庄的舖址，1985 年地舖改為勵豐釀酒有限公司(Lai Fung Distillery Ltd)，儘管這間公司現已結業，但店前仍然保留著它的標誌。

Number: 336

Name and Address: Old Police Bungalow, Nos. 173 & 175 Kwong Fuk Road, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔廣福道 173 號及 175 號
舊警察宿舍

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1909, the Old Police Bungalow was the residence of four single police officers. In the early 1950s, it became the residence of the Divisional Superintendent of the New Territories. It is located on the top of a hill along Kwong Fuk Road in Tai Po, opposite to the Old Tai Po Police Station and Old District Office North. It is an Arts and Crafts style house with detached servants' quarters and a stable. Verandahs of the Bungalow are now enclosed while brick arches and stone lintels are found on the ground floor. From 1991 onwards, the Bungalow has been converted into a school called Norwegian School.

History (Chinese)

1909 年興建的舊警署宿舍，是四名單身警官的住所。1950 年代初，新界分區警司亦曾入住。舊警署宿舍位於大埔廣福道山頂，對面是舊大埔警署及北約理民府。這幢建築物採用工藝美術風格建成，設有獨立的僕人住房和馬廐。宿舍陽台現已封閉，地下仍保存著磚砌拱門和石楣。宿舍自 1991 年起已改作挪威學校。

Number: 337

Name and Address: Pat Heung Temple, No. 87 Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉上村 87 號八鄉古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at Pat Heung of Yuen Long, Pat Heung Temple was built before 1861 by the Tung Yik Tong, which was formed by the village alliance in Pat Heung. Pat Heung Temple is a village alliance temple dedicated to the deity of Kwun Yum. It was also named Pat Heung Kwun Yum Temple. The main ceremony of the Pat Heung Temple is the birthday of Kwun Yum on the 19th day of the second lunar month, worship ceremonies and basin meals would be held in front of the temple.

History (Chinese)

元朗的八鄉古廟建於 1861 年之前，由八鄉多條村落組成的同益堂共同興建。八鄉古廟乃專門供奉觀音的村廟，又名「八鄉觀音廟」。每逢農曆二月十九日觀音誕，村民都會齊集廟前空地舉行祭祀，共享盤菜美宴。

Number: 338

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple, Shan Tsui Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角山咀村協天宮

District: North

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Completed in 1895, Hip Tin Temple was dedicated to Kwan Tai who was also known as the emperor of assisting the heaven (Hip Tin Tai Tai). The Temple had once been a primary school named Fuk Tak Study Hall since the 1920s or 1930s. The Study Hall featured bobozhai, the traditional Confucian teaching, though modern subjects like natural science was also introduced. The Temple then became the classrooms of the Lingnan College of Guangzhou after the fall of Guangzhou into the hand of the Japanese troops in 1938. During the Japanese Occupation, the Temple was occupied by Japanese troops for interrogating suspected anti-Japanese guerillas. Its side chambers were converted into an office and a classroom of Shan Tsui Public School in 1959.

History (Chinese)

協天宮於 1895 年落成，主要供奉關帝(又名協天大帝)。廟宇曾於 1920 年代或 1930 年代前改作福德學校，同時教授傳統儒家卜卜齋與自然科學等現代科目。1938 年，廣州淪陷被日軍佔領，協天宮曾成為嶺南書院的班房。日軍曾於佔領期間徵用協天宮，審問涉嫌反日的游擊隊員。1959 年，協天宮側廂曾改作山咀公立學校辦事處及班房。

Number: 351

Name and Address: Sam Tung Uk, Kwan Tei North Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺軍地北村三棟屋

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Sam Tung Uk was built around the 1910s by Li Chung-chong (1874-1968), who founded Heung Yee Kuk and Luen Wo Hui in 1926 and 1951 respectively. In 1947, he was appointed the Unofficial Justice of the Peace. In 1953, he was granted the Coronation Medal for the Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation. Hakka architects were employed from Guangdong to build the house. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Lis temporarily moved out from the building. Wedding feasts and Cantonese operas were organized there until the 1970s. The descendants of the Li's still reside there.

History (Chinese)

三棟屋由李仲莊(1874-1968年)於1910年代興建。李仲莊於1926年及1951年分別成立鄉議局及聯和墟。李仲莊於1947年獲封為非官守太平紳士，1953年獲英女皇加冕獎章。他特地從廣東聘請客家建築師興建三棟屋。李氏家族曾於日佔時期(1941-1945年)暫時遷出三棟屋。1970年代前，李氏在這裡舉行婚事，並以粵劇娛賓。時至今日，李氏後裔仍居於此。

Number: 352

Name and Address: Bungalow, West Point Filters, No. 50 Kotewall Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山旭龝道 50 號西環濾水廠平房

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

West Point Filters was built between 1914 and 1919 to work with West Point Service Reservoir (built in 1907) to enhance water supply in the Mid-Levels area above Conduit Road. A renovation programme took place in 1996 to turn the Filters into a service reservoir which came to be known as the Kotewall Road Fresh Water Service Reservoir. Operation resumed in 1997 after the renovation.

History (Chinese)

西環濾水廠約建於 1914 年至 1919 年間，是西環配水庫(1907 年落成)的配套設施，目的是改善干德道以上半山區的供水情況。1996 年，濾水廠展開了改造工程，以將濾水廠改爲儲水庫，並改名爲旭龝道淡水配水庫。工程完竣後，配水庫於 1997 年恢復服務。

Number: 354

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 34, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營第三十四座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 355

Name and Address: General House, Hip Wai House, Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉上將府協威樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Shum Residence is a complex comprising three connecting houses, namely Shum Ancestral Hall, General House and Hip Wai House. The builder, Shen Hung-ying, was a Kwangxi clique warlord. In 1925, he was defeated by Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen and fled to Hong Kong. Although the exact construction year cannot be determined, the complex should be built before 1938 when Shen Hung-ying passed away. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Pok Oi Hospital in 1932 and 1933 and the Chairperson in 1934. Plaques and couplets given by political leaders and social elites are displayed in the ancestral hall. Ancestral worship is still performed there.

History (Chinese)

沈氏大屋包括三幢相連大宅，由沈氏家祠、上將府和協威樓組成，建造者沈鴻英是桂系軍閥。1925年，沈鴻英被白崇禧及李宗仁擊敗後，流亡至香港。上將府的建築年份已無從稽考，但整幢建築群相信建於1938年沈鴻英辭世前。沈鴻英曾於1932年及1933年擔任博愛醫院董事會成員，另於1934年出任董事會主席。沈氏家祠設有多幅由政界領袖和社會名人饋贈的牌匾和對聯，時至今日沈氏仍在祠堂祭祖。

Number: 356

Name and Address: Wan Chai Police Station, No. 123 Gloucester Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔告士打道 123 號灣仔警署

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Wan Chai Police Station was constructed in 1932 on a lot reclaimed under the Praya East Reclamation Scheme of 1921-1929. In its early years, it served multi-purposes as a police station, a garage of the fire brigade and police officers' hostel. The compound was heavily bombarded during the Japanese invasion of 1941 and had to be substantially renovated before operation was resumed. The building is currently used as the Wan Chai District headquarters and District Station.

History (Chinese)

灣仔警署建於 1932 年，位處 1921-1929 年填海而成的東海旁地段上。這所建築物落成初年具警署、消防車站和警員宿舍的多重功能。1941 年日軍攻佔香港時該署遭到嚴重炮擊，其後需進行大規模的修葺工程，才可恢復運作。灣仔警署目前是灣仔區總部和分區警署。

Number: 357

Name and Address: Old Lunatic Asylum Chinese Block, Main Building, Eastern Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤東邊街舊華人精神病院主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Old Lunatic Asylum Chinese consists of a main block and a staff quarter. The Lunatic Asylum Chinese Block (opened 1891) was one of the three main buildings of the former Victoria Mental Hospital complex, the other being the Lunatic Asylum European Block (1884) and the Female Ward (1941). In 1906, the two lunatic asylums were incorporated to form the Victoria Mental Hospital. They were later joined by the Female Block in 1941 when demand for mental care inflated during the Japanese occupation(1941-1945). The Hospital ceased operation in 1961 when the Castle Peak Mental Hospital was completed. The site is now the Eastern Street Methadone Treatment Clinic.

History (Chinese)

舊華人精神病院由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及職員宿舍。舊華人精神病院(1891年開幕)原屬前域多利精神病院的一部份，這家精神病醫院共有 3 座主樓：除前華人精神病院外，尚有外籍人士精神病院(1884 年啓用)和女子精神病院(1941 年啓用)。事實上，華人精神病院和外籍人士精神病院於 1906 年合併為域多利精神病院。至 1941 年至 1945 年日佔時期精神病人數目激增，院方遂加建女子精神病院。1961 年青山精神病院落成，前華人精神病院亦告關閉。該址現為東邊街美沙酮診所。

Number: 358

Name and Address: Race Course Fire Memorial, So Kon Po, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地掃桿埔馬場先難友紀念碑

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Completed in 1922, the Race Course Cemetery on the hilltop of the Coffee Garden buried the 614 deaths resulted from the Race Course Fire broken out on 26 January 1918. The fire was one of the worst catastrophes in Hong Kong history. Its construction was led by Tong Yat-chuen, the then Chairman of the Tung Wah Group of Hospital. After the cemetery completed in 1922, the Race Course Fire Memorial was erected by the Hospital to record the disaster as well as the names of victims. The latest renovation of the Cemetery was carried out by the Hong Kong Jockey Club in 1984.

History (Chinese)

咖啡園山頂的馬棚墳場建於 1922 年，埋葬了 1918 年 1 月 26 日馬棚大火災不幸喪生的 614 名死難者。這場大火是香港歷史上死傷最慘重的悲劇之一。墳場由當時的東華三院主席唐溢川領導興建。1922 年墳場落成後，東華三院在這裡樹立馬場先難友紀念碑，悼念這場災難和不幸罹難的死者名稱。1984 年，香港賽馬會為墳場進行最近一次的翻新工程。

Number: 359

Name and Address: Old Kowloon Fire Station, Accommodation Barrack, No. 33
Salisbury Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀梳士巴利道 33 號舊九龍消防局宿舍

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920, the Old Kowloon Fire Station was also known as the Ex-Terminus Fire Station because of its proximity to and service for the Old Terminus Station of Kowloon-Canton Railway in Tsim Sha Tsui. It ceased operation as a fire station in 1971 and became the storehouse of a number of Government departments until 1986 when it was leased to Yau Ma Tei and Tsim Sha Tsui Culture and Arts Association (YTCAA) at a nominal rent of \$1 per month. The building is now vacated and will be incorporated into the redevelopment of the former Marine Police Headquarters compound.

History (Chinese)

舊九龍消防局建於 1920 年。由於其毗連前九廣鐵路，又為該站提供消防服務，故有火車站消防局之名。該消防局於 1971 年關閉後改為政府倉庫，供多個政府部門存放物資，1986 年始以每月 1 元的特惠租金租予油尖區文化藝術協會。目前消防局經已空置，政府計劃將其納入舊水警總部的重新發展項目。

Number: 360

Name and Address: Old Kowloon Fire Station, Main Block, No. 33 Salisbury Road,
Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀梳士巴利道 33 號舊九龍消防局主樓

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920, the Old Kowloon Fire Station was also known as the Ex-Terminus Fire Station because of its proximity to and service for the Old Terminus Station of Kowloon-Canton Railway in Tsim Sha Tsui. It ceased operation as a fire station in 1971 and became the storehouse of a number of Government departments until 1986 when it was leased to Yau Ma Tei and Tsim Sha Tsui Culture and Arts Association (YTCAA) at a nominal rent of \$1 per month. The building is now vacated and will be incorporated into the redevelopment of the former Marine Police Headquarters compound.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 364

Name and Address: Old Dairy Farm, Main Office Building No. 141 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 141 號舊牛奶公司
辦公室主樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The farm compound is located at 141 and 143 Pokfulam Road. Nowadays, most of the Old Dairy Farm buildings and structures have been demolished. Those still in existence include the following: Octagonal Cowshed; Senior Staff Quarters; Main Office Building; Cowboys' Quarters.

The Main Office Building was probably built in the first half of the 20th century. It is a two-storey building with verandahs, and constructed of stones and bricks. After the Dairy Farm moved out of Pokfulam, this building was used as a food store and for car repair.

History (Chinese)

舊牛奶公司牛棚位於薄扶林道一百四十一號和一百四十三號。時至今日，牛棚大部份建築物已經拆卸，尚存的只有：八角牛棚、高級職員宿舍、辦事處大樓及牧戶宿舍。

辦事處大樓建於二十世紀前期，樓高兩層，以石和磚建成，當牛奶公司遷出之後，大樓被改用作食物倉庫及汽車維修中心。

Number: 365

Name and Address: Ex-Royal Air Force Station (Kai Tak), Officers' Quarters Compound, RAF Officers Mess, No. 51 Kwun Tong Road, KLN Bay, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍灣觀塘道 51 號前皇家空軍基地(啓德)職員宿舍連食堂

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1934, the Ex-Royal Air Force Station comprises two main buildings standing on Nos. 50 and 51 Kwun Tong Road. No.50 was the headquarters of the Royal Air Force and No.51 was the Officers' Quarters. The latter was handed over to the Government in 1978 and converted into a Detective Training School of the then Royal Hong Kong Police Force, and remained in use until 2001. No. 50 became the Kai Tak Vietnamese Refugee Camp between 1979 and 1981 and continued to be used for detaining Vietnamese refugees under different names until 1997. Now house the Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University.

History (Chinese)

始建於 1934 年的前皇家空軍基地共有兩座主樓，分別位於觀塘道 50 號和 51 號。觀塘道 50 號當年是皇家空軍總部，51 號則是空軍宿舍。1978 年，51 號移交給香港政府，改為前稱香港皇家警察的偵緝訓練學校，一直運作至 2001 年關閉。50 號在 1979 年至 1981 年改為啓德越南難民營，其後多次更名，繼續收容越南難民，至 1997 年才告關閉。現為香港浸會大學視覺藝術學院。

Number: 366

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Wai Tsuen Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣蕙荃路天后宮

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at the east of Luk Yeung San Tsuen, Tin Hau Temple was built during the reign of Kangxi of Qing dynasty with fund from local villagers. The Temple was the meeting place of the Chuen On Kuk, a local body settling disputes and discussing village issues. The auction for the privilege managing the public weighing scale was also held in the temple annually. Between the 1920s and the 1970s, the annex of the temple was converted into Tsuen Wan Pubic School. The villagers celebrated various festivals in the Temple, including Spring and Autumn Equinox and Tin Hau's birthday.

History (Chinese)

荃灣天后宮位於綠楊新村東面，由當地村民集資於清康熙年間建成。這裡曾是全安局的會議地點，專門解決地方紛爭與商討村務。天后宮以往每年都會舉行拍賣會，競投管理公秤的特權。1920年至1970年代，廟宇新座曾改作荃灣公學。村民以往會在這裡慶祝春秋二祭和天后誕等節日。

Number: 367

Name and Address: Ex-Royal Air Force Station (Kai Tak), Headquarters Building, No. 50 Kwun Tong Road, KLN Bay, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍灣觀塘道 50 號前皇家空軍基地(啓德)總部大樓

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1934, the Ex-Royal Air Force Station comprises two main buildings standing on Nos. 50 and 51 Kwun Tong Road. No.50 was the headquarters of the Royal Air Force and No.51 was the Officers' Quarters. The latter was handed over to the Government in 1978 and converted into a Detective Training School of the then Royal Hong Kong Police Force, and remained in use until 2001. No. 50 became the Kai Tak Vietnamese Refugee Camp between 1979 and 1981 and continued to be used for detaining Vietnamese refugees under different names until 1997. It then has become the Caritas Family Crisis Support Centre since March 2002.

History (Chinese)

始建於 1934 年的前皇家空軍基地共有兩座主樓，分別位於觀塘道 50 號和 51 號。觀塘道 50 號當年是皇家空軍總部，51 號則是空軍宿舍。1978 年，51 號移交給香港政府，改為前稱香港皇家警察的偵緝訓練學校，一直運作至 2001 年關閉。50 號在 1979 年至 1981 年改為啓德越南難民營，其後多次更名，繼續收容越南難民，至 1997 年才告關閉。2002 年 3 月至今，該處是明愛向晴軒的會址。

Number: 368

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Chapel, Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢鹽田仔聖約瑟堂

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located in Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung, Catholic Church, also known as St. Joseph's Chapel, was probably constructed in 1890. The Catholic missionaries came and took root in Sai Kung from 1863 to 1867, which turned Yim Tin Tsai a Catholic village. Neither ancestral hall nor spirit tablet could be found there. The Chapel provided primary education in the early Guangxu reign (1875-1908) of the Qing Dynasty (1644- 1911). The school was reconstructed and renamed Tsing Boor School in 1948. The Church culture integrates into the daily life of villagers. The rehabilitation of the chapel has won an Award of Merit of UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage 2005 Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

History (Chinese)

西貢鹽田仔天主堂又名聖約瑟小堂，約於 1890 年落成。1863 至 1867 年天主堂傳教士在西貢植根，將鹽田仔變成天主教村。現時，村內已找不到宗祠和靈位的蹤影。小堂曾於清朝(1644-1911 年)光緒年間(1875-1908 年)提供小學教育，1948 年重建後易名澄波學校。現在，教會文化已融入村民的日常生活裡。教堂的重修工程獲得聯合國教科文組織亞太區 2005 年文物保護優異項目獎。

Number: 369

Name and Address: Ex-Royal Air Force Station (Kai Tak), Officers' Quarters Compound, Annex Block No. 2, No. 51 Kwun Tong Road, KLN Bay, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍灣觀塘道 51 號前皇家空軍基地(啓德)職員宿舍第二座

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1934, the Ex-Royal Air Force Station comprises two main buildings standing on Nos. 50 and 51 Kwun Tong Road. No.50 was the headquarters of the Royal Air Force and No.51 was the Officers' Quarters. The latter was handed over to the Government in 1978 and converted into a Detective Training School of the then Royal Hong Kong Police Force, and remained in use until 2001. No. 50 became the Kai Tak Vietnamese Refugee Camp between 1979 and 1981 and continued to be used for detaining Vietnamese refugees under different names until 1997. Now house the Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University.

History (Chinese)

始建於 1934 年的前皇家空軍基地共有兩座主樓，分別位於觀塘道 50 號和 51 號。觀塘道 50 號當年是皇家空軍總部，51 號則是空軍宿舍。1978 年，51 號移交給香港政府，改為前稱香港皇家警察的偵緝訓練學校，一直運作至 2001 年關閉。50 號在 1979 年至 1981 年改為啓德越南難民營，其後多次更名，繼續收容越南難民，至 1997 年才告關閉。現為香港浸會大學視覺藝術學院。

Number: 370

Name and Address: St. John Ambulance Brigade Hong Kong Island Area Headquarters, No. 2 Tai Hang Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣大坑道 2 號聖約翰救傷隊香港分區總部

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at No. 2 Tai Hang Road, the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hong Kong Island Area Headquarters was built in 1935 with the donation of Chau Man-chi, who commemorated his father. It was formally opened by Sir William Peel on 9 May 1935. The premises was used as the Japanese gendarmerie during the Japanese Occupation. Subsequent to the completion of a new headquarters at MacDonnell Road in 1958, the premises became the Hong Kong Island Command Headquarters of the Brigade.

History (Chinese)

聖約翰救傷隊香港分區總部位於大坑道 2 號，由周文治於 1935 年為紀念父親捐款建成，1935 年 5 月 9 日由貝璐爵士主持開幕儀式。日佔時期，這裡曾被日軍憲兵隊佔用。隨著 1958 年麥當勞道新總部落成，這幢建築便成為救傷隊香港島指揮總部。

Number: 371

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 03, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第三座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 372

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Police Station, No. 4 Police Station Path, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲警署徑 4 號長洲警署

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1913, the Cheung Chau Police Station occupies a strategic position on a hillock. It was built to strengthen defence after the murder of three Indian constables by a gang of pirates on 19 August 1912. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-45), the Police Station was closed. The policing of the Island was then carried out by the Japanese Army. The Police Station has an identical layout to the Lok Ma Chau Police Station.

History (Chinese)

長洲警署建於 1913 年，座落小丘上的戰略性位置。1912 年 8 月 19 日，三名印度裔警察遭一群海盜殺害後，警方便興建這所警署加強防衛。日治時期 (1941-1945)，警署關閉，維持島上治安的工作由日本軍隊負責。長洲警署與落馬洲警署的佈局相近。

Number: 373

Name and Address: Old Ping Shan Police Station, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山舊屏山警署

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated on a hilltop east of Hang Tau Tsuen in Ping Shan, the Old Ping Shan Police Station was built by the British Army after the Takeover of the New Territories in 1899. It was to command villages and the valley lying between Castle Peak and Deep Bay. The Police Station was replaced by Yuen Long Station in 1961 and was used by the Police Dog Unit from 1966 until 1995, then the West Sector Base of Traffic New Territories North until 2001. It now houses the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre under the management of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

History (Chinese)

舊屏山警署位於屏山坑頭村東面的山頂，是英軍於 1899 年接管新界後興建，以管理青山灣與后海灣之間鄉村和谷地的治安事務。1961 年舊屏山警署被元朗警署取代，1966 年至 1995 年一直由警犬組佔用，2001 年前曾改作新界北交通警西區總部，現為康樂及文化事務署古物古蹟辦事處轄下的屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心。

Number: 374

Name and Address: Consulat Général de France Residence, No. 8 Pollock's Path, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂普樂道 8 號法國總領事住宅

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at No. 8 Pollock's Path, the Consulat General de France Residence was probably erected between 1878 and 1909 and is one of the earliest residential buildings erected in the Peak. The Mansion housed some prominent figures like Henry Lander Dennys, a well-known solicitor in the colony, in 1878. It was once owned by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co Ltd in 1907. In 1981, it was brought by the Government of the French Republic as the residence of the Consulate General of France.

History (Chinese)

法國總領事住宅位於普樂道 8 號，約建於 1878 至 1909 年，乃山頂最早期落成的住宅建築。大宅多名住客均是本地顯赫人物，包括 1878 年入住的殖民地著名律師亨利朗達迪里斯(Henry Lander Dennys)。這裡於 1907 年曾由東展中澳電訊有限公司(Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co Ltd)所有，1981 年被法國政府收購作法國總領事住宅。

Number: 375

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 05, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第五座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

History (Chinese)

舊鯉魚門軍事設施以附近的鯉魚門漁村命名，建於 1890 年，是英軍在港最早建造的防禦設施之一。鯉魚門軍事設施主要由數十座軍營、一座稜堡、與稜堡相連的隧道系統、數座炮台、地下彈藥庫和布倫南魚雷發射站組成，在當時被稱為無懈可擊的軍事建設。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，軍營被日軍攻陷。1948 年起，軍營被香港軍事服務兵團用作倉庫及資料記錄室。軍營於 1985 年移交給政府，其後被改作為鯉魚門公園及度假村。於 2000 年政府重新修葺堡壘、隧道、炮台、彈藥庫及魚雷發射站等軍事設備後，在該處設立香港海防博物館。

Number: 376

Name and Address: No. 57 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 57 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No.57 San Wai Tsuen was built around the 1930s by Chau To-fai who remitted money from Canada to build the house for his family. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the residence was leased to relatives. Hung Chan-man and his sister later lived there around the 1970s. Today, No. 57 is vacant and the neighbouring area has been rented by Chung Wah Steel Furniture Company since the 1980s.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 57 號約在 1930 年代建成，由周道輝從加拿大匯款返家建造居所。日治時期(1941-1945)，該住宅曾租予親戚。洪振文和姊姊約在 1970 年代在那裡居住。時至今日，該址已經空置，自 1980 年代起，週遭的地方亦租予中華鋼具傢俬廠有限公司。

Number: 377

Name and Address: Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall, Kam Tsin Village, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水金錢村味峰侯公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall in Kam Tsin Tsuen, Sheung Shui, was built by Hau Cheuk-wan, who obtained a second degree in the Imperial Civil Service Examination in the 53rd year of the Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty, to commemorate his great grandfather Hau Jui-fei (alias Hau Mi-fung, a student of the Chinese national literature in the Qing dynasty). The building is the family ancestral hall of the descendents of the branch of Hau Mi Fung. The hall has been used for ancestral worship and to deal with affairs concerning the Mei Fung descendents. It was once used as a venue for teaching village children until the establishment of Ho Tung School in the village in 1955, and also used for a short time as a flourmill, an increase factory and a rattan factory. The Haus of the Mi Fung Branch were used to discuss village affairs in the ancestral hall until the set up of the new village office in around 1970s.

History (Chinese)

上水金錢村的味峰侯公祠由清乾隆五十三年(1788 年)舉人侯倬雲為紀念其曾祖父侯聚裴(號味峰, 清朝國學生), 於乾隆年間(1763 至 1795 年)興建, 為侯氏味峰房後人的家祠。味峰侯公祠用作族人祭祖及處理族人事務之用。味峰侯公祠曾一度用作學校, 至 1955 年金錢村何東學校啓用後才停辦, 亦曾用作麵粉廠、製香廠和籐具廠。味峰祖後人一直以祠堂為商議鄉村事務之地, 直至村公所約在 1970 年落成為止。

Number: 378

Name and Address: No. 31 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 31 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 31 Lee Yick Street was believed to be a shophouse known as Chai Chung Tong ealing in rice business before the establishment of Yuen Long San Hui in 1915. Although the construction year is not known, it was owned by Lun Hing Tong, with Chiu Lut-sau, a famous social elite in Yuen Long, and his uncle, Chiu Chak-chiu as managers before 1959. From the late 1950s, a Wu family owned the house as a storeroom.

History (Chinese)

據說利益街 31 號地舖，在 1915 年元朗新墟落成前，是名為「濟眾堂」的米舖。雖然它的建築年份已無從稽考，但在 1959 年前它屬聯慶堂的物業，聯慶堂司理人正是元朗著名鄉紳趙聿修和他的叔父趙澤潮。1950 年代末起，31 號歸胡氏所有，作儲物用途。

Number: 379

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Memorial Archway (But Yee Fat Mun),
Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院牌樓(不二法門)

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 380

Name and Address: Yu Yuen, Tung Tau Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲東頭圍娛苑

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Yu Yuen was a summer villa constructed in 1934 by Tsoi Po-tin (1872-1944). Tsoi was a prominent community leader of the New Territories. Grown up in a fisherman family, Tsoi managed to run his own business and became one of the founders of the Yuen Long New Market in 1915. He founded the Pok Oi Hospital in 1919, and was a Member of the Committee of Po Leung Kuk from 1934 to 1935.

History (Chinese)

娛苑乃蔡寶田(1872 - 1944)於 1934 年所建的避暑別墅。蔡氏是新界鄉紳領袖，出自漁民家庭，後自立門戶營商，亦是 1915 年成立的元朗新墟的創辦人之一，1919 年創辦博愛醫院，1934 年至 1935 年出任保良局總理。

Number: 381

Name and Address: Yuen Kwan Tai Temple, Mong Tseng Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村輞井圍玄關帝廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built before 1692, Yuen Kwan Tai Temple in Mong Tseng Wai is dedicated to two deities, namely Pak Tai and Kwan Tai. Currently, the deities would be invited to the dajiao festival of village alliance Ha Tsuen Heung. In front of the temple, there is a six-angled well, signifying the presence of juren, the second degree holder of the palace examination of the Imperial Civil Service Examination in the village. Two additional blocks are built at both sides of the Temple in the 1980s. The west wing was once converted into Shung Yee Kindergarten.

History (Chinese)

輞井圍的玄關帝廟建於 1692 年前，主要供奉北帝和關帝。廈村鄉村民會恭請神靈參加打醮。村民爲了紀念村中曾有人在科舉考試高中舉人，在廟前興建一個六角形井。1980 年代，廟宇兩側曾加蓋兩座建築物，西翼建築更一度改作崇義幼稚園。

Number: 382

Name and Address: North Kowloon Magistracy, No. 292 Tai Po Road, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗大埔道 292 號北九龍裁判法院

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

North Kowloon Magistracy is a seven-storey building designed by Palmer & Turner Architects and its construction was completed in 1960. It was built to handle offences within the Kowloon district. There were two magistracies responsible for handling offences in Kowloon before 1942. One of them was located in Shanghai Street at the junction of the Public Square and the Market Street. The other was in Gascoigne Road. The magistracy in Shanghai Street was demolished in 1957 while the North Kowloon Magistracy was subsequently erected in 1960. In 2000, the magistracy in Gascoigne Road was also closed and North Kowloon Magistracy became the sole judicial court handling offences in Kowloon.

North Kowloon Magistracy used to handle cases in the Kowloon District, which covers Mong Kok, Sham Shui Po, Shek Kip Mei, Cheung Sha Wan and Ho Man Tin. However, North Kowloon Magistracy was closed on 3 January 2005 due to consolidation of magistracies from nine to six.

History (Chinese)

北九龍裁判法院樓高 7 層，由巴馬丹拿建築及工程師有限公司設計，於 1960 年建成，興建北九龍裁判法院目的是審理九龍區的罪案。在 1942 年前，全香港只有兩所裁判法院負責審理九龍區的罪案。一所位於眾坊街與街市街交界的上海街，而另一所在加士居道。位於上海街的裁判法院已於 1957 年拆卸，北九龍裁判法院其後於 1960 年建成。加士居道的裁判法院亦於 2000 年關閉，北九龍裁判法院遂成為九龍區唯一審理案件的法院。

北九龍裁判法院過往審理九龍區，包括旺角、深水埗、石硤尾、長沙灣及何文田的案件。然而，由於裁判法院由原來的 9 間合併為 6 間，北九龍裁判法院亦於 2005 年 1 月 3 日關閉。

Number: 384

Name and Address: Nos. 138-139 Ping Yeung, Ta Kwun Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪洋 138 至 139 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Nos. 138-139 were built by the sixth generation of the Chan clan before 1913. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the residents had shut up the house so that the Japanese troops could not get in. Also, a man with connection to Kuomintang had lived in the house for a few days. Customs like ancestral worship and diandeng for new born boys were practised but it becomes rare now.

History (Chinese)

坪洋 138-139 號由陳氏第六代在 1913 年前建成。日治時期 (1941 - 1945)，村民關上該房屋，以防日軍闖進。另外，一個與國民黨有關係的男子，曾在屋內居住數天。從前，村民會進行各種傳統儀式，如拜祭祖先、為新生男孩點燈等，但時至今日這些習俗已式微。

Number: 385

Name and Address: St. John's Cathedral, New Hall, Nos. 4-8 Garden Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環花園道 4 至 8 號聖約翰座堂新座

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The New Hall of the St. John's Cathedral was constructed in 1956 with the aim of enlarging the meeting place for the children attending Sunday School and giving permanent accommodation for the Dean. At present, the New Hall houses the administration office and the Dean's office, and a theological library which is opened to visitors on request.

History (Chinese)

聖約翰教堂新座在 1956 年興建而成，目的是擴充小孩參與主日學聚會的地方，並作為教長永久住宿之所。現在，新座是行政辦公室、教長辦公室和神學圖書館的所在地；遊客可要求進入圖書館參觀。

Number: 386

Name and Address: Pinewood Battery, Lung Fu Shan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港龍虎山松林炮台

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located 307 metres above the sea level, Pinewood Battery (松林炮台) is the highest of all the coastal defence batteries in Hong Kong and is very high by comparison with coastal defence batteries located in other parts of the world. While Pinewood Battery was associated with World War II, it was originally built in 1901-1905, apparently to ward off a perceived threat from Russia and France. With the development of air power during World War I, it was decided that Hong Kong needed an anti-aircraft defense, and in the mid 1920s Pinewood Battery was installed with anti-aircraft guns. During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, Pinewood Battery was air-raided several times by the Japanese bombers. It was abandoned on the 15th after an anti-aircraft gun was destroyed and other equipment damaged during one of these air raids.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 387

Name and Address: Mount Davis Battery, Mount Davis, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港摩星嶺摩星嶺炮台

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Mount Davis Battery was constructed between 1906 and 1911. The site served as the headquarters of Western Fire Command, responsible for the defence and artillery positions of the western part of Hong Kong Island. During the mid-1930s, two of the 9.2-inch guns were moved to Stanley to strengthen the defence of the southern side of the Island. The forts came under heavy bombardments by the Japanese in December 1941 and all remaining armaments and equipment were destroyed by its own personnel shortly before Hong Kong capitulated.

The battery site now comprises the following features: five gun emplacements; Western Fire Command Headquarters; ammunition stores; ruined accommodation buildings; the Port War Signal Station responsible for ship identification during wartime.

History (Chinese)

摩星嶺炮台建於一九零六年至一九一一年之間，炮台建成後就被選定為港島西的防守總部。二十世紀三十年代中，炮台的其中兩尊九點二吋口徑大炮被移到赤柱，藉以加強港島南端的防衛。日軍在一九四一年攻擊香港時，炮台受到猛烈的轟炸，剩下的裝備皆在淪陷前被守軍破壞。

炮台的遺址由以下的部份組成：五組本來安裝了九點二吋口徑大炮的炮座；港島西的防守總部；火藥庫；已荒廢的宿舍；海港軍事訊號站。

Number: 391

Name and Address: Bokhara Battery, D'Aguilar Peninsula, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鶴咀半島博加拉炮台

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Bokhara Battery is located near Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse at the edge of a cliff. Constructed in 1939, it was put under the Eastern Fire Command and was equipped with two 9.2-inch guns taken from Pottinger Battery on Devil's Peak. During the Battle of Hong Kong, because of the speedy advancement of the Japanese, the battery was destroyed by its own personnel.

Bokhara Battery consists of the following features: two concrete circular gun emplacements; a battery observation post sited between the two gun positions; two searchlight emplacements; two rows of miscellaneous battery buildings behind the gun emplacements.

History (Chinese)

博夏勒炮台建於一九三九年，位於鶴咀燈塔附近的一個懸崖之上。這炮台直隸東區防守總部，配備了兩口從砵甸乍炮台運來的九點二吋口徑大炮。炮台於 1941 年日軍登陸港島時被守軍摧毀，以防被敵軍佔用。

博夏勒炮台有兩組圓形炮座、配以瞭望台、探射燈等輔助設備。炮台附近有兩行並排的建築，其中多為貯存軍火用的倉庫。

Number: 392

Name and Address: Staff and Teaching Building of Sam Yuk Middle School, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院暨三育中學中學部

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the “South Union Training Institute” in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

History (Chinese)

香港三育書院及三育中學位於西貢清水灣道，1939 年由基督復臨安息日會興建。16 項建築當中有 8 項是朱如達長老設計，建於 1937 至 1939 年。當時由於中日爆發戰爭，廣東華南三育研究社被迫遷往香港，這所永久校舍便應運而生。二次大戰時學校曾停止辦學，至 1947 年大戰結束始復課。現時，書院及行政樓、員工及教學大樓、男生宿舍、一個單位式員工宿舍和五個單位式員工宿舍乃校內尚存最古老的建築物。

Number: 393

Name and Address: College & Administration Block, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院行政樓

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the “South Union Training Institute” in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

History (Chinese)

香港三育書院及三育中學位於西貢清水灣道，1939 年由基督復臨安息日會興建。16 項建築當中有 8 項是朱如達長老設計，建於 1937 至 1939 年。當時由於中日爆發戰爭，廣東華南三育研究社被迫遷往香港，這所永久校舍便應運而生。二次大戰時學校曾停止辦學，至 1947 年大戰結束始復課。現時，書院及行政樓、員工及教學大樓、男生宿舍、一個單位式員工宿舍和五個單位式員工宿舍乃校內尚存最古老的建築物。

Number: 394

Name and Address: Boys' Dormitory of Hong Kong Adventist College, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院男生宿舍

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the "South Union Training Institute" in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

History (Chinese)

香港三育書院及三育中學位於西貢清水灣道，1939 年由基督復臨安息日會興建。16 項建築當中有 8 項是朱如達長老設計，建於 1937 至 1939 年。當時由於中日爆發戰爭，廣東華南三育研究社被迫遷往香港，這所永久校舍便應運而生。二次大戰時學校曾停止辦學，至 1947 年大戰結束始復課。現時，書院及行政樓、員工及教學大樓、男生宿舍、一個單位式員工宿舍和五個單位式員工宿舍乃校內尚存最古老的建築物。

Number: 395

Name and Address: One-Unit Staff Quarters of Hong Kong Adventist College, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院教員宿舍

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the “South Union Training Institute” in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

History (Chinese)

香港三育書院及三育中學位於西貢清水灣道，1939 年由基督復臨安息日會興建。16 項建築當中有 8 項是朱如達長老設計，建於 1937 至 1939 年。當時由於中日爆發戰爭，廣東華南三育研究社被迫遷往香港，這所永久校舍便應運而生。二次大戰時學校曾停止辦學，至 1947 年大戰結束始復課。現時，書院及行政樓、員工及教學大樓、男生宿舍、一個單位式員工宿舍和五個單位式員工宿舍乃校內尚存最古老的建築物。

Number: 396

Name and Address: Five-Unit Staff Quarters of Hong Kong Adventist College, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院五家教員宿舍

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1940 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-ta 子ㄑ

History (Chinese)

香港三育書院及三育中學位於西貢清水灣道，1939 年由基督復臨安息日會興建。16 項建築當中有 8 項是朱如達長老設計，建於 1937 至 1939 年。當時由於中日爆發戰爭，廣東華南三育研究社被迫遷往香港，這所永久校舍便應運而生。二次大戰時學校曾停止辦學，至 1948 年大戰結束始復課。現時，書院及行政樓、員工及教學大樓、男生宿舍、一個單位式員工宿舍和五個單位式員工宿舍乃校內尚存最古老的建築物。

Number: 397

Name and Address: Scout Den, Queen's College, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣

皇仁書院童軍室

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built around 1898, Queen's College Scout Den (皇仁書院童軍室) was a "pavilion" of the Queen's Recreation Ground 皇后運動場 (which was an open park area that was created by ordinance in 1898 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria). Shortly after the Second World War, the campus of Queen's College then situated in Hollywood Road was being excavated for the building of quarters for police families. In 1950, the campus was moved to the present site at Causeway Road previously occupied by the Queen's Recreation Ground. A new two-storied building was set in grounds of just over two acres. The old pavilion was "re-instated to pre-war condition" and incorporated into the Queen's College campus, being in use continually alongside a pleasant lawn used on social occasions.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 398

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple & Hip Tin Temple, Po Tung Road, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢普通道天后古廟及協天大帝廟

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two temples are believed to be rebuilt in the 1910s to 1920s. Tin Hau, goddess of the sea, is enshrined in Tin Hau Temple while Kwan Ti, god of might and righteousness, is enshrined in Hip Tin Temple. The temples were dilapidated in the early 19th century and the villagers decided to build a new one at the current location in 1916. Po Tung School was also built in the north chamber of the temples. After Sai Kung Public School was established in 1945, Po Tung School was closed. The north chamber is now occupied by Sai Kung Kai Fong Committee, which is responsible for managing the temple. Tin Hau Temple and Hip Tin Temple do not only disclose the transformation of local village life, but also witness the historical development of Sai Kung.

History (Chinese)

兩座廟宇相傳曾於 1910 年代至 1920 年代重建，天后古廟主要供奉天后娘娘，協天大帝廟則敬奉關帝。兩所廟宇都在 19 世紀初塌毀，村民於 1916 年在現址興建一座新廟。當時，廟宇北廂曾設有一間普通學校。1945 年西貢公立學校成立後，普通學校始停止辦學。現在北廂已被西貢街坊值理會所使用，負責管理廟宇。天后古廟及協天大帝廟不但充份反映本地村民生活的轉變，亦見證了西貢的歷史發展。

Number: 399

Name and Address: Hong Kong Red Swastika Society Building, No. 25 Dragon Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港皇龍道 25 號香港紅卍字會大樓

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Red Swastika Society, a worldwide charitable organization, took root in Hong Kong in the 1930s. Built in 1940, Hong Kong Red Swastika Society Building is a three-storey building situated at 25 Dragon Road. The Building has been serving not only a gathering place for its members, but also as a clinic providing the free services of dental surgery and internal medicine to citizens since its establishment.

History (Chinese)

紅卍字會乃 1930 年代起紮根香港的國際慈善組織。1940 年建成的香港紅卍字會大樓樓高三層，座落皇龍道 25 號。大樓除了供會員聚會外，還設有診所為市民提供免費牙醫及內科診症服務。

Number: 400

Name and Address: Holy Family Chapel, Chek Keng, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔赤徑聖家小堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The existing Holy Family Chapel was constructed in 1874 as the former chapel was seriously damaged by a storm in 1867. The Chapel acted as the mission centre for the Tai Long District; but since 1980, its leading position was replaced by the Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish in Tai Po. Mass was no longer said there, and priests served the villagers of Chek Keng twice a year until 1989. Since then, the Chapel was turned into a youth camp, and is now left vacant.

History (Chinese)

現存的赤徑聖家小堂於 1867 年曾遭雷暴嚴重破壞，並於 1874 年重建。教堂曾為大浪區傳教中心，但自 1980 年起為大埔的聖母無玷之心堂區取代。自此教堂不再進行彌撒，但直至 1989 年為止，神父仍為赤徑村民每年舉行兩次彌撒。此後，教堂成為青年旅舍，現時則已空置。

Number: 401

Name and Address: Tung Wah Coffin Home, Sandy Bay Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林大口環道

東華義莊

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tung Wah Coffin Home (東華義莊) was established in 1899 in Sandy Bay Road (大口環道). Since its establishment, the Coffin Home has provided facilities for the temporary storage of coffins and urns waiting for transfer to respective native places of the deceased. The whole compound has an area of about 6,050 square metres consisting of groups of buildings constructed in various periods of time that include gateways, a pagoda, a garden, 91 rooms and 2 halls. Consequently, different sections of the Coffin Home bear different architectural styles, ranging from traditional Chinese and vernacular architecture, modern style of the west to a hybrid of both.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 402

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Embankment, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘土堤

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 403

Name and Address: Tai Long Tsuen, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大浪村

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tai Long is situated in Sai Kung East, facing Tai Long Wan. It originally consists of five villages, namely Tai Long Tsuen, Ham Tin Tsuen, Lam Uk Wai, Cheung Uk Wai and Tai Wan Tsuen. The latter three have become ruins, remaining only Tai Long Tsuen and Ham Tin Tsuen. Tai Long Tsuen is believed to have a history of over two hundred and fifty years. According to the record of Xin'an County Gazetteer (Jiaqing edition of 1819), Tai Long Tsuen was a recorded village under the management of Guanfu magistrate.

The most unique characteristic about Tai Long Tsuen is that most of the villagers have been Catholics since the Qing dynasty. However, at the beginning of the establishment of the village, almost all the villagers in Tai Long Tsuen worshipped Tin Hau. The turning point which led to the conversion of the villagers from worship of Tin Hau to Catholicism was the coming of missionaries over a hundred years ago. The Immaculate Conception Chapel, which still remains in Tai Long Tsuen, is a living witness to that part of history.

History (Chinese)

大浪位於西貢西面，俯瞰大浪灣。該處原有五個村落，分別名為大浪村、鹹田村、林屋圍、張屋圍及大灣村。現存的只有大浪村及鹹田村，其餘三個村落已變成頽垣。大浪村相信已有超過 250 年歷史，根據新安縣志(清嘉慶 24 年版)，大浪村已記錄屬官富司轄地。

大浪村最特別的地方是大部份村民自清朝時已成為天主教徒。然而，在村莊的建立初期，幾乎所有村民是崇拜天后的。但早於一百年前，傳教士來到大浪村傳教，遂導致村民轉信天主教。現仍保留在村內的聖母無原罪小堂，可說是該段歷史的見證。

Number: 404

Name and Address: Residence of Financial Secretary, No. 45 Shouson Hill Road,
Wong Chuk Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃竹坑壽臣山道 45 號

財政司司長官邸

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Residence of the Financial Secretary was formerly one of 25 bungalows built by Sir Shouson Chou and his partners in 1935, collectively known as the Shou Shan Village. The house was sold to the Hong Kong Government in 1947 and had become the residence of eight Financial Secretaries by 2001. The only exception was Sir Arthur Grenfell Clarke, who assumed office between 1952 and 1961 but did not choose to stay in the official residence. The first Chinese Financial Secretary to stay in the Residence was Mr. Donald Tsang, who assumed office between 1995 to 1997.

History (Chinese)

財政司司長官邸原屬周壽臣爵士及其合夥人於 1935 年所建的 25 座壽山村洋房之一。該宅於 1947 年售予香港政府，直至 2001 年共有 8 任財政司司長曾在此居住，唯在 1952 年至 1961 年出任財政司的 Sir Arthur Grenfell Clarke 例外。1995 年至 1997 年出任財政司司長曾蔭權先生是首位入住該府第的華人。

Number: 405

Name and Address: General House, Shum Ancestral Hall, Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉上將府沈氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Shum Residence is a complex comprising three connecting houses, namely Shum Ancestral Hall, General House and Hip Wai House. The builder, Shen Hung-ying, was a Kwangxi clique warlord. In 1925, he was defeated by Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen and fled to Hong Kong. Although the exact construction year cannot be determined, the complex should be built before 1938 when Shen Hung-ying passed away. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Pok Oi Hospital in 1932 and 1933 and the Chairperson in 1934. Plaques and couplets given by political leaders and social elites are displayed in the ancestral hall. Ancestral worship is still performed there.

History (Chinese)

沈氏大屋包括三幢相連大宅，由沈氏家祠、上將府和協威樓組成，建造者沈鴻英是桂系軍閥。1925年，沈鴻英被白崇禧及李宗仁擊敗後，流亡至香港。上將府的建築年份已無從稽考，但整幢建築群相信建於1938年沈鴻英辭世前。沈鴻英曾於1932年及1933年擔任博愛醫院董事會成員，另於1934年出任董事會主席。沈氏家祠設有多幅由政界領袖和社會名人饋贈的牌匾和對聯，時至今日沈氏仍在祠堂祭祖。

Number: 406

Name and Address: Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村明遠堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in about the 1750s, Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall is one of the five Man clans' ancestral halls located at Fan Tin Tsuen. It was erected in honour of Man Choi-woon, alias Ching-law. Therefore, Ming Yuen Tong is also known as Man Choi Woon Ancestral Hall. In the past, Ming Yuen Tong was mainly used for the worship of ancestors, and having banquets during festivals and ceremonies. It also functioned as a study hall for clan children.

History (Chinese)

明遠堂乃蕃田村五個文氏宗祠之一，約於 1750 年代落成，以紀念文才煥(號青羅，故另稱青羅祖)，因此又稱文才煥公祠。明遠堂昔日曾是祭祖祠堂，每逢節慶更會設宴款客，也是文氏子弟的書室。

Number: 407

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Shun Yeung Din, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀純陽殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 408

Name and Address: St. Paul's Co-educational College, No. 33 MacDonnell Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環麥當奴道 33 號

聖保羅男女中學

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

St. Paul's Co-educational College was the successor of the former St. Paul's Girls College in Caine Road which was established in 1915. The school moved to its present location at MacDonnell Road in 1927. It became Hong Kong's first co-educational school in 1945 and was renamed St. Paul's College. It adopted the present name in 1950. A new wing of the school was constructed in 1959. A second stage expansion took place in 1968 and a new 7 storey building was completed 1971.

History (Chinese)

聖保羅男女中學前身是始創於 1915 年、位於堅道的聖保羅女書院，1927 年始遷至麥當勞道現址。1945 年該校成爲本港第一所男女校，改名聖保羅書院，1950 年再更名爲聖保羅男女中學。1959 年該校擴建新翼，1968 年再度擴充，最新的 7 層校舍則在 1971 年落成。

Number: 409

Name and Address: Chung Hom Kok Battery, Chung Hom Kok, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱春坎角春坎角炮台

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Chung Hom Kok Fort was erected around 1938. It was under the control of the Eastern Fire Command of the British Force and defended the southern coastline of the Hong Kong Island. The original Fort had two levels, each of which was equipped with a six-inch cannon with a searchlight. During the Japanese Invasion in 1941, the Fort was destroyed by the British Army to avoid Japanese capture. After the War, the upper emplacement was demolished and rebuilt into Cheshire Home for the elderly, while the lower one featuring a half-dome cover and two searchlight positions was preserved. The area is now converted into a public barbecue site managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

History (Chinese)

春磡角炮台約建於 1938 年，隸屬英軍東海岸射擊指揮部(Eastern Fire Command of the British Force)，捍衛香港島南的海岸線。原有的炮台設有兩層，每層各有一支附設探射燈台的 6 吋大炮。1941 年日軍侵港時，英軍刻意破壞炮台以免落入日軍手上。戰後，上層炮台被拆毀並重建為慈氏護養院提供護養服務，下層炮台至今依然保存，當中包括半圓形水泥掩護體和兩個探射燈台。這裡現已改建為公共燒烤地點，由康樂及文化事務署負責管理。

Number: 410

Name and Address: Diocesan Boys' School, No. 131 Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 131 號拔萃男書院

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The present Diocesan Boys' School at Argyle Street was built in the early 1926 to replace the old premises at Bonham Road. During the Japanese Occupation, the School was requisitioned by the Japanese Army as the Military Hospital and even the execution site of Hong Kong captives. The School resumed its educational role soon after the War.

History (Chinese)

現時位於亞皆老街的拔萃男書院建於 1926 年初，是用以取替位於般咸道的舊校舍。日佔時期，書院被日軍用作軍人醫院及處決香港戰俘的刑場。戰後書院旋即復學。

Number: 411

Name and Address: Sam Tai Tsz Temple, Nos. 196 & 198 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗汝州街 196 及 198 號
三太子宮

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Sam Tai Tsz Temple and Pak Tai Temple, are two temples placed together in a complex. Built in 1898, Sam Tai Tsz Temple is the only temple worshipping Sam Tai Tsz, also named Na Cha, in Hong Kong. The statue was invited from Hui Zhou by a group of Hakka after a plague occurred in 1894 and the temple was established aftethat. For Pak Tai Temple, it was built in 1920 by the fishermen living in Sham Shui Po for worshipping Pak Tai, the God of the North. Now, part of the temple is devoted for placing ancestral tablets.

History (Chinese)

三太子宮與北帝宮建於同一座建築群內。三太子宮建於 1898 年，是全港唯一供奉三太子哪吒的廟宇。1894 年該區發生瘟疫，一群客家人從惠州請來神祇，並興建三太子宮以作供奉之所。北帝宮則由一群居於深水埗的漁民於 1920 年建造，藉以供奉北帝。時至今日，廟內亦設有祖先位供善信安奉先人。

Number: 412

Name and Address: No. 27 Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 27 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 27 Cheung Shing Street was built not later than 1924. The Yuen Long Kau Hui declined after Yuen Long San Hui was established in 1915. Most of the shops were closed and transformed into residential houses after that. It was believed that No. 27 used to be a shop in the past.

History (Chinese)

長盛街 27 號是在 1924 年或以前興建。自 1915 年元朗新墟落成後，元朗舊墟便日漸式微，大部份商店都已結業，並轉為住宅。一般認為該址前身曾為商店。

Number: 413

Name and Address: Block GG of the Old Victoria Barracks,
Justice Drive, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環正義道舊域多利軍營 GG 座

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Barrack Block (Block GG) on Justice Drive was probably built in the 1930s. The Barrack Block is a remaining structure of Victoria Barracks, which was originally composed of over 30 buildings. The building was initially used as an outpost station of the military cargo and explosive depot. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Victoria Barracks were occupied by the Japanese. In 1979, the British Army surrendered about 43 acres of Victoria Barracks to the government. Since 1977, the government had planned to demolish the buildings in Victoria Barracks for city redevelopment. But given the historical significant of Block GG, it is not demolished.

History (Chinese)

正義道軍事建築 Block GG 相傳是在 1930 年代興建的。這個建築是域多利軍營的剩餘建築，而域多利軍營原本是由超過 30 座建築物組成的。該址初時用作軍事物資的補給前哨站和火藥庫。日佔時期（1941-1945），域多利軍營遭日軍佔領。1979 年，英軍把域多利軍營的 43 畝土地交回政府。政府爲了展開市區重建，其實早在 1977 年便計劃拆卸域多利軍營，但 Block GG 甚具歷史價值，於是沒被清拆。

Number: 414

Name and Address: King George V School, No. 2 Tin Kwong Road, Ho Man Tin, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍何文田天光道 2 號

英皇佐治五世學校

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The King George V School originated from the former Kowloon British School which opened in 1902 on Nathan Road. In 1923, the school was renamed the Central British School. The school was expanded and relocated to the present site in Ho Man Tin in 1936. Between August and September 1937, the School became a camp for the refugees from the “The Empress of Asia”. It was used by the Japanese as a military hospital during the occupation of 1941-1945, and classes only resumed in 1946. The School was renamed King George V School in 1948, and construction of new classrooms and an extension block took place in 1949 and 1964 respectively.

History (Chinese)

英皇佐治五世學校前身爲九龍英童學校，1902 年在彌敦道創校，1923 年更名中央英童書院，1936 年擴充後遷至何文田現址。1937 年 8 月至 9 月期間，學校成爲專門收容亞洲皇后號難民的營房，1941 年至 1945 年日佔期間則被日軍徵用作軍醫院，及至 1946 年才正式復課。中央英童書院於 1948 年改名爲英皇佐治五世學校，新課室和新翼先後於 1949 年和 1964 年落成。

Number: 415

Name and Address: Parsee Cemetery, Gardener's House, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道

波斯墳場園丁宿舍

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Wong Nai Chung Road of Happy Valley, Parsee Cemetery was erected in 1852 exclusively for burying deceased Parsees. The first burial in the Parsee Cemetery occurred in August 1858. Most of the funeral rites are performed at the cemetery service hall built in 1852. The other two structures inside the Cemetery are the pavilion adjacent to the cemetery service hall and a small building close to the main entrance of the Cemetery. Prominent Parsee merchants, including Dorabjee Naorojee and Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody, were buried in the Cemetery. By 2003, there are about 180 graves in the Cemetery.

History (Chinese)

波斯墳場位於跑馬地黃泥涌道，在 1852 年建成，只埋葬波斯人的遺體。墳場第一個葬禮在 1858 年 8 月舉行，而大部份的葬禮儀式都在建於 1852 年的墳場葬禮堂舉行。墳場內其他兩個構件包括墳場葬禮堂旁邊的涼亭和接近正門的小建築。著名波斯商人如天星小輪創辦人羅華治和何慕治、麼地爵士都葬於此。直至 2003 年，那裡約有 180 個墳墓。

Number: 416

Name and Address: Wong Nai Chung Gap Military Site, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔黃泥涌峽軍事遺址

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The two small brick buildings on this site were part of the West Brigade Headquarters responsible for the defence of the western part of Hong Kong Island during the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong in December 1941. They were used as Accommodation Blocks for the off-duty personnel who manned the machine gun posts around the perimeter as well as the main bunker positions. The main defensive bunker positions of this military site are located a short distance away on the other side of the present petrol station, where the Lawson's Bunker is located.

The site probably experienced the most savage fighting of the whole Battle of Hong Kong. Over 800 Japanese soldiers were killed in 16 hours of intense fighting; while the defenders, mainly Canadians of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, lost 160 dead out of the 230 men who took part.

History (Chinese)

這個軍事遺址兩座小磚屋原屬於一九四一年十二月日軍攻港期間負責防衛港島西指揮總部。指揮總部設有主地堡，而駐守周圍機槍堡的士兵休班後亦在磚屋內休息。這個軍事設施的主要防衛碉堡陣地就在指揮總部不遠處，即現時油站對面的羅遜地堡。

回想當年，英軍為保衛香港與日軍展開連場惡戰，當中以黃泥涌峽陣地的戰鬥最激烈，雙方交戰十六小時，共八百多名日軍戰死，而主要由加拿大溫尼伯近衛營組成的二百三十名守軍則有一百六十人陣亡。

Number: 417

Name and Address: Shing Miu, Sam Shing Hui, Ching Shan Wan, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山灣三聖墟聖廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Shing Mui, literally meaning “holy temple”, is also known as Sam Shing Temple, suggesting the Temple was dedicated to three traditional Chinese beliefs, namely Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. It was built in 1914-1921 by a religious association, Po Chai Hui. Some traditional religious ceremonies are held in the temple by the Abbot, such as the Buddhist Festival. Unlike typical Qing vernacular buildings mostly constructed of green bricks, the Temple was mainly made of granite blocks.

History (Chinese)

聖廟又名三聖廟，意指供奉儒、佛、道三教先師，由宗教團體普濟會於 1914 至 1921 年建成。現在，廟宇的男住持仍會舉行佛誕等傳統宗教儀式。聖廟主要由花崗石建成，與典型清朝民間建築採用的青磚設計截然不同。

Number: 418

Name and Address: Earth God Shrine of Kam Tsin, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水金錢土地神壇

District: North

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Hau Chung Fuk Tong Communal Hall, which is believed to have been built in the late Qianlong period of Qing dynasty, is the communal hall of the Hau clan in Kam Tsin Tsuen. A two-storey watchtower was added next to the building in 1959 to strengthen the defence of the village. The Earth God is placed in a small but sophisticated shrine near the entrance of the village. It is highly respected and the festival of Fuk Tak, which falls on the 18th day of the first lunar month, is celebrated among the villagers.

History (Chinese)

侯宗福堂神廳相信建於清乾隆末年，是金錢村侯氏的公所，廳旁有一座兩層高更樓，於 1959 年加建，以保村衛民。距離金錢村村口不遠處有一座土地社壇，社壇面積雖小，裝飾卻十分講究。每年農曆正月十八日，村民都會隆重慶祝福德大王誕。

Number: 419

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Chik Chuen Wai, Tai Wai Tsuen, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍大圍村積存圍圍門

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Chik Chuen Wai, also known as Tai Wai, was built during the reign of Wanli (1573-1620) of the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644). While the corner tower had been demolished around the 1920s, the Earth God is still enshrined there blessing villagers.

History (Chinese)

積存圍又名大圍，建於明朝(1368-1644年)萬曆年間(1573-1620年)。炮樓約於1920年代倒塌，村民至今仍然到圍門供奉土地公公。

Number: 420

Name and Address: Enchi Lodge, Main Building, Lots 717 & 718, 2158RP in DD92, Castle Peak Road, Kam Tsin, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水青山公路金錢 DD92 地段 717 及 718 號及 2158RP 號恩慈之家主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Enchi Lodge consist of a main building and an annex block.

Enchi Lodge, originally named as Lena Lodge was built around 1921 and is now used as a center for drug addict counselling by the DACARS Christian organization. According to local informants, the building was first used as a clubhouse for the western expatriates of Jardine Trading Company. It was later used as a horse riding training school before being taken over by the Christian organization in the late 1980s. The compound comprises a two-storey main building and a small one-storey pitched roof building at the rear. A covered path connects the two buildings. The main building was built of Western style and most of the architectural features are still well preserved.

History (Chinese)

恩慈之家由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及附屬建築物。

原名 Lena Lodge 的恩慈之家約於 1921 年建成，現時是基督教團體「得基輔康會」的戒毒中心。根據當地人士提供的資料，該幢建築物最初是渣甸洋行的海外僱員俱樂部。1980 年代末由得基輔康會接管，之前用作騎術訓練學校。這幢大宅由兩層高的主樓和後面一幢較小的一層高斜頂建築組成，有一條有蓋小徑相連。主樓採用西式風格，大部份建築至今依然保持完好。

Number: 421

Name and Address: Enchi Lodge, Ancillary Block, Lots 717 & 718, 2158RP in DD92, Castle Peak Road, Kam Tsin Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水青山公路金錢村 DD92 地段 717 及 718 號及 2158RP 號恩慈之家附屬建築物

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Enchi Lodge consist of a main building and an annex block.

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History (Chinese)

恩慈之家由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及附屬建築物。

原名 Lena Lodge 的恩慈之家約於 1921 年建成，現時是基督教團體「得基輔康會」的戒毒中心。根據當地人士提供的資料，該幢建築物最初是渣甸洋行的海外僱員俱樂部。1980 年代末由得基輔康會接管，之前用作騎術訓練學校。這幢大宅由兩層高的主樓和後面一幢較小的一層高斜頂建築組成，有一條有蓋小徑相連。主樓採用西式風格，大部份建築至今依然保持完好。

Number: 422

Name and Address: Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School, Chi Yan Lane, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲志仁里坪洲公立志仁學校

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School is the first school on Peng Chau. Several villagers established the Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School in 1927. However, the campus was temporary because it was only a rented flat. Eventually in 1935, with the donations from villagers and the site granted by the government, the School was built. In 1937, it was damaged by a typhoon and was restored. During the Japanese occupation, the School was suspended. The post-war years were the prime time for the school as enrollment increased and new buildings were built. It was renovated in the late 1990s. During a local festival called Ma Hang Heung, the playground of the School would also be taken as the resting place for people.

History (Chinese)

坪洲公立志仁學校是坪洲首間學校，1927 年由數名村民創建。由於當時的校舍只是一個出租單位，因此只屬臨時性質，至 1935 年在村民的捐款及政府的資助下，坪洲公立志仁學校才正式落成。1937 年，學校被颱風破壞後曾進行重修。日佔時期，學校曾經暫停辦學。戰後由於學校收生率不斷增加，遂興建多幢新建築物，學生人數盛極一時。1990 年代終，學校曾進行翻新工程。現時，坪洲每逢舉行禡行鄉，學校操場都會暫作參與者歇息的地方。

Number: 423

Name and Address: Yau Kung School, Ha Tsuen Shi, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村廈村市友恭學校

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The exact construction year of Yau Kung School was not known, but it already existed by 1924. It was built by the Tangs of Ha Tsuen. The school was used as a bobozhai, teaching Three-character Classics and Thousand-character Classics. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the school was closed down. With financial donations from the village elders of the area, the school campus was extended and the school was re-opened in 1948. After 1964, a new Yau Kung School was built in San Sang Tsuen and the old school premises accommodated a kindergarten named Ha Tsuen heng School until it was closed down in the late 1970s.

History (Chinese)

友恭學校的確實建成年份不詳，但早在 1924 年便已存在，是由廈村鄧氏族人興建的。學校前身是卜卜齋，教授三字經和千字文，曾於日治時期（1941-1945）關閉。由於獲得廈村鄉紳父老捐助，校園得以擴建，並在 1948 年重開。1964 年後，友恭學校新校舍在新生村落成，舊校舍便改為幼稚園，稱為廈村鄉公立學校，直至 1970 年代末關閉。

Number: 424

Name and Address: Old Sheung Shui Police Station, Sheung Shui Heung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水上水鄉舊上水警署

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1902, the Old Sheung Shui Police Station was the sixth police station established in the New Territories since the lease of the New Territories in 1898. Between 1941 and 1945, the premises was occupied by the Japanese troops as divisional headquarters. After World War II, British soldiers set up their headquarters there. Later, police officers reoccupied the premises. Subsequent to the opening of the new Sheung Shui Police Station in March 1979, the premises became the police report centre and the Junior Police Corps (JPC) Club House, with the latter occupied the whole premises from July 1993 onwards.

History (Chinese)

舊上水警署建於 1902 年，是英國在 1898 年租借新界後在新界建立的第六間警署。1941 至 1945 年期間，這裡被日軍徵用作分區總部，戰後則改作英軍總部，其後才被警察重新使用。1979 年 3 月新上水警署落成後，這裡改作警民關係組辦公室及少年警訊會所。自 1993 年 7 月起則主要用作少年警訊會所。

Number: 425

Name and Address: No. 47 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 47 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The earliest land record of the building dates from 1955. After 1955, the house was owned by the Tangs of Ying Lung Wai who originated from Kam Tin. No.38 Lee Yick Street and five to six houses at Wine Street also belonged to the family. They leased out No. 47 in the early 1990s. The house was left vacant since the late 1990s upon the termination of the tenancy. The house is still kept by the Tangs.

History (Chinese)

利益街 47 號的最早土地記錄，可追溯至 1955 年。1955 年後，這裡由源於錦田的鄧氏所有，鄧氏現居於英龍圍。利益街 38 號及位於酒街的 5 至 6 間屋也屬於鄧氏家族。鄧氏曾於 1990 年代初出租 47 號，至 1990 年代末租約期滿後一直空置至今。47 號現在仍由鄧氏所有。

Number: 426

Name and Address: Yuk Hui Temple, Pak She Street, Tung Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲東灣北社街玉虛宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1783, Yuk Hui Temple, also known as Pak Tai Temple, was built to protect the local fishermen and villagers as a result of a plague broke out in 1777 on the Island, when the Huizhou and Chaozhou people carried the deity of Pak Tai from their native county to the Island to suppress the plague. The Temple celebrates the Pak Tai Festival and the Bun Festival, also commonly known as “Tai Ping Ching Chui”. Two relics displayed in the Temple, a golden crown worn by the Pak Tai status, and a pair of incense burners, were donated by the community to commemorate the visit of Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon in 1966 and Mr. Burgess, the Officer Administrating the Government in 1959 to the Temple respectively. It was rebuilt in 2002.

History (Chinese)

玉虛宮又名北帝廟，建於 1783 年。1777 年港島爆發瘟疫，本地的惠州及潮州人於是從鄉下請來北帝神靈，建成這所廟宇驅走瘟疫，祈求北帝庇佑本地漁民和村民。玉虛宮每年都會慶祝北帝誕和「太平清醮」（又稱包山節）。廟內有兩件由善信捐出的聖物（北帝金冠和一對香爐），以紀念 1966 年瑪嘉烈公主與斯諾敦伯爵伉儷到訪，以及 1959 年白嘉時護督到訪。此廟曾於 2002 年重建。

Number: 427

Name and Address: St. Paul's Primary Catholic School, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道

聖保祿天主教小學

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

St. Paul's Primary Catholic School, established in 1927, was first operated as an orphanage, a private hospital and a refuge for women and old people in the name of La Calvaire established by Sisters of St. Paul de Charters in 1908. During the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945, the school was used as a police station, a jail and an execution room. In 1946, the orphanage ceased to operate and the building was used solely as a primary school from then on. The present school name was adopted in 1960 when the school began receiving Government subsidies.

History (Chinese)

聖保祿天主教小學於 1927 年落成，是沙爾德聖保祿女修會於 1908 年創建加爾瓦略山會院作孤兒院、私家醫院、婦女收容和安老院的選址。1941 年至 1945 年日佔時期，這所學校曾作警察局、監獄和死刑室。孤兒院於 1946 年停辦，自此一直用作小學校舍。1960 年該校成為政府津貼學校後，改名聖保祿天主教小學。

Number: 428

Name and Address: S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church, No. 135 Ma Tau Chung Road, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍馬頭涌道 135 號聖公會聖三一堂

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Holy Trinity Church was first built at the foothill of Sung Wong Toi in 1890. It was relocated in 1905 and again in 1936 to make way for the construction of the Kai Tak Airport. It was used as a detention centre by the Japanese during the occupation of 1941 to 1945. Extra Government land adjacent to the Church was granted in 1948 for the construction of the Holy Trinity Primary School and the Holy Trinity Kindergarten, both completed in 1955.

History (Chinese)

聖公會聖三一堂始建於 1890 年，原坐落於宋王臺山邊，因配合啓德機場建造工程而在 1905 年及 1936 年兩度遷址。1941 至 1945 年日佔時期，曾用作拘留中心。1948 年，教會獲政府增批土地，在毗連地段興建聖三一小學及聖三一幼稚園。這兩所學校均在 1955 年正式落成。

Number: 429

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Conduit, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林輸水管

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Pok Fu Lam Reservoir (薄扶林水塘) is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. It was connected by an aqueduct (輸水管) along the hillside in Southern and Central & Western, including Conduit Road, to two tanks on Tai Ping Shan (Victoria Peak) to provide a supply of water to many parts of Hong Kong Island. This aqueduct, which was named as Pok Fu Lam Conduit (薄扶林輸水管) by government officials in the colonial years, commenced at the Gauge Basin immediately below the original masonry dam of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir. It followed the contour along the hillside at a level about 500 feet above the sea, and ended at the Albany Tanks (now at the top of Garden Road). The aqueduct forms a trail from Queen Mary Hospital and leads to No. 1 University Drive.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 430

Name and Address: Tung Po Tor Monastery, Yuen Tung Po Din, Lo Wai Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍路東普陀講寺圓通寶殿

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Established by Monk Mou Fung in 1929, Tung Po Tor Monastery consists of the main hall, Yuen Tung Po Dien where communal worships are carried out, a building devoted to the enshrinement of various Buddhist deities with its upper floor used as a library for sutra and Tin Wong Dien as well as Wai Tor Dien. During the Japanese Occupation, the monastery was a refuge for worshippers and villagers. To avoid disturbance from the Japanese, Monk Mou Fung wore a Kasaya given by the Japanese emperor and guard the monastery. A Japanese monk became the abbot of the monastery. During the political unrest in 1950s, monks from China continued to flee to the monastery. The Monastery celebrates many Buddhist festivals like Yuk Fat Festival and Kwun Yum Birthday.

History (Chinese)

東普陀講寺於 1929 年由茂峰法師所創，大殿名叫圓通寶殿，是公眾敬拜酬神的地方，另有供奉多位佛教神靈的佛殿，包括天王殿及韋馱殿。樓上則為擺放佛經的藏經閣。日佔時期，該寺是善信和村民的避難所，茂峰法師身穿日皇所賜的袈裟保衛寺院，確保日軍不會滋擾，而期間寺院由日本僧人余津木法師擔任主持。在世局動盪的 1950 年代，許多中國僧侶從內地逃至香港，加入東普陀講寺。東普陀講寺每年均舉行多次佛教慶典，包括浴佛節和觀音誕等。

Number: 431

Name and Address: Tung Po Tor Monastery, Tin Wong Din & Wai Tor Din, Lo Wai Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍路東普陀講寺天王殿及韋馱殿

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Established by Monk Mou Fung in 1929, Tung Po Tor Monastery consists of the main hall, Yuen Tung Po Dien where communal worships are carried out, a building devoted to the enshrinement of various Buddhist deities with its upper floor used as a library for sutra and Tin Wong Dien as well as Wai Tor Dien. During the Japanese Occupation, the monastery was a refuge for worshippers and villagers. To avoid disturbance from the Japanese, Monk Mou Fung wore a Kasaya given by the Japanese emperor and guard the monastery. A Japanese monk became the abbot of the monastery. During the political unrest in 1950s, monks from China continued to flee to the monastery. The Monastery celebrates many Buddhist festivals like Yuk Fat Festival and Kwun Yum Birthday.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 432

Name and Address: Luk Keng Pillboxes and Observation Posts, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸機槍堡及觀測台

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

This network of defence in Luk Keng (鹿頸) comprising pillboxes, observation posts and trenches was constructed during the period of Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Some local inhabitants were pressed to take part in the construction. These structures stand on prominent hilltops which overlook Starling Inlet (Sha Tau Kok Hoi 沙頭角海), giving them an excellent field of observation. It is believed that these structures were intended to strengthen border defense and against the offensive operations of Allied forces should any attempt be made to enter Hong Kong from the northeastern side of the New Territories. The path leading to the network is not well-defined and access to it is rather difficult.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 433

Name and Address: Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, No. 19 Eastern Hospital Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣東院道 19 號東華東院

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tung Wah Eastern Hospital was established in 1929 by the Tung Wah Board of Directors. It was meant to replace the old Chap Sien Hospital which was set up with local donations but had to be surrendered to the Tung Wah Board of Directors because of financial difficulties. In operation Tung Wah Eastern Hospital was affiliated to Tung Wah Hospital and was a branch of the Tung Wah Hospital. The two hospitals together with Kwong Wah Hospital were amalgamated under the name of “Tung Wah Group of Hospitals” in 1931.

History (Chinese)

東華醫院董事局在 1929 年創建東華東院，以取代原來的集善醫院；後者是本港善長捐款籌建，後因財政問題而交予東華醫院董事局管理。東華東院隸屬東華醫院，是東華醫院的分支機構。1931 年，東華醫院、東華東院及廣華醫院合併為一，統稱東華三院。

Number: 434

Name and Address: No. 91 Lai Chi Yuen, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲荔枝園 91 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

While the exact year of construction could not be traced, land records show that these buildings were in existence as late as 1949. The land ownership changed several times, and the buildings are now used as a home for the elderly.

History (Chinese)

這裡的建築年份已無法考究，但土地紀錄顯示這幢建築早於 1949 年已存在。它的土地業權已數次易手，現在已成為老人院。

Number: 435

Name and Address: No. 92 Lai Chi Yuen, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲荔枝園 92 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

While the exact year of construction could not be traced, land records show that these buildings were in existence as late as 1949. The land ownership changed several times, and the buildings are now used as a home for the elderly.

History (Chinese)

這裡的建築年份已無法考究，但土地紀錄顯示這幢建築早於 1949 年已存在。它的土地業權已數次易手，現在已成為老人院。

Number: 436

Name and Address: No. 93 Lai Chi Yuen, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲荔枝園 93 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

While the exact year of construction could not be traced, land records show that these buildings were in existence as late as 1949. The land ownership changed several times, and the buildings are now used as a home for the elderly.

History (Chinese)

這裡的建築年份已無法考究，但土地紀錄顯示這幢建築早於 1949 年已存在。它的土地業權已數次易手，現在已成為老人院。

Number: 437

Name and Address: Tsing Kun Study Hall, No. 22 Lei Uk Tsuen, Nam Chung, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角南涌李屋村 22 號

靜觀家塾

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1900, Tsing Kwun Study Hall is a traditional Chinese-style private school located in Lei Uk, Nam Chung. It was probably built by Li King-chung and was the first and only old-style private school in Nam Chung. The Study Hall was registered as “Tsing Kwun School” in the 1930s. During the Japanese Occupation, the Study Hall was a refuge shelter. Its education role was replaced by the establishment of Nam Chung Public School in 1960. Decorations of the building are preserved in good condition.

History (Chinese)

靜觀家塾建於 1900 年，乃南涌李屋一家傳統中式私塾。靜觀家塾相傳由李敬忠興建，乃南涌首間及唯一的古老私塾。家塾於 1930 年代註冊為靜觀學校。日佔時期，學校曾用作難民避難所。隨著南涌公立學校於 1960 年落成，靜觀學校的教育角色亦告一段落。它的內部建築依然保持良好狀態。

Number: 438

Name and Address: No. 2 Hing Hon Road, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤興漢道 2 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Erected around 1916, the building at No. 2 Hing Hong Road is a typical Chinese tenement house with a European-style facade. It was built after the opening of the University of Hong Kong in 1911 and several Western schools in the neighborhood to cater for the affluent Chinese. Its European facades also conformed to the Peak District Reservation Ordinance enacted in 1904, which restricted the construction of Chinese-style houses in the Mid-levels.

History (Chinese)

興漢道 2 號是一幢約建於 1916 年的典型華人住宅，臨街外牆饒富歐陸風格。這幢建築物在 1911 年香港大學落成後興建，當時附近還開辦了多所專門招收富裕華人子弟的洋文學校。這幢建築物的歐式臨街外牆符合 1904 年政府所頒佈《山頂區保護條例》的規定，該條例禁止在半山區興建中式樓宇。

Number: 439

Name and Address: Two Buildings of Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金山郊野公園石梨貝濾水廠房兩座

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works is situated immediately below the Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir. The Treatment Works was the first rapid gravity filters in the Kowloon area. It mainly received raw water of the Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir and filtered the raw water and supply drink water before discharge. It mainly supplies drinking water to Hong Kong Island through the harbour pipelines. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), though the area became a restricted zone, it was partly damaged.

History (Chinese)

石梨貝濾水廠位於石梨貝接收水塘對下，是九龍區首個高速重力濾水設施，主要接收石梨貝接收水塘未經處理的塘水，塘水經過濾後會透過海底水管，運往香港島作食水用途。日佔時期(1941-1945年)，水塘範圍曾劃為禁區，部份更被破壞。

Number: 440

Name and Address: Old Tai O Police Station, Shek Tsai Po Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳石仔埗街舊大澳警署

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Old Tai O Police Station was built in 1902 to supervise the Tai O area with a main duty of combating pirates prevalent in the neighbouring waters. At the beginning only six or seven policemen were stationed at the police station but by the year 1983 the number of police officers had increased to over 180. In view of the extremely low crime rate in the Tai O area in recent years the Station was turned into a patrol post only in 1996. The Station was left vacant since November 2002.

History (Chinese)

舊大澳警署於 1902 年落成。其時大澳鄰近海域海盜橫行，政府遂在這裡駐警，全力打擊犯罪活動。早期大澳警署只有 6 至 7 名警員在警署駐守，至 1983 年，駐守的警員已多至 180 名以上。鑒於大澳近年罪案率極低，大澳警署的規模經已縮小，1996 年起只設巡邏警崗。警署自 2002 年 11 月起空置。

Number: 441

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Home for the Monks and the Aged, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院修道者及長者宿舍

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 442

Name and Address: St. Anthony's Catholic Church, No. 69A Pokfulam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 69 號 A

聖安多尼堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The small chapel of St. Anthony's Church on Bonham Road was built in 1864 by the Missionary of Pontifical Foreign Institute. The erection of a new Church on Pokfulam Road was later initiated by Rev. Theodore Wieczorek in 1953. Built in Modern Eclectic style, the Church has revealed the missionary assignment of Salesian of Don Bosco and the historical development of Catholicism in Hong Kong for half a century. The historic site comprises of the Church, the School and the House.

History (Chinese)

聖安多尼堂小教堂原位於般咸道，由米蘭會會士於 1864 年所建。1953 年韋助力司鐸在薄扶林道另建新堂。聖安多尼堂採用現代混合式建築風格，見證著鮑思高慈幼會的傳教使命和香港天主教半個世紀的歷史發展。現址由聖安多尼堂，聖安多尼學校及聖安多尼院組成。

Number: 443

Name and Address: No. 190 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 190 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 444

Name and Address: No. 192 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 192 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 445

Name and Address: No. 194 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 194 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 446

Name and Address: No. 196 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 196 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 447

Name and Address: No. 198 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 198 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 448

Name and Address: No. 200 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 200 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 449

Name and Address: No. 202 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 202 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 450

Name and Address: No. 204 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 204 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 451

Name and Address: No. 210 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 210 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 452

Name and Address: No. 212 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 212 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 190-212 號一排 4 層高樓宇由比商上海義品地產公司於 1932 年興建。該排樓宇主要為當時月入 400 元以上的人士而設，又名「摩登公寓」。1941 年，日軍強佔這幢建築物，並要求住戶繳納租金，每家每戶都被洗掠一空。1945 至 1947 年期間，這裡被英軍租用作倉庫，直至 1947 年業權才歸還發展商。

Number: 453

Name and Address: No. 600 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 600 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 454

Name and Address: No. 602 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 602 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一系列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 455

Name and Address: No. 604 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 604 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 456

Name and Address: No. 606 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 606 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一系列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 457

Name and Address: No. 612 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 612 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一系列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 458

Name and Address: No. 614 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 614 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一系列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 459

Name and Address: No. 620 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 620 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一系列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 460

Name and Address: No. 622 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 622 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一系列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 461

Name and Address: No. 624 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 624 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 462

Name and Address: No. 626 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 626 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

History (Chinese)

上海街 600-626 號一系列唐樓分別建於 1920 和 1930 年代，地面和一樓的商舖多售賣建材，包括窗框、窗簾、油漆和五金，上層則是住宅單位，通常分間為多個房間或床位出租。從 1949 年的鳥瞰圖可見，這列唐樓曾連延兩個街口。時至今日僅存 600-606 號、612-614 號和 620-626 號，它們中間卻夾雜著多幢新型大廈。

Number: 463

Name and Address: Fortifications at Devil's Peak, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢魔鬼山軍事設施

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The battery on the upper level is the Gough Battery and the one on the lower level is the Pottinger Battery. The Gough Battery includes one 6 inch and one 9.2 inch gun emplacements respectively. The two gun emplacements are connected by magazines and bunkers. Before 1910, the 9.2 inch gun was nearly ready and the pedestal was in position. The left hand 6 inch BL Mark VII gun was removed before 1912. The approved establishment for the Gough Battery in 1914 was one officer plus 15 soldiers.

History (Chinese)

歌賦炮台和砵甸乍炮台分別處於較高及較低的位置。歌賦炮台有一個六吋和一個九點二吋的炮位。兩個炮位與火藥庫和地堡相連。1910 年前，九點二吋的炮台接近妥備，基座亦已就位。1912 年前，左面的六吋 BL Mark VII 大炮被移往別處。1914 年，歌賦炮台的核准駐兵數目為一名軍官和十五名士兵。

Number: 464

Name and Address: No. 18 Ship Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔船街 18 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in the typical Shophouse-Verandah style, No. 18 Ship Street is a three-storey commercial-cum-residential building in Wan Chai which was owned by the family of Tse since its erection in the late 1930s. The URA purchased it in 2002 and started its renovation in 2005. It now houses a restaurant.

History (Chinese)

灣仔船街 18 號建於 1930 年代，原由謝氏擁有。這三層高商住式建築，採用當年普遍的騎樓式唐樓建築風格。於 2002 年由市建局收購，並於 2005 年展開保育翻新，現為私房菜館。

Number: 465

Name and Address: Nos. 24B-24D Ha Tin Liu Ha, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下田寮下 24B 至 24D 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Ha Tin Liu Ha is a Hakka village situated in Lam Tsuen Valley of Tai Po. The Nos.24B-24D village houses were built in the 1910s by the Chung clan . The Chung clan of Ha Tin Liu Ha originated from Chang Le, later moved to Dongguan Qingxi of Guangdong. Province, finally settled in Lam Tsuen Valley two hundred years ago. However, the inhabitant of the village houses moved out owing to the bad fengshui setting called 'White Tiger Mouth', which would led to a bad influence on the development of a lineage, it is now left vacant since the last occupant had moved out in the 1970s. The village houses represent the historical development of Chung clan in the Ha Tin Liu Ha area.

History (Chinese)

大埔林村谷的下田寮下是一條客家村，24B-24D 號村屋由鍾氏建於 1910 年代。下田寮下的鍾氏原籍長樂，後移居廣東省東莞青溪，再於 200 年前在林村谷安居樂業。可是，由於 24B-24D 號村屋屬於風水欠佳的「白虎口」佈局，可能會對鍾氏後裔不利，因此不適合居住，最後一名住戶於 1970 年代遷出後鄉村一直空置至今。這排村屋見證了鍾氏在下田寮下的發展事跡。

Number: 466

Name and Address: Nos. 109-112 Lin Fa Tei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉蓮花地 109 至 112 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at a multi-clan village entitled Lin Fa Tei, literally means “lotus place”, the village houses were probably erected in 1905 by Kwok Sau-wah as a residence of the Kwok's family. Originally, there was a row of five houses, but No.108 was subsequently rebuilt in 1970s. The houses are enclosed by a wall.

History (Chinese)

蓮花地是一條雜姓村，這裡的 109 至 112 號村屋是郭秀華約於 1905 年所建的家庭府宅。村屋原有 5 幢，但 108 號在 1970 年代拆卸重建。這排大屋外設圍牆，自成一隅。

Number: 467

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Villa, No. 35 Clear Water Bay Road, Ngau Chi Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣清水灣道 35 號

聖約瑟安老院別墅

District: WTS

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The compound of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged consists of several historical building, namely storied house, the gatehouse, 3 dormitories and a church. Prior to 1919, the Storied house was owned by Mr. Chan Keng-yu, Compradore of Douglas Laprik and Co. and one of the Founding Directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (later known as Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in 1950). The premises was later sold to the Little Sisters in 1926. The Gatehouse was constructed in the mid-1930s with the “JMJ” inscription on the cornice representing “Jesus, Mary and Joseph”, a recurring motto of the Little Sisters. During the Japanese Occupation period, the Home was still in operation but the number of residents gradually dropped after the War.

History (Chinese)

聖約瑟安老院由多座歷史建築物組成，包括一座多層大樓、門樓、3 座宿舍和一座教堂。1919 年之前，多層大樓的業主是 Douglas Laprik and Co. 公司的買辦陳賡如，亦即華商總會(1950 年改名為香港中華總商會)的創會董事之一。1926 年，陳氏將物業售予安貧小姊妹會，新業主在 1930 年代中加建門樓，並在簷楣上刻有 JMJ 字母，代表耶穌、瑪利亞和約翰，亦即安貧小姊妹會的信仰箴言。日佔時期，安老院一直運作，惟戰後入住的長者漸漸減少。

Number: 468

Name and Address: No. 4 Hospital Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山醫院道 4 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1921, the two buildings at No. 4 Hospital Road (醫院道 4 號) were quarters for scavenging coolies employed by the government. The two buildings comprise the Main Block which gave accommodation for 192 coolies and six foremen and the Head Foreman's Quarters which is a small detached building of two living rooms, bathroom, kitchen &c. on the corner of the site. The buildings were once used as staff quarters of the Urban Services Department and a street sleepers shelter of the Department of Social Welfare. They are used as office accommodation of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 469

Name and Address: Ling Mui Chong, No. 110 Shui Tsan Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水盞田 110 號嶺梅莊

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Ling Mui Chong is an independent Hakka style building situated between Ngau Keng and Shui Tsan Tin. It was constructed between 1931 and 1932 by a builder from Meixian, Guangdong. The house is a typical two-hall and two-chamber Hakka building and enjoys excellent fengshui setting as it is surrounded by a mountain range and faces a semi-circular pond. The style and surrounding setting is similar to those found in Meixian. Five generations of Law have been living in Ling Mui Chong and still occupy the premises.

History (Chinese)

嶺梅莊位於牛徑與水盞田之間，這幢獨立客家建築由廣東梅縣一名建造者於 1931 至 1932 年建成。樓房採用典型的二堂二橫結構，四面環山，面迎半圓池塘，構成一流的風水格局。嶺梅莊的建築風格和四周佈局，與梅縣的房屋大同小異。羅氏五代一直在嶺梅莊居住，至今尚未遷出。

Number: 470

Name and Address: Muslim Mosque, Residence of Muslims, No. 30 Shelley Street, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環些利街 30 號

清真寺教徒住所

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Jamia Mosque was built in 1915 with contributions from local Muslim worshippers. It was reconstructed from a tiny stone house erected in 1850 by Indian seamen and soldiers who were among the first Muslim settlers in Hong Kong. It remains not only an important place of worship for the more than 200 regular Muslim worshippers in Hong Kong, but also home to the multi-national squatters who have been living in rent-free makeshift huts and a three-storey residential building next door to the Mosque for decades.

History (Chinese)

於 1915 年由本港回教善信捐款籌建，寺院的石材來自一座古老的小石屋，乃第一批移居香港的印度回教海員和軍人於 1850 年所建。清真寺不僅是本港 200 多名的虔誠回教徒經常禱告禮拜的地方，也是貧苦信徒的收容所，數十年來寺院範圍內有許多不同國籍的人搭建寮屋居住，寺旁還有一幢 3 層高的住宅樓宇。

Number: 471

Name and Address: No. 5A Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 5 號 A

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The village house located at No.5A Pai Tau, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built by the Lam clan in the 1930s when the village was established by the Lams, the Tsang, the Yaus and the Cheungs. Lam Shing-cheong is respected as the founding ancestor of the Lams there. In the 1930s, the Lams built Nos. 5A, 5B and 5C. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Nos. 5A and 5C were used as a slaughterhouse by the Japanese Army. Nowadays, the Lams are still living in No. 5A.

History (Chinese)

沙田排頭是一條雜姓客家村，5 號 A 的村屋由藍氏族人在 1930 年代建成。當時，正值藍氏、曾氏、邱氏及張氏建村。排頭村藍氏奉藍勝昌為開基祖。1930 年代，藍氏建成 5 號 A、5 號 B 及 5 號 C。日治時期（1941 - 1945），日軍將 5 號 A 及 5 號 C 用作屠房。時至今日，仍有藍氏後人居於 5 號 A。

Number: 472

Name and Address: No. 5B Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 5 號 B

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The village house located at No.5B Pai Tau, Shatin, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built by the Lam clan in the 1930s when the village was established by the Lams, the Tsang, the Yaus and the Cheungs. Lam Shing-cheong is respected as the founding ancestor of the Lams there. In the 1930s, the Lams built Nos. 5A, 5B and 5C. Until 1942, No. 5B was used as a Chinese pharmacy. Nowadays, the Lams are still living in No. 5B.

History (Chinese)

沙田排頭是一條雜姓客家村，5 號 B 的村屋由藍氏族人在 1930 年代建成。當時，正值藍氏、曾氏、邱氏及張氏建村。排頭村藍氏奉藍勝昌為開基祖。1930 年代，藍氏建成 5 號 A、5 號 B 及 5 號 C。直至 1942 年，5 號 B 一直用作中藥舖。時至今日，仍有藍氏後人居於 5 號 B。

Number: 473

Name and Address: No. 5C Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 5 號 C

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The village house located at No.5C Pai Tau, Shatin, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built by the Lam clan in the 1930s when the village was established by the Lams, the Tsang, the Yaus and the Cheungs. Lam Shing-cheong is respected as the founding ancestor of the Lams there. In the 1930s, the Lams built Nos. 5A, 5B and 5C. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the houses at Nos. 5A and 5C were used as a slaughterhouse by the Japanese Army. Nowadays, the Lams are still living in No. 5C.

History (Chinese)

沙田排頭是一條雜姓客家村，5 號 C 的村屋由藍氏族人在 1930 年代建成。當時，正值藍氏、曾氏、邱氏及張氏建村。排頭村藍氏奉藍勝昌為開基祖。1930 年代，藍氏建成 5 號 A、5 號 B 及 5 號 C。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍將 5 號 A 及 5 號 C 用作屠房。時至今日，仍有藍氏後人居於 5 號 C。

Number: 474

Name and Address: Alberose, Nos. 132A & 132B Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 132A 及 132B 玫瑰邨

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1926; Alberose was a residence of the Weill's family. It was owned by Mrs. Rosie Weill who was the Senate Fearers of the Hong Kong Hotel Buildings. The building is probably named after Rosie and her husband, Albert Weill. Mrs. Weill passed away in 1952 and the Alberose's ownership was transferred to the University of Hong Kong in 1955. The building served as a staff quarter of the University until now.

History (Chinese)

建於 1926 年的 Alberose 原為威爾家族的大宅，業主路絲威爾太太是香港大酒店大廈的理事，宅名以威爾夫婦二人的名字串合而成。1952 年路絲威爾太太逝世。Alberose 的業權於 1955 年轉予香港大學，自此至今一直用作職員宿舍。

Number: 476

Name and Address: Tang Kwok Mou Ancestral Hall, No. 56 Shui Lau Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水流田 56 號

國茂鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at a multi-lineage village of Shui Lau Tin in Pat Heung, Tang Kwok Mou Ancestral Hall was built in 1907 by Tang Kou-kwong and his brothers to commemorate their father Tang Kwok-mou. Tang Kou-kwong was appointed as a member of the District Committee of Yuen Long in 1899. Also known as Sam U Tong, the Ancestral Hall is well preserved and elegantly decorated with most of its colour and texture considered original.

History (Chinese)

國茂鄧公祠乃八鄉水流田的多姓村，由鄧球光及眾兄弟於 1907 年為紀念父親鄧國茂而建。鄧球光曾於 1899 年獲委任為元朗地區委員會委員。公祠又名三餘堂，裝潢優美典雅，保存甚為妥善，大部份色澤和結構均保留原有的特色。

Number: 477

Name and Address: No. 6 Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 6 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The village house located at No. 6 Pai Tau, Shatin, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built by the Lam clan in the 1930s when the village was established by the Lams, the Tsang, the Yaus and the Cheungs. The Lam clan, originating from Wuhua of Guangdong province, first settled in Sham Tseng during the Qing Dynasty and Lam Shing-cheong, the founding ancestor of the Lams in Pai Tau village, finally settled in Pai Tau.

History (Chinese)

沙田排頭是一條雜姓客家村，6 號的村屋由藍氏族人在 1930 年代建成。當時，正值藍氏、曾氏、邱氏及張氏建村。原籍廣東省五華的藍氏家族，在清朝年間移居深井。後來，排頭村藍氏開基祖藍勝昌在排頭定居。

Number: 478

Name and Address: Woodside, Mansion, No. 50 Mount Parker Road, Quarry Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鰂魚涌柏架山道 50 號

林邊屋大樓

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Woodside consists of a mansion and a garage. Built probably in the mid 1920s, the Woodside was first owned by the Butterfield & Swire Co. Ltd. for use as quarters for the European sub-managerial staff of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. It comprises the mansion and the garage. The mansion was seriously looted towards the end of the Second World War. It was rehabilitated in 1947 and continued to serve as a staff residence until the closure of the Refinery in 1972. It was handed over to the Government in 1976, and then leased to the Institute of Cultural Affairs in 1985. The Institute had organized exhibitions and music concerts in the mansion for more than a decade until 2001. The building is currently under the management of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

History (Chinese)

林邊屋由兩幢建築物組成，包括一幢大樓及一幢車庫。林邊屋大約建於 1920 年代中，由大樓及車房組成。首業主為太古洋行，供任職太古糖廠二級管理層的歐籍職員作住所。二次大戰快將結束時，林邊屋遭嚴重劫掠破壞。太古糖廠員工於 1947 年遷回這座林間小宅，一直在這裡居住至 1972 年糖廠結業為止。1976 年，太古將林邊屋移交給政府。政府在 1985 年將場地租予國際文化事務協會，自此協會在該處營運超過 10 年，其間曾舉辦多次展覽和音樂會，直至 2001 年才告遷出。林邊屋現由漁農自然護理署管理。

Number: 479

Name and Address: Woodside, Garage, No. 50 Mount Parker Road, Quarry Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鰂魚涌柏架山道 50 號

林邊屋車庫

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Woodside consists of a mansion and a garage. Built probably in the mid 1920s, the Woodside was first owned by the Butterfield & Swire Co. Ltd. for use as quarters for the European sub-managerial staff of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. It comprises the mansion and the garage. The mansion was seriously looted towards the end of the Second World War. It was rehabilitated in 1947 and continued to serve as a staff residence until the closure of the Refinery in 1972. It was handed over to the Government in 1976, and then leased to the Institute of Cultural Affairs in 1985. The Institute had organized exhibitions and music concerts in the mansion for more than a decade until 2001. The building is currently under the management of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

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Number: 480

Name and Address: Nos. 32-33 Ha Tin Liu Ha, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下田寮下 32 至 33 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Ha Tin Liu Ha is a Hakka village situated in Lam Tsuen Valley of Tai Po. The Nos.32-33 village houses were built in the 1910s by the Chung clan residing in the area. The Chung clan of Ha Tin Liu Ha originated from Chang Le, later moved to Dongguan Qingx of Guangdong. Province, finally settled in Lam Tsuen Valley two hundred years ago. Nos. 32-33 was entitled 'Man Po Chao Tong'. It is said that the dwelling might be used as a study hall since its fine decoration is made up of Chinese poems and painting of books, deer, flowers and Chinese musical instruments; however, indigenous villagers believed that the dwelling was originally a home of a rich man during the early twentieth century.

History (Chinese)

大埔林村谷的下田寮下是一條客家村，32-33 號村屋由居於下田寮下的鍾氏建於 1910 年代。下田寮下鍾氏原籍長樂，後移居廣東省東莞青溪，再於 200 年前在林村谷安居樂業。32-33 號村屋又名「萬寶朝堂」，屋內裝潢精緻考究，陳設著多首唐詩及繪有書籍、鹿、花卉和中國樂器的圖畫，相傳曾作書室用途；然而，部份原居民相信這裡原是二十世紀初一名富戶的住宅。

Number: 481

Name and Address: Ching Chun Fong Ancestral Hall, No. 9 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 9 號
俊芳程公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Ching Chun Fong Ancestral Hall was built by the grandsons of Ching Chun-fong in the 1940s. Managed by Chun Fong Tso, the hall is dedicated to the descendants of Ching Chun-fong. The rituals of wedding and placing the souls of the deceased male clansmen aged sixty or above onto the altar, known as shangshou or shangshenta, are still solemnly performed.

History (Chinese)

俊芳程公祠由程俊芳的孫兒於 1940 年代興建。祠堂內供奉程芳俊的後裔，並由俊芳祖管理。時至今日，程氏族人仍會在這裡舉行婚事及上壽(又稱上神臺)儀式，將年過 60 歲辭世的男丁靈位安放在祭壇上。

Number: 482

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Chung Hing Street, Cheung Chau Wan,
Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲長洲灣中興街洪聖廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Being a fishing community, the Hung Shing Temple was erected in 1813 to worship Hung Shing, a sea divinity of the fishing folk. Hung Shing is the second god invited by the residents after Pak Tai for the purpose of dispelling evil spirits and disaster. The Temple celebrates Hung Shing Festival and Tai Ping Qing Jiao every year. In the early period, the temple was administrated by the local residents. Since 1930, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee.

History (Chinese)

本地漁民於 1813 年建成洪聖古廟，用來供奉海神洪聖爺。這是繼北帝之後，村民爲了消災解難而請來的第二位神靈。古廟每年都會慶祝洪聖誕和太平清醮。廟宇早年由村民管理，至 1930 年才轉交華人廟宇委員會經營。

Number: 483

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Yik Fa Kung, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀翊化宮

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 484

Name and Address: Old Aberdeen Police Station, Main Building, No. 116 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔大街 116 號

舊香港仔警署主樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Old Aberdeen Police Station consists of a main block and two annex block. It was built in 1891, as a replacement of an old station to strengthen the law and order of the expanding fishing community in the Southern District. The premises were bombarded during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945) and the European officers of the Station were sent to the Stanley Internment Camp during the Occupation. The Station had been used by a number of Government departments after the War, and was refurbished for use by a Non-Government Organization named “Warehouse” since 1995.

History (Chinese)

舊香港仔警署由三幢建築物組成，包括主樓及兩幢附屬建築物，於 1891 年落成。當年港島南區的漁民社群人口漸漸增長，警方為加強執法維護治安，興建了這所警署，以取代原有的舊署。在日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，香港仔警署成為轟炸目標。香港淪陷後，駐守該署的歐籍警員更被囚禁於赤柱拘留營。戰後，舊香港仔警署先後成為多個政府部門的辦事處。1995 年經翻新後由非政府組織設立的青少年設施「蒲窩」所租用。

Number: 485

Name and Address: Old Aberdeen Police Station, Annex, No. 116 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔大街 116 號
舊香港仔警署附屬建築物

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Old Aberdeen Police Station consists of a main block and two annex block. It was built in 1891, as a replacement of an old station to strengthen the law and order of the expanding fishing community in the Southern District. The premises were bombarded during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945) and the European officers of the Station were sent to the Stanley Internment Camp during the Occupation. The Station had been used by a number of Government departments after the War, and was refurbished for use by a Non-Government Organization named “Warehouse” since 1995.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 486

Name and Address: Old Aberdeen Police Station, Annex, No. 116 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔大街 116 號
舊香港仔警署附屬建築物

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Old Aberdeen Police Station consists of a main block and two annex block. It was built in 1891, as a replacement of an old station to strengthen the law and order of the expanding fishing community in the Southern District. The premises were bombarded during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945) and the European officers of the Station were sent to the Stanley Internment Camp during the Occupation. The Station had been used by a number of Government departments after the War, and was refurbished for use by a Non-Government Organization named “Warehouse” since 1995.

History (Chinese)

舊香港仔警署由三幢建築物組成，包括主樓及兩幢附屬建築物，於 1891 年落成。當年港島南區的漁民社群人口漸漸增長，警方為加強執法維護治安，興建了這所警署，以取代原有的舊署。在日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，香港仔警署成為轟炸目標。香港淪陷後，駐守該署的歐籍警員更被囚禁於赤柱拘留營。戰後，舊香港仔警署先後成為多個政府部門的辦事處。1995 年經翻新後由非政府組織設立的青少年設施「蒲窩」所租用。

Number: 487

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works, Valve House, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金山郊野公園石梨貝濾水廠水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works is situated immediately below the Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir. The Treatment Works was the first rapid gravity filters in the Kowloon area. It mainly received raw water of the Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir and filtered the raw water and supply drink water before discharge. It mainly supplies drinking water to Hong Kong Island through the harbour pipelines. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), though the area became a restricted zone, it was partly damaged.

History (Chinese)

石梨貝濾水廠位於石梨貝接收水塘對下，是九龍區首個高速重力濾水設施，主要接收石梨貝接收水塘未經處理的塘水，塘水經過濾後會透過海底水管，運往香港島作食水用途。日佔時期(1941-1945年)，水塘範圍曾劃為禁區，部份更被破壞。

Number: 488

Name and Address: Mo Tai Temple, Nos. 156-162 Hai Tan Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗海壇街 156 至 162 號武帝廟

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Mo Tai Temple, also named Heep Tin Kung, was the surviving temple dedicated to Kwan Tai in Kowloon. Though no exact year of construction is available, the stone tablet bearing the name of the temple suggested it was renovated in 1891. The temple was crowded with worshippers on Kwan Tai Festival. The inscription of donator tablet suggested donations came from the communities with regular trading with Sham Shui Po.

History (Chinese)

武帝廟又稱協天宮，是九龍僅存的關帝廟。武帝廟確實的興建年份已無從稽考，但仍能從廟內刻有廟號的石匾得知該廟曾於 1891 年進行修葺。每逢關帝誕，這所關帝廟都會擠滿供奉武帝的善信。這裡有一塊刻有捐獻者姓名的石匾，顯示廟宇捐款主要來自常到深水埗區進行商貿的鄰近社群。

Number: 489

Name and Address: Former Peak School, No. 7 Gough Hill Path, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂歌賦山里 7 號前山頂學校

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The need to set up English schools was first sounded out by Sir Henry Arthur Blake, Governor of Hong Kong from 1898-1903. The preparation for a school in the Peak area was made in 1914, and a permanent premises known as the Peak School was ready for use in September 1915. Enrolment figures started at 39, and reached 158 in 1947. Since 1967, the building has been converted for use by the Victoria Peak Fire Station.

History (Chinese)

1898 年至 1903 年出任香港總督的卜力爵士最先建議在本港開辦英語學校。1914 年，第一所英語學校於山頂區正式籌建，並在 1915 年 9 月落成啓用，名為山頂學校。該校在首學年招收了 39 名學生，至 1947 年學生人數達 158 名。1967 年學校停辦後，該址已改作山頂消防局。

Number: 490

Name and Address: St. Mary's Canossian College, No. 162 Austin Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀柯士甸道 162 號

嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

St. Mary's Canossian College is a Roman Catholic Secondary School founded in 1900. The College, which at first intended for Portuguese girls and later for Chinese as well, was established with an enrollment of 30 students. In 1903, two additional buildings were built on the ground of St. Mary's. The premises underwent several expansions. During the Japanese occupation, classes were interrupted and the College was looted. Classes resumed in 1945 and a chapel was built later in 1953.

History (Chinese)

嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院建於 1900 年，是一所羅馬天主教會中學。書院創校時只有三十名學生，最初僅招收葡萄牙女生，後來才兼收華人學生。1903 年，書院加建兩座大樓，校舍其後再擴充了數次。日佔時期學校停課，校舍慘遭洗劫，直至 1945 年才正式復課。1953 年，校園內一座新的教堂正式落成。

Number: 491

Name and Address: Kong Ha Tin Lo, Nos. 198-199 Tai Kong Po, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田大江埔 198-199 號江夏田廬

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Kong Ha Tin Lo, which literally means “the village residence of the Wong clan who works in the farm”, was founded by Wong Hin-ting, the 1st generation of the branch of Kong Ha Tin Lo, who purposely constructed it for his family. After his descendants emigrated, part of the house was abandoned and was regarded as a villa for temporary residence. It was a place bonding the members of the Wong Hin-ting lineage and was managed by the heads of the founding families. The building is the only surviving Hakka building richly decorated with a carved fascia board, wall murals and couplet in Tai Kong Po.

History (Chinese)

江夏田廬意指「農家黃氏族村屋」，是江夏田廬一房黃姓族人的第一代成員黃憲庭所建，專供其家人居住，其後黃憲庭的子孫相繼移民海外，大屋許多地方也人去樓空，只用作短住的別墅。這幢祖屋讓江夏田廬的黃氏維繫家族脈絡，並由黃憲庭一房的家長執管。江夏田廬是大江埔唯一依然保存著雕花簷板、壁畫和對聯的客家大宅。

Number: 492

Name and Address: No. 24 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 24 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 24 Lee Yick Street is one of the historic shops in the Yuen Long Market Town. The market was founded by Tang Man-wai in the late 17th century and featured shops of various trades, like inns, wine shops, book-sellers, soy-sauce dealers and pig-butchers, etc. Though the construction year of the building cannot be traced, it was one of the surviving traditional commercial-cum-residential houses in Yuen Long Old Market.

History (Chinese)

利益街 24 號是元朗舊墟的歷史建築物之一。舊墟為鄧文蔚於十七世紀末年所建，曾經營旅館、酒莊、書局、豉油批發和豬肉店等。這幢舊樓的建築年代雖無從稽考，但肯定是元朗舊墟現存的商住唐樓之一。

Number: 493

Name and Address: No. 60 Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 60 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in the mid-1930s, No. 60 Mount Kellett Road was first owned by Mr. Leslie Benjamin Holmes, the then Schoolmaster of the Education Department of Hong Kong. The mansion was used as the staff quarters of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from 1980 to 1992 and was later purchased by the Liu Chong Hing family in 1992.

History (Chinese)

加列山道 60 號在 1930 年代中興建，第一位業權人是當年的香港教育署署長 Leslie Benjamin Holmes 先生。1980 至 1992 年間，該址用作香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司的職員宿舍，後來由廖創興家族在 1992 年買下。

Number: 494

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Old Masonry Dam, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘舊石壩

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Pok Fu Lam Reservoir (薄扶林水塘) is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the construction of Tai Tam Reservoir, Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts. Built in 1871, the Old Masonry Dam is the oldest surviving item of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, though it is preserved only in part and it lost its original function due to the construction of an extension reservoir in 1877.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 495

Name and Address: Watchtower, Hok Tsui Village, D'Auguilar Peninsula, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鶴咀半島鶴咀村更樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built by a local family led by Chu Koey-yuen in the 19th century, the Watchtower in Hok Tsui Village is the only known Chinese-styled watchtower on Hong Kong Island. The Watchtower was built to protect the villagers from Chinese pirates prevailing along the coast of southern China in that period. Villagers continued shouldering sole responsibility for the village defence under the British rule. The Watchtower once served as a classroom for the nearby primary school. Most of the Hakka-style houses surrounding the Watchtower have now disappeared.

History (Chinese)

鶴咀村更樓是 19 世紀的古老建築物，為鶴咀村的朱居元家族所建，是港島唯一現存的中式更樓。當年中國南海沿岸海盜猖獗，朱氏特建造更樓保家衛族。英國統治香港初年，許多農郊地區的鄉民仍自力防衛家園。鶴咀村更樓曾被附近小學用作課室，昔日更樓四周佈滿客家村屋，今天已蕩然無存。

Number: 496

Name and Address: Lok Ma Chau Police Station, No. 100 Lok Ma Chau Road, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗落馬洲落馬洲路 100 號
落馬洲警署

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1915, Lok Ma Chau Police Station is one of the three divisional stations of the Frontier Division. Its history originated from the San Tin Police Station constructed by the end of 1899, which was later expanded as Lok Ma Chau Police Station. The Police Station served part of the border defence system to combat illegal immigration and other cross-boundary criminal activities.

History (Chinese)

落馬洲警署建於 1915 年，是邊界警區三個分區警署之一。它的前身是 1899 年前落成的新田警署，這間警署後來擴充成為落馬洲警署。落馬洲警署負責打擊非法入境及其他跨境犯罪活動，因此亦發揮防衛邊境的作用。

Number: 497

Name and Address: No. 27 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 27 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No.27 Lee Yick Street in Yuen Long Kau Hui was believed to be a two-storey shop house at the beginning, and then turned to be a residence after the downfall of Yuen Long Kau Hui in the mid-1910s. The exact construction year cannot be verified, but the earliest land record dates back to 1912. After 1946, the house was owned by Chan Kam-kwan, a successful merchant and social elite in Yuen Long. The house was left vacant after the 1970s when the Chans migrated to Canada.

History (Chinese)

相傳元朗舊墟利益街 27 號原是一幢兩層高商舖，自 1910 年代中舊墟沒落後始轉為住宅。這裡的建築年份已無法稽考，但最早的土地記錄可追溯至 1912 年。1946 年，這裡由元朗知名商紳陳錦坤所有，自 1970 年代陳氏移民加拿大後一直空置。

Number: 498

Name and Address: Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital, Annex Block, No. 36A Western Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤西邊街 36 號 A 舊贊育醫院附屬建築物

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital consists of a main building and an annex block. Established in 1922, the old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was the first Chinese maternity hospital in Hong Kong, with dual objectives of providing maternity services and training Chinese midwives with the western medical profession. First intake of students took place in 1923. In 1937, the Queen Mary Hospital was opened and brought an end to Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital's role as a training school for midwives. In 1955, a new Tsan Yuk Hospital was built in Hospital Road, and the old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital building was renamed as Western District Community Centre.

History (Chinese)

舊贊育醫院由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及附屬建築物。1922 年始建的舊贊育醫院是香港第一所華人產科醫院，創辦旨在為市民提供婦產科醫療服務；並培育華人助產士，為她們提供西醫接生訓練。贊育醫院自 1923 年招收第一批助產士學護，至 1937 年瑪麗醫院落成為止。1955 年，醫院道的新贊育醫院落成啓用，舊贊育醫院遂改名為西區社區中心。

Number: 499

Name and Address: Kowloon Cricket Club, No. 10 Cox's Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀覺士道 10 號九龍木球會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Kowloon Cricket Club (KCC) was a recreational centre for foreigners with strong and loyal membership. In 1908, the Kowloon Cricket Club Pavilion was opened officiated by the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard. With the increase in membership, a new Clubhouse situated at the northwest corner of the cricket ground was erected in 1932. During the Japanese Occupation, the Clubhouse and main ground were occupied by the Japanese for stabling horses. After the Second World War, extensive restoration programme was launched, and the new modernized clubhouse was re-opened in 1958.

History (Chinese)

九龍木球會是本港外籍人士的康樂中心，擁有眾多年資悠長的會員。木球會會館於 1908 年由當時的港督盧押爵士主持開幕典禮。由於多年來會員人數不斷增加，1932 年該會在木球場西北端加建了新會所。在日佔時期，會所和主要場地都被日軍徵用作馬房。二次大戰後，會所曾進行大型修復工程，今天所見的現代化會所大樓於 1958 年重新開放。

Number: 500

Name and Address: No. 58 Pei Ho Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗北河街 58 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The three-storey building at No. 58 Pei Ho Street was probably one of the thirty-two houses constructed by Li Ping, the first developer of Sham Shui Po. It is said that the building was erected for Shing Fung Pawnshop and did not provide accommodation. The pawnshop had run its business in the building for almost half century until it was removed to North Point in the 1970s. The pre-war building is now occupied by a medicine company.

History (Chinese)

北河街 58 號的三層高樓房，屬深水埗首位發展商李炳所建的三十二幢樓房之一。據稱該建築原建作成豐押，並無住宅設施。成豐押在該處經營近半個世紀，至 1970 年代才遷往北角。這幢戰前建築現由一所藥房佔用。

Number: 501

Name and Address: Ham Tin Tsuen, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢鹹田村

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tai Long is situated in Sai Kung East, facing Tai Long Wan. It originally consists of five villages, namely Tai Long Tsuen, Ham Tin Tsuen, Lam Uk Wai, Cheung Uk Wai and Tai Wan Tsuen. The latter three have become ruins, remaining only Tai Long Tsuen and Ham Tin Tsuen. Ham Tin Tsuen is believed to have a history of over one hundred and fifty years. It is a single clan village with surname of Wan.

History (Chinese)

大浪位於西貢西面，俯瞰大浪灣。該處原有五個村落，分別名為大浪村、鹹田村、林屋圍、張屋圍及大灣村。現存的只有大浪村及鹹田村，其餘三個村落已變成頽垣。鹹田村相信已有超過 150 年歷史，該村為一單姓村落，村民姓溫。該村的大部份房屋估計超過一百年歷史，至今仍保存良好。

Number: 502

Name and Address: Cape D'Aguilar Battery, D'Aguilar Peninsula, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鶴咀半島鶴咀炮台

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Cape D' Aguilar Battery was located at the centre of the ridgeline on Cape D' Aguilar Peak (Hok Tsui Shan). It was constructed in 1939 and equipped with two 4-inch guns made available by the Royal Navy. On the outbreak of the Battle of Hong Kong, it was manned by the First Battery of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps (HKVDC) as part of the Eastern Fire Command. On 19 December 1941, in face of the war situations, the personnel were withdrawn to Stanley.

Cape D' Aguilar Battery consists of the following features: two circular gun emplacements; Battery Command Post; pillbox type structure believed to be searchlight emplacements; several miscellaneous structures including an ammunition bunker, a forward observation post, a pillbox and a defensive blockhouse.

History (Chinese)

鶴咀山炮台位於鶴咀山山脊的中央，建於一九三九年，裝備了兩口由皇家海軍提供的四吋口徑大炮。日軍進攻香港時，該炮台由皇家香港義勇軍團第一炮兵連駐守，直至日軍於一九四一年十二月十九日步步進迫之時，守軍才撤退到赤柱。鶴咀山炮台現存的部份包括：兩台圓形炮座、指揮塔、碉堡狀的探射燈、火藥庫、瞭望台及小堡壘等。

Number: 503

Name and Address: Shing Mun Redoubt, South of Shing Mun Jubilee Reservoir and Kam Shan Country Park, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界城門水塘以南及金山郊野公園城門碉堡

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Shing Mun Redoubt (城門碉堡) was a 12-acre citadel situated underground on the northern part of Smuggler's Ridge (走私坳 / 孖指徑). The Redoubt straddles Kwai Tsing and Sha Tin districts. Planned and built as a network of tunnels, observation posts and pillboxes, the Redoubt was meant to guard the most vulnerable land route into Kowloon. Shing Mun Redoubt formed a critical part of the Gin Drinkers Line (醉酒灣防線) – the name given to an 18-kilometre defence line comprising a string of trenches, pillboxes and bunkers constructed in the mid 1930s against infantry attacks from the north. This 18-km long line of static defence was constructed along the same patterns as prevailed in Europe after the First World War, the most well-known example of which is the Maginot Line (馬其諾防線).

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 504

Name and Address: Hau Chung Fuk Tong Communal Hall, Kam Tsin, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水金錢侯宗福堂神廳

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Hau Chung Fuk Tong Communal Hall, which is believed to have been built in the late Qianlong period of Qing dynasty, is the communal hall of the Hau clan in Kam Tsin Tsuen. A two-storey watchtower was added next to the building in 1959 to strengthen the defence of the village. The Earth God is placed in a small but sophisticated shrine near the entrance of the village. It is highly respected and the festival of Fuk Tak, which falls on the 18th day of the first lunar month, is celebrated among the villagers.

History (Chinese)

侯宗福堂神廳相信建於清乾隆末年，是金錢村侯氏公所和祠堂，廳旁有一座兩層高更樓，於 1959 年加建，以保村衛民。距離金錢村村口不遠處有一座土地社壇，社壇面積雖小，裝飾卻十分講究。每年農曆正月十八日，村民都會重隆慶祝為福德大王誕。

Number: 505

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Wing Lung Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田永隆圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Wing Lung Wai, also known as Sha Lan Mei, was founded by Tang Siu-kui and his clansmen around 1465-1487 of the Ming Dynasty. It was built around the same time together with the other three walled villages in Kam Tin, i.e., Kat Hing Wai, Tai Hong Wai and Kam Hing Wai. The main entrance of the walled village was relocated from the west to the south after the establishment of Tai Hong Wai due to fengshui reasons.

History (Chinese)

永隆圍又名沙欄尾及永龍圍，由鄧紹舉及其族人約於明成化年間(1465-1487 年)建立，與錦田吉慶圍、泰康圍及錦慶圍三條圍村同時間興建。泰康圍建成後，村民因風水關係將圍村主要入口由西面移至南面。

Number: 506

Name and Address: No. 18 Tai San Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新街 18 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The building was constructed in 1921 and was once used as the Cheung Chau Public Free School cum Communal Hall. It was occupied by the Japanese during the occupation period, and was renovated into a 2-storey building in the 1950s. The ground floor became a grocery shop selling rice and other daily commodities, and the first floor was partitioned and rented to the new Chinese immigrants to Cheung Chau after the War.

History (Chinese)

長洲大新街 18 號建於 1921 年，曾是長洲公立義學暨公所。日佔時期，這裡曾被日軍佔用，1950 年代改建為兩層高建築，地下是賣米和其他日常用品的雜貨店，一樓間作多個單位分租予戰後來港到長洲定居的新移民。

Number: 507

Name and Address: Mei Ho House, Block 41, Shek Kip Mei Estate, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍石硤尾邨第 41 座美荷樓

District: SSP

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Shek Kip Mei Estate is the pioneer of the government housing scheme and Mei Ho House, Block 41, is one of the surviving H Block public houses in Hong Kong. Its founding stemmed from the fire in 1953. Temporary resettlement camp was set up after the fire to accommodate over 27,000 homeless. The government on the 4th day directed to erect two storey bungalows, later named as Bowring Bungalows, to accommodate 35,000 victims. The eight six-storey buildings were completed in 1954 and Mei Ho House is one of the blocks.

History (Chinese)

石硤尾邨是政府公共房屋計劃的先驅，第四十一座又稱美荷樓則是全港數幢僅存的 H 型公共房屋之一。石硤尾邨是因應 1953 年石硤尾一場大火而建，當時爲了收容 27,000 多名無家可歸的災民，政府特別興建一個臨時徙置居。政府於火災後 4 日下令興建多幢兩層式平房以安置 35,000 名災民，其後命名爲「寶靈平房」。1954 年，八座 6 層樓宇正式落成，美荷樓是其中一座。

Number: 508

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Tai Hong Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田泰康圍門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tai Hong Wai was built by Tang Kwong-hoi and his son, Tang Chung between 1465 and 1487. Enclosing walls and a moat surrounding the dwelling units were constructed later during the early years of the Kangxi reign (1662-1722) to safeguard the Tangs' landholding rights. The village was guarded by a pair of wrought iron gates at the entrance, which was removed to Flagstall Hill (Tai Po) as trophies by the Police Force in the takeover in 1899. The gates were then removed to Ireland. After petitioning to the government in 1924, one side of the gates, together with the one in Kat Hing Wai, returned in 1925, and reinstalled in Kat Hing Wai.

History (Chinese)

泰康圍在 1465 年至 1487 年間(明憲宗成化年間)落成，創建人是鄧廣海及其子鄧璫。康熙(1662 年至 1722 年)初年，鄧家為保障家族地權，特在村外修建圍牆和護城河，村口裝設兩道鍛鐵大門。1899 年香港皇家警察佔領泰康圍時將鐵門拆下，搬到舊大埔理民府作戰利品，其後再運回愛爾蘭。1924 年，鄧氏向政府請願，政府遂於 1925 年將泰康圍一道鐵門聯同吉慶圍的鐵門歸還於民，裝回原處。

Number: 509

Name and Address: Sik Lo, Main Building, Nos. 131-132A Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊家村 131 至 132 號 A 適廬主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Erected in 1936, Sik Lo is a Hakka Circling Dragon House built by Yeung Wai-nam and Yeung Chuk-nam, two overseas Chinese in Indonesia. In the midst of construction, which coincided with the Japanese invasion, neither pond nor enclosed house, the basic elements of Hakka house, were constructed. The historic site comprises of the entrance gate, ancillary Block and main building. At the upper hall of Sik Lo, the ancestral hall of Yeung Ka Tsuen entitled Dun King Tong is found. During the Japanese occupation, the Chinese guerrillas lived in the Dun King Tong for a year. Yet, both the Japanese troop and the guerrillas did not trouble the Yeung's clan during the period.

History (Chinese)

適廬始創於 1936 年，業主是兩名印尼華裔楊衛南及楊竹南。這幢建築物屬客家圍龍屋，興建時適逢日軍入侵，因此傳統客家屋的池塘和圍屋都不能興建。這歷史舊址由門樓、主樓及附屬建築物組成。適廬的上層設有楊家村祠堂「敦敬堂」，日佔時期抗日游擊隊曾在此藏身一年，但期間日軍和游擊隊都沒有對楊家造成任何滋擾。

Number: 510

Name and Address: Matilda and War Memorial Hospital, Main Building, No. 41
Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 41 號
明德醫院大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Matilda Hospital was established in 1906 by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Granville Sharp, who provided in his will for a hospital to be erected in memory of his wife, Matilda Lincolne. The Hospital in its early days provided medical services free of charge, according to Sharp's will. It was used briefly towards the end of the 1940s as a military hospital. In view of financial constraint, the Hospital was incorporated with the War Memorial Nursing Home in 1951 with charges applied.

History (Chinese)

明德醫院於 1906 年由已故 Granville Sharp 的遺產信託基金創辦，緣於這位先生在遺囑中訂明開辦一所醫院紀念其妻子 Matilda Lincolne 的要求。明德醫院開辦早年一直按照 Granville Sharp 的遺願贈醫施藥，1940 年代後期還一度用作軍事醫院。1951 年，院方為解決財政問題，遂與戰爭紀念護理院一併註冊，開始提供收費醫療服務。

Number: 511

Name and Address: Mau Wah Study Hall, Lung A Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔龍丫排茂華家塾

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Mau Wah Study Hall was built by Wan Chun-fu in the 1910s and named after Wan Mau-wah, his grandfather and the founding ancestor of the Wan lineage of Lung A Pai Tsuen. Though named as a study hall, the premises actually functioned as an ancestral hall dedicated to Wan Mau-wah and his descendants. The Study Hall also served as a discussing venue for village affairs. In 1955, the Study Hall was closed for fengshui reasons.

History (Chinese)

茂華家塾由溫振富建於 1910 年代，以龍丫排村溫氏家族的創村始祖兼溫振富祖父溫茂華而命名。這裡雖以家塾為名，實際卻是溫茂華及其後裔的宗祠。家塾亦是村民商議村務的地方。1955 年，家塾因風水原因關閉。

Number: 512

Name and Address: Stanley Post Office, No. 2 Wong Ma Kok Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱黃麻角道 2 號

赤柱郵政局

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Stanley Post Office, which has been in operation since 1937, is the oldest post office still in service. The history of Hong Kong Post goes back to the earliest days of British colonial rule when the first post office was established in 1841. In the early 1950s, after more than a century of service, there were eight post offices in Hong Kong. The picturesque district of Stanley has proved to be very popular over the years for residents and visitors alike, and Hong Kong Post has always been there to meet their postal needs. A re-opening ceremony of Stanley Post Office was held on 28 November 2007, following completion of works to restore the office to its original appearance.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 513

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Bellmouth Overflow, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘鐘形溢流口

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

Number: 514

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Gate Shaft, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘閘主軸

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

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Number: 515

Name and Address: No. 20 Severn Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂施勳道 20 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Established between 1922 and 1923, the mansion at No. 20 Severn Road was first owned by Mr. F.R.J. Adams. Being an architect in Little, Adams & Wood, he might have also designed it by himself. With lavish and elegant designs of Italianate Renaissance architecture, the mansion was purchased by the family of Ma Ka Chan in 1989 and was later transferred to the Hong Kong Government in 1997.

History (Chinese)

施勳道 20 號大宅建於 1922 至 1923 年間，最初由亞當斯先生(Mr. F.R.J. Adams) 持有。亞當斯先生乃 Little, Adams & Wood 的建築師，大宅的設計可能出自其手筆。該建築饒富華麗而典雅的意大利文藝復興建築風格，1989 年由馬錦燦家族購入，其後業權在 1997 年轉予香港政府。

Number: 516

Name and Address: No. 15 Yuk Sau Street, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地毓秀街 15 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Erected in the early 1930s, the mansion at No. 15 Yuk Sau Street was firstly owned by Mr. Gock Hon Son for residential purposes. After the death of Mr. Gock in 1941, the mansion was purchased by Mr. Ma Kam-chan, a prominent Chinese businessman in Hong Kong between the 1950s and 1970s. The mansion displays a subtle blend of Italianate Renaissance and Edwardian architecture.

History (Chinese)

毓秀街 15 號的住宅府第建於 1930 年代初，首任業主為郭漢順先生。隨著郭先生於 1941 年辭世，大宅業權轉由於 1950 至 1970 年代在香港聲名顯赫的華人商家馬錦燦先生所有。大宅糅合意大利文藝復興及英國愛德華式建築風格。

Number: 517

Name and Address: St. John's Chapel, No. 2 Cheung Po, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉長莆 2 號聖若望小堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

St. John Chapel, alias Roman Catholic Church, was built in 1928 in Cheung Po with the sponsorship of overseas converts. The villagers of Kam Tsin Wai also attended the mass at the Chapel before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Since the 1960s, the religious role of the Chapel was gradually substituted by the chapel at Kam Tsin Wai and St. Jude's Mass Centre near Kat Hing Wai. The Chapel was vacated around the 1980s.

History (Chinese)

位於長莆的聖若望小堂(又名天主堂), 於 1928 年由信奉天主教的海外村民贊助興建。日佔 (1941-1945 年)前, 金錢圍村民都會到小堂望彌撒。1960 年代後, 小堂的宗教角色逐漸被金錢圍的小教堂和吉慶圍附近的聖猶達彌撒中心取代。小堂自 1980 年代開始一直空置。

Number: 518

Name and Address: Kwan Tai Temple, Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街關帝古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Probably reconstructed in the Qing Dynasty, Kwan Tai Old Temple has long been a venue for the Tai O villagers to worship Kwan Tai, the God of War. Nowadays, Cantonese opera performance is still held in the forecourt of the Temple during the God's birthday. The main ridge of the Temple is richly decorated with the prominent Shek Wan pottery displaying figures from the popular legend of "Yeung's military family".

History (Chinese)

關帝古廟約在清朝時重建，長久以來均是大澳村民供奉武神關帝的地方。時至今日，古廟前院每年在關帝寶誕均有粵劇表演。古廟的主橫樑刻有精細的石灣陶塑，造型為家傳戶曉的楊家將人物。

Number: 519

Name and Address: Tung Yik School, No. 199 Lin Fa Tei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉蓮花地 199 號同益學校

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tung Yik School was built by Tung Yik Tong at Lin Fa Tei in Pat Heung in 1921. It was the only primary school in Pat Heung and the first village school possessing a modern campus. The school was established to provide education for children not only in Pat Heung. Students came from as far away as Tuen Mun and Sheung Shui and boarding facilities were provided. Although it was a new-style village school, it taught farming techniques and Chinese classics. The 1960s was the prime time of the school when there were 600 students at its climax, Tung Yik Secondary School was established and evening school was provided for villagers to enhance their knowledge. The school played an important role in the development of education history in the New Territories.

History (Chinese)

1921 年，同益堂在八鄉蓮花池興建同益學校，這裡曾是八鄉唯一的小學，也是首間設有現代校舍的村校。學生除了來自八鄉，亦有學生由屯門及上水遠道而來，因此校內設有寄宿設施。這間村校雖然風格新穎，卻主要教授耕種技巧和中國經典名著。1960 年代全盛時期，學校曾擁有 600 名學生，另設有同益中學和夜校，致力增進村民的知識水平。同益學校對新界教育發展史有舉足輕重的影響。

Number: 520

Name and Address: Tsz Tak Study Hall, Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍思德書室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tsz Tak Study Hall is the family ancestral hall of the Pangs in Fanling Wai. It is a two-hall building with side rooms and side aisles. The Study Hall served as a village school tutoring Bobozhai until 1936, when the school was transformed into a subsidized school entitled Fan Ling Public School. In 1948, the Rural Training College made use of the Study Hall to accommodate junior primary classes until 1957. Besides being a teaching place, it also signifies the ancestral worshipping on the fifth day of the second lunar month.

History (Chinese)

思德書室乃粉嶺圍彭氏的家祠。思德書室為兩進式建築物，設有側房和側廊。這所村校一直採用卜卜齋教學，至 1936 年才轉作津貼學校，名為粉嶺公立學校。1948 年，香港官立鄉村師範專科學校利用書室教授小學初班，至 1957 年為止。除了教學外，每年農曆二月初五都會在書室舉行祭祖儀式。

Number: 521

Name and Address: Shing Kwong Church, Church of Christ in China, No. 7 Eastern Hospital Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣東院道 7 號中華基督教會聖光堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Situated at Eastern Hospital Road, Shing Kwong Church was formed by the Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China in 1927. Since its establishment, the Church has been placing its emphasis on the training of personal characters of the youth and raising the quality of education in Hong Kong. The Church is a good example of Italianate Renaissance architecture.

History (Chinese)

東院道的聖光堂由中華基督教會香港區會於 1927 年建成，一直以培訓青少年的個人品格和提昇香港的教育質素為己任。此乃一幢饒富意大利文藝復興建築風格的教堂。

Number: 522

Name and Address: Sun Hok Building of Bethel Mission of China, Nos. 45 & 47
Grampian Road, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍嘉林邊道 45 及 47 號伯特利神學院

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in the 1930s, the building later known as the Sun Hok Building of the Bethel Mission of China was purchased by the Bethel Mission of China in 1939 for use as an orphanage. The adjacent building was rented and used as the Mission's seminary. The Mission vacated the building and retreated to Western China during the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945. Worship services resumed in 1947. The complex expanded from 1949 to 1965 as several new buildings were acquired and constructed in the vicinity of Sun Hok Building. The Building is currently used as a seminary with dormitories.

History (Chinese)

伯特利神學院現址始建於 1930 年代，1939 年被伯特利總會收購後正式稱為伯特利神學院，在該址開辦孤兒院，另租用毗連建築物作神學院。1941 年至 1945 年日佔時期，伯特利總會遷出神學院並退回中國西部，至 1947 年崇拜活動才告恢復。1949 年至 1965 年，伯特利總會在神學院附近收購和興建了多幢新建築物後，神學院的規模亦相應擴充。時至今日，伯特利神學院是一所附設宿舍的神學院。

Number: 523

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Gate House, No. 35 Clear Water Bay Road, Ngau Chi Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣清水灣道 35 號

聖約瑟安老院門樓

District: WTS

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The compound of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged consists of several historical building, namely storied house, the gatehouse, 3 dormitories and a church. Prior to 1919, the Storied house was owned by Mr. Chan Keng-yu, Compradore of Douglas Laprik and Co. and one of the Founding Directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (later known as Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in 1950). The premises was later sold to the Little Sisters in 1926. The Gatehouse was constructed in the mid-1930s with the “JMJ” inscription on the cornice representing “Jesus, Mary and Joseph”, a recurring motto of the Little Sisters. During the Japanese Occupation period, the Home was still in operation but the number of residents gradually dropped after the War.

History (Chinese)

聖約瑟安老院由多座歷史建築物組成，包括一座多層大樓、門樓、3 座宿舍和一座教堂。1919 年之前，多層大樓的業主是 Douglas Laprik and Co. 公司的買辦陳賡如，亦即華商總會(1950 年改名為香港中華總商會)的創會董事之一。1926 年，陳氏將物業售予安貧小姊妹會，新業主在 1930 年代中加建門樓，並在簷楣上刻有 JMJ 字母，代表耶穌、瑪利亞和約翰，亦即安貧小姊妹會的信仰箴言。日佔時期，安老院一直運作，惟戰後入住的長者漸漸減少。

Number: 524

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Dormitory A, No. 35 Clear Water Bay Road, Ngau Chi Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣清水灣道 35 號

聖約瑟安老院宿舍 A

District: WTS

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The compound of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged consists of several historical building, namely storied house, the gatehouse, 3 dormitories and a church. Prior to 1919, the Storied house was owned by Mr. Chan Keng-yu, Compradore of Douglas Laprik and Co. and one of the Founding Directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (later known as Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in 1950). The premises was later sold to the Little Sisters in 1926. The Gatehouse was constructed in the mid-1930s with the “JMJ” inscription on the cornice representing “Jesus, Mary and Joseph”, a recurring motto of the Little Sisters. During the Japanese Occupation period, the Home was still in operation but the number of residents gradually dropped after the War.

History (Chinese)

聖約瑟安老院由多座歷史建築物組成，包括一座多層大樓、門樓、3 座宿舍和一座教堂。1919 年之前，多層大樓的業主是 Douglas Laprik and Co. 公司的買辦陳賡如，亦即華商總會(1950 年改名為香港中華總商會)的創會董事之一。1926 年，陳氏將物業售予安貧小姊妹會，新業主在 1930 年代中加建門樓，並在簷楣上刻有 JMJ 字母，代表耶穌、瑪利亞和約翰，亦即安貧小姊妹會的信仰箴言。日佔時期，安老院一直運作，惟戰後入住的長者漸漸減少。

Number: 526

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村洪聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Hung Shing Temple, situated at Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan, was constructed by the Tang clan. The Temple was probably built in Dinghai (1767) during the Qianlong reign of the Qing Dynasty. The existing structure was rebuilt in the fifth year of the Tongzhi reign (1866) of the Qing Dynasty followed by a substantial renovation in 1963. According to legend, the original name of Hung Shing was Hung Hei, who was a virtuous person and a government official of high moral integrity in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). After his death, the reigning emperor awarded him with a posthumous title of "Kwong Lee Hung Shing Tai Wong". Hung Shing is widely worshipped, particularly by fishermen and people whose livelihood depend largely on the sea.

History (Chinese)

屏山坑尾村的洪聖宮由鄧氏建於清朝乾隆丁亥年間(1767年),現存的結構於清朝同治五年(1866年)重建而成,其後於1963年亦作大規模翻新。相傳洪聖爺原名洪熙,是唐朝(618-907年)一名品德高尚正直的官員,死後獲在位皇帝封為「廣利洪聖大王」。不少漁民和以海維生的人都會祭祀洪聖爺。

Number: 527

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Fong Ma Po, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔林村放馬莆天后宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Tin Hau Temple at Fong Ma Po Village in Tai Po is believed to be built in 1768. Tin Hau, the goddess of sea, is the main deity in the temple. The temple was damaged in 1965 by typhoon. In the following year, the temple was further damaged by fire. An extensive renovation took place in 1967. Tin Hau Festival, which starts on 23rd day of the 3rd lunar month and lasts for five or six days, is the major celebration of the temple. It is celebrated with Cantonese operas, vegetarian banquets and religious rituals. The once-in-nine-year dajiao is the most important ritual in the village. The famous wishing tree near to the temple also attracts lots of people.

History (Chinese)

大埔放馬蒲村的天后宮相傳建於 1768 年(乾隆三十三年)，主要供奉天后娘娘。廟宇於 1965 年被一場颱風損毀後，翌年又遭火燒損壞，最後於 1967 年進行大規模重修。天后宮每逢農曆 3 月 23 日都會慶祝天后誕，為期 5 至 6 日，廟宇會舉行盛大的慶祝活動。另外，天后宮亦會舉行神功戲、齋宴和其他宗教儀式，每九年一度的打蘸更是馬蒲村的重要習俗。天后宮附近有一棵家傳戶曉的許願樹，吸引不少遊人到此遊覽。

Number: 528

Name and Address: East Wing, St. Louis School, No. 179 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 179 號聖類斯中學東翼

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

St. Louis School was formerly known as St. Louis Industrial School, a technical school set up in 1863 in Wellington Street. In 1927, the School was handed over to the Salesian Fathers. The present school building in Sai Ying Pun was constructed in 1936. During the Japanese invasion in 1941, the School was taken over by the Air Raid Precaution Unit and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Shortly after the fall of Hong Kong, the school was allowed to resume service. It became an English grammar school in 1948.

History (Chinese)

聖類斯中學前名聖類斯工業學校，始創於 1863 年，校址位於威靈頓街。該校於 1927 年納入鮑思高慈幼會附屬機構，今天所見的西營盤校舍則於 1936 年所興建。1941 年日本侵港期間，這所學校被防空救護隊和聖約翰救傷隊徵用，香港淪陷不久即獲准復課。在 1948 年該校成爲一所英文文法學校。

Number: 529

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Guest Hall, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院客堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 530

Name and Address: Sing Hin Kung Study Hall, Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村聖軒公家塾

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Sing Hin Kung Study Hall, currently under the management of Tang Yat Tai Tong, was built by Tang Sing-hin (1672- 1733) in 1733. Before the construction of Sing Hin Kung Study Hall, the Tangs studied in Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall. The educational function of the study hall was gradually substituted by Tat Tak School established in 1931. The building was used as a study place, residential unit and workshop since then.

History (Chinese)

1733 年由鄧聖軒(1672-1733)興建的聖軒公家塾現已交由鄧一體堂管理。聖軒公家塾落成之前，鄧氏子弟在愈喬二公祠上學。1931 年達德學校落成後，聖軒公家塾的教育功能漸被取代，自此分別曾作自修室、住宅及工場。

Number: 531

Name and Address: First Church of Christ Scientist, No. 31 MacDonnell Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環麥當奴道 31 號基督科學教會香港第一分會

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

First Church of Christ Scientist, Hong Kong was founded in 1905. It is the only church of the same denomination in Hong Kong, but branches are well-established in Japan, Korea, India and the Philippines. Church service was first held in a small meetinghouse in Zetland Street. The permanent Church premises in MacDonnell Road was built in 1912 with donations from Church members. An annex block was built in 1956 to cater for the Church's expanding services, and in 1995 a major restoration was carried out.

History (Chinese)

香港基督教科學教會第一分會始創於 1905 年。基督教科學教會在本港只有這所會堂，但在日本、南韓、印度及菲律賓各地卻有不少分會。該會初於泄蘭街的一所小會堂進行崇拜聚會，至 1912 年由教友撥冗，在麥當勞道興建永久會堂。1956 年因其服務範圍日廣而加建翼樓，至 1995 年進行大規模修葺工程。

Number: 532

Name and Address: Old Lunatic Asylum, Chinese Block, Staff Quarters, Eastern Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤東邊街舊華人精神病院職員宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Old Lunatic Asylum Chinese consists of a main block and a staff quarter. The Lunatic Asylum Chinese Block (opened 1891) was one of the three main buildings of the former Victoria Mental Hospital complex, the other being the Lunatic Asylum European Block (1884) and the Female Ward (1941). In 1906, the two lunatic asylums were incorporated to form the Victoria Mental Hospital. They were later joined by the Female Block in 1941 when demand for mental care inflated during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The Hospital ceased operation in 1961 when the Castle Peak Mental Hospital was completed. The site is now the Eastern Street Methadone Treatment Clinic.

History (Chinese)

舊華人精神病院由兩幢建築物組成，包括主樓及職員宿舍。舊華人精神病院(1891年開幕)原屬前域多利精神病院的一部份，這家精神病醫院共有 3 座主樓：除前華人精神病院外，尚有外籍人士精神病院(1884 年啓用)和女子精神病院(1941 年啓用)。事實上，華人精神病院和外籍人士精神病院於 1906 年合併為域多利精神病院。至 1941 年至 1945 年日佔時期精神病人數目激增，院方遂加建女子精神病院。1961 年青山精神病院落成，前華人精神病院亦告關閉。該址現為東邊街美沙酮診所。

Number: 533

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Quarters, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院宿舍

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 534

Name and Address: Sikh Temple, No. 371 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 371 號錫克廟

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The first Sikh temple was built in 1901-02 in the early colonial period when hundreds of Sikh men were shipped to Hong Kong by the Government to serve as soldiers, police constables and watchmen. A second Sikh Temple was erected in 1933 as a place of worship and gathering for the Sikh community, but was unfortunately destroyed by bombardment by the Japanese and the Allied Forces during the Second World War. In 1949, the existing temple was built on the cleared site to replace the ruined one, and continues to be a centre of this ethnic and religious community in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

第一座錫克教廟於香港開埠初期修建，在 1901-02 年落成。當時政府引入大量錫克教男信徒到港任職軍人、警員和看更，由於需要禱告和聚會的地方，本港遂在 1933 出現了第二座錫克教廟。二次大戰日軍和盟軍交火時該廟被炮彈摧毀，戰後才在原址興建了這座新廟，至今仍為香港的錫克民族和宗教社群服務。

Number: 535

Name and Address: Former Chatham English School, No. 1 Chatham Path, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂漆咸徑 1 號前漆咸英文學校

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1927 by its owner, John Caer Clark, the former Chatham English School was built in circa 1927 as a private residence, until 1952 when the building was registered as a private secondary school offering education to Chinese and Eurasian children from affluent families living on the Peak. The school operated over twenty years until 1973. During the Japanese Occupation, the house might be occupied by a high-ranking Japanese military officer. There was a postbox nearby which was built during King George V's reign (1910-1936), one of the few pre-Elizabeth postboxes remaining in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

前漆咸英文學校是其前業主 John Caer Clark 約於 1927 年所建，本作自住用途，至 1952 年始登記為私立中學，為居於山頂的富裕華人及歐亞裔子弟提供教育。學校營運逾 20 年至 1973 年結束。日佔時期，這裡曾被一名高級日本軍官霸佔。學校附近有一個建於英王喬治五世時期(1910-1936 年)的郵筒，是香港數個碩果僅存的前維多利亞時期郵筒之一。

Number: 536

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Government Secondary School, Old Block, No. 5B
School Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲學校路 5 號 B 長洲官立中學舊座

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Cheung Chau Government Secondary School was evolved from Cheung Chau Anglo-Chinese School which was established in 1908. A permanent school building was constructed at the present site in 1928. It was used by the Japanese as their headquarters on the Island during the occupation of 1941-1945. The School was reopened in 1945 after the war. Junior secondary classes started in 1951 and senior secondary class in 1961. The name of Cheung Chau Government Secondary School was also adopted in the same year. Construction of new wings took place in 1968 and later in 1998 in the vicinity of the old building.

History (Chinese)

長洲官立中學前身爲 1908 年始創的長洲中英文學校，現址於 1928 年落成，1941 年至 1945 年日治時期 (1941-1945 年) 曾是長洲的日軍總部。戰後該校重開復課。該校於 1951 年開辦初中課程，1961 年則開辦高中課程，同年正式命名爲長洲官立中學。1968 年和 1998 年先後在現址附近加建新翼。

Number: 537

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Government Secondary School, Caretaker's Residence, No. 5B School Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲學校路 5 號 B 長洲官立中學管理員宿舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Cheung Chau Government Secondary School was evolved from Cheung Chau Anglo-Chinese School which was established in 1908. A permanent school building was constructed at the present site in 1928. It was used by the Japanese as their headquarters on the Island during the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945. The School was reopened in 1945 after the war. Junior secondary classes started in 1951 and senior secondary class in 1961. The name of Cheung Chau Government Secondary School was also adopted in the same year. Construction of new wings took place in 1968 and later in 1998 in the vicinity of the old building.

History (Chinese)

長洲官立中學前身爲 1908 年始創的長洲中英文學校，現址於 1928 年落成，1941 年至 1945 年日佔時期 (1941-1945 年) 曾是長洲的日軍總部。戰後該校重開復課。該校於 1951 年開辦初中課程，1961 年則開辦高中課程，同年正式命名爲長洲官立中學。1968 年和 1998 年先後在現址附近加建新翼。

Number: 538

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Kwun Yam Pavilion, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院觀音閣

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 539

Name and Address: No. 33 Sassoon Road, Stone Manor, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林沙宣道 33 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 33 Sassoon Road, also known as Stone Manor at present, was built around 1930s. It is equipped with a Garage. A War-time land record showed that it was named as “Kwan Ming Yuen”. This pre-war three-storey residence served as married quarters for the Royal Navy in 1957. In 1970, Stone Manor was purchased by Henry Fok Ying-ting and his family members are still living there.

History (Chinese)

沙宣道 33 號約在 1930 代建成，現時又稱 “Stone Manor”，設有車庫。根據戰時記錄，該址曾被命名為「昆明園」。這所樓高三層的戰前住宅在 1957 年是皇家海軍已婚軍人的宿舍。1970 年，霍英東購入 Stone Manor，其家人仍在該址居住。

Number: 540

Name and Address: No. 33 Sassoon Road, Garage, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林沙宣道 33 號車庫

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 33 Sassoon Road, also known as Stone Manor at present, was built around 1930s. It is equipped with a Garage. A War-time land record showed that it was named as “Kwan Ming Yuen”. This pre-war three-storey residence served as married quarters for the Royal Navy in 1957. In 1970, Stone Manor was purchased by Henry Fok Ying-ting and his family members are still living there.

History (Chinese)

沙宣道 33 號約在 1930 代建成，現時又稱 “Stone Manor”，設有車庫。根據戰時記錄，該址曾被命名為「昆明園」。這所樓高三層的戰前住宅在 1957 年是皇家海軍已婚軍人的宿舍。1970 年，霍英東購入 Stone Manor，其家人仍在該址居住。

Number: 541

Name and Address: Tat Yan Study Hall, No. 226 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 226 號達仁書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Daak Yan Study Hall in the commemoration of Cheung Yung-wan, also known as Shue Tak Tong, is located at No.226 Shan Ha Tsuen. It was built around the 1910s. Cheung Chuk-ping was respected as the founding ancestor of the Cheungs. Cheung King-shung was invited to teach children in the Study Hall. The study hall also served as a family ancestral hall of the Daak Yan branch.

History (Chinese)

達仁書室，又名樹德堂，位於山下村 226 號，約在 1910 年代為紀念張容穩而建成。張祝平被視為張氏的開基祖，而張景宋曾獲邀在書室教學。此外，書室也是達仁一房的家祠。

Number: 542

Name and Address: No. 170 Yee Kuk Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗醫局街 170 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in the typical Shophouse-Verandah style, No. 170 Yee Kuk Street is a three-storey residential building with a shop on the ground floor. Presently the entire ground floor of No. 170 is occupied by a factory; while the first and second floors are divided into several cubicles for tenants.

History (Chinese)

醫局街 170 號是一幢具騎樓式唐樓建築風格的三層住宅樓宇，地面一層則為商舖。現時，醫局街 170 號地面全層為廠房，一至二樓則劃作數個套房分租予租戶。

Number: 543

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Tai Tseng Ng Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, New Territories

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲大井吳屋村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Ng Uk Tsuen, also known as Tai Tseng Ng Uk Tsuen, which is a village exclusively for Ngs, was founded by Ng Kei-cheong in 1556. His first ancestor, Jiangshu, was an official of Hanlin Academy. The entrance gate of the Ng Uk Tsuen was erected in 1862 for defense purposes. The Earth God which signifying safety, and the God of Fui Shing of North Star representing prestige, are worshipped in the gate respectively on the first and second floor. Two cannons cast in 1945 are placed in the second floor, signifying the defense of the village against the Japanese. Also, a voluntary defensive team organized by the villagers, genglian, was set up during the period.

History (Chinese)

吳屋村又名大井吳屋村，是吳姓氏族聚居的單姓村。這條村落由吳其昌於 1556 年建立，吳氏的第一代祖先吳講書曾仕翰林院。1862 年，為鞏固吳屋村的防衛能力，在村前建造門樓，門樓一樓及二樓分別供奉保家安宅的土地和威武的北斗魁星之神，二樓還收藏了兩尊於 1945 年鑄造的大炮，見證吳屋村當年的抗日歷史。抗日期間，村民還自組稱為更練的義勇防衛隊。

Number: 544

Name and Address: No. 329 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 329 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 329-332 Shan Ha Tsuen was built in 1932 with the money left by a descendant of Cheung Kwan-chuen who worked as a sailor in the United States. Nos. 329-332 was occupied by members of the family. The residential units, except No. 329, were left vacant probably before the 1960s.

History (Chinese)

山下村 329-332 號由張君存後裔動用氏族遺產建於 1932 年，張君存曾於美國當水手。329 至 332 號由張氏成員佔用。除了 329 號外，其餘的住宅單位早於 1960 年代前已空置。

Number: 545

Name and Address: No. 330 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 330 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 329-332 Shan Ha Tsuen was built in 1932 with the money left by a descendant of Cheung Kwan-chuen who worked as a sailor in the United States. Nos. 329-332 was occupied by members of the family. The residential units, except No. 329, were left vacant probably before the 1960s.

History (Chinese)

山下村 329-332 號由張君存後裔動用氏族遺產建於 1932 年，張君存曾於美國當水手。329 至 332 號由張氏成員佔用。除了 329 號外，其餘的住宅單位早於 1960 年代前已空置。

Number: 546

Name and Address: No. 331 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 331 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 329-332 Shan Ha Tsuen was built in 1932 with the money left by a descendant of Cheung Kwan-chuen who worked as a sailor in the United States. Nos. 329-332 was occupied by members of the family. The residential units, except No. 329, were left vacant probably before the 1960s.

History (Chinese)

山下村 329-332 號由張君存後裔動用氏族遺產建於 1932 年，張君存曾於美國當水手。329 至 332 號由張氏成員佔用。除了 329 號外，其餘的住宅單位早於 1960 年代前已空置。

Number: 547

Name and Address: No. 332 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 332 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 329-332 Shan Ha Tsuen was built in 1932 with the money left by a descendant of Cheung Kwan-chuen who worked as a sailor in the United States. Nos. 329-332 was occupied by members of the family. The residential units, except No. 329, were left vacant probably before the 1960s.

History (Chinese)

山下村 329-332 號由張君存後裔動用氏族遺產建於 1932 年，張君存曾於美國當水手。329 至 332 號由張氏成員佔用。除了 329 號外，其餘的住宅單位早於 1960 年代前已空置。

Number: 548

Name and Address: Lai Mansion, No. 485 Lai Uk Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉黎屋村 485 號黎氏大屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at Lai Uk Tsuen in Pat Heung, the Lai Mansion was completed in 1919 as the residence of Lai Kam-tai (1856-1916), an overseas Chinese in Australia. He was a merchant and community leader who was one of the founders of the Hop Yick Company, a company set up in 1915 to build the Yuen Long New Market (Yuen Long Sun Hui). Lai was also the mediator during the take-over of the New Territories in 1898. The mansion was divided into four apartments and was occupied by his four sons. During the Japanese Occupation, a Japanese commander lived in the house for a few months. The Mansion underwent renovation in 1962 and 1979 respectively.

History (Chinese)

八鄉黎屋村的黎氏大屋建於 1919 年，是澳洲海外華人黎金泰(1856-1916 年)的住所。這名商人兼社區領袖亦是 1915 年成立的合益公司創辦人之一，而元朗新墟便是由合益公司建立。1898 年英國接管新界時，黎金泰曾擔任調停人。其時，大屋分爲 4 個單位，由黎金泰的 4 名兒子佔用。日佔時期，一名日本指揮官曾在這裡居住數月。黎氏大屋於 1962 年及 1979 年進行翻新工程。

Number: 549

Name and Address: Kwan Tai Temple, Ha Tsuen Shi, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村廈村市關帝廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Though their construction years were unknown, it is believed that the temple and the gate tower were built at the same time as the Ha Tsuen Shi, probably in the 1760s. Kwan Tai Temple lies at the junction of the two main axes of the market. Albeit the temple is small, it features an elegant three-way archway in front over the road-junction. The Gate Tower is the southeast entrance of the market. It functioned to protect the Market from bandits. Security was provided by patrols of the clan's watchmen.

History (Chinese)

關帝廟及門樓的確實建築年份雖不能考，但相信是 1760 年代廈村市落成時所建。關帝廟位於墟市兩條主軸道的交匯處，雖然面積不大，門前卻有三道拱形通道，分別朝向分叉路口。門樓位於墟市東南端入口，昔日是防衛抗匪的要點，駐有更練團專責巡邏。

Number: 550

Name and Address: No. 35 Bonham Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林般咸道 35 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in western style blended with colonial and Southern Asian features, the pre-war building at No. 35 Bonham Road was built before 1941. It is a four-storey building painted in light blue. During the Vietnam War, the bakery at the G/F provided quality bread to American soldiers in Hong Kong. The upper floors are now used for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

位於般咸道 35 號的戰前西式建築物建於 1941 年前，樓高 4 層，設計蘊含殖民地建築風格與南亞特色，粉藍色外牆柔和悅目。越戰期間，這裡地下的餅店專為到港美軍供應高級麵包。樓上各層現已改作住宅。

Number: 551

Name and Address: No. 6 Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 6 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 6 Kennedy Road was built in 1927 by Li Koon-chun, one of the founders of the Bank of East Asia, as a residence. The rooftop and floor slabs of the building were bombed before the Japanese Occupation. Most of the floors are vacant except its fourth floor which is occupied by Li Fook-hing, the third son of Li Koon-chun, as his personal office after his retirement in 1991. Architecturally, Nos. 6 and 8 Kennedy Road feature the same design of Neo-classical style with Art Deco influence.

History (Chinese)

堅尼地道 6 號由東亞銀行其中一位創辦人李冠春於 1927 年建作住所用途。其屋頂和厚木地板於日佔時期前已被炸毀。樓內大部分樓層現已空置，只有四樓仍為李冠春三子李福慶於 1991 年退休後用作私人辦公室。堅尼地道 6 號與 8 號設計同出一轍，兩者都採用深受裝飾藝術影響的新古典建築特色。

Number: 552

Name and Address: No. 8 Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 8 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 8 Kennedy Road was built in 1927 by Li Koon-chun, one of the founders of the Bank of East Asia, as a residence. As the family extended, Li Koon-chun erected another building at the adjoining No. 6 Kennedy Road in 1935. The building might have been bombed during the War and was abandoned after Li Wai-jan, the second daughter of Li Koon-chun, moved out in the 1980s. Architecturally, Nos. 6 and 8 Kennedy Road feature the same design of Neo-classical style with Art Deco influence.

History (Chinese)

堅尼地道 8 號由東亞銀行其中一位創辦人李冠春於 1927 年建作住所用途。李冠春爲了讓不斷繁衍的家族成員安居樂業，遂於 1935 年在毗鄰 6 號加建一座大廈。相傳大廈曾於戰時被炸毀，李冠春二女李慧珍亦於 1980 年代遷出，大廈自此一直空置。堅尼地道 6 號與 8 號設計同出一轍，兩者都採用深受裝飾藝術影響的新古典建築特色。

Number: 553

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Pump House, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘泵房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

History (Chinese)

香港總督金文泰(任期 1925-1930 年)於 1928 年提倡建造香港仔水塘。這個水塘由香港仔上水塘(1931 年落成)、香港仔下水塘(1932 年落成)和其他附屬水利設施組成，選址原為大成紙廠。香港仔水塘啓用之前，港島西區和香港仔居民主要靠大潭水塘、山溪和水井供應食水。1960 年代，香港仔水塘的引水道系統曾進行擴建，以提高供水能力。

Number: 554

Name and Address: No. 187 Apliu Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗鴨寮街 187 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1926, Nos.187 & 189 are typical pre-war shophouses, with commercial use at the G/F and dwellings upstairs. They are designed in an “one-stair for two-flats” style, of which two shophouses share a stairway in between. No. 187 Shophouse has been discarded for over twenty years. Due to the lack of renovation, the surface of the building is seriously damaged.

History (Chinese)

1926 年興建的鴨寮街 187-189 號是典型的戰前唐樓，前舖後居，地下是舖面，樓上為住所。這類建築沿用「一梯兩伙」的設計，即兩幢唐樓共用一條樓梯。187 號的地面商舖已荒廢逾 20 年，由於日久失修，樓宇表面嚴重破損。

Number: 555

Name and Address: No. 189 Apliu Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗鴨寮街 189 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1926, Nos.187 & 189 are typical pre-war shophouses, with commercial use at the G/F and dwellings upstairs. They are designed in an “one-stair for two-flats” style, of which two shophouses share a stairway in between. No. 187 Shophouse has been discarded for over twenty years. Due to the lack of renovation, the surface of the building is seriously damaged.

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Number: 556

Name and Address: Precious Blood Convent, No. 86 Un Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗元州街 86 號寶血女修院

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Established in 1929, the Convent of the Precious Blood represents the development of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in Hong Kong. Over the past seven decades, the Convent has not only served as a private residence and summer retreat house for the Precious Blood Sisters, but also as a symbol of charity, for the Sisters contributed to the well-being of Hong Kong society in the areas of education, social welfare and medical care.

History (Chinese)

寶血女修院建於 1929 年，標誌著耶穌保血女修會在香港的發展史。過去七十年，修院不單是寶血會修女的私人居所和暑期靜居處，更是該會造福人群的象徵，修女們為香港社會提供教育、社會福利及醫療服務，不遺餘力。

Number: 557

Name and Address: Mi Tak Study Hall, Main Block, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗落馬洲美德家塾主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Mi Tak Study Hall was built around 1870 and named after Cheung Mi-tak, the ancestor of one of the six Cheungs' branches in Lok Ma Chau. Before 1941, the Study Hall was also a venue for traditional education. From 1945 to the 1950s, Mi Tak School was established there. The descendants of Cheung Mi-tak still celebrate the lighting the lantern ceremony, Chung Yeung Festival and marriages in the Study Hall. In the past, both "lantern feasts" and wedding feasts were organized there. Nowadays, the feasts are organized at Kungsaw.

History (Chinese)

美德家塾約在 1870 年興建，以落馬洲張氏六房之一的祖先張美德命名。1941 年前，家塾也是提供傳統教育的地方。1945 至 1950 年代間，美德學校在該址成立。張美德的後人仍於點燈、重陽節和嫁娶時在家塾舉行慶祝活動。過往燈酒和婚宴也在家塾舉行，但現時宴會已遷至公所舉行。

Number: 558

Name and Address: Mi Tak Study Hall, Ancillary Building, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗落馬洲美德家塾附屬建築物

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Mi Tak Study Hall was built around 1870 and named after Cheung Mi-tak, the ancestor of one of the six Cheungs' branches in Lok Ma Chau. Before 1941, the Study Hall was also a venue for traditional education. From 1945 to the 1950s, Mi Tak School was established there. The descendants of Cheung Mi-tak still celebrate the lighting lantern ceremony, Chung Yeung Festival and marriages in the Study Hall. In the past, both "lantern feasts" and wedding feasts were organized there. Nowadays, the feasts are organized at Kungsw.

History (Chinese)

美德家塾約在 1870 年興建，以落馬洲張氏六房之一的祖先張美德命名。1941 年前，家塾也是提供傳統教育的地方。1945 至 1950 年代間，美德學校在該址成立。張美德的後人仍於點燈、重陽節和嫁娶時在家塾舉行慶祝活動。過往燈酒和婚宴也在家塾舉行，但現時宴會已遷至公所舉行。

Number: 559

Name and Address: Villa Blanca, No. 47 Barker Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂白加道 47 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Located at Barker Road, Villa Blanca was built some time before 1945. It is recorded that the building was once owned by Mr. Wong Ha King, a reputed industrialist of Hong Kong, in 1978. Architecturally, the building resembles Spanish villas with low pitched roofs, red roof tiles and fine stucco walls.

History (Chinese)

白加道的 Villa Blanca 約建於 1945 年前。1978 年，Villa Blanca 由當時香港著名的工業家黃克競先生所有。Villa Blanca 的矮身紅瓦屋頂與精緻粉牆，饒富西班牙式別墅的建築風格。

Number: 560

Name and Address: Chuk Lam Sim Yuen, Fu Yung Shan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣芙蓉山竹林禪院

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed between 1929 and 1932 by Monk Yung Chau (1887-1976), Chuk Lam Sim Yuen was dedicated to Kshitigarbha Buddha. It comprises of three halls, namely Fau To Po Dien, Tai Hung Po Dien and Tin Wong Dien. The Fau To Po Dien, which features western architectural style, together with its two side blocks were built in 1929 and are the only pre-war structure in the Monastery. During the social unrest in the early 1950s in the Mainland, the Monastery sheltered monks and nuns fleeing from the Mainland. Following the other two halls completed in 1982, the Monastery became one of the largest temples in Hong Kong in the early 1980s.

History (Chinese)

竹林禪院由融秋法師(1887-1976 年)建於 1929 至 1932 年，主要敬奉地藏菩薩。禪院由浮屠寶殿、大雄寶殿及天王殿組成。浮屠寶殿及兩側的建築於 1929 年建成，設計饒富西方建築風格，是廟宇內唯一的戰前建築。1950 年代初內地政局動盪，禪院成爲內地僧尼的避難所。1982 年另外兩座寶殿落成後，竹林禪院曾是 1980 年代初香港最大的廟宇之一。

Number: 561

Name and Address: Ex-Western Fire Station, Nos. 12 Belcher Street, Kennedy Town, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地城卑路乍街 12 號前西區消防局

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Constructed in 1923, this four-storey building was at first under the management of the Sanitary Department. The ground floor and basement were used by the Kennedy Town Sub-Fire Station, and the upper floors were used as quarters for Sanitary Department staff. The building was renamed as Western Fire Station in 1937 and remained in use as fire station until the 1950s when the Urban Services Department took over the building. In 1986 the Social Welfare Department took over the building and in 1991 the building was leased to the Po Leung Kuk as a home for the elderly.

History (Chinese)

前西區消防局樓高 4 層，建於 1923 年，最初隸屬潔淨署管理，地下和地庫曾是堅尼地城消防分局，上層則是潔淨署職員宿舍。1937 年，該局更名爲西區消防局，其後市政總署於 1950 年代接管大樓。1986 年，則交由社會福利署接管，並於 1991 年以特惠租金將大樓租予保良局，改爲保良局陳區碧茵頤養院。

Number: 562

Name and Address: Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre, No. 33 Tao Fong Shan Road, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田道風山路 33 號
道風山基督教叢林

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre was developed by Dr. Karl Ludvig Reichelt (1877-1952) and built by Johannes Prip-Moller, a Danish architect between 1931 and 1939. "Tao Fong Shan" literally means the place for spreading Christianity. Since 1967, the Centre has become a silent retreat and research centre of Christianity. Missionary work was interrupted during the Japanese Occupation and the Lotus Crypt, one of the buildings in the Centre, was a once shelter for refugees. The Centre also accommodated the refugees fleeing from the Mainland in 1949. After several renovations and alterations, the Centre is different from its original state, but its Chinese architectural style remains unchanged.

History (Chinese)

道風山基督教叢林由艾香德牧師創立，並由丹麥建築師艾術華 (1877-1952 年) 建於 1931 至 1939 年。道風山意指傳揚基督教之地。這裡自 1967 年起成為基督教教徒靜修及研究的地方，日佔時期傳教工作被迫暫停，其中一座建築物蓮花洞曾作難民收容所。1949 年，這裡亦收容了不少中國內地的難民。中心經過翻新及修葺後，與原來的面貌截然不同，但仍保留原有的中國建築風格。

Number: 563

Name and Address: High Rock Christian Camp, No. 102 Sha Tin Tau Village, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田沙田頭村 102 號

基督教靈基營

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The site of High Rock Christian Camp, originally used as Shatin Police Station, was built around 1924. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the premises were used as a command centre by the Japanese army and became seriously dilapidated. The Mennonite Central Committee established a hostel there for Tuberculosis contact children from 1950 to 1952. In 1953, this building served as a Shatin Babies Home run by an independent Christian lady missionary, for the caring of abandoned and destitute babies. Since 1980, High Rock Christian Camp was established with the aim of providing a campsite service for children and youth.

History (Chinese)

基督教靈基營地本用作沙田警署，約在 1924 年建成。日治時期(1941-1945)，日軍將該建築物用作指揮中心，建築物由此變得破落不堪。基督教門諾會互助促進社在 1950 至 1952 年間將該址用作肺結核病患兒童的宿舍。1953 年，建築物用作育嬰所，由一位基督教女傳道人獨自經營，照顧遭遺棄及家境貧困的嬰孩。1980 年，基督教靈基營在該址成立，宗旨是為兒童及青年提供露營營地。

Number: 564

Name and Address: Workmen's Quarters, West Point Filters, No. 50 Kotewall Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山旭龢道 50 號

西環濾水廠工人宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

West Point Filters was built between 1914 and 1919 to work with West Point Service Reservoir (built in 1907) to enhance water supply in the Mid-Levels area above Conduit Road. A renovation programme took place in 1996 to turn the Filters into a service reservoir which came to be known as the Kotewall Road Fresh Water Service Reservoir. Operation resumed in 1997 after the renovation. It now becomes the Environmental Education Centre of the Environmental Protection Department.

History (Chinese)

西環濾水廠約建於 1914 年至 1919 年間，是西環配水庫(1907 年落成)的配套設施，目的是改善干德道以上半山區的供水情況。1996 年，濾水廠展開了改造工程，以將濾水廠改為儲水庫，並改名為旭龢道淡水配水庫。工程完竣後，配水庫於 1997 年恢復服務。現為環境保護署環境教育中心。

Number: 565

Name and Address: Old Ping Shan Survey Camp of Crown Lands & Survey Office,
Ping Shan Lane, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山里屏山

舊地政測量處屏山測量營

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Though the construction year is not available, the Old Ping Shan Survey Camp of Crown Lands and Survey Office (also known as Old Ping Shan Land Office) was firstly recorded in the Hong Kong Gazette of 1922. The Old Ping Shan Land Office was used as the venue for land auction in Ping Shan. Since 1934, it served as a juvenile court, an alternative to the juvenile court at Tai Po. The premises had accommodated Yuen Long District Office from 1947. Since 1990, the site was occupied by the Richmond Fellowship of Hong Kong as a halfway house for people recovering from mental illness or emotional disturbances.

History (Chinese)

舊屏山地政測量處及屏山測量營(又稱舊屏山田土廳)的建築年份已無從稽考,但1922年出版的香港憲報已首次記錄這裡。舊屏山田土廳原為屏山的土地拍賣場,其後於1934年改作少年法庭,成為大埔少年法庭以外的另一所青少年法院。1947年,這裡用作元朗民政署,至1990年租予利民會作為受精神或情緒困擾的康復者中途宿舍。

Number: 566

Name and Address: Workmen's Quarters, West Point Filters, No. 50 Kotewall Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山旭龢道 50 號

西環濾水廠職員宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

West Point Filters was built between 1914 and 1919 to work with West Point Service Reservoir (built in 1907) to enhance water supply in the Mid-Levels area above Conduit Road. A renovation programme took place in 1996 to turn the Filters into a service reservoir which came to be known as the Kotewall Road Fresh Water Service Reservoir. Operation resumed in 1997 after the renovation. It now becomes the Environmental Education Centre of the Environmental Protection Department.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 567

Name and Address: No. 15 Middle Gap Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔中峽道 15 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 15 Middle Gap Road was erected by the South British Insurance Company Limited between 1948 and 1950 as a private residence for the staff of the company, including their families, guests and domestic servants. This post-war building was believed to be used as a villa from the 1950s to 1970s. Since 1985, the residence has been owned by an estates company.

History (Chinese)

中峽道 15 號由南英附修畢啫保險有限公司 (South British Insurance Company Limited) 在 1948 至 1950 年間建成, 作為該公司職員的私人住宅, 他們的家人、客人和傭人都住在那裡。這座戰後建築物相傳在 1950 至 1970 年代用作別墅。自 1985 年起, 該址的業權由地產商擁有。

Number: 568

Name and Address: No. 15 Robinson Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山羅便臣道 15 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built between 1861 to 1894, the owner of No.15 Robinson Road was the well-known businessman, Li Sing-kui. He was the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce between 1936 and 1940, and also the former Directors of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and the Po Leung Kuk. He set his business in Hong Kong and became the General Manager of the Hong Ning Saving Bank and the China Hong Ning Life Insurance Company. During the Japanese Occupation, the building was re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owner.

History (Chinese)

羅便臣道 15 號約建於 1861 至 1894 年，業主是本港著名商賈李星衢。李氏於 1936 至 1940 年出任香港華商總會主席，又曾為東華醫院和保良局總理。他的事業在香港發跡，其後更成為康年銀行和康年人壽保險公司總經理。在日佔時期，日本軍政府為向業主徵稅，將羅便臣道 15 號重新註冊。

Number: 569

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Weir, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘導流壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

Number: 570

Name and Address: Lung Tin Study Hall, Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉龍田村龍田書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built by the Wongs in 1926, Lung Tin Study Hall was the only study hall in Lung Tin Tsuen and served the neighbourhoods. The study hall featured bobozhai, an old-fashioned teaching prevailed in the private school in the New Territories. A portrait of Confucius, teachers of all generations, was displayed in the Study Hall for worship by newly admitted pupils and students. During the Japanese Occupation, the study hall was forced to close in 1941. After the war, a schoolhouse entitled Man Kei Public School was once established next to the study hall. The building was then used as a residence and is now vacant.

History (Chinese)

龍田書室是黃氏家族在 1926 年所建，是龍田村唯一書室，為附近鄉村的子弟提供教育。這家書室包括一所卜卜齋，亦即新界舊式私塾。每名新生必須向書室裡的孔子像叩拜。1941 年日佔時期，書室被迫關閉。戰後曾於書室旁開辦文基公立學校，龍田書室則改作住宅，惟現時已空置。

Number: 571

Name and Address: No. 176 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 176 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

No. 176 Shung Ching San Tseun was built by E Lim Fat, who engaged in trading in Mauritius and was the chairman of the Mauritius Free Port Authority. Built in the 1930s, the premise was used as residential villa for his family. Similar to other houses built by overseas Chinese in the region, the house adopts a mixture of Hakka style in the interior and Western architectural style at the exterior. A well remains as a fengshui feature although fresh water supply through pipelines was available in the village since 1973.

History (Chinese)

崇正新村 176 號建於 1930 年代，業主林發是毛里裘斯華僑，亦是毛里裘斯自由港口局主席。這幢大樓是林家別墅，建築風格一如區內其他海外華僑修建的大屋，饒富中西合璧色彩，西洋式外觀配以客家式的內部佈局。政府早於 1973 年便在村內鋪設公共水管，但大屋的一口水井仍保存至今，視為風水井。

Number: 572

Name and Address: Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary, No. 137 Yee Kuk Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗醫局街 137 號深水埔公立醫局

District: SSP

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The 2-storeyed Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary was built in the 1930s to replace an old clinic in the same area. It was managed by Sham Shui Po Kaifong Welfare Association, and served as a day-time medical centre cum meeting hall of the Kaifong Association at night. With the introduction of the Methadone Treatment Scheme in 1972, the dispensary became one of the methadone treatment centres, and provided full range services associated with the scheme since 2002 upon completion of building refurbishment. The building is now known as Sham Shui Po Methadone Clinic and is maintained by Auxiliary Medical Services.

History (Chinese)

1930 年興建的深水埗公立醫局樓高 2 層，落成後取代了區內一家舊診所。這家醫局戰前由深水埗街坊福利會管理，日間為醫療中心，晚上則用作街坊福利會的議事場所。1972 年香港推行美沙酮計劃後，醫局的配藥室便成為美沙酮治療中心，2002 年進行翻新工程後，該局即備有完善設施，為戒毒者提供一站式的診治服務。時至今日，深水埗公立醫局已改名深水埗美沙酮診所，並由醫療輔助隊管理。

Number: 573

Name and Address: Kam Tsin Lodge, No. 8 Kam Tsin South Road, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水金錢南路 8 號金錢別墅

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Kam Tsin Lodge was built around 1935. It was once the residence of Hon. Sir John Douglas Clague (1917-1981), the former Chairman of Hutchison International Limited. The Lodge and its neighbouring area was purchased by the Sino Group in 2001 for redevelopment.

History (Chinese)

金錢別墅約建於 1935 年，曾是前和記國際有限公司主席祈德尊(1917 - 1981)的府宅。2001 年，信和集團收購了這幢別墅和毗連土地，重新發展。

Number: 574

Name and Address: Western Magistracy, No. 2A Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, Hong Kong

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 2 號 A 西區裁判法院

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Erected in 1965, the Western Magistracy (now officially renamed as Western Magistrates' Court) is one of the oldest Magistrates' Courts in Hong Kong. Its founding was initiated by the New Building Scheme in 1957 for settling local magisterial matters of the Western district. In the past, the Chief Magistrate undertook the roles of Superintendent of Police as well as the prison. After its completion in 1965, the building functioned as a magistrates court with detention cells for the accused.

History (Chinese)

建於 1965 年的西區裁判司署(現正式更名為西區裁判法院)是本港歷史最悠久的裁判法院之一，當時乃順應 1957 年實施的新建屋計劃而成立，專門處理西區的地方裁判事務。昔日的裁判司集司法和執法功能於一身，既是裁判官也是警司，署內還有監獄。1965 年西區裁判法院落成後，亦沿襲這套模式，除法庭設施外亦有拘禁被告的羈留室。

Number: 575

Name and Address: Che Kung Temple, Che Kung Miu Road, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍車公廟路車公廟

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The construction year of the Che Kung Temple cannot be certain, but the first recorded renovation of the temple was carried out in 1890. Che Kung was mainly worshipped on the 2nd day of the first lunar month, the 27th day of the third lunar month, the 6th day of the sixth lunar month, and the 16th day of the eighth lunar month In Lunar New Year. The temple was crowded with a huge number of worshippers which exceeded the temple's capacity. Consequently, the Chinese Temples Committee completed the construction a new Che Kung Temple adjacent to this old Temple in 1994.

History (Chinese)

車公廟的確實建成年份不詳，但有記錄的最早修葺工程在 1890 年進行。善信主要在農曆正月初二、三月二十七、六月初六及八月十六參拜車公。以前，每逢農曆新年，善信將車公廟擠得水泄不通，遠超車公廟的容納能力。因此，1994 年，華人廟宇委員會在原車公廟旁，建成另一座新的車公廟。

Number: 576

Name and Address: Hindu Temple, No. 1B Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道 1 號 B 印度廟

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Built in 1953 by the Hindu Association of Hong Kong, the Hindu Temple in Wong Nai Chung Road is the first Hindu temple in Hong Kong which serves as a prominent religious and social centre for Hindus. Apart from worshipping the deities, festivals, ceremonies such as weddings, engagements and making of vows, and even funeral rites are also held there. There is a medical clinic which was set up in the 1970s in the temple to provide free medical advice and medicine to Hindus and other Indians on Sunday mornings.

History (Chinese)

印度廟由香港印度教協會在 1953 興建而成，位於黃泥涌道，是香港首間印度廟宇，也是印度教教徒重要的宗教和社交中心。信徒在廟裡除了供奉神明外，還慶祝節日和參加婚禮和立誓等儀式，甚至在廟內舉行喪禮。在 1970 年代，廟內還設立了一家診所，逢星期日早上為印度教教徒和其他印度人贈醫施藥。

Number: 577

Name and Address: Watchtower,

Pak Mong Tsuen, Lantau Isand

名稱及地址: 大嶼山白芒更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

The Watchtower was built around the 1940s by the Kwoks as part of the self-defense structure against the Japanese and pirates during the Second World War. After the War, the Watchtower was converted into a school named Pak Mong Heung School until a new campus was built in 1962. It was left vacant since then. It is managed by Kwok Wing Yun Tong.

History (Chinese)

白芒村更樓約在 1940 年代由郭氏建成，是二次大戰時期用來抵禦日本人和海盜的防禦建設的一部份。戰後，更樓改作白望鄉學校，直至學校的新校舍在 1962 年落成為止。自此，更樓一直空置。現時，更樓由郭永遠堂管理。

Number: 578

Name and Address: No. 60 Hollywood Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環荷李活道 60 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

History (English)

Land records show that the lease on No 60 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 60 號) commenced in the 1850s, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Judging from its appearance, the existing building was probably built in the 1920s. For more than six decades, it has been a herbal tea shop which also sells tortoise jelly (龜苓膏) and sugar cane juice (竹蔗水). The shop had its own sugar cane fields in the Ping Shan area (屏山) of Yuen Long (元朗), New Territories.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 579

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Theatre, San Hing Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲新興後街長洲戲院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in 1931, Cheung Chau Theatre ran over seventy years before it was closed down in 1990s. Chinese and Western movies, sometimes mimes, were shown in the theatre. In the 1930s, mimes were popular in Hong Kong, and interpreters were hired to explain the content. The Theatre only showed one show in the daytime and two shows at night. With its collective memory provided, the Theatre was used as a shooting scene in a local movie named “Just One Look” in 2001.

History (Chinese)

長洲戲院約建於 1931 年，開業後營運了 70 多年，1990 年代才告結業。這家戲院除播放中西電影外，還有默片公映。默片在 1930 年代甚為流行，當時各大戲院都聘用解畫人向觀眾解說電影內容。長洲戲院日間只映一場，晚上則有兩場。這家懷舊的戲院陪伴大眾成長，2001 年更曾被租用，作為港產電影「一碌蔗」的外景拍攝場地。

Number: 580

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Halls, Nos. 8, 10-14 Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 8, 10 至 14 號藍氏宗祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lam Ancestral Hall at No.13 Pai Tau were established a hundred years ago for the worshipping of Lam Yuk-in and Lam Yuk-cheung, the second generation of Lam clan in Pau Tau. The Lam clan, originated from Wuhua of Guangdong Province, first settled in Sham Tseng in the Qing Dynasty. Until one of the descendants of the Lam clan, Mr. Lam Shing-cheung, move to Sha Tin and then finally settled in Pai Tau village. A wide range of traditional rituals were still held in the Ancestral Hall. The Ancestral Hall once functioned as a village school for teaching Chinese classics during the period between 1920s to 1940s.

History (Chinese)

排頭 13 號藍氏家祠建於一百年前，主要供奉排頭二世祖藍毓賢及藍毓祥。藍氏原籍廣東省五華，他們首先在清朝定居深井。後來藍氏其中一名後裔藍勝昌遷至沙田，最後在排頭村落地生根。這裡曾舉行不少傳統儀式，1920 年代至 1940 年代期間曾作村校教授中國古籍。

Number: 581

Name and Address: Old Upper Levels Police Station, No. 1F High Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤高街 1 號 F 舊半山區警署

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Old Upper Levels Police Station, also known as No. 8 Police Station, was built between 1934 and 1935 at High Street. It was used by Crime Wing of Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters in the past. The Station was supervised by a Senior Superintendent with a total of 150 police officers. Architecturally, the Station is of Neo-Classical style with Art-Deco character.

History (Chinese)

高街的舊半山區警署又稱八號差館，建於 1934 至 1935 年。警署過去曾被用作港島總區刑事總部，由一名高級警司及 150 名警員駐館。警署饒富新古典建築風格，並洋溢裝飾藝術的氣息。

Number: 582

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Hoh Fuk Tong House, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心何福堂會所

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

History (Chinese)

何福堂會所為蔡廷鍇(1892 年生，1968 年卒)將軍所建，亦即 1936 年至 1940 年代初率領十九路軍抗日名將。這幢建築物經歷了三個歷史階段：1936 年至 1946 年會堂為蔡氏的別墅；1946 年至 1949 年中國領導人周恩來及董必武指示營辦達德學院，選址就在會堂。當代許多知名學者也曾在達德學院講學，為一群年青知識分子提供專上教育。達德學院停辦後，倫敦傳道會(現名世界傳道會)收購會堂，1950 年至今一直租予中華基督教會。會所最古老的兩幢建築物分別是馬禮遜樓和何福堂會所。

Number: 583

Name and Address: No. 128 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 128 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built around 1931, the Building at 128 Pok Fu Lam Road was a residence named after Jessie Tam, the wife of William Thomas (Tam, Ngar Tse, a barrister and philanthropist at that time. He was elected as a chairman of Po Leung Kok Board in 1936-1937 and was an appointed member of the Legislative Council from 1939 to 1941. His Jessie and Thomas Tam Foundation supported Jessie and Thomas Tam Centre and the Society for the Promotion of Hospicecare, two life-care organizations devoted to help people dealing with the end of life. He lived in the residence until his death in 1979.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林道 128 號大宅是本港大律師和慈善家譚雅士的大宅，建於 1931 年，宅名取自其妻杜佩珍的洋名。譚雅士曾於 1936-1937 年任香港保良局主席，1939-1941 年獲任命為立法局議員，他創立的譚雅士杜佩珍基金會熱心公益，資助兩所慈善機構安家舍和善寧會提供善終服務。譚雅士一直居於薄扶林道 128 號大宅，至 1979 年辭世。

Number: 584

Name and Address: Carmelite Monastery, No. 68 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱村道 68 號嘉爾默羅聖衣會隱修院隱修會

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1936, the Carmelite Monastery was authorized by Bishop Henry Valtora. The Monastery was a place for the contemplative nuns who devoted their lives to prayer and meditation. It is recorded that the Carmelite Monastery was the only religious group which remained unmolested from the Japanese troops and was therefore entitled as “the spiritual fortress of Hong Kong that never surrendered”. The Monastery functioned as an orphanage during the wartime.

History (Chinese)

嘉爾默羅聖衣會隱修院於 1936 年經華托拉主教批准創建，專為終身靜修冥想的修女而設。據歷史記錄，嘉爾默羅聖衣會隱修院是日佔時期唯一未受日軍蹂躪的宗教組織，因此有「香港從未降服的精神堡壘」美譽。這所修道院在戰時曾作孤兒院。

Number: 585

Name and Address: No. 177 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, H.K.

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 177 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 177 and 179 Prince Edward Road West are typical four-storey shophouses built prior to the Second World War in 1937. The ground floors were used as shops while the upper floors were for accommodation. Most household facilities were communal and waste had to be collected because no latrine system was available.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 177 及 179 號建於 1937 年二次大戰前，是典型下舖上居的四層高唐樓。以往樓宇內大部份家居設備都是共用，由於沒有水廁系統，每晚都有專人倒夜香。

Number: 586

Name and Address: No. 179 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, H.K.

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 179 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 177 and 179 Prince Edward Road West are typical four-storey shophouses built prior to the Second World War in 1937. The ground floors were used as shops while the upper floors were for accommodation. Most household facilities were communal and waste had to be collected because no latrine system was available.

History (Chinese)

太子道西 177 至 179 號建於 1937 年二次大戰前，是典型下舖上居的四層高唐樓。以往樓宇內大部份家居設備都是共用，由於沒有水廁系統，每晚都有專人倒夜香。

Number: 587

Name and Address: No. 269 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗汝州街 269 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The shophouses in No. 269 & 271 Yu Chau Street were built in the early 1920s. The ground floor of No. 271 was occupied by a grocery shop named Yu Tsan from 1959 until its closure in late 1970s. The name of the grocery shop inscribed on the first floor facade is still retained. The shophouses' segmental exterior is a distinctive feature not commonly found in other pre-war shophouses.

History (Chinese)

汝洲街 269 至 271 號的唐樓建於 1920 年代初。271 號地下的裕棧雜貨店，自 1959 年營業至 1970 年代終才告結業；刻在一樓臨街外牆的雜貨店商號，至今依然完好保存。唐樓外部由多個部份拼湊而成，建築風格別樹一幟，異於一般戰前唐樓。

Number: 588

Name and Address: No. 271 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗汝州街 271 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The shophouses in No. 269 & 271 Yu Chau Street were built in the early 1920s. The ground floor of No. 271 was occupied by a grocery shop named Yu Tsan from 1959 until its closure in late 1970s. The name of the grocery shop inscribed on the first floor facade is still retained. The shophouses' segmental exterior is a distinctive feature not commonly found in other pre-war shophouses.

History (Chinese)

汝洲街 269 至 271 號的唐樓建於 1920 年代初。271 號地下的裕棧雜貨店，自 1959 年營業至 1970 年代終才告結業；刻在一樓臨街外牆的雜貨店商號，至今依然完好保存。唐樓外部由多個部份拼湊而成，建築風格別樹一幟，異於一般戰前唐樓。

Number: 589

Name and Address: Nos. 7-8 Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔上碗窰 7 至 8 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

While the construction date of these two village houses is not known, they had been in existence as late as 1945 and are owned by the Mas of Sheung Wun Yiu. The village and the nearby kilns were founded by the Man and Tse clans in the Ming dynasty (1573-1620) but were later occupied by the Ma clan in the early Qing dynasty (1644-1911). The village was once famous for pottery wares production but operation ceased in 1932 due to competition from Mainland China.

History (Chinese)

兩間村屋的建築年份已無法考究，但它們早於 1945 年已存在，由上碗窰馬氏所有。文氏及謝氏在明朝(1573-1620 年)創建這條村和附近的窰，後來卻於明初(1644-1911 年)被馬氏所佔。這條村素以製造陶瓷器皿聞名，其後不敵中國內地的競爭，最終於 1932 年結業。

Number: 590

Name and Address: Wan Chai Market, No. 264 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 264 號灣仔街市

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Wan Chai Market was built in 1937 to serve the local community. There were over 80 stalls selling a variety of market produce. The market is now included in the redevelopment scheme of Wan Chai Road / Tai Yuen Street under the Urban Renewal Authority. With the Developer's agreement in-principle, a core elements preservation scheme has been developed with the residential tower being constructed over the existing Market. The major facade, including the main entrance, the curved canopy and fins, and part of the front portion of the structural form will be preserved.

History (Chinese)

灣仔街市是 1937 年政府所興建的分區街市，內有 80 多個檔位售賣乾貨及濕貨。灣仔街市已劃入市區重建局的灣仔道/太原街重建計劃。在得到發展商原則上的同意下，市建局建議「主體保育」計劃，在現時的街市大樓上加蓋一幢住宅大樓。而街市大樓的外牆及其重要部分如主要出入口，弧狀的簷篷，裝飾線條以及大樓前方結構部分將會予以保留。

Number: 591

Name and Address: Queen Mary Hospital Main Block (Wing A to E), No. 102 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 102 號瑪麗醫院主樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The construction of the Queen Mary Hospital was started in 1932 and the Main Building completed in 1937. With closure of the old Government Civil Hospital on 30 June 1937, the Queen Mary Hospital was then the largest hospital in Hong Kong, accommodating double the number of patients as in the old Government Civil Hospital. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Hospital mainly served as a Japanese military hospital. From Liberation to 1949, the sixth and seventh floors of the Main Block were once taken over by the Royal Navy.

History (Chinese)

瑪麗醫院在 1932 年開始興建，而主樓則在 1937 年建成。當前國家醫院在 1937 年 6 月 30 日關閉後，瑪麗醫院成為當時全港最大的醫院，能容納病人的數目是國家醫院的兩倍。日治時期（1941-1945），瑪麗醫院主要用作日軍軍事醫院。自重光到 1949 年間，皇家海軍曾接管主樓的六樓和七樓。

Number: 592

Name and Address: Stone Doorframe of the Old Sheung Tai Temple, Lomond Road, Prince Edward, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍太子露明道前上帝古廟石門框

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at the Lomond Road Rest Garden, the Stone Doorframe of the Old Sheung Tai Temple is a granite rectangular architrave of typical traditional Chinese Style. The Temple was the former site of Kwun Kan Wai, a walled village once inhabited by the descendents of the Sung royalty who escaped from the capture of Mongolian at the fall of the Southern Sung Dynasty.

History (Chinese)

露明道休憩公園的前上帝古廟門樓，建有饒富傳統中國風格的花崗石長方柱頂過樑。古廟所在地原為古瑾圍舊址。南宋時期，宋朝皇室後裔南下逃避蒙古人追捕時，曾在這條圍村居住。

Number: 593

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Fong Pin Hospital, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲長洲方便醫院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Originally called the Asylum, Cheung Chau Fong Pin Hospital was established in 1872 by a businessman named Choi Leung when Cheung Chau was still under the administration of the Xin'an County of the Qing dynasty. In 1915, the Asylum was expanded by an local organization known as the Cheung Chau Kai Fong Hui, and was subsequently renamed as Cheung Chau Fong Pin Hospital. The Hospital underwent substantial renovations in 1931 and 1951 to meet the rising demand for medical care in Cheung Chau and the nearby outlying islands. Its heyday was however brief and the premises had fallen into disuse since 1988.

History (Chinese)

長洲方便醫院原稱棲留所，為商人蔡良於 1872 年創建，其時長洲仍受清廷管轄，隸屬新安縣。1915 年，長洲街坊會擴建了棲留所，改名為長洲方便醫院。由於長洲和附近離島居民對醫療服務需求日增，醫院先後在 1931 年及 1951 年進行大型修繕工程提升設施，可惜黃金歲月畢竟短暫，該院於 1988 年即告停辦。

Number: 594

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Chung Hing Street (Tai Shek Hau), Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲中興街(大石口)天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Tai Shek Hau on Cheung Chau, Tin Hau Temple was built some time before the 4th year of the Tongzhi reign (1865) of the Qing Dynasty to worship Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. It has been managed by Cheung Hing Street Kaifong Committee since 2000, while the renovation cost of the temple is mainly raised from the Chinese Temples Committee. The focal feature of the Temple is the fine Shekwan pottery roof ridge known as huaji.

History (Chinese)

長洲大石口天后宮建於清朝同治四年(1865年)，以供奉天后娘娘。2000年起，天后宮由中興街街坊值理會管理，惟其修葺費用則由華人廟宇委員會所支付。天后宮屋頂的石灣陶塑花脊甚具觀賞價值。

Number: 595

Name and Address: No. 19 Hing Hon Road, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤興漢道 19 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected around 1917, the building at No. 19 Hing Hong Road is a typical Chinese tenement house with a European-style facade. The erection of the building and the other tenement houses along Hing Hon Road was associated with the University of Hong Kong and several Western schools, which attracted some affluent Chinese moving up to the Mid-levels. During the Japanese Occupation, the building remained intact.

History (Chinese)

興漢道 19 號是一幢約建於 1917 年的典型華人住宅，臨街外牆饒富歐陸風情。興漢道 19 號及其毗連單位都是在香港大學和附近多所洋文學校落成後興建，當時半山區的高級學府吸引了一些富裕華人子弟就讀，居住在區內的華人家庭因而增加。在日佔時期這幢建築曾經歷戰火洗禮，幸好仍屹立不倒，保存至今。

Number: 596

Name and Address: Nos. 369 & 371 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔軒尼斯道 369 及 371 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 371 Hennessy Road is a typical pre-war shophouse in the urban area. The exact year of construction of the building is not known, but the earliest documentary record on the building dating to 1942 suggests that it already existed in 1942. In 1946, the third floor was occupied by two staff of the British American Tobacco Company (China) Limited. Nowadays, the building accommodates a pawnshop named Tung Tak Pawn Shop. Inscriptions “Tung Tak Big Pawn Shop” and “Tung Tak Pawn Shop” can be seen on the facade. Marking of brand names on external walls and columns was common in shophouses as a means of advertisement and recognition in the old days.

History (Chinese)

灣仔軒尼斯道 371 號是市區典型的戰前唐樓，確實的建築年份不詳，但最早在 1942 年已有記載，所以相信該址在 1942 年便已建成。1946 年，英美煙草（中國）有限公司（British American Tobacco Company (China) Limited）的兩名職員在三樓居住。時至今日，當舖同德大押位於該址，而在大廈的正面可看到「同德大押」和「同德押」的店名。昔日，在唐樓外牆和柱子畫上店名是很常見的，以取得宣傳和獲得認可之效。

Number: 597

Name and Address: No. 64 Kennedy Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔堅尼地道 64 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Ngan's Mansion built on 64 Kennedy Road in around 1924 was owned by Ms. Wong Yick-mui, the wife of Ngan Shing-kwan. Ngan was a prominent merchant and one of the founders of the China Motor Bus Company Ltd. In 1963, the Ngans applied for redevelopment of the original property into a three-storey building but was rejected. A compromise was made and a penthouse was allowed to be built on the existing mansion.

History (Chinese)

位於堅尼地道 64 號的顏氏大宅約建於 1924 年，是顏成坤太太黃亦梅的物業。顏氏是本港著名富商，同時為中華巴士有限公司的創辦人之一。1963 年顏氏夫婦擬拆卸這座古老住宅，並另建一幢 3 層高的建築物；惟上述申請不獲政府批准，僅能加建一間頂層閣樓。

Number: 598

Name and Address: Tang King Po School,
No. 16 Tin Kwong Road, Ho Man Tin, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍何文田天光道 16 號鄧鏡波學校
District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tang King Po School was established between 1952 and 1953 with the donations from Mr. Peter Tang King-po (1879-1956), and was officially opened by Governor Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham in July 1953. Some prominent figures graduated from the School, including Mr. Frankie C. M. Yick, the Vice President of Customer Operations New T & T Hong Kong Ltd, and Rev. Fr. Andrew Fung Ting-wa, S.D.B., the present Principal of Tang King Po School. It is now a Catholic school subsidized by the Government and run by the Rev. Fathers of the Salesian Society.

History (Chinese)

鄧鏡波學校在鄧鏡波先生（1879 - 1956）的捐助下，在 1952 至 1953 年間建成，並由當時港督葛量洪爵士於 1953 年 7 月主持開幕典禮。畢業生不乏達官貴人，如九倉新電訊客戶營運副主席易志明先生、現任鄧鏡波學校校長馮定華神父等。這間天主教學校現時是慈幼會營辦的政府津貼中學。

Number: 599

Name and Address: Central Market,
No. 80 Des Voeux Road Central, Central, H.K.
名稱及地址: 香港中環德輔道中 80 號中環街市
District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Central Market was constructed in 1939 to replace the old Central Market built between 1890 and 1895. During the Japanese invasion in 1941, it was reported that there were bombings near the Central Market. The market business was greatly affected during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) and the market was renamed as Central Market by the Japanese.

History (Chinese)

中環街市在 1939 年建成，以取代 1890 至 1895 年間興建的舊中環街市。1941 年日軍侵略香港時，街市附近據報曾遭受轟炸。日佔時期（1941-1945），街市的生意大受影響，而街市則被日本人改名為「中央市場」。

Number: 600

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 72 Ping Che, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪輦 72 號天后古廟

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Though the construction year of Tin Hau Temple at Ping Che of Ta Kwu Ling is unknown, a bell offered by Ping Yuen in 1756, the oldest relic in the temple, hints the history of the temple. It was once the meeting venue of Ta Kwu Ling Luk Yeuk. Yee Tsz of the temple was once used as a study hall in the 1950s. Between 1954 and 1968, the rural committee of Ta Kwu Ling had meetings in the temple. The study hall has been abandoned for decades.

History (Chinese)

打鼓嶺坪輦天后廟的建築年份已無從稽考，廟內歷史最悠久的文物，是由平源於 1756 年相贈的古鐘。天后廟曾是打鼓嶺六約的會議地點。廟內的義祠曾於 1950 年代作書室用途。1954 至 1968 年間，打鼓嶺鄉村委員會常於廟內舉行會議。至於書室則已荒廢數十年。

Number: 602

Name and Address: No. 5 Broom Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔蟠龍道 5 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

In the 1930s, Eu Tong-sen, the founder of Chinese medicine company Eu Yan Sang, built a number of apartment houses along Blue Pool Road and Broom Road, including the residential block situated at Nos. 5 & 7 Broom Road. It was probably constructed between 1939 and 1942. In 1956, the building was sold to Sir Tang Shiu-kin, one of the founders of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company established in 1933.

History (Chinese)

1930 年代，中藥公司余仁生的創辦人余東旋沿著藍塘道和蟠龍道建了不少分層樓宇，包括位於蟠龍道 5 和 7 號的住宅。該址相傳在 1939 至 1942 年間興建。1956 年，該址售予鄧肇堅爵士，他是 1933 年成立的香港九龍巴士的創辦人。

Number: 603

Name and Address: No. 7 Broom Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔蟠龍道 7 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

In the 1930s, Eu Tong-sen, the founder of Chinese medicine company Eu Yan Sang, built a number of apartment houses along Blue Pool Road and Broom Road, including the residential block situated at Nos. 5 & 7 Broom Road. It was probably constructed between 1939 and 1942. In 1956, the building was sold to Sir Tang Shiu-kin, one of the founders of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company established in 1933.

History (Chinese)

1930 年代，中藥公司余仁生的創辦人余東旋沿著藍塘道和蟠龍道建了不少分層樓宇，包括位於蟠龍道 5 和 7 號的住宅。該址相傳在 1939 至 1942 年間興建。1956 年，該址售予鄧肇堅爵士，他是 1933 年成立的香港九龍巴士的創辦人。

Number: 604

Name and Address: Manor House, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞將軍府

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

It is claimed that the Manor House is closely connected with the descendants of Tsang Tai Uk in Sha Tin. Manor House comprises a complicated "complex" of building of mixed Chinese and Western style. According to the Land Registry, the building is believed to be built before 1929.

Probably built between 1936 and 1941, Manor House, alias Sin Yuen and Yik Lun Tong, is situated in Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui. The Manor House features mixed-style incorporating both Chinese and Western architecture and is a typical building style of wealthy people in Chaozhou. The Manor House was owned by Tsang Sin-kin, a general of Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). He was a staff officer of Chiang Kai-shek before the Second World War. Many gun and cannon holes could be found in the house as defence against bandits.

History (Chinese)

相傳將軍府與沙田曾大屋的後人有密切關係。將軍府由多個中西合璧的建築群組成，設計匠心獨運。土地註冊處資料顯示，相信將軍府於 1929 年前建成。

上水古洞將軍府又名銑園及憶麟堂，建於 1936 至 1941 年。它糅合了中西合璧的建築特色，充份突顯潮洲豪宅的典型建築風格。將軍府由國民黨曾銑堅將軍所有，他曾於二次大戰前追隨蔣介石。這裡不少槍孔和子彈孔都是昔日抗禦土匪時遺下的痕跡。

Number: 605

Name and Address: No. 118 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地藍塘道 118 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

In the 1930s, Eu Tong-sen, the founder of Chinese medicine company Eu Yan Sang, built a number of apartment houses along Blue Pool Road and Broom Road, including Nos. 118 & 120 Blue Pool Road. The ground floor of No. 118 was believed to be used by Mr. Wong Tso-kwong, who was the father-in-law of the owner of Shui Hing Department Store, and the first floor by Pau Yuk-kong. In 2004, the first floor was occupied by a senior executive of the PCCW Company and the second floor used by Illumination Monastery as a worshipping hall.

History (Chinese)

1930 年代，中藥公司余仁生的創辦人余東旋沿著藍塘道和蟠龍道建了不少分層樓宇，包括藍塘道 118 和 120 號。相信瑞興百貨公司業權人的岳父黃祖光曾在 118 號的地下底層居住，而包玉剛則住在一樓。2004 年，電訊盈科的一名高級行政人員居於一樓，而二樓則由光明講堂用作禮拜堂。

Number: 606

Name and Address: No. 120 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地藍塘道 120 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

In the 1930s, Eu Tong-sen, the founder of Chinese medicine company Eu Yan Sang, built a number of apartment houses along Blue Pool Road and Broom Road, including Nos. 118 & 120 Blue Pool Road. The ground floor of No. 120 was once occupied by Mr. Ma Chiu-sheung, who was a member of the previous Urban Council. Later the apartment was occupied by Sir Oswald Victor Cheung and his family. Sir Oswald Cheung was a famous barrister in Hong Kong. He was the Chairman of Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club from December 1986 to February 1989.

History (Chinese)

1930 年代，中藥公司余仁生的創辦人余東旋沿著藍塘道和蟠龍道建了不少分層樓宇，包括藍塘道 118 和 120 號。前市政局議員馬超常曾住在 120 號的底層，後來，張奧偉爵士和其家人住在該址。張奧偉爵士是香港著名的大律師，亦曾在 1986 年 12 月至 1989 年 2 月期間擔任英皇御准香港馬會主席。

Number: 607

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Martin Hostel, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院馬田宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 608

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Old Laboratory, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院舊實驗室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 609

Name and Address: Heep Yunn School, Main Building, No. 1 Farm Road, Ho Man Tin, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍何文田農圃道 1 號協恩中學主樓

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Heep Yunn School, a Christian secondary school formed by the amalgamation of Fairlea Girls' School and the Victoria Home, was officially founded by Bishop Mok Sau Tseng on 19th May 1937. The School was requisitioned by the Japanese Army as barracks during the Occupation Period. It was later converted into a Japanese Internment Camp and an Indian Camp soon after the War. With the assistance of the Education Department, the School reopened on 8th February 1947 as the first female school in Kowloon. The school comprises of the Main Building and the St. Clare Chapel. The Art Deco front with two International Modernist style side-wings is the most distinguished part of the School.

History (Chinese)

協恩中學是由 Fairlea Girls' School 及 Victoria Home 合併而成的基督教中學，由莫壽增會督於 1937 年 5 月 19 日創立。日佔時期，學校被日軍徵用為軍營。戰後，學校再改作日軍拘留營及印軍營。1947 年 2 月 8 日，協恩中學在教育署協助下復課，成為九龍首間女子中學。學校由主樓及教堂組成。校內饒富裝飾藝術風格的正門和兩翼的國際式風格建築，都是學校的特色設計。

Number: 610

Name and Address: Watchtower, Tai Ho, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大壕更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated on the hilltop to the west of Tai Ho New Village, Tai Ho Watchtower was probably built in 1941 by the Cheungs, the dominant clan of this multi-surname village, for the purpose of lookout, defence, storing crops and valuables. Owing to its remoteness, the Watchtower has been left vacant for several decades.

History (Chinese)

大壕更樓屹立在大壕新村西山頂，由這條多姓圍村的大族張氏於約 1941 年興建，兼具瞭望、防禦和儲存農作物與貴重財物的作用。由於地處偏僻，更樓已空置數十年。

Number: 611

Name and Address: St. John Hospital, Cheung Chau Hospital Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲長洲醫院路長洲醫院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Completed in 1934, St. John Hospital was founded by the generous donation of Mr. Aw Boon-haw, the proprietor of Eng Aun Tong and the Tiger Medical Hall in 1932. The hospital was originally named as Haw Par Hospital, which is also known as St. John Hospital as it was built for the St. John Ambulance Association. During the Japanese Occupation, the hospital was occupied and used as an infants home and a nursery for children refugees. The missionary hospital was then maintained by the government after Second World War to serve as a rural hospital and a tuberculosis sanatorium for light or convalescent cases. An Out-patient Departmental Block was erected next to the hospital in 1974.

History (Chinese)

長洲醫院是由慈善家胡文虎先生於 1932 年捐款籌建，胡氏時為永安堂和虎標藥廠東主。1934 年醫院落成啓用，原命名虎豹醫院；由於醫院是為聖約翰救傷隊興建，故又名聖約翰醫院。在日佔時期，這家教會醫院曾是育嬰院和兒童難民收容所，二次大戰後經政府重修作郊區醫院和肺結核療養院，專門收治病況輕微或康復中的肺病患者。1974 年，長洲醫院側加建了新翼，以設辦門診部。

Number: 612

Name and Address: Residence of Tang Pak Kau, No. 20 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田祠堂村 20 號
鄧伯裘故居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tang Pak Kau Residence was built by a prominent figure in the New Territories, Tang Pak-kau (1876-1950), in the early 20th century. Being a successful businessman, he was the director of Fanling Agricultural Association in 1930, the Chairmen of the Po Oi Hospital in 1931 and the Chairman of the Yuen Long Merchants Association in 1934. He also represented the Tangs of Kam Tin to petition the Government for returning the gates of Kat Hing Wai in 1924. As he maintained a good relationship with the Colonial Government, he was awarded a Certificate of Honour in 1930 and the King's Coronation Medal in 1937. Unlike the villages nearby, Tze Tong Tsuen, where the residence situated, did not have a wall to withstand bandit attacks. A watchtower was therefore erected in the residence.

History (Chinese)

1880 年代左右落成的耕心堂是永隆圍鄧姓氏族的鄧耕心所建，原為鄧家的書室。這家卜卜齋究的運作年份不能確定，只有付得起學費的鄧姓子弟才可入學。1926 年，政府開辦錦田公立蒙養學校，耕心堂便不再是書室。這座建築物亦曾是鄧耕心一房的祠堂，昔日慶祝去年添丁的春節點燈、鄧家的紅白二事均在此舉行。

Number: 613

Name and Address: No. 50 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 50 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 50 San Wai Tsuen was built in 1939 by Wong Lap-shing. San Wai Tsuen was first founded by the Wongs and the Chius. In the 1900s, the village was further developed by the Yeungs from Taishan, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the house was occupied by Japanese troops. No. 50 was succeeded by the grandson of Wong Lap-shing and now it is mostly vacant. The Wongs live there at the weekend only.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 50 號由黃立勝在 1939 年建成。新圍村原是由黃氏和趙氏建立，後來由李氏、黃氏、陳氏和台山楊氏在 1900 年代進一步發展。日治時期（1941-1945），該址曾遭日軍佔領。50 號由黃立勝的孫兒繼承，現在大部份時間都空置。黃氏家人只會在週末到該處居住。

Number: 614

Name and Address: No. 16 Fung Fai Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔鳳輝臺 16 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 16-17 Fung Fai Terrace was probably built between 1919 and 1920 and Mr. Tong Shao-ming was the first recorded owner. Tong Shao-ming and Tang Ji-yao, a warlord of Yunnan Province during the 1910s and 1920s, might belong to the same Tong family. When Tang Ji-yao was in exile after a subversive mutiny in 1921, he was reported to have settled down in his private residence in Fung Fai Terrace, and after a brief stay he departed Hong Kong for Guangzhou. He might have lived in Nos. 16-17 for a short period.

History (Chinese)

鳳輝臺 16 至 17 號相傳在 1919 至 1920 年間興建，唐筱莫是紀錄顯示的首位業權人。唐繼堯在 1910 至 1920 年代是雲南縣的軍閥，可能與唐筱莫來自同一家族。1921 年叛變失敗後，唐繼堯便流亡。據稱他曾居於鳳輝臺的私人住宅，不久便離開香港前往廣州。他可能在 16 和 17 號住過一段短時間。

Number: 615

Name and Address: No. 17 Fung Fai Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔鳳輝臺 17 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 16-17 Fung Fai Terrace was probably built between 1919 and 1920 and Mr. Tong Shao-ming was the first recorded owner. Tong Shao-ming and Tang Ji-yao, a warlord of Yunnan Province during the 1910s and 1920s, might belong to the same Tong family. When Tang Ji-yao was in exile after a subversive mutiny in 1921, he was reported to have settled down in his private residence in Fung Fai Terrace, and after a brief stay he departed Hong Kong for Guangzhou. He might have lived in Nos. 16-17 for a short period.

History (Chinese)

鳳輝臺 16 至 17 號相傳在 1919 至 1920 年間興建，唐筱莫是紀錄顯示的首位業權人。唐繼堯在 1910 至 1920 年代是雲南縣的軍閥，可能與唐筱莫來自同一家族。1921 年叛變失敗後，唐繼堯便流亡。據稱他曾居於鳳輝臺的私人住宅，不久便離開香港前往廣州。他可能在 16 和 17 號住過一段短時間。

Number: 617

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Leung Shuen Wan, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢糧船灣天后宮

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located in Leung Shuen Wan, Tin Hau Temple was probably built in 1741. It is located in the original coastal site and is fengshui-oriented. The Temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. The Temple exhibits a bell cast in 1741. Before the Japanese Occupation in 1941, the Temple served as a school for children of boat dwellers. The school was opened for three months between the ninth and the eleventh lunar months. After the establishment of Leung Shuen Bay School in 1947, its education role faded. It is one of the two Tin Hau Temples in Hong Kong still having a marine parade of Tin Hau.

History (Chinese)

糧船灣天后宮約建於 1741 年，原址因風水關係設於沿岸位置。天后宮主要敬奉天后娘娘，廟內有一座 1741 年鑄成的大鐘。1941 年日軍佔領前，廟宇曾是漁民子弟的學校，學生只於每年農曆 9 至 11 月上學。1947 年糧船灣公立學校落成後，其教育使命亦告一段落。天后宮乃香港兩間仍然舉行天后出海巡遊的天后廟之一。

Number: 618

Name and Address: Lau Village House, Hak Sut Tong, No. 68 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 68 號劉氏村屋克述堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

History (Chinese)

劉氏村屋是一排五幢的清式民居，五幢建築物包括供居民聚會的克述堂和四幢兩層式住宅。這排村屋屬劉維疇的後人所有，從裔的劉氏早於 20 世紀初購得東成里，1919 年興建祠堂克述堂，其餘四幢民居則分別在 1926 年及 1935 年落成。劉家人乃基督教徒，因此克述堂並無任何祖先靈牌。在日佔時期之前，這裡曾有一所學校，但卻並非新界其他常見的卜卜齋。

Number: 619

Name and Address: No. 23 Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街 23 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built before 1918, the mansion at No. 23 Kat Hing Street displays a good example of local rich people's mansion during the early days in Tai O. It was once occupied by Tsoi Ting-fat, a famous businessman who opened a shipyard in Tai O. The mansion was probably used as an opium parlor for a short period and is now left vacant.

History (Chinese)

吉慶街 23 號大宅建於 1918 年前，是早期大澳富戶大宅的典型例子。大宅曾由一位大澳著名船廠商人所所有，亦曾可能一度被用作鴉片煙窩，現時則已空置。

Number: 620

Name and Address: Sun Old House, Nos. 38, 39 & 40 San Tsuen, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣新村 38,39 及 40 號孫氏古屋

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 38-40 San Tsuen are row houses owned by Sun Tat-on . His eldest son lived in No. 38 and the younger son in No. 40. The Cheungs took a rest and chat at No. 39. The entrance hall of No. 39 served as the family's mortuary called sue tang. Corpses were temporarily placed there before the rites of placing the soul tablet of the deceased onto the altar, known as shangtai, were performed. The row houses have been leased out since the early 1990s.

History (Chinese)

新村 38 至 40 號的排屋由孫達安所有，他的長子和次子曾分別居於 38 號及 40 號。張氏族人閒時亦會在 39 號歇息聊天。39 號的門廳曾是家族屍廳，用來暫存先人的遺體，待上柩儀式完畢後，才將先人靈位安放在祭壇上。自 1990 年代初，38 至 40 號的排屋已作出租之用。

Number: 621

Name and Address: Ng Yuen, No. 21 Tai Chung Kiu Road, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大涌橋路 21 號

吳園

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at 21 Tai Chung Kiu Road, Ng Yuen was probably built in the 1920s.

History (Chinese)

吳園設於大涌橋路 21 號，建於 1920 年代。

Number: 622

Name and Address: No. 39 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 39 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built probably in the 1870s, No. 39 Shing Uk Tsuen forms part of the unit of a Qing vernacular terrace built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong, who was the vice-president of the Ping Shan Rural Committee in 1952. The house served as a residence of the Shing family until the 1960s. It comprises of a pantry, a living room, a bedroom and a cockloft, with a rice-polishing mill in the living room and an open area known as wo tong outside the house for drying of grain.

History (Chinese)

盛屋村 39 號或評是建於 1870 年代,原屬一系列清代民居,建造人是盛連光的父親。盛連光曾於 1952 年出任屏山鄉事委員會副主席。直至 1960 年代,盛屋村 39 號是盛家的居所,設有廚房、客廳、睡房和小閣樓,客廳有一個腳踏碓,屋外有曬穀的禾堂。

Number: 623

Name and Address: No. 40 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 40 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated in Shing Uk Tsuen, a single-clan village, Nos. 40 and 41 Shing Uk Tsuen were part of the row houses Nos. 39-43 was built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong around 1860 and managed by one of the family associations known as Ng Tat Tong. Shing Lin-kwong was the founder of Ping Shan Heung Rural Committee and the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee in 1949 and 1950. The houses are left vacant now.

History (Chinese)

盛屋村乃單姓村，40 及 41 號原是 39-43 號排屋的一部份，由盛連光的父親約建於 1860 年，並由其中一個宗親會五達堂負責管理。盛連光是屏山鄉事委員會的始創人，亦是 1949 及 1950 年委員會副主席。兩間村屋現已無人居住。

Number: 624

Name and Address: No. 41 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 41 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated in Shing Uk Tsuen, a single-clan village, Nos. 40 and 41 Shing Uk Tsuen were part of the row houses Nos. 39-43 was built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong around 1860 and managed by one of the family associations known as Ng Tat Tong. Shing Lin-kwong was the founder of Ping Shan Heung Rural Committee and the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee in 1949 and 1950. The houses are left vacant now.

History (Chinese)

盛屋村乃單姓村，40 及 41 號原是 39-43 號排屋的一部份，由盛連光的父親約建於 1860 年，並由其中一個宗親會五達堂負責管理。盛連光是屏山鄉事委員會的始創人，亦是 1949 及 1950 年委員會副主席。兩間村屋現已無人居住。

Number: 625

Name and Address: No. 42 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 42 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built probably in the 1870s, No. 39 Shing Uk Tsuen forms part of the unit of a Qing vernacular terrace built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong, who was the vice-president of the Ping Shan Rural Committee in 1952. The house served as a residence of the Shing family until the 1960s. It comprises of a pantry, a living room, a bedroom and a cockloft, with a rice-polishing mill in the living room and an open area known as wo tong outside the house for drying of grain.

History (Chinese)

盛屋村 39 號或評是建於 1870 年代,原屬一列清代民居,建造人是盛連光的父親。盛連光曾於 1952 年出任屏山鄉事委員會副主席。直至 1960 年代,盛屋村 39 號是盛家的居所,設有廚房、客廳、睡房和小閣樓,客廳有一個腳踏碓,屋外有曬穀的禾堂。

Number: 626

Name and Address: No. 43 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 43 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built probably in the 1870s, No. 39 Shing Uk Tsuen forms part of the unit of a Qing vernacular terrace built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong, who was the vice-president of the Ping Shan Rural Committee in 1952. The house served as a residence of the Shing family until the 1960s. It comprises of a pantry, a living room, a bedroom and a cockloft, with a rice-polishing mill in the living room and an open area known as wo tong outside the house for drying of grain.

History (Chinese)

盛屋村 39 號或評是建於 1870 年代,原屬一系列清代民居,建造人是盛連光的父親。盛連光曾於 1952 年出任屏山鄉事委員會副主席。直至 1960 年代,盛屋村 39 號是盛家的居所,設有廚房、客廳、睡房和小閣樓,客廳有一個腳踏碓,屋外有曬穀的禾堂。

Number: 627

Name and Address: The Hong Kong Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Disease Association,

No. 266 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 266 號

香港防癆心臟及胸病協會

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built between 1950 and 1951, No. 266 Queen's Road East accommodates the headquarters of the Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Diseases Association, which was established in 1948 by distinguished citizens including Messrs. Jehangir Ruttonjee, Ngan Shing-kwan, Sham Wai-yau and Lee Iu-cheung, and Sir Sik Nin Chau. Nowadays, the Association is a voluntary organization funded by Hospital Authority. Parts of its activities are financed by donations from the public, such as fund raising on Flag Days.

History (Chinese)

灣仔皇后大道東 266 號在 1950 至 1951 間興建，是香港防癆心臟及胸病協會的總部；協會由社會名賢包括律敦治、顏成坤、岑維休、李耀祥和周錫年爵士在 1948 年成立。時至今日，協會是獲得醫院管理局撥款資助的志願團體，部份活動由市民大眾捐款資助，如透過賣旗籌款。

Number: 628

Name and Address: No. 51 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 51 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 51 San Wai Tsuen was built in 1931 by an overseas Chinese surnamed Chu on his return from the United States on his retirement. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), No. 51 was occupied by Japanese troops and all the furniture was taken away. The Chu family left the house and hid in another house in the village. The present owner is the wife of Mr Chu's grandson and she lives with her daughters there.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 51 號在 1931 年由朱姓的海外華僑從美國退休回港後建成。日治時期（1941-1945），該址遭日軍佔據，所有傢俱都給搬走。朱氏家庭於是離開該址，到村內另一間屋子躲避。現在，朱先生的孫媳為 51 號的業權人，與女兒同居該址。

Number: 629

Name and Address: Lan Fong Study Hall,
Chuk Hang, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉竹坑蘭芳書室
District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lan Fong Study Hall at Chuk Hang was established by the fifth generation, Tang Kwok-tsuen in the first year of Guangxu reign (1862) of the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911). It was used as a study hall and a venue for holding basin meal banquets for Chinese festivals. From the 1920s to the 1930s, it became Lan Fong School. After Tai Shan Public School was built in 1941, the study hall was left vacant until the 1970s when Lan Fong Kindergarten was established. The hall has been abandoned since the kindergarten was closed in the 1980s.

History (Chinese)

蘭芳書室位於竹坑，於清朝（1644 - 1911 年）光緒元年（1862 年）由第五代後人鄧國傳建成，曾用作書室，也是中國節日時舉行盆菜宴的地方。1920 至 1930 年代，書室改名為蘭芳學校。自台山公立學校於 1941 年建成後，書室便一直空置，直至 1970 年代成立蘭芳幼稚園。自 1980 年幼稚園關閉後，書室便荒廢了。

Number: 630

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Near Pak She San Tsuen, Cheung Chau Wan,
Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲長洲灣近北社新村天后古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tin Hau Temple (hereafter called Pak She Tin Hau Temple) is the oldest temple in Cheung Chau. The temple is situated within the boundary of the Chung Shak Hei (Cheung Chau) Home for the Aged, as the organizer of the Home, i.e. Cheung Chau Rural Committee, is also responsible for the management of the Temple. According to the inscription on a bronze bell, the Temple was probably built approximately in 1767. The Temple celebrates the Tin Hau Festival, and also the Tai Ping Qing Jiao, which features “Parade with floating colours” and “The Bun Tower” .

History (Chinese)

天后古廟(其後稱為北社天后古廟)是長州歷史最悠久的廟宇。廟宇座落在鍾錫熙長州安老院內，由統籌安老院事務的長州鄉事委員會負責管理。根據廟內青銅大鐘的刻文，廟宇約建於 1767 年。這裡每年都會慶祝天后誕和舉行太平清醮，當中的「飄色」和「包山」饒富地方特色。

Number: 631

Name and Address: Tang Hung Tat Ancestral Hall, Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei,
Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉橫台山永寧里洪達鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tang Hung Tat Ancestral Hall at Wang Toi San Wing Ning Lei was built in the name of Tang Hung-tat, whose father was Tang Ting-kwai, the founding ancestor of the Tangs of the Wang Toi Shan area. Its construction year cannot be determined. Today, ancestral worshipping is still held there during Chinese New Year and the birth of sons.

History (Chinese)

橫台山永寧里的洪達鄧公祠以橫台山鄧氏始祖鄧洪達(鄧廷桂兒子)命名，建築年份已無從稽考。時至今日，鄧氏每逢慶祝農曆新年和弄璋之喜，都會齊集在這裡祭祖。

Number: 636

Name and Address: No. 2 Jordan Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地佐敦道 2 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Following the founding of Kowloon Union Church in Tsim Sha Tsui in 1930, the Manse was constructed adjacent to the church in 1931 as the pastor's residence. The Church was once used as a horse stable by the Japanese Force during the Japanese Occupation. The Manse was rented to Christian Action as a centre for Domestic Helpers and Migrant Workers Programme since 1993.

History (Chinese)

1930 年尖沙咀九龍佑寧堂落成後，教會於 1931 年在毗鄰興建一間牧師住宅。日佔時期，教堂曾被日軍徵用作馬房。1993 年起，牧師住宅已租予基督教勵行會作外籍傭工輔導組中心。

Number: 637

Name and Address: No. 64 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 64 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at No.64 Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan, the Old Residence is also known as “Old Residence of xiucail” since the previous owner, Tang Chok-yau, was a xiucail. The building was erected by the Tangs around the mid-19th century, it was once lived by six consecutive generations of the family. The Tang's family had prominent social status in Ping Shan as it not only produced a number of government officials and shengyuan (government student), but also built many study halls for the clan's youngsters. The building reflects the living style of a local rich family in the Qing Dynasty, and it also recalls the Chinese customs in the old days.

History (Chinese)

屏山坑尾村 64 號的前屋主乃秀才鄧作猷，因此又名「秀才故居」。這裡是鄧氏於十九世紀中所建，鄧氏連續六代後裔也曾住在這裡。鄧氏是屏山的顯赫世家，族中有不少政府官員和生員，更建有多所書室積極栽培氏族青年。這幢古宅充份反映清朝富戶的生活模式，令人勾起不少中國傳統習俗的回憶。

Number: 639

Name and Address: Former Chung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Tun Tsuen, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭圓墩村舊鍾氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Chung Ancestral Hall, also known as Lai Leung Tong, was probably established at Yuen Tun around the 1780s. In 1972, the government resettled the Chungs in Tsing Lung Tau as a result of the construction of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. The old village was used by the Civil Service Aid as their Yuen Tun Camp since 1975, whilst the Chung Ancestral Hall, together with two Chungs' old houses attached, was converted into a folk museum in 1981.

History (Chinese)

圓墩鍾氏宗祠又名禮良堂，約建於 1780 年代。1972 年，政府興建大欖涌水塘，遂將鍾氏族人重新安置在青龍頭。舊村自 1975 年起被民眾安全服務隊徵用作圓墩營，鍾氏宗祠及兩間相連的鍾氏古屋則於 1981 年改作民族博物館。

Number: 640

Name and Address: Cheung Village Houses, Nos. 16-18 Tai Shui Hang, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大水坑 16 至 18 號張氏村屋

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected in 1910s-1920s, the houses were built by Cheung Ting-sung, who remitted a sum of money from Jamaica for constructing a new residence for his family. The houses adopted craftsmanship from the Mainland with stone quarried from hills nearby and craftsmen hired from the Mainland. The houses shared the fengshui setting with the Cheung Ancestral Hall as they are situated at the same row beneath Lu Fu Ngan, where the fengshui woodland is found. During the Japanese Occupation, a group of anti-Japanese guerrillas clustered in Tai Shui Hang Village and the village was once ransacked by the Japanese troop in July 1942.

History (Chinese)

這排村屋乃張定崇約於 1910 至 1920 年代所建。張氏遠赴牙買加謀生，從彼邦匯款建造家族大宅。張家特別從內地聘請工匠建造施工，石材則採自附近山野。這所大屋與張氏宗祠平排而立，座落於老虎岩山下有風水林的風水寶地。日佔時期，大水坑村一帶有抗日游擊隊屯據，日軍為掃蕩敵人，於 1942 年 7 月曾大舉搜村。

Number: 641

Name and Address: Jewish Cemetery, Chapel, No. 13 Shan Kwong Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地山光道 13 號猶太墳場小教堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

located at the land block in Shan Kwong Road granted by the British Governor Sir George Bonham, the chapel of the Jewish Cemetery was built in 1857. Most of the Jews buried there were Sephardic immigrants from Baghdad. It is believed that the Cemetery Building was built soon after the establishment of the cemetery. It is mainly used as a mortuary chapel where funerary rituals are carried out.

History (Chinese)

猶太墳場建築在 1857 年建成，由英籍總督般咸批准在山光道興建。大部份埋葬在那裡的猶太人都屬西班牙系的賽法迪移民。一般相信，這個建築是在墳場建成不久後興建的。建築主要用作靈堂，並在那裡舉行葬禮儀式。

Number: 642

Name and Address: Lau Village House, No. 65 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 65 號劉氏村屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

History (Chinese)

劉氏村屋是一排五幢的清式民居，五幢建築物包括供居民聚會的克述堂和四幢兩層式住宅。這排村屋屬劉維疇的後人所有，從裔的劉氏早於 20 世紀初購得東成里，1919 年興建祠堂克述堂，其餘四幢民居則分別在 1926 年及 1935 年落成。劉家人乃基督教徒，因此克述堂並無任何祖先靈牌。在日佔時期之前，這裡曾有一所學校，但卻並非新界其他常見的卜卜齋。

Number: 643

Name and Address: Lau Village House, No. 66 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 66 號劉氏村屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 644

Name and Address: Lau Village House, No. 67 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 67 號劉氏村屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

History (Chinese)

劉氏村屋是一排五幢的清式民居，五幢建築物包括供居民聚會的克述堂和四幢兩層式住宅。這排村屋屬劉維疇的後人所有，從裔的劉氏早於 20 世紀初購得東成里，1919 年興建祠堂克述堂，其餘四幢民居則分別在 1926 年及 1935 年落成。劉家人乃基督教徒，因此克述堂並無任何祖先靈牌。在日佔時期之前，這裡曾有一所學校，但卻並非新界其他常見的卜卜齋。

Number: 645

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 25 Ho Chung First Lane, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢蠔涌 1 巷 25 號陳氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Chan Ancestral Hall, also known as Tung Shing Tong, at No.25 Ho Chung First Lane was built around the 1850s. Chan Lei-cheung, was respected as the founding ancestor of the Chans there. The hall still serves as a venue for Ancestral worship during Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Chung Yeung Festival, weddings and lighting the lantern ceremony. Ho Chung is also inhabited by the Cheungs, the Wans and the Laus, but Chan Ancestral Hall is the only surviving hall in the village.

History (Chinese)

陳氏家祠亦稱同盛堂，位於蠔涌 1 巷 25 號，約建於 1850 年代。陳麗章被視為該村陳氏的開基祖。陳氏宗親現今仍於農曆新年、清明節、重陽節、嫁娶及點燈儀式中，到家祠拜祭祖先。蠔涌內亦住有張氏、溫氏、劉氏，但陳氏家祠是村內僅存的祠堂。

Number: 646

Name and Address: Union Church, Chapel Hall, No. 22A Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 22 號 A 香港佑寧堂禮拜堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Established in 1845 by Rev. Dr. James Legger, Union Church was initially established in Wellington Street in 1845 and Staunton Street in 1865 before it was moved to the Kennedy Road in 1891. The new church was erected with the old materials. The Church's service ceased during the Japanese Occupation. The Church was damaged and the church's roof timbers were believed to be used by the Japanese for building the Government House. In 1994, Union Church of Hong Kong celebrated its 150th anniversary.

History (Chinese)

佑寧堂由占士力格博士(Rev Dr James Legger)建於 1845 年，原址在 1845 年位於威靈頓街，1865 年遷至士丹頓街，1891 年再移至堅尼地道。新教堂沿用拆卸自舊建築物的建材，日佔時期教堂一度關閉。當時教堂曾遭損毀，傳聞日軍將教堂天花的木材拆去興建政府大樓。香港佑寧堂於 1994 年慶祝 150 週年紀念。

Number: 647

Name and Address: Felix Villas, No. 61 Mount Davis Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港摩星嶺道 61 號福利別墅

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Named after an English speculator, Felix Alexander Joseph, Felix Villas with a garage is probably the oldest residential building in Mount Davis. Erected in 1922, the Villas originally comprised of two blocks with a total of 18 semi-detached houses accommodating Europeans during its early days. The 10-house upper block was demolished around 1995, while the University of Hong Kong has owned the remaining lower block as staff quarters since 1957.

History (Chinese)

福利別墅及車庫以英國投資商人法利阿歷山大約瑟(Felix Alexander Joseph)命名，可能是摩星嶺最古老的住宅大廈。別墅在 1922 年落成，原本建有兩幢大樓，內有 18 幢仔屋，早期住戶主要是洋人。由 10 幢仔屋組成的上翼已於 1995 年被拆毀，下翼則於 1957 年由香港大學收購作員工宿舍。

Number: 648

Name and Address: Felix Villas, Garage, No. 61 Mount Davis Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港摩星嶺道 61 號福利別墅車庫

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Named after an English speculator, Felix Alexander Joseph, Felix Villas with a garage is probably the oldest residential building in Mount Davis. Erected in 1922, the Villas originally comprised of two blocks with a total of 18 semi-detached houses accommodating Europeans during its early days. The 10-house upper block was demolished around 1995, while the University of Hong Kong has owned the remaining lower block as staff quarters since 1957.

History (Chinese)

福利別墅及車庫以英國投資商人法利阿歷山大約瑟(Felix Alexander Joseph)命名，可能是摩星嶺最古老的住宅大廈。別墅在 1922 年落成，原本建有兩幢大樓，內有 18 幢仔屋，早期住戶主要是洋人。由 10 幢仔屋組成的上翼已於 1995 年被拆毀，下翼則於 1957 年由香港大學收購作員工宿舍。

Number: 649

Name and Address: Fong Bin Yuen, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳慈善方便院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1934 by a Buddhist worker Yip Sin-hoi, Fong Bin Yuen is an abandoned structure in Tai O. It was once used to help single elderly or dying patients to pass the final days of their lives. This establishment has two halves, one for males and the other for females. In addition, there is an annex next door to provide extra accommodation for children.

History (Chinese)

慈善方便院由佛教工人葉善開建於 1934 年，現時為大澳一幢荒廢建築。慈善方便院曾是幫助單身長者及垂死病人安渡晚年的院舍。建築主要分為兩院，分別服務男病人及女病人，另有毗連的院翼提供額外的小童病床。

Number: 650

Name and Address: Chung Old House, Yuen Tun Tsuen, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭圓墩村鍾氏古屋

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Chung Ancestral Hall, also known as Lai Leung Tong, was probably established at Yuen Tun around the 1780s. In 1972, the government resettled the Chungs in Tsing Lung Tau as a result of the construction of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. The old village was used by the Civil Service Aid as their Yuen Tun Camp since 1975, whilst the Chung Ancestral Hall, together with two Chungs' old houses attached, was converted into a folk museum in 1981.

History (Chinese)

圓墩鍾氏宗祠又名禮良堂，約建於 1780 年代。1972 年，政府興建大欖涌水塘，遂將鍾氏族人重新安置在青龍頭。舊村自 1975 年起被民眾安全服務隊徵用作圓墩營，鍾氏宗祠及兩間相連的鍾氏古屋則於 1981 年改作民族博物館。

Number: 651

Name and Address: Chung Old House, Yuen Tun Tsuen, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭圓墩村鍾氏古屋

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Chung Ancestral Hall, also known as Lai Leung Tong, was probably established at Yuen Tun around the 1780s. In 1972, the government resettled the Chungs in Tsing Lung Tau as a result of the construction of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. The old village was used by the Civil Service Aid as their Yuen Tun Camp since 1975, whilst the Chung Ancestral Hall, together with two Chungs' old houses attached, was converted into a folk museum in 1981.

History (Chinese)

圓墩鍾氏宗祠又名禮良堂，約建於 1780 年代。1972 年，政府興建大欖涌水塘，遂將鍾氏族人重新安置在青龍頭。舊村自 1975 年起被民眾安全服務隊徵用作圓墩營，鍾氏宗祠及兩間相連的鍾氏古屋則於 1981 年改作民族博物館。

Number: 652

Name and Address: No. 38 Fuk Hing Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲福慶村 38 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.38 Fuk Hing Tsuen was believed to be built by Wong Wah-fuk for his family in 1884. The house was also a venue for family gatherings, ceremonies and celebrations such as the lighting the lantern ceremony and its celebration feasts. Today, most of the sons and daughters of Wong Wah-fuk have left and seldom visit the house. It has been left vacant since 1992.

History (Chinese)

福慶村 38 號相信在 1884 年由黃華福為家人所建。該處也是舉行家庭聚會、各種儀式和慶祝活動，如點燈和丁酒的地方。時至今日，黃華福的兒女都已遷出，甚少返回該址。自 1992 年起，村屋便一直空置。

Number: 653

Name and Address: No. 190 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀彌敦道 190 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably erected in 1937, the four-storey building at No. 190 Nathan Road was firstly owned by Ms. Lau Tsung Tai for residential use. In 1973, the building was purchased by Tai Sang Land Development Limited, a real estate company founded by a prominent entrepreneur Mr. Ma Kam Chan. Presently, the building is converted into a shopping centre and leased to various commercial firms.

History (Chinese)

位於彌敦道 190 號的四層高樓房約建於 1937 年，原作住宅用途，首任業主為劉松娣。1973 年，大廈被著名商家馬錦燦所成立的大新地產發展有限公司收購。大廈現已改建為購物中心，分租給不同商戶。

Number: 654

Name and Address: No. 75 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 75 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house at No. 75 Shung Ching San Tsuen, a multi-surnamed Hakka village, was built in 1936 by an overseas Chinese Li Yau-lap after his retirement in the 1930s. He is one of the founders of Shung Ching San Tsuen, and Shung Ching Public School in the late 1950s. Most of his sons then emigrated overseas and seldom go back to the village.

History (Chinese)

崇正新村是一條雜姓客家村，75 號村屋是在 1936 年由海外華僑李幼立建成的；李氏在 1930 年代退休後建成該屋。1950 年代末，他是崇正新村和崇正公立學校的創辦人之一。他大多數的兒子都已移居海外，甚少回到崇正新村。

Number: 655

Name and Address: Rosary Mission Centre, No. 1 Wong Mo Ying, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢黃毛應 1 號玫瑰小堂

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at No.1 Wong Mo Ying of Sai Kung, the Rosary Mission Centre was built in the 1940s, it is one of the Catholic churches built in the Sai Kung Peninsula to provide Catholic divine services for the rural community. During the Japanese Occupation, the Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Battalion, East River Column was established in the Rosary Mission Centre, it unified the various guerrillas in different region to fight against Japanese armies. Rosary Mission Centre has a very important status in the historical development of guerrilla warfare of Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

1940 年代落成的玫瑰小堂位於西貢黃毛應 1 號，是西貢半島為鄉民提供天主教禮拜的天主教堂之一。日佔時期，港九獨立大隊成立玫瑰小堂，統一各區不同的游擊隊抵抗日軍。因此，玫瑰小堂對香港游擊戰的歷史發展影響舉足輕重。

Number: 656

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Pavilion, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心涼亭

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

History (Chinese)

何福堂會所為蔡廷鍇(1892 年生，1968 年卒)將軍所建，亦即 1936 年至 1940 年代初率領十九路軍抗日名將。這幢建築物經歷了三個歷史階段：1936 年至 1946 年會堂為蔡氏的別墅；1946 年至 1949 年中國領導人周恩來及董必武指示營辦達德學院，選址就在會堂。當代許多知名學者也曾在達德學院講學，為一群年青知識分子提供專上教育。達德學院停辦後，倫敦傳道會(現名世界傳道會)收購會堂，1950 年至今一直租予中華基督教會。會所最古老的兩幢建築物分別是馬禮遜樓和何福堂會所。

Number: 657

Name and Address: Lau Village House, No. 63 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 63 號劉氏村屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

History (Chinese)

劉氏村屋是一排五幢的清式民居，五幢建築物包括供居民聚會的克述堂和四幢兩層式住宅。這排村屋屬劉維疇的後人所有，從裔的劉氏早於 20 世紀初購得東成里，1919 年興建祠堂克述堂，其餘四幢民居則分別在 1926 年及 1935 年落成。劉家人乃基督教徒，因此克述堂並無任何祖先靈牌。在日佔時期之前，這裡曾有一所學校，但卻並非新界其他常見的卜卜齋。

Number: 658

Name and Address: No. 35 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 35 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 35 was built in 1932 by an Overseas Chinese called Lee Yau-chi on his retirement from the United States. Lee Yau-chi migrated to the US from Taishan with his son in the late 19th century. In 1932, he settled in Hong Kong and built Nos. 35-36 for his two sons. The elder son Lee Shou-luen lived in No. 35 and the younger son Lee Shau-wing lived in No. 36. Nos. 35-36 were damaged by Japanese troops during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The houses are venues for ancestral worship because the Lees do not have their ancestral hall in the village. Today, the Lees are living in Nos. 35 and 36.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 35 和 36 號是在 1932 年由海外華僑李猷滋從美國退休回港後建成的。李猷滋在 19 世紀末與兒子從台山移居美國，1932 年定居香港，並為兩名兒子建成 35 和 36 號：長子李壽聯居於 35 號，幼子李壽榮則居於 36 號。日治時期（1941-1945），35 和 36 號都遭受破壞。因為李氏族人在新圍村內沒有屬於自己的祠堂，這兩所村屋便成為他們拜祭祖先的地方。李氏後人現時仍居於該址。

Number: 659

Name and Address: No. 36 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 36 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 35 was built in 1932 by an Overseas Chinese called Lee Yau-chi on his retirement from the United States. Lee Yau-chi migrated to the US from Taishan with his son in the late 19th century. In 1932, he settled in Hong Kong and built Nos. 35-36 for his two sons. The elder son Lee Shou-luen lived in No. 35 and the younger son Lee Shau-wing lived in No. 36. Nos. 35-36 were damaged by Japanese troops during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The houses are venues for ancestral worship because the Lees do not have their ancestral hall in the village. Today, the Lees are living in Nos. 35 and 36.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 35 和 36 號是在 1932 年由海外華僑李猷滋從美國退休回港後建成的。李猷滋在 19 世紀末與兒子從台山移居美國，1932 年定居香港，並為兩名兒子建成 35 和 36 號：長子李壽聯居於 35 號，幼子李壽榮則居於 36 號。日治時期（1941-1945），35 和 36 號都遭受破壞。因為李氏族人在新圍村內沒有屬於自己的祠堂，這兩所村屋便成為他們拜祭祖先的地方。李氏後人現時仍居於該址。

Number: 660

Name and Address: No. 1 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 1 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

History (Chinese)

這個以八個單位組成的排屋位於赤柱灣東隅，常稱為八間，相傳約在 1931 至 1936 年間由政府興建而成。當時政府計劃興建黃麻角砲台，並把黃麻角村八戶村民遷至赤柱灣。那八戶村民主要是姓羅和姓何的。

Number: 661

Name and Address: No. 2 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 2 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

History (Chinese)

這個以八個單位組成的排屋位於赤柱灣東隅，常稱為八間，相傳約在 1931 至 1936 年間由政府興建而成。當時政府計劃興建黃麻角砲台，並把黃麻角村八戶村民遷至赤柱灣。那八戶村民主要是姓羅和姓何的。

Number: 662

Name and Address: No. 3 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 3 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

History (Chinese)

這個以八個單位組成的排屋位於赤柱灣東隅，常稱為八間，相傳約在 1931 至 1936 年間由政府興建而成。當時政府計劃興建黃麻角砲台，並把黃麻角村八戶村民遷至赤柱灣。那八戶村民主要是姓羅和姓何的。

Number: 663

Name and Address: No. 4 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 4 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

History (Chinese)

這個以八個單位組成的排屋位於赤柱灣東隅，常稱為八間，相傳約在 1931 至 1936 年間由政府興建而成。當時政府計劃興建黃麻角砲台，並把黃麻角村八戶村民遷至赤柱灣。那八戶村民主要是姓羅和姓何的。

Number: 664

Name and Address: No. 5 Pan Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 5 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

History (Chinese)

這個以八個單位組成的排屋位於赤柱灣東隅，常稱為八間，相傳約在 1931 至 1936 年間由政府興建而成。當時政府計劃興建黃麻角砲台，並把黃麻角村八戶村民遷至赤柱灣。那八戶村民主要是姓羅和姓何的。

Number: 665

Name and Address: No. 6 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 6 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

History (Chinese)

這個以八個單位組成的排屋位於赤柱灣東隅，常稱為八間，相傳約在 1931 至 1936 年間由政府興建而成。當時政府計劃興建黃麻角砲台，並把黃麻角村八戶村民遷至赤柱灣。那八戶村民主要是姓羅和姓何的。

Number: 666

Name and Address: No. 7 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 7 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

History (Chinese)

這個以八個單位組成的排屋位於赤柱灣東隅，常稱為八間，相傳約在 1931 至 1936 年間由政府興建而成。當時政府計劃興建黃麻角砲台，並把黃麻角村八戶村民遷至赤柱灣。那八戶村民主要是姓羅和姓何的。

Number: 667

Name and Address: No. 8 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 8 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

History (Chinese)

這個以八個單位組成的排屋位於赤柱灣東隅，常稱為八間，相傳約在 1931 至 1936 年間由政府興建而成。當時政府計劃興建黃麻角砲台，並把黃麻角村八戶村民遷至赤柱灣。那八戶村民主要是姓羅和姓何的。

Number: 668

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Nga Yiu Tau, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉瓦窰頭天后古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in 1786, Tin Hau Temple, also known as Tai She Ha Tin Hau Temple, is a religious center and an administrative center of Shap Pat Heung until the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee was established in the 20th century. The temple celebrates the Tin Hau Festival in Shap Pat Heung. Since 1963, the villagers have celebrated the Tin Hau Festival with procession. Ying Yung Tsz is at the left side of the Temple reversed the sacrifice. The adjacent Wing On She was a memorial hall and served as a study hall since 1884. The school was replaced by Wing On School in 1962.

History (Chinese)

天后廟又名大樹下天后廟，約建於 1786 年。這裡既是廟宇，也曾是 20 世紀成立的十八鄉鄉事委員會行政中心。每逢天后誕，十八鄉村民都會齊集廟宇慶祝。1963 年起，村民更開始製作祭品慶祝天后誕。天后廟左側的英勇祠主要用來供奉祭品，毗鄰的永安社則是紀念堂，1884 年前曾作書室用途，1962 年後被永安學校取代。

Number: 669

Name and Address: Union Church, Bell Tower, No. 22A Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 22 號 A 香港佑寧堂鐘樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Established in 1845 by Rev. Dr. James Legger, Union Church was initially established in Wellington Street in 1845 and Staunton Street in 1865 before it was moved to the Kennedy Road in 1891. The new church was erected with the old materials. The Church's service ceased during the Japanese Occupation. The Church was damaged and the church's roof timbers were believed to be used by the Japanese for building the Government House. In 1994, Union Church of Hong Kong celebrated its 150th anniversary.

History (Chinese)

佑寧堂由占士力格博士(Rev Dr James Legger)建於 1845 年，原址在 1845 年位於威靈頓街，1865 年遷至士丹頓街，1891 年再移至堅尼地道。新教堂沿用拆卸自舊建築物的建材，日佔時期教堂一度關閉。當時教堂曾遭損毀，傳聞日軍將教堂天花的木材拆去興建政府大樓。香港佑寧堂於 1994 年慶祝 150 週年紀念。

Number: 670

Name and Address: No. 23 Fung Fai Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔鳳輝臺 23 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 23 Fung Fai Terrace was probably built around 1920. It is one of the surviving historical buildings, which testify to the development of Happy Valley as a residential area for the wealthy classes since the early 20th century. Under the town planning scheme of the day, only houses of European style could be constructed there and all the buildings were not allowed to exceed the height of 35 feet unless receiving special approval from the Director of Public Works. The design of the external elevations and the disposition of the buildings were also subject to supervision by the government.

History (Chinese)

灣仔鳳輝臺 23 號相傳約在 1920 建成，見證了跑馬地自 20 世紀初以來發展為高級住宅區的過程，是同類碩果僅存的歷史建築物。根據當時的城市規劃，那裡只可興建富歐洲風格的建築物；而且所有建築物的高度也受到限制：除非得到工務局局長的特許，否則高度不能超過 35 尺。當時鳳輝臺的高度設計和大廈規劃都受政府監管。

Number: 671

Name and Address: No. 24 Fung Fai Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔鳳輝臺 24 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 24 Fung Fai Terrace was probably built around 1920. It is one of the surviving historical buildings, which testify to the development of Happy Valley as a residential area for the wealthy classes since the early 20th century. Under the town planning scheme of the day, only houses of European style could be constructed there and all the buildings were not allowed to exceed the height of 35 feet unless receiving special approval from the Director of Public Works. The design of the external elevations and the disposition of the buildings were also subject to supervision by the government. After 1969, the building has been the property of the Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited, and used as quarters for the hospital staff.

History (Chinese)

灣仔鳳輝臺 24 號相傳約在 1920 建成，見證跑馬地自 20 世紀初以來發展為高級住宅區的過程，是同類碩果僅存的歷史建築物。根據當時的城市規劃，那裡只可興建富歐洲風格的建築物；而且所有建築物的高度也受到限制：除非得到工務局局長的特許，否則高度不能超過 35 尺。當時鳳輝臺的高度設計和大廈規劃都受政府監管。1969 年後，該址成了養和醫院的物業，作為醫院的職員宿舍。

Number: 672

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 1, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院一號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 673

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 2, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院二號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 674

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 3, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院三號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 675

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 4, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院四號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 676

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 5, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院五號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 677

Name and Address: Fat Chuen Tsz, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村佛泉寺

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Fat Chuen Tsz, literally means the “Buddha-Fountain Monastery”, was founded by Leung Hin-tin, Leung Sai-sun and Leung Lo Kam-wing in 1933. It was a monastery to accommodate monks. An English gentleman named Mr. Hisst turned to be a Buddhist devotee and presented a wooden signboard to the Monastery in the 1930s when his wish came true after praying in the Monastery. The Monastery was once well attended by monasteries and nunneries in the 1960s.

History (Chinese)

佛泉寺由梁硯田、梁世新及梁盧錦榮於 1933 年創立，乃僧侶居住的隱修院。1930 年代，英國紳士許士德在佛泉寺許願，願望成真後皈依佛門，並將一幅木牌匾獻給佛泉寺。1960 年代，佛泉寺曾有多名僧尼持修。

Number: 678

Name and Address: Ng Ancestral Hall, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺鳳凰湖吳氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ng Ancestral Hall was built around the 1920s by Ng Sang, the first generation of the Ngs born in Fung Wong Wu. Ancestral worshipping takes place during Lunar New Year, Mid-Autumn festival, Chung Yeung Festival and weddings. To announce the birth of a boy in the clan, parents will worship there at the first month of the newborn.

History (Chinese)

吳氏宗祠是由在鳳凰湖出生的第一代吳氏後裔吳生(1883 年至??年)於 1920 年代左右建成。每逢農曆新年、中秋節、重陽節及婚事，村民都會齊集這裡祭先。此外，村裡每有男嬰出生，父母都會在兒子滿月時前來祭祀。

Number: 679

Name and Address: No. 4 Wang Fung Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔宏豐臺 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The exact year of construction of Wang Fung Terrace is uncertain. But it might be constructed in the 1930s following the opening of Tai Hang Road in 1931; moreover, the ownership of the building changed hand in 1947. By 2004, therefore, the building already has a history of over 50 years. It is the only surviving pre-war mansion on the site.

History (Chinese)

宏豐臺 4 號的確實建築年份不詳，但可能隨著 1931 年大坑道啓用後在 1930 年代興建；而該址的業權在 1947 年易手，所以直至 2004 年，該址已有超過 50 年的歷史。4 號也是該地段僅存的戰前建築物。

Number: 680

Name and Address: No. 39 Fuk Hing Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲福慶村 39 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 39 Fuk Hing Tsuen was built by Wong Wah-fuk as a residence for his family in 1884. In the heyday of the house, there were more than five generations there. Together with No. 38, the houses were the venue for performing ceremonies and celebrations such as birthdays, weddings and traditional Chinese festivals. The descendents of Wong Wah-fuk have left the houses abandoned since 1992.

History (Chinese)

福慶村 39 號是黃華福在 1884 年給家人建造的居所。該址在黃金時期曾見證黃家五代同堂。39 號與 38 號同是黃家舉行儀式、慶祝壽辰、婚禮和中國傳統節日的地方。黃華福的後人在 1992 年離開後，該宅便空置了。

Number: 681

Name and Address: Tang Ting Kwai Ancestral Hall, Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉橫台山永寧里廷桂鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei, Tang Ting Kwai Ancestral Hall is named after Tang Ting-kwai, who settled in Wang Toi Shan in the late 17th century. Tang Hung Tat Ancestral Hall, which commemorates his son Tang Hung-tat, was built adjacent to it. Ancestral worshipping is mainly performed during the Chinese New Year and birth of sons. An incense container, cast in 1818 with inscription “Ting Kwai Tso” is found in the ancestral hall.

History (Chinese)

橫台山永寧里的延桂鄧公祠以 17 世紀在橫台山定居的鄧廷桂命名。祠旁的洪達鄧公祠則紀念他的兒子鄧洪達。時至今日，鄧氏每逢慶祝農曆新年和弄璋之喜都會在這裡祭祖。公祠有一個 1818 年鑄造的香爐，上面刻有「廷桂祖」三字。

Number: 683

Name and Address: Nos. 30-33 First Lane, Wu Kai Sha Tsuen, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田烏溪沙村第一巷 30 至 33 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 30 to 33 Wu Kai Sha San Tsuen form a six-bay row house first owned by the Cheungs. Although the construction year cannot be certain, it should have been completed at least before 1936 when house No. 33 was sold to a man surnamed Liu. Wu Kai Sha is mainly inhabited by the Liu branching out from the Sheung Shui Lius, and the Cheungs. Today, the row house is used for residential purposes. Most of the traditional village houses in Wu Kai Sha San Tsuen have been replaced by three storeys modern buildings. The existence of the row house, therefore, recalls the traditional village life in the old days.

History (Chinese)

烏溪沙新村第一巷 30 至 33 號是六開間的排屋，最初屬張姓人士所有。雖然建築年份不詳，但在 1936 年 33 號賣給廖姓人士，所以上址應是在 1936 年前落成。烏溪沙主要居民是張氏和原自上水的廖氏。時至今日，排屋仍有人居住。烏溪沙新村其他的傳統村屋，大部份已被三層高的現代化村屋取代。因此，我們可從 30 至 33 號重溫昔日的農村生活。

Number: 684

Name and Address: Club de Recreio, No. 20 Gascoigne Road, King's Park, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地京士柏加士居道 20 號
西洋波會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Established in 1928, the Club de Recreio was the first club ever built to cater for the recreational needs of the Portuguese community in Kowloon. Some of the members who had joined the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps against the Japanese invasion were either killed in action or died in the prisoners of war camp. In recognition of their service, their names were inscribed on a stone tablet now standing at the main entrance of the Club. Today, the Club has a membership of around seven hundred with the Hon Arnaldo de Oliveira Sales, GBM, JP being its present long-standing president.

History (Chinese)

西洋波會建於 1928 年，是九龍首間為葡萄牙人社群提供康樂活動的會所。日軍入侵香港期間，部份會員加入香港義勇軍團隊奮勇抗敵，當中有些戰死沙場，另一些則身陷囹圄而亡。西洋波會為表揚這些會員的功績，在正門放置了刻有陣亡者名字的石匾。時至今日，西洋波會已有近七百名會員，並由沙理士大紫荊勳賢擔任長期會長。

Number: 685

Name and Address: Ho Yin Lo, No. 1 Kau Lung Hang Lo Wai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔九龍坑老圍 1 號浩然廬

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located in Kau Lung Hang Village, Ho Yin Lo was erected by Poon Tin-bo, alias Ho Yin, and was completed in early 1932. The Poon's family engaged in trading and often resided in an apartment in Boundary Street, Kowloon Tong. Ho Yin Lo was the villa of their family. Though the building demonstrates a mixture of western and Chinese architectural elements, its design assimilates the traditional Weilong House of Hakkas, which features a semi-circle wall.

History (Chinese)

浩然廬位於九龍坑村，由潘天保(又名浩然)建於 1932 年初。潘氏主要經營貿易業務，家人居於九龍塘界限街一幢公寓。浩然廬乃潘氏別墅，採用中西合璧的建築風格，卻沿襲客家圍攏屋的半圓牆壁設計。

Number: 686

Name and Address: No. 6 Stewart Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔史釗域道 6 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The shophouse at No. 6 Stewart Road was probably erected soon after the completion of the Praya East Reclamation Scheme in 1929, and the owner was Yam Tai. During the Japanese Occupation (1941 –1945), the building was transferred to a person surnamed Chan. In 2004, it was occupied by a restaurant, a healthcare centre and two offices.

History (Chinese)

相傳位於史釗域道 6 號的唐樓是海旁東填海計劃(1929 年)完成不久後建成，任大是該唐樓的業權人。日佔時期（1941-1945），該址易手予陳姓人士。2004 年，那裡有一家酒樓、一家健康中心和兩間公司。

Number: 687

Name and Address: No. 54 Village Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地山村道 54 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in the late 1920s, No. 54 Village Road is situated at Happy Valley on Hong Kong Island. It is one of the oldest buildings in the district. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), Happy Valley was renamed as “Green Leaf District. Before 1955, the Government imposed limitations on the height and design of the buildings in Happy Valley. After 1955, the Government intended it to remain as a low density living area. As a consequence, Happy Valley has fewer high-rise buildings in comparison with other districts in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

港島跑馬地山村道 54 號，在 1920 年代末建成。54 號是該區最古老的建築物之一。日治時期（1941-1945），跑馬地改名為「青葉區」。1955 年前，政府對跑馬地建築物的高度和設計作出規限；1955 年後，政府計劃將該區保留為低密度住宅區。因此，相比其他地區，位於跑馬地的高樓大廈的數目較少。

Number: 688

Name and Address: Immaculate Conception Chapel, Tai Long, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大浪聖母無原罪小堂

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Immaculate Conception Chapel is located at Tai Long Tsuen in eastern Sai Kung. Since the Qing dynasty, missionaries had been preaching in Tai Long Tsuen, making it one of the most successful areas in Catholic preaching in Hong Kong. When the majority of villagers converted to Catholicism, the Tin Hau Temple was abandoned and ancestral tablets were thrown away. In 1867, the Immaculate Conception Chapel was built, holding Sunday masses, marriages and baptisms. At its climax, it had over 500 converts attending the Sunday mass. The missionaries also helped the establishment of the Yuk Ying School in the village. Since the 1970s, the number of masses decreased gradually. The chapel ceased to serve any Catholic duties since 1988.

History (Chinese)

聖母無原罪小堂位於西貢東大浪村。早於清朝時期，天主教傳教士已開始在大浪村傳教，因此這裡是香港天主教傳道最成功的橋頭堡之一。當時，大部份村民都轉信天主教，村內的天后廟日漸荒廢，先人靈位亦被棄置。1867年，聖母無原罪小堂正式落成，負責主持週日彌撒、婚禮和浸禮。這裡全盛時期曾有500多名信徒出席週日彌撒。另外，傳教士亦協助村民成立育英學校。1970年代開始，望彌撒的信徒日漸減少，小堂自1988年起已不再舉行任何天主教禮儀。

Number: 689

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, No. 107 Tong Min Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔塘面村 107 號鍾氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1939, Chung Ancestral Hall is situated at Tong Min Tsuen, a multi-surname indigenous village in Tai Po. The Hall was soon abandoned in the 1940s owing to its bad fengshui setting endangering the life of the Chung clansmen. The delicately carved semi-circular pediment is the most distinguished part of the Hall demonstrating the vernacular architecture with western influence.

History (Chinese)

鍾氏家祠建於 1939 年，坐落於大埔的多姓村唐面村。鑑於家祠的風水格局有危害鍾氏親族性命之虞，故旋即在 1940 年代被廢置。祠內雕刻精巧的半圓牆是一大特色，充分展現宗祠糅合西方氣息的地方建築風格。

Number: 690

Name and Address: No. 14 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 14 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The construction year of No.14 Lee Yick Street is not known. In the 1960s, a private school named Wah Ying which offered modern education for kindergarten to Primary Three education operated there. Though not being a traditional Chinese school, the first school day was marked by a ceremony of worshipping Confucius. The school was closed down in the 1970s.

History (Chinese)

利益街 14 號的建築年份已無從稽考。1960 年代，這裡曾為一所名為「華英」的私營學校，提供幼稚園以至小學三年級的現代教育。雖然它不是傳統私塾，但開學首日亦舉行拜孔儀式。該校於 1970 年代停辦。

Number: 691

Name and Address: Fuk Hing Tong (Shrine), No. 121 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 121 號福慶堂(神廳)

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The present Fuk Hing Tong, which was established after the mid-18th century and renovated in 1961, is a shrine of Kwan Tai with Chitu and the Earth God on both sides. It is also the common ancestral hall for the five clans in Shui Tsiu San Tsuen. The original Fuk Hing Tong was located in-between Nos. 52 and 64B. It was later removed to the present location due to the ruined structures in both houses. During Chinese festivals such as Lunar New Year and Tam Kung Festival and ceremonies like weddings or funeral feasts, villagers bring offerings and worship at Fuk Hing Tong together.

History (Chinese)

現時的福慶堂在 18 世紀中建成，曾在 1961 年翻新，供奉關帝，關帝兩旁則供奉赤兔和土地。福慶堂也是水蕉新村五姓的共同祠堂。福慶堂原本位於 52 號和 64 號 B 之間，後來因兩屋的結構損毀而遷至現址。每逢中國節日如農曆新年和譚公誕，或參加儀式如婚禮和解穢酒時，村民都會帶備祭品到福慶堂祭祀。

Number: 692

Name and Address: Matilda and War Memorial Hospital, Old Maternity Block, No. 41 Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 41 號明德醫院舊產科大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Matilda Hospital was established in 1906 by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Granville Sharp, who provided in his will for a hospital to be erected in memory of his wife, Matilda Lincolne. The Hospital in its early days provided medical services free of charge, according to Sharp's will. It was used briefly towards the end of the 1940s as a military hospital. In view of financial constraint, the Hospital was incorporated with the War Memorial Nursing Home in 1951 with charges applied.

History (Chinese)

明德醫院於 1906 年由已故 Granville Sharp 的遺產信託基金創辦，緣於這位先生在遺囑中訂明開辦一所醫院紀念其妻子 Matilda Lincolne 的要求。明德醫院開辦早年一直按照 Granville Sharp 的遺願贈醫施藥，1940 年代後期還一度用作軍事醫院。1951 年，院方為解決財政問題，遂與戰爭紀念護理院一併註冊，開始提供收費醫療服務。

Number: 693

Name and Address: Old Victoria Hospital, Maternity Block, No. 17 Barker Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂白加道 17 號舊域多利醫院產科大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The old Victoria Hospital, also known as the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, was constructed in 1897 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. The Hospital was specialized in medical care for women and children. The Maternity Block was built in 1921 as an annex of the Hospital. The Hospital ceased to operate in 1947. The original main building was demolished to make way for the construction of the Chief Secretary's Residence, whereas the Maternity Block was converted into Government staff quarters and renamed Victoria Flats. It is currently under the management of the Government Property Agency.

History (Chinese)

舊域多利醫院又稱域多利銀禧醫院，早於 1897 年為紀念維多利亞女皇登基鑽禧而設辦。這家醫院專門收容及治療女性和兒童病人，1921 年加建產科翼樓，其後在 1947 年停辦。醫院關閉後主樓便隨即拆卸，政府在原址興建政務司官邸，產科翼樓則改為政府宿舍，取名 Victoria Flats。這幢建築物現由政府產業署管理。

Number: 694

Name and Address: Nos. 1 & 3 Playing Field Road, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角運動場道 1 號及 3 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The existing building at Nos. 1 and 3 Playing Field Road, Mong Kok (旺角運動場道 1 號及 3 號) was built around 1932. The building was re-registered in 1942, when the occupying Japanese authority set up the House Registration Office to re-register deeds which were previously registered by the British administration and to register subsequent transactions affecting land. Over the past decade, the ground floor has been rented for use by a restaurant (飯店).

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 695

Name and Address: No. 11 Yuk Sau Street, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地毓秀街 11 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The mansion at No. 11 Yuk Sau Street was probably erected between 1929 and 1931 for residential purposes. During the Second World War, its owner Leung Shou Yick converted the ground floor into a garage. Since 1962, the Man family has owned the mansion and leased the ground floor to various shops. The mansion is richly decorated which shows strong influence of Art Deco architecture.

History (Chinese)

毓秀街 11 號的住宅府第約建於 1929 至 1931 年。二次大戰期間，業主梁受益先生把地面層改建為停車場。1962 年起，文氏家族購入大宅業權，並將地面層租予不同的商戶。大宅洋溢濃厚的裝飾藝術建築風格。

Number: 696

Name and Address: No. 3 Li Kwan Avenue, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑利群道 3 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The exact year of construction of Nos. 3-4 Li Kwan Avenue is not known. But the earliest recorded transaction of the building was carried out in 1933; therefore, it should be built before 1933. The registration record prepared by the Japanese shows that the building was constructed in Western style with a garage in the basement. It was slightly damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). In 2004, the garage was used as Li Tung Loy Workshop.

History (Chinese)

利群道 3 至 4 號的確實建築年份不詳，但最早紀錄的成交在 1933 年進行，故此應在 1933 年前建成。根據日軍留下的「家屋賣買登錄申請書」，該址以西方風格興建，地下室是個「車庫」。日治時期（1941-1945），該址受到輕微損毀。2004 年，「車庫」由利東來汽車服務使用。

Number: 697

Name and Address: No. 4 Li Kwan Avenue, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑利群道 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The exact year of construction of Nos. 3-4 Li Kwan Avenue is not known. But the earliest recorded transaction of the building was carried out in 1933; therefore, it should be built before 1933. The registration record prepared by the Japanese shows that the building was constructed in Western style with a garage in the basement. It was slightly damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). In 2004, the garage was used as Li Tung Loy Workshop.

History (Chinese)

利群道 3 至 4 號的確實建築年份不詳，但最早紀錄的成交在 1933 年進行，故此應在 1933 年前建成。根據日軍留下的「家屋賣買登錄申請書」，該址以西方風格興建，地下室是個「車庫」。日治時期（1941-1945），該址受到輕微損毀。2004 年，「車庫」由利東來汽車服務使用。

Number: 698

Name and Address: Red-Brick Building, Tai Tam Reservoir Road (near Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir), H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭水塘道(近大潭副水塘)紅磚屋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Red-Brick Building is situated near the Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir on a small hill beside the Tai Tam Reservoir Road. It is believed to have been built in the 1920s as quarters for police guards.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘紅磚屋位於大潭副水塘旁的小山丘。相信此紅磚屋大約建於 1920 年代，乃護衛的宿舍。

Number: 699

Name and Address: No. 117 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 117 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

History (Chinese)

南昌街 117-125 號一排唐樓建於 1920-1930 年代，樓高 3 至 5 層不等，分別彰顯不同的建築風貌。119 及 121 號商舖歷史最悠久。117 號地下是南昌押，這幢建築物樓高五層，可算是戰前唐樓中的高廈。五樓臨街外牆刻有「同安大押」的商號，或是南昌押的原名。原設於 125 號的食肆經營了五十餘年，至 2002 年才結業。123 及 125 號唐樓見有一三角楣飾及一增建樓層。於樓宇之露台下立有數條落地方柱，行人在地面走過，猶如穿越門廊。

Number: 700

Name and Address: I Tze, Shan Tang Tsuen, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲山頂村義祠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

I-Tze at Peng Chau probably already existed in the 1870s as part of the Fong Ping Hospital for the destitute with poor health to reside or store corpses. However, the deaths had to be sent to hospitals after the Second World War. There were deities including the Kshitigarbha Buddha inside the I-Tze. Now there is an extension structure built in front of it and the main part of the I-Tze is used as a storeroom.

History (Chinese)

坪洲義祠大概於 1870 年代建成，是方便院的一部份，主要收容貧困病人或存放屍體。然而，二次大戰後，屍體不再存放於此而送往醫院。義祠昔日供奉地藏王等多位神明。現時，義祠前面有個加建部份，而義祠的主要部份則用作儲物房。

Number: 701

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 53 Shau Kei Wan Main Street East, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣筲箕灣東大街 53 號天后古廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1873, Tin Hau Temple was erected by the fishing community to commemorate Tin Hau, the Goddess of the sea. The original temple was destroyed by a typhoon in 1872 and a new temple was erected in-situ. As Ah Kung Ngam and Shau Kei Wan Main Street East were next to the Lyemun Barracks, both were ruined during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). After the Occupation, the Temple was seriously damaged in an explosion ignited at the ammunition bunkers in Ah Kung Ngam. The fishermen celebrate the Tin Hau Festival in the temple, when fishing junks would gather around the shore for celebration. The custom of Kwun Yum's Treasure Opening Day (Je Fu, borrowing money from Kwun Yum's Treasure Box) also prevails in the Temple.

History (Chinese)

天后古廟乃本港漁民於 1873 年所重建，供奉的是海神天后娘娘。原來的廟宇於 1872 年遭颱風摧毀後，善信再在原址重新興建新的廟宇。日治時期(1941-1945 年)，鯉魚門軍營毗鄰的阿公岩及筲箕灣東大街遭嚴重破壞，廟宇亦因阿公岩一次彈藥庫爆炸而嚴重損毀。天后古廟慶祝天后誕期間，船家都會把漁船泊回岸邊一起慶賀。直至現在，廟宇依然舉行著「觀音借庫」的傳統習俗。

Number: 702

Name and Address: No. 1 Queen's Road West, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環皇后大道西 1 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

According to the Rating Record No. 1 Queen's Road West was probably erected in 1926 when its owner began to pay the rate. An old herbal tea house named “Quality Herb Tea House” occupied the shop at G/F. The name of a roast meat shop named Yau Kee Hop was inscribed on the facades at 1/F and 2/F. The shophouse is structurally sound and is in typical shophouse design integrating Chinese and Western architectural features.

History (Chinese)

根據差餉記錄，皇后大道西 1 號約建於 1926 年，蓋業主在該年開始繳納差餉。時至今日，這幢古老建築物地下由懷舊涼茶店「涼茶第一家」所租用，一樓和二樓臨街外牆則刻有「有記合」燒臘店的商號。這座樓宇的結構至今依然穩固，建築風格揉合華洋特色，為一典型中西合璧的唐樓。

Number: 703

Name and Address: No. 2 Li Kwan Avenue, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑利群道 2 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The exact year of construction of Nos. 3-4 Li Kwan Avenue is not known. But the earliest recorded transaction of the building was carried out in 1933; therefore, it should be built before 1933. The registration record prepared by the Japanese shows that the building was constructed in Western style with a garage in the basement. It was slightly damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). In 2004, the garage was used as Li Tung Loy Workshop.

History (Chinese)

利群道 3 至 4 號的確實建築年份不詳，但最早紀錄的成交在 1933 年進行，故此應在 1933 年前建成。根據日軍留下的「家屋賣買登錄申請書」，該址以西方風格興建，地下室是個「車庫」。日治時期（1941-1945），該址受到輕微損毀。2004 年，「車庫」由利東來汽車服務使用。

Number: 704

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺鳳凰湖楊氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Hakka Yeungs migrated from Huizhou to Fung Wong Wu during the Daoguang reign (1821-1850 A.D.) of the Qing Dynasty. Therefore, Yeung Ancestral Hall is believed to be built after 1821. Ancestors are still worshipped during weddings and major Chinese festivals. The ritual of “going up onto the altar” is performed to place the soul of the deceased clansman aged sixty or above onto the spirit tablet. The custom of diandeng was held until the 1970s.

History (Chinese)

清朝道光年間(公元 1821 至 1850 年), 客家人楊氏由惠州遷至鳳凰湖。相傳楊氏宗祠於 1821 年後落成。時至今日, 每逢婚事和主要節日, 楊氏族人都會齊集宗祠祭祖。另外, 族人亦會在這裡舉行上神檯儀式, 將年過 60 歲辭世的男丁靈魂安放入神主牌。1970 年代後, 楊氏不再進行點燈習俗。

Number: 705

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Pineapple Pass Dam, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘菠蘿壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1941, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

城門水塘所在地曾是一間歐洲公司在針山山坡開採錫礦的礦場，1964 年完成建築工程，1967 年開始供水。

Number: 706

Name and Address: No. 40 Fuk Hing Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲福慶村 40 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.40 Fuk Hing Tsuen was built by Wong Chong-yip as a residence for his family around the 1900s. In its heyday, more than five generations were living in the house. Apart from being a residence, the house was also a venue for family gatherings and celebrations such as birthdays, weddings and traditional Chinese festivals. The descendants of Wong Chong-yip have left the house abandoned since 1992.

History (Chinese)

福慶村 40 號是黃昌業約在 1900 年代為家人建造的居所。該址在黃金時期曾見證黃家五代同堂，也是黃家舉行儀式、慶祝壽辰、婚禮和中國傳統節日的地方。黃昌業的後人在 1992 年離開後，該宅便空置了。

Number: 707

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Ha Wai, Tap Mun, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔塔門下圍天后古廟

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tin Hau Temple Complex, located in Tap Mun Chau, comprises of three temples in two buildings, namely Tin Hau Temple, Kwan Tai Temple and Shui Yuet Temple. In front of the buildings, a decoration gateway stands. They were probably erected before 1737 by Dang Guan Hu Wanxi. Relics like two stone plaques engraved in 1753 and 1798, a drum, a bronze bell and a cai-men are present. The Temples retain their aesthetically and are well preserved with their original sea view retained.

History (Chinese)

塔門洲天后廟建築群由兩座建築物內的三間廟宇組成，分別是天后宮、關帝宮及水月宮。整幢建築由東官胡文壽建於 1737 年前，設有一道裝飾前門。廟內目前仍保存兩塊分別在 1753 年及 1798 年雕刻的石匾、一枚鼓、一個青銅鐘和一道彩門。此外，廟群仍然保持原創建築特色，原來的海景亦得以保存。

Number: 708

Name and Address: Fui Sha Wai, Enclosing Walls, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨灰沙圍圍牆

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The walls of Fui Sha Wai were built by the local villagers in the mid-Ming Dynasty. Four watchtowers were built in each corner for fortification. The entrance was originally built with red sandstone, representing the Man's were successful in the Imperial Civil Service Examination and officialdom. The red sandstone entrance tower looked alike the original one after renovation. It functioned as a communal place for villagers, with the second floor, named as Hang Uk, as a place for study and playing by children, and also safeguarding by watchmen in the old day. Nowadays, Fui Sha Wai still remains as a village exclusively for the Man's clan.

History (Chinese)

灰沙圍的圍牆是村民於明代中期所建，四角各有一座防衛門樓，原來的正門牆以紅粉石建成，彰顯文氏家族乃舉人及官仕門弟。現存的正門門樓同樣以紅修繕建造，經過修繕，與原貌相似。這裡昔日是鄉民聚首的公所，二樓名為行屋，是小孩讀書和玩耍的地方，以往還有更練駐守。今日的灰沙圍仍是文氏家族圍村，村民全為文氏家族成員。

Number: 709

Name and Address: Residence of Lee Jim Hung, No. 164 Ngau Keng, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉牛徑 164 號李漸鴻故居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Residence was built by Li Jim-hung of Wai Yat Tso for his family and four brothers soon after he gained the academic status of enkui in 1910. Li taught in Yik Ting Study Hall at Ngau Keng, Tung Yik School at Lin Fa Tei and King Law Ka Shuk at Tai Po Tau. He was the founder of Pok Oi Hospital and Hop Yick Company which established Yuen Long San Hui. After he passed away, his brothers leased out the Residence as a workshop. After the renovation in the 1990s, the Residence is used for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

李漸鴻故居由衛一祖的李漸鴻於 1910 年考取恩魁後，為家人和四名兄弟而建。李漸鴻曾於牛徑的翊廷書室、蓮花地的同益學校和大埔頭的敬羅家塾執教，也是博愛醫院及建立元朗新墟的合益公司的創辦人。李漸鴻逝世後，他的兄弟將故居出租為工場。這裡於 1990 年代翻新後已改作住宅用途。

Number: 710

Name and Address: Old S.K.H. Kei Yan Primary School, Glenealy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環己連拿利道

舊聖公會基恩小學

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Completed in 1851, the building was originally the south wing of St. Paul's College, an Anglo-Chinese school for training Chinese clergies and Christian teachers. After the removal of St. Paul's College in 1953, the building was occupied by Kei Yan Primary School as a temporary campus even though part of the structure was demolished. The building, which features Tudor Revival architecture that resembles to the adjoining Bishop's House, is shared by Sheng Kung Hui Ming Hua Theological College and Sheng Kung Hui Publication Press "Echo" nowadays.

History (Chinese)

舊基恩小學校舍於 1851 年竣工，原為聖保羅書院的南翼。聖保羅書院為一幢培訓中國傳教士及基督教教師的英文學校。隨著聖保羅書院在 1953 年遷址，部分建築雖已遭拆毀，但基恩小學仍沿用該處作為臨時校舍。校舍的都鐸式復興建築風格仿如毗鄰的會督府，其現由聖公會明華神學院與聖公會教聲出版辦事處共用。

Number: 711

Name and Address: No. 34 Nam Mun Hau, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟南門口 34 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built before the 1920s by the Tangs, Tang Kwong Yu Tong, which is the xuzhu or master of the market of the Yuen Long Kau Hui, remains as the owner. Albeit the old market declined since the founding of the Yuen Long San Hui in 1915, the shops at Nam Mun Hau still operate to serve the neighbourhood. Over the years, the ground floor of No. 34 has accommodated many businesses. In the 1920s, a wooden furniture shop operated. After 1945, the shop transferred into an iron shop and was then converted into a restaurant. Today, a grocery occupies the ground floor. The upper floor was divided into several small tenements for renting.

History (Chinese)

南門口 34 號相信是 1920 年代之前由鄧氏家族的鄧光裕堂，亦即元朗舊墟墟主所建。鄧光裕堂至今仍擁有舊墟。雖然 1915 年元朗新墟出現後，舊墟便漸漸衰落，但位於南門口的一排商店仍繼續營業，便利附近居民。多年來，南門口 34 號地下曾經營多類行業，1920 年代是傢俬店，1945 年後改為賣鐵店，其後再改為食肆。時至今日，這裡地舖是一家雜貨店，樓上則分間為多個小型的出租住宅單位。

Number: 712

Name and Address: Chuk Yuen Ching Ser, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村竹園精舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Chuk Yuen Ching Ser is a private nunnery built in 1933 by Bhikshuni Shi Maocheung. The name board of the nunnery was inscribed by Zhou Lu (1885-1954), the former Central Executive Committee Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China and the then Principal of the University of Guangdong. The nunnery was once an eminent school for the studies of Buddhist Sanskrit and nurtured a number of masters like Wang-king and Wang-lun. Today, the nunnery accommodates two to three nuns.

History (Chinese)

竹園精舍由釋茂昌比丘尼於 1933 年興建，是一所私人尼姑庵。竹園精舍的名匾由中華民國國民黨前中央執行委員兼廣東大學前校長鄒魯題字。竹園精舍曾為研究佛學經典的名塾，培育了不少大師如弘經及弘論。時至今天，尼姑庵僅有兩至三位尼姑入往。

Number: 713

Name and Address: No. 17 Yeung Tsing Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門楊青路 17 號

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Old Rest Home was built in the late 1930s by the Brothers of Christian Schools, which is also called De La Salle Brothers. Owing to the beautiful scenery in Tuen Mun, the Old Rest Home was built there as a holiday house for the brothers in the organization, and as a training college for vernacular masters. The house was returned to the government in the 1950s. It was converted into a reformatory school, known as Castle Peak Boys' Home, providing long-term custodial care for juvenile male offenders. From the 1950s to 1970s, several additional buildings were built around the old one. After the close down of the boys' home in 1999, the building had been converted into a training complex for the ICAC. It is now a Residential Training Complex for Juveniles .

History (Chinese)

舊療養院由基督學校修士會(又名喇沙會)建於 1930 年代終。療養院位於環境優美的屯門,原為基督學校修士會修士的渡假地點,亦是本地修士的培訓學院。1950 年代,療養院給予政府改作青山男童院,為男少年犯提供長期監護服務。1950 年代至 1970 年代,當局在原有的建築物四周加蓋數幢建築物。1999 年男童院關閉後,這裡曾改作廉政公署的培訓綜合大樓,現成為青少年住院訓練綜合設施。

Number: 714

Name and Address: No. 33 Magazine Gap Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔馬己仙峽道 33 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 33 Magazine Road was built before 1924 and underwent extensive renovation in 1945-1952. It is one of the pre-war buildings on the Peak. In the past, the inhabitants raised flags at the mansion, including the flag of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC) during weekdays and the Britain Flag during holidays. However, this practice has been discontinued since 1 July 1997. From 1980 to the present, it is used as a dormitory of the HSBC staff.

History (Chinese)

馬己仙峽道 33 號在 1924 年前建成，並在 1945-1952 年間大規模翻新，是山頂其中一座戰前建築物。以往住客會在大廈升旗，包括在平日升上香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司旗幟，假日則升上英國旗，但這樣的做法自 1997 年 7 月 1 日後已停止。從 1980 年到現在，該址是香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司的職員宿舍。

Number: 715

Name and Address: Holy Spirit Seminary, Chapel, No. 6 Welfare Road, Wong Chuk Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃竹坑惠福道 6 號

聖神修院小教堂

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Completed in 1931, the present premises of the Holy Spirit Seminary was erected by the former South China Regional Seminary, before the site was transferred to the Hong Kong Catholic Diocesan in 1964. The premises served as a Royal Army Base and staff quarter for the defence of the Japanese Invasion in 1941. A Chinese Catholic War Relief Organization was formed to provide civilian services during the period. The distinguished archaeologist, D. Finn, was also related to the Seminary. The Holy Spirit Seminary nurtured many prominent religious leaders, including Cardinal John B. Wu Cheng-chung, Bishop of Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

聖神修院是華南總修會於 1931 年所建，1964 年業權轉予香港天主教區。1941 年抗日時期，這裡曾是皇家英軍基地和職員宿舍，期間還成立華人天主教徒戰難災民救濟會，為民眾服務。著名考古學家范達理神父亦是聖神修院的一份子。修院還培育了多位顯赫的宗教領袖，包括香港天主教區前主教胡振中樞機。

Number: 716

Name and Address: No. 123 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 123 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

History (Chinese)

南昌街 117-125 號一排唐樓建於 1920-1930 年代，樓高 3 至 5 層不等，分別彰顯不同的建築風貌。119 及 121 號商舖歷史最悠久。117 號地下是南昌押，這幢建築物樓高五層，可算是戰前唐樓中的高廈。五樓臨街外牆刻有「同安大押」的商號，或是南昌押的原名。原設於 125 號的食肆經營了五十餘年，至 2002 年才結業。123 及 125 號唐樓見有一三角楣飾及一增建樓層。於樓宇之露台下立有數條落地方柱，行人在地面走過，猶如穿越門廊。

Number: 717

Name and Address: No. 125 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 125 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

History (Chinese)

南昌街 117-125 號一排唐樓建於 1920-1930 年代，樓高 3 至 5 層不等，分別彰顯不同的建築風貌。119 及 121 號商舖歷史最悠久。117 號地下是南昌押，這幢建築物樓高五層，可算是戰前唐樓中的高廈。五樓臨街外牆刻有「同安大押」的商號，或是南昌押的原名。原設於 125 號的食肆經營了五十餘年，至 2002 年才結業。123 及 125 號唐樓見有一三角楣飾及一增建樓層。於樓宇之露台下立有數條落地方柱，行人在地面走過，猶如穿越門廊。

Number: 718

Name and Address: Yeung Yuen, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞楊園

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Kwu Tung Tsuen was established in the early 20th century and comprises a number of surnames including the Chungs, the Chaus and the Lams. The Yeung Garden was probably built before the 1930s and was owned by a Mr. Yeung. It was rented between the early 1970s and 1983 to Lo Hin-shing as a riding school. Lo Hin-shing was the First Magistrate at the Hong Kong Magistracy in 1951, and was awarded an M.B.E. in 1975.

History (Chinese)

上水古洞村約建於 20 世紀初，是一條雜姓村，聚居了鍾、周和林姓村民。村內的楊園相信在 1930 年代前落成，園主為楊先生，1970 年代初至 1983 年間租予羅顯勝營辦騎術學校。羅氏是香港第一位裁判司，於 1951 年履任，其後在 1975 年獲頒 MBE 勳銜。

Number: 719

Name and Address: No. 33 Nam Mun Hau, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟南門口 33 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built before the 1920s by the Tangs of Kam Tin, the building was leased to a Taoist Priest (also called as nan wu man), who operated a paper offerings shop on the ground floor of No. 33 while his family lived upstairs. The tenant also provided the service of conducting Taoist ceremonies like Dazhai, a Taoist ceremony for the deceased. Since the business was not succeeded after his retirement, it later came to an end. The building is now leased for storage and retailing.

History (Chinese)

南門口 33 號相信是於 1920 年代前由錦田鄧氏所建，後租予一名道士(俗稱喃嘸佬)，地下經營紙紮舖，樓上則為道士和家人的住所。這位租客售賣紙紮品之餘亦辦理道教超渡儀式，俗稱「打齋」。道士退休後由於繼業無人，最後結束營業。目前，南門口 33 號租作儲物及零售之用。

Number: 720

Name and Address: No. 35 Nam Mun Hau, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟南門口 35 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built before the 1920s by the Tangs, Tang Kwong Yu Tong, which is the xuzhu or master of the market of the Yuen Long Kau Hau, remains as the owner. Albeit the old market declined since the founding of the Yuen Long San Hui in 1915, the shops at Nam Mun Hau still operate to serve the neighbourhood. The types of business ranged from a furniture workshop in the 1920s, and then a Chinese clinic and herbalist shop, bakery and grocery over the years. The upper floor was divided into several small tenements for renting.

History (Chinese)

南門口 35 號或是 1920 年代之前由元朗舊墟墟主，即鄧氏家族的鄧光裕堂所建。鄧光裕堂至今仍擁有這舊墟。雖然 1915 年元朗新墟出現後，舊墟便漸漸衰落，但位於南門口的一排商店仍繼續營業，便利附近居民。多年來，這裡曾經營多類店舖，1920 年代是傢俬店，後改作中醫診所和藥材舖、餅家及雜貨店，樓上則分間為多個小型出租住宅單位。

Number: 721

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, No. 273 Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉橫台山永寧里 273 號圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Entrance Gate of Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei is believed to be built in 1688 when Tang Ting-kwai, the founding ancestor of the Tang clan at Wang Toi Shan, settled there. In the past, village guards were organized to defend of the village. A house of placing the corpses of deceased clansmen temporarily, known as yizhuang, was located on its right. Dazhai rituals were held at the Entrance Gate to absolve and purify the souls.

History (Chinese)

橫台山永寧里圍門相傳於 1688 年(康熙廿七年)由橫台山鄧氏開基祖鄧廷桂在這裡定居後興建。昔日村民，會自組更練保衛圍村。圍門右側的義莊曾是臨時安放先人遺體的地方。鄧氏會在圍門進行打齋儀式，為死者洗去罪孽和超渡靈魂。

Number: 722

Name and Address: Village House, Nos. 1 & 2 Ko Po Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺高莆村 1 號及 2 號民居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Village houses Nos. 1-7 Ko Po Tsuen was founded by Li Chung-chong who migrated from Nam Chung to Ko Po for better fengshui and living environment. Li Chung-chong lived in No. 1-2 for about 10 years before he was elected as the chairman of the Committee for the Keeping of the People's Property in the Leased Territory of Kowloon, the forerunner of the Heung Yee Kuk, in 1924. On 17th May 1968, Li Chung-chong passed away at Ko Po. The other houses were inhabited by his brothers. Today, the Village Houses are still the residence of the Li family.

History (Chinese)

粉嶺高莆村 1-7 號民居由李仲莊所興建。當時，他為求更佳的風水和居住環境，從南涌移居至高莆。李仲莊在高莆村 1 - 2 號居住約十年後，在 1924 年獲選為鄉議局前身九龍租界維持民產委員會的主席。1968 年 5 月 17 日，李仲莊在高莆逝世。他的兄弟當時住在其他村屋，李氏家族至今仍在 1 - 7 號居住。

Number: 723

Name and Address: Fanling Magistracy, No. 302 Jockey Club Road, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺馬會道 302 號

粉嶺裁判法院

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Fanling Magistracy (粉嶺裁判法院), the first magistracy set up in the New Territories, was built in 1960 and opened in 1961. Over time, Fanling Magistracy became grossly inadequate to meet the current operational needs of the court arising from an increase of population. To cope with increasing demand for court services, temporary structures were erected on the adjacent site in 1983 to provide for two additional courtrooms, court support offices and an office for duty lawyers. Two magistracies were built in Sha Tin and Tuen Mun to deal with the increased volume of business during the 1980s. Fanling Magistracy ceased operation since the completion of the Fanling Law Courts Building (粉嶺法院大樓) in 2002. Since then, it has been rented out under short-term tenancy for film-shooting.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 724

Name and Address: Ta Kwu Ling Police Station, Ping Che Road, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪輦路打鼓嶺警署

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1905, Ta Kwu Ling Police Station was one of the police stations set up in the border to guarding the northern frontier of Hong Kong. It was founded to police the border. The Police Station was substantially expended in 1937 by adding a new block and the physical integrity of the police station remains in good condition.

History (Chinese)

打鼓嶺警署建於 1905 年，是守衛香港北面邊界的邊境警署之一，負責維持邊境治安。1937 年，警署加蓋一座新建築，至今整體結構依然保存良好。

Number: 725

Name and Address: No. 12 School Street, Tai Hang, Causeway Bay, H.K

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣大坑書館街 12 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building at No. 12 School Street, Tai Hang (大坑書館街 12 號) was constructed in 1949 to replace an earlier pre-war building named Hung Shing Yi Hok (孔聖義學) founded in the late Qing Dynasty (晚清). This school was funded by donations of local inhabitants. A generous patron of the school was Lau Chu-pak (劉鑄伯) (1867-1922), an eminent leader of the Chinese community. The school building was severely destroyed during the times when Hong Kong came under Japanese rule (1941-1945). After the war, the school was rebuilt on the same site through local donations. The school rehabilitation ceremony in 1949 was presided by Aw Boon Haw (胡文虎) (1882-1954), a Chinese entrepreneur and philanthropist. A stone tablet (dated 1949) commemorating the re-opening of the school is affixed on the external wall of the building.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 726

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, St. Stephen's Chapel, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院聖士提反堂

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 727

Name and Address: Chi Chuk Lam, Main Building, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山紫竹林主樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Chi Chuk Lam consists of a Main Building and the Pavilion. Situated on the Lower Keung Shan, Chi Chuk Lam was at first a single storey stone-house existed in the Guangxu reign (1871 - 1908) of Qing Dynasty. It was later rebuilt into two-storey premises in 1918 by the Bhikshuni Fat-wai, Bhikshuni Fat-sum and Bhikshuni Fat-sheung. It was dedicated to Bodhisattva Guanyin (Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (Sanskrit)), also known as the Goddess of Mercy. The premises is only used for studying Buddhism, though no Buddhist mass would gather there.

History (Chinese)

紫竹林由主樓及涼亭組成。下羌山紫竹林原是清朝光緒年間(1871-1908 年)建成的單層石屋，1918 年由法慧比丘尼、發心比丘尼及法慧比丘尼重建為多幢兩層高樓宇。紫竹林主要供奉觀音菩薩(或觀世音菩薩(梵語)，又稱觀音)。這裡現只用作研習佛學，已沒有進行佛教禮拜活動。

Number: 728

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Kong San Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉元崗新村楊氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Yeung Ancestral Hall at Yuen Kong San Tsuen of Kam Tin, one of the few surviving ancestral halls in the village, was believed to be built by Yeung Chiu-yu. It was restored in the 1960s by his descendants. In the past, the Yungs used to have lineage meetings in the ancestral hall. Nowadays, ancestors is still worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Chung Yeung Festival, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies.

History (Chinese)

楊氏宗祠位於錦田元崗新村，據說是楊朝宇建成的，在 1960 年代由楊氏後人重修，是村內碩果僅存的祠堂。楊氏族人以往在祠堂裡舉行會議；時至今日，他們仍於農曆新年、清明節、重陽節、點燈和嫁娶時在宗祠祭祖。

Number: 729

Name and Address: Homi Villa, Castle Peak Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青山公路別墅

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located in Castle Peak Road, Ting Kau, Homi Villa was constructed as a villa in the 1930s for J. H. Ruttonjee, an eminent Indian merchant who founded the Hong Kong Brewery and the Ruttonjee Sanatorium. In 1973, the Villas was served as the residence of Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, the Colonial Financial Secretary between 1971 and 1982. The Villa was developed as part of the Airport Core Programme Exhibition Centre in 1995.

History (Chinese)

霍米園(Homi Villa)位於汀九青山道，這幢別墅由律敦治建於 1930 年代。這位著名印度商人曾創立香港啤酒廠(Hong Kong Brewery)與律敦治療養院(Ruttonjee Sanatorium)。曾於 1971 年至 1982 年殖民地時代任財政司的夏鼎基爵士於 1973 年入住別墅。別墅於 1995 年劃為機場核心計劃展覽中心的一部份。

Number: 730

Name and Address: S.K.H. Christ Church, No. 132 Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍塘窩打老道 132 號聖公會基督堂

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Proposed by Bishop R. O. Hall, S. K. H. Christ Church was erected at Waterloo Road in 1938. The Church had been used as the horse stable by the Japanese Army during the Occupation Period and was later requisitioned by the British Army soon after the War. Being one of the three English-speaking churches of the Province of Hong Kong Sheung Kung Hui, the Church has long been regarded as the home church of the alumni of the Diocesan Boys' School.

History (Chinese)

窩打老道的聖公會基督堂由何明華會督於 1938 年倡議興建。日佔時期，教堂被日軍用作馬廄，戰後旋即被英軍徵用。基督堂是香港聖公會省區三間英語教堂之一，更是拔萃男書院校友的專用聖堂。

Number: 731

Name and Address: No. 119 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 119 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

History (Chinese)

南昌街 117-125 號一排唐樓建於 1920-1930 年代，樓高 3 至 5 層不等，分別彰顯不同的建築風貌。119 及 121 號商舖歷史最悠久。117 號地下是南昌押，這幢建築物樓高五層，可算是戰前唐樓中的高廈。五樓臨街外牆刻有「同安大押」的商號，或是南昌押的原名。原設於 125 號的食肆經營了五十餘年，至 2002 年才結業。123 及 125 號唐樓見有一三角楣飾及一增建樓層。於樓宇之露台下立有數條落地方柱，行人在地面走過，猶如穿越門廊。

Number: 732

Name and Address: No. 121 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 121 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

History (Chinese)

南昌街 117-125 號一排唐樓建於 1920-1930 年代，樓高 3 至 5 層不等，分別彰顯不同的建築風貌。119 及 121 號商舖歷史最悠久。117 號地下是南昌押，這幢建築物樓高五層，可算是戰前唐樓中的高廈。五樓臨街外牆刻有「同安大押」的商號，或是南昌押的原名。原設於 125 號的食肆經營了五十餘年，至 2002 年才結業。123 及 125 號唐樓見有一三角楣飾及一增建樓層。於樓宇之露台下立有數條落地方柱，行人在地面走過，猶如穿越門廊。

Number: 733

Name and Address: Chi Chuk Lam, Pavilion, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山紫竹林涼亭

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Chi Chuk Lam consists of a Main Building and the Pavilion. Situated on the Lower Keung Shan, Chi Chuk Lam was at first a single storey stone-house existed in the Guangxu reign (1871 - 1908) of Qing Dynasty. It was later rebuilt into two-storey premises in 1918 by the Bhikshuni Fat-wai, Bhikshuni Fat-sum and Bhikshuni Fat-sheung. It was dedicated to Bodhisattva Guanyin (Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (Sanskrit)), also known as the Goddess of Mercy. The premises is only used for studying Buddhism, though no Buddhist mass would gather there.

History (Chinese)

紫竹林由主樓及涼亭組成。下羌山紫竹林原是清朝光緒年間(1871-1908 年)建成的單層石屋，1918 年由法慧比丘尼、發心比丘尼及法慧比丘尼重建為多幢兩層高樓宇。紫竹林主要供奉觀音菩薩(或觀世音菩薩(梵語)，又稱觀音)。這裡現只用作研習佛學，已沒有進行佛教禮拜活動。

Number: 734

Name and Address: Workmen's Quarters, Elliot Pumping Station & Filters, Pok Fu Lam Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林道西區抽水站及濾水廠工人宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Elliot Pumping Station and Filters, including a treatment work building and two staff quarters, were built in 1930-1931. They were the auxiliary waterworks of the Aberdeen Reservoir filtering and channeling water to the western part of the Hong Kong Island. The adjacent quarters were accommodation for the management staff of the Station. The Station had been closed since 1993.

History (Chinese)

西區抽水站及濾水廠約建於 1930 年至 1931 年間，內有一座濾水廠和兩幢職員宿舍，屬香港仔水塘的濾水及引水附屬設施，負責將食水輸送至港島西區。毗鄰濾水廠的職員宿舍原供管理人員居住。該廠在 1993 年關閉。

Number: 735

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Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Aberdeen Management Centre, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘管理中心

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

History (Chinese)

香港總督金文泰(任期 1925-1930 年)於 1928 年提倡建造香港仔水塘。這個水塘由香港仔上水塘(1931 年落成)、香港仔下水塘(1932 年落成)和其他附屬水利設施組成，選址原為大成紙廠。香港仔水塘啓用之前，港島西區和香港仔居民主要靠大潭水塘、山溪和水井供應食水。1960 年代，香港仔水塘的引水道系統曾進行擴建，以提高供水能力。

Number: 736

Name and Address: Watchtower, Luk Tei Tong, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩鹿地塘更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Luk Tei Tong Watchtower was built by the Tsangs circa 1942 for defending against the Japanese Army and local pirates. The Watchtower was once converted into the family house of Tsangs after the War but is now left vacant. The Watchtower is one of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the two in Chung Hau and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

History (Chinese)

鹿地塘更樓由曾氏約建於 1942 年，以抵禦日軍及當地的海盜入侵。戰後更樓曾改建為曾氏房舍，現在已無人居住。梅窩四大更樓便是由鹿地塘更樓、涌口兩座更樓和蝴蝶山已坍塌的更樓所組成。

Number: 737

Name and Address: Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, Kellett Island, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑奇力島香港遊艇會

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected in 1939, the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club (RHKYC) Clubhouse was built to replace the previous one in North Point, which lost the shoreline due to reclamation. The Clubhouse was built on the foundations of the old Naval Powder Magazine on Kellett Island. It was used for ammunition storage throughout the Japanese Occupation. After the war, the Club was once used as an officers' club and the Royal Navy took up the restoration work. In 1946, the RHKYC resumed control of Kellett Island. The Kellett Island was connected to the Hong Kong Island in 1953 as a result of the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter reclamation scheme.

History (Chinese)

香港遊艇會原立於北角海旁，由於填海失去會址而於 1939 年遷往奇力島，在舊海軍火藥庫原址興建會所。日佔時期，這裡曾被徵用作彈藥庫。戰後，皇家海軍曾修繕遊艇會，供政府官員作消閒用途。1946 年小島的控制權交回香港遊艇會。1953 年，政府推行銅鑼灣避風塘填海計劃，奇力島亦正式與香港島相連。

Number: 738

Name and Address: Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir, Workmen's Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭副水塘工人宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir was constructed in 1904-1908 in connection with the First Section of the Tai Tam Tuk Scheme. Its construction included a dam and a valve house.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為 2.5 億加侖。大潭中水塘建於 1904-1908 年，乃是大潭篤計劃的第一部份。大潭中水塘的建築包括 1 水壩及 1 水掣房。

Number: 739

Name and Address: Ching Leung Fat Yuen, Ching Yan Siu Chuk, 21.5 Milestone, Fu Tei, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地 21.5 里程碑清涼法苑淨恩小築

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ching Leung Fat Yuen, which branched from Po Lin Monastery, is mainly composed of Oi Yuen and Noi Yuen. Noi Yuen, also known as Ching Yan Siu Chuk, was built around 1913. An altar was set in the sitting room with Kwun Yam, Sakyamuni and Kshitigarbha Buddha. Both Fat Din and Ching Yan Siu Chuk are venues for worshipping and taking vegetarian meals. Seminars and meetings on Buddhism are held weekly.

History (Chinese)

清涼法苑為寶蓮寺的分支，主要由外苑及內苑組成。內苑又名淨恩小築，約建於1913年。起居室設有供奉觀音、釋迦牟尼佛及地藏王的祭壇。善信可於佛殿和淨恩小築參拜祈福和享用齋膳。清涼法苑每星期都會舉辦佛學研討會及佛教會議。

Number: 740

Name and Address: Aberdeen Technical School, Main Building, No. 1 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔黃竹坑道 1 號香港仔工業學校大樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Founded by the Salesian of Don Bosco in 1935, Aberdeen Technical School was the first local technical school in Hong Kong whose construction fund was generously donated by the Hon. Fung Ping Shan and Sir Robert Ho Tung. During the Japanese Occupation, the School was first requisitioned by the British Army as a naval base and was later occupied by the Japanese Army as a seaplane base to guard the south of the Hong Kong Island. Architecturally, the School is one of the early local examples of International style.

History (Chinese)

1935 年，鮑思高慈幼會獲馮平山爵士及何東爵士慷慨解囊，興建全港第一所本地工業學校 — 香港仔工業學校。日佔時期，學校被英軍徵用作海軍基地，後被日軍佔用作水上飛機基地，以助日軍控制港島南區。香港仔工業學校乃本港早期其中一所彰顯國際式建築風格的建築物。

Number: 741

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Lam Hau Tsuen, Ping Shan , Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山欖口村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Entrance Gate in Lam Hau Tsuen is located at Ping Shan of Yuen Long, it was established around 1700 by the villagers. Lam Hau Tsuen was founded by the Wongs, but now the Wong clan no longer live there. Lam Hau Tsuen was gradually developed to be a multi-clan village, now inhabited by members of the Cheungs, the Moks, the Mans, the Yips and the Loks. The Entrance Gate was once part of the self-defense structure and the main entrance of the village. Diandeng, pork distribution, blessing and thanksgiving rituals, which would reinforce the clan's cohesiveness, are still held there .

History (Chinese)

元朗屏山村民約於 1700 年建成欖口村圍門。欖口村由黃氏始創，但現已沒有黃氏居民於村內。欖口村隨後發展成多姓村，村民主要姓張、莫、文、葉和駱。圍門曾作防衛用途及村民的主要出入口。時至今日，村民仍會舉行「點燈」、「分豬肉」、祈福和酬謝神靈等傳統儀式，凝聚氏族的團結力量。

Number: 742

Name and Address: Lee Tat Bridge, Shui Tsan Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水盞田利達橋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lee Tat Bridge (利達橋) was built in 1903. It serves to connect Kam Sheung Road (錦上路) with Shui Tsan Tin in Pat Heung, Yuen Long (元朗八鄉水盞田). Shui Tsan Tin has been (and still is) inhabited by a population of several surnames, with the Lees (李), the Cheungs (張), the Tsangs (曾), the Laws (羅) and the Chans (陳) being the majority. The construction of Lee Tat Bridge was made possible by the donation of a village leader named Lee Luk-hop (李六合), a member of the Lee clan in Shui Tsan Tin. An inscription stone tablet dated 1903, engraved with Chinese characters to commemorate Lee Luk-hop who had funded the construction of the bridge for the convenience of pedestrians, remains in-situ.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 743

Name and Address: Tsang Residence, No. 22 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 22 號曾氏祖屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tsang Residence was built between 1934 and 1937 by Tsang Hin-san, a chief steward on an American warship in 1934-1937. Between the late 1940s and early 1950s, prominent leftist intellectuals and artists, including Wang Renshu (1901-1972), Lou Shiyi and Huang Yongyu (1924-), resided in the Residence. The Residence was vacant since the early 1990s.

History (Chinese)

曾氏祖屋由美國軍艦船員總管曾憲新(1934-1937 年)建於 1934 至 1937 年間。1940 年代終至 1950 年代初，多名左派知識份子和藝術家如王任叔(1901-1972 年)、樓適夷(1934-1937 年)及黃永玉(1924-??年)等曾在這裡居住。曾氏祖屋自 1990 年代初一直空置。

Number: 744

Name and Address: Nos. 4 & 7A, and Lot WCL 132 in DD123, Sai Tau Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲西頭圍 4 號, 7 號 A 及 123 約, WCL132 地段

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Believed to be built around 1903, Nos. 4-7 Sai Tau Wai is the property of the Leung clan. Probably for fengshui reasons, all the houses in Sai Tau Wai are northerly oriented. Nowadays, the three houses remain as residences, with ancestors' soul tablets placed in two of them.

History (Chinese)

西頭圍 4 至 7 號約建於 1930 年, 屬梁氏產業。相傳由於風水原因, 西頭圍所有房子均面向北面。現在, 這裡還有三間有人居住的村屋, 其中兩間供奉著祖先靈位。

Number: 745

Name and Address: Kam On Lo, No. 68 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Hueng, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 68 號錦安廬

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Initially erected by Chans of Sham Chung Tsuen around 1900s, Kam On Lo underwent several transactions and was subsequently bought by Poon Tak-hing and his brothers, who were overseas Hakka in Singapore. At present, the building is physically divided into three parts with different ownerships. The left portion of the house belongs to the Laws, while the middle and the right portions are possessed by the two divisions of Poons as a result of Fenjia, literally meaning division of family which is a custom of Hakkas. The building is distinguished from its surrounding Hakka houses as it adopts the Waitau architectural style.

History (Chinese)

錦安廬原為深涌村陳氏家族約於 1900 年代所建，其後業權多次易手，最後為新加坡客家華僑潘德興兄弟所購，目前已按獨立業權分為三部份，左翼屬羅氏家族所有，中樓及右翼則由潘氏分家後的兩房人擁有。分家是客家人的俗例，意指將家產分予各房成員。錦安廬採用圍頭建築風格，與周圍的客家樓房迥然不同。

Number: 746

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Chemical House and Air Vents, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘化學原料廠及通風口

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

History (Chinese)

香港總督金文泰(任期 1925-1930 年)於 1928 年提倡建造香港仔水塘。這個水塘由香港仔上水塘(1931 年落成)、香港仔下水塘(1932 年落成)和其他附屬水利設施組成，選址原為大成紙廠。香港仔水塘啓用之前，港島西區和香港仔居民主要靠大潭水塘、山溪和水井供應食水。1960 年代，香港仔水塘的引水道系統曾進行擴建，以提高供水能力。

Number: 747

Name and Address: No. 1 First Street, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍第一街 1 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at No.1 First Street of Tai Wai in Sha Tin, the village house was built in 1915 by the Chan clan residing in the area. The Chans have been living at Tai Wai for more than 400 years. Tai Wai was also known as Tsik Tsuen Wai, is a multi-surnamed walled village. During the Japanese Occupation, Nos. 1 – 3 village houses were requisitioned as the commander's headquarters of the Japanese Army in Sha Tin. The vacant grounds in front of the houses were used to corral horses. Most villagers at Tai Wai were forced to work for the Japanese Army. The village houses represent the historical development of Chan clan in Tai Wai.

History (Chinese)

沙田大圍第一街 1 號村屋，由大圍的陳氏於 1915 年所興建。陳氏早於 400 多年前已在大圍安居樂業。大圍又名「積存圍」，是一條多姓圍村。日軍佔領期間，曾徵用 1-3 號村屋作為沙田司令總部，並且將馬匹關進屋前空地的圍欄內，當時大圍大部份村民都被迫為日軍工作。這排村屋見證了陳氏在大圍的發展事跡。

Number: 748

Name and Address: No. 3 First Street, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍第一街 3 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at No.3 First Street of Tai Wai in Sha Tin, the village house was built in 1915 by the Chan clan. The Chans have been living at Tai Wai for more than 400 years. Tai Wai was also known as Tsik Tsuen Wai, is a multi-surnamed walled village. During the Japanese Occupation, Nos. 1 – 3 village houses were requisitioned as the commander's headquarters of the Japanese Army in Sha Tin. The vacant grounds in front of the houses were used to corral horses. Most villagers at Tai Wai were forced to work for the Japanese Army. The village houses represent the historical development of Chan clan in Tai Wai.

History (Chinese)

沙田大圍第一街 3 號村屋由陳氏建於 1915 年。陳氏早於 400 多年前已在大圍安居樂業。大圍又名「積存圍」，是一條多姓圍村。日軍佔領期間，曾徵用 1-3 號村屋作為沙田司令總部，並且將馬匹關進屋前空地的圍欄內，當時大圍大部份村民都被迫為日軍工作。這所村屋見證了陳氏在大圍的發展事跡。

Number: 749

Name and Address: No. 2 First Street, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍第一街 2 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at No.2 First Street of Tai Wai in Sha Tin, the village house was built in 1915 by the Chan clan. The Chans have been living at Tai Wai for more than 400 years. Tai Wai was also known as Tsik Tsuen Wai, is a multi-surnamed walled village. During the Japanese Occupation, Nos. 1 – 3 village houses were requisitioned as the commander's headquarters of the Japanese Army in Sha Tin. The vacant grounds in front of the houses were used to corral horses. Most villagers at Tai Wai were forced to work for the Japanese Army. The village houses represent the historical development of Chan clan in Tai Wai.

History (Chinese)

沙田大圍第一街 2 號村屋由陳氏建於 1915 年。陳氏早於 400 多年前已在大圍安居樂業。大圍又名「積存圍」，是一條多姓圍村。日軍佔領期間，曾徵用 1-3 號村屋作為沙田司令總部，並且將馬匹關進屋前空地的圍欄內，當時大圍大部份村民都被迫為日軍工作。這所村屋見證了陳氏在大圍的發展事跡。

Number: 750

Name and Address: No. 4 Ng Ka Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉吳家村 4 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village houses, Nos. 4-6 in Ng Ka Tsuen were built in the 1930s by Ng Yuk-ching, a Chinese working in Indonesia. He was a committee member of the Kwong Wah Hospital from 1926-1928 and also one of the founding directors of the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital in 1929. The houses were at first used as villas and an ancestral hall. Now, houses No. 4 & 6 are residences. House No. 6 was entitled Villa of Yuk-ching. House No.5 became the meeting place of village committee and will be converted into a memorial hall dedicated to Ng Yuk-ching.

History (Chinese)

吳家村 4-6 號為印尼華僑吳郁青所建，在 1930 年代落成。吳氏於 1926-1928 年擔任廣華醫院總理，亦是 1929 年創辦東華東院的總理之一。這排村屋最初用作別墅及宗祠，時至今日，4 號和 6 號均為住宅，6 號更命名郁青別墅，5 號則成為鄉事委員會的會堂，未來計劃改建為吳郁青紀念堂。

Number: 751

Name and Address: No. 5, Ng Ka Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉吳家村 5 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village houses, Nos. 4-6 in Ng Ka Tsuen were built in the 1930s by Ng Yuk-ching, a Chinese working in Indonesia. He was a committee member of the Kwong Wah Hospital from 1926-1928 and also one of the founding directors of the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital in 1929. The houses were at first used as villas and an ancestral hall. Now, houses No. 4 & 6 are residences. House No. 6 was entitled Villa of Yuk-ching. House No.5 became the meeting place of village committee and will be converted into a memorial hall dedicated to Ng Yuk-ching.

History (Chinese)

吳家村 4-6 號為印尼華僑吳郁青所建，在 1930 年代落成。吳氏於 1926-1928 年擔任廣華醫院總理，亦是 1929 年創辦東華東院的總理之一。這排村屋最初用作別墅及宗祠，時至今日，4 號和 6 號均為住宅，6 號更命名郁青別墅，5 號則成為鄉事委員會的會堂，未來計劃改建為吳郁青紀念堂。

Number: 752

Name and Address: Peak Police Station, Main Block, No. 92 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 92 號山頂警署主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are 4 buildings including a main block, a servants and kitchen block, a barrack and a cell. The Peak Police Station was built in 1886 to replace the Victoria Gap Road Police Station. It comprises of the Main Block, the Servants and Kitchen Block, the Barrack Shed Block and the Former Cell. Indian and Shangdong constables, and their European sergeant and deputy, were living in the quarters of the station. On top of crime fighting, the police station was also responsible for fire fighting and monitoring the situation of malaria in the Peak district during inter-war years. The station was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. It was severely damaged by looters after the war and was not reopened until 1949. The 1950s was a busy time for the station as burglaries were rife in the district. With the station's effort, the Peak can now enjoy the peacefulness as only minor crime cases are reported.

History (Chinese)

山頂警署共有四幢建築物，一幢主樓、一幢僕人房及廚房、營房及舊囚房。政府於 1886 年興建山頂警署，取代舊山頂峽道警署。這歷史舊址由主樓、工人及廚房、營房及舊囚室組成。當時，印度及山東警員與上級的歐裔沙展和副沙展都在警署內的宿舍居住。在戰亂年間，山頂警署除了撲滅區內罪行外，亦負責救火和監察區內瘧疾傳播的情況。二次大戰期間，日軍曾派軍進駐警署。戰後，警署被搶劫者大肆破壞，至 1949 年始重新開放。1950 年代，區內竊賊橫行，令警署人員疲於奔命。全賴山頂警署協力維持治安，山頂區現在已回復太平，只是偶爾發生數宗輕微罪。

Number: 753

Name and Address: Nos. 30-31 Sun Chun Street, Tai Hang, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣大坑新村街 30 至 31 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The premises at Nos. 30 & 31 Sun Chun Street, Tai Hang (大坑新村街 30 至 31 號) were built after 1894 by a Wong (黃) family. Tai Hang is one of the old villages of Hong Kong Island settled by the Hakka (客家) families of Wong (黃), Cheung (張), Li (李), Chu (朱) and Ip (葉). The first three are said to be the oldest families. Besides some farming and fishing, the inhabitants kept dairy farms, and also in laundry work. The name of the main street of Tai Hang, Wun Sha Street (浣紗街, which means 'washing cloth'), refers to this early line of business. Sun Chun Street (新村街) literally means "New Village Street." An old resident stated that this is a misnomer because this street stands on the site of the old village named Tai Hang Lo Wai (大坑老圍).

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 754

Name and Address: Treatment Works Building, Elliot Pumping Station & Filters, Pok Fu Lam Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林道西區抽水站及濾水廠濾水廠房

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Elliot Pumping Station and Filters, including a treatment work building and two staff quarters, were built in 1930-1931. They were the auxiliary waterworks of the Aberdeen Reservoir filtering and channeling water to the western part of the Hong Kong Island. The adjacent quarters were accommodation for the management staff of the Station. The Station had been closed since 1993.

History (Chinese)

西區抽水站及濾水廠約建於 1930 年至 1931 年間，內有一座濾水廠和兩幢職員宿舍，屬香港仔水塘的濾水及引水附屬設施，負責將食水輸送至港島西區。毗鄰濾水廠的職員宿舍原供管理人員居住。該廠在 1993 年關閉。

Number: 755

Name and Address: Ching Leung Fat Yuen, Fat Din, 21.5 Milestone, Fu Tei, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地 21.5 里程碑清涼法苑佛殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ching Leung Fat Yuen, which branched from Po Lin Monastery, is mainly composed of Oi Yuen and Noi Yuen. Fat Din, constructed around 1911 by Nun Kin Sau, is situated in the middle of Oi Yuen. Both Fat Din and Ching Yan Siu Chuk are venues for worshipping and taking vegetarian meals. Sakyamuni Buddha, the Healing Buddha and the Amitabha are worshipped there.

History (Chinese)

清涼法苑實為寶蓮寺分支，主要由外苑及內苑組成。位於外苑中央的佛殿，是見修大師於 1911 年左右興建。善信可於佛殿和淨恩小築參拜祈福和享用齋膳。清涼法苑佛殿主要供奉釋迦牟尼佛、藥師佛及阿彌陀佛。

Number: 756

Name and Address: Wong Chun Yu Ancestral Hall, Luk Keng Wong Uk, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸鹿頸黃屋春儒黃公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Wong Chun Yu Ancestral Hall, Wong Uk, Luk Keng is a worship place for the Wongs in Luk Keng. The Wong ancestors moved to Guangdong from Fujian in 1379, and again to Luk Keng fourteen generations later. It was believed that the ancestral hall was built in the reign of Kangxi 1661-1722. Several renovations of the hall took place, including those in 1926 and 2002.

History (Chinese)

鹿頸黃屋春儒黃公祠是鹿頸村黃姓氏族的祠堂。黃氏家族於 1379 年從福建遷徙至廣東，在廣東定居 14 代後再南遷至鹿頸。據說這座祠堂乃在康熙年間(1661 年至 1722 年)所建，先後在 1926 年及 2002 年進行翻新修繕。

Number: 757

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Church, Church Building, No. 5 Wo Tai Street, Luen Wo Hui, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺聯和墟和泰街 5 號聖約瑟堂教堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

St. Joseph's Church was founded by Rev. Fr. Ambrose Poletti in 1953 with the donation of land at Luen Wo Hui by a businessman surnamed Chu in 1952. The Church's Golden Jubilee was celebrated in 2004. The Church is the only surviving building of its type in the Luen Wo Hui area. It is not only a religious hub of the locals but also a landmark of the area.

History (Chinese)

聯和墟的聖約瑟堂由賴法禹神父在 1953 年建成，地皮由一位朱姓商人於 1952 年捐出。教堂剛於 2004 年舉行金禧慶祝。該教堂是聯和墟現時僅存的同類建築物。教堂不但是該區教友的教會生活核心，更是聯和墟的地標。

Number: 758

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Church, Activity Block, No. 5 Wo Tai Street, Luen Wo Hui, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺聯和墟和泰街 5 號聖約瑟堂活動室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

St. Joseph's Church was founded by Rev. Fr. Ambrose Poletti in 1953 with the donation of land at Luen Wo Hui by a businessman surnamed Chu in 1952. The Church's Golden Jubilee was celebrated in 2004. The Church is the only surviving building of its type in the Luen Wo Hui area. It is not only a religious hub of the locals but also a landmark of the area.

History (Chinese)

聯和墟的聖約瑟堂由賴法禹神父在 1953 年建成，地皮由一位朱姓商人於 1952 年捐出。教堂剛於 2004 年舉行金禧慶祝。該教堂是聯和墟現時僅存的同類建築物。教堂不但是該區教友的教會生活核心，更是聯和墟的地標。

Number: 759

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Church, Father's Residence, No. 5 Wo Tai Street, Luen Wo Hui, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺聯和墟和泰街 5 號聖約瑟堂神父宿舍

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

St. Joseph's Church was founded by Rev. Fr. Ambrose Poletti in 1953 with the donation of land at Luen Wo Hui by a businessman surnamed Chu in 1952. The Church's Golden Jubilee was celebrated in 2004. The Church is the only surviving building of its type in the Luen Wo Hui area. It is not only a religious hub of the locals but also a landmark of the area.

History (Chinese)

聯和墟的聖約瑟堂由賴法禹神父在 1953 年建成，地皮由一位朱姓商人於 1952 年捐出。教堂剛於 2004 年舉行金禧慶祝。該教堂是聯和墟現時僅存的同類建築物。教堂不但是該區教友的教會生活核心，更是聯和墟的地標。

Number: 760

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Pak Mong, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山白芒圍門

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The entrance gate of Pak Mong was probably built together with its enclosing wall when the village was established in c1750. The gate together with the watch tower (built in 1942) and the wall formed an integral unit in defending the village against privates and bandits and which once ravaged the area. In the old days the gate had to be locked at night for security reason, and the task was performed by villages in rotation. The latest renovation of the gatehouse was carried out by the Architectural Services Department in 2002.

History (Chinese)

白芒圍門與圍牆同時興建，並於 1750 年左右與圍村同時落成。圍門與更樓(建於 1942)及圍牆聯合發揮防衛作用，抵抗區內肆虐的海盜和土匪。基於保安理由，圍門昔日會於晚上鎖起來，由村民輪流駐守。門樓最近一次翻新工程由建築署於 2002 年進行。

Number: 761

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Utility Building, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院平房設施

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 762

Name and Address: Fat Tat Tong, Nos.1-5 Ha Wo Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角下禾坑 1 至 5 號發達堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected in 1933 at Ha Wo Hang Village, Fat Tat Tong, literally meaning a mansion of wealth, is an outstanding building in the village in terms of its size and blending of architectural style. The building is dedicated to Li To-wan, an overseas Hakka returning from Jamaica. After his death in the 1930s, his four sons decided to build a new residence in the village in place of the old house. One of his son, Li Kwan-lan was appointed one of the three head-boroughs or Tsz Yi in 1936 by the Governor to give advice on local affairs. During the Japanese Occupation, a doctor fleeing from the Mainland stayed in the residence. After the war, the families decided to divide, resulting in the blockage of the corridor passing through the five units of the house.

History (Chinese)

下禾坑村發達堂建於 1933 年，名稱具有「富貴大宅」的意思，無論是規模或建築風格都在村內別樹一幟。發達堂乃為紀念從牙買加回來的客家人李道環而建。李道環在 1930 年代過身後，四名兒子決定在村內另建新房舍取代舊宅。其中一名兒子李鈞蘭更於 1936 年獲港督委任為三名諮議之一，負責對村內事務進言提策。日佔時期，一名自內地逃難來港的醫生遷入發達堂。大戰結束後，李氏後人決定分家，將連接大宅內五個單位的走廊堵塞。

Number: 763

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Supply Basin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘供水槽

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Started in 1923 and completed in 1942, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the

History (Chinese)

銀禧水塘於 1923 年動工，1939 年落成，是香港戰前儲水量最大的水塘。銀禧水塘是城門谷計劃的一部份，原以城門谷為名，後正式改為銀禧水塘，以慶祝 1935 年英皇喬治五世登基 25 週年。

城門水塘所在地曾是一間歐洲公司在針山山坡開採鎢礦的礦場，1964 年完成建築工程，1968 年開始供水。

Number: 764

Name and Address: Salesian Mission House, Main Building, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣道 18 號慈幼會修院主樓

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Salesian Mission House has been serving as the training school of the clergymen of the Salesian Society of Hong Kong since its establishment in the 1930s. It is rumored that a massacre was occurred at the House during the Japanese Occupation resulting in the survival of only four parishioners. The House resumed its operation in 1946 and is frequently visited by a number of celebrities such as Bishop Jospheh Zen Ze-kiun.

History (Chinese)

慈幼會修院建於 1930 年代，是香港鮑思高慈幼會訓練神職人員的修道學院。據傳於日佔時期，院內曾發生大屠殺，僅餘四名傳教士劫後餘生。修院於 1946 年重開，名人如陳日君主教等常到該處靜修。

Number: 765

Name and Address: Du Ancestral Hall, San Tsuen, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣新村刁氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Du Ancestral Hall is the family ancestral hall for the Du clan. The building was probably built around 1800, and collapsed before the 1950s. Before it collapsed, wedding rituals and the lighting the lantern ceremony were carried out in the Ancestral Hall. At present, only the front facade and the name board of the ancestral hall can still be recognized.

History (Chinese)

刁氏家祠是刁氏族人的家祠，相信大概在 1800 年建成，在 1950 年代前倒塌。家祠倒塌前，族人在祠內進行嫁娶、點燈等儀式。現時，只有正立面牆和家祠名匾尚存。

Number: 766

Name and Address: Village House, No. 3 Ko Po Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺高莆村 3 號民居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Village houses Nos. 1-7 Ko Po Tsuen was founded by Li Chung-chong who migrated from Nam Chung to Ko Po for better fengshui and living environment. Li Chung-chong was elected as the chairman of the Committee for the Keeping of the People's Property in the Leased Territory of Kowloon, the forerunner of the Heung Yee Kuk, in 1924. No.3 was lived by his fifth brother.

History (Chinese)

粉嶺高莆村 1-7 號民居由李仲莊所興建。當時，他為求更佳的风水和居住環境，從南涌移居至高莆。李仲莊在 1924 年獲選為鄉議局前身九龍租界維持民產委員會的主席。他的五弟曾居於 3 號屋。

Number: 767

Name and Address: Kowloon Methodist Church, No. 40 Gascoigne Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地加士居道 40 號循道衛理聯合教會九龍堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Kowloon Methodist Church, formerly known as Chinese Methodist Church, was erected between 1950 and 1951, as a result of the fact that the government wanted to encourage local churches to run schools and, therefore, made a guarantee of granting land and subsidizing the construction fee for erection of a church and a school at the same time. Adjoining to the Kowloon Methodist Church is the Chinese Methodist School providing primary and kindergarten education. Worship services are now held every Sunday. The Church is also popular for wedding ceremonies for Christians.

History (Chinese)

循道衛理聯合教會九龍堂前稱基督教循道公會九龍堂，在 1950 至 1951 年間建成。當時，政府鼓勵本港教會辦學，因此向教會保證，如果同時建造一所教堂和一所學校，政府便提供興建所需的土地和資助。九龍堂旁邊是循道學校，提供小學及幼稚園教育。現時，九龍堂每逢週日舉行崇拜，另外亦是基督徒舉行婚禮的熱門地點。

Number: 768

Name and Address: English Schools Foundation Peak School, No. 20 Plunkett's Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂賓吉道 20 號英基學校協會山頂小學

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Since its establishment in 1911, the Peak School had been dedicated to the education of English-speaking youth living in the Peak area. It had its first school building constructed in 1915 in Gough Hill Road, and moved to its present building in Plunkett's Road in 1953. It started in its early years from a small class of 39 students to 12 classes of 360 students nowadays. Since 1979, the school has come under the management of the English Schools Foundation which now runs 18 schools of different levels in the territory.

History (Chinese)

山頂學校於 1911 年落成，主要為山頂區的外籍居民子女提供教育服務。首幢校舍於 1915 年在歌賦街建成，1953 年遷至現時賓吉道校址。學校成立初期只有一個 39 名學生的小班，現在已增至 12 班，共有 360 名學生。1979 年起，學校交由英童學校基金會管理，該會目前在本地營辦 18 間學校為不同學齡的兒童提供教育服務。

Number: 769

Name and Address: Magazine Building, Magazine Island, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港火藥洲火藥庫

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Magazine Building was built by the British Dynamite Company, which later became Nobel's Explosives Company. It is located on the Magazine Island (originally known as One Tree Island), south of Kellett Bay. Being a significant entrepot in the Far East, Hong Kong was chosen as a mid-point for the company's trade in Asia and One Tree Island was chosen as the site to build the magazine. It was once the largest private explosives depot in Hong Kong. Because of military reasons and its competitiveness against the government's depot, the government refused to renew the company's contract in 1908 and the magazine was closed.

History (Chinese)

火藥庫由 British Dynamite Company(其後易名為 Nobel's Explosives Company)興建，座落於奇力島南的火藥洲(原名 One Tree Island)。由於香港當時已成為遠東的重要轉口港，公司遂選址香港作為經營亞洲貿易的中間點，並且在 One Tree Island 興建火藥庫，更一度成為殖民地上最大型的私人爆炸品倉庫。當時，政府基於軍事理由及火藥庫與政府倉庫構成競爭，遂於 1908 年拒絕續訂火藥庫的合約，火藥庫被迫關閉。

Number: 770

Name and Address: Yeung Ching Study Hall, No. 1 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 1 號養正家塾

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The existing school premises of Yeung Ching Study Hall was built in 1921 to replace the old one. The Study Hall once sheltered some leftists and underground communists until the early 1950s. Though known as “study hall”, it is one of the first subsidized village schools in 1922 where English was taught. Modern subjects like Geography and Physical Education were also introduced. In 1971, the Study Hall was replaced by the new Yeung Ching School and was then left vacant. In the mid-1990s, it was converted to a residence. Since early 2003, the village committee holds meetings there.

History (Chinese)

養正家塾現有校舍建於 1921 年，以取代原有的家塾。1950 年代初前，養正家塾曾收留左派份子和地下共產黨黨員。這裡雖名為「家塾」，卻是首間於 1922 年教授英語的政府津貼村校之一，並設有地理和體育等現代課程。1971 年，家塾由新落成的養正學校取代，自始一直空置。1990 年代中，家塾改作住宅用途。另外，自 2003 年初開始，它也是村公所舉行會議的地方。

Number: 771

Name and Address: Shrine, Lam Hau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山欖口村神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Lam Hau Tsuen, the Shrine was probably constructed around 1700 by the villagers. The Shrine is dedicated to different deities, including Kwun Yum and the Earth God, it is also used to worship the Wong clan, the founders of Lam Hau Tsuen. Lam Hau Tsuen was a multi-clan village, now inhabited by members of the Cheungs, the Moks, the Mans, the Yips and the Loks. The villagers still celebrate for the diandeng ceremony, and perform the rites of pork distribution, praying for the blessings and thanksgiving to the deities revered there. The survival of the Shrine, therefore, serves to retain the reminiscence of traditional social customs.

History (Chinese)

欖口村村民約於 1700 年建成這座神廳，以供奉觀音、土地等多位神靈，此外它亦是欖口村始創宗族黃氏的宗祠。欖口村乃多姓村，目前村民主要姓張、莫、文、葉和駱。時至今日，村民仍會齊集神廳進行「點燈」和「分豬肉」儀式，以及祈求和酬謝神靈保佑。因此，神廳的存在有助保存這些傳統鄉郊風俗。

Number: 772

Name and Address: Peak Police Station, Servants and Kitchen Block, No. 92 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 92 號山頂警署僕人房及廚房

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are 4 buildings including a main block, a servants and kitchen block, a barrack and a cell. The Peak Police Station was built in 1886 to replace the Victoria Gap Road Police Station. It comprises of the Main Block, the Servants and Kitchen Block, the Barrack Shed Block and the Former Cell. Indian and Shangdong constables, and their European sergeant and deputy, were living in the quarters of the station. On top of crime fighting, the police station was also responsible for fire fighting and monitoring the situation of malaria in the Peak district during inter-war years. The station was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. It was severely damaged by looters after the war and was not reopened until 1949. The 1950s was a busy time for the station as burglaries were rife in the district. With the station's effort, the Peak can now enjoy the peacefulness as only minor crime cases are reported.

History (Chinese)

山頂警署共有四幢建築物，一幢主樓、一幢僕人房及廚房、營房及舊囚房。政府於 1886 年興建山頂警署，取代舊山頂峽道警署。這歷史舊址由主樓、工人及廚房、營房及舊囚室組成。當時，印度及山東警員與上級的歐裔沙展和副沙展都在警署內的宿舍居住。在戰亂年間，山頂警署除了撲滅區內罪行外，亦負責救火和監察區內瘧疾傳播的情況。二次大戰期間，日軍曾派軍進駐警署。戰後，警署被搶劫者大肆破壞，至 1949 年始重新開放。1950 年代，區內竊賊橫行，令警署人員疲於奔命。全賴山頂警署協力維持治安，山頂區現在已回復太平，只是偶爾發生數宗輕微罪。

Number: 773

Name and Address: Peak Police Station, Barrack Shed, No. 92 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 92 號山頂警署營房

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are 4 buildings including a main block, a servants and kitchen block, a barrack and a cell. The Peak Police Station was built in 1886 to replace the Victoria Gap Road Police Station. It comprises of the Main Block, the Servants and Kitchen Block, the Barrack Shed Block and the Former Cell. Indian and Shangdong constables, and their European sergeant and deputy, were living in the quarters of the station. On top of crime fighting, the police station was also responsible for fire fighting and monitoring the situation of malaria in the Peak district during inter-war years. The station was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. It was severely damaged by looters after the war and was not reopened until 1949. The 1950s was a busy time for the station as burglaries were rife in the district. With the station's effort, the Peak can now enjoy the peacefulness as only minor crime cases are reported.

History (Chinese)

山頂警署共有四幢建築物，一幢主樓、一幢僕人房及廚房、營房及舊囚房。政府於 1886 年興建山頂警署，取代舊山頂峽道警署。這歷史舊址由主樓、工人及廚房、營房及舊囚室組成。當時，印度及山東警員與上級的歐裔沙展和副沙展都在警署內的宿舍居住。在戰亂年間，山頂警署除了撲滅區內罪行外，亦負責救火和監察區內瘧疾傳播的情況。二次大戰期間，日軍曾派軍進駐警署。戰後，警署被搶劫者大肆破壞，至 1949 年始重新開放。1950 年代，區內竊賊橫行，令警署人員疲於奔命。全賴山頂警署協力維持治安，山頂區現在已回復太平，只是偶爾發生數宗輕微罪。

Number: 774

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Main Building, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
大殿

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

History (Chinese)

鹿湖精舍由大殿、純陽仙院、兩座精舍住宅及廚房組成。這所私人佛教尼姑庵由羅元一道長建於 1883 年，1955 年重建。尼姑庵於 1955 年重建後命名為鹿湖精舍。1950 年代是這所尼姑庵的全盛時期，當時庵內約有 100 名尼姑和虔誠信徒居住，潛修佛教古藉和冥想。現在鹿湖精舍只有數名尼姑持修。

Number: 775

Name and Address: Tang Lung Yau Wan Tsuen Um Ancestral Hall, No. 57 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田祠塘村 57 號

龍游尹泉菴鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tang Lung Yau Wan Tsuen Um Ancestral Hall was built in 1768 by the descendants of Tang Man-wai, alias Tsuen-um, who was appointed xianwan (Head of County) of the Lung Yau county. It was purposely built as their own family ancestral hall. Traditional ceremonies like Spring and Autumn Equinox, family gathering during the lunar new year and lighting the lantern ceremony are still practiced there. Now, the ancestral hall is managed by the Tang Kwong Yu Tong which is co-owned by the descendents of Tang Man-wai's six sons.

History (Chinese)

龍游尹泉菴鄧公祠由龍游縣縣尹鄧文尉(別名鄧泉菴)的後人於 1768 年興建作鄧氏家祠。時至今日,鄧氏仍在這裡舉行春秋二祭、團拜及點燈等傳統儀式。公祠現已交由鄧文尉六個兒子的後人共同擁有的鄧光裕堂管理。

Number: 776

Name and Address: St. Anthony's House, No. 69B Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 69 號 B 聖安多尼院

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The small chapel of St. Anthony's Church on Bonham Road was built in 1864 by the Missionary of Pontifical Foreign Institute. The erection of a new Church on Pokfulam Road was later initiated by Rev. Theodore Wiczorek in 1953. Built in Modern Eclectic style, the Church has revealed the missionary assignment of Salesian of Don Bosco and the historical development of Catholicism in Hong Kong for half a century. The historic site comprises of the Church, the School and the House.

History (Chinese)

聖安多尼堂小教堂原位於般咸道，由米蘭會會士於 1864 年所建。1953 年韋助力司鐸在薄扶林道另建新堂。聖安多尼堂採用現代混合式建築風格，見證著鮑思高慈幼會的傳教使命和香港天主教半個世紀的歷史發展。現址由聖安多尼堂，聖安多尼學校及聖安多尼院組成。

Number: 777

Name and Address: St. Anthony's School, No. 69B Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 69 號 B

聖安多尼學校

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The small chapel of St. Anthony's Church on Bonham Road was built in 1864 by the Missionary of Pontifical Foreign Institute. The erection of a new Church on Pokfulam Road was later initiated by Rev. Theodore Wieczorek in 1953. Built in Modern Eclectic style, the Church has revealed the missionary assignment of Salesian of Don Bosco and the historical development of Catholicism in Hong Kong for half a century. The historic site comprises of the Church, the School and the House.

History (Chinese)

聖安多尼堂小教堂原位於般咸道，由米蘭會會士於 1864 年所建。1953 年韋助力司鐸在薄扶林道另建新堂。聖安多尼堂採用現代混合式建築風格，見證著鮑思高慈幼會的傳教使命和香港天主教半個世紀的歷史發展。現址由聖安多尼堂，聖安多尼學校及聖安多尼院組成。

Number: 778

Name and Address: No. 46 Kat Hing Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶街 46 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Kat Hing Street in Tai O, No. 46 and 48 are typical pre-war shophouses that serve both commercial-cum-residential purposes. Possessed by the Ip family, the ground floor is rented out for business, while the upper floor is held by the owner for living accommodation. The most significant feature of the tenement is the colonial verandah with segmental arch at the end.

History (Chinese)

大澳吉慶街 46 及 48 號是一幢典型的戰前商住唐樓建築。建築由葉氏持有，地面作商業性分租用途，樓上則屬業主的住宅樓房。這幢唐樓末端飾以多段拱形結構的遊廊，饒富殖民地色彩，為其最鮮明的建築特色。

Number: 779

Name and Address: No. 48 Kat Hing Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶街 48 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Kat Hing Street in Tai O, No. 46 and 48 are typical pre-war shophouses that serve both commercial-cum-residential purposes. Possessed by the Ip family, the ground floor is rented out for business, while the upper floor is held by the owner for living accommodation. The most significant feature of the tenement is the colonial verandah with segmental arch at the end.

History (Chinese)

大澳吉慶街 46 及 48 號是一幢典型的戰前商住唐樓建築。建築由葉氏持有，地面作商業性分租用途，樓上則屬業主的住宅樓房。這幢唐樓末端飾以多段拱形結構的遊廊，饒富殖民地色彩，為其最鮮明的建築特色。

Number: 780

Name and Address: No. 75 Un Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗元州街 75 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in the typical Shophouse-Verandah style, No. 75 Un Chau Street is a four-storey commercial-cum-residential building. Presently, the ground floor and mezzanine floors of No. 75 are used as the showroom of a furniture company; while the upper floors are divided into several cubicles for tenants.

History (Chinese)

元洲街 75 號的四層高商住大廈，洋溢典型的騎樓式唐樓建築風格。現時，該大廈地下及閣樓是一家傢俬公司的陳列室，樓上各層則間隔成多間套房分租給租戶。

Number: 781

Name and Address: Miu Kok Yuen, No. 136 Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉 136 號妙覺園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected in 1936, Miu Kok Yuen is a complex mainly comprising the Tai Hung Po Dien, a communal graveyard and an Earth God shrine. The premises was built to take care of the communal graveyard founded in 1934 commemorating the Tangs in Kam Tin who sacrificed in the resistance against the British occupation of the New Territories in 1899. Tang Pak-kau, a social elite in Yuen Long, offered a plaque to the nunnery upon its completion.

History (Chinese)

妙覺園於 1936 年建成，乃由大雄寶殿、義塚和土地公神龕組成的建築群。妙覺園主要用來守衛義塚而建。錦田鄧氏於 1934 年建立義塚，藉以紀念在 1899 年為抵禦英軍佔據新界而犧牲的錦田鄧氏族人。元朗社會名賢鄧伯裘於凌雲寺落成當日特別捐獻一塊牌匾以作紀念。

Number: 782

Name and Address: No. 3 May Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂梅道 3 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Gladdon was built between 1929 and 1930 and was initially used as garages and chauffeur's quarters. The building was purchased by the Kerry Properties Limited in 1988 and is now used as a residential block which comprises 1 penthouse and 14 garages.

History (Chinese)

嘉道(Gladdon)建於 1929 至 1930 年，這裡原為車房及司機宿舍，後於 1988 年被嘉里建設有限公司收購，現已改建成為一幢住宅大樓，設有 1 個頂層單位和 14 個車房。

Number: 783

Name and Address: Lee Sze Sai Kui, Entrance Gate, Nos. 86-88 Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上禾坑 86 至 88 號

李氏世居門樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lee Ancestral Hall was built by Lee Kuen-lam to commemorate his ancestors. It is the common ancestral hall of the Lees of Sheung Wo Hang, Ha Wo Hang and Tai Long. The Lees celebrate various festivals in the ancestral hall, including the Chinese New Year, weddings and diandeng (lighting the lantern).

History (Chinese)

李氏祠堂由李權林興建，用來祭祀祖先，是上禾坑、下禾坑及大朗李氏的公祠。每逢慶祝農曆新年、婚禮及點燈儀式，村民都會齊集宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 784

Name and Address: Toi Yuen, No. 71 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 71 號台園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house located at No.71 San Wai Tsuen, a multi-surname villaged inhabited by the Yeungs, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans, was probably built by the Pak family in 1937. The Pak clan, originating from Taishan, migrated to overseas and sent remittance to Hong Kong to build no.71 for his family. The House has been left vacant around 1988.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 71 號相傳在 1937 年由一位白氏族人建成。新圍村是一條雜姓村落，住有楊氏、李氏、黃氏和陳氏。白氏祖籍台山，後移居海外，並匯款返港為家人建成 71 號村屋。村屋約在 1988 年開始空置。

Number: 785

Name and Address: No. 87 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 87 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house located at No.87 San Wai Tsuen, a multi-surnamed village inhabited by the Yeungs, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans, was probably built by the Yeung Wan-lung, a teacher at a study hall in San Wai Tsuen, around 1920. The Yeungs, originating from Taishan, lived in No.10 San Wai Tsuen and built No.87 later. In 1980, Yeung Yiu-Shing, the village representative, lived in the house and move out in the late 1980s. Nowadays, the house has been left vacant.

History (Chinese)

新圍村是一條雜姓村落，住有楊氏、李氏、黃氏和陳氏。87 號村屋相傳約在 1920 年由新圍村一間書室的老師楊雲龍建成。楊氏祖籍台山，居於新圍村 10 號，後來又建了 87 號。1980 年，既是村代表也是楊雲龍兒子的楊耀星遷入該址，並在 1980 年末遷出。自此，該址便一直空置。

Number: 786

Name and Address: Entrance Hall of Nos. 4-7 Ko Po Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺高莆村民居 4 至 7 號門樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Village houses Nos. 1-7 Ko Po Tsuen was founded by Li Chung-chong who migrated from Nam Chung to Ko Po for better fengshui and living environment. Li Chung-chong was elected as the chairman of the Committee for the Keeping of the People's Property in the Leased Territory of Kowloon, the forerunner of the Heung Yee Kuk, in 1924. Nos. 4-7 was occupied by his eldest brother. It is entered through the historic Entrance Hall; the houses, however, have been rebuilt into modern houses.

History (Chinese)

粉嶺高莆村 1-7 號民居由李仲莊所興建。當時，他為求更佳的風水和居住環境，從南涌移居至高莆。李仲莊在 1924 年獲選為鄉議局前身九龍租界維持民產委員會的主席。他的長兄曾居於 4 至 7 號屋。該屋經一古舊門樓進入，但全屋已改建為現代樓宇。

Number: 787

Name and Address: No. 2 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔慶雲街 2 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The construction year of Nos. 2 & 4 Hing Wan Street could probably be dated back prior to 1903, with Nos.6 & 8 built in mid-1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the buildings were damaged and were re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owners. As toilet facilities were not available, the “nightsoil” from the pail latrine should be collected by government scavengers at night. The four contiguous shophouses on Hing Wan Street practically combine Western and Chinese architecture in adaptation to the local need.

History (Chinese)

慶雲街 2 號及 4 號應是 1903 年以前建造，6 號和 8 號則建於 1920 年代中。日治時期(1941-1945 年)，樓宇飽受戰火洗禮，日本軍政府為向業主徵稅，將 6 號和 8 號重新註冊。由於屋內無水廁設施，住戶必須將「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。慶雲街 4 座相連的唐樓不但配合了地方上的需要，還顯現了中西合璧的建築特色。

Number: 788

Name and Address: No. 4 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔慶雲街 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The construction year of Nos. 2 & 4 Hing Wan Street could probably be dated back prior to 1903, with Nos.6 & 8 built in mid-1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the buildings were damaged and were re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owners. As toilet facilities were not available, the “nightsoil” from the pail latrine should be collected by government scavengers at night. The four contiguous shophouses on Hing Wan Street practically combine Western and Chinese architecture in adaptation to the local need.

History (Chinese)

慶雲街 2 號及 4 號應是 1903 年以前建造，6 號和 8 號則建於 1920 年代中。日治時期(1941-1945 年)，樓宇飽受戰火洗禮，日本軍政府為向業主徵稅，將 6 號和 8 號重新註冊。由於屋內無水廁設施，住戶必須將「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。慶雲街 4 座相連的唐樓不但配合了地方上的需要，還顯現了中西合璧的建築特色。

Number: 789

Name and Address: No. 6 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔慶雲街 6 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The construction year of Nos. 2 & 4 Hing Wan Street could probably be dated back prior to 1903, with Nos.6 & 8 built in mid-1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the buildings were damaged and were re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owners. As toilet facilities were not available, the “nightsoil” from the pail latrine should be collected by government scavengers at night. The four contiguous shophouses on Hing Wan Street practically combine Western and Chinese architecture in adaptation to the local need.

History (Chinese)

慶雲街 2 號及 4 號應是 1903 年以前建造，6 號和 8 號則建於 1920 年代中。日治時期(1941-1945 年)，樓宇飽受戰火洗禮，日本軍政府為向業主徵稅，將 6 號和 8 號重新註冊。由於屋內無水廁設施，住戶必須將「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。慶雲街 4 座相連的唐樓不但配合了地方上的需要，還顯現了中西合璧的建築特色。

Number: 790

Name and Address: No. 8 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔慶雲街 8 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The construction year of Nos. 2 & 4 Hing Wan Street could probably be dated back prior to 1903, with Nos.6 & 8 built in mid-1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the buildings were damaged and were re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owners. As toilet facilities were not available, the “nightsoil” from the pail latrine should be collected by government scavengers at night. The four contiguous shophouses on Hing Wan Street practically combine Western and Chinese architecture in adaptation to the local need.

History (Chinese)

慶雲街 2 號及 4 號應是 1903 年以前建造，6 號和 8 號則建於 1920 年代中。日治時期(1941-1945 年)，樓宇飽受戰火洗禮，日本軍政府為向業主徵稅，將 6 號和 8 號重新註冊。由於屋內無水廁設施，住戶必須將「夜香」存放在木桶，每天由政府清潔工人收集。慶雲街 4 座相連的唐樓不但配合了地方上的需要，還顯現了中西合璧的建築特色。

Number: 791

Name and Address: No. 20 Hollywood Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環荷李活道 20 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building at No. 20 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 20 號) is immediately opposite to the Central Police Station Complex (中區警署建築群). The land lease commenced in 1844 and this must have been one of the earliest lots to be sold; however, it is not known when the lot was first built on. The present building's architectural character suggests that it almost certainly replaced an earlier building on site. It was probably built in the 1920s and 1930s when Art Deco 裝飾派藝術 (a style characterized by repetitive, ornamental, and highly finished curvilinear and geometric designs 以重複的、裝飾精美的曲線和幾何圖案為特點的藝術風格) gained popularity.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 792

Name and Address: Sha Lo Tung Lei Uk, Sha Lo Tung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙羅洞大埔沙羅洞李屋

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Sha Lo Tung Lei Uk, also known as “ Sha Lo Tung Lo Wai”, was established by Lei Wai-yan (1684 – 1770) whose family settled there and became the majority in the village after the Cheung family moved out. Given the geographical advantage of Sha Lo Tung, the anti-Japanese local guerillas under the leadership of People's Dongjiang Anti-Japanese Guerilla established the second base there in January 1942 during the Japanese Occupation. The guerilla invited villagers of the Leis to form the self-defensive military guard.

History (Chinese)

沙螺洞李屋又名沙螺洞老圍，由李維仁(1684-1770 年)興建，其家屬曾在這裡定居，張氏遷出後李氏便成為村中大族。沙螺洞盡取地理優勢，於 1942 年 1 月日軍佔領期間，這裡成為東江人民抗日游擊隊轄下抗日隊伍的第二個基地。當時，游擊隊曾邀請村中的李氏成立防衛軍。

Number: 793

Name and Address: Luen Wo Market, Luen Wo Hui, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺聯和墟聯和市場

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Luen Wo Market was built by the Luen Wo Land Investment Company in 1951 with Mok Yeuk Chan as the architect. People went there to buy daily necessities including vegetables and fish. The Luen Wo Market, and Shek Wu Hui of the Liu clan were once two major markets and landmarks in Sheung Shui. The Luen Wo Hui was vacated for redevelopment in 2002.

History (Chinese)

聯和市場於 1951 年由聯和置業有限公司成立，並由莫若燦建築師設計。附近居民在該市場購買日常必需品，如蔬菜和魚類。聯和市場與廖氏的石湖墟，曾經是上水兩個主要市場，可稱得上是該區的兩大地標。聯和市場在 2002 年起開始空置，以作重新發展。

Number: 794

Name and Address: Old Bridge, Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑古橋

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Lin Ma Hang, the granite Old Bridge was probably built before 1913. It bridges the two sides of Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, which is divided by a brook. The bridge is now rarely used since the cultivated land has been abandoned and many villagers have emigrated since the 1960s.

History (Chinese)

蓮麻坑的古橋由花崗石砌造，相信是建於 1913 年前。古橋將被溪流相隔的蓮麻坑村兩岸連接起來。自 1960 年代起，村民相繼遷出，耕地日漸荒廢，古橋逐漸被棄用。

Number: 795

Name and Address: Salesian Mission House, Villa, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣道 18 號慈幼會修院房舍

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Salesian Mission House has been serving as the training school of the clergymen of the Salesian Society of Hong Kong since its establishment in the 1930s. It is rumored that a massacre was occurred at the House during the Japanese Occupation resulting in the survival of only four parishioners. The House resumed its operation in 1946 and is frequently visited by a number of celebrities such as Bishop Jospheh Zen Ze-kiun.

History (Chinese)

慈幼會修院建於 1930 年代，是香港鮑思高慈幼會訓練神職人員的修道學院。據傳於日佔時期，院內曾發生大屠殺，僅餘四名傳教士劫後餘生。修院於 1946 年重開，名人如陳日君主教等常到該處靜修。

Number: 796

Name and Address: No. 4 Second Lane, Tai Hang, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣大坑第二巷 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building at No. 4 Second Lane, Tai Hang (大坑第二巷 4 號) is one of the remaining historic buildings of the land around Causeway Bay (銅鑼灣), formerly known as Tang Lung Chau (燈籠洲). The upper floors of the building are used as living accommodation. The ground floor has been used as a vehicle repair workshop for over one decade. An old shop sign in terrazzo finish, which is partly covered by a modern signage, bears Chinese characters “油糖” (i.e. edible oil and sugar) which are indicative of the former existence of a grocery store of daily necessities.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 797

Name and Address: No. 167 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 167 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 167 Shung Ching San Tsuen was built around the late 1930s by a Hakka named Lee Man-hoi who ran business in Indonesia. As he and his family still stayed in Indonesia, it was believed that he remitted money back to build the house. In the 1950s, No. 167 was used as a police station with many police constables stationed there. Nowadays it is still called Kau Chai Koon (Old Police Station) by some old villagers. The descendants and some relatives are still living in the house.

History (Chinese)

崇正新村 167 號約在 1930 年代末由客家人李文海建成。李文海在印尼經商，由於當時他和家人仍身在印尼，故相信他是匯款返港建屋的。1950 年代，該址曾用作警局，有不少警員駐守。時至今日，一些年長的村民仍稱該址為「舊差館」。李氏後人和親戚現仍居於此處。

Number: 798

Name and Address: Caritas Ling Yuet Sin Kindergarten, No. 54 Pok Fu Lam Road, ,
Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 54 號

明愛凌月仙幼稚園

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Caritas Ling Yuet Sin Canossian Kindergarten was formerly an orphanage and infant's home. In 1893, the site was offered to the Roman Catholic Mission for charitable purpose. An infants' home and a boarding school was set up. The school was closed in 1907 and the infants' home continued. The charitable work lasted for fifty years and over 80,000 babies were looked after. In September 1949, Li Po-chun, a generous donor, made a donation to rebuild the infants' home with medical facilities. The Infant's Home was named after his stepmother, Ling Yuet Sin. The facility later was renamed as Ling Yuet Sin Canossian Kindergarten in 1968.

History (Chinese)

明愛凌月仙幼稚園前身是一家孤兒院和幼兒院。1893 年，羅馬天主教會獲政府批出這塊土地作慈善用途，教會在該址開辦育嬰院和寄宿學校，學校其後於 1907 年停辦，幼兒院則繼續營辦。這項慈善服務持續達 50 年，護育逾 80,000 名嬰兒。1949 年 9 月，幼兒院獲本港慈善家李寶椿的慷慨捐款，進行重建工程和添置醫療設施，重建後新院改名為凌月仙幼稚園，以紀念李寶椿的後母凌月仙，1968 年則再更名為明愛凌月仙幼稚園。

Number: 799

Name and Address: S.K.H. St. Mary's Church, General Office, No. 2A Tung Lo Wan Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣銅鑼灣道 2 號 A 聖公會聖馬利亞堂新座

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Established in 1937, St. Mary's Church was evolved from a small chapel built in 1911 in the Tai Hang area. It is under the jurisdiction of the Church Body of the Chinese Anglican Church in Hong Kong. Apart from religious services, the Church is also active in the field of education, and established the St. Mary's Primary School in 1959 and the St. Mary's College in 1963 respectively.

History (Chinese)

聖瑪利亞堂的前身是座落於大坑的一座小教堂，建於 1911 年，隸屬香港聖公會牧區聯議會管理，至 1937 年才於原址改建為聖瑪利亞堂。該堂除提供宗教服務外，還熱心推動教育，如於 1959 年創辦聖瑪利亞堂小學；1963 年創辦聖瑪利亞堂中學。

Number: 800

Name and Address: Tam Tai Sin Temple, Sha Tau, Tung Ping Chau (Mirs Bay),
Plover Cove, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界船灣東平洲沙頭譚大仙廟

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tam Tai Sin Temple is located on Sha Tau village and was built by the indigenous inhabitants. According to a timber purlin in the Temple, the Temple was probably built not later than 1877. Tam Tai Sin, also known as “Tam Kung” who had supernatural power to control the weather and heal the sick, is deified in the Temple. The Temple celebrates the Tam Kung Festival on the 8th day of the fourth Lunar month.

History (Chinese)

沙頭村譚大仙廟由當地居民所建，根據廟內的木桁條記載，廟宇約建於 1877 年前。廟內供奉的譚大仙又名譚公，相傳他能呼風喚雨，還是神醫。譚大仙廟每逢農曆四月八日都會慶祝譚公誕。

Number: 801

Name and Address: Man Tsoi Chung Ancestral Hall, Ha Tin Liu Ha, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下田寮下鍾文彩家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Ha Tin Liu Ha in Tai Po, Man Tsoi Chung Ancestral Hall was erected over a hundred years ago to commemorate Chung Man Tsoi, the founder of Ha Tin Liu Ha originated from Ji Gam in Guangdong Province. Being the biggest and the most ornamental ancestral hall in the village, the beam of the Hall is carved with the characters “one hundred sons and one thousand grandsons” at the centre.

History (Chinese)

鍾文彩家祠位於大埔下田寮下，始建於百多年前，用以紀念來自廣東省紫金並創建下田寮下的鍾文彩。鍾文彩家祠是全村最大及裝潢最華麗的祠堂，其橫樑中央部分刻有「百子千孫」的字樣。

Number: 802

Name and Address: Sin Wai Nunnery, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水河上鄉仙慧庵

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Sin Wai Nunnery is believed to be built by Tang Chuen-ho in 1919. Kwun Yam, Sakyamuni, Kshitigarbha Buddha and Skanda are worshipped there. In addition to being a religious place, the Nunnery also adopted girls from deprived families.

History (Chinese)

據說仙慧庵是由鄧專好於 1919 年建成。庵內敬奉觀音、釋迦牟尼佛、地藏菩薩及韋馱。除了供奉神靈外，仙慧庵亦收養貧家女孩。

Number: 803

Name and Address: Choi Yi Wah Ancestral Hall, No. 27 Shui Lau Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水流田 27 號
彝華蔡公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Shui Lau Tin Tsuen of Pat Heung district, Choi Yi Wah Ancestral Hall was also called Yuk Kwai Tong. It was built by Choi Kei-chong and named after his father Choi Yi-wah. It is a two-hall building with large and small courtyards. The Ancestral Hall underwent renovations in 1980s and 2002 respectively and is now used as the rural committee office for the Chois in Shui Lau Tin. Ancestral worshipping and celebration of festivals still perform there.

History (Chinese)

八鄉水流田村的彝華蔡公祠又名育桂堂，由蔡紀莊以其父親蔡彝華之名而建。這間兩進式公祠設有大小不一的庭園，曾於 1980 年代及 2002 年進行翻新，是水流田蔡氏的鄉事委員會辦事處。蔡氏仍會前來這裡祭祖和慶祝節日。

Number: 804

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Air Vents at the Service Reservoir, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘配水庫通風口

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

History (Chinese)

薄扶林水塘配水庫是香港最早興建的水庫。配水庫舊址建於 1863 年，原本用來收集上游溪水，到了 1890 年代才被改建為現在的濾床。1860 年代，配水庫設有一所小屋作為守衛人員的房舍，現已成為薄扶林管理中心。1861 至 1914 年間，政府曾數次擴充配水庫的儲水量，至 1889 年才增至現在的儲水規模。大潭水塘落成之前，薄扶林水塘配水庫是港島中西區唯一供應食水的水庫。

Number: 805

Name and Address: Half-way House, H.K. Golf Club, Fan Kam Road, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉錦公路香港哥爾夫球會小食亭

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Royal Hong Kong Golf Club in Fanling was constructed in 1911 with a full size 18-hole golf course. A clubhouse and a Half-way House were later built in 1914 and 1915 respectively. The Half-way House is in the style of a Chinese pavilion with a pitched roof which is very uncommon in Hong Kong. Elegant porcelain decorations can also be found on the roof ridge of the House.

History (Chinese)

位於粉嶺的香港哥爾夫球會建於 1911 年，設有一個標準 18 洞哥爾夫球場。俱樂部及小食亭分別於 1914 年及 1915 年先後落成。小食亭是一座斜頂的中國涼亭，在香港較為罕見。涼亭屋脊設有瓷製裝飾，設計典雅不凡。

Number: 806

Name and Address: Dun Hau Tong, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗敦厚堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are a row of ancestral halls in Tsung Pak Long, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Wong Ancestral Hall, the Lau Ancestral Hall, Suen Shing Tong of the Kwongs, and Dun Hau Tong of the Kans. Before the Japanese Occupation, villagers developed Zap Shing Tong, which represented the six clans in Tsung Pak Long. Dun Hau Tong is the center for the Kans in Tsung Pak Long. Among with other surname families, the Kans, including Kan Siu-cheong, established the Pok Man School. His two sons ran a construction company and engaged in the ceiling work of the old Hongkong and Shanghai Bank built in 1935.

History (Chinese)

松柏朗並列著多座祠堂，分別是陳氏家祠、黃氏家祠、劉氏家祠、鄺氏宣城堂及簡氏敦厚堂。日佔前，村民興建集成堂，以代表松柏朗六大氏族。敦厚堂乃松柏朗簡氏族人的活動中心。簡兆昌與簡氏族人，連同其他氏族一起創立博文學校。簡兆昌兩名兒子營運一間建築公司，並於 1935 年參與舊香港上海匯豐銀行大廈的天花工程。

Number: 807

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College Preparatory School, Block A, No. 30 Wong Ma Kok Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱黃麻角道 30 號聖士提反書院附屬小學 A 座

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Founded by Rev. Canon E.W.L. Martin, St. Stephen's College Preparatory School was opened in 1938 as the sub-primary school of St. Stephen's College. The School was suffered from 'St. Stephen's College Massacre' on the Christmas Eve in 1941 and was soon requisitioned by the Japanese Army as the concentration camp. After the War, the School was reopened in June 1946 and has been regarded as one of the renowned private schools in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院附屬小學於 1938 年由 Rev. Canon E.W.L. Martin 創建。1941 年平安夜，學校經歷大屠殺事件，並旋即被日軍徵用為集中營。戰後，學校在 1946 年 6 月正式復學，為香港知名的私立小學。

Number: 808

Name and Address: Stone House, Nos. 46-48 Peng Chau Wing On Street, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲永安街 46 至 48 號石屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Stone House probably already existed in 1936. It was owned by a Peng Chau resident for earning rental income. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was not damaged and so it is now one of the rare historical buildings on Peng Chau. The first floor was once rented by the shopkeeper of Chang Li Hao Grocery Store.

History (Chinese)

花崗岩石屋也許在 1936 年已建成。石屋由當時一位坪洲居民所有，作收租之用。日治時期（1941 - 1945），石屋幸保無損，並成爲現時坪洲罕有的歷史建築物之一。石屋地下曾租予章利號雜貨店的店主。

Number: 809

Name and Address: No. 44 Conduit Road, Mid-levels East, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山東干德道 44 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The two-storied mansion at No. 44 Conduit Road was built before 1949. It was initially a residence. Since 1995, the building changed to commercial use. Its panoramic views overlooking Victoria Harbour have been gradually vanishing with the replacement of high-rise. It is one of the last remaining structures in the vicinity.

History (Chinese)

干德道 44 號兩層高大宅建於 1949 年前，原本是住宅大廈，1995 年起已改作商業用途，面前一覽無遺的維多利亞港景色亦被多幢高樓大廈阻擋，但這裡仍是附近碩果僅存的古老建築物之一。

Number: 810

Name and Address: Peak Police Station, Former Cell, No. 92 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 92 號山頂警署舊囚室

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are 4 buildings including a main block, a servants and kitchen block, a barrack and a cell. The Peak Police Station was built in 1886 to replace the Victoria Gap Road Police Station. It comprises of the Main Block, the Servants and Kitchen Block, the Barrack Shed Block and the Former Cell. Indian and Shangdong constables, and their European sergeant and deputy, were living in the quarters of the station. On top of crime fighting, the police station was also responsible for fire fighting and monitoring the situation of malaria in the Peak district during inter-war years. The station was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. It was severely damaged by looters after the war and was not reopened until 1949. The 1950s was a busy time for the station as burglaries were rife in the district. With the station's effort, the Peak can now enjoy the peacefulness as only minor crime cases are reported.

History (Chinese)

山頂警署共有四幢建築物，一幢主樓、一幢僕人房及廚房、營房及舊囚房。政府於 1886 年興建山頂警署，取代舊山頂峽道警署。這歷史舊址由主樓、工人及廚房、營房及舊囚室組成。當時，印度及山東警員與上級的歐裔沙展和副沙展都在警署內的宿舍居住。在戰亂年間，山頂警署除了撲滅區內罪行外，亦負責救火和監察區內瘧疾傳播的情況。二次大戰期間，日軍曾派軍進駐警署。戰後，警署被搶劫者大肆破壞，至 1949 年始重新開放。1950 年代，區內竊賊橫行，令警署人員疲於奔命。全賴山頂警署協力維持治安，山頂區現在已回復太平，只是偶爾發生數宗輕微罪

Number: 811

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Utility Building, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院平房設施

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

History (Chinese)

九龍醫院建於 1925 年至 1938 年間，由多幢院樓合組而成，是首間設於九龍區的公立醫院。九龍的人口自 1920 年代不斷銳增，政府為應付需求，特在區內建立公共醫療設施。1941 年至 1945 年香港淪陷時期，九龍醫院曾作日軍醫院。1963 年伊利沙伯醫院落成啓用，成為九龍區主要的普通科公立醫院，九龍醫院遂改作肺病專科和療養院式的醫院。醫院包括 A、B、C、M、P、R 座、Isolation Block、門診室和兩座平房設施。

Number: 812

Name and Address: Nos. 191-197 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 191 至 197 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos.191-197 and Nos.223-226 Shan Pui Tsuen are two house terraces probably built in the 1930s by the Lams there. Nos. 191-197 was built by a clansman who was a wealthy businessman running a small village bank in Yuen Long named Shun Cheung. His descendants still visit the house frequently. Nos. 223-226 was built by another clansman who owned a rice store at Yuen Long New Market called Wing Cheung. The house terrace has been abandoned since the 1970s.

History (Chinese)

山背村 191 至 197 號及 223 至 226 號是由村中林氏約於 1930 年代所建的兩排房屋。191 - 197 號由一位富有的族人所建，他在元朗經營一間名為慎祥的小銀號。時至今日，他的後人仍經常重臨上址。223 至 226 號則由另一位族人建成，他當時在元朗新墟擁有一間名為永祥的米舖。自 1970 年代起，223 號至 226 號這排村屋便荒廢了。

Number: 813

Name and Address: No. 37 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 37 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

History (Chinese)

下禾輦乃雜姓圍村，村民多為源自四川省的陳氏。下禾輦 33 至 39 號的一排房子旨於結合多個家庭抵禦外敵入侵。這排房子約於光緒年間(1875 至 1908 年)由陳怡和所建。陳怡和逝世後，房子之間的門廊全被堵塞。

Number: 814

Name and Address: No. 38 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 38 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

History (Chinese)

下禾輦乃雜姓圍村，村民多為源自四川省的陳氏。下禾輦 33 至 39 號的一排房子旨於結合多個家庭抵禦外敵入侵。這排房子約於光緒年間(1875 至 1908 年)由陳怡和所建。陳怡和逝世後，房子之間的門廊全被堵塞。

Number: 815

Name and Address: No. 39 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 39 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

History (Chinese)

下禾輦乃雜姓圍村，村民多為源自四川省的陳氏。下禾輦 33 至 39 號的一排房子旨於結合多個家庭抵禦外敵入侵。這排房子約於光緒年間(1875 至 1908 年)由陳怡和所建。陳怡和逝世後，房子之間的門廊全被堵塞。

Number: 816

Name and Address: No. 36 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 36 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

History (Chinese)

下禾輦乃雜姓圍村，村民多為源自四川省的陳氏。下禾輦 33 至 39 號的一排房子旨於結合多個家庭抵禦外敵入侵。這排房子約於光緒年間(1875 至 1908 年)由陳怡和所建。陳怡和逝世後，房子之間的門廊全被堵塞。

Number: 817

Name and Address: Shing Wong Temple, Kam Wa Street, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣金華街城隍廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1877 (Third year of Guang Xu of Qing dynasty), the Shing Wong Temple was originally a temple known as Fook Tak Tsz for worshipping To Ti , God of the Earth and Ng Tung, God of Five Lucks. In the past, there was no temple that was solely dedicated to Shing Wong on the Hong Kong Island. Thus, in 1974, the Chinese Temples Committee decided to build an attached hall to the existing Fook Tak Tsz in Shau Kei Wan and converted the temple to a Shing Wong Temple. Shing Wong is a deity of justice, for both the nether world and living world, in a certain district. Nowadays, Shing Wong is enshrined in the main altar of the temple, making To Ti and Ng Tung secondary Gods there.

History (Chinese)

城隍廟建於 1877 年(清朝光緒三年)，原為供奉土地及五通神的福德祠。香港島以往沒有專門供奉城隍的廟宇，因此華人廟宇委員會便於 1974 年在筲箕灣福德祠旁興建一座相連的祠堂，並且將廟宇改作城隍廟。城隍爺是執掌陰陽兩界司法大任的神明。現在廟宇主壇以供奉城隍爺為主，其次才供奉土地和五通神。

Number: 818

Name and Address: Stone Tablets of the Old Kowloon Customs, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣舊九龍海關石碑

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The revenue-collection station in Ma Wan, originally known as Kap Shui Mun, together with another three stations on the peripheral islands of Hong Kong were set up in 1860s-70s by the Qing Government. They aimed to suppress the opium smuggling and increase tax revenue. These stations were later centralized and took over by “Kowloon Customs” in 1887. The Station ceased operation in 1898 and fell into ruins. Though the custom's structure no longer exists, a stone tablet inscribed with “Kowloon Customs leased seven feet of land in twenty third year of Guangxu (1897)” remains in-situ. The tablet illustrates a dispute between villagers and customs officers at Ma Wan in 1897, when excavation works for new customs station was inaugurated without villager's consent. At last, both parties agreed a road less than seven feet would be allowed and boundary stones should be erected to delineate the customs.

History (Chinese)

馬灣(原稱汲水門)和其他 3 個位於香港周邊地區的海關稅站乃清政府於 1860 至 1870 年代所設，目的是打擊鴉片走私活動和增加稅收，其後於 1887 年合併為九龍海關以便統一管理。1898 年，九龍海關正式關閉，此後一直失修荒廢，淪為頹垣敗瓦。海關稅站雖已不再復見，但原址仍保存了石碑，上刻「光緒二十三年九龍關借地七英尺」字樣，並訴說 1897 年的一段歷史：當時新海關樓的挖掘工程未得鄉民同意便動工，導致馬灣鄉民與海關官員發生糾紛，最後雙方協議修建一條不超過 7 英尺的道路，並立邊界石劃清海關地界。

Number: 819

Name and Address: Ng Fui Study Hall,
No. 116 Pak Sha Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉白沙村 116 號
五奎書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ng Fui Study Hall was founded by Yik Tsan-san who established Yuen Long New Market. It offered traditional bobozhai education for the children of Pak Sha Tsuen and its neighbouring villages until it became a registered primary school named Ng Fui School in 1944. Village affairs were discussed in the Study Hall before Pak Sha Tsuen Village Office Building was established in 1996. It also served as the ancestral hall of the eleven surnames of the village.

History (Chinese)

五奎書室由創辦元朗新墟的易贊臣所建，原為卜卜齋，學生來自白沙村及附近村落，至 1944 年正式註冊，改名為五奎學校始開辦現代化的小學教育服務。1996 年白沙村村公所成立前，村民都會在這裡商議村務。這裡亦是村中 11 個氏族的宗祠。

Number: 820

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角下担水坑鍾氏祖祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably constructed before 1874, Chung Ancestral Hall, alias Yin Yee Tong, was built by Chung clan in Ha Tam Shui Hang to worship their ancestors. The Chungs used to celebrate various festivals in the ancestral hall, including diandeng.

History (Chinese)

鍾氏祖祠又名燕詒堂，相信乃鍾氏於 1874 年前建於下担水坑，以供奉祖先。鍾氏每年都會在祖祠舉行點燈儀式等節慶活動。

Number: 821

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Shun Yeung Sin Yuen, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
純陽仙院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

History (Chinese)

鹿湖精舍由大殿、純陽仙院、兩座精舍住宅及廚房組成。這所私人佛教尼姑庵由羅元一道長建於 1883 年，1955 年重建。尼姑庵於 1955 年重建後命名為鹿湖精舍。1950 年代是這所尼姑庵的全盛時期，當時庵內約有 100 名尼姑和虔誠信徒居住，潛修佛教古藉和冥想。現在鹿湖精舍只有數名尼姑持修。

Number: 822

Name and Address: Entrance Gate of Wing Ning Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭永寧圍圍門

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably founded between 1600 and 1700, Wing Ning Wai is one of the walled villages of the five walled villages and six villages resulted from the branching off of Tangs clan. The clan was originated from Tang Chung-ling (1302-1387), who migrated to Lung Yeuk Tau in the late Yuan Dynasty. The adjacent Wing Ning Tsuen was the expansion of the walled village. The villages were protected by self-defence corps before the Japanese Occupation. Nowadays, the villagers participate in the ancestral worship and the lighting the lantern ceremony held at Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

永寧圍相信建於 1600 至 1700 年間，是鄧氏旁支五圍六村的其中一條圍村。鄧氏以鄧松嶺(1302-1387 年)為開基祖，後人於元朝末年遷至龍躍頭。毗鄰的永寧村是永寧圍的申延。日治之前，這裡多條村落均有組織自衛隊防禦外敵。時至今日，村民仍會到松嶺鄧公祠參加祭祖及點燈儀式。

Number: 823

Name and Address: No. 6, Ng Ka Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉吳家村 6 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village houses, Nos. 4-6 in Ng Ka Tsuen were built in the 1930s by Ng Yuk-ching, a Chinese working in Indonesia. He was a committee member of the Kwong Wah Hospital from 1926-1928 and also one of the founding directors of the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital in 1929. The houses were at first used as villas and an ancestral hall. Now, houses No. 4 & 6 are residences. House No. 6 was entitled Villa of Yuk-ching. House No.5 became the meeting place of village committee and will be converted into a memorial hall dedicated to Ng Yuk-ching.

History (Chinese)

吳家村 4-6 號為印尼華僑吳郁青所建，在 1930 年代落成。吳氏於 1926-1928 年擔任廣華醫院總理，亦是 1929 年創辦東華東院的總理之一。這排村屋最初用作別墅及宗祠，時至今日，4 號和 6 號均為住宅，6 號更命名郁青別墅，5 號則成為鄉事委員會的會堂，未來計劃改建為吳郁青紀念堂。

Number: 824

Name and Address: No. 33 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 33 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village houses located at Nos. 33 and 34 Ha Wo Che, a Hakka village, was built by Chan Yi-wo (1850?-1912) around the late 19th century. Chan worked as an indentured contract labourer in California during the gold-rush in the 1860s and acquired wealth. After his return, probably in the 1870s, he established a remittance company named after himself in Central. He also acted as a recruitment agent for his fellow villagers working as seamen. He, therefore, could afford to build row houses Nos.33-39. Nowadays, some Chan members are still living in Nos. 33 and 34.

History (Chinese)

位於客家村落下禾輦 33 及 34 號的村屋，由陳怡和（1850?-1912）約在 19 世紀末建成。陳氏在 1860 年代美國加州淘金熱時期為當地的合約勞工，因而致富。相信他約在 1870 年代從加州返港，然後在本港成立以自己名字命名的匯款公司「怡和錢莊」。他亦介紹海員的工作給同村鄉里。因此，他有財力建造 33 號至 39 號的連排房屋。時至今日，仍有陳氏後人在該址居住。

Number: 825

Name and Address: Nos. 223-226 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 223 至 226 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos.191-197 and Nos.223-226 Shan Pui Tsuen are two house terraces probably built in the 1930s by the Lams there. Nos. 191-197 was built by a clansman who was a wealthy businessman running a small village bank in Yuen Long named Shun Cheung. His descendants still visit the house frequently. Nos. 223-226 was built by another clansman who owned a rice store at Yuen Long New Market called Wing Cheung. The house terrace has been abandoned since the 1970s.

History (Chinese)

山背村 191 至 197 號及 223 至 226 號是由村中林氏約於 1930 年代所建的兩排房屋。191 - 197 號由一位富有的族人所建，他在元朗經營一間名為慎祥的小銀號。時至今日，他的後人仍經常重臨上址。223 至 226 號則由另一位族人建成，他當時在元朗新墟擁有一間名為永祥的米舖。自 1970 年代起，223 號至 226 號這排村屋便荒廢了。

Number: 826

Name and Address: No. 186 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 186 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built by Tang Yuen-cheung in the mid-1930s, Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Queen's Road East are three adjoining buildings featuring typical Shophouse-Verandah style. According to the census conducted by the Japanese Authorities during the Japanese Occupation, the shophouses remained as a residential-cum-commercial use. Tai Shing Goldsmith has run its business in the ground floor of No. 188 for over 60 years and witnesses the historical development of the Wan Chai district.

History (Chinese)

皇后大道東 186、188 及 190 號由鄧源昌於約 1930 年代中所建成，這三幢相連大廈饒富騎樓式唐樓建築風格。根據香港占領地總督部家屋登錄所在日佔時期進行的人口普查，該唐樓屬商住兩用的建築。位於 188 號地舖的大盛金舖已經營 60 多年，見證灣仔區滄海桑田的變化。

Number: 827

Name and Address: No. 188 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 188 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built by Tang Yuen-cheung in the mid-1930s, Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Queen's Road East are three adjoining buildings featuring typical Shophouse-Verandah style. According to the census conducted by the Japanese Authorities during the Japanese Occupation, the shophouses remained as a residential-cum-commercial use. Tai Shing Goldsmith has run its business in the ground floor of No. 188 for over 60 years and witnesses the historical development of the Wan Chai district.

History (Chinese)

皇后大道東 186、188 及 190 號由鄧源昌於約 1930 年代中所建成，這三幢相連大廈饒富騎樓式唐樓建築風格。根據香港占領地總督部家屋登錄所在日佔時期進行的人口普查，該唐樓屬商住兩用的建築。位於 188 號地舖的大盛金舖已經營 60 多年，見證灣仔區滄海桑田的變化。

Number: 828

Name and Address: No. 190 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 190 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built by Tang Yuen-cheung in the mid-1930s, Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Queen's Road East are three adjoining buildings featuring typical Shophouse-Verandah style. According to the census conducted by the Japanese Authorities during the Japanese Occupation, the shophouses remained as a residential-cum-commercial use. Tai Shing Goldsmith has run its business in the ground floor of No. 188 for over 60 years and witnesses the historical development of the Wan Chai district.

History (Chinese)

皇后大道東 186、188 及 190 號由鄧源昌於約 1930 年代中所建成，這三幢相連大廈饒富騎樓式唐樓建築風格。根據香港占領地總督部家屋登錄所在日佔時期進行的人口普查，該唐樓屬商住兩用的建築。位於 188 號地舖的大盛金舖已經營 60 多年，見證灣仔區滄海桑田的變化。

Number: 829

Name and Address: Former Quarry Bay School, No. 986 King's Road, Quarry Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鰂魚涌英皇道 986 號
前鰂魚涌學校

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Former Quarry Bay School was one of the Government British primary schools designated for the British residents in the early 20th century. The School was a co-educational school erected on King's Road in 1926 and remained there until 1980. Since then, the building has been occupied by Social Welfare Department as Pui Chi Boy's Home. The building has a tower with a flagstaff on the roof.

History (Chinese)

在二十世紀初，前鰂魚涌學校是其中一所專為英籍居民子女開設的英式官立小學。該校始建於 1926 年的英皇道，直至 1980 年才遷校。隨後，該處便由社會福利署用作培志男童院。這幢建築屋頂上建有插著旗竿的塔樓。

Number: 830

Name and Address: Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas), No. 113 Castle Peak Road, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍青山道 113 號寶血醫院(明愛)

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Precious Blood Hospital is composed of three wings, with the first two built in 1937 and 1939 respectively. The third, known as the George Washington Wing, was erected in 1975. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Hospital building suffered considerable damage. It had been under the administration of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Precious Blood until 1993 when the Caritas began to take charge of its management. The Hospital was also renamed as the Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas).

History (Chinese)

寶血醫院由三翼組成，首兩翼分別在 1937 和 1939 年興建，而第三翼（又名喬治華盛頓翼）在 1975 年建成。日治時期（1941-1945），醫院遭受嚴重的破壞。醫院曾由耶穌寶血女修會管理，直至 1993 年明愛接手經營，醫院並易名為寶血醫院（明愛）。

Number: 831

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, No. 34 Ha Tin Liu Ha, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下田寮下 34 號鍾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Ha Tin Liu Ha in Tai Po, Chung Ancestral Hall was initially erected to commemorate Chung Yuk-chin, the founder of Sheung Tin Liu Ha originated from Dongguan County. Built over a hundred years ago, the Hall is used to carry out traditional rituals and ancestral worshipping. Clansmen who live outside the village come back biannually during the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival to pay homage to their ancestors and attend family gatherings.

History (Chinese)

大埔下田寮下鍾氏家祠是紀念來自東莞縣，並創建上田寮下的鍾毓遷的建築。家祠建於百多年前，是舉行傳統儀式和祭祖的場地。居於村外的族人每兩年便會回村參加清明節和重陽節的祭祖活動及氏族聚會。

Number: 832

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Muk Kiu Tau Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉木橋頭村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Entrance Gate of Muk Kiu Tau Tsuen was built by the Wu clan. The construction year of the entrance gate cannot be determined, but the name of Muk Kiu Tau Tsuen is found in the Xin'an Gazetteer 1819. Apart from the entrance gate, the villagers organized a self-defence force called genglian to defend the village. Nowadays, the entrance gate is no longer a defence structure and remains as the main access to the village.

History (Chinese)

木橋頭村圍門由胡氏所建，建築年份已無法考究，但 1819 年的《新安縣誌》曾記載木橋頭村。村民除了把守圍門外，亦會組織更練自衛隊捍衛圍村。現時，村民已不需要圍門的保護，但這裡仍是村民進出圍村的主要通道。

Number: 833

Name and Address: Pak Tai Temple, Nos. 196 & 198 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗汝州街 196 及 198 號北帝宮

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Sam Tai Tsz Temple and Pak Tai Temple, are two temples placed together in a complex. Built in 1898, Sam Tai Tsz Temple is the only temple worshipping Sam Tai Tsz, also named Na Cha, in Hong Kong. The statue was invited from Hui Zhou by a group of Hakka after a plague occurred in 1894 and the temple was established after that. For Pak Tai Temple, it was built in 1920 by the fishermen living in Sham Shui Po for worshipping Pak Tai, the God of the North. Now, part of the temple is devoted for placing ancestral tablets.

History (Chinese)

三太子宮與北帝宮建於同一座建築群內。三太子宮建於 1898 年，是全港唯一供奉三太子哪吒的廟宇。1894 年該區發生瘟疫，一群客家人從惠州請來神祇，並興建三太子宮以作供奉之所。北帝宮則由一群居於深水埗的漁民於 1920 年建造，藉以供奉北帝。時至今日，廟內亦設有祖先位供善信安奉先人。

Number: 834

Name and Address: Luk Tak Study Hall, No. 36 Tai Om, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大窰 36 號六德書室

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Luk Tak Study Hall was constructed by the Cheungs of Tai Om in the late 19th century. It was built later than the Yuk Yin Study Hall in the same village to meet the growing demand for education in Lam Tsuen Heung. After the Second World War, village schools in the Heung were integrated to form the Lam Tsuen Public School. Luk Tak Study Hall became a branch school of the alliance. Enrollment dropped since 1950 when a new school building was completed. The Study Hall was eventually turned into a kindergarten for the children in Tai Om and the neighbouring area.

History (Chinese)

六德書室由大窰張氏建於 19 世紀末，落成時間稍遲於同村的育賢書室，以應付林村鄉不斷增加的教學需要。二次大戰後，該處多間村校合併成為林村公立學校，六德書室遂變成盟村的支校。1950 年起新校落成後，六德書室學生人數驟降，後改作幼稚園為大窰及鄰近地區的幼童服務。

Number: 835

Name and Address: Matilda and War Memorial Hospital, Grayburn Wing, No. 41C-D
Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 41 號 C 及 41 號 D

明德醫院嘉威大廈

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Matilda Hospital was established in 1906 by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Granville Sharp, who provided in his will for a hospital to be erected in memory of his wife, Matilda Lincolne. The Hospital in its early days provided medical services free of charge, according to Sharp's will. It was used briefly towards the end of the 1940s as a military hospital. In view of financial constraint, the Hospital was incorporated with the War Memorial Nursing Home in 1951 with charges applied.

History (Chinese)

明德醫院於 1906 年由已故 Granville Sharp 的遺產信託基金創辦，緣於這位先生在遺囑中訂明開辦一所醫院紀念其妻子 Matilda Lincolne 的要求。明德醫院開辦早年一直按照 Granville Sharp 的遺願贈醫施藥，1940 年代後期還一度用作軍事醫院。1951 年，院方為解決財政問題，遂與戰爭紀念護理院一併註冊，開始提供收費醫療服務。

Number: 836

Name and Address: No. 34 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 34 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village houses located at Nos. 33 and 34 Ha Wo Che, a Hakka village, was built by Chan Yi-wo (1850?-1912) around the late 19th century. Chan worked as an indentured contract labourer in California during the gold-rush in the 1860s and acquired wealth. After his return, probably in the 1870s, he established a remittance company named after himself in Central. He also acted as a recruitment agent for his fellow villagers working as seamen. He, therefore, could afford to build row houses Nos.33-39. Nowadays, some Chan members are still living in Nos. 33 and 34.

History (Chinese)

位於客家村落下禾輦 33 及 34 號的村屋，由陳怡和（1850?-1912）約在 19 世紀末建成。陳氏在 1860 年代美國加州淘金熱時期為當地的合約勞工，因而致富。相信他約在 1870 年代從加州返港，然後在本港成立以自己名字命名的匯款公司「怡和錢莊」。他亦介紹海員的工作給同村鄉里。因此，他有財力建造 33 號至 39 號的連排房屋。時至今日，仍有陳氏後人在該址居住。

Number: 837

Name and Address: Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong, Front Block, No. 86A Bonham Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港般咸道 86 號 A 中華基督教禮賢會香港堂前座

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong is one of the few churches with German mission background in Hong Kong. The name of the Church originated from the location of its headquarters which was situated near to the River Rhine in Germany. The Front Block was constructed in 1914. The Church did not suffer from great damage during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) owing to the alliance between Japan and Germany. As such, it was one of the few churches providing Sunday worship at that time. The Rear Block was built in 1941 and the Middle Block was added in 1979.

History (Chinese)

中華基督教禮賢會香港堂是香港碩果僅存具有德國佈道背景的教堂。禮賢會 (Rhenish Church) 取名於教會總堂所在地 — 德國萊茵河 (River Rhine)。前座是在 1914 年建成。日治時期 (1941-1945)，由於日本與德國結盟，所以教堂沒有受到重大破壞，並成了當時少數能提供主日崇拜的教堂。教堂後座及中座分別在 1941 及 1979 年建成。

Number: 838

Name and Address: No. 233 Tai San Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新後街 233 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built before 1950 by Yu Lin-gui, a local gentry who was well known in the Cheung Chau District Community, the two-storey tenement situated at Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street reveals the village fabric in Cheung Chau which sustains distinctive character of both Chinese and Western architecture. The tenement is now shared by two to three families of Yu clan.

History (Chinese)

大新後街 233、234 及 242 號由長洲知名士紳余連貴於約 1950 年前所建成。這幢兩層公寓承襲中西合璧的建築特色，充份展現長洲獨特的鄉村風貌。公寓現在由兩至三房余氏後人所有。

Number: 839

Name and Address: No. 234 Tai San Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新後街 234 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built before 1950 by Yu Lin-gui, a local gentry who was well known in the Cheung Chau District Community, the two-storey tenement situated at Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street reveals the village fabric in Cheung Chau which sustains distinctive character of both Chinese and Western architecture. The tenement is now shared by two to three families of Yu clan.

History (Chinese)

大新後街 233、234 及 242 號由長洲知名士紳余連貴於約 1950 年前所建成。這幢兩層公寓承襲中西合璧的建築特色，充份展現長洲獨特的鄉村風貌。公寓現在由兩至三房余氏後人所有。

Number: 840

Name and Address: No. 242 Tai San Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新後街 242 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built before 1950 by Yu Lin-gui, a local gentry who was well known in the Cheung Chau District Community, the two-storey tenement situated at Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street reveals the village fabric in Cheung Chau which sustains distinctive character of both Chinese and Western architecture. The tenement is now shared by two to three families of Yu clan.

History (Chinese)

大新後街 233、234 及 242 號由長洲知名士紳余連貴於約 1950 年前所建成。這幢兩層公寓承襲中西合璧的建築特色，充份展現長洲獨特的鄉村風貌。公寓現在由兩至三房余氏後人所有。

Number: 841

Name and Address: Entrance Gate together with the enclosing walls of Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新後街 233, 234 及 242 號的閘門連圍牆

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built before 1950 by Yu Lin-gui, a local gentry who was well known in the Cheung Chau District Community, the two-storey tenement situated at Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street reveals the village fabric in Cheung Chau which sustains distinctive character of both Chinese and Western architecture. The tenement is now shared by two to three families of Yu clan.

History (Chinese)

大新後街 233、234 及 242 號由長洲知名士紳余連貴於約 1950 年前所建成。這幢兩層公寓承襲中西合璧的建築特色，充份展現長洲獨特的鄉村風貌。公寓現在由兩至三房余氏後人所有。

Number: 842

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Courtyard Complex

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院庭院建築群

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 843

Name and Address: Fong Yuen Study Hall, Kitchen, Tin Liu Tsuen, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣田寮村芳園書室廚房

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated in Tin Liu on Ma Wan Island, Fong Yuen Study Hall was formerly the Chan Study Hall built by the Chan clan before the 1900s. It was rebuilt as a Western-style building in the 1920s-30s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese troops were temporarily stationed there before they transferred to other stations. The Study Hall was reopened after the war. Fong Yuen Study Hall remains the only pre-war primary school on Ma Wan. In the 1960s, owing to the increasing number of students, a new premises with two classrooms was built nearby. However, owing to the migration of the inhabitants of the island to the urban from 1990s, the number of students dropped drastically.

History (Chinese)

位於馬灣島田寮的芳園書室乃陳氏於 1900 年代前興建的陳氏書齋，在 1920 至 30 年代重建為西式建築物。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，日軍曾短暫進駐書室。戰後書室重新開放，是馬灣唯一尚存的戰前小學。1960 年代，由於學生數目上升，書室附近加建了一座有兩個班房的建築物。但是，自 90 年代開始，馬灣島上的居民越來越少，學生的數目亦銳減。

Number: 844

Name and Address: Fong Yuen Study Hall, Gateway, Tin Liu Tsuen, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣田寮村芳園書室閘口

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated in Tin Liu on Ma Wan Island, Fong Yuen Study Hall was formerly the Chan Study Hall built by the Chan clan before the 1900s. It was rebuilt as a Western-style building in the 1920s-30s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese troops were temporarily stationed there before they transferred to other stations. The Study Hall was reopened after the war. Fong Yuen Study Hall remains the only pre-war primary school on Ma Wan. In the 1960s, owing to the increasing number of students, a new premises with two classrooms was built nearby. However, owing to the migration of the inhabitants of the island to the urban from 1990s, the number of students dropped drastically.

History (Chinese)

位於馬灣島田寮的芳園書室乃陳氏於 1900 年代前興建的陳氏書齋，在 1920 至 30 年代重建為西式建築物。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，日軍曾短暫進駐書室。戰後書室重新開放，是馬灣唯一尚存的戰前小學。1960 年代，由於學生數目上升，書室附近加建了一座有兩個班房的建築物。但是，自 90 年代開始，馬灣島上的居民越來越少，學生的數目亦銳減。

Number: 845

Name and Address: Lai Chi Kok Hospital, No. 800 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍荔枝角青山公路 800 號
荔枝角醫院

District: SSP

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lai Chi Kok Hospital was built between 1921 and 1924 and was originally a prison. In the 1930s, infectious diseases were prevalent and the prison was converted into Lai Chi Kok (Cholera) Hospital and Lai Chi Kok (Relief) Hospital. The two hospitals were renamed Lai Chi Kok Hospital in 1948. With the opening of the infectious diseases wards in Princess Margaret Hospital in 1975, the Hospital was then used for convalescent psychiatric patients and special skin patients. It was renamed as LCKH HACare Home prior to its closure.

History (Chinese)

荔枝角醫院建於 1921 至 1924 年，這裡原為一座監獄。1930 年代傳染病肆虐香港，政府遂將監獄改作荔枝角(霍亂)醫院及荔枝角(臨時)醫院。兩座醫院於 1948 年易名為荔枝角醫院。瑪嘉烈醫院啓用後，荔枝角醫院便逐漸淡出其傳染病醫院的角色。其後，醫院開始為需要長期護理的精神病及癲瘋病康復者提供住宿服務。荔枝角醫院於關閉前曾易名為「荔康居」。

Number: 846

Name and Address: No. 41 Fuk Hing Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲福慶村 41 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.41 Fuk Hing Tsuen was built by Li Fuk-tai as a residence for his family before 1900. In its heyday, more than five generations were living in the house. Apart from being a residence, the house was also a venue for family celebrations and gatherings such as diandeng, dingjiu and jiao festival. Since the death of Li Fuk-tai in the late 1950s, the house has been abandoned.

History (Chinese)

福慶村 41 號是李福太在 1900 年前為家人建造的居所。該址在黃金時期曾見證李氏五代同堂，也是李家聚會和慶祝活動的地方，喜慶活動包括點燈、丁酒和打醮。自 1950 年代末李福太去世後，該宅便空置了。

Number: 847

Name and Address: Lung Wah Yuen, No. 83 Fung Chi Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲鳳池村 83 號龍華園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Fung Chi Tsuen is a multi-lineage village established probably in the early 20th century. Lung Wah Yuen in Fung Chi Tsuen was founded by Wong Jyun-ciu, the Buddhist nun of Ling Wan Tsz. The building was a private Buddhist nunnery for nuns and their adopted daughters, and had once served as a refuge for orphans and nuns.

History (Chinese)

鳳池村是一條雜姓村，約建於 20 世紀初。村內的龍華園乃凌雲寺的師太黃玄潮所創，供出家的尼姑和她們收養的俗家信女靜修，並曾作孤兒院和尼姑庵。

Number: 848

Name and Address: Ip Ancestral Hall, Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村葉氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Ip Ancestral Hall at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen now managed by Ip Sz Fat Tso was built by the Ip clan to commemorate and worship their ancestors around the 18th century. Lin Ma Hang Tsuen was once a multi-clan village inhabited by the Koons, the Laus, the Tsangs, the Cheungs, and Ips and the Sins. But today most inhabitants are surnamed Ip. Ancestors are still worshipped at festivals, funerals and weddings at the hall nowadays.

History (Chinese)

蓮麻坑村的葉氏宗祠，由葉氏族人約在 18 世紀建成，以紀念及供奉祖先。現時，宗祠由葉思發祖管理。蓮麻坑村曾經是一條雜姓村落，居住著官氏、劉氏、曾氏、張氏、葉氏和冼氏。然而，到了今天，仍留在村中的居民大多姓葉。現時，葉氏族人仍會於節日、葬禮及嫁娶期間，在宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 849

Name and Address: Hindu Temple, Burma Lines, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺皇后山軍營印度廟

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Hindu Temple at Burma Lines in Fanling was built in the 1960s for the Gurkhas to worship the God of Destruction in Hinduism called Shiva. The Gurkhas were stationed to safeguard the Hong Kong border against illegal immigrants from Mainland China after the Second World War. In the past, Hindu festivals were celebrated in the temple. The temple has been vacant since 1996.

History (Chinese)

位於粉嶺皇后山的印度廟在 1960 年代建成，用作啱喀兵供奉印度教驅邪之神濕婆。啱喀兵於二次大戰後駐守香港邊界，攔截來自中國大陸的非法入境者。昔日，啱喀兵在該廟慶祝印度節日。印度廟自 1996 年起一直空置。

Number: 850

Name and Address: Kong Ha Wai, Main Building, near Kam Tsin Wai, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉近金錢圍江廈圍主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Kong Ha Wai is a Hakka mansion built by Wong Kwong-kiu of Meixian between 1933 and 1936. He was a successful businessman engaging in gold business, had two sons named Wong Tak-ling and Wong Shui-luen. The main building is named Yuen Yuen Tong. As the police station at Au Tau was destroyed during the Japanese Occupation, Kong Ha Wai became a temporary police station until 1953 when the new police station was founded. After the war, the Wongs converted the main building into factories from the 1960s onwards.

History (Chinese)

江廈圍是梅縣黃廣僑於 1933 至 1936 年間所建的客家住宅。黃廣僑是著名黃金商人，育有黃德麟及黃瑞麟兩名兒子。江廈圍主樓又名源遠堂。日佔時期，凹頭警署被日軍破壞後，江廈圍一直暫作臨時警署，至 1953 年新警署落成為止。戰後 1960 年代起，黃氏將主樓陸續改廠房之用。

Number: 851

Name and Address: Tang Chan Yui Kuen Ancestral Hall, No. 201 Shui Mei Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水尾村 201 號
鎮銳銷鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Shui Mei Tsuen of Kam Tin, the Tang Chan Yui Kuen Ancestral Hall was erected by Tang Man-wai, in the reign of Emperor Kang-xi (1662-1722) to commemorate the three sons of Tang Hung-yee - Chan, Yui, and Kuen. Tang Chan Yui Kuen Ancestral Hall is also known as 'Mou King Tong', which literally means "Bauhinia in full blossom". There are several wooden "scholar boards" placed inside the Ancestral Hall boasting the academic achievements of the Tangs of Kam Tin. The hall was once used as a school as to prepare youngsters of the clan for the Imperial Civic Service Examination, and now it still serves as a gathering place for discussing important events of all the villagers in Kam Tin.

History (Chinese)

錦田水尾村的鎮銳銷鄧公祠由鄧文尉為紀念鄧洪儀三名兒子(鄧鎮、鄧銳及鄧銷)而建於康熙年間(1662 至 1722 年)所建，公祠又名茂荆堂，取其「荆花正茂」之意。公祠內設有數幅木製的「學者牌匾」，表揚錦田鄧氏的學術成就。這裡曾是鄧氏青年進修參加科舉的學校，現時則成為錦田村民聚集商議重要事務的地方。

Number: 852

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall, No. 7 Hin Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田顯田 7 號楊氏宗祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Yeung Ancestral Hall at No. 7 Hin Tin of Shatin was built around 1920s, when the village was established by the Laws, the Sos and the Yeungs. The Yeung clan, Hakka people, migrated from Nam Tau in Shenzhen, and lived in Shek Lei Pui until the Shing Mun Valley Scheme was developed in the 1920s. Ancestors were worshipped at the ancestral hall during Chinese festivals, lighting the lantern and weddings before 1980s. Nowadays, clan members only worship there during the Lunar New Year.

History (Chinese)

位於沙田顯田 7 號的楊氏宗祠，大約在 1920 年代所建，當時正值羅氏、蘇氏和楊氏建村。楊氏是客家人，原籍深圳南頭，來港後居於石梨貝，直至政府在 1920 年代發展城門谷計劃才遷至現址。1980 年代前，楊氏族人在中國節日、點燈及嫁娶時，會在宗祠拜祭祖先。時至今日，楊氏族人只會在農曆新年到宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 853

Name and Address: Law Ancestral Hall, No. 8 Hin Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田顯田 8 號羅氏宗祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Law Ancestral Hall at No. 8 Hin Tin, Shatin, was built around the 1920s, when Shek Lei Pui Reservoir was constructed and the Laws, the Soss and the Yeungs consequently moved to Hin Tin. Ancestors were worshipped at the ancestral hall during Chinese festivals, lighting the lantern ceremony and weddings before the 1970s. Nowadays, clan members only worship at the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

位於沙田顯田 8 號的羅氏宗祠，大概在 1920 年代建成。當時，由於政府建造石梨貝水塘，羅氏、蘇氏及楊氏遷移至顯田建村。1970 年代前，羅氏族人在中國節日、點燈及嫁娶時，在宗祠拜祭祖先。時至今日，羅氏族人只會在清明節及重陽節，在宗祠拜祭。

Number: 854

Name and Address: So Ancestral Hall, No. 9 Hin Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新田沙田顯田 9 號蘇氏宗祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

So Ancestral Hall at No. 9 Hin Tin, Shatin, was built by the Hakka So clan around the 1920s, when the Laws, the Sos and the Yeungs left Shek Lei Pui and established Hin Tin to make way for the construction of Shek Lei Pui Reservoir. Ancestors were worshipped at the ancestral hall during Chinese festivals, lighting the lantern ceremony and weddings before the 1980s. Nowadays, clan members only worship there on the second day of the first lunar month.

History (Chinese)

位於沙田顯田 9 號的蘇氏宗祠，大概在 1920 年代由客家蘇氏建成。當時，由於政府建造石梨貝水塘，羅氏、蘇氏及楊氏遷移至顯田建村。1970 年代前，蘇氏族人在中國節日、點燈及嫁娶時拜祭祖先。時至今日，蘇氏族人只在農曆正月初二才在宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 855

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, Ha Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下坑李氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Ha Hang of Tai Po, the Lee Ancestral Hall was built in 1900 by the Lee clan to commemorate and worship Lee Yat-wah, the founding ancestor of Ha Hang village. Ha Hang is a village of multiple clans, its settlers are members of four clan - Lee, Hung, Chung and Tsang. The Lee clan of Ha Hang originated from Changle County in Guangdong Province, settled in Ha Hang in the 13th year of Qianlong reign (1748). The ancestral hall is used regularly for worship and celebration of traditional festivals and ceremonies, including diandeng, Lantern Festival (the 15th day of the 1st Lunar Month).

History (Chinese)

大埔下坑的李氏宗祠由李氏建於 1900 年，以紀念及祭祀下坑村始祖李日華。下坑是多姓村，居民主要由姓李、洪、鍾及曾四個氏族組成。下坑李氏原籍廣東省長樂縣，後於乾隆十三年(1748 年)定居下坑。宗祠現時仍會定期舉行祭祀、「點燈」和慶祝元宵節(農曆正月十五日)等傳統儀式。

Number: 856

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街天后古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably reconstructed in the Qing Dynasty, Kwan Tai Old Temple has long been a venue for the Tai O villagers to worship Kwan Tai, the God of War. Nowadays, Cantonese opera performance is still held in the forecourt of the Temple during the God's birthday. The main ridge of the Temple is richly decorated with the prominent Shek Wan pottery displaying figures from the popular legend of "Yeung's military family".

History (Chinese)

關帝古廟約在清朝時重建，長久以來均是大澳村民供奉武神關帝的地方。時至今日，古廟前院每年在關帝寶誕均有粵劇表演。古廟的主橫樑刻有精細的石灣陶塑，造型為家傳戶曉的楊家將人物。

Number: 857

Name and Address: Sing Lei Hap Gei Lime Kiln Factory, No. 2 Nam Wan Shan Teng Tsuen, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲南灣山頂村 2 號勝利合記石灰窯廠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The factory built in the 1920s by the Tseungs was one of the largest lime kiln factories on Peng Chau. Production did not stop even during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Due to the imported lime from Japan and China and the introduction of reinforced concrete in construction, works after the Occupation, the business declined rapidly and the factory was closed down in the 1970s and left vacant.

History (Chinese)

窯廠在 1920 年代由蔣氏建成，曾是坪洲最大的石灰窯廠之一。即使在日治時期（1941-1945），窯廠的生產從未間斷。後來，由於日本和中國向香港輸出石灰，加上香港在戰後開始使用混凝土作建築材料，窯廠生意驟降，最後更在 1970 年代倒閉。窯廠自此空置。

Number: 858

Name and Address: No. 70 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 70 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house located at No.70 San Wai Tsuen, a multi-surnamed village inhabited by the Yeungs, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans, was probably built by Li Lam in the 1930s. Li Lam , originating from Taishan, migrated to overseas and sent remittance to Hong Kong to build no.70 for his family. After the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Li Lam's wife emigrated to North America for family re-union and sold the house to other clansmen.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 70 號相傳在 1930 年代由李霖建成。新圍村是一條雜姓村落，住有楊氏、李氏、黃氏和陳氏。李霖祖籍台山，後移居海外，匯款返港建成 70 號村屋。日治時期（1941-1945），李霖妻子移居北美與家人團聚，並把村屋賣給其他族人。

Number: 859

Name and Address: Sam Shan Kwok Wong Temple,
No. 2 Ping Shek Estate, Kwun Tong Road, Ngau Chi Wan, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣觀塘道坪石邨 2 號三山國王廟
District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Sam Shan Kwok Temple is believed to be built in the mid-Qing dynasty. It is dedicated to the worship of the 'King of Three Mountains', namely Du Shan, Ming Shan and Jin Shan in Jieyang County of Chaozhou, Guangdong. The temple was once managed by an alliance of 13 villages in the area, but has been solely under Ngau Tsz Wan Village since the alliance disbanded after the Second World War. The two side-halls of the temple once housed the Lung Chi Primary School which was in use as early as the 1860s but had closed down in the early 1960s.

History (Chinese)

三山國王廟的歷史估計可追溯至清朝中葉，其所供奉的是廣東省潮州市揭陽縣獨山、明山和巾山三王。這座古廟以往由區內 13 條村共同管理，二次大戰鄉聯解散後，便由牛池灣村獨力管理。古廟兩個廂堂曾開辦龍池小學，於 1860 年代初便為鄉村子弟服務，其後在 1960 年代初關閉。

Number: 860

Name and Address: Chu Wan, No. 4 Mount Austin Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂柯士甸山道 4 號岫雲

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 4 Mount Austin Road, also known as “Chu Wan”, was built around 1904 to 1906. After the enforcement of the Peak District Reservation Ordinance by the Government in 1904, the Peak had been specially designated for foreigners as a residential area. The mansion is believed to be used as a residence from the 1910s to 1980s. While most of the pre-war structures on the Peak have been demolished for redevelopment, “Chu Wan” is one of the few remaining ones.

History (Chinese)

柯士甸山道 4 號，又名「岫雲」，約在 1904 和 1906 年間興建。自政府在 1904 年執行山頂區保留條例後，山頂成為專為外國人而設的住宅區。柯士甸山道 4 號相信是 1910 至 1980 年代是座住宅。不少位於山頂的戰前建築物都已拆卸重建，岫雲是同類僅餘的建築之一。

Number: 861

Name and Address: Leather Factory, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲牛皮廠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Fook Yuen Leather Factory under study, together with the Kwong Fat Yuen Leather Factory were the two leather factories on Peng Chau. They had probably existed before 1936. Fook Yuen ceased operation during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) and resumed afterwards. However, since the introduction of plastic-leather industry to Hong Kong after the Second World War and the increase in labour and rent costs, the Factory's business declined. It was eventually closed down in 1975. It is left vacant nowadays.

History (Chinese)

福源牛皮廠與廣發源牛皮廠曾是坪洲的兩家牛皮廠。相信這兩家工廠在 1936 年前建成。福源牛皮廠在日治時期 (1941 - 1945) 停止生產，戰後恢復營業。然而，由於二戰後香港引入人造皮，工資及租金亦同時上升，福源牛皮廠生意開始走下坡，最後更在 1975 年倒閉。廠房正空置著。

Number: 862

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Residence of Female Practitioners, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺女修道者宿舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

History (Chinese)

慈慶寺共有 5 幢建築物，包括一座大雄寶殿、一座女修道者宿舍、一座男修道者宿舍及兩座平房。

慈慶寺由法傳方丈建於 1930 年，為內地逃難來港的僧侶提供臨時居所。慈慶寺位於萬丈布，由大雄寶殿，宿舍和平房組成，環境靜謐和平，遠離繁囂，最適合自耕自足的生活。佛堂外牆的題字出自中華民國國民黨前委員于右任(1879-1964)手筆。慈慶寺曾於 1967 年進行大規模修葺。

Number: 863

Name and Address: No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Main Building, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 45 號主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The residence located at No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Yuen Long, a multi-surnamed village, is composed of the Main Building, Ancillary Building as well as the Entrance Gate and Enclosing Wall. It was built in 1926 by Fung Yin-yiu (1875-1966) who was employed as a worker in Montreal of Canada around the 1890s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Fung Kei-cheung joined the Hong Kong – Kowloon Brigade of the East River Column. Nowadays, Fung Kei cheung is still living there.

History (Chinese)

元朗大旗嶺村是一條雜姓村落，位於 45 號的民居在 1926 年由馮延瑤(1875-1966) 建成。該住宅由主樓、附屬建築物、門樓及圍牆組成。1890 年代，馮氏在加拿大蒙特利爾工作。日治時期(1941-1945)，馮延瑤的次子馮其祥加入東江縱隊港九獨立大隊。現時馮其祥仍在該址居住。

Number: 864

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 182 Yee Kuk Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗醫局街 182 號天后廟

District: SSP

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected in 1901, the Tin Hau Temple was founded by the indigenous inhabitants in Sham Shui Po, a fishing locality which has existed since the Jiaqing reign (1637-1911) of the Qing Dynasty. Tin Hau, the Goddess of the sea, is the main deity. The Temple is crowded with worshippers at various festivals especially the Goddess' birthday on the 23rd day of the third lunar month. The Temple features abundant decorations of Shekwan porcelain on its main ridge.

History (Chinese)

天后廟由深水埗聚居的本地漁民於 1901 年建成，該批漁民在清朝嘉慶年間(1637 至 1911 年)已居於此。天后廟主要供奉天后娘娘。每逢不同節慶，特別是農曆 3 月 23 日的天后誕，善信都會把天后廟擠得水洩不通。天后廟屋頂主脊設有精緻的石灣陶塑裝飾。

Number: 865

Name and Address: Kowloon Bowling Green Club, No. 123 Austin Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀柯士甸道 123 號九龍草地滾球會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Set up in 1900, The Kowloon Bowling Club was founded by private donation and was to entertain lawn-bowl lovers. The original site was soon given up as the Club was granted a large piece of land adjacent to the Volunteer Camp (now part of the Kowloon Cricket Club). The Clubhouse was officially opened in 1905 by Sir Matthew Nathan and the existing premises was erected in 1926. The Club functioned as billets during the Japanese Occupation, and the three bowling greens and tennis courts were dug up for planting sweet potatoes in deep furrows. After the Liberation, the grounds were leveled-off by the Indian troops as a hockey field. The Club was then derequisitioned by British residents in 1946 as a lawn bowling club and a social gathering place.

History (Chinese)

九龍草地滾球會始建於 1900 年，籌建經費來自私人捐獻，創會旨在為草地滾球愛好者提供場地。球會成立不久便獲政府批出義勇軍營旁邊一幅廣大土地作新會址(現屬九龍木球會一部份)。新會所在 1905 年正式啓用，邀得總督彌敦爵士主持開幕典禮，至於現時的九龍草地滾球會則於 1926 年興建。日佔時期，會所曾用作臨時軍營，軍人把 3 個草地滾球場和網球場的草地剷平，挖通多條深坑種植蕃薯。香港重光後，駐港的印度軍隊將球場夷平改作曲棍球場。在 1946 年英籍居民終於取回球會的使用權，重新建設草地滾球場和聯誼會所。

Number: 866

Name and Address: Great China Match Factory, Peng Lei Road, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲坪利路大中國火柴廠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Great China Match Factory, situated at Peng Lei Road of Peng Chau, was established in 1939 by a Shanghai industrialist who came to Hong Kong in 1938. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Japanese failed to maintain the production. Due to the intense competition and trade restrictions from other Southeast Asia countries, the factory was eventually closed around 1981.

History (Chinese)

1938年，一位工業家由上海來到香港。1939年，他建立了位於坪洲坪利路的大中國火柴廠。日治時期（1941 - 1945），日本人無法維持火柴廠的生產。而來自東南亞諸國的競爭和貿易限制，令火柴廠最終在1981年倒閉。

Number: 867

Name and Address: Lin Kong Tong, No. 5 Ham Tin Tsuen, Pui O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山貝澳鹹田村 5 號蓮江堂

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in the late Qing Dynasty, Lin Kong Hall serves the dual-purpose of ancestral hall and meeting place to the elder branch of the Cheungs, the leading lineage in Pui O Lo Wan. The Hall is of Chinese Qing Vernacular style features a pitched tile roof with gable walls of “firm mountain” style.

History (Chinese)

蓮江堂約建於晚清時期，是貝澳老圍第一大族張氏祭祖及族老集會的地方。蓮江堂薈萃中國清朝斜磚瓦頂及硬山牆的地方建築風格。

Number: 868

Name and Address: Fong Yuen Study Hall, Tin Liu Tsuen, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣田寮村芳園書室

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated in Tin Liu on Ma Wan Island, Fong Yuen Study Hall was formerly the Chan Study Hall built by the Chan clan before the 1900s. It was rebuilt as a Western-style building in the 1920s-30s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese troops were temporarily stationed there before they transferred to other stations. The Study Hall was reopened after the war. Fong Yuen Study Hall remains the only pre-war primary school on Ma Wan. In the 1960s, owing to the increasing number of students, a new premises with two classrooms was built nearby. However, owing to the migration of the inhabitants of the island to the urban from 1990s, the number of students dropped drastically.

History (Chinese)

位於馬灣島田寮的芳園書室乃陳氏於 1900 年代前興建的陳氏書齋，在 1920 至 30 年代重建為西式建築物。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，日軍曾短暫進駐書室。戰後書室重新開放，是馬灣唯一尚存的戰前小學。1960 年代，由於學生數目上升，書室附近加建了一座有兩個班房的建築物。但是，自 90 年代開始，馬灣島上的居民越來越少，學生的數目亦銳減。

Number: 869

Name and Address: Heep Yunn School, St. Clare Chapel, No. 1 Farm Road, Ho Man Tin, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍何文田農圃道 1 號協恩中學教堂

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Heep Yunn School, a Christian secondary school formed by the amalgamation of Fairlea Girls' School and the Victoria Home, was officially founded by Bishop Mok Sau Tseng on 19th May 1937. The School was requisitioned by the Japanese Army as barracks during the Occupation Period. It was later converted into a Japanese Internment Camp and an Indian Camp soon after the War. With the assistance of the Education Department, the School reopened on 8th February 1947 as the first female school in Kowloon. The school comprises of the Main Building and the St. Clare Chapel. The Art Deco front with two International Modernist style side-wings is the most distinguished part of the School.

History (Chinese)

協恩中學是由 Fairlea Girls' School 及 Victoria Home 合併而成的基督教中學，由莫壽增會督於 1937 年 5 月 19 日創立。日佔時期，學校被日軍徵用為軍營。戰後，學校再改作日軍拘留營及印軍營。1947 年 2 月 8 日，協恩中學在教育署協助下復課，成為九龍首間女子中學。學校由主樓及教堂組成。校內饒富裝飾藝術風格的正門和兩翼的國際式風格建築，都是學校的特色設計。

Number: 870

Name and Address: Jun Wah Study Hall, No. 130 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 130 號
俊華書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at No.130 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, also known as Fuk Hing Wai Jun Wah Study Hall was built in the early 20th century to replace the position of Fuk Wah Study Hall of this multi-surnamed Hakka village. Originally it functioned as a communal hall and study room for the Ching clan. After renamed as Fuk Wah School, it provided education for children from Muk Kiu Tau, Pak Sha Tsuen, Wong Nai Tun Tsuen and Tai Tong Tsuen. In 1954, it was incorporated into the Luen Kwong Public School. After that, the study hall was changed into a village house, factory and grocery store.

History (Chinese)

俊華書室位於水蕉新村（又名福慶圍）130 號，在 20 世紀初建成，以取代這條雜姓客家村的福華書室。俊華書室原先是程氏族人的公眾大廳和書室，後來易名為福華學校，便為木橋頭、白沙村、黃泥墩村和大棠村的兒童提供教育。1954 年，俊華書室與公立聯光學校合併，自此改作村屋、工廠和雜貨店。

Number: 871

Name and Address: Nos. 57, 58 & 59 Tsung Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺松園下 57, 58 及 59 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tsung Yuen Ha is a single-surname village of the Hos n the Ta Kwu Ling area. Ho Wa-shau, the past owner of the house, was one of the first villagers working overseas in the 1920s. Probably built around the 1930s, the house was used by the Japanese troops as an observation post overlooking Shenzhen and the military road of the day, Lin Ma Hang Road. Two wooden tablets engraved with “松園下第六番” and “松園下第七番” are still hung at the front wall of No.58 and No. 59 respectively. In the late 1950s, the houses were used for storage purposes since then.

History (Chinese)

松園下是打鼓嶺的一條單姓村，所有村民都姓何。這所村屋的前業主何華壽，是 1920 年代首批遠赴海外工作的村民之一。相信這所村屋約建於 1930 年代，曾被日軍徵用作瞭望站監視深圳和當時的軍事道路 — 蓮麻坑路。58 號及 59 號屋前牆上仍掛著兩塊刻有「松園下第六番」及「松園下第七番」的木牌。自 1950 年代末，村屋一直作儲物用途。

Number: 872

Name and Address: Sik Lo, Ancillary Block, Nos. 131-132A Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊家村 131 至 132 號 A 適廬附屬建築物

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected in 1936, Sik Lo is a Hakka Circling Dragon House built by Yeung Wai-nam and Yeung Chuk-nam, two overseas Chinese in Indonesia. In the midst of construction, which coincided with the Japanese invasion, neither pond nor enclosed house, the basic elements of Hakka house, were constructed. The historic site comprises of the entrance gate, ancillary Block and main building. At the upper hall of Sik Lo, the ancestral hall of Yeung Ka Tsuen entitled Dun King Tong is found. During the Japanese occupation, the Chinese guerrillas lived in the Dun King Tong for a year. Yet, both the Japanese troop and the guerrillas did not trouble the Yeung's clan during the period.

History (Chinese)

適廬始創於 1936 年，業主是兩名印尼華裔楊衛南及楊竹南。這幢建築物屬客家圍龍屋，興建時適逢日軍入侵，因此傳統客家屋的池塘和圍屋都不能興建。這歷史舊址由門樓、主樓及附屬建築物組成。適廬的上層設有楊家村祠堂「敦敬堂」，日佔時期抗日游擊隊曾在此藏身一年，但期間日軍和游擊隊都沒有對楊家造成任何滋擾。

Number: 873

Name and Address: Kwan Ah School (formerly Pan Lam Study Hall), Sheung Tam Shui Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上擔水坑村群雅學校(前稱泮林書室)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Founded in 1930 with the donation from villagers, Kwan Ah School was the first and the only school in Tam Shui Hang (担水坑), and has undergone several expansions. During the Japanese Occupation, schooling was suspended. Being one of the oldest primary schools in Sha Tau Kok, the school is still in operation and provides education to children from the Mainland China.

History (Chinese)

1930年由村民募捐建成的群雅學校，乃担水坑首間及唯一的學校，前後進行了多次擴充，曾於日佔時期停課。1970年代，由於學生人數遞增，舊校舍被棄用，它的教育角色亦為現在的校舍取代。

Number: 874

Name and Address: Nos. 245 & 247 Tsz Tin Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門紫田村 245 及 247 號

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Village House at No. 245 Tsz Tin Tsuen was built by the third branch of the Tangs in Ha Tsuen not later than 1918. The Tangs of Tsz Tin Tsuen, a multi-clan village, are the descendants of Tang Ying-jo (1435-1495), the third son of Tang Hung-wai who was the common ancestor of the Tangs of Ha Tsuen. The Tangs of Tsz Tin Tsuen still go to the Tang Ancestral Hall, alias Yau Kung Tong, in Ha Tsuen) for ancestral worship and the jiao festival of Ha Tsuen Alliance.

History (Chinese)

位於紫田村 245 號的村屋是由廈村鄧氏三房族人建成的，建築年份相信不遲於 1918 年。紫田村是雜姓村落，該村的鄧氏族人是鄧應佐（1435-1495）的後裔，而鄧應佐是廈村鄧氏的祖先鄧洪惠的第三子。現時，紫田村的鄧氏族人仍到廈村的鄧氏宗祠（又名友恭堂）拜祭祖先和參加廈村約的打醮。

Number: 875

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Sun Fung Wai, Nam Tei, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門藍地順風圍圍門

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The entrance gate of Sun Fung Wai, Tuen Mun is a component of the walled village which comprised the enclosing walls, a shrine, four watch towers and a fish pond in front of the village. Constituted of 7 surnames, the village was said to be established in early Qing dynasty. The fishpond of the village was reclaimed in the 1960s, and a renovation of the entrance gate took place in 1986.

History (Chinese)

屯門順風圍由圍牆、社壇、4 座更樓及村前的一個漁塘組成，而圍門是該圍好其中一環。這條 7 姓圍村據說早於清朝初年築建，村前的漁塘在 1960 年代填土，村口圍門則於 1986 年修繕。

Number: 876

Name and Address: Old Village Houses, Nos. 15, 16 & 17 Hok Tau Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺鶴藪村 15,16 及 17 號舊村屋

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are three old village houses including 1 watch tower in Hok Tau Tsuen. The old houses Nos.15, 16 &17, located in the inner part of Hok Tau Wai, were erected in 1929 by Tang Tai-man and Tang Tai-woon. The watchtower was built to protect inhabitants from raiding bandits and pirates. The houses in the village are orderly layouted with a single ancestral hall at the end of the main alley. The Tang family lived in these houses until the late 1960s and the houses and the watchtower were left vacated.

History (Chinese)

鶴藪頭村共有 3 幢舊村屋，包括一座更樓。位於鶴藪圍 15、16 及 17 號的舊村屋，由鄧大文及鄧大煥於 1929 年建成。更樓主要用來保衛村民免受土匪與海盜襲擊。村內樓房排列井然有序，主巷盡頭有一宗祠。鄧氏家族一直留居至 1960 年代末，房舍與更樓至今依然空置。

Number: 877

Name and Address: Watchtower, Attached to No. 15 Hok Tau Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺鶴藪村鄰接 15 號的更樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are three old village houses including 1 watchtower in Hok Tau Tsuen. The old houses Nos.15, 16 &17, located in the inner part of Hok Tau Wai, were erected in 1929 by Tang Tai-man and Tang Tai-woon. The watchtower was built to protect inhabitants from raiding bandits and pirates. The houses in the village are orderly layouted with a single ancestral hall at the end of the main alley. The Tang family lived in these houses until the late 1960s and the houses and the watchtower were left vacated.

History (Chinese)

鶴藪頭村共有 3 幢舊村屋，包括一座更樓。位於鶴藪圍 15、16 及 17 號的舊村屋，由鄧大文及鄧大煥於 1929 年建成。更樓主要用來保衛村民免受土匪與海盜襲擊。村內樓房排列井然有序，主巷盡頭有一宗祠。鄧氏家族一直留居至 1960 年代末，房舍與更樓至今依然空置。

Number: 878

Name and Address: Nos. 405 & 407 Shek O Village, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳村 405 及 407 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The earliest documentary record shows that the village house situated at Nos. 405 & 407 Shek O Village was owned by people surnamed Li in 1939. Therefore, the village house is believed to have existed by 1939. Shek O Village was established by a few fishermen, mainly of the Chan, Yip, Li and Lau clans, who have been living in the village for over seven generations until 2004. But nowadays, Nos. 405 & 407 is one of the few surviving historical buildings in the village.

History (Chinese)

最早期的文獻紀錄顯示位於石澳村 405 和 407 號這兩間村屋在 1939 年由李氏擁有，所以該村屋相信早在 1939 年便已存在。石澳村由少數漁民建成，包括陳氏、葉氏、李氏和劉氏族人，直至 2004 年他們已有超過七代族人在石澳村居住。不過，時至今日，405 和 407 號是村內碩果僅存的歷史建築物。

Number: 879

Name and Address: Ngai Yuen Tong, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨藝浣堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ngai Yuen Tong is primarily the family ancestral hall of the Mans. Before the 1970s, lighting the lantern ceremony was held there. Moreover, the ancestral hall acted as an educational venue introducing bobozhai education before the Japanese Occupation. It was renamed Ai Woon School and offered primary education after the war until 1962. From 1964 to 1965, Tai Hang Kindergarten was established there. Ngai Yuen Tong also functioned as a meeting place for villagers until 1984 when the rural committee building was completed.

History (Chinese)

藝浣堂原是文氏的家祠，1970 年代前，文氏在祠堂舉行點燈儀式。這裡在日軍佔領前曾用來教授卜卜齋戰後至 1962 年開辦小學，易名「藝浣學校」。1964 至 1965 年，藝浣堂曾經成為泰亨幼稚園。1984 年鄉事委員會落成前，村民都會在這裡集會。

Number: 880

Name and Address: Po Lin Shut, Main Building, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山寶蓮室主樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Po Lin Shut consists of 1 main building and 2 annex blocks. Built in 1916, Po Lin Shut was one of the some 80 monasteries which once flourished in the Keung Shan area. It was founded by a monk called Master Ba Si and a female secular devotee De Shui. A residential block, a flight staircase and an entrance gate were added in 1957. Further expansion took place in the 1970s with an ancestral hall and other auxiliary facilities constructed. More than 15 nuns lived in Po Lin Shut in the 1950s, and Buddhist rituals were practised until the 1980s. It is now half-abandoned and there is plan to affiliate it to the famous Po Lin Monastery.

History (Chinese)

寶蓮室由 3 幢建築物組成，包括一主樓及兩附屬建築物。寶蓮室建於 1916 年，是羌山區繁盛時期 80 多間廟宇之一。這裡由八寺長老及德水女居士創立，1957 年加建一幢住宅大樓、一道樓梯及一道圍門，後於 1970 年代再次擴充，興建一座宗祠和其他附屬設施。1950 年代，寶蓮室曾有超過 15 名尼姑持修，1980 年代前並會舉行佛教儀式。現在這裡已經半空置，並計劃加入寶蓮寺成為附屬廟宇。

Number: 881

Name and Address: Jun Ying Study Hall, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門掃管笏村第二區俊英書室

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, Tuen Mun, Jun Ying Study Hall was probably built by Lee Lai-wang between the late 19th and early 20th century and offered traditional bobozhai education for the poor children of the village. Its educational function was taken over by So Kwun Wat Public School established in 1935-37. The Study Hall was once a venue for weddings. It is now the clan property of Li Lai Wang Tso.

History (Chinese)

屯門掃管笏第二區俊英書室由李乃宏約建於 19 世紀末至 20 世紀初，為村內的貧戶子女提供傳統卜卜齋教學服務。1935-37 年掃管笏公立學校落成後，書室的教育使命始告一段落。村民昔日會在書室舉行婚事，這裡現已成為李乃宏祖的氏族產業。

Number: 882

Name and Address: Law Ancestral Hall, Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排羅家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built by Law Tai-yuen in 1938, the Law Ancestral Hall, also known as, is situated in Po Sam Pai, a multi-surname Hakka village. It is managed by a family trust named Lo Yu Cheung Tong. Various traditional rituals, including ancestral worship during festivals, and lighting the lantern, wedding and funerals, were held in the ancestral hall until the 1970s, when the Laws began to work overseas, mainly in Britain. Besides, the side chambers were once used as the study room for Law Tai-yuen's three sons during the 1940s.

History (Chinese)

羅氏家祠由羅太原於 1938 年建成，又名豫章堂，位於雜姓客家村布心排，現由家族祖堂羅豫章堂管理。直至 1970 年代羅氏族人相繼到英國等地工作前，各式各樣的傳統禮儀，包括節日祭祖、點燈、婚喪都在家祠舉行。此外，家祠的廂房於 1940 年代曾是羅太原三個兒子學習的地方。

Number: 883

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 62 Shui Mei Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水尾村 62 號天后古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated in the Shui Mei Tsuen of Kam Tin, it is believed that the Tin Hau Temple was built between 1662-1722 and rebuilt in 1936. The Temple was originally of three halls but was converted into two halls in the rebuilding in 1936. The Tangs celebrated various festivals in the temple, including diandeng and Jiao Festival.

History (Chinese)

錦田水尾村的天后古廟約建於 1662-1722 年，曾於 1936 年重建。廟宇原本由三個祠堂組成，1936 年重建後改為兩個祠堂。鄧氏每逢點燈及打醮等節日都會前來古廟慶祝

Number: 884

Name and Address: Yan Wah Lo, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞仁華廬

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Yan Wah Lo was built by the Yeung clan in 1933. Originally from Meixian, the founder made his fortune in Indonesia and – like other Indonesian Chinese at that time – chose to settle in Hong Kong rather than return to Meixian. The mansion is a two-hall building with traditional Chinese pitched roof. The main building was used as Oi Wah School which was managed by the Yeung clan to provide free education to local villagers' children. In the 1960s, the Oi Wah School moved to a new school site at Ho Sheung Heung Road. The building is now occupied by the descendants of the Yeung clan.

History (Chinese)

仁華廬於 1933 年由楊氏族人所建，創建人原籍梅縣，其後於印尼發跡卻沒有回鄉，跟當時其他印尼華僑一樣選擇在香港定居。這幢大樓是兩遙式建築，設有傳統的中式金字屋頂。楊氏曾於主樓開辦愛華學校，為本地村民的子女提供免費教育，至 1960 年代才搬至河上鄉道的新校址。仁華廬現為楊氏後人的住所。

Number: 885

Name and Address: Stone House, No. 15 Kotewall Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山旭龢道 15 號石寓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Stone House was probably built in 1923 as one of the coach houses inhabited by servant families working for wealthy residences along Conduit Road, Kotewall Road and Poshan Road. The site was once owned by Sir Robert H. Kotewall (1880-1949), an Executive Councillor and influential figure of the time. Records show that the Stone House might be the servant house of the former Hatton House nearby. The site has been redeveloped into a high-rise Hatton House in 1972, and the third floor of the Stone House was also demolished to make way for the development.

History (Chinese)

石寓約建於 1923 年，最初可能是用作干德道、旭龢道和寶珊道一帶富戶的傭人寓所。其後售予本港著名行政會議員和風雲人物羅旭龢(1880—1949)。據記載石寓可能是前 Hatton House 富戶的傭人住所。Hatton House 已於 1972 年重建，成為今天所見的克頓大廈，而石寓的三樓亦因為配合新廈建築工程而拆卸。

Number: 886

Name and Address: Peak Tramways Co. Ltd., No. 1 Lugard Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂盧吉道 1 號

山頂纜車有限公司

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Operated in 1888, the Peak Tram was the earliest public mass transit system in Hong Kong. Originally, the tram was operated by coal-fired steam boilers and was later replaced by electrically powered system in 1926. The Peak Tramways Office was at first constructed as a workshop and General Manager's flat. It was probably built between 1926 and 1941 and additional storey was added in 1953 to house an apartment for the General Manager.

History (Chinese)

山頂纜車於 1888 年提供服務，是香港最早的公共交通工具。早期的纜車由燒煤鍋爐蒸氣操作，直至 1926 年才全面電動化。山頂纜車公司辦事處約建於 1926 至 1941 年間，原為工作間及總經理之住所。1953 年，公司再加建一層樓房作總經理公寓。

Number: 887

Name and Address: Tong Ancestral Hall, No. 18 Man Uk Pin, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺萬屋邊 18 號唐氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

As a multi-surname Hakka village, Man Uk Pin is inhabited by the Chungs, the Tongs, the Laws and the Fus nowadays. By 2004, the Tongs resided in the village for seven generations. They worship at the Ancestral Hall during major Chinese festivals. While the rite of placing souls onto the altar is still performed there, the custom of diandang ceased in the 1960s when many villagers emigrated overseas.

History (Chinese)

萬屋邊是一條雜姓客家村，現在村民主要姓鍾、唐、羅和傅。截至 2004 年，在村中安居樂業。每逢農曆新年，村民都會在宗祠拜祀祖先。點燈習俗亦同時告終。但在 960 年代，眾多村民移居海外，時至今日，村民仍然沿襲上神枱的傳統，將祖先靈位安放在祭壇上。

Number: 888

Name and Address: Victoria Gap Substation, No. 35 Lugard Road, the Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂盧吉道 35 號

爐峰峽電力分站

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Victoria Gap Substation in No. 35 Lugard Road was built by the Hongkong Electric Company Limited in 1928 to distribute electricity to different populated areas and serve as a staff quarters. Equipment is installed on the ground floor while the upper floors are used as staff quarters or offices. Most of the occupants are engineers and their families. As most of the old power stations have been demolished, Victoria Gap Substation has borne witness to the development of the Hong Kong electricity supply.

History (Chinese)

爐峰峽電力分站位於盧吉道 35 號，由香港電燈集團有限公司在 1928 年興建，為不同人口稠密的地區供應電力，並用作職工宿舍。底層安裝了機器，而上層則用作職工宿舍和辦公室。大多數的住客都是工程師及其家人。隨著其他舊式電力分站遭拆卸，爐峯峽電力分站可謂見證了香港電力供應的發展。

Number: 889

Name and Address: Hau Wong Temple, Tung Chung, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山東涌侯王宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

According to the engraving of a bronze ball in the Temple, the Hau Wong Temple was probably built in 1765. The Temple is one of three temples located in Lantau Island worshipping Yeung Liangjie, a loyal general in the late Sung Dynasty. There are two side-halls in the Temple, with the eastern side-hall for worshipping ancestors who were in charge of the Temple's construction and the western side-hall for a shrine worshipping Choi Pak Sing Kwan. As Tung Chung was a strategic military fort in the Qing dynasty, the garrison used to train in front of the Temple in the Qing period.

History (Chinese)

根據廟內的銅鐘刻文所示，侯王宮約建於 1765 年，是大嶼山三所敬奉南宋忠臣楊亮節的廟宇之一。廟內共有兩個側堂：東堂主要供奉建廟祖先；西堂則敬奉財帛星君的神龕。清朝期間，由於東涌乃具戰略性的軍事要塞，故常有駐守軍隊在廟前進行訓練。

Number: 890

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Muk Wu Tsuen, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺木湖村天后廟

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tin Hau Temple at Muk Wu Tsuen, Ta Kwu Ling, was built around 1912-1913. Two plaques bearing “民國七年” (1918) and “民國十三年” (1924) respectively are the oldest relics in the Temple. Villagers revered Tin Hau during Lunar New Year and Tin Hau Festival but the Temple was no longer attended by temple-keepers since the 1990s.

History (Chinese)

打鼓嶺木湖村天后廟約建於 1912-1913 年，廟內有兩個刻有「民國七年」(1918 年)及「民國十三年」(1924 年)的牌匾，是廟宇最古老的遺跡。村民每逢農曆新年和天后誕都會前來天后廟拜祭天后娘娘，廟宇自 1990 年代起已無廟祝打理。

Number: 891

Name and Address: Suen Shing Tong, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗宣城堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are a row of ancestral halls in Tsung Pak Long, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Wong Ancestral Hall, the Lau Ancestral Hall, Suen Shing Tong of the Kwongs, and Dun Hau Tong of the Kans. Before the Japanese Occupation, villagers developed Zap Shing Tong, which represented the six clans in Tsung Pak Long. The Suen Shing Tong is the center for the Kwongs in Tsung Pak Long. The clans celebrated various festivals in the Hall. However, the diandeng (lighting a lamp) ceremony takes place in the Zap Shing Tong instead of Suen Shing Tong.

History (Chinese)

松柏朗並列著多座祠堂，分別是陳氏家祠、黃氏家祠、劉氏家祠、鄺氏宣城堂及簡氏敦厚堂。日佔前，村民興建集成堂，以代表朗松柏六大氏族。宣城堂乃松柏朗鄺氏族人的活動中心。每逢節慶鄺氏都會集齊家祠，但點燈儀式卻會在集成堂而非宣城堂舉行。

Number: 892

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗劉氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are a row of ancestral halls in Tsung Pak Long, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Wong Ancestral Hall, the Lau Ancestral Hall, Suen Shing Tong of the Kwongs, and Dun Hau Tong of the Kans. Before the Japanese Occupation, villagers developed Zap Shing Tong, which represented the six clans in Tsung Pak Long. The Lau Ancestral Hall is the center for the Laus in Tsung Pak Long. The clans celebrated various festivals in the Hall. However, the diandeng (lighting a lamp) ceremony takes place in the Zap Shing Tong instead of Lau Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

松柏朗並列著多座祠堂，分別是陳氏家祠、黃氏家祠、劉氏家祠、龐氏宣城堂及簡氏敦厚堂。日佔前，村民興建集成堂，以代表朗松柏六大氏族。劉氏家祠乃松柏朗劉氏族人的活動中心。每逢節慶劉氏都會集齊家祠，但點燈儀式卻會在集成堂而非劉氏家祠舉行。

Number: 893

Name and Address: No. 23 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉龍田村 23 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house at No.23 Lung Tin Tsuen, of Shap Pat Heung was built around the 1930s by Wong Kung-shing, an oversea Chinese who worked in Canada and came back to Hong Kong after his retirement in the 1910s.

He was one of the partners of Fuk Chai Tong, a company offering the weighing service in the Yuen Long New Market. Nowadays, No. 23 is inhabited by the fourth and fifth generations of Wong Kung-shing.

History (Chinese)

位於十八鄉龍田村 23 號的村屋，是在 1930 年代由黃恭盛建成的。黃氏是海外華僑，在加拿大工作，1910 年代退休後回港。他是福濟堂的合夥人，該公司在元朗舊墟提供稱量服務。時至今日，黃恭盛的第四代和第五代後人仍居於 23 號。

Number: 894

Name and Address: No. 3 Shek O Road, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳道 3 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Shek O District has been developed over 150 years which was originally occupied by fishermen who are mainly Hakka and Punti. The Bungalow in No. 3 Shek O Road was constructed in 1929 by The Shek O Development Company Limited. The Company started to develop the Shek O District by purchasing agriculture land from villagers, it intended to develop 42 sites with a clubhouse, golf courses and other recreational facilities with European living style environment. Many successful businessmen had leased the Bungalow since its completion. These bungalows represent the earlier western living style of upper class in Shek O.

History (Chinese)

石澳區早於 150 年前已有人居住，初期的居民主要是客家和本地漁民。石澳道 3 號平房由石澳發展有限公司於 1929 年建成。該公司向村民收購多幅農地，開始發展石澳區，並且將這 42 幅地皮發展為俱樂部、高爾夫球場和其他饒富歐陸情懷的康樂設施，竣工後更吸引不少商紳租賃平房。這排平房可說見證了石澳上流社會早期的西式生活風格。

Number: 895

Name and Address: Chan Yi Cheung Ancestral Hall (Former Lot 972 of Hoi Pa Village), Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, Tak Wah Street, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣德華街賽馬會德華公園(前海壩村地段 972 號)義璋陳公祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Chan Yi Cheung Ancestral Hall was built to commemorate Chan Yi-cheung (1736-1795), the first generation of the Chan clan in Hoi Pa Tsuen, Tsuen Wan. Murals can be found on its wall frieze indicating the year of completion, first year of Xuantong reign (1909) in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The village was demolished in the late 1970s as a result of new town development. Fortunately, the Ancestral Hall together with another two houses of former Hoi Pa Tsuen were preserved in-situ. The Ancestral Hall is now situated within the Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, which marks the location of a coastal market and port in the early days of Tsuen Wan.

History (Chinese)

義璋陳家祠是為紀念荃灣海壩村陳氏第一代祖先陳義璋(1736-1795 年)而建。壁緣繪畫顯示家祠建於清朝(1644-1911 年)宣統元年(1909 年)。1970 年代終，政府為了發展新市鎮拆毀海壩村，幸好原址仍然妥善保存家祠和另外兩間原屬海壩村的房屋。家祠現在位於賽馬會德華公園內，即昔日荃灣沿岸市集和港口的位

Number: 896

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, Chuen Lung, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣川龍曾氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Chuen Lung of Tsuen Wan, the Tsang Ancestral Hall was built before 1600 by Tsang Tai-cheong, the ancestor of the Tsang clan residing in the area. The Tsang clan of Chuen Lung, originated from Huizhou, but later moved to settle in Tsuen Wan during the Ming dynasty. The Ancestral Hall is one of the few surviving historical buildings in Chuen Lung, it is used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies, as well as a meeting place for the Tsang clan to discuss their important village affairs. Therefore, the Ancestral Hall acted as a binding force, which strengthened the social bonds among the members of the lineage.

History (Chinese)

曾氏家祠位於荃灣川龍，由曾氏居於川龍的始祖曾大璋建於 1600 年前。川龍曾氏原籍惠州，後於明朝遷至荃灣。這所家祠乃川龍僅餘的少數歷史建築之一，曾氏昔日會定期到家祠拜祭和慶祝傳統節日和儀式，這裡亦是曾氏商議村中事務的地方。因此家祠具有凝聚的力量，有助鞏固家族成員的社交聯繫。

Number: 897

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗陳氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are a row of ancestral halls in Tsung Pak Long, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Wong Ancestral Hall, the Lau Ancestral Hall, Suen Shing Tong of the Kwongs, and Dun Hau Tong of the Kans. Before the Japanese Occupation, villagers developed Zap Shing Tong, which represented the six clans in Tsung Pak Long. The Chan Ancestral Hall is the center for the Chans in Tsung Pak Long. The Chan clans celebrated various festivals in the Hall. However, the diandeng (lighting a lamp) ceremony takes place in the Zap Shing Tong instead of Chan Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

松柏朗並列著多座祠堂，分別是陳氏家祠、黃氏家祠、劉氏家祠、鄺氏宣城堂及簡氏敦厚堂。日佔前，村民興建集成堂，以代表朗松柏六大氏族。陳氏家祠乃松柏朗陳氏族人的活動中心，每逢節慶陳氏都會集齊家祠，但點燈儀式卻會在集成堂而非陳氏家祠舉行。

Number: 898

Name and Address: No. 99 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 99 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house at No. 99 Hang Tau Tsuen was probably built in the 18th century. It was believed that Tang Hin-ho, awarded the title of juran, candidate successful in the provincial examination) in the ninth year of the Jiaqing reign (1804), had lived there. Later the house was inherited by his great grandson Tang Siu-hei who donated for renovation of Tat Tak in 1939, acted as the Director of Tat Tak Public School during the 1930s. In the past, the family members gathered at No. 99 for the family reunion dinner (tuannianfan) before the Lunar New Year.

History (Chinese)

位於坑頭村 99 號的村屋相傳在 18 世紀建成。一般相信，在嘉慶九年（1804）考獲舉人（即在省級科舉考試中取得佳績的考生）銜頭的鄧獻可，曾居於該處。後來，他的曾孫鄧兆禧亦曾在該址居住。鄧兆禧在 1939 年大力捐助達德公所的翻新工程，又曾在 1930 年代出任達德學校的理事。昔日，鄧氏家族成員會在農曆新年前，在 99 號聚首一堂食團年飯。

Number: 899

Name and Address: Shi Wang Study Hall, No. 124 San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新圍 124 號士宏書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Shi Wung Study Hall mainly offered bobozhai education to the descendants of Tang Till-yue's branch of the Tang clan at San Wai, Ha Tsuen. Its educational role was gradually substituted by Yau Kung School established in San Sang Tsuen around the 1930s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Study Hall became a resting place for refugees from Mainland China. In the 1960s, a kindergarten operated there. The Study Hall now functions as a banquet and meeting venue for the Tangs.

History (Chinese)

士宏書室主要為廈村新圍鄧氏旁支鄧鈞月的子弟提供卜卜齋教學，後於 1930 年代逐漸被新生村的友恭學校取代。日佔時期(1941-1945 年)，書室成為中國難民的收容所。1960 年代，書室曾改作幼稚園用途，現在則成為鄧氏設宴和聚會的地點。

Number: 900

Name and Address: No. 729 Nathan Road, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角彌敦道 729 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at No. 729 Nathan Road, the three-storey shophouse was constructed in 1929. The site was purchased by the owner in 1928. According to the Public Health and Building Ordinance of 1903, only a three-storey shophouse could be constructed on the plot of No. 729 in 1929. The premises was re-registered in the Property Registration Office during the Japanese Occupation.

History (Chinese)

旺角彌敦道 729 號三層高唐樓建於 1929 年，該幅地皮由業主於 1928 年購買。根據 1903 年訂立的《公共衛生及建築物條例》(Public Health and Building Ordinance)，在 1929 年時 729 號地段只可興建一幢三層高唐樓。這幢樓宇曾於日佔時期在物業登記辦事處(Property Registration Office)重新辦理註冊。

Number: 901

Name and Address: No. 1235 Canton Road, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗廣東道 1235 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 1231, 1233 and 1235 Canton Road were a row of shophouses built in identical style. The gable inscribed with the construction year “1930” reflects the three blocks as an entirety. In the early 1960s, Nos. 1231 and 1233 were demolished to give way to new development. The gable across the top of Nos. 1233 and 1235 was then broken, with the remaining half showing “930” retained on top of No. 1235. The shophouse at No. 1235 retains its commercial-cum-residential function. The ground floor is occupied by a factory, while the upper floors are dwellings for several families.

History (Chinese)

廣東道 1231、1233 及 1235 號是一排建築風格相同的唐樓。三角牆所刻有的建築年份「1930」標誌著三幢樓宇屬同一建築群。1960 年代初，1231 及 1233 號被拆卸以便發展新建設。橫跨 1233 號及 1235 號頂部的三角牆已遭損毀，只剩下印有「930」的部份遺留在 1235 號頂部。1235 號唐樓仍保留商住兩用的功能，樓下為工廠，樓上則有數個家庭居住。

Number: 902

Name and Address: No. 5 Nam Hang Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉南坑村 5 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.5 Nam Hang Tsuen was built by Cheung Tsoi-mau in 1933. Cheung Tsoi-mau was a seaman and worked in the United States between the 1910s and 1920s. He returned to the village in the 1930s, built the house and got married. No.5 was inherited by his second son Cheung Kam-leung who was the village representative in the 1980s and 1990s. He also served on the Committee of the Tin Hau Festival of Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long and was the Chairman of Nam Hang Tsuen Fa Paw Association. Today, No. 5 is inhabited by the Cheung's relatives.

History (Chinese)

南坑村 5 號在 1933 年由張財茂建成。張氏是個海員，1910 至 1920 年代在美國工作，1930 年代回到南坑村建屋，並成家立室。村屋由次子張金亮繼承。張金亮在 1980 和 1990 年代擔任村代表，也曾參與元朗十八鄉天后寶誕委員會，並出任南坑村花炮會主席。時至今日，張氏親戚仍居於該處。

Number: 903

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Hall of Merits, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院功德堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

History (Chinese)

青山禪院位是香港最大的廟宇之一，其歷史可追溯至 4 世紀南朝劉宋時期。當時，印度僧侶杯渡禪師首次來到青山，相傳青雲觀便是由他所建。1821 年至 20 世紀初，青雲觀曾被道教徒接管。青雲觀乃屯門最大氏族陶氏捐款於 1843 年創立。1914 年，兩名虔誠的佛教徒向陶氏收購這所物業，並於 1920 年完成修繕工程。現在，青山禪院由大雄寶殿、諸天寶殿及青雲觀等建築群組成。

Number: 904

Name and Address: No. 21 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉龍田村 21 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house No.21 Lung Tin Tsuen, located at Shap Pat Heung of Yuen Long was built in 1931 by Wong Wing-Kam, an oversea Chinese worker. Before the Japanese Occupation, Mr. Wong came back to Hong Kong from Mexico due to his strong sense of commitment to Shap Pat Heung, he also donated fund to renovate the Tin Hau Temple of Tai Shu Ha. The Wong clan of Lung Tin Tsuen have taken root in Yuen Long since the late 1910s. The social bonds of the Wong family in the village are still well-maintained, the family members residing in different area would gather together in No.21 village house for worshipping of their ancestor grave during the Ching Ming and Chung Yeung Festivals.

History (Chinese)

元朗十八鄉龍田村 21 號村屋由海外工作的華人黃榮金建於 1931 年。日佔時期以前，黃榮金由墨西哥返回香港後，因為對十八鄉擁有一份深厚的歸屬感，因此捐款翻新大樹下的天后廟。龍田村黃氏自 1910 年代終在元朗落地生根，村中的黃氏族人至今依然保持緊密聯繫，居於區內各處的家族成員每逢清明和重陽節都會前來 21 號村屋拜祭祖墳。

Number: 905

Name and Address: No. 22 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉龍田村 22 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house at No.22 Lung Tin Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung was built in 1931 by Wong Wing-yan, an overseas Chinese who worked in Mexico and came back to Hong Kong before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). He returned to Mexico after the war. Around 2001, his son emigrated to Canada and left the house vacant.

History (Chinese)

位於十八鄉龍田村 22 號的村屋，是在 1931 年由黃榮恩建成的。黃氏是海外華僑，一直在墨西哥工作；日治時期（1941-1945）前回港，戰後返回墨西哥。他的兒子約在 2001 年移居加拿大，村屋自此空置。

Number: 906

Name and Address: Chung Shing Temple, Wing Lung Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田永隆圍聚聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Of the eleven deities revered in Chung Sing Temple, Kwun Yam is the main deity. A wooden board is circulated among the 62 households of the village each month and the household holding the board by circulation is obliged to burn incense there twice a day. Wedding and diandeng (lighting the lantern) banquets are held at the open space in front of the Temple.

History (Chinese)

眾聖宮供奉了 11 位神靈，其中以觀音娘娘為主。村內 62 戶每月都會輪流保管門頭牌，保管著門頭牌的一戶每天要到眾聖宮上香兩次。村民現在仍會在廟前空地擺設婚宴和丁酒。

Number: 907

Name and Address: Law Uk, Shek Chung Au, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角石涌凹羅屋

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Comprising of the house and one ancillary block, Law Uk was constructed in 1930 by Law Yik-fai, who once worked in Panama, as a residence for his extended family. The Laws family was the core member of the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the East River Column in Sha Tau Kok and participated in the guerrilla battles. They had, in fact, converted Law Uk into a guerrilla base between 1941 and 1945. During the Japanese Occupation, Law Uk acted as an intelligence center and meeting place of the East River Column.

History (Chinese)

羅屋由大宅及附屬建築物組成。曾遠赴巴拿馬工作的羅奕輝於 1930 年興建羅屋，讓不斷繁衍的家族成員安居樂業。羅氏家族乃東江縱隊港九獨立大隊於沙頭角的核心成員，經常參與游擊戰。他們曾於 1941 至 1945 年將羅屋改作游擊隊總部。日佔時期，羅屋曾被東江縱隊徵用作情報中心和會議地點。

Number: 908

Name and Address: Law Uk, Ancillary Block, Shek Chung Au, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角石涌凹羅屋附屬建築物

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Comprising of the house and one ancillary block, Law Uk was constructed in 1930 by Law Yik-fai, who once worked in Panama, as a residence for his extended family. The Laws family was the core member of the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the East River Column in Sha Tau Kok and participated in the guerrilla battles. They had, in fact, converted Law Uk into a guerrilla base between 1941 and 1945. During the Japanese Occupation, Law Uk acted as an intelligence center and meeting place of the East River Column.

History (Chinese)

羅屋由大宅及附屬建築物組成。曾遠赴巴拿馬工作的羅奕輝於 1930 年興建羅屋，讓不斷繁衍的家族成員安居樂業。羅氏家族乃東江縱隊港九獨立大隊於沙頭角的核心成員，經常參與游擊戰。他們曾於 1941 至 1945 年將羅屋改作游擊隊總部。日佔時期，羅屋曾被東江縱隊徵用作情報中心和會議地點。

Number: 909

Name and Address: No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Ancillary Building, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 45 號附屬建築物

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The residence located at No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Yuen Long, a multi-surnamed village, is composed of the Main Building, Ancillary Building as well as the Entrance Gate and Enclosing Wall. It was built in 1926 by Fung Yin-yiu (1875-1966) who was employed as a worker in Montreal of Canada around the 1890s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Fung Kei-cheung joined the Hong Kong – Kowloon Brigade of the East River Column. Nowadays, Fung Kei cheung is still living there.

History (Chinese)

元朗大旗嶺村是一條雜姓村落，位於 45 號的民居在 1926 年由馮延瑤(1875-1966) 建成。該住宅由主樓、附屬建築物、門樓及圍牆組成。1890 年代，馮氏在加拿大蒙特利爾工作。日治時期(1941-1945)，馮延瑤的次子馮其祥加入東江縱隊港九獨立大隊。現時馮其祥仍在該址居住。

Number: 910

Name and Address: No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Entrance Gate and Enclosing Wall, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 45 號門樓及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The residence located at No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Yuen Long, a multi-surnamed village, is composed of the Main Building, Ancillary Building as well as the Entrance Gate and Enclosing Wall. It was built in 1926 by Fung Yin-yiu (1875-1966) who was employed as a worker in Montreal of Canada around the 1890s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Fung Kei-cheung joined the Hong Kong – Kowloon Brigade of the East River Column. Nowadays, Fung Kei cheung is still living there.

History (Chinese)

元朗大旗嶺村是一條雜姓村落，位於 45 號的民居在 1926 年由馮延瑤(1875-1966) 建成。該住宅由主樓、附屬建築物、門樓及圍牆組成。1890 年代，馮氏在加拿大蒙特利爾工作。日治時期(1941-1945)，馮延瑤的次子馮其祥加入東江縱隊港九獨立大隊。現時馮其祥仍在該址居住。

Number: 911

Name and Address: Kong Ha Wai, Entrance Gate, near Kam Tsin Wai, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉近金錢圍江夏圍門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Kong Ha Wai is a Hakka mansion built by Wong Kwong-kiu of Meixian between 1933 and 1936. He was a successful businessman engaging in gold business, had two sons named Wong Tak-ling and Wong Shui-luen. The main building is named Yuen Yuen Tong. As the police station at Au Tau was destroyed during the Japanese Occupation, Kong Ha Wai became a temporary police station until 1953 when the new police station was founded. After the war, the Wongs converted the main building into factories from the 1960s onwards.

History (Chinese)

江夏圍是梅縣黃廣僑於 1933 至 1936 年間所建的客家住宅。黃廣僑是著名黃金商人，育有黃德麟及黃瑞麟兩名兒子。江夏圍主樓又名源遠堂。日佔時期，凹頭警署被日軍破壞後，江夏圍一直暫作臨時警署，至 1953 年新警署落成為止。戰後 1960 年代起，黃氏將主樓陸續改廠房之用。

Number: 912

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sai Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲西灣天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Sai Wan on Cheung Chau, Tin Hau Temple was built by the indigenous fishermen some time before 1929 to worship Tin Hau, the goddess of heaven. The Temple is the only place that still holds the Fa Pow activity, but the event has been converted from a scramble into a lottery system since 1995. The two atypical gable ends and the fine Shekwan pottery roof ridge are the remarkable features of the Temple.

History (Chinese)

長洲西灣的天后宮由當地漁民於 1929 年前建成，以敬奉天后娘娘。這裡是全港唯一沿襲花炮活動的地方，但自 1995 年起，花炮已由爭奪競賽改作抽籤方式進行。廟內有兩面別樹一幟的山形牆，屋頂瓦脊飾以精緻的石灣陶塑。

Number: 913

Name and Address: No. 7 Shek O Road, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳道 7 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Shek O District has been developed over 150 years which was originally occupied by fishermen who are mainly Hakka and Punti. The Bungalow in No. 3 Shek O Road was constructed in 1929 by The Shek O Development Company Limited. The Company started to develop the Shek O District by purchasing agriculture land from villagers, it intended to develop 42 sites with a clubhouse, golf courses and other recreational facilities with European living style environment. Many successful businessmen had leased the Bungalow since its completion. These bungalows represent the earlier western living style of upper class in Shek O.

History (Chinese)

石澳區早於 150 年前已有人居住，初期的居民主要是客家和本地漁民。石澳道 3 號平房由石澳發展有限公司於 1929 年建成。該公司向村民收購多幅農地，開始發展石澳區，並且將這 42 幅地皮發展為俱樂部、高爾夫球場和其他饒富歐陸情懷的康樂設施，竣工後更吸引不少商紳租賃平房。這排平房可說見證了石澳上流社會早期的西式生活風格。

Number: 914

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sha Kong Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村沙江村天后古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Originally built in the 1800s, Tin Hau Temple is situated in the Sha Kong Tsuen of Ha Tsuen Heung (or alliance of villages in Ha Tsuen) of Yuen Long. It was a temple to worship the Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. As the Tang clan in Ha Tsuen regularly collects oysters near the Deep Bay, the Tin Hau Temple is built to protect the fishermen and villagers away from adverse weather.

History (Chinese)

元朗廈村鄉沙江村的天后廟始建於 1800 年代，主要敬奉天后娘娘。由於廈村鄧氏會定期到后海灣採蠔，因此特別興建這座廟宇祈求風調雨順，保佑漁民及村民平安大吉。

Number: 915

Name and Address: Aberdeen Technical School, Annex, No. 1 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔黃竹坑道 1 號香港仔工業學校附屬建築物

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Founded by the Salesian of Don Bosco in 1935, Aberdeen Technical School was the first local technical school in Hong Kong whose construction fund was generously donated by the Hon. Fung Ping Shan and Sir Robert Ho Tung. During the Japanese Occupation, the School was first requisitioned by the British Army as a naval base and was later occupied by the Japanese Army as a seaplane base to guard the south of the Hong Kong Island. Architecturally, the School is one of the early local examples of International style.

History (Chinese)

1935 年，鮑思高慈幼會獲馮平山爵士及何東爵士慷慨解囊，興建全港第一所本地工業學校——香港仔工業學校。日佔時期，學校被英軍徵用作海軍基地，後被日軍佔用作水上飛機基地，以助日軍控制港島南區。香港仔工業學校乃本港早期其中一所彰顯國際式建築風格的建築物。

Number: 916

Name and Address: No. 43 Tseng Lan Shue, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢井欄樹 43 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house which located at No. 43 Tseng Lan Shue, was built around 1909 by the Yau clan. Yau Wan Lun, originated from Weibei County of Henan Province, was respected as the founding ancestor. The house was once occupied by the Japanese troops during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). It is the only surviving traditional village house in this single-surname Hakka village nowadays.

History (Chinese)

位於井欄樹 43 號的村屋，約於 1909 年由邱氏宗族所建。邱氏宗族原籍河南省渭北縣，邱雲麟被視為祖宗。日治時期（1941 - 1945），這村屋遭日軍強佔。如今，位於井欄樹 43 號村屋是這條單姓客家村莊僅存的傳統村屋。

Number: 917

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block A, Dormitory, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 A 座囚室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The interior of Block A is divided into large sleeping and living halls for prisoners.

History (Chinese)

馬坑監獄建築群由 19 座建築物組成，其中六座是戰前建築物，在 1939 年建成，是為準備作戰而設的政府補給品倉庫。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍把倉庫用作馬廄。1947 年，監獄署將之改為男童院，但不久遷至青山；所以馬坑該址在 1953 年改為訓練中心。1974 年，建築物改為成年男犯人低設防監獄。該六座戰前建築物已改作囚室(A、B 座)、飯堂(C 座)、收押室(D 座)、隔離囚室(E 座)及診所(F 座)，反映了該建築群的歷史發展。A 座是在囚人士作息及起居的地方。

Number: 918

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block B, Dormitory, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 B 座囚室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. Block B contains a recreation space, workshop and office.

History (Chinese)

馬坑監獄建築群由 19 座建築物組成，其中六座是戰前建築物，在 1939 年建成，是為準備作戰而設的政府補給品倉庫。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍把倉庫用作馬廄。1947 年，監獄署將之改為男童院，但不久遷至青山；所以馬坑該址在 1953 年改為訓練中心。1974 年，建築物改為成年男犯人低設防監獄。該六座戰前建築物已改作囚室(A、B 座)、飯堂(C 座)、收押室(D 座)、隔離囚室(E 座)及診所(F 座)，反映了該建築群的歷史發展。B 座包括了康樂空間、工場及辦事處。

Number: 919

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block C, Dining Hall, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 C 座飯堂

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The Dining Hall was previously used as an office.

History (Chinese)

馬坑監獄建築群由 19 座建築物組成，其中六座是戰前建築物，在 1939 年建成，是為準備作戰而設的政府補給品倉庫。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍把倉庫用作馬廄。1947 年，監獄署將之改為男童院，但不久遷至青山；所以馬坑該址在 1953 年改為訓練中心。1974 年，建築物改為成年男犯人低設防監獄。該六座戰前建築物已改作囚室(A、B 座)、飯堂(C 座)、收押室(D 座)、隔離囚室(E 座)及診所(F 座)，反映了該建築群的歷史發展。飯堂的前身是一所辦公室。

Number: 920

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block D, Reception Block, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 D 座收押室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The Reception Block provides an office area for staff, laundry, workshop and storeroom.

History (Chinese)

馬坑監獄建築群由 19 座建築物組成，其中六座是戰前建築物，在 1939 年建成，是為準備作戰而設的政府補給品倉庫。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍把倉庫用作馬廄。1947 年，監獄署將之改為男童院，但不久遷至青山；所以馬坑該址在 1953 年改為訓練中心。1974 年，建築物改為成年男犯人低設防監獄。該六座戰前建築物已改作囚室(A、B 座)、飯堂(C 座)、收押室(D 座)、隔離囚室(E 座)及診所(F 座)，反映了該建築群的歷史發展。收押室用作職員辦公室、洗衣房及儲物室。

Number: 921

Name and Address: No. 4 Shek O Road, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳道 4 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Shek O District has been developed over 150 years which was originally occupied by fishermen who are mainly Hakka and Punti. The Bungalow in No. 3 Shek O Road was constructed in 1929 by The Shek O Development Company Limited. The Company started to develop the Shek O District by purchasing agriculture land from villagers, it intended to develop 42 sites with a clubhouse, golf courses and other recreational facilities with European living style environment. Many successful businessmen had leased the Bungalow since its completion. These bungalows represent the earlier western living style of upper class in Shek O.

History (Chinese)

石澳區早於 150 年前已有人居住，初期的居民主要是客家和本地漁民。石澳道 3 號平房由石澳發展有限公司於 1929 年建成。該公司向村民收購多幅農地，開始發展石澳區，並且將這 42 幅地皮發展為俱樂部、高爾夫球場和其他饒富歐陸情懷的康樂設施，竣工後更吸引不少商紳租賃平房。這排平房可說見證了石澳上流社會早期的西式生活風格。

Number: 922

Name and Address: Villa Ellenbud, No. 50 Sassoon Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林沙宣道 50 號愛蓮別墅

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 50 Sassoon Road, also known as Villa Ellenbud, is a residential premises built before 1939. From 1958 to 1960, it served as Nurses' Quarters for the Queen Mary Hospital and was handed back to the Wu family, the owner of the villa, on 19 January 1960. At present, the Penthouse of Villa Ellenbud is left vacant and the servants' quarter adjacent to the premises is occupied by Westerners.

History (Chinese)

沙宣道 50 號在 1939 年前建成，又名愛蓮別墅，是一所住宅。1958 至 1960 年間，曾用作瑪麗醫院的護士宿舍，後在 1960 年 1 月 19 日交還別墅的業權人吳氏家族。目前，愛蓮別墅的閣樓正空置著，而別墅隔鄰的傭人宿舍則由西人居住。

Number: 923

Name and Address: Yau Ancestral Hall, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔梧桐寨邱氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Ng Tung Chai of Tai Po, the Yau Ancestral Hall was originally built in 1800, it underwent full restoration in 2001. Ng Tung Chai is a Hakka village, according to the tablet of the Tai Wong shrine in the village, it has a history of over two hundred years. It is said that the Yau clan is the earliest settler in the village. The Ancestral Hall is used regularly for worship and celebration of traditional festivals and ceremonies, as well as a meeting place for the Yau clan of the village. Therefore, the Yau Ancestral Hall acted as a binding force which strengthened the social bonds among the members of the lineage.

History (Chinese)

大埔梧桐寨邱氏祠堂原建於 1800 年，2001 年曾進行全面翻新。根據村中大王神龕的牌匾記載，這條客家村已擁有二百多年歷史。相傳邱氏乃村中最早期的居民，現在族人仍會定期到祠堂祭祖、慶祝傳統節日與儀式。這裡亦是邱氏族人聚會之處，因此祠堂具有凝聚的力量，有助鞏固家族成員的社交聯繫。

Number: 924

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山上璋圍楊侯古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located between Sheung Cheung Wai and Hang Tau Tsuen, Yeung Hau Temple is one of the six Yeung Hau temples in Yuen Long. The Temple is dedicated to Yeung Hau, a general of the Song Dynasty who gave up his life to protect the last two emperors of the Song Dynasty. He was worshipped for his loyalty and bravery. The central bay of the Yeung Hau Temple, together with the statue of Yeung Hau, was destroyed by a fire in 2001. After the restoration of the temple, both the statues of the gods and the inscribed boards are reproduced for reinstatement. It was repaired in 2002.

History (Chinese)

楊侯古廟位於上璋圍及坑頭村之間，是元朗六間楊侯廟之一。廟宇主要供奉捨身保護最後兩位宋帝的宋朝名將楊侯，表揚他精忠英勇的行爲。楊侯古廟的中廳與楊侯像被 2001 年一場火燒毀，廟宇完成修復工程後，神像和刻有銘文的牌匾都已恢復原貌。此廟曾於 2002 年維修。

Number: 925

Name and Address: India Club, No. 24 Gascoigne Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地加士居道 24 號印度會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Originally known as the Kowloon Indian Tennis Club, the present club building of India Club was erected in 1956 due to the growth of the Indian community and to the need to meet the increasing demand for athletic facilities. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was converted into stables for horses and mules by Japanese troops. Though with a view to promoting sports, and Indian art and culture, it is not a club exclusive for Indians nowadays. Some members are Japanese, British or Americans.

History (Chinese)

印度會前稱九龍印度網球會，現址於 1956 年落成，以配合印度社群增長及對運動設施的更大需求。日治時期（1941 - 1945），會址曾被日軍用作馬房。印度會以推廣運動、印度藝術及文化為宗旨，時至今日，已不再專為印籍人士而設。部份會員是日本人、英國人或美國人。

Number: 926

Name and Address: Watchtower (northwest), No. 9F Tai Hong Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田泰康圍 9 號 F 西北角炮樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tai Hong Wai was built by Tang Kwong-hoi and his son, Tang Chung between 1465 and 1487. Enclosing walls and a moat surrounding the dwelling units were constructed later during the early years of the Kangxi reign (1662-1722) to safeguard the Tangs' landholding rights. The village was guarded by a pair of wrought iron gates at the entrance, which was removed to Flagstaff Hill (Tai Po) as trophies by the Police Force in the takeover in 1899. The gates were then removed to Ireland. After petitioning to the government in 1924, one side of the gates, together with the one in Kat Hing Wai, returned in 1925, and reinstalled in Kat Hing Wai.

History (Chinese)

泰康圍在 1465 年至 1487 年間(明憲宗成化年間)落成，創建人是鄧廣海及其子鄧璉。康熙(1662 年至 1722 年)初年，鄧家為保障家族地權，特在村外修建圍牆和護城河，村口裝設兩道鍛鐵大門。1899 年香港皇家警察佔領泰康圍時將鐵門拆下，搬到舊大埔理民府作戰利品，其後再運回愛爾蘭。1924 年，鄧氏向政府請願，政府遂於 1925 年將泰康圍一道鐵門聯同吉慶圍的鐵門歸還於民，裝回原處。

Number: 927

Name and Address: No. 37 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 37 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house located at No.37 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, a single-clan village was established by the Tang clan in the early 1900s. The first owner of this house was Tang Hin-ip whose great-grandfather, Tang Gang-tong and father, Tang Kai-leung, were a shengyuan or xiucan in tongshi of Military Imperial Civil Service Examinations and naval officer in the Qing Dynasty.

History (Chinese)

屏山坑尾村 37 號，在 1900 年代初由鄧氏族人興建。坑尾村是一條單姓村落。鄧顯業是該屋首名業權人，他的曾祖父鄧賡棠和父親鄧驥良都在清朝分別是武科舉童試中的生員（或稱秀才）和海軍將領。

Number: 928

Name and Address: Clubhouse, Shek O Country Club, Shek O Road, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳道

石澳鄉村俱樂部會所

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Constructed in 1925, Shek O Country Club was a recreation club established by local foreign residents in 1921. According to the embodiment of the Country Club Secretary, the members of the club were exclusively the descendants of the original families who founded the club in 1921, and leading businessmen in the community. Aside from the golf course, the other facilities are only limited to the two tennis courts and the swimming pool.

History (Chinese)

石澳鄉村俱樂部是石澳區外籍居民於 1921 年成立的康樂會，俱樂部各設施於 1925 年落成。從鄉村俱樂部秘書備存的會員記錄可見，俱樂部會員全為 1921 年創會各會員的後人和石澳社區的商賈名人。石澳鄉村俱樂部設有哥爾夫球場，其他設施則不多，僅有兩個網球場和一個泳池。

Number: 929

Name and Address: Shung Him Church, No. 20 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村 20 號
崇謙堂

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Shung Him Church, which is located at the spur of Lung Shan, is a church of the Society of Basel Mission. It was constructed in 1927, and extended in 1951 as the congregation grew. As most of the worshippers lived together in the neighbourhood, a village named Shung Him Tong Village was gradually developed. Two old houses named "Kin Tak Lau" still survive today. They were constructed in 1910, earlier than the church, and were enclosed by a low wall. The door of the main entrance was engraved with characters "Kin Tak Mun". A graveyard for the congregation, opened in 1931, is situated at the back of the village. The church was once used as a kindergarten. It was replaced by a new one in 1983.

History (Chinese)

崇謙堂，位於龍山之山咀，為巴色會佈道所於一九二七年建成，後因信徒增多，遂於一九五一年擴建。由於該堂教友多於鄰近聚居，漸成村落，名「崇謙堂村」。村內有古房舍兩幢，名「乾德樓」，外有矮牆，大門上刻有「乾德門」三字，建於一九一零年，較教堂建築年代為早。村後為墳場，一九三一年闢置，為教友最後安息的地方。崇謙堂曾用作幼稚園校舍，教會於一九八三年另建新堂。

Number: 930

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Shek Mun Kap, Tung Chung, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山東涌石門甲圍門

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Shek Mun Kap, one of the oldest villages in Tung Chung, was recorded as Shek Kap Mun in the Xinan Gazetteer of the Qing Dynasty. Located in front of Shek Mun Kap, the Entrance has fengshui walls on both sides. Together with the fengshui wood in front of the village, the fengshui system of the village completes. The Entrance remained intact though the village was bombed during the Japanese Occupation. It is a landmark for Shek Mun Kap nowadays.

History (Chinese)

石門甲是東涌歷史最悠久的村落之一，清朝新安縣志已載有石甲門的記錄。石門甲門樓建於石門甲前，兩側設有風水牆，與村前的風水林組成完整的風水格局。日佔時期，村落雖然受到炮轟，門樓卻完好無損，現已成為石門甲的地標。

Number: 931

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple,
Yung Shue Wan, Lamma Island
名稱及地址: 南丫島榕樹灣天后古廟
District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Yung Shue Wan on Lamma Island, Tin Hau Temple was built by the indigenous villagers some time before the 2nd year of Guangxu reign (1876) of the Qing Dynasty to worship Tin Hau, the Goddess of the Sea. The Temple, which underwent a large-scaled renovation in 1964, is crowded with worshippers in the goddess' birthday on the 23rd day of the third lunar month.

History (Chinese)

南丫島榕樹灣的天后古廟由當地原居民建於清朝光緒二年(1876年),以供奉天后娘娘。古廟於1964年進行大規模重修。每年農曆三月二十三日天后誕時,廟內均會擠滿善信,香火鼎盛。

Number: 932

Name and Address: Tang Yu Kai Study Hall, No. 1 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 1 號鄧虞階書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Tang Yu Kai Study Hall was a private study hall at Shui Tau, Pak Wai in Kam Tin. It was founded by Tang Yu-kai, a Xiucai from the prosperous Tang family, in the early 19th century for educating youngsters of his family. Teachers were employed from Mainland China and lived in the teacher's quarter in the hall. In the old days, when there was heavy rain, the hall was sometimes flooded with four or five feet of water above the ground. After two to three decades of being a study hall, the building was leased out to a foam factory in the late 1970s. The factory was closed around 1985 and the study hall was abandoned since then.

History (Chinese)

錦田北圍水頭的鄧虞階書室，是豪門鄧氏秀才鄧虞階於 19 世紀初創辦的私塾，主要為家族子弟供書教學。書室老師主要來自中國內地，因此書室設有宿舍供教師居住。昔日每逢豪雨過後，書室都會水浸至 4 至 5 呎。書室成立二、三十年後，於 1970 年代終出租作發泡膠工廠，1985 年左右該廠結業後一直空置。

Number: 933

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple,
Wong Lung Hang Road, Tung Chung, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山東涌黃龍坑道天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Originally erected in the 3rd year of Daoguang reign(1823) of the Qing Dynasty, the Tin Hau Temple was built by Cheung Gau-yuen and Cheung Gau-saang for celebrating their luck of finding the treasure of Cheung Po-tsai. The Temple, a very special structure entirely built of granite, was dismantled and rebuilt at Chek Lap Kok New Village in 1994 owing to the construction of the new international airport on the original site.

History (Chinese)

天后宮原由張九元及張九省建於清朝道光三年(1823 年),以紀念二人有幸尋獲張保仔的寶藏。天后宮的全花岡石結構甚具特色。1994 年,天后宮因原址興建新機場而被拆卸,再在赤蠟角新村重建。

Number: 934

Name and Address: Kwun Yam Temple, Tung Tau Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟東頭村觀音古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Kwun Yum Temple is located at Tung Tau village in Yuen Long. It is owned by the Tang clan from Kam Tin and is believed to be built in 1712. The temple is devoted to the worship of Kwun Yum and her guards, Heng and Ha Generals. It is connected with the Tin Hau Temple in the front and they are considered as one complex. There is a legend saying the fengshui woods next to the temple protected the village from epidemic in the World War II. The Tangs worship in this temple twice a year but there is no large-scale celebrations.

History (Chinese)

元朗東頭村觀音古廟由錦田鄧氏所有，相信應建於 1712 年。宮廟主要敬奉觀音娘娘和守護神亨哈二將。古廟與前面的天后宮相連，組成一座建築群。相傳，廟旁的風水林曾保護村民在二次大戰中避過流行疫症。鄧氏每隔兩年都會前來古廟祭祀，但不會舉行大型慶祝儀式。

Number: 935

Name and Address: Old House, Chau Mei, Ping Chau (Mirs Bay), N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界平洲洲尾舊民居

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Old House in Chau Mei, a multi-surnamed village, was believed to be built by Lee Mou-you during the 1940s. He engaged in fishing and became affluent by providing ship-building and repair services for the Ping Chau villagers. The Old House was regarded as one of the biggest and most beautiful buildings in Chau Mei of the day. Since the 1960s, the Lees no longer lived there as they either moved to other parts of Hong Kong or emigrated abroad to seek better lives.

History (Chinese)

洲尾是一條雜姓村落，這間舊民居相信由李戊有於 1940 年代建成。李氏原本捕魚為生，後來為平洲村民建船和修船，因而致富。這所舊民居曾堪稱為洲尾最宏偉美麗的建築物之一。自 1960 年代起，李氏已全部移居本港他處或海外，不再居於該址。

Number: 936

Name and Address: Chi Hong Po Jai, Sha Kong Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村沙江圍慈航普濟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Constructed before 1662, Chi Hong Po Jai is the village temple of the multi-surname walled village of Sha Kong Wai in Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long. It is a religious and administrative centre of the village where ancestral worship and religious activities are carried out. The founders of the walled village (wai-chu pak-kung) are worshipped. The celebration of diandeng or “lighting the lantern” ceremony and Dragon-boat Festival, which dragon-boat races among villages were held before the 1950s in Deep Bay, were organized at the temple. It was also once venue for the selection of self-defense corps before the Japanese Occupation.

History (Chinese)

慈航普濟建於 1662 年前，乃元朗廈村沙江圍雜姓圍村的村廟，亦是村民拜祭祖先與慶祝宗教活動的中心。廟宇主要敬奉圍村的創建人(稱圍主伯公)。1950 年代前，村民都到這裡慶祝點燈儀式和端午節在端午節時更會在后海灣舉行龍舟競賽，與鄰村一較高下。日佔時期前，慈航普濟曾一度用作自衛隊選拔人材之地。

Number: 937

Name and Address: Shrine, Tin Sam Tsuen, Hung Shui Kiu, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗洪水橋田心村神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Tin Sam Tsuen, Hung Shui Kiu, the Shrine is also known as Tung Fuk Tong. Although the exact construction year is not known, the Shrine was renovated in 1955. It serves as a communal hall of the multi-clan village. Kwun Yum is the main deity revered there. The deities of the Shrine are invited to attend the jiao festival of Ha Tsuen. It is still a venue for the celebration of the birth of sons and marriage.

History (Chinese)

洪水橋田心村神廳又名同福堂，曾於 1955 年進行翻新工程，但實際建築年份已無從考究。神廳是這條多姓村的宗祠，主要敬奉觀音娘娘。村民亦會恭請眾位神靈觀賞廈村的打醮慶典。時至今日，村民仍會在這裡慶祝婚事和弄璋之喜。

Number: 938

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Main Building, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院教學樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 939

Name and Address: Chan Study Hall, Entrance Gate, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗陳氏家塾門樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1910s, Chan Ancestral Hall is one of the ancestral halls located in Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui. The Chan clans of Tsung Pak Long and Pan Chung, Tai Po still worship their ancestors at the Ancestral Hall. Though its Chinese name also suggests it is “study hall”, the Ancestral Hall functions as a residence as well. In the past, the Chans held feasts at the Chan Ancestral Hall in Tsang Pak Long when there was wedding.

History (Chinese)

陳氏家塾建於 1910 年代，是上水松柏朗其中一間祠堂。松柏朗與大埔泮涌陳氏族人都會到陳氏家塾拜祭祖先。「家塾」一詞雖帶「書室」之意，陳氏家塾亦是族人的居所。過去，陳氏每有婚嫁，定必在松柏朗陳氏家塾大宴親朋。

Number: 940

Name and Address: Man Ming Temple, Fu Tei Au Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水虎地坳村文明廟

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Fu Tei Au Tsuen of Sheung Shui, the Man Min Temple was constructed before 1924 by the Lius of Sheung Shui Heung. It is also known as Man Temple and Man Mo Temple. It is basically a three-hall building, with two open corridors on the two sides of the central hall as access to the end hall. Three statues of the Civil God or Man God, the Marital God or Mo God and Fui Shing were worshipped in the building. In olden days, the temple was an important historical and religious building which played a significant role in the village life of the Lius of Sheung Shui Heung.

History (Chinese)

上水虎地坳村的文明廟由上水鄉廖氏於 1924 年前所興建，該廟又名文廟及文武廟。這幢三進式建築物的中堂寶殿兩側有兩道露天走廊，可直達後殿。文明廟主要供奉文帝、武帝和魁星。這座別具歷史及宗教意義的古廟，昔日對上水鄉廖氏村民生活影響很大。

Number: 941

Name and Address: All Saints' Church, No. 2 Yim Po Fong Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角染布房街 2 號諸聖堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Established in 1928, All Saints' Church is a member of the Anglican Church of Hong Kong and belongs to the Diocese of Western Kowloon. During the Japanese Occupation, the Church was used as the Japanese Officers' Discussion Centre, thus its worship service was moved into St. Andrew's Church at Tsim Sha Tsui. Architecturally, the octagonal bell tower and the distinctive waveform feature at the front add to its rarity amongst the churches in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

諸聖堂建於 1928 年，隸屬香港聖公會西九龍教區。日佔時期，諸聖堂被徵用為日軍官員集議場，因此教堂的崇拜活動需遷往尖沙咀的聖安德烈堂進行。諸聖堂的八角形鐘樓和堂前別出心裁的波浪形裝飾建築設計，致令該堂能在香港眾多教堂中別樹一幟。

Number: 942

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, No.7 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉田寮村 7 號圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The present Entrance Gate of Tin Liu Tsuen was rebuilt in 1930 with the main shrine at the back. The village maintained a patrol system in which the patrol guards were stationed at the Entrance Gate and mobilized to patrol the village until midnight. Now the Entrance Gate is managed by a group of people called Ping On Tau in annual shifts. Ceremonies such as diandeng are still held there. It is also a place for social gathering and public announcements for the villagers. For instance, a notice on dunfu ceremonies and name list of Ping On Tau can be posted there.

History (Chinese)

現時的田寮村圍門在 1930 年重建，圍門後面是神廳。村民維持巡邏制度，巡邏守衛在圍門駐守，並派員在村裡巡邏直至午夜。現在圍門由村民組成的「平安頭」以每年輪班的方式管理。不少儀式如點燈等仍在圍門舉行，而村民也在該處聚會和發放通告，如躉符儀式通告和平安頭名單都會張貼在那裡。

Number: 943

Name and Address: Wui Sin Bridge, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉會仙橋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Wui Sin Bridge (會仙橋) was built in 1926. It is located at the midpoint of a granite slab pathway linking from the lowland of Pak Sha Tsuen (白沙村) to the front entrance of the Kung Um Temple (公庵禪師寺) on the top of a mountain in Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long (元朗十八鄉). The mountain is adjoined by Kung Um Road (公庵路) which was named after the temple. Ceremonies of large scale are held at the temple by the inhabitants of Shan Ha Tsuen (山廈村) and nearby villages on July 21st of the lunar calendar. The construction of Wui Sin Bridge was made possible by the donations of villagers from many areas in Yuen Long.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 944

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple & Hok Shan Monastery, No. 2 Lai Chi Wo, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角荔枝窩 2 號協天宮及鶴山寺

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Lai Chi Wo, Hip Tin Temple and Hok Shan Monastery are two temples in a joined building, while the former is the main temple and the latter is an annex temple of the former. They comprise the village alliance temples of the seven villages of a village alliance named Hing Chun Yeuk. The two chambers of Hip Tin Temple were used as the school in the past. In 1927, Wong Kin-sheung, a wealthy villager, donated to build the Siu Ying School next to the temples. The Temples are now the temporary clinic for helicopter medical service.

History (Chinese)

協天宮及鶴山寺乃荔枝窩兩座相連的廟宇，協天宮乃主廟而鶴山寺則是協天宮的附屬廟宇，合組成爲七村共用的寺廟慶春約。協天宮內兩個廳堂曾改作學校。1927年，村中富戶黃建常捐款在廟旁興建小瀛學校。兩座廟宇現已成爲直升機救護隊的臨時診療所。

Number: 945

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple & Pai Fung Temple, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水河上鄉洪聖古廟及排峰古廟

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Hung Shing Temple and Pai Fung Temple in Ho Sheung Heung were originally two separate buildings built in different times. The two temples were later connected by a kitchen which was added by the Hau clan of Ho Sheung Heung in the 1960s. The construction date of the Hung Shing Temple is unknown. The oldest relics of the temple date to the 16th century. The Pai Fung Temple was originally located in Pai Fung Ling (排峰嶺) and was later moved to the present site in 1937. The main deity honoured in the temple is Buddha. Other deities include Kam Fa (Goddess of Pregnancy 金花) and Earth God and Veda (韋陀)

History (Chinese)

河上鄉的洪聖古廟及排峰古廟分別於不同年份建成，其後於 1960 年代河上鄉侯氏族人在兩廟之間加建廚房，貫連為一個建築群。洪聖古廟的建造年代已無從考究，但廟內最古老的歷史遺物可追溯至 16 世紀。排峰古廟原址在掛峰嶺，至 1937 年才遷到此地，廟內主要供奉佛祖，另外還有金花和韋陀。

Number: 946

Name and Address: Wing Kit Study Hall, Nos. 12-13 Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺塘坊村 12 至 13 號永傑書室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected in 1889, Wing Kit Study Hall is a Chinese private school situated in Tong Fong Tsuen, Ta Kwu Ling. It is named “Wing Kit” in memory of Man Wing-kit, the grandfather of Man Sing-fat who was the founding ancestor of the village. The study Hall introduced bobozhai, the teaching of Confucian classics. The Study Hall resumed its schooling after the Japanese Occupation. The school was registered as “Sing Ping School” in 1946, was relocated to Ping Che Road in 1961 and ceased operation in 1993. Today, the Study Hall is a residence of Man's descendants. It is maintained in original state with the colour preserved in a good condition.

History (Chinese)

永傑書室建於 1889 年，乃打鼓嶺塘坊村一所中式私塾。書室取名「永傑」，是爲了紀念開基礎祖萬勝發的祖父萬永傑。主要教授儒家思想即卜卜齋教學。永傑書室於日佔後恢復課，1946 年註冊爲昇平學校，1961 年遷往坪輦路，至 1993 年爲止。時至今日，書室已成爲萬氏後人的住所，但仍保留原有面貌，屋內色澤維持完好。

Number: 947

Name and Address: No. 148 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 148 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 148 Hang Mei Tsuen was built by Tang Wai-hing as a study room for his children after he achieved a xiucai degree in the Imperial Civil Service Examination at the preliminary district level, known as tongshi. Though the construction year is not known, it was built before 1876 when Tang Wai-hing passed away. After the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was converted into a residence. The house was left vacant since 1967.

History (Chinese)

鄧渭卿在科舉童試中考取秀才後，特別為子女興建坑尾村 148 號。它的建築年份已無從稽考，但相信應在 1876 年(光緒二年)鄧渭卿逝世前建成。這裡在日佔(1941-1945 年)後改作住宅用途，自 1967 年後一直空置。

Number: 948

Name and Address: No. 22 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新龍村 22 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 21 and 22 San Lung Tsuen were probably built in the 1880s by Man Kam-tong. Man Kam-tong operated a brick kiln at Shek Wu Wai, and the two village houses were built of green bricks produced at the kiln. The houses are traditional village houses, each with a small entrance hall accommodating a kitchen and a main hall. Now No. 21 is rented by a non-Man old couple for residential purposes. As for No.22, the Mans seldom return to it.

History (Chinese)

新龍村 21 號和 22 號可能是由文金堂在 1880 年代建成的。文金堂在石湖圍經營磚窯，21 和 22 號村屋都是由該磚窯出產的青磚建造。這兩間傳統村屋都有一個小門廳、一個廚房和一個大廳。21 號現時租予一對外姓老夫婦居住，而文氏族人則甚少返回 22 號。

Number: 949

Name and Address: Old House, Nos. 31-35 Hau Wong Temple New Village, KLN
City, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍城侯王廟新村 31 至 35 號舊民居

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Being the only structures remained in Hau Wong Temple New Village, the Chinese style tenement buildings were built on the foundations of Ho Ka Yuen around 1937 to 1957. The two-storey buildings were originally established for residential purposes but were later rented to various companies like “Wing Shing Decoration Construction Companies” and “Nam Yan Kee Grave and Tombstone Construction Company” whose name boards can still be seen on the facade board of No. 31.

History (Chinese)

位於何家園地基上的中式公寓樓房建於 1937 年至 1957 年，乃侯王廟新村僅存的建築物。這幢兩層高公寓原作住宅用途，後來分租予不同公司，如永盛裝修工程及藍恩記。31 號臨街外牆現在仍掛著這些公司的名牌。

Number: 950

Name and Address: No. 62 Hollywood Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環荷李活道 62 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Land records show that the lease on No. 62 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 62 號) commenced in the 1850s, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Judging from its appearance, the existing building at No. 62 Hollywood Road was probably built in the 1920s. It is now used as a café. Old shop signs in terrazzo finish on the pillars at its shop front, bearing Chinese characters “振隆白米生油” and “振隆白米生油柴炭”, indicate that the shop was once a grocery store named “振隆”. This grocery store ceased operation in 2005.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 951

Name and Address: Yu Cheung Tong, Nos. 1-3 Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排 1 至 3 號豫章堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1936, Yu Cheung Tong was built by Law Tai-yuen, who ran a grocery shop in Tai Po Kau Railway Station in 1930s. The dwelling has been named as Yu Cheung Tong, deriving from a well-known remote ancestor of the Laws in the early Western Han Dynasty, Law Yu-cheung who has been worshipped by Laws in China. Like other villagers, the family engaged in farming and pig raising. The dwelling was the highest and the only mixed style building in the village during 1930s, which marked the well-off status of his family.

History (Chinese)

豫章堂為羅太原於 1936 年所建。1930 年代，羅氏在大埔滘火車站經營士多，豫章堂的名字可追溯至羅太原西漢的遠祖羅豫章，中國的羅氏宗親素來也敬拜這位祖先。一如其他村族，羅家亦以務農和養豬維生，而豫章堂是該村在 1930 年代所建的最高及唯一中西合璧的大宅，羅家的經濟實力可見一斑。

Number: 952

Name and Address: Ng Chun, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山悟真

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at remote woodland in Keung Shan, Lantau Island, Ng Chun Nunnery was founded in 1927 by a nun named Jing Che, the neophyte of Master Feke, a famous Buddhist Law-scholar and the second abbot of Po Lin Monastery between 1930 and 1972. The Nunnery, nicknamed Red House, houses the statues of Three Treasures Buddha and Kwun Yum. It was renovated and expanded in 1949 and has long been a famous holy retreat for female Buddhist devotees.

History (Chinese)

悟真位於大嶼山羌山一處偏僻的木林，1927 年由筏可法師的女弟子靜徹尼姑創立。筏可法師既是著名佛教法律學者，亦是 1930 年至 1972 年寶蓮寺的第二男住持。悟真又名紅屋，裡面供奉三寶佛及觀音，1949 年曾進行翻新和擴建，自此成為著名的女性持修之地。

Number: 953

Name and Address: No. 173 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 173 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 173 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen was built in a typical Siyi style with the construction year “1927” engraved on the parapet. It was constructed by the grandmother of Lam Biu-ting, the present owner, and is the largest house of its kind in the village. Its east-west orientation, which deviates from the traditional fengshui principle, aligns with the road in front of the house, which leads to Tin Hau Temple and Yuen Long Market. A well in front of the house served as the major water supply until 1980s when water pipelines was introduced in the village.

History (Chinese)

大旗嶺村 173 號是一幢典型的四邑式建築，矮牆上刻有「1927」的建造年份。這座村屋為現任業主林彪庭的祖母所建，是村裡最大的四邑府宅，它座東向西，與傳統風水背道而馳，而且前臨大路，通往天后廟和元朗墟。宅前有一口水井，以往曾是大旗嶺村的主要食水來源，直至 1980 年代政府在村裡鋪設公共水管後才停用。

Number: 954

Name and Address: Lai Ancestral Hall, No. 146 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉上村祠堂村 146 號
黎氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located in Tsz Tong Tsuen, Pat Heung, Lai Ancestral Hall is a two-hall traditional Chinese building built in memory of the Lai's ancestors. Ancestral tablets are placed at the second hall where three altars named Yu Hing Tong, Hau Sze Tong and Dun Yan Tong are found. The Ancestral Hall served as a kindergarten before the founding of Sheung Tsuen Kindergarten. Ceremonies were held there on several occasions, such as diandeng, and Ching Ming Festival. The Qing style building features an excellent fengshui setting.

History (Chinese)

黎氏宗祠位於八鄉祠堂村，這座二堂式傳統中式建築是為紀念黎氏祖先而建。黎氏在二堂安放了多個祖先靈位，其中三個神壇名為餘慶堂、孝思堂和敦仁堂。上村幼稚園成立前，宗祠原為村內的幼稚園。村民昔日會齊集宗祠慶祝點燈和清明等節日。這幢清代建築物充份突顯精湛的風水佈局。

Number: 955

Name and Address: No. 130 Ki Lung Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗基隆街 130 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at the intersection of Ki Lung Street and Wong Chuk Street, Nos. 130 and 132 Ki Lung Street are two adjacent shophouses of four-storey high sharing one staircase. Presently the ground floors of Nos. 130 and 132 are now used for commercial activities of textile and garment businesses, while the upper floors are divided into several cubicles for tenants. Its rounded corners of the verandahs and plain whitewashed facade are reminiscent of Bauhaus design.

History (Chinese)

基隆街 130 及 132 號兩幢四層高相鄰而建的唐樓，坐落於基隆街與黃竹街交界，為共用樓梯的商住宅樓。現時，兩幢樓宇的地下樓層從事成衣及紡織等商業活動，上層則間隔成套房分租給租戶。外廊圓弧轉角與外牆石灰粉飾令人緬懷昔日的巴豪斯建築風格。

Number: 956

Name and Address: No. 132 Ki Lung Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗基隆街 132 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at the intersection of Ki Lung Street and Wong Chuk Street, Nos. 130 and 132 Ki Lung Street are two adjacent shophouses of four-storey high sharing one staircase. Presently the ground floors of Nos. 130 and 132 are now used for commercial activities of textile and garment businesses, while the upper floors are divided into several cubicles for tenants. Its rounded corners of the verandahs and plain whitewashed facade are reminiscent of Bauhaus design.

History (Chinese)

基隆街 130 及 132 號兩幢四層高相鄰而建的唐樓，坐落於基隆街與黃竹街交界，為共用樓梯的商住宅樓。現時，兩幢樓宇的地下樓層從事成衣及紡織等商業活動，上層則間隔成套房分租給租戶。外廊圓弧轉角與外牆石灰粉飾令人緬懷昔日的巴豪斯建築風格。

Number: 957

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, No.6 Wai Sum Tsuen, Mang Kung Uk, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢孟公屋圍心村 6 號劉氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lau Ancestral Hall at No. 6 Wai Sum Tsuen is one of the three ancestral halls in Mang Kung Uk. The Lau clan, first arrived at Ha Yeung in Sai Kung. Lau Shing-cheung, was regarded as the founding ancestor, who moved to Mang Kung Uk from Ha Yeung. The Yu clan and the Shing clan were the second and the third clan that settled in Mang Kung UK. Traditional Chinese festivals and ceremonies were celebrated in the ancestral hall until the 1980s. When many of the clan members moved to Pak Wai. Nowadays, they only return from Pak Wai and worship at the ancestral hall in the Chinese New Year.

History (Chinese)

位於圍心村 6 號的劉氏家祠是孟公屋的三所祠堂之一。劉氏宗族最初在西貢下洋定居。後來，劉成章從下洋移居至孟公屋，他被視為孟公屋劉氏的開基祖。接著，俞氏和成氏分別成為第二和第三個定居孟公屋的宗族。直至 1980 年代，劉氏族人仍在家祠慶祝中國節日和舉行各種儀式。後來，不少劉氏族人移居北圍。時至今日，已遷居北圍的劉氏族人只在農曆新年才返回圍心村家祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 958

Name and Address: Leung Ying Kong Ancestral Hall, No. 7 Fan Lau Sai Wan Ha Tsuen, Fan Lau, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山分流分流西灣下村 7 號
應綱梁宗祠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Fan Lau of Lantau Island, the Leung Ying Kong Ancestral Hall was probably built in the late-Qing period by the Leung Clan residing in the Fan Lau Tsuen area. It is believed that the Ancestral Hall was the oldest structure in the village. The Leung clan came from Shenzhen, and finally settled in the area, they constituted the majority of the population in Fan Lau Tsuen. Farmers and fishermen were traditionally regarded as the job of the villagers, they used to sell their products in Macau nearby. The ancestral hall was used as village school for a long time, but now it has remained as a place of ancestor worship for the Leung clan.

History (Chinese)

大嶼山分流應綱梁公祠由分流村的梁氏建於清末時期，據說是村中最古老的建築物。梁氏原籍深圳，最後遷至分流定居，成為分流村最大的氏族。村中居民多為農民和漁民，他們會把農作物或漁獲帶到附近的澳門兜售。公祠一直是村裡的學校，時至今日梁氏仍會到公祠祭祀祖先。

Number: 959

Name and Address: No.21 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新龍村 21 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 21 and 22 San Lung Tsuen were probably built in the 1880s by Man Kam-tong. Man Kam-tong operated a brick kiln at Shek Wu Wai, and the two village houses were built of green bricks produced at the kiln. The houses are traditional village houses, each with a small entrance hall accommodating a kitchen and a main hall. Now No. 21 is rented by a non-Man old couple for residential purposes. As for No.22, the Mans seldom return to it.

History (Chinese)

新龍村 21 號和 22 號可能是由文金堂在 1880 年代建成的。文金堂在石湖圍經營磚窯，21 和 22 號村屋都是由該磚窯出產的青磚建造。這兩間傳統村屋都有一個小門廳、一個廚房和一個大廳。21 號現時租予一對外姓老夫婦居住，而文氏族人則甚少返回 22 號。

Number: 960

Name and Address: Hung Leng Station, Fanling-Sha Tau Kok Branch Line, Sha Tau Kok Road, Hung Leng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界孔嶺沙頭角公路

粉嶺沙頭角支線孔嶺站

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

In service from 1912-1928, Fanling-Sha Tau Kok Branch Line was the first mass transit system for the northeastern part of the New Territories. Hung Leng Station is the only remaining building structure of the Branch Line. It was erected in 1911 and opened on 1 April 1912 as one of the three wayside stations of the branch line. The Station, however, was closed in 1928 due to the closure of the Fanling — Sha Tau Kok Branch Line. It was then handed over to the Government in the 1930s. Since then the station was once used as a store by the Public Works Department.

History (Chinese)

粉嶺沙頭角支線乃新界東北首個大型運輸系統，1912至1928年投入服務。孔嶺站是整條支線唯一尚存的建築物。這裡在1911年動工興建，1912年4月1日正式啓用，是支線三個路邊小站之一。1928年粉嶺沙頭角支線停止服務後，車站自此關閉。其後於1930年代移交給政府，期間曾用作工務局倉庫。

Number: 961

Name and Address: No. 34 Lugard Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂盧吉道 34 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 34 Lugard Road, also known as “Westcrag”, was originally built around 1933-1935. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the mansion was severely damaged. It was rehabilitated into two and three self-contained flats in 1947 and 1952 respectively. The mansion was for lease in 2004. “Westcrag” is one of the pre-war buildings constructed under the influence of the Peak District Reservation Ordinance enforced between 1904 and 1946, which made the Peak a residential area exclusively for foreigners.

History (Chinese)

盧吉道 34 號，又名“Westcrag”，原在 1933 至 1935 年間興建。日治時期（1941-1945），該址損毀嚴重，並分別在 1947 和 1952 年重修為兩個和三個設備齊全的單位。該址在 2004 年出租。34 號這座戰前建築物，興建時受到山頂區保留條例影響，該條例在 1904 和 1946 年執行，使山頂成為只可以由外國人居住的住宅區。

Number: 962

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block E, Segregation Unit, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 E 座隔離囚室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The Segregation Unit was originally a latrine (four-seater). Later, it was converted into a segregation unit of four cells.

History (Chinese)

馬坑監獄建築群由 19 座建築物組成，其中六座是戰前建築物，在 1939 年建成，是為準備作戰而設的政府補給品倉庫。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍把倉庫用作馬廄。1947 年，監獄署將之改為男童院，但不久遷至青山；所以馬坑該址在 1953 年改為訓練中心。1974 年，建築物改為成年男犯人低設防監獄。該六座戰前建築物已改作囚室(A、B 座)、飯堂(C 座)、收押室(D 座)、隔離囚室(E 座)及診所(F 座)，反映了該建築群的歷史發展。隔離囚室原本是四個洗手間，後改作四格隔離囚室。

Number: 963

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block F, Clinic, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 F 座診所

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The Clinic contains a small ward and consultation area.

History (Chinese)

馬坑監獄建築群由 19 座建築物組成，其中六座是戰前建築物，在 1939 年建成，是為準備作戰而設的政府補給品倉庫。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍把倉庫用作馬廄。1947 年，監獄署將之改為男童院，但不久遷至青山；所以馬坑該址在 1953 年改為訓練中心。1974 年，建築物改為成年男犯人低設防監獄。該六座戰前建築物已改作囚室(A、B 座)、飯堂(C 座)、收押室(D 座)、隔離囚室(E 座)及診所(F 座)，反映了該建築群的歷史發展。診所設有一小型病房及診病室。

Number: 964

Name and Address: Cape Collinson Lighthouse, Cape Collinson (Hak Kok Tau), H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港歌連臣角(黑角頭/夏磳 頭)歌連臣角燈塔

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Cape Collinson Lighthouse was built in 1876 and named after Lieutenant Thomas Collinson, a British Army Royal Engineer responsible for preparing many early maps of Hong Kong Island. Due to the advancement in, In 1966, the Lighthouse was extensively renovated and equipped with advanced electronic science and technology. It has been unmanned since then. Nowadays, the Marine Department visits the Lighthouse twice a month for routine maintenance.

History (Chinese)

歌連臣角燈塔在 1876 年建成，以歌連臣中尉命名。歌連臣是英軍測量員，負責繪製了不少早期香港島的地圖。1966 年，燈塔進行大規模翻新，並裝設先進的電子科技，自此再沒有人看守。時至今日，海事處每兩個月便到燈塔作例行維修。

Number: 965

Name and Address: Nos. 92-93 Sai Pin Wai, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟西邊圍 92 至 93 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 92-93 Sai Pin Wai were probably built in the first half of the 19th century by a descendant of the 17th generation of the Lam clan there. His sons occupied the houses after they got married. Nos. 92-93 was once inhabited by the Lams of the 21st generation till 1990. Since then, the house is left vacant and has become a storeroom of the Lams.

History (Chinese)

西邊圍 92 至 93 號大抵是由第 17 代林氏族人在 19 世紀中葉之前建成的。他的兒子婚後便居於該址。第 21 代林氏後人曾居該處至 1990 年。自此，該址便空置，成了林氏家族的儲物室。

Number: 966

Name and Address: Old House of the Former Hoi Pa Tsuen (Formerly Lot 956 of Hoi Pa Tsuen), Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, Tak Wa Street, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣德華街賽馬會德華公園舊海壩村民宅(前海壩村地段 956 號)

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The two-storey Old House was built by the Chans around the 1930s. Hoi Pa Tsuen was a coastal market until the reclamation and the following new town development in the 1960's. The village was later cleared for new development. The Old House was preserved as part of Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, a park adopting a Jiangnan style.

History (Chinese)

樓高兩層的舊海壩村民宅由陳氏約於 1930 年代建成。海壩村原是沿岸市集，直至填海及 1960 年代新市鎮發展，該村逐漸被清拆以配合新發展。這棟民宅至今依然保存完好，成為仿江南式建成的賽馬會德華公園的一部份。

Number: 967

Name and Address: No. 13 York Road, Kowloon Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍塘約道 13 號

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 13 York Road was erected in the period 1932 to 1935. Since its erection, it has been serving as the residence of the Tais. Some of the Tais had successful careers. For example, the first owner, Tai Tak, was the Resident Officer of the Chinese Consular Invoice Office in Hong Kong, and Tai Yan-ki was the Manager of China Merchant's Navigation Company in Hong Kong in the early 20th century.

History (Chinese)

九龍塘約道 13 號於 1932 至 1935 年間所建，一直是戴氏的住宅。戴家人材輩出，例如首任屋主戴德是中國駐香港領事發票辦事處的駐辦事處官員，而戴恩基則是 20 世紀初香港的中國商業航運公司的經理。

Number: 968

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, No. 40 Sha Tin Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田沙田頭 40 號劉氏家祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Sha Tin Tau, a multi-surname Hakka village inhabited by the Chans, the Laws, the Lams, the Yips, the Lees, the Laus, the Yeungs and the Fungs, the Lau Ancestral Hall was believed to be built before 1900. Lau Wai-yuen, the founding ancestor of Sha Tin Tau village, settled in Sha Tin Tau in the mid-19th century. Nowadays, ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during major Chinese festivals and ceremonies.

History (Chinese)

劉氏家祠位於沙田頭，相信在 1900 年前建成。沙田頭是一條雜姓客家村落，村民的姓氏分別為陳、羅、林、葉、李、劉、楊和馮。沙田頭的開基祖劉惠原，在 19 世紀中定居於沙田頭。時至今日，劉氏族人仍會在主要的中國節日和儀式中，到祠堂拜祭祖先。

Number: 969

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple (Kwan Tai Temple), Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排協天宮(關帝廟)

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Po Sam Pai, Hip Tin Temple was renovated in 1889 and 1905. Before the Japanese Occupation, basin meals were offered during Kwan Tai Festival. Kwan Tai is the main deity in the Temple. A study hall was once accommodated in the temple and was closed down during the Japanese Occupation. The then kindergarten was also closed in the mid-1970s. The Temple remains as the venue for village meetings. It is managed by Po Sam Pai Community.

History (Chinese)

布心排協天宮於 1889 至 1905 年重修。日佔時期前，村民每逢關帝誕都會在這裡擺設盤菜宴。協天宮主要供奉關帝，廟宇曾設立書室提供教學服務，至日軍佔領時期始停辦，其後開辦的幼稚園亦於 1970 年代中關閉。廟宇現時由布心排福利互助組管理，村民仍會到這裡商議村務。

Number: 970

Name and Address: Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳

聖母無玷之心小堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel was probably built between 1915 and 1923. From 1882 to 1890, it was served by Rev. Leong, Chi-sing Andrew, a famous pioneer in the development of Catholicism in the New Territories. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Japanese troops were stationed there. Since the 1960s, the religious activities of the Chapel gradually faded as villagers emigrated to Britain. Mass probably ceased in the late 1970s. In 1982, the Chapel was converted by the Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong into a tent site and training camp.

History (Chinese)

聖母無玷之心小堂約建於 1915 至 1923 年間，1882 至 1890 年由梁子馨神父擔任負責人。梁神父率先在新界傳揚天主教，赫赫有名。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍曾駐守小堂。自 1960 年代起，村民陸續移居英國，小堂的宗教活動日漸式微，相信彌撒最終約於 1970 年末底停止了。1982 年，天主教香港教區把小堂改為露營地點和訓練營地。

Number: 971

Name and Address: Main Shrine, No. 73 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉田寮村 73 號神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The present Shrine at Tin Liu Tsuen is dedicated to Tai Wong, who is considered to be the protective deity of the village. Rebuilt in 1935, it lies on the central axis of the village together with the Entrance Gate and is a landmark of the village. The Main Shrine is managed by a group of people called Ping On Tau in annual shifts. Communal worship for Tai Wong in the main shrine is organized with feasts prepared. It is also used regularly for worship, celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies such as weddings and lighting the lantern ceremony.

History (Chinese)

現時的田寮村神廳在 1935 年重建，供奉該村的守護神大王。神廳與圍門位於田寮村的中軸線上，是全村的地標。正神廳由村民組成的「平安頭」以每年輪班的方式管理。全村會在正神廳拜祭大王，並舉行宴會。神廳也定期用作祭祀、慶祝傳統節日和舉行嫁娶和點燈等儀式。

Number: 972

Name and Address: Siu Lo, No. 643 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 643 號筱廬

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house known as Siu Lo is located at Tai Kei Leng Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung. It was built by Chan Mo-ching in the 1920s. The Chans worshipped their ancestors at Siu Lo during major Chinese festivals. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Chan Mo-ching evacuated from Hong Kong to Indonesia and left the house vacant. After the war, Siu Lo became the office of the self-defense units organized by the demobilized guerrillas. Around 1948, the Chans returned to Hong Kong and lived in Siu Lo until 1978.

History (Chinese)

筱廬位於十八鄉大旗嶺村，在 1920 年代由陳慕青建成。陳氏族人在中國節日時到筱廬祭祖。日治時期（1941-1945），陳慕青從香港往印尼，村屋因而空置。戰後，解散後的游擊隊隊員把筱廬用作自衛組織的基地。陳氏與家人約在 1948 年回港，在筱廬居住至 1978 年。

Number: 973

Name and Address: Tung Shan Temple, Wing Ping Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田永平村東山古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Wing Ping Tsuen of San Tin in Yuen Long, Tung Shan Temple is the main temple of the Mans of San Tin. The Temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. Though its construction year is unknown, the Temple underwent a renovation in 1893. Traditional ceremonies like jefu took place in the Temple.

History (Chinese)

元朗新田永平村的東山古廟乃新田文氏主廟，主要敬奉天后娘娘。它的建築年份已無從稽考，但古廟曾於 1893 年翻新。廟宇昔日會舉行借庫等傳統儀式。

Number: 974

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sai O, Kat O, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界吉澳西澳天后宮

District: North

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tin Hau Temple is located at Kat O in northwest New Territories. It was built before 1880. According to legend, a statue of Tin Hau, the goddess of the sea, floated over the sea to Kat O. Being found on a beach, the statue was put inside a Pak Kung Temple before Tin Hau Temple was built. Tin Hau is worshipped by fishermen, namely the Hakkas and Tankas, to pray for fortune and safety at sea. The temple became the main temple on the island. Part of it was used as school until 1957. Many of festivals are celebrated at the temple, namely the birthday of Tin Hau, Yuen Siu Festival, and most importantly, the On Lung Dajiao, which is held once every ten years.

History (Chinese)

位於新界西北的吉澳天后宮，於 1880 年(光緒六年)前建成。相傳一尊天后娘娘的神像曾在吉澳對開海面飄浮，附近居民發現後，將神像恭放在伯公廟，待天后宮建成後再移至這裡。拜祭天后娘娘的善信多為客家及蜆家漁民，以祈求風調雨順，大吉大利。天后宮是島上主要的宮廟，1957 年前曾騰出部份地方作為學校。每逢天后誕、元宵節與十年一度的安龍打醮等節日，村民都會齊集天后宮慶祝。

Number: 975

Name and Address: No. 9 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地城青蓮臺 9 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 9 Ching Lin Terrace built around the 1920s to 1930s is a four-storey pre-war residential building. Ching Lin Terrace was formerly known as Li Sing Kui Road as it was owned by Li Sing Kui and his company. Many high-rise buildings were built to replace the old ones, leaving No. 9 Ching Lin Terrace as the only remaining historical building along the road. At present, the ground and first floors are occupied by several tenants. The second and roof floors are left vacant.

History (Chinese)

青蓮臺 9 號是一幢四層高的戰前住宅，約在 1920 年代至 1930 年代興建。青蓮臺以往又名李星衢道，原因是它的業權曾由李星衢和其公司擁有。街道沿途都建了不少高樓大廈以取代舊的建築物，所以青蓮臺 9 號是該處僅餘的歷史建築。目前，底層和一樓由數個租客居住，二樓和三樓則空置著。

Number: 976

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Ng Wah Hall, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院伍華紀念堂

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

History (Chinese)

聖士提反書院於 1903 年在般含道始創，1930 年在赤柱建造永久校舍，翌年舊實驗室大樓和馬田宿舍亦先後落成。1941 年 12 月 25 日，這所學校被日軍侵佔並改為拘留營，據記載戰爭完結前約有 2,600 人在此拘禁。戰後，聖士提反書院在 1947 年復課，1968 年改為男女校，1950 年校內加建了一所小教堂，以紀念曾在拘留營內被囚禁和犧牲的不幸者。

Number: 977

Name and Address: Nam Ancestral Hall, No. 121 Sheung Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田上禾輦 121 號藍氏家祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nam Ancestral Hall at no. 121 Sheung Wo Che, also known as Yu Nam Tong, was built around 1901. Nam Yuan-choi, was respected as the founding ancestor of the Nams at Sheung Wo Che, a multi-surname Hakka village also inhabited by the Chans, the Wongs and the Cheungs. The ancestral hall was damaged during the Japanese Occupation. Nowadays, it still serves both as a venue for the celebration of traditional ceremonies, including lighting the lantern and “Tai kung distributing roast pork” ceremonies, and Spring and Autumn Equinox, and a meeting place for the clan.

History (Chinese)

位於上禾輦 121 號的藍氏家祠亦稱汝南堂，約在 1901 年建成。上禾輦是雜姓客家村落，住有藍氏、陳氏、黃氏和張氏。藍源財被視為上禾輦藍氏的開基祖。日治時期，藍氏家祠曾遭日軍破壞。時至今日，家祠不但用作舉行傳統儀式，包括點燈、太公分豬肉、春秋二祭，而且是宗親聚會的場所。

Number: 978

Name and Address: Fanling Wai, Entrance Tower, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍圍門

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Fan Ling Chung Wai was established by the Pangs during the reign of Wanli in Ming dynasty (A.D.1573-1620) . It is enclosed by green-brick walls with entrance tower, watching towers and fishpond that constitute the layout of Fanling Wai. The male villagers once acted as watchmen and were armed with gun stationed in the watching tower. They also formed the genglian to safeguard the village. A niche of Earth God located on the ground floor at the entrance tower as a protection against evil spirit. A fishpond was dug inside the Fanling Wai since the villagers believed that facing fishpond is good for the fengshui that would bring good fortune to the village.

History (Chinese)

粉嶺中圍由彭氏於明萬曆年間(1573-1620 年)興建粉嶺圍，圍村的綠磚圍牆設有門樓和更樓，與村裡的魚塘構成精巧的佈局。早年，男村民會持槍在更樓站崗把守，並組成「更練」保衛圍村。門樓地下設有壁龕供奉土地，保佑村民。由於村民相信圍村面向魚塘有招運的風水作用，遂在粉嶺圍內挖掘漁塘。

Number: 979

Name and Address: Watchtower (Southwest), Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍圍斗(西南)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Fanling Wai was established by the Pangs during the reign of Wanli in Ming dynasty (A.D.1573-1620) . It is enclosed by green-brick walls with entrance tower, watchtowers and fishpond that constitute the layout of Fanling Wai. The male villagers once acted as watchmen and were armed with gun stationed in the watchtower. They also formed the genglian to safeguard the village. A niche of Earth God located on the ground floor at the entrance tower as a protection against evil spirit. A fishpond was dug inside the Fanling Wai since the villagers believed that facing fishpond is good for the fengshui that would bring good fortune to the village.

History (Chinese)

粉嶺圍由彭氏於明萬曆年間(1573-1620 年)興建粉嶺圍，圍村的綠磚圍牆設有門樓和更樓，與村裡的魚塘構成精巧的佈局。早年，男村民會持槍在更樓站崗把守，並組成「更練」保衛圍村。門樓地下設有壁龕供奉土地，保佑村民。由於村民相信圍村面向魚塘有招運的風水作用，遂在粉嶺圍內挖掘漁塘。

Number: 980

Name and Address: Watchtower (Northwest), Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍圍斗(西北)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Fanling Wai was established by the Pangs during the reign of Wanli in Ming dynasty (A.D.1573-1620) . It is enclosed by green-brick walls with entrance tower, watchtowers and fishpond that constitute the layout of Fanling Wai. The male villagers once acted as watchmen and were armed with gun stationed in the watchtower. They also formed the genglian to safeguard the village. A niche of Earth God located on the ground floor at the entrance tower as a protection against evil spirit. A fishpond was dug inside the Fanling Wai since the villagers believed that facing fishpond is good for the fengshui that would bring good fortune to the village.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 981

Name and Address: Stanley Military Cemetery, Wong Ma Kok Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱黃麻角道赤柱軍人墳場

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Stanley Military Cemetery was relocated to the present site by the government in 1933. At present, the graves inside the Cemetery can be classified into three main types from two separate periods, namely the old garrison burials between 1841 and 1870, the internees' graves during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), and the Commonwealth war graves after the War. Nowadays, the Stanley Military Cemetery is a popular site for weekend visitors to the area. Occasionally, filmmakers also choose the site for some scenes in their movies.

History (Chinese)

政府在 1933 年把赤柱軍人墳場遷至現址。現在，墳場內的墳墓可從兩個不同時期分成三大類：1841 至 1870 年間的舊警衛部隊的墓地、日治時期（1941-1945）的拘留犯墓地，以及戰後的英聯邦戰爭陣亡者墓地。時至今日，赤柱軍人墳場在週末遊人如鯽，有時候也是電影取景之地。

Number: 982

Name and Address: King Lam School, Tap Mun, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔塔門瓊林學校

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

King Lam School was first founded before 1913 and housed in Tin Hau Temple Complex at Ha Wai, Tap Mun. Due to the rapid increase in enrollment after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the school campus under study was constructed in 1957 with Government fund and villagers' donation. The importance of the School in modern village education was reflected by visits of prominent figures, including Governor Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench in 1969 and Governor Sir Edward Youde in 1985. However, due to the decrease of population on Tap Mun in the past decades, the School was closed in summer 2003.

History (Chinese)

瓊林學校於 1913 年前已成立，初期設於塔門下圍的天后古廟。日治時期 (1941-1945) 後，由於收生人數激增，遂於 1957 年在政府資助及村民捐助下建成現時的校舍。瓊林學校在現代鄉村教育中具有重要地位，多位達官貴人曾造訪該校，包括兩任港督戴麟趾爵士和尤德爵士，他們便分別於 1969 年及 1985 年到訪瓊林學校。然而，隨著塔門人口於過去數十年間不斷下降，瓊林學校於 2003 年夏季正式停辦。

Number: 983

Name and Address: Sit Kin Ancestral Hall, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪洋陟乾祖祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are three ancestral halls in Ping Yeung, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Chan Ancestral (Sit Wan Tso) and Sit Kin Ancestral Hall. Sit Kin Ancestral Hall was built by Chan clan in Ping Yeung to commemorate Chan Sit-kin. As a family hall, they used to celebrate various festivals in the hall, including diandeng and wedding.

History (Chinese)

坪洋有三座祠堂，分爲是陳氏宗祠、陳氏宗祠(陟雲祖)和陟乾祖祠。陟乾祖祠乃坪洋陳氏爲紀念陳陟乾而建。陳氏族人以往會在祠堂內舉行點燈及婚禮等慶典。

Number: 984

Name and Address: Koon Ancestral Hall, No. 149 Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村 149 號官氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Koon Ancestral Hall is located next to the Kwan Tai Temple in Lin Ma Hang Tsuen. Though its construction year cannot be traced, it probably has a history of around 300 years. It is a two-hall structure with an altar at the end hall. Relative to other surnames of the village, Koons were the minority of the village, with only account for three houses. The ancestral hall was a common space for the Koons clan.

History (Chinese)

官氏宗祠位於蓮麻坑村的關帝廟旁，建造年份已難以追溯，但相信已有三百年歷史。官氏宗祠為兩進式建築，神樓於後進。官氏與村內其他姓氏相比，屬少數民族，總共只有三戶。宗祠乃官氏族入共有的聚睦聯誼之地。

Number: 985

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, No. 21 Ping Long, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔坪朗 21 號鍾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ping Long is a Hakka village dominated by the Chung Clan of Dongguan province . The Chung Ancestral Hall is a one-hall and one-courtyard structure built by Chung Kau-tat some time before 1800. The Hall, which was undertaken a large-scale renovation in 1992, still maintains its original function as a worshipping venue of the Chung clansmen. Chairman and members of the Lam Valley Committee, pays homage to their ancestors in the Hall regularly.

History (Chinese)

坪朗是一條以東莞縣鍾氏宗族為主的客家村。鍾氏家祠由鍾久達建於 1800 年前，屬一進一開間之中式建築。家祠曾於 1992 年進行大規模重修，現時仍為鍾氏親族祭祖的地方。林村鄉事委員會主席及會員會定期在祠內參拜先祖。

Number: 986

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Fuk Tsun Street, Tai Kok Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍大角咀福全街洪聖殿

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Hung Shing Temple in Tai Kok Tsui is the only temple in Kowloon dedicated to Hung Shing. The original temple is believed to be built in 1882. It was relocated to the current location in 1928 owing to a road project. Hung Shing, the god of the sea, is the main deity worshipped in the temple. As the god of the sea, he protects lots of people working offshore and it is said that he has saved lots of people from typhoon. In the past, most of the worshippers of the temple were fishermen and the temple used to enjoy a decent sea view. It is now standing in the midst of high-rises buildings and is favoured by residents living nearby to worship for fortune.

History (Chinese)

大角咀洪聖殿是九龍唯一供奉洪聖的廟宇，原來的廟宇相傳建於 1882 年，後於 1928 年因道路工程遷至現址，主要供奉洪聖爺。善信深信洪聖爺會保佑從事海上工作的人士，據說洪聖爺曾於颱風中拯救不少漁民。過去，前往洪聖殿拜祭的善信大部份是漁民，廟宇前更擁有一望無際的海景。時至今日，廟宇已隱沒在多幢高樓大廈之間，善信多為附近前來祈福的居民。

Number: 987

Name and Address: Chan Study Hall, Main Building, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗陳氏家塾主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1910s, Chan Ancestral Hall is one of the ancestral halls located in Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui. The Chan clans of Tsung Pak Long and Pan Chung, Tai Po still worship their ancestors at the Ancestral Hall. Though its Chinese name also suggests it is “study hall”, the Ancestral Hall functions as a residence as well. In the past, the Chans held feasts at the Chan Ancestral Hall in Tsung Pak Long when there was wedding.

History (Chinese)

陳氏家塾建於 1910 年代，是上水松柏朗其中一間祠堂。松柏朗與大埔泮涌陳氏族人都會到陳氏家塾拜祭祖先。「家塾」一詞雖帶「書室」之意，陳氏家塾亦是族人的居所。過去，陳氏每有婚嫁，定必在松柏朗陳氏家塾大宴親朋。

Number: 988

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall, No. 16 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 16 號
林氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lam Ancestral Hall at No.16 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built before 1900. It is one of the two Lam ancestral halls surviving there. The Lams worship their ancestors in the Lam Ancestral Hall during major Chinese festivals.

History (Chinese)

林氏宗祠位於水蕉新村 16 號，建於 1900 年前，是林氏在村內僅存的兩所宗祠之一。水蕉新村是一條雜姓客家村。林氏族人會在重要節日到宗祠祭祖。

Number: 989

Name and Address: Bok Man School, Main Block, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗博文學校主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Bok Man School consist of a school building and a high block. Founded by the villagers of Tsung Pak Long in Sheung Shui in 1920, Bok Man School was the first registered school and one of the earliest subsidized school in the New Territories. The school comprises of the School Building and the High Block. Extensions were carried out in 1948, subsequently in 1954 and 1962, as students from other villages joined the school and classrooms were inadequate. In 1950, the school launched 6 classes for primary school first time ever, signaling a milestone in the development of education in the New Territories. In 1965, the scale of the school reached its climax as Bok Man Kindergarten was established. Although the number of students increased in the 1990s, nowadays the school faces serious challenges posed by urban schools and decreasing number of students.

History (Chinese)

博文學校由校舍及高座組成。博文學校由上水松柏壆村民建於 1920 年，是新界首間註冊學校及最早期的資助學校之一。學校由校舍及高座組成，曾於 1948 年、1954 年及 1962 年進行擴建工程，擴充班房接收來自其他村落的學生。1950 年，學校首次開辦 6 班小學，標誌著新界教育發展的里程碑。1965 年，學校成立博文幼稚園，規模盛極一時。儘管學生人數自 1990 年代開始回升，但學校仍要面對市區學校與收生率日漸減少的威脅。

Number: 990

Name and Address: Man Fat Tsz, Man Fat Din, Pai Tau Hang, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭坑萬佛寺萬佛殿

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Main Temple Building of Man Fat Tsz, mainly dedicated to the Buddha of Medicine, Kwun Yum and Ti Chong Wong, was completed in 1957. The monastery was named Man Fat Tsz, literally “Ten Thousand Buddhas Monastery”, as the Main Building houses 12,800 pieces of exquisite Buddha statues placed on the walls. The Monastery is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the New Territories.

History (Chinese)

萬佛寺萬佛殿在 1957 年落成，主要供奉藥師佛、觀音和地藏王。“萬佛寺”，顧名思義，寺內的萬佛殿牆上有 12,800 尊佛像，全皆手工精緻。萬佛寺是新界最受歡迎的旅遊景點之一。

Number: 991

Name and Address: Man Fat Tsz, Pagoda, Pai Tau Hang, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭坑萬佛寺佛塔

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Pagodas are usually built in monasteries to keep the remains of the Buddha. According to the legend, when the Lord Buddha Sakyamuni or Sik Ka Fat died in 544 B.C., his ashes were divided into 84,000 parts and were enshrined in pagodas throughout the East. Although the Man Fat Tsz Pagoda, built in 1957, does not keep any Buddha's ashes or artifacts, it is a unique icon of the monastery.

History (Chinese)

寺院內的佛塔一般用於收藏佛祖的遺身，相傳佛祖釋迦牟尼在公元前 544 年圓寂後，他的骨灰分成 84,000 份，分佈於東方各國。雖然 1957 年建成的萬佛寺佛塔並無保存任何佛祖骨灰或古物，但仍是寺內的獨特地標。

Number: 992

Name and Address: Old Far East Flying Training School,
Olympic Avenue, Kowloon City, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍城世運道舊遠東飛行學校

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Hong Kong Aviation Club is a complex comprised of three buildings, namely the Old Far East Training School building (built in 1958), the Old Aero Club building (1966) and the Old Hong Kong Flying Club building (1968) of the Old Far East Flying Training School. In 1983, the Club took over the School and operates as a singular light aircraft club in Hong Kong since then.

History (Chinese)

香港飛行總會會址由三幢舊遠東飛行訓練學校的建築物組成，包括舊遠東訓練學校大樓（1958年建成）、舊飛行俱樂部大樓（1966）及舊香港飛行會大樓（1968）。1983年，香港飛行總會接管舊遠東飛行訓練學校，自此成為香港唯一的小型飛機會社。

Number: 993

Name and Address: Leung Ancestral Hall, Ma Po Mei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔麻布尾梁氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ma Po Mei is a Hakka village which was founded by the multiple clans of Leung, Law, Wong and Chung in the mid-19th Century. The Leung Ancestral Hall was established by the Leung clan residing in the Ma Po Mei area. The date of construction is not known, however, according to the year inscribed on the entrance painting, the building had undertaken a renovation in 1925. A wide range of traditional rituals were once held in the Ancestral Hall but most of which are either simplified or abandoned due to the decline population of this historic village.

History (Chinese)

麻布尾乃梁氏、羅氏、黃氏及鍾氏於 19 世紀中葉創立的多姓客家村。梁氏家祠由居於麻布尾的梁氏所建，它的建築年份已無法考究，但根據入口繪畫銘刻的年份所示，這幢建築曾於 1925 年翻新。家祠昔日曾舉行多種傳統儀式，可是由於村中人口日漸疏落，這些儀式已逐漸簡化甚至式微。

Number: 994

Name and Address: No. 119 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 119 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 119 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen was built by Lam Bing-tak in 1928. He worked in a restaurant in New York and the house was built to accommodate his wife and children. Lam Bing-tak had only lived in the house between 1928 and 1930. Then he returned to New York. Having retired, he lived in No. 119 until he died in 1956. In 1949, the wedding bouquet for Lam's only son was held at the foreground of the house.

History (Chinese)

大旗嶺村 119 號是在 1928 年由林炳德興建的。他當時在紐約一間餐館工作，並建 119 號給妻兒居住。林炳德只會於 1928 至 1930 年間在該址居住，然後他返回紐約。退休後，他重返大旗嶺村，居於 119 號，直至在 1956 年去逝為止。1949 年，林炳德唯一的兒子，在村屋前空地舉行婚宴。

Number: 995

Name and Address: Yi Kung Lok Mansion, Kwan Tei, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺軍地義公樂居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Yi Kung Lok Mansion, also known as Yi Kung Tong, was a traditional Chinese ancestral hall built by the villagers to worship the martyrs sacrificed in the conflicts with other villages in the vicinity. In addition to Lau Si Ka Shuk, known as Lau Ancestral Hall, Yi Kung Lok Mansion is also one of the two ancestral halls located in Kwan Tei. The Mansion once performed as a study hall and a kindergarten in the 1970s for several years. Ritual ceremony also takes place in the Mansion.

History (Chinese)

義公樂居又名義公堂，乃村民為供奉與鄰村衝突而犧牲的烈士所建的傳統中式祠堂。義公樂居與劉氏家塾(又名劉氏家祠)是軍地兩間宗祠。義公樂居於 1970 年代的其中數年曾用作書室和幼稚園，現仍在此舉行祭祀儀式。

Number: 996

Name and Address: No. 158 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 158 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.158 Shan Pui Tsuen was built by a Lam clansman for himself and his four sons before 1900. It is part of the house terrace stretching from No.158 to No.163. Originally the houses were inhabited by five to six persons in each house. During the 1960s, many clansmen emigrated overseas and the houses were mainly inhabited by the elderly since then. Gradually the houses were abandoned.

History (Chinese)

山背村 158 號由一位林氏族人在 1900 年前，為他自己及四個兒子建成。158 號是 158 號至 163 號一排村屋的一部份。每所房子原本共有五至六人居住。1960 年代，許多族人移居海外，自此村屋主要為年長族人居住。其後，這些村屋日漸荒廢。

Number: 997

Name and Address: Yin Hing Tong, No. 123 Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村 123 號彥慶堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house located at No.123 Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, was built by one of the Mans clansmen who owned Kwan Yick shop. This village house located on the right-hand side of Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall is one of the few surviving old village houses in Fan Tin Tsuen. The house has been abandoned after 1967, when the grandparents of the informant had passed away.

History (Chinese)

新田蕃田村 123 號由其中一位擁有均益商店的文氏族入建成。這間村屋位於麟峰文公祠右邊，是蕃田村碩果僅存的舊村屋。自資料人士的祖父母在 1967 年去世後，該址便一直空置。

Number: 998

Name and Address: ELCHK Gloria Lutheran Church, No. 270 Jockey Club Road, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺馬會道 270 號

基督教香港信義會榮光堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The premises of Fanling Lutheran Secondary School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was previously known as Gloria Lutheran School, was the first secondary school in Fanling. Together with the Fanling Gloria Lutheran Church, they were built sometime before 1945. Before transferring to the church, the villa was owned by Philip Wallace Holding before 1922, which was closely related to the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, and later occupied by Emma Maud Ellis until 1953. It is a very rare example of an Italianate villa standing in the New Territories.

History (Chinese)

基督教香港信義會心誠中學原名 Gloria Lutheran School，是粉嶺首間中學。心誠中學與榮光堂皆建於 1945 年前。1922 年前是與皇家香港賽馬會關係密切的 Philip Wallace Holdings 的別墅，其後轉為依利士(Emma Maud Ellis)入住至 1953 年，後來別墅改為教堂。心誠中學是新界極罕有的義大利式別墅建築。

Number: 999

Name and Address: No. 162 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 162 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house at No.162 at Shan Pui Tsuen was built around 1900 by Lam Hung-mau, a gongsheng and a rich businessman. His descendents have emigrated to Europe, leaving the house vacant around 1999.

History (Chinese)

位於山背村 162 號的村屋，相信約在 1900 年由林鴻茂興建。林鴻茂是貢生，也是富商。林氏的後人已移居歐洲，村屋約在 1999 年開始空置。

Number: 1000

Name and Address: No. 163 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 163 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house at Shan Pui Tsuen was probably built around 1900 by Lam Hung-mau and was occupied by one of his sons named Lam Hing-wan. Lam Hing-wan was famous in Yuen Long as he was a manager of Pok Oi Hospital in the 1920s and the 1930s. In the late 1950s, he moved out from No. 163 and his relative had lived there for several years. Now the house had left vacant.

History (Chinese)

這間位於山背村 163 號的村屋，相信約在 1900 年由林鴻茂建成。他的其中一位兒子林慶雲曾居於該址。林慶雲在 1920 至 1930 年代出任博愛醫院的値理，因此在元朗甚具名氣。1950 年代末，林慶雲從 163 號遷出後，他的親戚在該址住了數年。現時村屋已空置。

Number: 1001

Name and Address: No. 67 Lau Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔流坑 67 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The construction year of the residence at No. 67 Lau Hang, Tai Po, is not certain, but it had already existed in 1963. It is the property of the Wong clan originating from Jiangxia and first migrating to Tai Mei Tuk. It is believed that the Wongs settled in Lau Hang between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With a mountain at the rear and a flat land at the front, No. 67 is very much fengshui orientated and still used for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

大埔流坑 67 號民居早於 1963 年已存在，惟確實建築年份不詳。它是祖籍江夏的黃氏的產業，黃氏先居於大尾督，相信於 19 世紀末至 20 世紀初移居至流坑。流坑 67 號後有靠山、前有平地，風水極佳。時至今日，該址仍作居住用途。

Number: 1002

Name and Address: Old Pillbox, Diamond Hill, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍鑽石山機槍庫

District: WTS

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built by the Royal Air Force in the late 1930s, the Pillbox was situated at a strategic nodal point of the Royal Air Force Station (Kai Tak) and roads connected to Kai Tak Airport. With the re-erection of the civil hangar in Diamond Hill during the Japanese Occupation, it is believed that the Pillbox was used as an air-raid shelter for the aircrew and technicians who worked in the hangar. The Pillbox, which was sunk into the ground with a hemispherical cupola, was abandoned soon after the War.

History (Chinese)

機槍堡由皇家空軍建於 1930 年代末期，位處皇家空軍基地(啓德)戰略性據點及通往啓德機場的公路。日治時期(1941-1945)，日軍將飛機庫遷往鑽石山，故相信機槍堡為當時飛機庫全體機員及技術人員的防空洞。這個以半圓頂蓬遮蓋的地下機槍庫在戰後即遭廢棄。

Number: 1003

Name and Address: Pui Ching Primary School, Gateway, No. 80 Waterloo Road,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍窩打老道 80 號

培正小學牌樓

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Pui Ching Primary School, originally named Hong Kong Pui Ching Branch School, was founded in 1933 and provided school education for neighboring children. The assembly hall is a single-storey building built in the 1950s Modernist style. With the expansion of the campus, the hall is the oldest structure still remaining in the school.

History (Chinese)

培正小學原名香港培正分校，建於 1933 年，為附近的學童提供正規學校教育。學校禮堂樓高一層，極具 1950 年代現代主義式建築風格。隨著校舍不斷擴展，禮堂成為校內歷史最悠久的建築物。

Number: 1004

Name and Address: So Lau Yuen, No. 25 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 25 號泝流園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

So Lau Yuen, also known as Gi Ka Tong, is located at Shui Tau Tsuen in Kam Tin . It was built by Tang Kuen-hin (1755-1822) in the late 18th century and was originally used as a yamen to settle disputes. From mid-19th century onwards, it was used as a bobozhai providing education to clan members, enhancing the literacy and helping some to prepare for the Imperial Civil Service Examination. After 1952, most Tangs changed to study at Kam Tin Mung Yeung Public School and So Lau Yuen ceased to be a bobozhai. Nowadays, So Lau Yuen is a gathering venue for basin meals during festivals and marriage rites and is the headquarter of Kam Tin Shui Tau Tsuen Lion Dance Group.

History (Chinese)

錦田水頭村泝流園又名知稼堂，由鄧權軒建於 18 世紀末，原為解決糾紛的衙門，19 世紀中開始改作卜卜齋學堂，藉此提升鄧氏子弟的教育水平，同時輔導應考科舉的門生。1952 年後，鄧氏大部份子女都轉讀錦田公立蒙養學校，泝流園遂停辦卜卜齋。時至今日，泝流園已成為錦田水頭村醒獅團總部，鄧氏每逢節日和舉行婚事，都會在這裡擺設盤菜慶祝。

Number: 1005

Name and Address: No. 27 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 27 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Tai Kei Leng Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung, No.27 village house is one of the earliest buildings owned by the Leungs between 1920 and 1924. Tai Kei Leng Tsuen is a multi-clan village developed in the Tungzhi reign (1862 - 1874) of the Qing Dynasty. Its settlers are members of eight clan - Tangs, Lis, Cheungs, Kongs, Poons, Shums, Fungs, Leungs and some other lineages. The founding ancestor of Leung clan came from Baishi Xiang of Taishan, settled in Tai Kei Leng Tsuen in the 1920s. The village house recalls the village life and reflects the historical development of Leung clan in the village.

History (Chinese)

十八鄉大旗嶺村 27 號村屋是梁氏於 1920 至 1924 年所建的最早期建築物。大旗嶺村乃源於清朝同治年間(公元 1862 至 1874 年)的多姓村,由鄧氏、李氏、張氏、江氏、潘氏、沈氏、馮氏及梁氏八個姓氏及其他多個宗族組成。始創本鄉的梁氏來自台山白石鄉,1920 年代定居大旗嶺村。這所村屋見證了梁氏在村內的發展事跡,令人不期然憶起昔日的村中點滴。

Number: 1006

Name and Address: Old House, No. 57 Shui Lau Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水流田村 57 號舊民居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 57 Shui Lau Tin was built by Tang King-kwong in 1905. He was a government official gongsheng in the Qing Dynasty. He once worked in Honolulu in Hawaii. During the Japanese Occupation, the premises was used as a commander's office for some months. Its original internal layout reflects the lifestyle of a traditional Hakka family.

History (Chinese)

水流田 57 號由鄧俊光建於 1905 年，這位清朝貢生曾遠赴夏威夷檀香山工作。日佔時期，這裡被日軍徵用作指揮官辦事處數個月。宅內仍然保存原有的設計佈局，充份突顯傳統客家人的生活模式。

Number: 1007

Name and Address: No. 4 Green Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔箕璉坊 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building extending through Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Green Lane was probably completed around 1956. It was first named as Shuk Yuen Building and is now known as Shuk Yuen Terrace. It stands as a symbol of the development of Happy Valley into an upper-class residential area, which commenced in the 1920s and continued after the Second World War.

History (Chinese)

橫跨箕璉坊 4、6、8、10 號的大廈相傳約在 1956 年建成，最初命名為菽園新臺，現時則稱菽園臺。該址標誌著跑馬地在 1920 年代開始以至第二次世界大戰後發展成為高尚住宅區的時代。

Number: 1008

Name and Address: No. 6 Green Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔箕璉坊 6 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building extending through Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Green Lane was probably completed around 1956. It was first named as Shuk Yuen Building and is now known as Shuk Yuen Terrace. It stands as a symbol of the development of Happy Valley into an upper-class residential area, which commenced in the 1920s and continued after the Second World War.

History (Chinese)

橫跨箕璉坊 4、6、8、10 號的大廈相傳約在 1956 年建成，最初命名為菽園新臺，現時則稱菽園臺。該址標誌著跑馬地在 1920 年代開始以至第二次世界大戰後發展成為高尚住宅區的時代。

Number: 1009

Name and Address: No. 8 Green Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔箕璉坊 8 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building extending through Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Green Lane was probably completed around 1956. It was first named as Shuk Yuen Building and is now known as Shuk Yuen Terrace. It stands as a symbol of the development of Happy Valley into an upper-class residential area, which commenced in the 1920s and continued after the Second World War.

History (Chinese)

橫跨箕璉坊 4、6、8、10 號的大廈相傳約在 1956 年建成，最初命名為菽園新臺，現時則稱菽園臺。該址標誌著跑馬地在 1920 年代開始以至第二次世界大戰後發展成為高尚住宅區的時代。

Number: 1010

Name and Address: No. 10 Green Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔箕璉坊 10 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building extending through Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Green Lane was probably completed around 1956. It was first named as Shuk Yuen Building and is now known as Shuk Yuen Terrace. It stands as a symbol of the development of Happy Valley into an upper-class residential area, which commenced in the 1920s and continued after the Second World War.

History (Chinese)

橫跨箕璉坊 4、6、8、10 號的大廈相傳約在 1956 年建成，最初命名為菽園新臺，現時則稱菽園臺。該址標誌著跑馬地在 1920 年代開始以至第二次世界大戰後發展成為高尚住宅區的時代。

Number: 1011

Name and Address: Hing Po Study Hall, No. 162 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 162 號興寶書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Also known as Tat Kau Tong and Yee Hing Tong, Hing Po Study Hall at Shan Ha Tsuen was constructed in 1913 by one segment of the Cheung clan to commemorate Cheung Tat-kau who consolidated the clan's status in the village. Until 1997, basin meals were prepared in the left chamber at weddings and festivals.

History (Chinese)

山下村的興寶書室又名達教堂及義慶堂，由一張氏支系於 1913 年興建，以紀念落力鞏固張氏在村中地位的張達教。1997 年前，每逢婚事及慶祝節日，村民都會在書室左廳以盤菜奉客。

Number: 1012

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 69B Peng Chau Wing On Street, Peng Chau
名稱及地址: 坪洲坪洲永安街 69 號 B 天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in 1792, Tin Hau Temple was the only temple dedicated to Tin Hau in Peng Chau. The two Tanka people named Chau Hop-lei and Lok Kwong-yan were appointed as the managers for the temple's construction project due to their generous donation. Being a fishery village, the community worshipped Tin Hau to safeguard them from natural disasters. It was believed that the goddess once saved the Island from looting by the pirate Cheung Po-tsai. The Temple is the place of celebration during the Tin Hau Festival and Fa Pow rocket competition is the festive tradition.

History (Chinese)

天后宮約建於 1792 年，是坪洲唯一供奉天后的廟宇。當時，兩名蠶家人周合利和駱廣仁因熱心捐獻，被委任為廟宇建造工程的負責人。坪洲是一條漁村，當地村民大都供奉天后祈求消災解難。他們更相信天后娘娘曾庇佑坪洲免受海盜張保仔的劫掠。每逢天后誕，善信都會到天后廟慶祝，而搶花炮更是當日的傳統慶祝活動。

Number: 1013

Name and Address: Nos. 212-224 Shui Lau Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水流田 212 至 224 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The house terrace at Nos. 212-224 Shui Lau Tin of Pat Heung, also known as Fung Ka Uk, was built and inhabited by the Fungs. They held celebrations and feasts at the forefront of the house terrace and worship their ancestors at the Fung Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

位於八鄉水流田 212-224 號的排屋，又名馮家屋，由馮氏族人建成。他們在排屋居住，並在排屋前的空地舉行慶祝活動和宴會；他們也到馮氏家祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 1014

Name and Address: No. 2 York Road, Kowloon Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍塘約道 2 號

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 2 York Road believed to be constructed between 1927 and 1930 by the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Company Limited as part of its “Kowloon Tong Estate” development project. Since its erection, house No.2 York Road was used as a staff quarters of Hughes and Hough Limited at least until late 1973.

History (Chinese)

九龍塘約道 2 號相信於 1927 年至 1930 年間由九龍塘及新界發展有限公司所建，是“九龍塘村”發展計劃的一部份。直至 1973 年底或以後，該處一直用作 Hughes and Hough Limited 的職員宿舍。

Number: 1015

Name and Address: Central Ordinance Munitions Depot (alias, Little Hong Kong),
Deep Water Bay Drive, Shouson Hill, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港壽臣山深水灣道中央彈藥庫 (別稱小香港)

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Central Ordinance Munitions Depot (中央彈藥庫) was constructed by the British Royal Engineers in the late 1930s. This was a time when the political situation in Asia was decaying, and the Depot was a military facility specifically designed to store arms and ammunition for the defence of Hong Kong should it become necessary. After the fall of Hong Kong in December 1941, the Japanese occupied the site until Hong Kong was liberated in August 1945. Thereafter it returned to British military use until the 1970s when the Hong Kong police used it as a police driving school. The facilities were then used to store rock core samples. Recently, they have been converted into wine cellars.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 1016

Name and Address: Hon Lo, No. 61 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 61 號漢廬

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1931, Hon Lo at No. 61 San Wai Tsuen was named after its first owner, Wong Lai-hon. San Wai Tsuen is a multi-surnamed village inhabited by clans like the Yeungs, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans. Most of the villagers acquired wealth by working overseas and sent money back through sailors and money shops in Sheung Wan. It was believed that Wong acquired his wealth in the United States and sent remittances to build Hon Lo. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), San Tin was occupied by Japanese troops and the resident of No. 51 of San Wai Tsuen hid in No. 61. Wedding ceremonies were held in the house in the past and now the descendants still worship their ancestors in the house occasionally.

History (Chinese)

位於新圍村 61 號的漢廬，在 1931 年建成，以首位業權人黃禮漢的名字命名。新圍村是一條雜姓村落，村中住著楊氏、李氏、黃氏和陳氏。大部份的村民藉著出國工作累積財富，然後透過海員或上環的銀號匯款返家。相信黃氏於美國發跡，然後匯款回村興建漢廬。日治時期（1941 - 1945），新田遭日軍佔據，新圍村 51 號的村民躲進 61 號內。過去，屋內曾進行嫁娶，現時黃禮漢的後人仍偶有重返漢廬拜祭祖先。

Number: 1017

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Canteen, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心飯堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

History (Chinese)

何福堂會所為蔡廷鍇(1892 年生，1968 年卒)將軍所建，亦即 1936 年至 1940 年代初率領十九路軍抗日名將。這幢建築物經歷了三個歷史階段：1936 年至 1946 年會堂為蔡氏的別墅；1946 年至 1949 年中國領導人周恩來及董必武指示營辦達德學院，選址就在會堂。當代許多知名學者也曾在達德學院講學，為一群年青知識分子提供專上教育。達德學院停辦後，倫敦傳道會(現名世界傳道會)收購會堂，1950 年至今一直租予中華基督教會。會所最古老的兩幢建築物分別是馬禮遜樓和何福堂會所。

Number: 1018

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Home of Leung Fat, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心梁發之家

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

History (Chinese)

何福堂會所為蔡廷鍇(1892 年生，1968 年卒)將軍所建，亦即 1936 年至 1940 年代初率領十九路軍抗日名將。這幢建築物經歷了三個歷史階段：1936 年至 1946 年會堂為蔡氏的別墅；1946 年至 1949 年中國領導人周恩來及董必武指示營辦達德學院，選址就在會堂。當代許多知名學者也曾在達德學院講學，為一群年青知識分子提供專上教育。達德學院停辦後，倫敦傳道會(現名世界傳道會)收購會堂，1950 年至今一直租予中華基督教會。會所最古老的兩幢建築物分別是馬禮遜樓和何福堂會所。

Number: 1019

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Mark Hall, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心馬可堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

History (Chinese)

何福堂會所為蔡廷鍇(1892 年生，1968 年卒)將軍所建，亦即 1936 年至 1940 年代初率領十九路軍抗日名將。這幢建築物經歷了三個歷史階段：1936 年至 1946 年會堂為蔡氏的別墅；1946 年至 1949 年中國領導人周恩來及董必武指示營辦達德學院，選址就在會堂。當代許多知名學者也曾在達德學院講學，為一群年青知識分子提供專上教育。達德學院停辦後，倫敦傳道會(現名世界傳道會)收購會堂，1950 年至今一直租予中華基督教會。會所最古老的兩幢建築物分別是馬禮遜樓和何福堂會所。

Number: 1020

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Home of Bethel, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心伯大尼之家

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

History (Chinese)

何福堂會所為蔡廷鍇(1892 年生，1968 年卒)將軍所建，亦即 1936 年至 1940 年代初率領十九路軍抗日名將。這幢建築物經歷了三個歷史階段：1936 年至 1946 年會堂為蔡氏的別墅；1946 年至 1949 年中國領導人周恩來及董必武指示營辦達德學院，選址就在會堂。當代許多知名學者也曾在達德學院講學，為一群年青知識分子提供專上教育。達德學院停辦後，倫敦傳道會(現名世界傳道會)收購會堂，1950 年至今一直租予中華基督教會。會所最古老的兩幢建築物分別是馬禮遜樓和何福堂會所。

Number: 1021

Name and Address: No. 60 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, New Territories

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 60 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.60 San Wai Tsuen was built by Wong Tsun-tsoi, who originated from Taishan, around the 1930s. He emigrated to Canada during the late Qing period. In 1928, he returned to the village and built the house for his children. His son and daughters were the early residents of the house. The whole family has emigrated to Canada and the house was subsequently sold. The new owner named the house as “Ting Yuen”.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 60 號由原籍台山的黃傳彩約在 1930 年代建成。他在清末移居加拿大。1928 年，他重返新圍村，並為孩子建造這房子。他的兒女早期在 60 號居住。後來，黃傳彩舉家移民至加拿大，並將房子出售。新業權人將這房子命名為「庭園」。

Number: 1022

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sha Tau, Tung Ping Chau, Plover Cove, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界船灣東平洲沙頭天后宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Tin Hau Temple on Tung Ping Chau is believed to be built at around 1765. It was built by villagers from three of the villages on Ping Chau, namely Nai Tau, Sha Tau and Chau Tau. Tin Hau, the goddess of sea, is the main deity of the temple. During the 1940s, the temple functioned as a primary school offering education up to primary four. Cantonese operas were performed on the Tam Kung birthday for villagers to thank Tin Hau and Tam Kung for protection in the past year. Since the late 1960s, villagers on the island gradually moved out and Cantonese operas no longer performed. Only on important festivals that the villagers would go back to Ping Chau to worship.

History (Chinese)

東平洲天后宮相傳約於 1765 年落成，由奶頭、沙頭及洲頭三條村的村民合力興建。天后宮主要供奉天后娘娘。1940 年代，廟宇曾改作小學提供至小四的教育服務。村民每逢譚公誕都會舉行神功戲，酬謝天后及譚公過去一年保佑村民。1960 年代終開始，島上村民逐漸遷出，已不再舉辦神功戲。現在，村民只會在重要節日才會返回平洲祭祀。

Number: 1023

Name and Address: Kang Sam Tong, No. 64 Wing Lung Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田永隆圍 64 號耕心堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built around 1880s by the Tangs lineage at Wing Lung Wai, Gang Sam Tong was founded by Tang Gang-sam as a study hall for the Tangs. The period of Gang Sam Tong as a study venue, or bobozhai, was uncertain. Only the Tangs whose could afford the school fee could attend the study. In 1926, Kam Tin Mung Yeung Public School was established and the role of Gang Sam Tong as an education facility diminished. The building also served as the ancestral hall of the branch of Tang Gang-sam. Traditional rituals like diandeng (light the lantern), a celebration of the birth of baby boys in the previous year, weddings and funerals of the Tangs also held here.

History (Chinese)

鄧伯裘舊居乃新界鄉紳鄧伯裘(1876 年生，1950 年卒)於 20 世紀初興建。鄧氏乃本港成功商人，1930 年擔任粉嶺農業會理事，1931 年出任博愛醫院主席，1934 年獲委任元朗商會主席，此外並於 1924 年代表錦田鄧氏家族向政府請願，最後取回拆遷至吉慶圍的鐵門。鄧伯裘與殖民地政府關係良好，1930 年獲頒授榮譽狀，1937 年榮獲英皇加冕勳章。鄧伯裘舊居座落的祠堂村並沒有錦田一帶村落常見為防賊匪的圍牆，鄧伯裘特在大宅加建守衛更樓。

Number: 1024

Name and Address: No. 26 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 26 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Tai Kei Leng Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung, No.26 village house is one of the earliest buildings owned by the Leungs between the mid-1920s and the early 1930s. Tai Kei Leng Tsuen is a multi-clan village developed in the Tungzhi reign (1862 - 1874) of the Qing Dynasty. Its settlers are members of eight clans - Tangs, Lis, Cheungs, Kongs, Poons, Shums, Fungs, Leungs and some other lineages. The founding ancestor of the Leung clan came from Baishi Xiang of Taishan, settled in Tai Kei Leng Tsuen in the 1920s. The village house recalls the village life and reflects the historical development of Leung clan in the village.

History (Chinese)

十八鄉大旗嶺村 26 號村屋乃 1920 年代中至 1930 年代初梁氏擁有的最早期建築之一。大旗嶺村於清朝同治年間(公元 1862-1874 年)發展成爲多姓村，村民由鄧氏、李氏、張氏、江氏、潘氏、沈氏、馮氏及梁氏八大姓氏及其他氏族組成。梁氏始祖原籍台山白石鄉，1920 年代遷至大旗嶺村定居。這所村屋充份反映梁氏在大旗嶺村的發展史，令人憶起昔日村中的生活點滴。

Number: 1025

Name and Address: Cheung Village House, No. 6 Tai Shui Hang, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大水坑 6 號張氏村屋

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Village House No.6 Tai Shui Hang was built in 1939 by Cheung Man-cheung, who worked overseas and became affluent in the late 19th century. Consequently, some Western influences are shown on the facade of this Chinese vernacular building. Upon completion, it was the largest and most exquisite house in the village. Villagers sometimes used its courtyard for wedding banquets. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Cheungs still stayed in the village. The house is still used for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

大水坑 6 號張氏村屋在 1939 年由張文祥建成。19 世紀末，張文祥在海外工作發跡，因此在張氏村屋這中國本土民居建築物的正面也可看到西方的建築特色。當時，該村屋堪稱全村最大及最華麗的房屋。村民偶爾在該址的庭院舉行婚宴。日治時期（1941 - 1945），張氏仍緊守村中。時至今日，大屋仍作住宅之用。

Number: 1026

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, No. 51 Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排 51 號劉氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The exact construction year of the Lau Ancestral Hall in the multi-surname Hakka village, Po Sam Pai, is not certain, but it was redecorated in the 1940s. Funerals and wedding banquets were held in the ancestral hall until the 1970s and 1980s respectively. As the Laus in Po Sam Pai branched out from Hok Tau, Fanling, the Laus of Hok Tau were also invited to enjoy the wedding banquets. Nowadays, the Laus mainly worship in the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, celebration for the birth of sons on the 15th day of the first lunar month, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

劉氏宗祠位於雜姓客家村布心排，確實興建年份不詳，惟曾於 1940 年代重新粉飾。直至 1970 和 1980 年代，葬禮和婚宴都分別在宗祠舉行。由於布心排劉氏是粉嶺鶴藪劉氏的分枝，過往鶴藪的劉氏族人也獲得邀請到布心排參加婚宴。至今，劉氏族於農曆新年、清明節和重陽節或慶祝男丁出生時都在宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 1027

Name and Address: Ng Chit, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村悟徹

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Inspired by the thorough understanding of Buddhist doctrine, Ng Chit is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Bhiksuni Tak-fong and a Buddhist devotee, Chan Tak-lok, in 1913. The building is situated in Lok Wu, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. Ng Chit has accommodated two to three nuns only since the 1910s.

History (Chinese)

比丘尼德芳與皈依佛教的陳德樂居士參透佛理，於 1913 年興建一所名為悟徹的私人佛教尼姑庵。悟徹所在地鹿湖遠離繁囂，環境寧靜和諧。自 1910 年代落成至今，悟徹只有兩至三位尼姑入往。

Number: 1028

Name and Address: Yeuk Hui Study Hall, No. 95 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 95 號若虛書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan in Yuen Long, Yeuk Hui Study Hall was built by Tang Tak-kwong (1710-1775) in the late 18th century. It underwent one major renovation in 1963. It was the only study hall in Ping Shan providing horse riding training, in addition to Chinese classics and art education. Ping Shan is comprised of 3 wais and 6 villages, with the majority of villagers belonging to the Tang clan. It was once a picturesque village with river and knolls, which were replaced by buildings and roads nowadays. With the establishment of Tat Tak Public School in 1931, Yeuk Hui Study Hall declined from its role of providing education and is now a venue for villagers gathering and food preparation during festivals. It was rebuilt in 1963 .

History (Chinese)

元朗屏山坑尾村若虛書室由鄧德光(1710-1775 年)建於 18 世紀末,1963 年曾進行大型翻新工程。這裡除了提供中國古籍及文學教育外,亦是屏山唯一設有騎馬訓練的書室。屏山由三圍六村組成,大部份村民都姓鄧。這裡昔日的河溪土墩現在已被大廈及馬路所取替,詩情畫意的鄉村景貌已成往事。1931 年公立達德學校成立後,若虛書室已停止辦學,現成為村民聚會和賀節時烹調美食的地方。此建築曾於 1963 年重建。

Number: 1029

Name and Address: Old House of the Tsangs, No. 39 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 39 號曾氏古屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 39, 42 and 42A of Kau Wa Keng Old Village were built in 1927 by Tsang Po, alias Tsang Tai-sham, a descendant of Tsang Chun-kwan. Tsang Po acquired wealth by working on an American military vessel and built Nos. 42 and 42A for his family and No. 39 for his relative, Tsang Hin-ken. He retired before the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945) and was the village representative of Kau Wa Keng until 1949.

History (Chinese)

九華徑舊村 39、42 及 42 號 A 在 1927 年由曾寶（別名曾大琛或曾大深）所建。曾寶是曾振焜的後人，在美軍軍艦上工作並因而致富，及後為他的家人建成 42 號和 42 號 A，又為親戚曾憲觀興建 39 號。曾寶於日治時期（1941 - 1945）前退休；並出任九華徑的村代表，至 1949 年止。

Number: 1030

Name and Address: Old House of the Tsangs, No. 42 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 42 號曾氏古屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 39, 42 and 42A of Kau Wa Keng Old Village were built in 1927 by Tsang Po, alias Tsang Tai-sham, a descendant of Tsang Chun-kwan. Tsang Po acquired wealth by working on an American military vessel and built Nos. 42 and 42A for his family and No. 39 for his relative, Tsang Hin-ken. He retired before the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945) and was the village representative of Kau Wa Keng until 1949.

History (Chinese)

九華徑舊村 39、42 及 42 號 A 在 1927 年由曾寶（別名曾大琛或曾大深）所建。曾寶是曾振焜的後人，在美軍軍艦上工作並因而致富，及後為他的家人建成 42 號和 42 號 A，又為親戚曾憲觀興建 39 號。曾寶於日治時期（1941-1945）前退休；並出任九華徑的村代表，至 1949 年止。

Number: 1031

Name and Address: Old House of the Tsangs, No. 42A Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 42 號 A 曾氏古屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 39, 42 and 42A of Kau Wa Keng Old Village were built in 1927 by Tsang Po, alias Tsang Tai-sham, a descendant of Tsang Chun-kwan. Tsang Po acquired wealth by working on an American military vessel and built Nos. 42 and 42A for his family and No. 39 for his relative, Tsang Hin-ken. He retired before the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945) and was the village representative of Kau Wa Keng until 1949.

History (Chinese)

九華徑舊村 39、42 及 42 號 A 在 1927 年由曾寶（別名曾大琛或曾大深）所建。曾寶是曾振焜的後人，在美軍軍艦上工作並因而致富，及後為他的家人建成 42 號和 42 號 A，又為親戚曾憲觀興建 39 號。曾寶於日治時期（1941 - 1945）前退休；並出任九華徑的村代表，至 1949 年止。

Number: 1032

Name and Address: No. 62 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 62 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.62 San Wai Tsuen was built by Lam Chuk-ping, the former village representative of San Wai Tsuen, who originated from Taishan, around the 1930s. He emigrated to the United States and worked there during the early 20th century with remittances being sent back to build No. 62. A villager surnamed Ma took over the house after the Lams emigrated to the United States and now the house is rented out for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

新圍村 62 號由一位名叫林竹平的村民約在 1930 年代所建。林竹平原籍台山，曾任新圍村的村代表。他在 20 世紀初到美國工作，並匯款返老家興建 62 號。林氏後來舉家移民至美國，村屋由一位馬姓村民接手。現時，村屋作出租房屋之用。

Number: 1033

Name and Address: Kwong Yuet Tong Public Office, Nos. 16-17 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地城青蓮臺 16 至 17 號廣悅堂公所

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Kennedy Town, Kwong Yuet Tong was one of the renowned organizations in the building and construction business in Hong Kong. It was closely related to Lo Pan, who was respected for being a genius builder, carpenter and inventor in ancient China. In 1949, the Kwong Yuet Tong constructed a Public Office (Kung-so 公所) adjacent to the Lo Pan Temple. Nevertheless, its office moved to Wan Chai due to remoteness of the new Office. The premises was then rented to Hon Wah Middle School (Primary section) in 1996 until now.

History (Chinese)

堅尼地城廣悅堂公所乃香港建築及建造業最享負盛名的機構之一，與中國古代的建築天才、木匠及發明家魯班甚有淵源。1949年，廣悅堂在魯班廟(Lo Pan Temple)旁興建一間公所。然而，由於新辦事處位置偏遠，廣悅堂遂將辦事處遷至灣仔。這幢樓宇 1996 年至今一直租予漢華中學小學部。

Number: 1034

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, No. 74 Shui Tsan Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水盞田 74 號張氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Two Cheung Ancestral halls are found in Shui Tsan Tin. The Cheung Ancestral Hall at No. 70 was dedicated to Cheung Tat-kam, the common ancestor of the Cheungs of Cheung Po, Ta Shek Wu and Shui Tsan Tin while another Cheung Ancestral Hall at No. 74, also known as Sz Mi Tong, was constructed in memory of the four sons of Cheung Chun-fui. Sz Mi Tong was probably erected between the 1850s and 1880s. Despite the renovations between the 1960s and 1970s, Sz Mi Tong was partially collapsed in 2001/2002.

History (Chinese)

兩間張氏宗祠都位於水盞田。70 號張氏宗祠是為紀念長莆、打石湖及水盞田張氏的祖先張達錦所建，而 74 號張氏宗祠(又稱四美堂)則為紀念張振魁四名兒子興建。四美堂約建於 1850 年代至 1880 年代，1960 至 1970 年曾進行翻新，但 2001/2002 年間部份建築結構倒塌。

Number: 1035

Name and Address: Shui Yuet Kung, Ha Wai, Tap Mun, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔塔門下圍水月宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built before 1788, the Tin Hau Temple at Tap Mun is dedicated to Kwun Yam and the Earth God. Worshippers celebrate Kwun Yam Birthday and Kwun Yam's Treasury Opening Day in the temple.

History (Chinese)

塔門天后古廟相傳是於 1788 年前，主要敬奉觀音和土地公。每逢觀音誕及觀音借庫，善信都會到這裡慶祝參拜。

Number: 1036

Name and Address: No. 10 Yu Lok Lane, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港餘樂里 10 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 9-10 Yu Lok Lane are two-storey Chinese style tenement houses. Yu Lok Lane is one of the private lanes in Sai Ying Pun. No. 9 was constructed in 1951 and No. 10 was believed to be built in or before 1936. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), many of the wooden furniture and doors were seized and utilized by the Japanese as firewood. Both No. 9 and No. 10 are serving residential purposes. The ground floor of No. 10 was once used as workshop of Hip Shing Production limited.

History (Chinese)

餘樂里 9 至 10 號是樓高兩層的唐樓。餘樂里是西營盤其中一條私人小巷，9 號在 1951 年建成，而 10 號相信是在 1936 年或以前建成。日治時期（1941-1945），不少木製傢俱和木門遭日軍奪去用作木柴。現時 9 和 10 號都是作住宅用途，而 10 號的底層曾是協成製品公司的工場。

Number: 1037

Name and Address: Kong Ancestral Hall, No. 80 Cheung Shue Tan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔樟樹灘 80 號江氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Kong Ancestral Hall at No. 80 Cheung Shue Tan was believed to be built in the 1910s. It is dedicated to Kong Hon-ying, the founding ancestor of the Kongs there. The Kongs settled in Cheung Shue Tan in 1670. However, as many clansmen had emigrated overseas or moved to the urban areas between the early and mid-20th centuries, traditional rituals such as ancestral worship and basin meal banquets during the Chinese New Year, lighting the lantern ceremony and weddings, may not be carried out every year nowadays.

History (Chinese)

江氏宗祠位於樟樹灘 80 號，相信建於 1910 年代，供奉首位移居當地的祖先江漢英。江氏於 1760 年遷居樟樹灘，惟於 20 世紀初至中葉，不少村民移居海外或遷往市區，故祭祖、婚禮、農曆新年盆菜宴及點燈儀式等傳統習俗，已不再每年舉行。

Number: 1038

Name and Address: Shui Yuet Temple, No. 181 Main Street, Ap Lei Chau, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鴨脷洲大街 181 號水月宮

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Main Street on Ap Lei Chau, Shui Yuet Temple was probably built by the indigenous residents in 1866 to worship Kwun Yum Bodhisattvas, the Goddess of Mercy. Since 1930, the Temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee though the Ap Lei Chau Kaifong Association continues to sponsor a few of its ritual activities.

History (Chinese)

鴨脷洲大街水月宮乃供奉觀音娘娘的廟宇，約在 1866 年由當地居民所建。自 1930 年起，水月宮已交由華人廟宇委員會管理，惟鴨脷洲街坊福利會仍會贊助部份節慶活動。

Number: 1039

Name and Address: Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall, Tsung Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺松園下橋芳家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built by a branch of the Hos in Tsung Yuen Ha in the 1930s, Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall is the only remaining sub-divisional ancestral hall in the village. Unlike other villages in the New Territories, the ancestral hall was taken care of by its several descendants, not an ancestral hall keeper or a village elder. Also, a soul tablet revered in the hall represents a family, not a couple of ancestors or the whole branch. There are 13 soul tablets on the altar.

History (Chinese)

橋芳家祠由何氏在松園下的一個支系於 1930 年代所，乃村內僅存的家祠。橋芳家祠有別於其他新界村落的祠堂，並非由祠堂公或村內父老而是由歷代子孫打理。堂內祭壇上供奉了 13 個靈牌，每個靈牌代表一個家庭，而非祖先父婦或整個支系。

Number: 1040

Name and Address: Entrance Tower, Tai Kiu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大橋村門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Entrance Tower of Tai Kiu Tsuen was believed to be founded at the same period with Tai Kiu Tsuen around 1610. The multi-surname village was named Tai Kiu Tsuen because a stone bridge was present at the west of the village. Earth God, alias God of Walled Village for the villagers, is revered in the Entrance Tower.

History (Chinese)

大橋村門樓相傳約於 1610 年大橋村成立時已落成。這條多姓村西面有一條石橋，因此又名大橋村。現時，門樓仍然供奉著村民拜祭的土地(又名圍門公)。

Number: 1041

Name and Address: Old Victoria Peak Radio Station, Mount Austin Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂柯士甸山道

舊太平山無線電站

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The old Victoria Peak Radio Station was constructed before 1874. In 1937, radio services and stations were transferred from the Government to the Cable and Wireless Company. The Victoria Peak Radio Station was used as the receiving station whilst the transmitting station was at Cape D'Aguilar. During the Second World War, the Station was badly damaged by the Japanese attacks, rendering the equipment unusable. In the post-war years, breakthroughs in radio technology contributed to the expansion of the station. A major reconstruction took place between 1956 and 1968. Part of the building has now been returned to the Government and is shared by various parties, including PCCW, Hong Kong Marine Department and Hong Kong Observatory.

History (Chinese)

舊山頂無線電站在 1874 年前建成。1937 年，無線服務和發射站由政府轉為大東電報局經營。該山頂無線電站是接收站，而發射站則在鶴咀。第二次世界大戰時，發射站遭日軍襲擊而遭受嚴重破壞，站內的設施都已損壞。戰後，無線科技的突破使發射站規模擴充。1956 至 1968 年間，發電站進行了主要的重建。目前，發射站部份地方已歸還政府，並與其他公司或部門如電訊盈科、香港水警和香港天文台共用。

Number: 1042

Name and Address: Nos. 13-19, Ha Mei San Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲蝦尾新村 13 至 19 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos.13-19 Ha Mei San Tsuen is a house terrace built after 1901 by the Wongs and the Chans. Nos. 13-16 are inhabited by the Chans, while Nos. 17-18 by the Wongs. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese troops entered the village. They marked the units and hung a zinc plaque at each unit, with numbers in Japanese word, “番” (meaning “number”). A plaque is still hung on No. 16. Originally, there were 7 units. However, No.12 was destroyed by a typhoon in 1962 and was later rebuilt into a 2-storey building. The remaining units are now well preserved.

History (Chinese)

蝦尾新村 13 至 19 號是黃氏和陳氏族人在 1901 年後建成的排房。陳氏居於 13 至 16 號，黃氏則居於 17 至 18 號。日治時期（1941-1945），日軍進駐蝦尾新村，在每個單位都留下標記及掛上寫有日本數字及「番」的鋅板。到了現在，16 號仍掛著這樣的鋅板。這排房原先共有七個單位，但 12 號在 1962 年遭颱風破壞，後來重建成兩層高的房子。餘下的單位都得到妥善保存。

Number: 1043

Name and Address: Yan Shau Tong, No. 150 Lam Hau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山欖口村 150 號仁壽堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Yan Shau Tong, is the ancestral hall of Cheungs, situated at Lam Hau Tsuen of Ping Shan. It was built in 1924 by the Cheung clan residing in the area. Lam Hau Tsuen was a multi-clan village, now inhabited by members of the Cheungs, the Moks, the Mans, the Yips and the Loks. Yan Shau Tong played an educational role of Lam Hau Tsuen since it was used as a study hall, teaching bobozhai (the Chinese traditional teaching method) before Wa Fung School was established in 1953. The Cheungs of the village celebrated various ceremonies there, including weddings, diandeng and shishatou. The survival of the Yan Shau Tong, therefore, serves to retain the reminiscence of traditional social customs.

History (Chinese)

屏山欖口村仁壽堂乃張氏公祠，由村裡的張氏建於 1924 年。欖口村是多姓村，村民主要姓張、莫、文、葉和駱。這裡曾是一所「卜卜齋」（中國傳統教學方法）書室，至 1953 年華封學校落成後，仁壽堂的教育使命亦告一段落。村裡的張氏每逢慶祝婚事、「點燈」儀式和「食山頭」都會在祠堂內聚首一堂。因此，仁壽堂的存在有助保存這些傳統鄉郊風俗。

Number: 1044

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Hung Leng, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺孔嶺洪聖宮

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Hung Leng Tsuen, Fanling, Hung Shing Temple was probably built in 1763 according to the date on the cloud gong. It deifies the Hung Shing also known as Hung Shing God of Kwong Lee, Southern Sea. During the Second War World, the Temple was accidentally damaged by the British troop who bombarded the adjacent bridge to delay the invasion of the Japanese troops. It is the centre of the Four Yeuk (four villages alliance), namely Loi Tung, Lung Yeuk Tau, Lin Ma Hang and Tan Chuk Hang.

History (Chinese)

洪聖宮位於粉嶺孔嶺村，廟內的雲板顯示寺廟約建於 1763 年。洪聖宮主要供奉洪聖爺，又名南海廣利洪聖大王。二次大戰期間，英軍轟炸廟旁一條橋阻延日軍進攻時，曾不慎擊中廟宇。洪聖宮乃萊洞、龍躍頭、蓮麻坑及丹竹坑組成的四約(四條鄉村)中心。

Number: 1045

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, Tong Yan San Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山唐人新村楊侯古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated to the east of Tong Yan San Tsuen near Sha Tseng Road, Yeung Hau Temple was built before 1711. The Temple is also known as Yee Ling Temple and Za Ling Temple. From the early 1940s to the early 1980s, several nuns from Kwan Yum Shan resided in the temple to help manage the Temple. A fengshui wall was built in front of the temple during the renovation in 1952. The Temple features the custom of diandeng.

History (Chinese)

楊侯古廟位於沙井路旁的唐人新村東面，建於 1711 年前，又名宜嶺廟及咱嶺廟。1940 年代初至 1980 年代初，曾有數名尼姑由觀音山遷至古廟居住，方便打理廟宇。村民在 1952 年翻新廟宇時在廟前興建一道風水牆。楊侯古廟現在仍然奉行點燈習俗。

Number: 1046

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, No. 31 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 31 號洪聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Hung Shing Temple, situated in Shui Tau Tsuen of Kam Tin, is popularly known as the “Big Temple”. It was built for the worship of Hung Shing by the Tang clan of Kam Tin more than 500 years ago. A number of historical relics including plaque, incense-burner and urn for incineration, which were presented by the prominent members of Tang clan during the Qing Dynasty, still exist in the temple. The villagers of Shui Tau Tsuen worshipped Hung Shing on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month.; during the festival, the villages of Kam Tin and other related associations performed lion dance and brought their fa pow on the open courtyard in front of the temple for worshipping. It was rebuilt in 1984.

History (Chinese)

錦田水頭村的洪聖廟又稱大廟，是錦田鄧氏在 500 多年前為供奉洪聖爺而建。廟內現時仍保留鄧氏主要成員在清朝年間捐獻的牌匾、香爐和火葬用的骨灰瓮。每逢農曆元月十五日，水頭村村民都會齊集廟宇拜祭洪聖爺，村民和其他社團更會舞獅助慶，並且將花炮帶到廟前空地點燃。此廟曾於 1984 年重建。

Number: 1047

Name and Address: Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery, Mosque, Cape Collinson Road, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣歌連臣角道歌連臣角回教墳場清真寺

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Established in 1963, Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery is the second Muslim cemetery on Hong Kong Island which provides a burial ground for all Muslims in Hong Kong. The mosque built adjacent to it serves not only as a quiet place of worship for the congregation of more than sixty Muslims living in the neighbourhood, but also as a mortuary and funeral parlour.

History (Chinese)

歌連臣角回教墳場建於 1963 年，是香港島第二個回教墳場，為本港的回教徒提供喪葬墓地。其毗鄰的清真寺除可為居於附近的六十多名回教徒提供靜修崇拜之地外，更作太平間及殯儀館之用。

Number: 1048

Name and Address: Yau Chan Fei Ancestral Hall, No. 14 Cheung Shue Tan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔樟樹灘 14 號燦斐邱公祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Yau Ancestral Hall, situated at No. 14 Cheung Shue Tan, was probably constructed in the early 1900s by the Yaus who originated from Boluo county, Guangdong province and settled in Cheung Shue Tan in 1660. Although many clansmen had emigrated to Southeast Asia in the 1920s and 1930s, and the United Kingdom in the 1950s, or moved to the urban areas, the ancestral hall was renovated around the early 1990s and still serves as a ritual venue for the Wans during Chinese festivals.

History (Chinese)

燦斐邱公祠位於樟樹灘 14 號，由廣東博羅邱氏於 20 世紀初建成。邱氏於 1660 年遷居樟樹灘，但多數村民已於 1920 至 1930 年代移居南洋，或於 1950 年代移居英國，或已遷出市區。公祠曾於 1990 年代進行修葺，至今仍是溫氏族人慶祝傳統節日的地方。

Number: 1049

Name and Address: Bok Man School, School Building, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗博文學校校舍

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Bok Man School consists of a school building and a high block. Founded by the villagers of Tsung Pak Long in Sheung Shui in 1920, Bok Man School was the first registered school and one of the earliest subsidized school in the New Territories. The school comprises of the School Building and the High Block. Extensions were carried out in 1948, subsequently in 1954 and 1962, as students from other villages joined the school and classrooms were inadequate. In 1950, the school launched 6 classes for primary school first time ever, signaling a milestone in the development of education in the New Territories. In 1965, the scale of the school reached its climax as Bok Man Kindergarten was established. Although the number of students increased in the 1990s, nowadays the school faces serious challenges posed by urban schools and decreasing number of students.

History (Chinese)

博文學校由校舍及高座組成。博文學校由上水松柏壆村民建於 1920 年，是新界首間註冊學校及最早期的資助學校之一。學校由校舍及高座組成，曾於 1948 年、1954 年及 1962 年進行擴建工程，擴充班房接收來自其他村落的學生。1950 年，學校首次開辦 6 班小學，標誌著新界教育發展的里程碑。1965 年，學校成立博文幼稚園，規模盛極一時。儘管學生人數自 1990 年代開始回升，但學校仍要面對市區學校與收生率日漸減少的威脅。

Number: 1050

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Mong Tseng Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村輞井圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Mong Tseng Wai was probably established in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The Earth God is worshipped at the Entrance Gate. At the end of the year, the villagers will requite the deity for his blessing in the past year. Until the 1930s, dajiao with Cantonese opera were organized at the open space in front of the Entrance Gate.

History (Chinese)

相傳輞井圍是建於明朝(1368 至 1644 年)年間，圍門設有神壇供奉土地公公，每逢年尾村民都會在這裡酬謝土地公公過去一年的保佑。1930 年代前，村民舉辦打醮，並在圍門前空地上演粵劇神功戲。

Number: 1051

Name and Address: Gough Hill Substation,

Gough Hill Road, The Peak, H.K.,

名稱及地址: 香港山頂歌賦山道

歌賦山變壓站

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built around 1940, Gough Hill Substation is one of the few pre-war electric substations remaining in Hong Kong. It is still owned by the Hongkong Electric Company Limited. As the size of the machinery has been minimized, an abundant space of the Substation is now used as a garage. It is mainly responsible for the electricity supply of several streets in its surrounding area only.

History (Chinese)

歌賦山變壓站相傳在 1940 年興建，是香港絕無僅有的戰前電力分站，現時仍由香港電燈集團有限公司擁有。隨著機器的體積越來越小，分站現在已騰出充裕的地方用作車房。分站主要只為附近地區的街道供應電力。

Number: 1052

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Tuk Mei Chung, Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門龍鼓灘篤尾涌劉氏宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lau Ancestral Hall is located at Tuk Mei Chung, Tuen Mun. It belongs to one of the two ancestral halls of the Lau clan in Lung Kwu Tan. The hall was built there to commemorate the third generation ancestor, Lau Kit-yiu. It was the venue for clansmen meeting, worshipping the ancestors and carrying out ceremonies. In older days, there were daily offerings of food and incense for the ancestors but now it only happens during special events and major festivals. In the past, basin meals were served in the ancestral hall when villagers got married but it no longer happen. However, Diandeng, which means lighting the lantern, is a ritual that still goes on today.

History (Chinese)

屯門篤尾涌劉氏宗祠是龍鼓灘兩個劉氏宗祠之一，以紀念劉氏三世祖劉傑堯。這裡是族人舉行會議、祭祖和舉行各項儀式的地方。劉氏以往每天都會在這裡獻上食物和香燭祭祖，現在則只會在特別日子和重要節日才會祭祖。此外，村民昔日每有嫁娶都會在這裡擺設盤菜宴客。時至今日，劉氏宗祠仍會舉行點燈儀式。

Number: 1053

Name and Address: Tam Kung Temple, Tam Kung Temple Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣譚公廟道譚公仙聖廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1905, the Tam Kung Temple was donated was built by the local fishing community with native county from Huizhou, where the deity of Tam Kung, the god of weather forecast and also a patron deity of fishermen, was originated. A huge rock, which is said to be the Tam Kung's magic stamp, was preserved outside the temple. The temple celebrates the Tam Kung's birthday by featuring parade, dragon dance and colourful pai lau. A renovation was done in 2002.

History (Chinese)

譚公仙聖廟於 1905 年由本地原籍惠州的漁民捐款興建。譚公仙源於惠州，是預測氣象與守護漁民的神靈。據說，廟外的巨石是譚公顯靈的神印。每年譚公誕，廟宇都會舉行巡遊、舞龍和架起七彩牌樓大肆慶祝。此廟曾於 2002 年重修。

Number: 1054

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Po Toi O, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢布袋澳洪聖宮

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Villagers of Po Toi O Tsuen worship at the Hung Shing Temple during Chinese New Year, Winter Solstice, Ching Ming Festivals and weddings. Apart from the celebration of Hung Shing Birthday, the Hung Shing Temple joins in the jiao activities for Tin Hau Birthday held at Joss House Bay. The temple also served as an educational venue until the 1930s.

History (Chinese)

每逢農曆新年、冬至、清明節和婚宴，布袋澳村村民都會齊集洪聖宮參拜。除了慶祝洪聖誕外，洪聖宮亦會在天后誕時參加大廟灣的天后誕。1930 年代前，廟宇曾作教學用途。

Number: 1055

Name and Address: No. 5 Ng Uk Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水吳屋村 5 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

This one hall house was built before 1949 by the Hakka Tsang clan who originated from Dongguan in Guangdong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Japanese troops had stationed in the village and the Tsangs escaped to Lai Chi Wo. The founder of the house was believed to have run a bar saloon and grocery in Singapore and he built this house on his retirement in Ng Uk Tsuen. As most old buildings were rebuilt, this house is the only surviving historical building in the village.

History (Chinese)

這間村屋在 1949 年前由原籍廣東省東莞的客家曾氏族建成。日治時期(1941 - 1945)，日軍駐守村內，曾氏逃往荔枝窩。建造這間村屋的曾氏相信曾在新加坡經營酒廊及雜貨店，退休後在吳屋村建成此屋。由於村內大部份的舊屋已重建，此屋是村內現時碩果僅存的歷史建築物。

Number: 1056

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, San Tau Kok, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔磡頭角李氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Lee Ancestral Hall was said to be built in the early 20th century when the Lee clan settled in the present village of San Tau Kok, Tai Po. San Tau Kok is a multi-lineage Hakka village inhabited by the Sung, Tsang, Chan and Lee. The ancestral hall is named Li Tze-lin Tong in memory of Li Tze-lin who was the first Lee clan member setting foot in Tai Po. It is said that some villagers were arrested by the Japanese during the occupation period because of suspected involvement in guerilla activities. After the War, many young villagers left the village to seek a better life abroad.

History (Chinese)

李氏宗祠相傳建於 20 世紀初，當時李氏在大埔磡頭角現有的村落定居。磡頭角是一條多姓客家村，村民主要姓宋、曾、陳及李。宗祠命名為李子蓮堂，以紀念第一位在大埔落地生根的村民。相傳日佔時期，日軍懷疑村民參與游擊隊活動，曾經逮捕部份村民。戰後，不少年青村民紛紛離開往海外追求更好的生活。

Number: 1057

Name and Address: No. 49 Shui Hau, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山水口 49 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

This village house was probably constructed in the 1920s by the Tang Clan on the Lantau Island, but was occupied by the Chan clan who had resided in the Shui Hau village for 9 generations. Almost all villagers fled to escape the Japanese occupation in 1942. The building remained a residence since it was built until 1973 when it was turned into a storehouse.

History (Chinese)

水口村由大嶼山鄧氏約建於 1920 年代，後來卻被陳氏九代後人佔用。1942 年日佔時期，差不多所有村民都逃離家園。水口村 49 號落成後一直作住宅用途，至 1973 年始改為貨倉。

Number: 1058

Name and Address: No. 66 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 66 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 66 Hang Mei Tsuen was constructed by Tang Gang-tong (1771-1841) for his second son, Chiu-kwai (1794-1819). Although the construction year cannot be verified, the building was probably built between 1794 and 1841. For fengshui reasons, the main door is southern-oriented with the back door facing the north. The house was rented out as a residence after the Japanese Occupation (1914-1945) until the 1990s.

History (Chinese)

坑尾村 66 號由鄧賡棠(1771-1841 年)為次子朝桂(1794-1819 年)興建。這裡的建築年份已無從稽考，相信約建於 1794 年(乾隆五十九年)至 1841 年(道光二十一年)期間。因為風水關係，66 號的正門向南、後門向北。這裡由日佔時期(1941-1945 年)至 1990 年代出租作住宅用途。

Number: 1059

Name and Address: On Ding Ancestral Hall, Ma On Kong, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉馬鞍崗安定家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The On Ding Ancestral Hall, also known as San Kwai Tong, is the place of worship and assembly of the Wus in Ma On Kong. It was believed that the ancestral hall was built in early 20th century. The Wus is an influential clan in the Pat Heung area, suggested by the Government appointed U Cheung-hon as a committee member of the Committee for the Sub-District of Pat Heung in 1899. The Ancestral Hall was once functioned as a study hall of the Wus until 1951, when villagers inaugurated Yuk Ying School with villagers of other three villages.

History (Chinese)

安定家祠又名三桂堂，是馬鞍崗胡氏家族祭祖和集會的地方，相信是建於 20 世紀初。胡家是八鄉極具影響力的家族之一，1899 年族人胡昌翰獲政府委任為八鄉事委員會八鄉分區委員。安定家祠曾是胡氏子弟的書塾，直至 1951 年胡姓鄉民與區內 3 條村落聯合創立育英學校，書塾才停辦。

Number: 1060

Name and Address: Lam Chun Fung Ancestral Hall, No. 8 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 8 號
振鳳林公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lam Chun Fung Ancestral Hall, was built by the descendants of Lam Chun-fung in the 1960s. Shui Tsiu San Chun is a Hakka village, its settlers are member of five clans - Wong, Yeung, Cheung, Ching and Lam. The founding ancestor Lam Ting-kwai firstly moved to Shui Tsiu San Tsuen from Fujian between the late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the early Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Today, the Lams still hold rituals and ceremonies in the ancestral hall, including ancestral worship, weddings and funerals. The survival of Lam Chun Fung Ancestral Hall serves to preserve traditional social customs, as well as to maintain the consciousness of clan identification and build up the kinship unity of the branch in that area.

History (Chinese)

位於水蕉新村的振鳳林公祠由林振鳳後裔建於 1960 年代。水蕉新村乃客家村，由姓黃、楊、張、程及林五大氏族組成。創村先祖林庭桂於明末(1368-1644 年) 清初(1644-1911 年)年間從福建移居水蕉新村。時至今日，林氏仍會在公祠舉行祭祖、婚事及葬禮等儀式。振鳳林公祠的存在有助保存傳統鄉郊風俗和氏族意識，同時凝聚村內氏族和睦親誼的力量。

Number: 1061

Name and Address: Hum Ying Study Hall, No. 90 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門掃管笏村第一區 90 號
含英書室

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at No.90, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, Hum Ying Study Hall was built by the Lees to offer traditional bobozhai education. Hum Ying Study Hall was more popular than Jun Ying Study Hall in the same village. After the Japanese Occupation, the Study Hall was renamed Hum Ying Study School and operated at least until the 1960s. A wall mural painted with bingchen, or the year 1916, can still be seen.

History (Chinese)

屯門掃管笏第一區 90 號含英學校由李氏所建，專門教授傳統的卜卜齋教學。含英學校較村內的俊英書室受歡迎。日佔時期後，書室改名 Hum Ying Study School，至 1960 年代停止辦學。學校牆壁繪有丙辰或 1916 年的字樣。

Number: 1062

Name and Address: Chan Nam Tak Ancestral Hall, Luk Keng Wong Uk, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸鹿頸黃屋男德陳公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built before 1908, Chan Nam Tak Ancestral Hall, also known as Man Lam Tong, was dedicated to the ancestors of the clan of Chan in Luk Keng. The Chans of Luk Keng celebrated various festivals in the ancestral hall, including the Chinese New Year and weddings. The Ancestral Hall had not been used for education purposes as most students of the Chans studied in Man Lam School at Luk Keng in the past.

History (Chinese)

男德陳公祠又名文林堂，建於 1908 年前，用來供奉鹿頸陳氏祖先。每逢慶祝農曆新年和婚禮，鹿頸陳氏都會齊集公祠拜祭祖先。男德陳公祠從未作教學用途，皆因陳氏大多送子女到鹿頸的文林學校上學。

Number: 1063

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, Chung Uk Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門鍾屋村鍾氏宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Chung Ancestral Hall was built by the Chungs around the 19th century. The couplets pasted up at the entrance suggest that the building was constructed in commemoration of Chung Kiu-saw, who was the son of Chung Yi-tat. The latter is respected as the founding ancestor of the Chungs. The Ancestral Hall was once a study place providing traditional Chinese education for the clan's youngsters until the 1960s. From the 1960s to the 1980s, the Ancestral Hall accommodated Kiu Saw Public School. The clan still revere their ancestors in the Ancestral Hall during festive days, funerals, weddings and births of boys nowadays.

History (Chinese)

鍾氏宗祠約在 19 世紀由鍾氏族人建成。根據入口的對聯，估計宗祠是為紀念鍾義達的兒子鍾僑所而建的。鍾義達被視為鍾氏的開基祖。直至 1960 年代，宗祠是鍾氏小童接受教育的地方。1960 至 1980 年代間，宗祠成為僑所公立學校的校舍。時至今日，鍾氏族人仍在節日、結婚、喪事和男丁出生時在宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 1064

Name and Address: Villa of Tsan San, Pak Sha Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉白沙村贊臣別墅

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Villa of Tsan San was probably built by Yick Hung, alias Yik Wan-chor, and named after Yick Hung's father, Yick Tsan-san in the early 20th century. Yick Tsan-san was a senior licentiate during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1912). In 1890, he and the villagers raised funds to establish Ng Fui Study Hall. He was also one of the major developers of Yuen Long Hop Yik Company formed in 1916. Moreover, sponsored the renovations of the Tai She Ha Tin Hau Temple at Nga Yiu Tau, Tai Wong Temple in Yuen Long Old Market and the Lee Ancestral Hall in Ngau Keng.

History (Chinese)

贊臣別墅相傳是在 20 世紀初由易鴻（又名易雲楚）建成的，並以易鴻的父親易贊臣命名。易贊臣在清朝（1644-1912）是一位貢生。1890 年，他和村民籌款興建五奎書室，也在 1916 年創辦元朗合益公司。此外，他也捐助瓦窰頭大樹下天后廟、元朗舊墟大王古廟和牛徑李氏宗祠的修葺工作。

Number: 1065

Name and Address: Chung Shing Temple, No. 136 Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉元崗村 136 號眾聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated at Yuen Kong Tsuen of Pat Heung, Chung Shing Temple was built around the 1750s by local villagers according to the inscription of the two bronze bells inside the Temple. The existing temple was rebuilt in the twenty-ninth year of Guangxu reign (1903) of the Qing Dynasty followed by a substantial renovation in 1972. The Temple is a traditional Chinese two hall building, with a hall-courtyard-hall layout. It always presents a lively scene, with people crowding to make offerings to Pak Tai, Hau Wong and Earth God.

History (Chinese)

眾聖宮位於八鄉元崗村，廟內兩座青銅古鐘的刻文顯示，廟宇由村民建於 1750 年代左右。現有的廟宇曾於清朝光緒二十九年(1903 年)重建，後於 1972 年作大型翻新。眾聖宮是一座傳統的中國二進式建築，採用殿堂-中庭-殿堂佈局。這裡不時有善信前來向北帝、侯王及土地供奉祭品，香火鼎盛。

Number: 1066

Name and Address: Entrance Gate of Shek Po Wai, Shek Po Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村石埗村石步圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Entrance Gate of Shek Po Wai was built in 1531 by the Lam clan for defense purposes. It served to protect the village from banditry during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Self-defense corps were stationed at four different corners of the village and the Entrance Gate. Some rituals including wedding ceremonies, diandeng are still performed at the Entrance Gate.

History (Chinese)

石步圍圍門由林氏族人在 1531 年建成，主要作防衛用途。日治時期(1941-1945)，它保護村民免受土匪襲擊，而圍門和村裡四方都有自衛隊把守。一些儀式如婚嫁、點燈等仍然在圍門舉行。

Number: 1067

Name and Address: Stanley Public Dispensary, No. 14 Wong Ma Kok Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱黃麻角道 14 號
赤柱公立醫局

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Wong Ma Kok Road of Stanley, the Stanley Public Dispensary was built as a residence house circa 1930s. Since 1948, it was used as a public dispensary and maternity home by the Medical Department to serve the fishing villages nearby. With the rapid growth of birth rate in the early 1970s, the building was mainly used as a maternity center. During the period of 1974 to 1975, Stanley Public Dispensary provided some outpatient, family health facilities and dental clinic services for the public. Since July 2002, it was under the management of Hospital Authority. At present, it mainly provides outpatient services and maternity services. The Stanley Public Dispensary plays a very important role in the development of the medical care in the district.

History (Chinese)

赤柱黃麻角道的赤柱公立醫局，原是 1930 年代建成的住宅。1948 年改作醫務衛生署轄下的公眾診所及科產病房，為附近以魚業維生的村民提供醫療服務。1970 年代初出生率急速上升，這裡遂集中提供產科病房服務。1974 至 1975 年，赤柱公立醫局亦為公眾提供門診、家庭保健及牙科診所服務。2002 年 7 月起由醫院管理局接管，現在主要提供門診及產科服務。赤柱公立醫局對赤柱區的醫療護理發展有重要的影響。

Number: 1068

Name and Address: Wan Ancestral Hall, No. 62 Cheung Shue Tan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔樟樹灘 62 號溫氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Wan Ancestral Hall at No. 62 Cheung Shue Tan, also known as Sam Shing Tong, is believed to be built in the 1940s. This clan hall is dedicated to the ancestors of the Wan clan, including Wan Sheng-yao, who founded Cheung Shue Tan in 1655. Although many clansmen had emigrated to Southeast Asia in the 1920s and 1930s, and the United Kingdom in the 1950s, or moved to the urban areas, the ancestral hall still serves as a ritual venue for the Wans during Chinese festivals.

History (Chinese)

溫氏宗祠又名三聖堂，位於樟樹灘 62 號，相信建於 1940 年代。宗祠供奉溫氏祖先，包括於 1655 年首批遷居樟樹灘之一的溫勝耀。儘管多數村民已於 1920 至 1930 年代移居南洋，或於 1950 年代移居英國，或已遷出市區居住，但溫氏族人仍於宗祠慶祝傳統節日。

Number: 1069

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 182 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港仔香港仔大道 182 號

天后廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The temple was built in the first year of Xianfeng (咸豐) (1851) of Qing Dynasty by the fishing folk who gathered at the Aberdeen sea coast. It was originally on the sea shore with its back against the hill—a usual feature for other Tin Hau temples in Hong Kong. It is believed that Tin Hau, the ‘Goddess of the sea’, is the patron deity of seafaring folk who could keep a constant watch over their activities at sea, and the seafront location would be convenient for fishing folk to pay homage to Tin Hau. The temple was renovated in 1873 and 1898, with donations gathered from the locals. The temple was renovated in 1999.

History (Chinese)

該天后廟建於清咸豐元年(1851年)，為香港仔附近的漁民所建。與其他大部份天后廟一樣，該廟本來背山面海，以方便漁民崇拜及讓天后觀視漁民的作業情況。該廟曾於 1873 年及 1898 年進行重修，經費主要來自當地的居民。此廟曾於 1999 年再次重修。

Number: 1070

Name and Address: Sam Shing Temple, Fanling Wai (near Jockey Club Road),
Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍(近馬會路)三聖宮

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Sam Shing Temple built by the Pangs of Fanling Wai was originally located in the present site before it was relocated to So Kwun Po and was subsequently regressed in 1948. Pak Tai, Kwan Tai and Man Cheong are the main deities revered there. The temple celebrates the diandeng ceremony, Pak Tai Festival and the Tai Ping Qing Jiao organized by Fanling Wai.

History (Chinese)

粉嶺圍彭氏曾於現址興建三聖宮，後遷至掃管埔，最後於 1948 年搬回現址。三聖宮主要供奉北帝、關帝及文昌。粉嶺圍村民會在這裡辦行點燈儀式、北帝誕和太平清醮等節慶活動。

Number: 1071

Name and Address: Shrine, Shui Pin Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲水邊村神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Shrine dedicated to the Earth God and Shennongshi at Shui Pin Tsuen was built before 1819 by the Wongs. The ancestors of the Wongs are also enshrined there. Many traditional rituals and ceremonies, such as diandeng, dajiao festival, ancestral worship and baicitang are still held in the Shrine. Since the 1960s, the Wongs has begun to emigrate to other European countries and they came back to join the ceremonies .

History (Chinese)

水邊村神廳在 1819 年前由黃氏族人建成，供奉土地、神農氏和黃氏祖先。現時，很多傳統的儀式習俗如點燈、打醮、拜祭祖先和結婚拜祠堂仍在神廳舉行。自 1960 年代起，黃氏族人陸續移居歐洲等國家，但他們仍會回來參加各樣儀式。

Number: 1072

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, No. 87A Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上禾坑 87 號 A 李氏祠堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lee Ancestral Hall was built by Lee Kuen-lam to commemorate his ancestors. It is the common ancestral hall of the Lees of Sheung Wo Hang, Ha Wo Hang and Tai Long. The Lees celebrate various festivals in the ancestral hall, including the Chinese New Year, weddings and diandeng (lighting the lantern).

History (Chinese)

李氏祠堂由李權林興建，用來祭祀祖先，是上禾坑、下禾坑及大朗李氏的公祠。每逢慶祝農曆新年、婚禮及點燈儀式，村民都會齊集宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 1073

Name and Address: No. 7 Norfolk Road, Kowloon Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍塘羅福道 7 號

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.7 Norfolk Road was believed to be constructed between 1923 and 1930 by the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Company Limited for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was owned by Parker Trust Limited. A Wong family is still living there since they purchased it in 1969.

History (Chinese)

羅福道 7 號相信是在 1923 年至 1930 年間由九龍塘及新界發展有限公司建成，作居住用途。日治時期(1941 - 1945)，該址由柏亞信託有限公司擁有。黃氏家族自 1969 年購下該址，現時仍在那處居住。

Number: 1074

Name and Address: No. 9, 2nd Lane, Chung Sum Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水上水圍中心村二巷 9 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

This house in Chung Sum Tsuen, Sheung Shui was originally part of the old Ngai Lan Tong, the family ancestral hall in memory of Liu Mui-cheung, the fourth generation ancestor of the Lius at Sheung Shui. Founded in around 1646, Chung Sum Tsuen was an extension of Wai Noi Tsuen to accommodate the expanding Lius clan. Ngai Lan Tong collapsed in the mid-19th century and No.9 was one of the houses rebuilt on the site.

History (Chinese)

上水中心村 2 巷 9 號原屬昔日的藝蘭堂一部份，亦即上水廖氏第 4 代傳人廖梅窗的家祠。中心村約建於 1646 年，當時原居於圍內村的廖氏家族人丁漸旺，於是擴建了中心村。藝蘭堂早於 19 世紀中倒塌，中心村 9 號就是在原址重建的樓房之一。

Number: 1075

Name and Address: Ling To Monastery, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村靈渡寺

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in the Tang dynasty, Ling To Monastery is one of the oldest monasteries in Hong Kong. "Ling To" literally means the spiritual power of Buddha to achieve salvation of souls and their rebirth. The original Ling To Monastery was built by a legendary monk Bei-Du, a monk in Eastern Jin (317-420 A.D.). The monastery was reconstructed in 1970, Sir Donald Luddington, District Commissioner of the New Territories Central District Office, officiated the rehabilitation ceremony after the reconstruction. The monastery sheltered refugees during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945). It was relocated in 1927, rebuilt in 2002

History (Chinese)

靈渡寺約建於唐朝，是香港最古老的廟宇之一。「靈渡」意指以佛之靈，普渡眾生。原有的靈渡寺由東晉(公元前 317-420)德高望重的杯渡禪師所建，後於 1970 年重建，並由新界民政署長陸鼎堂先生主持剪綵禮。日治時期(1941-1945)，這裡曾收容不少難民。此寺於 1927 年重置及於 2002 年重建。

Number: 1076

Name and Address: Residence of Wong Se-wai, Pun Chun Yuen, No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山石蓮路 17 號半春園黃筱煒故居

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Pun Chun Yuen, also known as Ta Ta Buddhist Society, is situated at Kam Shan of Tai Po. The Buddhism was developed very rapidly in Hong Kong after 1912, Pun Chun Yuen was built in the 1930s and originally the residence of the Wong Siu Wai family. Mr. Wong believed in Buddhism and constructed a temple in Pun Chun Yuen for worshipping purpose. In 1953, Mr. Wong founded the Ta Ta Buddhist Society, Pun Chun Yuen was later used as a place to promote Buddhism. Pun Chun Yuen was taken over by the the Lotus Association of Hong Kong in 1967. Since then, the Pun Chun Yuen acts as a mandala during festival and solemnities, which play a very important role in the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

大埔錦山的半春園又名哆哆佛學社。1912 年以後香港佛教迅速發展，篤信佛教的黃筱煒於 1930 年代在其居住處興建半春園供善信拜祭。1953 年黃先生成立哆哆佛學社，利用半春園宏揚佛教。1967 年香海蓮社接管半春園後，每逢節日及舉行隆重宗教儀式時，這裡都會成為道場，半春園對香港佛教發展非常重要。

Number: 1077

Name and Address: Mo Tai Temple, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔汀角武帝宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Ting Kok Village in Tai Po, Mo Tai Temple was built before 1785. Fourteen clans were living at Ting Kok Village. In the temple, Kwan Tai, the God of Martial Arts, was worshipped. The temple was also built for settling disputes among different clans. Meetings and gatherings were held in the temple for villagers to discuss about village matters. Thus, the temple is also seen as a symbol of unity. In the 1930s, a bubuzhai was established in the forecourt of the temple for villagers to study inside. Villagers gather together to worship in the temple in major festivals, including the birthday of Kwan Tai and Lunar New Year.

History (Chinese)

大埔汀角村武帝宮建於 1785 年前(清朝乾隆五十年)，村內共有 14 個氏族居住。武帝宮主要供奉關帝，另外亦負責解決不同氏族的糾紛。村民昔日會到宮廟舉行會議和聚會，商討村中事務，因此武帝宮可說是凝聚了村民的團結力量。1930 年代，廟宇的前院曾改作學堂，為村民提供卜卜齋教學。時至今日，村民仍會到廟宇慶祝關帝誕及農曆新年等重大節日。

Number: 1078

Name and Address: No. 9 Yu Lok Lane, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港餘樂里 9 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 9-10 Yu Lok Lane are two-storey Chinese style tenement houses. Yu Lok Lane is one of the private lanes in Sai Ying Pun. No. 9 was constructed in 1951 and No. 10 was believed to be built in or before 1936. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), many of the wooden furniture and doors were seized and utilized by the Japanese as firewood. Both No. 9 and No. 10 are serving residential purposes. The ground floor of No. 10 was once used as workshop of Hip Shing Production limited.

History (Chinese)

餘樂里 9 至 10 號是樓高兩層的唐樓。餘樂里是西營盤其中一條私人小巷，9 號在 1951 年建成，而 10 號相信是在 1936 年或以前建成。日治時期（1941-1945），不少木製傢俱和木門遭日軍奪去用作木柴。現時 9 和 10 號都是作住宅用途，而 10 號的底層曾是協成製品公司的工場。

Number: 1079

Name and Address: Municipal Services Staff Recreation Club, No. 4 Wylie Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地衛理道 4 道

文康市政職員遊樂會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Municipal Services Staff Recreation Club has been serving a recreational place for the municipal staff members in Hong Kong. With the oldest recorded name of Urban Council and Urban Service Staff Recreation Club, it is believed that the Club was established in the 1950s, following the establishment of Urban Services Department in 1953. Due to the changing of names of municipal services departments in the past, the Club also changed its name several times; it was once known as Municipal, Urban and Regional Services Staff Recreation Club, as well as Urban Council and Urban Services Staff Recreation Club. The change illustrates the history of local municipal services.

History (Chinese)

文康市政職員遊樂會一直是香港文康市政職員的康樂場所。遊樂會有記錄的最舊前稱為市政局及市政總署職員遊樂會，因此相信會所於 1950 年代成立，即 1953 年市政總署成立以後。由於香港市政服務部門過去多次易名，會所亦跟隨數次易名。曾使用的名稱包括市政、市政總署及區域市政總署職員遊樂會，以及市政局及市政總署職員遊樂會。遊樂會名稱的變更，見證了香港市政服務的發展。

Number: 1080

Name and Address: Ling Wan Monastery, Kwun Yam Shan, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉觀音山凌雲寺

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ling Wan Monastery was built by Tang Yam, son of Tang Hung -yi in the Xuande reign of the Ming dynasty for her mother as a place for her devotion to Buddha. It features a plaque offered by Tang Pak-kau, a Buddhist and social elite in Yuen Long, when the Monastery was completed. It also pioneered the transmission of Buddhist Commandments in 1919. Deities Skanda, Kshitigarbha Buddha, Sakyamuni, God of Literacy and Kwan Tai are worshipped there.

History (Chinese)

凌雲寺建於明朝宣德年間(1426-1435 年)，是錦田氏開始祖洪儀長子鄧欽為其繼母黃氏所建，初時以作為黃氏念佛靜修之所。寺內擺放了一塊由篤信佛教的元朗的社會名賢鄧伯裘於凌雲寺建成之日所捐獻的牌匾。1919 年，凌雲寺率先在本港舉辦傳戒活動。寺內敬奉韋馱菩薩、地藏王、如來佛祖、文昌和關帝。

Number: 1081

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 49 Ha Heung Road, To Kwa Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍土瓜灣下鄉道 49 號天后古廟

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Tin Hau Temple at Ha Heung Road was built in 1885, the 11th year of Guangxu reign in Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), by the religious Hakka people who were traditionally fishermen. The two-hall Temple was erected along the coast facing the Hoi Sum Island where another temple, dedicated to Lung Mo, was located. Lung Mo Temple was demolished due to the reclamation in 1964, linking up Hoi Sum Island with the mainland; the statue of Lung Mo was subsequently moved to the Tin Hau Temple. Currently this temple is under the management of the Chinese Temples Committee; the Temple is crowded with worshippers during various festivals associated with different deities enshrined in it.

History (Chinese)

位於下鄉道的天后廟是客家漁民建於 1885 年，即清朝(1644 年-1911 年)光緒十一年。這幢二進式廟宇原位於沿岸，對面的海心島另有一座龍母廟。1964 年，政府進行填海工程連接海心島，遂將龍母廟拆毀，善信於是將龍母像移至天后廟。現在，天后廟由華人廟宇委員會負責管理。每逢不同節日善信都會蜂湧而至，向廟內不同神靈拜祭祈福。

Number: 1082

Name and Address: No. 11, 1st Lane, Chung Sum Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水上水圍中心村一巷 11 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building was constructed by Liu Yi-man, the twelfth generation ancestor of Lius, in the early 18th century. His descendants were keen on village affairs. Liu Ying-tak was the village councillor at Sheung Shui Heung and organized the restoration of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall. His son, Liu Hon-keung was elected as village representative in Sheung Shui Heung in 2003.

History (Chinese)

這幢建築由廖氏十二世祖廖伊文於十八世紀初興建，廖伊文後裔熱心參與村中事務，其中廖英德曾擔任上水鄉公所委員，並統籌廖萬石堂的翻新工程。他的兒子廖漢強亦於 2003 年獲選為上水鄉村代表。

Number: 1083

Name and Address: No. 30 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 30 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 30 & 32 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was believed to be developed around 1937 by a descendant of the branch of Chun Kwan for his own family and his brother. The Tsang descendant became rich by working on a Japanese ship named “Empress of Japan” as a purser. Since none of the villagers could manage to do masonry work, it was a common practice for the villagers to commission contractors on Hong Kong Island, in Yau Ma Tei or Mongkok on construction issues. Nos. 30 & 32 was considered not an exception.

History (Chinese)

九華徑舊村 30 及 32 號，相信約在 1937 年由振焜祖的一位後人，為他的妻兒及兄弟興建。這位曾氏後人曾在日本船隻「日本皇后」號任職事務長，因而致富。由於村民不諳泥水工作，通常會聘用香港島、油麻地或旺角的承建商興建房屋。相信 30 號和 32 號亦不例外。

Number: 1084

Name and Address: Shui Yuet Temple, No. 90 Shan Tung Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角山東街 90 號水月宮

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The temple is located at Shan Tong Street in Mong Kok . Originally located on a knoll called Tai Shek Koo, it was relocated to the present site to give way for road construction in 1926. The original temple is believed to be built in 1884. The temple is called Shui Yuet Temple because it is dedicated to Kwun Yum, goddess of mercy. It is a common practice to name temples dedicated for Kwun Yum as Shui Yuet Temple, which means water and moon symbolizing tranquility. The temple attracts lots of believers, especially during Kwun Yum Festivals and Kwun Yum's Treasure Opening Day (Je Fu, borrowing money from Kwun Yum's Treasure Box).

History (Chinese)

水月宮原本位於大石鼓的一座土墩上，後因 1926 年的道路興建工程而遷至旺角山東街現址。原有的宮廟相傳建於 1884 年。由於廟宇主要供奉觀音，因此被稱為水月宮。水月宮意指象徵恬靜閑逸的水與月，是人們對觀音廟的慣常稱呼。時至今日，前往水月宮拜祭的善信依然絡繹不絕，特別在觀音誕及觀音開庫的日子，善信更會蜂擁而至向觀音借庫。

Number: 1085

Name and Address: Yik Ting Study Hall, No. 152 Ngau Keng, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉牛徑 152 號翊廷書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in 1891, Yik Ting Study Hall served as a school in Ngau Keng until the 1950s. Confucian classics and passages written by Kang Youwei, a renowned scholar and reformer in the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), were taught there. Around the 1960s, the Study Hall was occupied by a factory. Around the late 1980s, it was leased out as a residence, and had been vacant since 1993.

History (Chinese)

翊廷書室約建於 1891 年(光緒十七年)，1950 年代前乃牛徑的學校。晚清(1644-1911 年)著名學者及改革家康有為亦曾在這裡教授儒家古籍和撰寫書章。1960 年代書室已改作工廠，1980 年代末再出租為住宅，1993 年後一直空置。

Number: 1086

Name and Address: No. 23 Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 23 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Though the construction year cannot be traced, No. 23 Cheung Shing Street was probably a grocery store on the ground floor and a residence on the second floor. It evidenced the prosperity of the Yuen Long Kau Hui (Yuen Long Old Market) which around one hundred shops in the Hui at its peak. The Market gradually declined after a new market across the river, Yuen Long San Hui, was established in 1915.

History (Chinese)

長盛街 23 號的確實建築年份無從稽考，但相信地下原為雜貨店，樓上則為住宅。這幢舊樓見證著昔日元朗舊墟的繁榮歲月，鼎盛時期墟市的商店足有百家，及至 1915 年對岸發展了元朗新墟，這個舊墟才漸漸式微。

Number: 1087

Name and Address: Peak Depot, No. 102 Old Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂舊山頂道 102 號山頂倉庫

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Peak Depot was probably built in the 1910s for use as offices, workshop and a storage-house for emergency equipment and accommodation for waterworks office personnel serving the Peak area.

History (Chinese)

山頂倉庫約建於 1910 年代，原為水務署的寫字樓、工作間和倉庫，主要用作存放緊急設備的倉庫和山頂區辦事處的職員宿舍。

Number: 1088

Name and Address: Nos. 7-10 Sheung Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田上禾輦 7 至 10 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house Nos. 7-10 Sheung Wo Che, Shatin, is one of the very few surviving pre-war building in this multi-surnamed village. It is believed that it was built around the 1930s; No. 10 was an extension to No. 9 and used as a kitchen and bathroom. During Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), part of the building served as a a rice retail centre known as Hung Lau.

History (Chinese)

位於沙田上禾輦 7-10 號的村屋是該條雜姓村落中現存少數的戰前房屋之一。該村屋相信約在 1930 年代建成，其中 10 號是 9 號的延伸部份，以作廚房及浴室之用。日治時期（1941 - 1945），村屋一部份被闢作零售大米中心，稱為紅樓米舖。

Number: 1089

Name and Address: No. 578 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地廣東道 578 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The building at No. 578 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei (油麻地廣東道 578 號) was built before 1940. The land lease commenced in 1888, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Possibly, there may have been an earlier building on site which the existing building replaced. The existing building was re-registered in 1942, when the occupying Japanese authority set up the House Registration Office to re-register deeds which were previously registered by the British administration and to register subsequent transactions affecting land.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 1090

Name and Address: Nos. 1 & 3 Hau Wong Road, Kowloon City, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍城侯王道 1 號及 3 號

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The existing buildings at Nos. 1 and 3 Hau Wong Road, Kowloon City (九龍城侯王道 1 號及 3 號) were built around 1935. The land lot on which these buildings stand is held under Government Lease. The 75-year lease, renewable for 24 years, was granted on 1 July 1898 – the date of the commencement of the Second Convention of Peking (展拓香港界址專條) signed as a result of the Second Opium War under which the New Territories (including New Kowloon) was leased to Britain. Presently, Nos. 1 and 3 are combined together to form a restaurant (酒家).

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 1091

Name and Address: Nos. 12-14 Wong Nai Tun Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉黃泥墩村 12 至 14 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 12-14 of Wong Nai Tun Tsuen are a row of residential building built by Hos. Although the construction year is uncertain, the houses underwent several renovation and expansion to their present sizes. The Ho clan was enthusiastic in village affairs before many of them migrated overseas. Ho Sue-hing acted as the village representative of Wong Nai Tun Tsuen between 1972 and 1977. The buildings demonstrate a blending of typical Qing Chinese vernacular style and Western features.

History (Chinese)

黃泥墩村 12-14 號是何氏家族興建的一排大屋，建造年份不詳，但據知曾數次翻新和擴建，成為今天所見的規模。何家以往熱心鄉事，及後許多家族成員移民海外，才慢慢淡出。何樹興在 1972 年至 1977 年間曾出任黃泥墩村代表。這排大屋外型中西薈萃，典型的清朝建築風格與西洋特色共治一爐。

Number: 1092

Name and Address: Kwong Fuk Tsz, No. 40 Tai Ping Shan Street, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環太平山街 40 號廣福祠

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Kwong Fuk Tsz is one of the earliest temples on the Hong Kong Island dedicated to the Kshitigarbha Buddha and Tsai Kung. It was founded in 1851 to accommodate ancestral tablets of Mainland Chinese who died in Hong Kong but could not be sent back to their native villages. It later became a refuge of sick people and was so overcrowded that the Government once ordered its closure in 1869. The situation only improved after the opening of the Tung Wah Hospital in 1872 when the temple was put under the hospital's management.

History (Chinese)

廣福祠是港島最古老的地藏王和濟公廟，始建於 1851 年，廣福祠原是本地華人供奉祖先的祠堂，這些來自內地的先人過世後無法運回故鄉安葬，後人遂在祠內設置靈位供奉。其後廣福祠漸漸成為患病華人的收容所，由於環境擠迫不已，最後在 1869 年被政府下令封閉。華人醫療服務直至 1872 年東華醫院落成後問題才得以解決。東華醫院成立後，廣福祠亦撥歸該院管理。

Number: 1093

Name and Address: Nos. 4-5 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 4 至 5 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 4-5 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was constructed in the 1930s by a Tsang clansman, who returned to the village in the 1930s after acquiring wealth by working as a seaman and then a chief steward on a Japanese ship named “Empress of Japan”. During the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945), the house was looted. Nowadays, it is still inhabited by the Tsang family members.

History (Chinese)

九華徑舊村 4 - 5 號在 1930 年代由一位曾氏族人興建。該族人之前在日本船隻「日本皇后」號任職海員，後更晉升至大管事，因而致富。他在 1930 年代返回九華徑舊村。日治時期（1941 - 1945），該址曾遭劫掠。時至今日，曾氏後人仍在該址居住。

Number: 1094

Name and Address: Old House of the Tsangs, No. 32 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 32 號曾氏祖屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 30 & 32 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was believed to be developed around 1937 by a descendant of the branch of Chun Kwan for his own family and his brother. The Tsang descendant became rich by working on a Japanese ship named “Empress of Japan” as a purser. Since none of the villagers could manage to do masonry work, it was a common practice for the villagers to commission contractors on Hong Kong Island, in Yau Ma Tei or Mongkok on construction issues. Nos. 30 & 32 was considered not an exception.

History (Chinese)

九華徑舊村 30 及 32 號，相信約在 1937 年由振焜祖的一位後人，為他的妻兒及兄弟興建。這位曾氏後人曾在日本船隻「日本皇后」號任職事務長，因而致富。由於村民不諳泥水工作，通常會聘用香港島、油麻地或旺角的承建商興建房屋。相信 30 號和 32 號亦不例外。

Number: 1095

Name and Address: No. 14 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 14 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.14 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was built no later than 1924 by Tsang Tai-cheung, a descendant of Tsang Chan-choi, for his sons. Tsang Tai-cheung worked as a manager and an accountant in a timber shop in the urban area. Being a great grandson of Tsang Wa-hon, he was the trustee of Tsang Wa Hon Tso which still manages the communal property among the descendants of Tsang Wa-hon in the village. No. 14 is still occupied by the family of one of his sons, Tsang Hin-kwai, who had worked as a seaman in a steamship and served Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and Dollar Line before 1941, and was one of the school managers of Yeung Ching Primary School in the 1960s and the vice village representative.

History (Chinese)

九華徑舊村 14 號的建築年份，相信不會遲於 1924 年。它是由曾振彩的後人曾大章(或稱曾大璋) 為兒子所建。曾大章在市區的一家木材店任職經理及會計。他是曾華翰的曾孫，曾經是曾華翰祖的受託人。曾華翰祖至今一直管理村中曾華翰後人的共有產業。曾大章的其中一個兒子曾憲貴現時仍居於 14 號。1941 年前，他曾在一艘輪船當海員，亦曾在昌興火輪船公司及銀元輪船公司任職。1960 年代，他是養正學校的其中一位學校理事，也曾擔任副村代表。

Number: 1096

Name and Address: Kok Man Study Hall, Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉老圍覺民書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Kok Man Study Hall at Shui Tsiu Lo Wai of Shap Pat Heung was probably built before the 1900s by villagers from Shui Tsiu Lo Wai and Nam Hang. It provided education to the children from multi-surnamed villages, including Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, Nam Hang, Hung Tso Tin Tsuen, Nga Yiu Tau and Shung Ching San Tsuen. Chinese classics such as Four Books and Five Classics were taught there in the past. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the study hall had experienced enslaved education (奴化教育) imposed by the Japanese Government. It was closed after the war because the children moved to Wing On She at the Tin Hau Temple at Nga Yiu Tau.

History (Chinese)

覺民書室位於十八鄉水蕉老圍，相傳在 1900 年代前由水蕉老圍和南坑的村民建成。書室為水蕉老圍、南坑、紅棗田村、瓦窰頭和崇正新村等多條雜姓村落的兒童提供教育，教授中國經典名著如四書五經。日治時期（1941-1945），日本政府在書室推行奴化教育。戰後兒童改至民窰頭天后廟的永安社學習，覺民書室因而關閉。

Number: 1097

Name and Address: Ji Yeung Study Hall, No. 23 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 23 號子養書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Ji Yeung Study Hall was constructed by the three sons of Leung Ji-yeung. Based on the aerial photo, it had already existed in 1924. Before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it offered traditional bobozhai education for children of the village and Ma Tin Tsuen. Its educational function was ceased after the war. From the 1970s and the late 1980s, Ching Sum Kindergarten operated there. Also functioning as the ancestral hall of the Leungs, basin meal banquets were organized there at weddings and major Chinese festivals until recent years. The Study Hall is now managed by the descendants of the three branches of the Leungs by taking turns at a two-year interval.

History (Chinese)

子養書室由梁子養三名兒子興建。從高空照片可見，書室早於 1924 年已建成。日佔 (1941-1945 年)前，子養書室主要為大旗嶺村及馬田村的子弟提供傳統卜卜齋教學，至戰後停辦。1970 年代至 1980 年代終，書室改作靜心幼稚園。此外，書室亦是梁氏族人的祠堂，直至近年為止，每逢婚事及主要節日，族人都會設盆菜宴款客。現時，書室由梁氏三房的後裔每隔兩年輪流管理。

Number: 1098

Name and Address: Shing Study Hall, No. 5 Wai Sum Tsuen, Mang Kung Uk, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢孟公屋圍心村 5 號成氏家塾

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Shing Study Hall located at No. 5 Wai Sum Tsuen, was built in 1936 as the former one had been dilapidated. Before the 1980s, the Study Hall, served as a venue for the celebration of traditional Chinese customs, including weddings and lighting the lantern ceremony. Nowadays, the Shings only gather and worship there in the Chinese New Year.

History (Chinese)

成氏家塾位於圍心村 5 號，在 1936 年建成，取代原有破落了的家塾。1980 年代以前，家塾用作舉行傳統中國習俗，包括嫁娶和點燈儀式。時至今天，成氏族人只在農曆新年才聚首於家塾並拜祭祖先。

Number: 1099

Name and Address: Shek Lun Kok, 33 Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街 33 號石麟閣

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Shek Lun Kok, which is well known as Si liu, the new building, is the most visually prominent residential block in Tai O. It was owned by Tsang Yung, who contributed to the development of Tai O like donating to street lighting scheme and school scholarships. During the Japanese Occupation, the Building was once used as the Japanese's military headquarters and later was handed back to Tsang Yung, who became the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Kowloon Chamber of Commerce in 1940. In 1980's, the building was named as Shek Lun Kok to signify the business of the subsequent owner, Wong's family.

History (Chinese)

石麟閣是大澳最矚目的住宅樓宇，大澳人慣稱之為「新樓」。這幢住宅原為曾榕所有，曾氏對大澳的發展貢獻良多，曾就區內的街燈照明計劃和學校獎學金作慷慨捐輸。石麟閣在日佔時期被徵作日軍指揮總部，後來才交回於 1940 年擔任九龍總商會主席的曾榕。石麟閣這個名稱始用於 1980 年代，乃當時業主黃石麟的商號。

Number: 1100

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Sha Kong Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村沙江圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Sha Kong Wai was founded about 500 years ago during the Ming Dynasty and its gate is the oldest structure in the walled village survived. Although the enclosing wall was removed after the Japanese Occupation, the entrance gate and the communal hall known as Chi Hong Po Jai remain. The entrance gate is a brickwork structure with two circular gun holes for self-defense purpose. Two cannons were placed underground in front of the entrance gate and Tao Fuk Tong Ancestral Hall. It is still the main passage of the village.

History (Chinese)

沙江圍建於明朝，距今約五百年，其門樓為該圍村現存歷史最悠久的建築物。圍牆雖於日佔後被拆掉，但門樓與公祠慈航普濟至今尚在。這座磚造門樓有兩個用來防衛的圓形槍孔，另有兩座分別置於門樓前和陶福堂地下的大炮。門樓至今仍是進出圍村的必經之路。

Number: 1101

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple, No. 53 Cheung Shue Tan Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔樟樹灘村 53 號協天宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Hip Tin Temple of the Cheung Shue Tan Yeuk was established by the Wansith its year of construction unknown. It was dedicated to Kwai Tai, the Martial God. It faces Ma On Shan which believes is a kind of fengshui setting. The Temple was once functioned as a village school before a school called “Shue Yan” was founded next to the Temple. Nowadays, no major celebration is held in the Temple.

History (Chinese)

樟樹灘約的協天宮由溫氏興建，建築年份已無從考究。廟內主要供奉關帝。相傳因風水關係，協天宮採用面向馬鞍山的設計。廟旁一間名為「樹人」的學校成立前，這裡曾是一間村校。現時，協天宮已不再舉行大型慶典。

Number: 1102

Name and Address: No. 112 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 112 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built between 1924 and 1945, the two residences parallel to each other were built by Chung clan. Beside paddy field cultivation and rearing poultry, Chung's sold herb tea in the Yuen Long San Hui in 1960s as majority of people could not afford medical treatment at that time. The Chung clan actively involved in the village affairs evidenced by Chung Sik-chi, owner of No.112, who was the village representative of Tai Kei Leng Tsuen in 1970s. Today, the ancestor of Chung's still reside in No.112, where the house is regarded as the Cheungfong's ancestral house (the 1st branch of the Chung clan).

History (Chinese)

這兩座平排的村屋相信為鍾氏於 1924 年及 1945 年間所建。鍾氏原以務農及飼養家禽維生。1960 年代，鍾氏便由於鄉民生活清貧，無法負擔醫藥費用，染病多服草藥涼茶，在元朗新墟經營涼茶店。鍾氏家族一直積極參與鄉事，112 號的業主鍾錫墀便在 1970 年代出任大旗嶺村村長。時至今日，鍾氏後人仍居於他們視作長房祖屋的大旗嶺村 112 號。

Number: 1103

Name and Address: Nos. 186 & 188 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 186 及 188 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos.186 and 188 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen was built not later than 1931 by a Hakka who originated from Shenzhen and then ran a Chinese restaurant in San Paulo. The house was built for an old relative surnamed Li from Buji. She lived in No.186 with her two sons until 2002. It has been vacant since then.

History (Chinese)

大旗嶺村 186 號及 188 號在 1931 年或以前由一位客家人建成。該位客家人原籍深圳，並在巴西聖保羅經營一家中國餐館。村屋是為一位來自布吉李姓的年長親戚而建。該名年長親戚與兩個兒子在 186 號居住，直至 2002 年為止。此後，村屋一直空置。

Number: 1104

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Tai Po Kau Hui, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大埔舊墟天后宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Tin Hau Temple situated at Tai Po Kau Hui was built before 1691. On the left of the Tin Hau Temple is Hip Tin Temple dedicating to Kwan Tai. On its right is Tam Sin Temple where Tam Sin is revered. The premises of Tam Sin Temple previously functioned as a teaching place until it was converted into a temple in the 1980s. The celebration of Tin Hau's Birthday featuring Cantonese operas is still held in the temple every year.

History (Chinese)

大埔舊墟天后宮於 1691 年前建成，廟宇左邊是供奉關帝的協天宮，右邊的譚仙宮則供奉譚公。譚仙宮曾是辦學地點，至 1980 年代才改作廟宇用途。天后宮每年都會舉辦神功戲慶祝天后誕。

Number: 1105

Name and Address: Kai Choi School and Hip Tin Temple, Kuk Po, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔啓才學校及協天宮

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Built in 1931, Kai Choi School was the only school situated in San Uk Tsuen. One of the school registers was Sung Wong-lon, one of the founding committee members of Heung Yee Kuk and the village representative in 1936. In 1964, a new annex was constructed. The School was closed in 1993. The School also functioned as the community hall where villagers discussed village affairs. Hip Tin Temple houses an altar of Kwan Tai. Its construction was fundraised from villagers.

History (Chinese)

啓才學校建於 1931 年，乃新屋村唯一的學校。校董之一的宋雲龍是鄉議局的創辦人之一，亦是 1936 年村代表。1964 年，學校加建一幢附屬建築物，1993 年正式關閉。校舍曾用作公祠供村民討論村內事務。協天宮設有供奉關帝的祭壇，由村民集資籌款建成。

Number: 1106

Name and Address: Po Lin Shut, Annex Block, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山寶蓮室附屬建築

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Po Lin Shut consists of 1 main building and 2 annex blocks. Built in 1916, Po Lin Shut was one of the some 80 monasteries which once flourished in the Keung Shan area. It was founded by a monk called Master Ba Si and a female secular devotee De Shui. A residential block, a flight staircase and an entrance gate were added in 1957. Further expansion took place in the 1970s with an ancestral hall and other auxiliary facilities constructed. More than 15 nuns lived in Po Lin Shut in the 1950s, and Buddhist rituals were practised until the 1980s. It is now half-abandoned and there is plan to affiliate it to the famous Po Lin Monastery.

History (Chinese)

寶蓮室由 3 幢建築物組成，包括一主樓及兩附屬建築物。寶蓮室建於 1916 年，是羌山區繁盛時期 80 多間廟宇之一。這裡由八寺長老及德水女居士創立，1957 年加建一幢住宅大樓、一道樓梯及一道圍門，後於 1970 年代再次擴充，興建一座宗祠和其他附屬設施。1950 年代，寶蓮室曾有超過 15 名尼姑持修，1980 年代前並會舉行佛教儀式。現在這裡已經半空置，並計劃加入寶蓮寺成為附屬廟宇。

Number: 1107

Name and Address: Po Lin Shut, Annex Block, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山寶蓮室附屬建築

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Po Lin Shut consists of 1 main building and 2 annex blocks. Built in 1916, Po Lin Shut was one of the some 80 monasteries which once flourished in the Keung Shan area. It was founded by a monk called Master Ba Si and a female secular devotee De Shui. A residential block, a flight staircase and an entrance gate were added in 1957. Further expansion took place in the 1970s with an ancestral hall and other auxiliary facilities constructed. More than 15 nuns lived in Po Lin Shut in the 1950s, and Buddhist rituals were practised until the 1980s. It is now half-abandoned and there is plan to affiliate it to the famous Po Lin Monastery.

History (Chinese)

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Number: 1108

Name and Address: Cheng Ancestral Hall, No. 120 Ngau Keng, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉牛徑 120 號鄭氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in 1948 in place of the ancestral hall in Lin Fa Tei, the Cheng Ancestral Hall, also known as Tat Sin Tong, is situated in Ngau Keng, a multi-clan village inhabited by the Lees, the Chengs and the Chois. The Chengs firstly moved from Nantau to Lin Fa Tei and then settled in Ngau Keng. Ancestral worshipping still practices in the ancestral hall during the lighting the lantern ceremony, weddings and Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

牛徑的鄭氏宗祠又名達善堂，相信建於 1948 年，以取代位於蓮花地的鄭氏宗祠。這個雜姓村的村民以李氏、鄭氏及蔡氏為主。鄭氏先由南頭遷至蓮花地，其後在牛徑安居樂業。每逢舉行點燈儀式、婚禮及重陽節，村民都會齊集宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 1109

Name and Address: Fuk Wah Study Hall,
No. 121 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 121 號
福華書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Fuk Wah Study Hall at the Shui Tsiu San Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung, a multi-surnamed Hakka village, was probably built after the mid-18th century. It provided education to the children. Due to the limited space of the hall and increase in the number of students, students were moved to Jun Wah Study Hall in the early 20th century and Fuk Wah Study Hall became a venue to teach martial arts such as Hungquan taught in the 1960s.

History (Chinese)

福華書室位於十八鄉水蕉新村，相傳在 18 世紀中葉建成，為該村的兒童提供教育。水蕉新村是條雜姓客家村。由於書室地方不大，加上學生數目不斷增加，到了 20 世紀初，學生改至俊華書室上學。福華書室自此成為教授功夫的地方，例如在 1960 年代那裡是學習洪拳的地方。

Number: 1110

Name and Address: Nos. 76-77 Hung Uk Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山洪屋村 76 至 77 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Nos. 76-77 Hung Uk Tsuen are situated at Hang Tau Tsuen, a village founded by Tang Chok-tung and Tang Tai-fuk who settled in the village around 1700. The construction year of Nos. 76-77 cannot be verified. They were once the property and residence of Tang Pun, a manager of his clan trust. The houses were left vacant since 1973 when Tang migrated to Canada.

History (Chinese)

洪屋村 76 至 77 號位於坑頭村，該村是鄧作東與鄧泰福約於 1700 年定居此地所建。兩間屋的建築年份已無從考究，這裡曾是鄧氏祖堂管理人鄧品的物業與住所。1973 年鄧氏移民加拿大後，76 至 77 號一直空置著。

Number: 1111

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Hang Hau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢坑口天后古廟

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tin Hau Temple is located at Hang Hau of Sai Kung, it was first built in about 1840 by the local fishermen dedicated to Tin Hau, goddess of the sea, for her assistance in the prevention of shipwrecks. The existing structure of the temple was reconstructed in the 9th year of Tongzhi reign. Hang Hau was founded by the Yu clan of Mang Kung Uk and the Wong clan of Hakka from Nam Hoi. By the early 20th century, Hang Hau had prospered into a crucial entrepot for trade between Kowloon East and Hong Kong Island, a group of traders who financially supported the establishment of the temple. Tin Hau Temple still serves as a venue for individual and communal worship.

History (Chinese)

西貢坑口的天后古廟由本地漁民於 1840 年所興建，用來供奉天后娘娘，祈求漁民遠離海難。廟宇現時的建築式樣乃同治九年重建而成。坑口由孟公屋俞氏及南海客家黃氏創建，至二十世紀初發展成為九龍東與香港島之間的重要轉口貿易中心，天后古廟便是當時的商人所資助興建。這裡現在仍有不少善信和社團前來祭祀。

Number: 1112

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No. 46 San Tau Kok, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔磡頭角 46 號曾氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

San Tau Kok is a Hakka village inhabited by the Sung, Tsang, Chan and Lee clans. Tsang Wai Cheung, the 12th generation ancestor of the Tsang clan, moved to Hong Kong and finally settled in San Tau Kok of Tai Po after the repeal of the Evacuation Order in 1669. At the beginning, the Tsang Wai Cheung lineage built a small ancestral hall in the village. Another Tsang lineage later joined and the two lineages established a new ancestral hall for communal worship. The present hall is named Tsang Sam Sang Tong to commemorate their founding ancestor Tsang Sun, who was a prominent disciple of Confucius.

History (Chinese)

磡頭角這條客家村的村民主要姓宋、曾、陳及李。曾維祥是曾氏十二世祖，他於 1669 年《撤離令》廢除後遷徙至香港，最後在大埔磡頭角定居。曾維祥的系族率先在村內興建祠堂，隨後另一支曾氏旁系亦遷入村內，兩族人遂共建一座新宗祠供奉曾氏祖先。現在的宗祠命名為曾三省堂，以紀念身為孔子門生的建村始祖曾參。

Number: 1113

Name and Address: No. 43 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 43 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No. 43 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was probably constructed before the 1900s by Tsang Hin-shui, who worked on overseas steamship in the late 19th century. Unlike the mixed style houses built by other overseas Tsangs, No. 43 is generally a traditional vernacular building with minimal Western influence. Nowadays, clansmen still reside there.

History (Chinese)

相傳九華徑舊村 43 號建於 1900 年代之前，始建業主是 19 世紀後期在遠洋輪船上工作的曾憲瑞。43 號採用傳統中式建築風格，與曾氏其他由海外族人所建的中西混合式房舍截然不同。時至今日，曾氏仍在 43 號居住。

Number: 1114

Name and Address: Tai Kei Study Hall, Tin Sam San Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉田心新村大紀家塾

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Though named as “Study Hall”, Tai Kei Study Hall in fact function as an ancestral hall. It was built by Tang Tai-kei around the early 20th century. During Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival, the descendants of Tang Tai-kei would gather in the Study Hall before departing to the ancestors’ gravesites. The custom of “diandeng”, lighting the lantern, is performed every three years.

History (Chinese)

大紀家塾雖以家塾為名，實際卻是一間宗祠，由鄧大紀建於 20 世紀初。每逢清明節和重陽節，鄧大紀後裔都會齊集家塾，然後各自前往祖先的墳墓拜祭。此外，鄧氏每隔三年都會前來慶祝點燈儀式。

Number: 1115

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 38 Ma Wan Town, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣馬灣市 38 號天后古廟

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Situated in Ma Wan Town, Tin Hau Temple was built by the Tanka boat people to worship Tin Hau, the “Goddess of Sea”. Though its construction year is unknown, it was renovated in 1860. Being the oldest temple on the Island, the Temple exhibits three historic incenses burners dated from 1886 and two honour boards presented by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs in 1878 and 1888. The relics signify the revenue-collecting station founded in Ma Wan and the suppression of opium smuggling at that period. The Temple celebrates the Birthday of Tin Hau every year.

History (Chinese)

馬灣市天后廟由蛋家漁民興建，以供奉天后娘娘。它的建築年份已無從考究，曾於 1860 年進行翻新。天后廟是島上最古老的廟宇，廟內有三個製於 1886 年的古老香爐，以及中國海關於 1878 及 1888 年所贈的兩個榮譽牌匾。這些古跡見證了馬灣的歷史，這裡昔日曾設繳稅站，以遏止當地猖獗的鴉片走私活動。時至今日，廟宇每年仍會慶祝天后寶誕。

Number: 1116

Name and Address: S. K. H. St. Luke's Settlement Neighborhood Elderly Center, No. 47 Victoria Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港域多利道 47 號聖公會聖路加福群會長者鄰舍中心

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

St. Luke's Chapel was built by St. Luke's Church Settlement in 1951. With the approval and funding from the Social Welfare Department, the Settlement converted the building into an elderly centre in October 1979. Presently named as Sheung Kung Hui St. Luke's Settlement Neighborhood Elderly Centre, the building has firmly stood by its mission of serving poor and weak elders since then.

History (Chinese)

聖路加堂由聖路加福群會建於 1951 年。1979 年 10 月，聖路加福群會獲社會福利署批准和資助，將聖路加堂改建為老人中心。這裡現在名為聖公會聖路加福群會長者鄰舍中心，堅守濟貧扶老的服務理念。

Number: 1117

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Fan Lau Miu Wan, Fan Lau, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山分流分流廟灣天后古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Tin Hau Temple is situated at Miu Wan of Fan Lau on Lantau Island. The date of construction is not known, however, according to the relics found inside the temple, it was probably built in the early nineteenth century. There was a legendary saying that the temple was erected by the famous pirate leader, Cheung Po Tsai after he surrendered to the Qing Government. The Tin Hau Temple is devoted to the worship of Tin Hau (Goddess of the sea) by the fishermen along the coastal regions. The villages of Fan Lau and Tai O celebrated the Tin Hau Festival there together every year.

History (Chinese)

大嶼山分流廟灣天后廟的建築年份已無從稽考，根據廟內的歷史遺物記載，廟宇建於 19 世紀初。據說天后廟是著名海盜領袖張保仔向清政府投降後所建。大嶼山沿岸漁民都會到這裡供奉天后娘娘，分流和大澳兩村村民每年都會前來慶祝天后誕。

Number: 1118

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall,
Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍楊氏宗祠
District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Yeung Ancestral Hall, also known as Wang Lun Tong, Ching Pak Tong or Sze Chi Tong, is one of the ancestral halls in Lo Wai, Kuk Po. The Yeung Ancestral Hall only houses one spirit tablet to honour the entire clan. The Yeungs of Kuk Po celebrated major festivals in the Ancestral Hall, including the Chinese New Year and diandeng (lantern lighting).

History (Chinese)

楊氏宗祠又名宏農堂、清白堂或四知堂，乃谷埔老圍其中一間宗祠。楊氏宗祠只供奉楊氏先人的靈位。每逢農曆新年和舉行點燈等盛大節日，谷埔楊氏都會前來宗祠一起慶祝。

Number: 1119

Name and Address: Lap Wo Sai Kui, Entrance Gate,
Nos. 4A, 4 & 5 Lap Wo Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角立和村 4 號 A, 4 號及 5 號
立和世居門樓
District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lap Wo Sai Kui, comprising the main building and entrance gate, was built by a rich businessman surnamed Chan in the 1930s. The “Lap Wo Sai Kui” engraved on the Entrance Gate shows the name of the residence. The Chan clan originated from Chenkeng and moved to Lap Wo Tsuen. The second generation, Chan Che-sun was not only a successful businessman but also actively involved in rural affairs. He was the Associate Director of General Affairs, Associate Director of Welfare and the Deputy Chairman of the Sha Tau Kok Rural Committee in the 1970s and 80s.

History (Chinese)

立和世居，包括主樓及門樓，由一名陳姓富商於 1930 年代建成。門樓上刻有“立和世居”，顯示了大宅的名稱。陳氏原籍陳坑，後移居至立和村。第二代的陳知新不但長袖善舞，亦熱衷鄉事。他於 1970 及 1980 年代，曾出任沙頭角鄉事委員會的總務副主任、福利副主任和副主席。

Number: 1120

Name and Address: Lap Wo Sai Kui,

Nos. 4A, 4 & 5 Lap Wo Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角立和村 4 號 A, 4 號及 5 號
立和世居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lap Wo Sai Kui, comprising the main building and entrance gate, was built by a rich businessman surnamed Chan in the 1930s. The “Lap Wo Sai Kui” engraved on the Entrance Gate shows the name of the residence. The Chan clan originated from Chenkeng and moved to Lap Wo Tsuen. The second generation, Chan Che-sun was not only a successful businessman but also actively involved in rural affairs. He was the Associate Director of General Affairs, Associate Director of Welfare and the Deputy Chairman of the Sha Tau Kok Rural Committee in the 1970s and 80s.

History (Chinese)

立和世居，包括主樓及門樓，由一名陳姓富商於 1930 年代建成。門樓上刻有“立和世居”，顯示了大宅的名稱。陳氏原籍陳坑，後移居至立和村。第二代的陳知新不但長袖善舞，亦熱衷鄉事。他於 1970 及 1980 年代，曾出任沙頭角鄉事委員會的總務副主任、福利副主任和副主席。

Number: 1121

Name and Address: Cheng Ancestral Hall, No. 15 Lin Au, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔蓮澳 15 號鄭氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Cheng Ancestral Hall, constructed by the Hakka Chengs originating from Wuhua, Guangdong province, had already existed by 1905. Managed by the clan's trust, Cheng Tak Hing Tong, the ancestral hall remains a venue for ancestral worship during major Chinese festivals, including the Lunar New Year, lighting the lantern ceremonies, and the Ching Ming and Chung Yeung Festivals.

History (Chinese)

鄭氏宗祠於 1905 年已建成，由廣東五華的客家鄭氏興建，並由鄭氏家族祖堂鄭德慶堂管理。時至今日，每逢農曆新年、點燈、重陽節及清明節等中國傳統節日，族人仍在宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 1122

Name and Address: Salisian Retreat House, No. 21 Don Bosco Road, Nam Tam Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲南丞灣思高路 21 號慈幼靜修院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Established in 1957, the Salesian Retreat House was dedicated to St. John Bosco, the founder of the Salesians, who aimed at preaching the gospel throughout China. It once served as a House of Studies for the Salesian priests, and now it serves as a tranquil place of worship for prayers. The first Salesian ever to become the Bishop of Hong Kong, Bishop Joseph Zen Ze-kiun, also taught in the Building for six years. The European facade of the Building also witnessed the segregation of the Western and Chinese communities suggested by the Cheung Chau (Residence) Ordinance of 1919, which delineated the Peak district and the southern portion of Cheung Chau as an European residential area until the repeal of ordinance in 1946.

History (Chinese)

慈幼靜修院於 1957 年為紀念聖鮑思高而建。聖鮑思高是慈幼會始創人，終身抱負是將福音傳遍中國大地。時至今日，這裡是一所供信徒靜修禱告的教堂，而香港首位慈幼會信徒兼現任香港天主教區主教陳日君亦曾在此教學 6 年。這幢建築物的歐式臨街外牆有一段典故：1919 年頒佈的《長洲(居所)條例》界分了華洋住宅區範圍，長洲山頂和南端劃為歐裔人士住宅區，華人不准居住。這條法例終於 1946 年廢除。

Number: 1123

Name and Address: Wing Shing Tong, Main Block, Sai Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲西灣永勝堂主樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Wing Shing Tong consists of a Main Block and a Kitchen. Situated at Sai Wan on Cheung Chau, Wing Shing Tong is a Taoist temple built by Madam Law Cheong-hong and a female Taoist priest Tao Cheong-hing in 1925. Its simple Chinese Vernacular structure and layout suggest its dual function as a Taoist temple and a dormitory for spinsters. Kwun Yum is the principal deity of the temple. During the Kwun Yum festival, worshippers visit the temple to “borrow treasure” from the goddess and enjoy vegetarian food.

History (Chinese)

永勝堂由主樓及廚房組成，位於長洲西灣，由羅昌康女士及女道士杜昌興於 1925 年興建。這道觀採用簡約的中式民間建築風格與佈局，內設道觀和自梳女宿舍。寺堂主要供奉觀音，每逢觀音誕善信都會前來道觀參拜，向觀音借庫和享用齋菜。

Number: 1124

Name and Address: Wing Shing Tong, Kitchen Block, Sai Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲西灣永勝堂廚房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Wing Shing Tong consists of a Main Block and a Kitchen. Situated at Sai Wan on Cheung Chau, Wing Shing Tong is a Taoist temple built by Madam Law Cheong-hong and a female Taoist priest Tao Cheong-hing in 1925. Its simple Chinese Vernacular structure and layout suggest its dual function as a Taoist temple and a dormitory for spinsters. Kwun Yum is the principal deity of the temple. During the Kwun Yum festival, worshippers visit the temple to “borrow treasure” from the goddess and enjoy vegetarian food.

History (Chinese)

永勝堂由主樓及廚房組成，位於長洲西灣，由羅昌康女士及女道士杜昌興於 1925 年興建。這所道觀採用簡約的中式民間建築風格與佈局，內設道觀和自梳女宿舍。寺堂主要供奉觀音，每逢觀音誕善信都會前來道觀參拜，向觀音借庫和享用齋菜。

Number: 1125

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, No. 82 Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍 82 號張氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Cheung Ancestral Hall is situated at Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, a multi-clan Hakka village established by the Cheungs represented by Kam Kam Tong. Though rebuilt in the 1920s, ancestral worship is still performed there during the Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival. The diandeng (lighting the lantern) custom is also carried out there, while diandeng banquets were served in the Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

張氏家祠位於荃灣老圍。老圍乃金鑑堂張氏建立的雜姓客家村。家祠曾於 1920 年代重建，每逢農曆新年、清明節和重陽節，村民都會前來祭祖。另外，村民仍會在這裡進行點燈儀式，並曾在祠堂且擺設丁酒款客。

Number: 1126

Name and Address: Sik Lo, Entrance Gate, Nos. 131-132A Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊家村 131 至 132 號 A 適廬門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Erected in 1936, Sik Lo is a Hakka Circling Dragon House built by Yeung Wai-nam and Yeung Chuk-nam, two overseas Chinese in Indonesia. In the midst of construction, which coincided with the Japanese invasion, neither pond nor enclosed house, the basic elements of Hakka house, were constructed. The historic site comprises of the entrance gate, ancillary Block and main building. At the upper hall of Sik Lo, the ancestral hall of Yeung Ka Tsuen entitled Dun King Tong is found. During the Japanese occupation, the Chinese guerrillas lived in the Dun King Tong for a year. Yet, both the Japanese troop and the guerrillas did not trouble the Yeung's clan during the period.

History (Chinese)

適廬始創於 1936 年，業主是兩名印尼華裔楊衛南及楊竹南。這幢建築物屬客家圍龍屋，興建時適逢日軍入侵，因此傳統客家屋的池塘和圍屋都不能興建。這歷史舊址由門樓、主樓及附屬建築物組成。適廬的上層設有楊家村祠堂「敦敬堂」，日佔時期抗日游擊隊曾在此藏身一年，但期間日軍和游擊隊都沒有對楊家造成任何滋擾。

Number: 1127

Name and Address: No.15 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 15 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

No.15 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was built no later than 1924 by Tsang Tai-cheung, a descendant of Tsang Chan-choi, for his sons. Tsang Tai-cheung worked as a manager and an accountant in a timber shop in the urban area. Being a great grandson of Tsang Wa-hon, he was the trustee of Tsang Wa Hon Tso which still manages the communal property among the descendants of Tsang Wa-hon in the village. No. 15 is still occupied by the family of one of his sons, Tsang Hin-fu, who had worked as a seaman in a steamship and served Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and Dollar Line before 1941.

History (Chinese)

九華徑舊村 15 號的建築年份，相信不會遲於 1924 年。它是由曾振彩的後人曾大章（或稱曾大璋）為兒子所建。曾大章曾在市區的一家木材店任職經理及會計。他是曾華翰的曾孫，曾經是曾華翰祖的受託人。曾華翰祖至今一直管理村中曾華翰後人的共有產業。曾大章的其中一個兒子曾憲富現時仍居於 15 號。1941 年前，他曾在一艘輪船上當海員，亦曾在昌興火輪船公司及銀元輪船公司任職。

Number: 1128

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Pui O Lo Wai Tsuen, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山貝澳老圍村張氏祠堂

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in the late Qing Dynasty, Cheung Ancestral Hall has long been a venue of ancestral worshipping and gathering by the Cheungs, Hakka natives who were the dominant inhabitants in the multi-clan village of Pui O Lo Wai. The Hall, also known as Yue Tak Tong, is of Chinese Qing Vernacular style featuring a pitched tile roof with gable walls of “firm mountain” style.

History (Chinese)

張氏祠堂約建於晚清時期，一直以來皆是客家原居民張氏祭祖及集會的場地。張氏乃貝澳老圍這條多姓圍村的第一大氏族。張氏祠堂又名裕德堂，建築薈萃中國清朝斜磚瓦頂及硬山牆的地方建築風格。

Number: 1129

Name and Address: Wing Hing Petrol Station, No. 99C Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街 99 號 C 永慶火油倉

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Kat Hing Back Street, Wing Hing Petrol Station is a licensed dangerous goods store in Tai O firstly owned by Chan Iu. It is rumored that the Station was once used as a prison by the Japanese Army during the War. Since the 1960s, the Station has been utilized as the storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas instead of kerosene. Its retail store at No. 77 Kat Hing Street is now occupied by members of the Chan's family.

History (Chinese)

永慶火油倉位於大澳吉慶後街，是一所持牌的危險品儲存庫。火油倉最初為陳耀所有，據傳日佔時期曾被日軍徵用作為監獄。1960 年代起，火油倉轉作儲存石油氣而非火水。該倉的零售店位於吉慶前街 77 號，現由陳氏家族成員所有。

Number: 1130

Name and Address: No. 11 Kak Tin Village Third Street, Kak Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田隔田隔田村第三街 11 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house, commonly known as the “Old House”, located at No. 11 Kak Tin Village Third Street, Shatin, was erected not later than the 1930s by Tsangs. The Tsangs, originating from Shandong, firstly lived in Tai Wai and Tin Sam, and finally settled in Kak Tin during the late-Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Nowadays, village house is rented out for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

沙田隔田村第三街 11 號的村屋通常稱為「舊屋」不遲於 1930 年代由曾氏建成。原籍山東的曾氏最初居於大圍及田心，到了明朝（1368 - 1644）末年定居隔田。時至今日，該址出租予人居住。

Number: 1131

Name and Address: No. 12 Kak Tin Village Third Street, Kak Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田隔田隔田村第三街 12 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The village house No. 12 Kak Tin Village Third Street was erected not later than the 1930s by the Tsangs. The Tsangs, originating from Shandong, firstly lived in Tai Wai and Tin Sam, and finally settled in Kak Tin during the late-Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). In 1960, the Tse family bought this house and renamed it as “Tse Po Sin Tong”. Nowadays, No. 12 is still occupied by the Tse family.

History (Chinese)

沙田隔田村第三街 12 號的村屋，不遲於 1930 年代由曾氏建成。原籍山東的曾氏，最初居於大圍及田心，到了明朝（1368 - 1644）末年定居隔田。1960 年代，謝氏家族將此屋購下，並改名為謝寶善堂。時至今日，謝氏家族仍居於 12 號的村屋。

Number: 1132

Name and Address: The House of Tsang, No. 10 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Chung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵涌九華徑舊村 10 號曾氏大宅

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built in 1910s-1920s, the House of Tsang is the residence of the Tsang family. The owners were seamen and served on warships and later merchant steamships in the 1890-1940s. With the improved living standard of the family, the house was built in granite and adopted the mixed style with a verandah and western-style pillars. During the Civil War in Mainland China in the late 1940s, Kau Wa Keng Old Village once served as a temporary shelter for refugees.

History (Chinese)

曾氏大宅約建於 1910 至 1920 年代，原為曾家府宅。曾氏家族世代為海員，亦曾經在戰艦服役，其後 1890 至 1940 年代任職於蒸汽商船。由於曾家的經濟條件好轉。這所大屋以花崗岩建成，並採用了包括游廊和西式方柱的中西混合建築風格。1940 年代後期大陸內戰期間，九華徑舊村曾用作臨時收容所。

Number: 1133

Name and Address: Matilda and War Memorial Hospital, Old Chinese Nurses' Hostel,
No. 41 Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 41 號明德醫院舊華裔護士宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Matilda Hospital was established in 1906 by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Granville Sharp, who provided in his will for a hospital to be erected in memory of his wife, Matilda Lincolne. The Hospital in its early days provided medical services free of charge, according to Sharp's will. It was used briefly towards the end of the 1940s as a military hospital. In view of financial constraint, the Hospital was incorporated with the War Memorial Nursing Home in 1951 with charges applied.

History (Chinese)

明德醫院於 1906 年由已故 Granville Sharp 的遺產信託基金創辦，緣於這位先生在遺囑中訂明開辦一所醫院紀念其妻子 Matilda Lincolne 的要求。明德醫院開辦早年一直按照 Granville Sharp 的遺願贈醫施藥，1940 年代後期還一度用作軍事醫院。1951 年，院方為解決財政問題，遂與戰爭紀念護理院一併註冊，開始提供收費醫療服務。

Number: 1134

Name and Address: Former Royal Air Force Hangar, Diamond Hill, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍鑽石山前皇家空軍飛機庫

District: WTS

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Originally erected in 1934, the hangar of the Former Royal Air Force was built in the Kai Tak Airport as a civil hangar. Due to the expansion work of the Kai Tak Airport, the Japanese dismantled the Hangar and re-erected it on Diamond Hill in 1943. The Hangar, which was constructed under the latest structural engineering design standard of the time, was believed to have housed Japanese military aircrafts. It was later used by various departments and organizations as a store in the 1960s.

History (Chinese)

前皇家空軍飛機庫於 1934 年建於啓德機場作民用飛機庫。日治時期 (1941-1945)，爲了擴充啓德機場，日軍遂於 1943 年將飛機庫拆毀，再在鑽石山重建。飛機庫依據當時最新的工程設計標準而建，相信曾停泊日軍軍機。飛機庫於 1960 年代曾被不同公司及機構作倉庫用途。

Number: 1135

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Muk Wu Wai, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺木湖圍圍門

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Entrance Gate of Muk Wu Wai was built by the Tos, Wongs and Yams around 1819 for defense purposes. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese had searched the village and forced the villagers to stand at the Gate. In the old days, the Deity of Entrance Gate was worshipped. Customs like marriages, lighting the lantern ceremony were also held there. Now the Gate becomes the resting place for the elders and serves as a venue for holding traditional Chinese customs including worships at Chinese New Year and thanksgiving at the end of the year.

History (Chinese)

木湖圍圍門約在 1819 年由杜氏、黃氏和任氏所建，作防禦用途。日治時期 (1941-1945)，日軍入村搜索，迫令村民站立於圍門前。昔日，村民供奉圍門公，又在圍門舉行嫁娶、點燈等傳統習俗。如今，圍門成爲老人家休憩及舉行各種傳統中國習俗，包括農曆新年參拜、年晚還神的地方。

Number: 1136

Name and Address: Law Ancestral Hall, No. 47 Sheung Kwai Chung Village, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣上葵涌村第 47 號羅氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Law Ancestral Hall is situated at Sheung Kwai Chung Tsuen, which is mainly inhabited by the Tsangs, the Chans and the Laws. Ancestral worshipping is mainly performed at Chinese New Year, Chung Yeung Festival, weddings and funerals, when basin meals will be served at the foreground of the hall. The ancestral also functions as a meeting venue for discussing clan affairs.

History (Chinese)

羅氏家祠位於居民以曾氏、陳氏及羅氏爲主的上葵涌村。每逢春節、重陽節、婚事與殯葬，村民都會齊集家祠祭祖，然後在祠前空地擺設盤菜宴客。此外，家祠亦是族人商議事務的地方。

Number: 1137

Name and Address: Yiu Kung Ancestral Hall No. 26A Kau Wa Keng Old Village,
Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 26 號 A 饒公祠

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Yiu Kung Ancestral Hall was probably built before 1905. The hall commemorates Yiu Wui-yuk, the adoptive father of Tsang Zan-kwan. The latter was the elder grandson of Tsang Wai-heng, the founding ancestor of Kau Wa Keng Tsangs. Worshipping is still performed during major Chinese festivals, including the Lunar New Year and the Mid-Autumn Festival, and on special occasions such as weddings, birth of babies and the birthdays of the elders and ancestors, or simply for general thanksgiving.

History (Chinese)

饒公祠也許在 1905 年前建成，紀念曾振焜的養父饒會郁。曾振焜是九華徑曾氏的開基祖曾維亨的長孫。時至今日，每逢主要中國節日，如農曆新年、中秋，及其他特別日子，如嫁娶、添丁、長輩大壽和先人生忌，或一般還神時，族人都會到公祠祭祖。

Number: 1138

Name and Address: Kong Ha Wai, Servants' Quarters, near Kam Tsin Wai, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉近金錢圍江廈圍工人宿舍

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Kong Ha Wai is a Hakka mansion built by Wong Kwong-kiu of Meixian between 1933 and 1936. He was a successful businessman engaging in gold business, had two sons named Wong Tak-ling and Wong Shui-luen. The main building is named Yuen Yuen Tong. As the police station at Au Tau was destroyed during the Japanese Occupation, Kong Ha Wai became a temporary police station until 1953 when the new police station was founded. After the war, the Wongs converted the main building into factories from the 1960s onwards.

History (Chinese)

江廈圍是梅縣黃廣僑於 1933 至 1936 年間所建的客家住宅。黃廣僑是著名黃金商人，育有黃德麟及黃瑞麟兩名兒子。江廈圍主樓又名源遠堂。日佔時期，凹頭警署被日軍破壞後，江廈圍一直暫作臨時警署，至 1953 年新警署落成為止。戰後 1960 年代起，黃氏將主樓陸續改廠房之用。

Number: 1139

Name and Address: Ss. Peter and Paul Church, No. 201 Castle Peak Road, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗青山公路 201 號聖伯多祿聖保羅堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

SS. Peter & Paul Church was constructed in 1958. The two storeys basement accommodated Shung Tak Catholic English College from 1958 to 1993. With the departure of the College in 1993, the ground floor of the basement was used as conference room while the second floor was converted to the Catholic Laity Formation Centre. In 1995, a skill opportunity school called Yuen Long Catholic Secondary School was established and housed in the original schoolhouse of Shung Tak Catholic English College

History (Chinese)

聖伯多祿聖保羅堂在 1958 年建成。1958 至 1993 年間教堂的兩層地庫是崇德英文書院的所在地。自 1993 年書院遷出後，地庫的下層用作會議室，而地庫上層則改為天主教教友培育中心。1995 年，名為元朗天主教中學的技能訓練學校成立，並使用崇德英文書院的舊址作為校舍。

Number: 1140

Name and Address: Nos. 21-24, Lane 5, Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 5 巷 21 至 24 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The founding ancestor of Shan Pui Tsuen was Lam Siu-yuen. It is believed that he arrived at Shan Pui and lived in a house terrace near the foot of the hill. As the population increased, the Lams built more village houses, and Nos. 21-24 may be part of these houses. However, the roof of the house terrace has collapsed and is left vacant now.

History (Chinese)

林兆元是山背村的開基祖，相信他初臨山背時，落居於山腳附近的一排村屋中。後來，子孫繁衍，林氏建造更多村屋，而 21 - 24 號可能是屬這些新建村屋的一部份。但是，村屋屋頂已塌下，村屋現已空置。

Number: 1141

Name and Address: Li Ancestral Hall, Ma Yau Tong, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢馬游塘李氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Li Ancestral Hall situated in the Ma Yau Tong, was probably built in the 19th century to replace the former one. Li Hoh-fung, belonging to a branch of the Li at Ha Wo Hang of Sha Tau Kok was respected as the founding ancestor of the Lis at Ma Yau Tong, a multi-surname Hakka village inhabited by the Lis, the Tsangs and the Chus. Ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies. Chanting is also practiced as part of the funerary rituals for the deceased clan members.

History (Chinese)

李氏家祠位於住有李氏、曾氏和朱氏的雜姓客家村落馬游塘，相傳在 19 世紀建成，取代原有的祠堂。李氏宗族視原籍沙頭角下禾坑的李可豐為馬游塘李氏的開基祖。直至今日，李氏宗族仍在農曆新年、點燈和嫁娶時，到家祠拜祭祖先。宗親之間如有人身故，祠堂內會有人誦經，作為喪禮的一部份。

Number: 1142

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, No. 87 Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉老圍 87 號張氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Cheung Ancestral Hall at Shui Tsiu Lo Wai of Shap Pat Heung, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was believed to be built before 1900. Funerals were carried out there until the 1970s. Nowadays, ancestors are worshiped at the ancestral hall during the Chinese New Year and weddings. The Cheungs built an ancestral hall in Nam Hang and most of the customs and ceremonies are performed there.

History (Chinese)

位於十八鄉水蕉老圍的張氏宗祠，相信在 1900 年前建成。水蕉老圍是一條雜姓客家村。直至 1970 年代前，葬禮都在宗祠舉行。時至今日，村民在農曆新年和嫁娶時都會在宗祠祭祖。張氏族人在南坑建了另一所宗祠，並在該處進行大部份的習俗和儀式。

Number: 1143

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Tung Tau Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟東頭村天后古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The Tin Hau Temple is located at Tung Tau village in Yuen Long. It was built by Tang Wen-wai, who belonged to the Tangs in Kam Tin. The exact year of construction is unknown, but it is believed that the temple was built in the early 18th century. It is connected with the Kwun Yum Temple at the back, forming one building complex. The Tangs in Kam Tin would go to the temple to worship twice a year. They were paddy growers who prayed for nice weather. However, villagers of Tung Tau village seldom worship in this temple due to fengshui reasons. The right chamber of the temple was dilapidated and the Tangs donated money for renovation, which was carried out in 2000.

History (Chinese)

元朗東頭村天后宮由鄧文蔚建成，屬錦田鄧氏所有。它的建築年份已無從稽考，相信應建於 18 世紀初。天后宮與後面的觀音廟相連，組成一座建築群。錦田鄧氏以種植稻米維生，每隔兩年便會到天后宮祭祀，祈求神靈保佑風調雨順。不過由於風水關係，東頭村村民甚少到廟宇祭祀。天后宮右側的寢室傾塌後，鄧氏曾於 2000 年捐款進行翻新。

Number: 1144

Name and Address: Li Ancestral Hall, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍李氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Probably built after 1700, the Li Ancestral Hall at Kuk Po Lo Wai was an important venue for the celebration of major festivals before the 1980s or 1990s. Other clans of this Hakka village would also be invited to the “lantern feasts”, the feasts for weddings and newborn boys organized in the Ancestral Hall. The ritual of shangshentai was performed to place the souls of the deceased clansmen aged over 60 onto the spirit tablets.

History (Chinese)

谷埔老圍的李氏宗祠約建於 1700 年後，1980 年代或 1990 年代前是慶祝大節日的重要地點。李氏每逢在宗祠舉行燈酒、婚宴和添丁彌月宴，都會邀請這條客家村其他的家族前來慶祝。此外，李氏亦會在這裡舉行上神檯儀式，將年過 60 歲辭世的男先人靈位安放在神檯上。

Number: 1145

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso), Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪洋陳氏宗祠(陟雲祖)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

There are three ancestral halls in Ping Yeung, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Chan Ancestral (Sit Wan Tso) and Sit Kin Ancestral Hall. Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso) was built by Chan clan in Ping Yeung to commemorate Chan Sit-wan. Its construction year is unknown. As a family hall, they used to celebrate various festivals in the hall, including diandeng and wedding.

History (Chinese)

坪洋有三座祠堂，分爲是陳氏宗祠、陳氏宗祠(陟雲祖)和陟乾祖祠。陳氏宗祠(陟雲祖)由坪洋陳氏爲紀念陳陟雲而建，建築年份已難以考究。陳氏族人以往會在祠內舉行點燈及婚禮等慶典。

Number: 1146

Name and Address: No. 97 Pok Fu Lam Village, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林村 97 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Village house situated at No. 97 Pok Fu Lam Village is believed to have existed by 1914. For decades, many of the villagers worked as labourers in the Dairy Farm estate nearby, which produced most of Hong Kong's fresh milk cream until its closure in the 1970s. Since the house has existed for over ninety years, it is well recognized by the nearby neighbours and recalls the old days of Pok Fu Lam Village.

History (Chinese)

位於薄扶林村 97 號的村屋相傳在 1914 年便已建成。多年來，不少村民都在附近的牛奶公司當工人。在 1970 年代關閉前，牛奶公司曾是香港最大的新鮮牛奶供應商。由於該址已存在超過 90 年，所以在鄰近地區非常有名，讓人緬懷昔日的薄扶林村。

Number: 1147

Name and Address: Cheng Hon Pang Ancestral Hall,

Kam Tsin Wai, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉金錢圍翰鵬鄭家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Kam Tsin Wai and Cheng Hon Pang Ancestral Hall were established in 1929 as a result of the construction of the Shing Mun Reservoir. It was a worshipping venue for major Chinese festivals until 1935, when the Chengs were converted to Catholicism. The ancestral hall was then used as Our Lady of Sorrows Chapel since then. In 1966, it was returned to the Chengs. Later, Kam Tsin Wai Kindergarten was operated there until 1971. The ancestral hall serves as a meeting place for discussing village affairs.

History (Chinese)

金錢圍及翰鵬鄭家祠因為興建城門水塘而於 1929 年建成。家祠主要在重要中國節日裡舉行祭祀，鄭氏 1935 年改信天主教後，家祠改作聖母堂七苦小堂。1966 年，家祠交回鄭氏所有，後改辦金錢圍幼稚園至 1971 年。現在，村民仍會在家祠商議村務。

Number: 1148

Name and Address: Wong Yun Wui Ancestral Hall, No. 9 San Hing Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山新慶村 9 號源匯黃公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Wong Yun Wui Ancestral Hall, alias Wui Pun Tong, was built by the descendants of Wong Yun-wui around 1900. Basin meals were prepared in the ancestral hall during diandeng and weddings until 1988 when the reconstruction of the shrine was completed. Before 1977, raw pork was distributed there during the Chung Yeung Festival. It was an education venue offering bobozhai before the Japanese Occupation and primary education after the war until the 1960s. Before the construction of the rural committee in 1972, village affairs were discussed there. It also functioned as the training centre of the self-defense force until 1960.

History (Chinese)

源匯黃公祠又名匯本堂，由黃源匯子孫約於 1900 年興建。1988 年神龕完成重建工程前，村民每逢舉行點燈和婚事村民都會在這裡以盤菜宴客。1977 年前，村民會在重陽節齊集公祠分派生豬肉。此外，這裡在日佔時期前曾辦卜卜齋，戰後至 1960 年代則提供小學教育。1972 年鄉事委員會建成前，村民都會在這裡商議村務。此外，公祠在 1960 年前亦是更練的訓練中心。

Number: 1149

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall,
Wo Yi Hop, Tsuen Wan, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界荃灣和宜合劉氏家祠
District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Lau Ancestral Hall was dedicated to Lau Man-yuk, the founding ancestor of Wo Yi Hop, and is believed to be built in the late 18th century. Traditional Hakka snacks, such as tea cake and rice crisps, are offered there during Lunar New Year and major festivals. Before the establishment of the rural committee in 1963, the Ancestral Hall also functioned as the administrative center of the village.

History (Chinese)

相傳劉氏家祠建於 18 世紀末，以紀念和宜合的開基祖劉萬玉。每逢農曆新年和主要節日，村民都會自製茶粿和米通等傳統客家小食來供奉祖先。1963 年村公所成立前，家祠是劉姓村民的議事中心。

Number: 1150

Name and Address: Victoria Road Detention Centre, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港域多利道扣押中心

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Victoria Road Detention Centre (域多利道扣押中心), which was known as Mount Davis Concentration Camp (摩星嶺集中營) by some of the inmates detained inside there, was built in the early 1950s as a mess for the British Army Royal Engineers (英軍皇家工程兵). The site takes in one of the old disused gun batteries formerly part of the Jubilee Battery (銀禧炮台) built in 1936-1939. The existing buildings in the Centre were renovated and used by the Special Branch of the Royal Hong Kong Police (警隊政治部) from the late 1950s. During the 1967 upheavals (1967 年騷亂), the Centre was used to hold political prisoners. The Special Branch of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force was disbanded in 1995, prior to the transfer of sovereignty of Hong Kong from Britain to China. After the 1997 handover, it no longer serves as a detention centre and is occasionally rented out for use as a film set.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 1151

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Sha Lo Wan Tsuen, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山沙螺灣村舊門樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

The name of Sha Lo Wa Tsuen was firstly recorded in a gazetteer written in the 25th year of the Jiaqing reign (1845) of the Qing Dyansty. Originally built along with walls enclosing the village, Sha Lo Wan Tsuen Entrance Gate served as the main access into the village. After the wall was demolished, the remaining Entrance Gate only functions as a symbolic gate without any defensive purpose.

History (Chinese)

沙螺灣村之名稱首見於清朝嘉慶二十五年(1845年)編纂的地方誌。沙螺灣村舊門樓原依該村圍牆而建，是重要的入村通道。隨著圍牆被拆御，門樓便失去防衛作用，但仍為當地的地標。

Number: 1152

Name and Address: Man Fat Nunnery, No. 99 Ngau Chi Wan Village, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣村 99 號萬佛堂

District: WTS

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Constructed between 1912 and 1915 and dedicated to deities including Kwun Yum, Man Fat Nunnery is one of the earliest surviving Taoist nunneries in Ngau Chi Wan. The Nunnery once held mass with other Taoist organizations for the victims of the Race Course Fire Disaster at Happy Valley in 1918. During Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the nuns were ordered to leave Man Fat Nunnery by Japanese troops, and they returned to the Nunnery after the Occupation.

History (Chinese)

萬佛堂在 1912 至 1915 年間建成，供奉觀音等神明，是牛池灣現存歷史最悠久的道教尼庵之一。1918 年，萬佛堂與其他道教團體，曾在萬佛堂打齋，超渡當年快活谷馬場大火慘劇的死難者。日治時期（1941 - 1945），日軍迫令堂內尼姑遷離。日治結束後，尼姑重返萬佛堂。

Number: 1153

Name and Address: Wai Ancestral Hall, No. 5 Sheung Keng Hau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田上徑口 5 號韋氏家祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Sheung Keng Hau of Sha Tin, the Wai Ancestral Hall was rebuilt in 1930 by the Wai clan to commemorate their ancestors, it has a history of over three hundred years. The Wai clan originated from Jiangsu Province, where the prominent commander of Western Han Dynasty, Han Xin was born, who is believed to be a clan member of Wai clan. A branch of the Wai clan migrated to Hong Kong in 1488, first settled in Lung Yeuk Tau in Fanling, later moved to Tai Wai of Sha Tin, finally branched out to Sheung Keng Hau. In the old days, the ancestral hall serves as a venue for ancestor worship and lineage meeting.

History (Chinese)

新田上徑口韋氏家祠擁有逾 300 年歷史，韋氏曾於 1930 年重建宗祠，以紀念氏族的祖先。韋氏原籍江蘇省，即西漢名將韓信出生地，相傳韓信亦是韋氏族人。1488 年，韋氏旁系遷至香港的粉嶺龍躍頭，後再遷往沙田大圍，最後在上徑口落地生根。宗祠乃韋氏昔日祭祖與家族聚會的地方。

Number: 1154

Name and Address: Fan Ancestral Hall, No. 13 Ho Pui Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉河背村 13 號范氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

History (English)

Located at Ho Pui Tsuen of Pat Heung, a multi-surnamed villages inhabited by the Tsangs, the Hos, the Chungs, the Wus , the Fans and the Kans, the Fan Ancestral Hall, rebuilt in the 1950s, is a family hall of Ho Pui Tsuen Fans who came from Tai Lam Chung. Nowadays, ancestors is still worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Chung Yeung Festival, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies.

History (Chinese)

范氏家祠位於八鄉河背村。河背村是一條雜姓村落，村內住有曾氏、何氏、鍾氏、胡氏、范氏和簡氏。范氏家祠在 1950 年代重建，是大欖涌河背村范氏後人的家祠。時至今日，村民仍在農曆新年、清明節、重陽節、點燈和嫁娶時，到家祠祭祖。

Number: 1155

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, No. 63 Ngau Keng, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉牛徑 63 號李氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Believed to be built in 1851, the Lee Ancestral Hall, also known as Hing Shin Tong, features historic plaques evidencing the achievements of the Lees in the Imperial Civil Service Examination and boards offered by historic figures of the Yuen Long New Market and Pok Oi Hospital. Ancestral worshipping still takes place there during the Lunar New Year, Chung Yeung Festival, weddings and lighting the lantern ritual, though basin meals were seldom catered since the late 1970s.

History (Chinese)

李氏宗祠，又名慶善堂，相信建於 1851 年。祠內的古匾見證了李氏在科舉考試的卓越成績，另有元朗新墟和博愛醫院顯赫人物頒贈的牌匾。每逢農曆新年、重陽節、婚禮及點燈，村民都會在這裡拜祭祖先，但自 1970 年代末已甚少供應盤菜。

Number: 1156

Name and Address: Nos. 4 - 6 Tai Tan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大灘 4 至 6 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Erected in the 1950s, the three residences at Nos. 4-6 Tai Tan are local vernacular style tenements built by the descendants of Li Shi-yi, the great-grandfather of the Li clan in Tai Tan, who probably the first person settled there in the 35th year of the Qianlong reign (1746) of the Qing Dynasty. Recently, some of the residences have been let to foreigners while the remainder is left vacant since members of the Li family moved out to the urban area.

History (Chinese)

大灘 4 至 6 號三幢住宅樓房由李仕義後人建於 1950 年代，設計饒富濃厚的民間建築色彩。李仕義乃大灘李氏的曾祖父，其或是首位早於清朝乾隆三十五年(1746 年)已定居大灘的居民。這裡部份樓房現已租予外籍人士，其餘則隨著李氏後人陸續遷出市區而空置。

Number: 1157

Name and Address: Fuk Tak Temple, Siu Hang Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭小坑村福德祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Fuk Tak Temple was probably built before 1796 by the Tang clan in Siu Hang Tsuen, the youngest among the “Five Walled Villages (wai) and Six Villages (tsuen)” of the Tangs at Lung Yeuk Tau. Before the early 1990s, the Birthday of the Earth God was celebrated. Today, part of the lighting the lantern ceremony is still held there. The temple was renovated in 1983 due to the collapse of two walls and roof.

History (Chinese)

福德祠相信在 1796 年前由小坑村的鄧氏族人建成。小坑村是龍躍頭鄧氏「五圍六村」中歷史最短的一條村落。1990 年代初以前，鄧氏族人會在祠內慶祝土地誕。時至今日，點燈儀式的部份程序仍在福德祠內進行。1983 年，福德祠因兩堵牆及天花塌下而進行修葺。

Number: 1158

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, Sheung Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上担水坑陳氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Chan Ancestral Hall, alias Kam Fat Tong was built by Chan Fat-cheung, an overseas Chinese in Jamaica, before 1911. The ancestral hall served as a school introducing bobozhai in the 1910's before the Kwan Ah School was founded in 1930. The wedding and diandeng (lighting the lantern) ceremonies were held in the Chan Ancestral Hall before 1949. Descendants of the Chans return for worshipping during Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

陳氏家祠又名錦發堂，乃 1911 年前由牙買加華僑陳發章建成。陳氏家祠在 1910 年代是卜卜齋學校，至 1930 年群雅學校落成才停課。1949 年前，這裡不時會舉行婚禮和點燈儀式。每逢清明節和重陽節，陳氏後裔都會到祠堂祭祖。

Number: 1159

Name and Address: No. 145 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 145 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

History (Chinese)

第三街 145、147、149、151 及 153 號多幢相連唐樓建於 1954 年前，屬於典型的「下舖上居」商住唐樓。145、147、149 及 151 號地下仍有商舖營業，153 號街舖則已空置。這幢唐樓充份彰顯著重功能的德國包豪斯建築風格。

Number: 1160

Name and Address: No. 147 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 147 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

History (Chinese)

第三街 145、147、149、151 及 153 號多幢相連唐樓建於 1954 年前，屬於典型的「下舖上居」商住唐樓。145、147、149 及 151 號地下仍有商舖營業，153 號街舖則已空置。這幢唐樓充份彰顯著重功能的德國包豪斯建築風格。

Number: 1161

Name and Address: No. 149 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 149 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

History (Chinese)

第三街 145、147、149、151 及 153 號多幢相連唐樓建於 1954 年前，屬於典型的「下舖上居」商住唐樓。145、147、149 及 151 號地下仍有商舖營業，153 號街舖則已空置。這幢唐樓充份彰顯著重功能的德國包豪斯建築風格。

Number: 1162

Name and Address: No. 151 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 151 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

History (Chinese)

第三街 145、147、149、151 及 153 號多幢相連唐樓建於 1954 年前，屬於典型的「下舖上居」商住唐樓。145、147、149 及 151 號地下仍有商舖營業，153 號街舖則已空置。這幢唐樓充份彰顯著重功能的德國包豪斯建築風格。

Number: 1163

Name and Address: No. 153 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 153 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

History (Chinese)

第三街 145、147、149、151 及 153 號多幢相連唐樓建於 1954 年前，屬於典型的「下舖上居」商住唐樓。145、147、149 及 151 號地下仍有商舖營業，153 號街舖則已空置。這幢唐樓充份彰顯著重功能的德國包豪斯建築風格。

Number: 1164

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Cha Kwo Ling Road, Cha Kwo Ling, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍茶果嶺茶果嶺道天后宮

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built of masonry structure, Tin Hau Temple is located next to Cha Kwo Ling Village to worship Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. The Temple was officially opened by the then Secretary of Chinese Affairs in 1948 and has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee since then.

History (Chinese)

天后宮毗鄰茶果嶺村，該幢磚石建築乃供奉天后娘娘的宮廟。天后宮於 1948 年由當時的華民政務司主持開幕儀式，此後交由華人廟宇委員會管理。

Number: 1165

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 104 Luk Keng Chan Uk, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸鹿頸陳屋 104 號陳氏祠堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

There are three ancestral halls at Luk Keng Chan Uk, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, Chan Tze Tak Ancestral Hall and Chan Nam Tak Ancestral Hall. The Chan Ancestral Hall was probably built in the 1800s by the descendants of Chan Hau-tak for worshipping ancestors. As a clan hall, the Chans used to celebrate various festivals in the hall, including diandeng and Spring and Autumn Rites.

History (Chinese)

鹿頸陳屋有三座祠堂，分別是陳屋祠堂、子德陳公祠和男德陳公祠。相信陳屋祠堂於 1800 年代由陳侯德後人所建，用來供奉祖先。作為宗祠，陳氏會於宗祠內慶辦多項節慶活動，如點燈和春秋二祭等。

Number: 1166

Name and Address: Nos. 7-16 Fung Ka Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲 7 至 16 號馮家圍

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Fungs settled in Fung Ka Wai in the late 19th century. Destroyed by fires, the mat sheds firstly established were replaced by the existing mud brick and green brick houses from the 1910s to the mid-1930s. Nos. 1-5 were used as both residence and ancestral hall named Yee Hing Tong for the whole clan. Nos. 7-16 are row houses owned by two families of the Fungs with an ancestral hall in the middle entitled Wing Hing Tong.

History (Chinese)

馮氏於 19 世紀末在馮家圍定居。1910 年代至 1930 年代中，一場大火將馮氏最初搭建的茅寮燒毀，馮氏遂在原址興建現有的泥磚和青磚屋。1 至 5 號怡慶堂乃住宅及宗祠，由全族成員所有。7 至 16 號一排房屋則由兩個馮氏家庭所有，中間的宗祠名為永慶堂。

Number: 1167

Name and Address: No. 11 Fung Ka Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲 11 號馮家圍

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Fungs settled in Fung Ka Wai in the late 19th century. Destroyed by fires, the mat sheds firstly established were replaced by the existing mud brick and green brick houses from the 1910s to the mid-1930s. Nos. 1-5 were used as both residence and ancestral hall named Yee Hing Tong for the whole clan. Nos. 7-16 are row houses owned by two families of the Fungs with an ancestral hall in the middle entitled Wing Hing Tong.

History (Chinese)

馮氏於 19 世紀末在馮家圍定居。1910 年代至 1930 年代中，一場大火將馮氏最初搭建的茅寮燒毀，馮氏遂在原址興建現有的泥磚和青磚屋。1 至 5 號怡慶堂乃住宅及宗祠，由全族成員所有。7 至 16 號一排房屋則由兩個馮氏家庭所有，中間的宗祠名為永慶堂。

Number: 1168

Name and Address: On Ding Sai Kui, Ho Pui Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉河背村安定世居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

On Ding Sai Kui is the family ancestral of the Wus in Ho Pui Tsuen, Pat Heung while another On Ding Sai Kui in Ma On Kong is their clan hall. The Hall accommodates the soul tablets of clansmen who passed away at an age of sixty or above. The Wus still revere their ancestors during festivals, weddings and birth of boys. From the 1st to 15th of the first lunar month, villagers put up caicha, a plaque symbolizing good fortune, above the main entrance of the Hall and light up oil lamps to celebrate the birth of boys.

History (Chinese)

安定世居是八鄉河背村胡氏的家祠，位於馬鞍崗的安定世居則是胡氏的宗祠。祠內只供奉在 60 歲或以上辭世的氏族男丁。每逢慶祝重要節日、婚事和弄璋之喜，胡氏都會齊集這裡祭祖。另外，村民亦會在正月初一至十五在祠堂主要入口掛上象徵好運的彩刹，並會燃點油燈慶祝族人喜獲麟兒。

Number: 1169

Name and Address: Kan Ancestral Hall, No. 9 Ma On Kong, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉馬鞍崗 9 號簡氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built before 1900, the Kan Ancestral Hall belongs to Kan Kung Cheung Tso, which was named after the founding ancestor Kan Hung-cheung. Ancestral worship mainly takes place during Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival. Before the establishment of the Ma On Kong Village Committee in 2003, lineage meetings were held in the Ancestral Hall. Branching out from Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, the Kans also worship their ancestors at Shui Tsiu Lo Wai.

History (Chinese)

簡氏家祠約建於 1900 年前，為簡恭章祖所有，並以其始祖簡恭章命名。簡氏每逢清明節及重陽節都會齊集家祠祭祖。2003 年馬鞍崗村公所落成前，簡氏族人都會在這裡舉行會議。簡氏原籍水蕉老圍，因此亦會到水蕉老圍祭祖。

Number: 1170

Name and Address: Leung Ancestral Hall, Nos. 21 & 32 Tai Hang Hau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大坑口 21 及 32 號梁氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Nos.21 & 32 Tai Hang Hau of Sai Kung, Leung Ancestral Hall, also known as On Ding Tong, was established before 1907 in the name of Leung Cheuk Fu Tso, a clan association named after Leung cheuk Fu, The founding ancestor of the Leung Clan in Tai Hang Hau, a single-clan Hakka village. The Ancestral Hall, still serves as a venue for both the celebration of weddings, lighting the lantern ceremony, and Spring and Autumn Rites, as well as lineage meeting.

History (Chinese)

位於西貢大坑口 21 及 32 號的梁氏家祠又名安定堂，在 1907 年前落成，由祖堂梁卓富祖所建。梁卓富是單姓客家村大坑口梁氏的開基祖。時至今日，梁氏家祠仍是進行嫁娶、點燈、春秋二祭等儀式及梁氏族人會議的地方。

Number: 1171

Name and Address: Tao Yuen, Main House, No. 14 Fa Peng Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲花屏路 14 號濤苑主屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Tao Yuen, with the Annex Block, was built before 1947 probably for residential use. From 1957 to 2000, it was owned by and served as a villa of the Tsang family, directors of the Tsang Fook Piano Company Limited. The dwelling is now left vacant.

History (Chinese)

相傳濤苑主屋及附屬建築物在 1947 年前建成，並作民宅用途。1957 至 2000 年間，濤苑由曾福琴行有限公司的董事所有，作為曾氏的渡假屋。濤苑現時已空置。

Number: 1172

Name and Address: Tao Yuen, Annex Block, No. 14 Fa Peng Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲花屏路 14 號濤苑附屬建築物

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Tao Yuen, with the Annex Block, was built before 1947 probably for residential use. From 1957 to 2000, it was owned by and served as a villa of the Tsang family, directors of the Tsang Fook Piano Company Limited. The dwelling is now left vacant.

History (Chinese)

相傳濤苑主屋及附屬建築物在 1947 年前建成，並作民宅用途。1957 至 2000 年間，濤苑由曾福琴行有限公司的董事所有，作為曾氏的渡假屋。濤苑現時已空置。

Number: 1173

Name and Address: Shrine, Sik Kong Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村錫降圍右側神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built before 1700, the Shrine of Sik Kong Wai was originally a side entrance leading to the nearby Sik Kong Tsuen. It was then blocked and converted into a shrine for fengshui reasons. An Earth God niche can be found in the shrine. The ceremony of “diandeng”, lighting the lantern, is performed there.

History (Chinese)

錫降圍神廳約建於 1700 年前，原為前往附近錫降村的邊門。這道邊門後來因風水關係被封，改作供奉土地的神龕。村民現在仍會到這裡舉行點燈儀式。

Number: 1174

Name and Address: Leung Yin Wo Ancestral Hall, Nos. 16-17 Tai Tong Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大棠村 16 至 17 號彥和梁公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Leung Yin Wo Ancestral Hall, also known as Lok Sin Tong, at No.17 Tai Tong Tsuen (of Shap Pat Heung, was built around 1913. It was named after the founding ancestor Leung Yin-wo. Ancestors are worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, Chung Yeung Festival, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies. The worship was followed by eating on the hillside and “Tai Kung distributing roasted pork”. From the 1970s and the mid-1980s, it also served as a kindergarten.

History (Chinese)

彥和梁公祠又名樂善堂，以開基祖梁彥和命名。公祠位於十八鄉大棠村 17 號，約在 1913 年建成。每逢農曆新年、重陽節、點燈和嫁娶的時候，村民都會在公祠拜祭祖先，然後吃山頭和進行太公分豬肉。1970 至 1980 年代中期，公祠曾作幼稚園之用。

Number: 1175

Name and Address: No. 9 Wo Liu Hang, Fo Tan, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田火炭禾寮坑九號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The house at No.9 Wo Liu Hang, Fo Tan was built in around 1938-1939 by a villager named Ko Hoi. Wo Liu Hang was founded in the early 20th century and is one of the youngest villages among the Fo Tan Yeuk. The house was once used as a private school called Ka Wo Primary School in the immediate post-War period.

History (Chinese)

坐落火炭禾寮坑 9 號的建築物約於 1938 年至 1939 年間由村民高開建造。禾寮坑在 20 世紀初建村，是火炭約內歷史較淺的村落。在戰後初期，禾寮坑 9 號曾為私校加禾學校的校舍。

Number: 1176

Name and Address: Choi Ancestral Hall, No. 142 Tin Sam, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田田心 142 號宗光家祠(蔡氏家祠)

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Chung Kwong Ancestral Hall at Tin Sam, Shatin, also known as Choi Ancestral Hall, was probably built around the 1920s by Choi Siu-wing, alias Choi Fu-lung, the second generation of the clan, who originated from Tangxia Village, Dongguan County, and settled in this multi-surname village during the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The Ancestral Hall is still used for ritual purposes nowadays.

History (Chinese)

沙田田心的宗光家祠，又名蔡氏家祠，約在 1920 年代由蔡族第二代後人蔡兆榮（又名蔡富隆）建成。蔡氏族人原籍東莞縣堂廈村，在清朝（1644 - 1911）末年遷移至田心這條雜姓客家村。時至今日，蔡氏家祠仍用作進行祭祀儀式。

Number: 1177

Name and Address: Sham Ancestral Hall, No. 10 Shui Wo, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔水窩 10 號沈氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Sham Ancestral Hall is located at Shui Wo Village of Tai Po, it was built before 1900 by the Sham clan residing in the area. The ancestral hall underwent major renovations in 1977, additional block was added at the rear so it consists of three halls. Shui Wo Village is a Hakka village founded in the early Qing Dynasty in the early 18th century, the villagers of Shui Wo and some of the Sham villagers of Ng Tung Chai worship their same ancestors together in the ancestral hall during most Chinese Festivals. The ancestral hall is used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies, including the weddings, diandeng and funerals.

History (Chinese)

大埔水窩村的沈氏宗祠由居於村內的沈氏建於 1900 年之前。宗祠曾於 1977 年進行大型翻新，在祠後加建一座建築，組成三個祠堂。水窩村建於十八世紀的清初，這條客家村和附近梧桐寨的村民每逢在中國的重要節日，都會齊集公祠祭祖。公祠還會定期舉行祭祀、婚事、「點燈」及葬禮等傳統儀式。

Number: 1178

Name and Address: No. 80 Chow Tin Tsuen, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺週田村 80 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Chow Tin Tsuen was a multi-surnamed village established by three Hakka clan including the Tos, the Sius and the Hos between the 1600s and 1700s. No. 80 should have been built by the To clan by the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Japanese troops searched the village twice or three times a week. The Tos still lived there during the Occupation. The house is now vacant but is the historical building surviving in the village.

History (Chinese)

週田村是一條雜姓客家村落，由杜氏、蕭氏及何氏在 1600 至 1700 年代建立。相信週田村 8 號在 1920 年代已由杜氏宗親建成。日治時期（1941 - 1945），日軍每星期入村搜索兩至三次。當時，杜氏仍留守村中。該址現已空置，是村內現時僅存的歷史建築物之一。

Number: 1179

Name and Address: Wai Sau Yuen, Main Building, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村慧修院主樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wai Sau Yuen consists of a main building and a kitchen. Situated in Lok Wu on Lantau Island, Wai Sau Yuen is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Bhikshuni Sik Liu-sau with Chan Mui Sang as the contractor in 1933. It comprises of the Main Building and the Kitchen. The devoted deity of the nunnery is Bodhisattva Kwun Yum, the Goddess of Mercy. The nunnery was left vacant during the Japanese Occupation and was restored soon after the Second World War. Nowadays, the Nunnery remains as a place for self-cultivation and holding of the annual ceremony of Kwun Yum in the sixth lunar month.

History (Chinese)

慧修院由兩幢建築物組成，包括 1 主樓及 1 廚房。慧修院位於大嶼山鹿湖，由釋了修比丘尼及承建商陳梅生於 1933 年興建，是一所敬奉觀音菩薩的私人尼姑庵。慧修院由主樓及廚房組成。日佔時期，全院一度空置，直至二次大戰結束才恢復運作。時至今日，慧修院依循著自耕自足的傳統，又逢農曆六月慶祝觀音誕。

Number: 1180

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Hospital

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院醫院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1181

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Hospital

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院醫院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995)..

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1182

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Administrative Block and Assembly Hall

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院行政樓及禮堂

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

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Number: 1183

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

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Number: 1184

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

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Number: 1185

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

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Number: 1186

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

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Number: 1187

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) .

History (Chinese)

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Number: 1188

Name and Address: Wong U Hing Tong, No. 2 San Uk Ka, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔新屋家 2 號黃餘慶堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wong Yu Hing Tong, situated at the single-clan Hakka village, San Uk Ka, was probably built between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, it was seriously damaged during the by the Japanese troops during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), and underwent extensive renovation after the war. In the past, it was once a venue for both joyful and sad ceremonies, known as “red” and “white” rituals, including weddings, lighting the lantern and funerals.

History (Chinese)

黃餘慶堂位於單姓客家村新屋家，大概建於 19 世紀末至 20 世紀初。日治時期 (1941 - 1945) 曾遭日軍嚴重破壞，戰後進行徹底修葺重建。這裡曾是舉行紅白二事的地方，包括婚禮、點燈和喪禮。

Number: 1189

Name and Address: Sai Wan War Cemetery, Cape Collinson Road, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣歌連臣角道西灣國殤紀念墳場

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Established in 1955, Sai Wan War Cemetery is an important reminder of the Battle of Hong Kong in which forces of the Commonwealth endeavoured to hold back the Japanese invasion in December 1941. Since its inception, it has been managed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. In addition to 1,540 individual graves, the cemetery contains a war memorial which commemorates 2,200 missing soldiers who have no known graves.

History (Chinese)

西灣國殤紀念墳場建於 1955 年，是 1941 年 12 月日軍入侵香港時，英聯邦聯軍奮力抵抗的重要歷史印記。紀念墳場建後一直由英聯邦國殤紀念墳場管理委員會掌理。除了 1,540 座獨立墓碑，墳場更設有戰爭紀念館，以紀念 2,200 名無獨立墳墓安葬的失蹤戰士。

Number: 1190

Name and Address: Po Kwong Yuen Monastery, Lo Wai Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍路普光園

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Po Kwong Yuen Monastery was built in 1929 by Monk, Han Wen who came from Guangxi Province. The main palace, known as Tai Hung Po Dien, is the place where the main deities, Sakyamuni, Armitabha, Manjusgri and Kwun Yum are revered. The Monastery also offers accommodation to monks, nuns, recluses as well as those who stay for a short period of time. The Monastery celebrates various Buddhist festivals, like Sheung Yuen Festival, Yuk Fat Festival and Kwun Yum Festival.

History (Chinese)

普光園由廣西省的閒雲法師於 1929 年興建。主殿又名大雄寶殿，主要供奉釋迦牟尼佛、阿彌陀佛、藥師佛和觀音娘娘。普光園亦會收留僧侶、尼姑、在家居士與掛單信徒。每逢上元節、浴佛節和觀音誕等佛教節日，都會有慶祝活動在普光園舉行。

Number: 1191

Name and Address: Former Chung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Tun Tsuen, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭圓墩村舊鍾氏宗祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

In 1972, the Chungs were resettled to the new Yuen Tun at Tsing Lung Tau as a result of the construction of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. The old Yuen Tun Tsuen was allocated to the Civil Aid Service (CAS) as part of its training camp, Yuen Tun Camp, which was opened in 1975. Now, the Ancestral Hall is used as a storeroom of the CAS.

History (Chinese)

1972 年，政府興建大欖涌水塘，遂將該處的鍾氏安置到在青龍頭新建的圓墩。舊圓墩村被民衆安全服務隊徵用作圓墩營，訓練營於 1975 年正式啓用。現在，鍾氏宗祠已成為民衆安全服務隊的儲物室。

Number: 1192

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Pavilion, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀涼亭

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 1193

Name and Address: Chu Ancestral Hall, Ma Yau Tong, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢馬游塘朱氏宗祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Ma Yau Tong, a multi-surname Hakka village inhabited by the Lis, the Tsangs and the Chus, the Chu Ancestral Hall was established by three branches of the Chu clan in 1956 to replace the old ancestral hall. Ancestors are worshipped during festivals, weddings and lighting the lantern ceremony. The souls of clansmen who pass away at the age of 60 or above will be placed onto the altar and worshipped in the hall.

History (Chinese)

朱氏宗祠位於住有李氏、曾氏和朱氏的雜姓客家村馬游塘。祖堂在 1956 年由朱氏的三房族人建成，以取代舊有的宗祠。直至今日，朱氏宗族仍會在中國節慶、嫁娶和點燈儀式時，到宗祠拜祭祖先。任何宗親人士在六十歲或以上高齡去逝後，其靈位都會供奉於宗祠神樓，讓後人參拜。

Number: 1194

Name and Address: Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery, Cape Collinson Road, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣歌連臣角道歌連臣角回教墳場

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Established in 1963, Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery is the second Muslim cemetery on Hong Kong Island which provides a burial ground for all Muslims in Hong Kong. The mosque built adjacent to it serves not only as a quiet place of worship for the congregation of more than sixty Muslims living in the neighbourhood, but also as a mortuary and funeral parlour.

History (Chinese)

歌連臣角回教墳場建於 1963 年，是香港島第二個回教墳場，為本港的回教徒提供喪葬墓地。其毗鄰的清真寺除可為居於附近的六十多名回教徒提供靜修崇拜之地外，更作太平間及殯儀館之用。

Number: 1195

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No.13 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 13 號曾氏外祖祠

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built before 1905, Tsang Ancestral Hall commemorates Lok Bit-hing, father-in-law of Tsang Wa-hon. Offerings are made at major Chinese festivals, as well as weddings and the birthdays of the elders and ancestors. The custom of diandang is practised there between the 1st and 15th of the first lunar month. It was also once a venue for lineage meetings. The Hall was jointed with two old village house.

History (Chinese)

相傳曾氏外祖祠建於 1905 年前，以紀念曾華翰的岳父駱必興。每逢中國重要節日、婚事、長輩或祖先壽辰，村民都會齊集這裡祭祀祖先。此外，村民亦會在正月初一、十五在這裡舉行點燈儀式。曾氏外祖祠亦是家族聚會的地方。祖祠有兩座舊村屋相連。

Number: 1196

Name and Address: Former Cottage of the New Zealand Presbyterian Mission, Fa Peng, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲花坪前紐西蘭長老會別墅

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Former Cottage was first established in 1912 as the summer retreat residence for missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the cottage suffered considerable damage and was rehabilitated in 1947. With the deportation of church missionaries from China following the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand came to an end in 1951 and the Church premises was sold out in 1954. The Former Cottage is vacant nowadays.

History (Chinese)

別墅最初在 1912 年建成，是新西蘭長老會教士於夏季靜修的地方。日治時期（1941 - 1945），別墅曾遭嚴重破壞，1947 年才獲修復。中華人民共和國成立後，由於教士遭驅離中國，新西蘭長老會在 1951 年關閉，而別墅則於 1954 年售出。別墅現時已空置。

Number: 1197

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Office Block

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院辦事處

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1198

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No.28B Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 28 號 B 曾氏家祠

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built before 1905, Tsang Ancestral Hall commemorates Tsang Chiu-fung, the son of Tsang Wai-hang, the founding ancestor of the Tsangs of the single-clan village, Kau Wa Keng. Offerings are made at major Chinese festivals, weddings, births and the birthdays of the elders and ancestors. The custom of diandang is practised there between the 1st and 15th of the first lunar month. It was also once a venue for lineage meetings.

History (Chinese)

相傳曾氏家祠建於 1905 年前，以紀念這條單姓村的九華徑開基祖曾維亨的兒子曾朝鳳。每逢中國重要節日、婚事、嬰兒出生、長輩或祖先壽辰，村民都會齊集這裡祭祖。此外，村民亦會在正月初一、十五在這裡舉行點燈儀式。曾氏家祠亦是家族聚會的地方。

Number: 1199

Name and Address: Shum Study Hall, No. 28 Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔梧桐寨 28 號沈氏古書塾

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at No.28 Ng Tung Chai of Tai Po, the Shum Study Hall was probably built by the descendants of the Shum clan over one hundred years ago. Ng Tung Chai is a Hakka village, according to the tablet of the Tai Wong shrine in the village, it has a history of over two hundred years. The Shum clan of Ng Tung Chai, originated from the Changle of the Lianxing County in the Guangdong province, later moved to settle in Tai Po during the late seventeenth century. The Study Hall was an old-style “bobozhai” institute; it served the villagers living in Ng Tung Chai as night-school since most of them engaged in farming activities during daytime.

History (Chinese)

大埔梧桐寨 28 號沈氏古書塾由沈氏後裔建於百多年前。根據村中大王神龕的牌匾記載，這條客家村已擁有二百多年歷史。梧桐寨沈氏原籍廣東省蓮興縣長樂，後於 17 世紀末遷至大埔定居。書塾乃傳統的卜卜齋學堂，由於村民日間要務農，因此書塾主要提供夜學服務。

Number: 1200

Name and Address: Lung Yip Yuen, No. 198 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 198 號農業園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Lung Yip Yuen located at No.198 Shan Ha Tsuen of Ping Shan was built by Cheung Ting-po between the 1930s and the 1940s. He belonged to the 26th generation of the Cheung clan originating from Huangchuen in Dongguan. He worked on steamships and earned money to build No.198 for his family. He ran Sze Wo Farm at the back of Lung Yip Yuen. Nowadays, the Cheungs are still living in the house.

History (Chinese)

位於屏山山下村 198 號的農業園，是在 1930 和 1940 年代間由張丁保建成的。張丁保是祖籍東莞篁村張氏第 26 代後人，在蒸汽船上工作賺錢，為家人建成 198 號。此外，他又在農業園後面經營四和農場。張氏家人現時仍居於農業園。

Number: 1201

Name and Address: Pui Tak Canossian Primary School, No. 180 Aberdeen Main Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔大道 180 號

嘉諾撒培德學校

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Founded in 1897, Pui Tak Canossian Primary School is a Roman Catholic primary school in the Southern District. The present school building at No. 180 Aberdeen Main Road was established in 1956 and provides primary education. It also endeavored to raise the education level of the local fishermen. In 1968, St. Peter's Catholic Primary School was founded by the government for providing primary education for the children in Aberdeen. The co-educational Pui Tak Canossian Primary School has gradually been changed to a female primary school.

History (Chinese)

嘉諾撒培德學校在 1897 年創校，是南區一間羅馬天主教小學。現時的校址位於香港仔大道 180 號，在 1956 年建立，並提供小學教育，也致力提升本地漁民的教育水平。1968 年，政府成立聖伯多祿天主教小學，為香港仔的兒童提供小學教育。本屬男女校的嘉諾撒培德學校漸漸變成女子小學。

Number: 1202

Name and Address: Shung Man Study Hall, No.55 Wang Toi Shan Ho Lik Pui, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉橫台山河瀝背 55 號

崇文書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Pat Heung of Yuen Long, the Shung Man Study Hall was built by the Tang clan during the reign of Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty (1760-1820). The Tangs of Pat Heung, originated from Nanyang of Hebei, later moved to Chaozhou, and finally settled in Ho Lik Pui. The Tangs was acclaimed in educating their youngsters and encouraged the clansmen to sit for the Imperial Civil Service Examination. Shung Man Study Hall was used as a study hall, teaching bobozhai (the Chinese traditional teaching method) for the clansmen. Although the Imperial Civil Service Examination was abolished in 1905, Shung Mun Study Hall still functioned as a private school until 1954s, it also served as a venue for holding banquets on happy occasions until the 1970s.

History (Chinese)

元朗八鄉崇文書室由鄧氏建於清朝嘉慶年間(1760 至 1820 年)。八鄉鄧氏源於河北南陽，其後遷居潮州，最後在河瀝背定居。鄧氏素以推動青少年教育工作見稱，積極鼓勵氏族男性參加科舉。這裡曾是一所「卜卜齋」(中國傳統教學方法)書室，至 1905 年科舉試廢除後，崇文書室仍是村中的私塾，直至 1954 年始停辦。此外在 1970 年代前，村民每有喜事也會在這裡設宴款待親友。

Number: 1203

Name and Address: Old House, Sham Chung Ha Wai, Sham Chung Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔深涌村深涌下圍舊民居

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Old House, probably constructed before 1938, is situated in Sham Chung Tsuen, a Hakka village mainly inhabited by the Lee clan branching out from Wu Kau Teng. By 2003, the Lees have been living in the village for more than 10 generation with a history of over 200 years. Since the 1960s, many villagers emigrated to Britain or moved to other parts of the territory, and left their houses unattended. The Old House is not an exception.

History (Chinese)

位於深涌的舊民居也許是在 1938 年前建成。深涌村是一條客家村落，村民大部份是源自烏蛟騰的李氏宗族。直至 2003 年，李氏於深涌村已居住了十多代，即共二百多年。自 1960 年代，不少村民移居英國或本港其他地區，將村屋空置。當中舊民居亦不例外。

Number: 1204

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Site A Staff Quarters

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院 A 區職員宿舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1205

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, No. 36 Ping Long, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔坪朗 36 號鍾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Ping Long in Tai Po, Chung Ancestral Hall is a one-hall and one-courtyard structure built by Chung Kau-hing some time before 1775. The influence of Christianity on the lineage of Chung Kau-hing in the early 19th Century led to the decline of the importance of the ancestral worshipping. The Hall is in a dilapidated condition due to the lack of maintenance.

History (Chinese)

大埔坪朗鍾氏家祠由鍾久顯約建於 1775 年前，屬一進一開間之中式建築。十九世紀初，隨著基督教在坪朗興盛，祭祖習俗逐漸式微。現時，鍾氏家祠已因日久失修而廢棄殘破。

Number: 1206

Name and Address: Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir, Ruins of a Senior Staff Bungalow, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭副水塘
高級職員宿舍遺址

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir was completed in 1904. It was built to collect the overflow from the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir. The works included construction of a main dam, a subsidiary dam, a valve house, workmen's quarters and senior staff bungalow.

History (Chinese)

大潭水塘是香港最早落成的第二個水塘，歷史僅次於薄扶林水塘。大潭水塘由大潭上水塘(1888年落成)、大潭副水塘(1904年落成)、大潭中水塘(1907年落成)及大潭篤水塘(1917年落成)組成，總存水量為2.5億加侖。大潭副水塘建成於1904年，此水塘之興建乃為了接收大潭上水塘滿溢後排出的水。大潭副水塘全部建築包括1座主壩、1座副水壩、工人宿舍和高級職員宿舍遺址。

Number: 1207

Name and Address: Mo's Old House, Po Toi Island, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港蒲台島巫氏古宅

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Mo's Old House on Po Toi Island was constructed in the 1930s by Mo Siu-tong. Mo stayed at his mansion during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Nonetheless, as piracy was rampant in the South China Sea at that time, his affluence made him a prime target for kidnapping in the eyes of the Chinese pirates. Consequently, he left the mansion with an old housekeeper. After the death of the housekeeper, the house has been vacant for over 50 years by early 2000s.

History (Chinese)

蒲台島巫氏大宅在 1930 年代由巫少棠興建。日治時期（1941-1945），巫少棠在大宅居住。當時南中國海海盜猖獗，他的財富使他成為海盜綁架的對象，於是他離開大宅，並把大宅交由一名老管家看管。自該名老管家去世後該址便空置了。直至 2000 年代初該址已空置了逾 50 年。

Number: 1208

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Fui Sha Wai, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨灰沙圍門樓

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The walls of Fui Sha Wai were built by the local villagers in the mid-Ming Dynasty. Four watchtowers were built in each corner for fortification. The entrance was originally built with red sandstone, representing the Man's were successful in the Imperial Civil Service Examination and officialdom. The red sandstone entrance tower looked alike the original one after renovation. It functioned as a communal place for villagers, with the second floor, named as Hang Uk, as a place for study and playing by children, and also safeguarding by watchmen in the old day. Nowadays, Fui Sha Wai still remains as a village exclusively for the Man's clan.

History (Chinese)

灰沙圍的圍牆是村民於明代中期所建，四角各有一座防衛門樓，原來的正門牆以紅粉石建成，彰顯文氏家族乃舉人及官仕門弟。現存的正門門樓同樣以紅修繕建造，經過修繕，與原貌相似。這裡昔日是鄉民聚首的公所，二樓名為行屋，是小孩讀書和玩耍的地方，以往還有更練駐守。今日的灰沙圍仍是文氏家族圍村，村民全為文氏家族成員。

Number: 1209

Name and Address: Old Village Houses, Kuk Po (near Plover Cove Country Park),
Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔(近船灣郊野公園)舊民居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Shophouses at Kuk Po consists of three buildings and a watch tower. The watch-tower, located at Kuk Po, Luk Keng, is a three-storey building together with two shop-houses built by Lee Kung-on around the 1920s. The watchtower functioned as a store for the shop-houses and a defense structure safeguarding the village. Watchmen were on duty in the watchtower until the end of the Japanese Occupation. The watch-tower and the shop-houses were sold in 1956 and was converted for residential use. The place was left uninhabited in the 1990s. There are three towers remaining in Sha Tau Kok district and the watch-tower in Kuk Po is the only one within the border of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region.

History (Chinese)

谷埔舊民居包括三幢建築物及一個小炮樓。小炮樓位於鹿頸谷埔，樓高三層，毗連李公安於 1920 年代左右建成的兩間商舖。小炮樓既是商舖的倉庫，亦是保衛村民的防禦建築。直至日治時期結束，小炮樓設有專人值日看守。小炮樓和商舖於 1956 年賣出後，被改作住宅用途。小炮樓一直空置至 1990 年代。沙頭角區現僅存三座炮樓，谷埔小炮樓是唯一一座落在香港特別行政區邊境的炮樓。

Number: 1210

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Tsiu Keng San Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水蕉徑新圍張氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Cheung Ancestral Hall, alias Shing Chun Tong, was probably built in the 1930s in Tsiu Keng San Wai which was founded by Cheung Tak-mau. Until the 1950s, reunion dinner on the Chinese New Year Eve was held at the ancestral hall and the open space in front of it. Nowadays, the Cheungs still worship their ancestors during the Chinese New Year and major festivals. The latest renovation was carried out in the 1950s.

History (Chinese)

張氏宗祠又名成珍堂，位於由張德茂建立的蕉徑新圍。相信宗祠建於 1930 年代。1950 年代前，村民會於年三十晚在宗祠和祠前空地享用團年飯。時至今日，每逢農曆新年和重要節日，張氏都會在這裡祭祖。1950 年代，宗祠進行了最近一次的修葺工程。

Number: 1211

Name and Address: Ming Yuen, Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉明園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Ming Yuen at Fung Kat Heung is believed to be built around the 1950s. It has been inhabited by the Cheung clan for more than 50 years by the year 2004. It is believed that the first generation of the Cheung clan living in the house was a landlord in the village and possessed quite a lot of farmland which was rented out to farmers. The house is now still occupied by the Cheungs.

History (Chinese)

位於逢吉鄉的明園相傳約在 1950 年代建成，直至 2004 年，張氏族人居於此處已超過五十載。相傳居於該址的第一代張氏族人是個地主，在逢吉鄉擁有不少田地，並把田地租給其他農民。至今張氏族人仍在明園居住。

Number: 1212

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall,
No. 41 Sheung Kwai Chung Village , Tsuen Wan, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界荃灣上葵涌村 41 號陳氏家祠
District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Chan Ancestral Hall is situated at Sheung Kwai Chung Tsuen, which is mainly inhabited by the Tsangs, the Chans and the Laws. Ancestral worshipping is mainly performed at Chinese New Year, Chung Yeung Festival, weddings and funerals, when basin meals will be served at the foreground of the hall. The ancestral also functions as a meeting venue for discussing clan affairs.

History (Chinese)

陳氏家祠位於居民以曾氏、陳氏及羅氏爲主的上葵涌村。每逢春節、重陽節、婚事與殯葬，村民都會齊集家祠祭祖，然後在祠前空地擺設盤菜宴客。此外，家祠亦是族人商議事務的地方。

Number: 1213

Name and Address: Kan Ancestral Hall, No. 68 Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉老圍 68 號
簡氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated in the multi-clan village of Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, the Kan Ancestral Hall is a typical Hakka ancestral hall. It was believed to be rebuilt in the late 1940s. The Kans no longer organized the lighting the lantern ceremony after the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945). But nowadays, they still worship their ancestors at the Ancestral Hall during weddings and major Chinese festivals, including the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

位於雜姓村落水蕉老圍的簡氏宗祠，是典型的客家祠堂，相信在 1940 年代末重建。日佔（1941 - 1945）後，簡氏不再舉行點燈儀式。但時至今日，簡氏仍在嫁娶及主要中國節日如清明節、重陽節，在宗祠拜祭祖先。

Number: 1214

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Shek Wu Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田石湖圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The present Entrance Gate of Shek Wu Wai was rebuilt in 1965. It was used as the gateway and served as a defense to the village. Worships, festivals like Lunar New Year and ceremonies are still celebrated there. Today the Entrance Gate is used as a gathering place of villagers.

History (Chinese)

現時的石湖圍圍門在 1965 年重建，是進村的通道，並曾作保衛之用。現在村民仍於該處進行祭祀、舉行各種儀式和慶祝節日如農曆新年。時至今日，圍門成爲了村民聚會的地方。

Number: 1215

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 333 Shek O Village, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳村 333 號天后古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Shek O village, the Tin Hau Temple is believed to be built before 1891. According to legend, once Shek O faced a serious drought. One night, the villagers dreamed of Tin Hau, the goddess of sea, who told them that she would meet them in the form of a wooden statue. On the following day, the villagers found a wooden statue on the beach and they decided to build a temple to enshrine the statue. Tin Hau hinted where the temple ought to be built and the temple was built in the present location. Unlike other Tin Hau temples elsewhere in Hong Kong, the Temple celebrates the Tin Hau Festival in the 9th or 10th lunar month. It is one of the few rural villages on Hong Kong Island which still celebrate dajiao.

History (Chinese)

石澳村天后古廟相信始建於 1891 年前。據說石澳曾出現嚴重水災，一天晚上，村民夢見天后娘娘向他們說，她會透過一尊木像顯靈。翌日，村民便在沙灘上找到一尊木像，遂決定興建一幢廟宇供奉這尊聖像。天后娘娘在夢中曾透露廟宇應建於何處，最後這座天后古廟便在現址落成。此廟與香港其他天后廟不同，只會在農曆九月或十月慶祝天后誕。石澳村是香港島數條仍然慶祝打醮的鄉村之一。

Number: 1216

Name and Address: No. 53 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 53 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

History (Chinese)

黃竹村是一條以來自廣東省黃氏爲主的客家村落。黃竹村 52 至 57 號的住宅式排屋約在 1931 年由黃永乾所建。日佔時期，排屋遭日軍輕微破壞，53 號木門所遺留的子彈孔仍清晰可見。該兩層高建築群的坐北向南對稱佈局，是中國建築設計上最理想的坐向。

Number: 1217

Name and Address: No. 54 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 54 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

History (Chinese)

黃竹村是一條以來自廣東省黃氏爲主的客家村落。黃竹村 52 至 57 號的住宅式排屋約在 1931 年由黃永乾所建。日佔時期，排屋遭日軍輕微破壞，53 號木門所遺留的子彈孔仍清晰可見。該兩層高建築群的坐北向南對稱佈局，是中國建築設計上最理想的坐向。

Number: 1218

Name and Address: No. 55 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 55 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

History (Chinese)

黃竹村是一條以來自廣東省黃氏爲主的客家村落。黃竹村 52 至 57 號的住宅式排屋約在 1931 年由黃永乾所建。日佔時期，排屋遭日軍輕微破壞，53 號木門所遺留的子彈孔仍清晰可見。該兩層高建築群的坐北向南對稱佈局，是中國建築設計上最理想的坐向。

Number: 1219

Name and Address: Wai Cheung Ancestral Hall, Yau Tam Mei Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田攸潭尾村維祥公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wai Cheung Ancestral Hall at Yau Tam Mei Tsuen of San Tin was a family ancestral hall built around the 1880s in the name of Chow Wai-cheung. Nowadays, ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during major Chinese festivals, as well as lighting the lantern, wedding and funeral ceremonies. The open space outside the ancestral hall was once a place for drying grains and collecting harvests, and a venue for feasts.

History (Chinese)

位於新田攸潭尾村的維祥公祠是一所家祠，約建於 1880 年代，並以周維祥命名。時至今日，村民仍在重要節日、點燈、嫁娶和喪禮期間，在公祠拜祭祖先。公祠對出的空地曾經用來風乾穀物、集合農作物收成和舉行宴會。

Number: 1220

Name and Address: Muslim Cemetery, Inland Lot No. 288, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道內地段第 288 號回教墳場

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Wong Nai Chung Road of Happy Valley, the Muslim Cemetery was built in the 1870s and is the oldest Muslim cemetery in Hong Kong. It has been serving the Muslim community. Before the construction of the Muslim Cemetery in Chai Wan, it was the only Muslim cemetery in Hong Kong. Almost all gravestones standing at the west ends of the grave face the direction of Mecca.

History (Chinese)

跑馬地黃泥涌道的回教墳場建於 1870 年代，是香港最古老的回教墳場，一直為本地回教人服務。柴灣回教墳場落成前，這裡是香港唯一的回教墳場。墳場西端的墓碑差不多全部面向回教聖城麥加。

Number: 1221

Name and Address: Hau Kok Tin Hau Temple, Tin Hau Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門天后路后角天后廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Originally located at the hillock of the Castle Peak Mountain with a prime sea view, the temple was initially named as “Mouth Horn Tin Hau Temple”. It was founded by the villagers in Tuen Mun and expanded by Tao clan, the largest lineage inhabited in Tuen Mun in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The “Hall of Heroes” paid tribute to the sacrificed in the battles against the British occupation in 1898. Subsequent to the reclamation, the temple is now enclosed by factories.

History (Chinese)

后角天后廟原名口角天后廟，座落在青山山丘上，臨擁澄碧海景。這座廟宇原為屯門村民所建，明代(1368 至 1644 年)由屯門最大氏族陶氏擴建，廟裡的英雄殿安放了一些氏族英雄的靈位，他們都是 1898 年抵抗佔港英軍時捐軀。時移世易，屯門經填海後，后角天后廟不再立於海旁，現時四周工廠大廈林立。

Number: 1222

Name and Address: Wong Tak Ching Ancestral Hall, No. 92 Shan Tsui, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角山咀 92 號迪禎黃公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built between 1905 and 1921, Wong Tak Ching Ancestral Hall is named after Wong Tak-ching, the founding ancestor of one branch of the Wongs in Shan Tsui. The descendants of Wong Tak-ching established the Tung Wo Market at Sha Tau Kok around the 1820s. The migration of the Wongs to Panama since the mid-1850s was evidenced by the wall friezes featuring an airship, a balloon and planes. Ancestral worship and celebrating feasts are held in the Ancestral Hall during the Lunar New Year. Following the migration of families to Britain, the custom of diandeng had not been held in recent years.

History (Chinese)

相傳建於 1905 至 1921 年的迪禎黃公祠，以山咀黃氏其中一房的開基祖黃迪禎的名字命名。黃迪禎後裔於 1820 年代在沙頭角建立東和墟。黃氏族自 1850 年代中移民巴拿馬，祠堂壁畫的飛船、汽球與飛機雕塑亦反映了這段歷史。每逢農曆新年，黃氏都會齊集祠堂祭祖和設宴。隨著族人逐漸移居英國，黃氏近年暫停點燈儀式。

Number: 1223

Name and Address: Cheng Ancestral Hall, Shing Mun San Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田城門新村鄭氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Cheng Ancestral Hall is situated in Shing Mun San Tsuen, alias Kam Tin San Tsuen, which was established around 1929 to rehabilitate the single-clan village surnamed Cheng. As a result of the erection of Shing Mun Reservoir. The building was first composed of two parts, namely Cheng Chung Tsz , and Cheng Ka Tsz. In 1957, one block was added to the left as a classroom of the kindergarten, transforming the ancestral hall from a two to a three-block structure. Cheng Chung Tsz had lost its worshipping function since the ancestral tablets were destroyed during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945).

History (Chinese)

位於城門新村(又稱錦田新村)的鄭氏家祠約建於 1929 年。當時政府興建城門水塘，原居於城門谷的單姓鄭家村被安排遷徙，在這裡重建新村。鄭氏家祠原有鄭氏宗祠和鄭氏家祠兩部份，1957 年在左方增建幼兒園課室，兩幢式的祠堂因而變為三幢。日佔時期(1941 年至 1945 年)，祠堂內的祖先靈牌被毀，自此在鄭氏家祠裡再沒有舉行祭祖儀式。

Number: 1224

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Tai Hung Po Din, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺大雄寶殿

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

History (Chinese)

慈慶寺共有 5 幢建築物，包括一座大雄寶殿、一座女修道者宿舍、一座男修道者宿舍及兩座平房。

慈慶寺由法傳方丈建於 1930 年，為內地逃難來港的僧侶提供臨時居所。慈慶寺位於萬丈布，由大雄寶殿，宿舍和平房組成，環境靜謐和平，遠離繁囂，最適合自耕自足的生活。佛堂外牆的題字出自中華民國國民黨前委員于右任(1879-1964)手筆。慈慶寺曾於 1967 年進行大規模修葺。

Number: 1225

Name and Address: Watchtower, Kuk Po (near Plover Cove Country Park), Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔(近船灣郊野公園)小炮樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Shophouses at Kuk Po consists of three buildings and a watchtower. The watchtower, located at Kuk Po, Luk Keng, is a three-storey building together with two shop-houses built by Lee Kung-on around the 1920s. The watchtower functioned as a store for the shop-houses and a defense structure safeguarding the village. Watchmen were on duty in the watchtower until the end of the Japanese Occupation. The watch-tower and the shop-houses were sold in 1956 and was converted for residential use. The place was left uninhabited in the 1990s. There are three towers remaining in Sha Tau Kok district and the watch-tower in Kuk Po is the only one within the border of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region.

History (Chinese)

谷埔舊民居包括三幢建築物及一個小炮樓。小炮樓位於鹿頸谷埔，樓高三層，毗連李公安於 1920 年代左右建成的兩間商舖。小炮樓既是商舖的倉庫，亦是保衛村民的防禦建築。直至日佔時期結束，小炮樓設有專人值日看守。小炮樓和商舖於 1956 年賣出後，被改作住宅用途。小炮樓一直空置至 1990 年代。沙頭角區現僅存三座炮樓，谷埔小炮樓是唯一一座落在香港特別行政區邊境的炮樓。

Number: 1226

Name and Address: No. 56 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 56 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

History (Chinese)

黃竹村是一條以來自廣東省黃氏爲主的客家村落。黃竹村 52 至 57 號的住宅式排屋約在 1931 年由黃永乾所建。日佔時期，排屋遭日軍輕微破壞，53 號木門所遺留的子彈孔仍清晰可見。該兩層高建築群的坐北向南對稱佈局，是中國建築設計上最理想的坐向。

Number: 1227

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Nos. 18 & 35 Fung Hang, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸鳳坑 18 及 35 號張氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Cheung Ancestral Hall was erected by the Cheungs of Fung Hang, Luk Keng who migrated from Fujian. Cheung Kok-yau was regarded as the founding ancestor of the Cheungs there. During the Japanese Occupation, the Cheungs joined the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the East River Column. Today, the ancestral hall is managed by the clan trust named Kok Yau Tso. Ancestral worship is still performed at major Chinese festivals.

History (Chinese)

張氏宗祠由鹿頸鳳坑的福建移民張氏所建，始祖是張國有。日佔時期，張氏曾參加東江縱隊港九獨立大隊。張氏宗祠現在由家族受託人國有祖管理，族人每逢主要中國節日都會齊集宗祠祭祖。

Number: 1228

Name and Address: Hip Wo Se Hok, No. 151 Tai Ping Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳太平街 151 號協和社學

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Being a local school in Tai O in the past, Hip Wo Se Hok is a simple one-storey building with mezzanine. It was built in the late nineteenth century and has been owned by the Chan clan. The building was used as a school for about two decades and was converted to a salt company as a local office afterwards. Due to the decline of the salt industry, the office moved out in the 1960s. Thereafter, the building has been left vacant.

History (Chinese)

協和社學是昔日大澳區的學校，為一幢一層高連閣樓舍。社學建於十九世紀末期，由陳氏持有。該建築曾用作學校達二十年之久，後改為鹽務公司的地區辦事處。隨著鹽業式微，辦事處亦於 1960 年代遷出，該建築自此一直空置。

Number: 1229

Name and Address: Shrine, Nai Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門泥圍神廳

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Tao clan are mainly living in Nai Wai, Tsing Chuen Wai, Tuen Tze Wai, Lam Tei and Sun Tsuen Wai. Nai Wai was the first walled village established by the Tao clan before 1300. The original Entrance Gate was relocated to the present site around 1800 for the fengshui reason. The God of Earth is worshipped at the entrance. As for the Shrine, Kwan Kung, Chun Fu and Man Cheong are still worshipped there.

History (Chinese)

陶氏族人主要定居於泥圍、青磚圍、屯子圍、藍地和新村圍，而泥圍是陶氏族人在 1300 年前所建的第一條有圍村。爲了風水原因，原來的圍門約在 1800 年遷至現址。村民在圍門拜祭土地公，也在神龕拜祭關公、巡撫和文昌。

Number: 1230

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Kai Leng, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水雞嶺張氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Cheung Ancestral Hall was built in 1930 when the Cheungs were relocated from Ho Lek Pui of Tsuen Wan to Kai Leng due to the construction of the Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir. Before the establishment of the rural committee in the 1960s, village meetings were held in the Ancestral Hall. Between the late 1950s and the late 1960s, a kindergarten named Kai Leng Kindergarten operated there. The Ancestral Hall still celebrate weddings and the custom of diandeng , lighting the lantern.

History (Chinese)

張氏宗祠建於 1930 年，當時張氏因城門(銀禧)水塘建築工程關係由荃灣河瀝背遷至雞嶺。1960 年代村公所成立前，村民都會到這裡舉行會議。1950 年代終至 1960 年代終，宗祠曾改作雞嶺幼稚園。現時，村民仍會到這裡舉行婚事和點燈儀式。

Number: 1231

Name and Address: King Yip Study Hall, No. 113 Mong Tseng Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村輞井圍 113 號敬業書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Rebuilt in 1950s, King Yip Study Hall was founded by the Tang clan for educating their youngsters for the Imperial Civil Services Examination. The traditional mode of teaching, bobozhai was introduced. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), teaching was forced to cease. Upon the setting up of Mong Tseng Public Shung Yee School in 1946, King Yip Study Hall lost its educational function. The current structure was rebuilt in 1950s. Nowadays, it remains as a venue for discussing village affairs.

History (Chinese)

1950 年代重建的敬業書室由鄧氏家族建立，目的是培育家族的年青一輩應考科舉，採用傳統的卜卜齋教學方式。1941 年至 1945 年日佔時期，教學活動被迫停止。1946 年，輞井公立崇義學校成立後，敬業書室便不再具有教育功能。今天所見的校舍於 1950 年代重建。學校停辦後一直用作討論鄉事的會堂，至今未變。

Number: 1232

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 28 She Shan Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔社山村 28 號陳氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Chan Ancestral Hall, one of the two ancestral halls in She Shan Tsuen, was rebuilt in 1948 by the Chan clan. The Hall is now used for ancestral worshipping but presenting in a simplified way. The timber beams of this Hakka Ancestral Hall are inscribed with auspicious phrases like 'having luck and prosper in long term' and 'one hundred sons and one thousand grandsons'.

History (Chinese)

陳氏宗祠是社山村僅存的兩座宗祠之一，由陳氏親族於 1948 年重建。現時，這幢客家祠堂仍會舉行一些簡單的祭祖儀式，祠內的木樑刻有「長發其祥」及「百子千孫」等吉祥字飾。

Number: 1233

Name and Address: Kwok Ancestral Hall, Pak Mong, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山白芒郭家宗祠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Kwok Ancestral Hall is the clan hall of the Kwoks who are the dominant surname of Pak Mong. The year of construction of the hall is not known, but genealogical records show that it was renovated in 1911. The Hall had once served as a school in the late Qing dynasty (1644-1911) and its side chamber provided accommodation for the teachers. The Kwoks claimed themselves to have descended from the great general of Kwok Tsz-yee of the Tang dynasty, and had settled in the present Pak Mong site in circa 1750. The Xin' an County Gazetteer of 1819 recorded that a ferry was operated among Pak Mong, Tuen Mun and Yuen Long.

History (Chinese)

郭家宗祠是白芒大戶郭氏的宗祠，它的建築年份已無從稽考，但根據宗譜記載這裡曾於 1911 年翻新。清朝末年(1644-1911 年)宗祠曾是一所學校，側廂便是老師的宿舍。郭氏聲稱他們是唐代大將軍郭子儀的後裔，大約在 1750 年遷徙至白芒現址。1819 年新安縣志資料顯示，白芒、屯門及元朗曾聯辦渡船服務。

Number: 1234

Name and Address: Ho Ancestral Hall, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍何氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Ho Ancestral Hall, also known as Lo Kong Tong, is one of the ancestral halls situated in Lo Wai, Kuk Po. The Hos of Kuk Po celebrated various festivals in the ancestral hall individually, including the Chinese New Year, weddings and diandeng (lighting the lantern).

History (Chinese)

何氏宗祠又名廬江堂，是谷埔老圍其中一間宗祠。谷埔何氏會個別在宗祠內舉行多項節慶活動，如農曆新年、婚禮和點燈等儀式。

Number: 1235

Name and Address: Assemblies of God Holy Light Church,

No. 91 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 91 號晚怡園神召會聖光堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

No. 91 Shung Ching Sam Tsuen, originally a village house before 1968, accommodates a home for the elderly of the Assemblies of God Holy Light Church. The village house, named Lau Kwan Kui, was owned by one of the Church's converts surnamed Tsang. In 1968, he emigrated to Canada and sold it to the Church. Part of the building was used as kindergarten and for residential purposes. After the removal of the Church to Ho Shun Lee Building in Yuen Long, No. 91 was renovated and converted to a home for the elderly in 1990.

History (Chinese)

神召會聖光堂護老院位於崇正新村 91 號，1968 年前原是名為柳群居的村屋，為聖光堂曾氏教徒擁有。他在 1969 年移居加拿大，並把村屋賣給聖光堂。村屋部份地方分別開設幼稚園和作住宅用途。自聖光堂遷至元朗好順利大廈後，該址曾經翻新，在 1990 年改作護老院。

Number: 1236

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Reception Room (Jetty Area)

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院接待室(碼頭)

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1237

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Kang-fu Men (Jetty Area)

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復門

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1238

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Pavilion (Jetty Area)

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院涼亭

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1239

Name and Address: Ho Village House, Fan Lau Tsuen, Fan Lau, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山分流分流村何氏村屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Fan Lau Sai Wan Ha Tsuen of Fan Lau in Lantau Island, the Ho Village House was erected probably in the late-nineteen century by a lineage of the Ho clan, one of the five clans living in the village. Most of the villages in Fan Lau Sai Wan Ha Tsuen were relatives and they have also kept in contact with villages living in Yi O village nearby. The village is now abandoned by the villagers due to the inconvenience of transportation. The Ho Village House has been deserted and only the ancestral tablets remained in it, the descendants of the Ho clan will still keep the house as a remembrance of their ancestors.

History (Chinese)

何氏村屋位於大嶼山分流的分流西灣下村，由何氏家族約建於 19 世紀末。何氏乃村中五個姓氏之一。分流西灣下村大部份村民都有親屬關係，並與毗鄰的二澳村保持緊密聯繫。由於交通不便的關係，村中現時已無人居住。何氏村屋一直空置，屋內只有先人的靈牌，但何氏後裔仍然保存這所村屋紀念祖先。

Number: 1240

Name and Address: Tai Hung Po Din, Pun Chun Yuen, No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山石蓮路 17 號半春園
大雄寶殿

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Pun Chun Yuen, also known as Ta Ta Buddhist Society, is situated at Kam Shan of Tai Po. The Buddhism was developed very rapidly in Hong Kong after 1912, Pun Chun Yuen was built in the 1930s and originally the residence of the Wong Se-wai family. Mr. Wong believed in Buddhism and constructed a temple in Pun Chun Yuen for worshipping purpose. In 1953, Mr. Wong founded the Ta Ta Buddhist Society, Pun Chun Yuen was later used as a place to promote Buddhism. Pun Chun Yuen was taken over by the the Lotus Association of Hong Kong in 1967. Since then, the Pun Chun Yuen acts as a mandala during festival and solemnities, which play a very important role in the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

大埔錦山的半春園又名哆哆佛學社。1912 年以後香港佛教迅速發展，篤信佛教的黃筱煒於 1930 年代在其居住處興建半春園供善信拜祭。1953 年黃先生成立哆哆佛學社，利用半春園宏揚佛教。1967 年香海蓮社接管半春園後，每逢節日及舉行隆重宗教儀式時，這裡都會成為道場，半春園對香港佛教發展非常重要。

Number: 1241

Name and Address: Fuk Sin Tai, Nos. 8-9 Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺塘坊 8 至 9 號福善第

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Fuk Sin Tai was probably built in 1921 by Man Yung-cheung (1881-1976) who worked in Jamaica. His son, Man Yuen-foo (1918-2003), was born in Jamaica and resided in the building with his father since 1930. Man Yuen-foo was a guerrilla during the Japanese Occupation.

History (Chinese)

福善第由在牙買加工作的萬容章(1881 至 1976 年)建於 1921 年,他的兒子萬遠孚(1918 至 2003 年)在牙買加出生,1930 年起與父親居於福善第。萬遠孚曾於日佔時期擔任游擊隊員。

Number: 1242

Name and Address: Law Mansion, Nos. 50A, 51 & 51A Cha Kwo Ling Road, Cha Kwo Ling, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍茶果嶺茶果嶺道 50 號 A, 51 號及 51 號 A 羅氏大屋

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Law Mansion, the oldest surviving residential building in Cha Kwo Ling, was built in 1855 by the Law clansmen who migrated from Huiyang, Guangdong, and settled in this area. Cha Kwo Ling was rich in granite, and granite quarrying was the main occupation of the Laws. Law Mansion is a two-storey structure and is nearly square in layout. It is constructed of granite and the roof is of pitched Chinese style. The original granite walling and the horizontal security barred timber door system are of fine quality. At the time of its construction, Law Mansion was located near the seashore, but the original shoreline of the village was later reclaimed to form the present Cha Kwo Ling Road. The ground floor of the house was once used as an ancestral hall. After the Second World War, the house was once converted into a plastics factory and a storeroom. In the 1960s, it was sublet to new tenants.

History (Chinese)

羅氏大屋為茶果嶺現存最古老的民居建築。羅族來自廣東省惠陽，一八五五年移居香港並於茶果嶺聚居。因茶果嶺盛產花崗岩，故羅族亦主要以採礦賺取生計。羅氏大屋是樓高兩層的方型建築；以花崗岩建成；屋頂為中國式的斜瓦頂。原有的花崗岩外牆、木門及防盜木柵品質優良。大屋最初建於海邊，後因填海開闢茶果嶺道而海岸遭填平。大屋的最低層曾闢作祠堂；第二次世界大戰後曾用作工廠及雜物房。自二十世紀六十年代開始，大屋分租予外來租客。

Number: 1243

Name and Address: Nos. 6, 7, 8 (Po Shue Ancestral Hall), 9 & 10 Nam Pin Wai, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢南邊圍 6, 7, 8 (寶樹家祠), 9 及 10 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Po Shue Ancestral Hall at Nam Pin Wai, Sai Kung, was probably built by the Tses in the early 20th century. Ancestral worshipping is still held at weddings and funerals, Chung Yeung Festival, Birthday of the Sky and Birthday of Kwun Yum. Diandeng ceremony is also performed there.

History (Chinese)

西貢南邊圍的寶樹家祠由謝氏約建於 20 世紀初，謝氏每逢婚事與殯葬、重陽節、天姬誕及觀音誕都會在這裡祭祖，另外亦會舉行點燈儀式。

Number: 1244

Name and Address: Nos. 1-5 Fung Ka Wai, Yee Hing Tong, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲 1 至 5 號馮家圍怡慶堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Fungs settled in Fung Ka Wai in the late 19th century. Destroyed by fires, the mat sheds firstly established were replaced by the existing mud brick and green brick houses from the 1910s to the mid-1930s. Nos. 1-5 were used as both residence and ancestral hall named Yee Hing Tong for the whole clan. Nos. 7-16 are row houses owned by two families of the Fungs with an ancestral hall in the middle entitled Wing Hing Tong.

History (Chinese)

馮氏於 19 世紀末在馮家圍定居。1910 年代至 1930 年代中，一場大火將馮氏最初搭建的茅寮燒毀，馮氏遂在原址興建現有的泥磚和青磚屋。1 至 5 號怡慶堂乃住宅及宗祠，由全族成員所有。7 至 16 號一排房屋則由兩個馮氏家庭所有，中間的宗祠名為永慶堂。

Number: 1245

Name and Address: Sung Ancestral Hall, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍宋氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Sung Ancestral Hall, also known as King Siu Tong is one of the ancestral halls situated in Lo Wai, Kuk Po. The Sung family contributed to the community suggested by their generous donation to the construction of the Kai Choi School in Kuk Po. One of the directors of the School, Sung Wan-lung, was also one of the founding committee members of Heung Yee Kuk. Sung Sheung-yu was appointed the Justice of Peace in Britain in 1983, the first Chinese receiving the honour in Britain.

History (Chinese)

宋氏宗祠又名京兆堂，是谷埔老圍其中一間宗祠。宋氏對社區貢獻良多，曾捐款興建谷埔的啓才學校。校董之一的宋雲龍乃鄉議局其中一名創辦人。宋湘如於1983年獲英國封為太平紳士，乃首位在英國獲得這項殊榮的華人。

Number: 1246

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, King Wah Tong & Ming Wah Tong, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀景華堂及明華堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 1247

Name and Address: Kai Yuen, Main Building, No. 29A Ha Fa Shan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣下花山 29 號 A 祇園主樓

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Kai Yuen is a temple dedicated to are Kwun Yam, Amitabha and Pusa Tai Shih Chih. The temple, established by the Buddhist Monk Yui Sim, had probably existed by the 1920s. It also served as a “Buddhism school” for nuns and monks. Monk Yui Sim taught nuns and monks to read, study and chant Buddhist scriptures and texts of monastic rules. Kai Yuen was seriously damaged during the Second World War and was repaired after the war. In 1949, when the Civil War broke out on mainland China, many monks and nuns fled to Hong Kong. Kai Yuen provided quarters for these monks and nuns. But today, most of the nuns and monks have passed away. Others have left the village and seldom visit the temple.

History (Chinese)

祇園是供奉觀音、阿爾陀佛和大勢至菩薩的寺廟，相信由齋禪和尚在 1920 年代或之前建成。祇園曾是和尚及尼姑的「佛學學堂」。齋禪和尚教授和尚及尼姑閱讀、學習和誦讀佛經及佛教規條。二次大戰期間，祇園損壞嚴重，並於戰後進行維修。1949 年，正值中國大陸爆發內戰之際，一眾和尚及尼姑逃至香港。祇園為這些和尚及尼姑提供住宿。然而，時至今日，園內大部份和尚及尼姑都已圓寂，在生的亦已離開下花山，甚少重臨祇園。

Number: 1248

Name and Address: No. 64 Hollywood Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環荷李活道 64 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Land records show that the lease on No. 64 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 64 號) commenced in the 1850s, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Judging from its appearance, the existing building at No. 64 Hollywood Road was probably built in the 1920s. Historical records show that it was a famous traditional Chinese herbal shop named Tin Hee Tong (天喜堂) selling medicinal oils and pills (膏丹丸散) in 1928.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 1249

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Shek Tsai Po Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳石仔埗街洪聖古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Shek Tsai Po Street in Tai O, Hung Shing Old Temple was built by the indigenous villagers in the 11th year of Qianlong reign (1746) of the Qing Dynasty to worship Hung Shing, the God of Southern Sea. In 1969, the Temple underwent a large-scale renovation and its reopening was officiated by Mr. Edward Barrie Wiggham, J.P.. The Temple is richly decorated with the wall paintings of the Eight Immortals on its front facade.

History (Chinese)

大澳石仔埗街的洪聖古廟由當地村民於清朝乾隆十一年(1746年)建成，以供奉南海廣利洪聖大王。1969年，古廟進行大規模修葺，並由屈珩太平紳士主持重開儀式。古廟前門外牆飾見有八仙壁畫，造型栩栩如生。

Number: 1250

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall, Yeung Uk Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊屋村楊氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Yeung Ancestral Hall is a family ancestral hall built in 1933 by the sons of Yeung Shun-kau, who founded the younger part of the single-clan Yeung Uk Tsuen in the early 20th century. Apart from ancestral worship during major Chinese festivals, the custom of diandeng and wedding rituals are performed there. But the lantern feasts in the form of basin meal are held in the Yeung Ancestral Hall at No.9 of the old village and outside the village committee. Between the 1950s and the late 1960s, the right annex of the Ancestral Hall accommodated Shun Kau School.

History (Chinese)

楊氏家祠由楊順球於 1933 年興建。楊順球於 20 世紀初創立單姓的楊屋村的較後期部份。每逢主要節日，楊氏都會在這裡祭祖，另外亦會舉行點燈及婚事等傳統習俗。至於以盆菜宴客的丁酒，則會移師舊村 9 號的楊氏宗祠和楊屋村村公所。1950 年代至 1960 年代終，宗祠右側的附屬建築曾用作順球學校。

Number: 1251

Name and Address: No. 542 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 542 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The village house located at No.542 Tai Kei Leng of Shap Pat Heung, a multi-surnamed Hakka village, was built around the 1930s by an overseas Chinese surnamed Wong who worked in Canada and bought land from a Chan family after returning to Hong Kong on retirement in the 1930s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the village house was sold to a villager surnamed Ho, who later sold it to a Hakka family surnamed Lam at the end of the Occupation.

History (Chinese)

十八鄉大旗嶺村是一條雜姓客家村，542 號村屋約於 1930 年代由黃姓的華僑建成。黃氏早年於加拿大工作，1930 年代退休，回港後買下陳氏族人的土地。日治時期（1941-1945），村屋賣給姓何的村民，該村民在日治後把村屋轉售給林姓的客家村民。

Number: 1252

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Nai Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門泥圍圍門

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Tao clan are mainly living in Nai Wai, Tsing Chuen Wai, Tuen Tze Wai, Lam Tei and Sun Tsuen Wai. Nai Wai was the first walled village established by the Tao clan before 1300. The original Entrance Gate was relocated to the present site around 1800 for the fengshui reason. The God of Earth is worshipped at the entrance. As for the Shrine, Kwan Kung, Chun Fu and Man Cheong are still worshipped there.

History (Chinese)

陶氏族人主要定居於泥圍、青磚圍、屯子圍、藍地和新村圍，而泥圍是陶氏族人在 1300 年前所建的第一條有圍村。爲了風水原因，原來的圍門約在 1800 年遷至現址。村民在圍門拜祭土地公，也在神龕拜祭關公、巡撫和文昌。

Number: 1253

Name and Address: Shun Kung Tong, Tsiu Keng San Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水蕉徑新圍信公堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Shun Kung Tong of the Lok clan was built around the 1920s in Tsiu Keng San Wai after the collapse of the old ancestral hall in Tsiu Keng Lo Wai. It was named after their ancestor Lok Wai-shun. Until the 1950s, Shun Kung Tong served as a venue for discussing clan affairs and place of celebration. At present, ancestors are mainly worshipped twice a month. During the Chung Yeung Festival, the custom of distributing roast pork is still observed. The latest renovation was accomplished around the 1980s.

History (Chinese)

位於蕉徑老圍的宗祠倒塌後，駱氏約於 1920 年在蕉徑新圍興建信公堂，並以駱氏祖先駱維信命名。1950 年代前，信公堂乃村民商議村務和慶祝節日之地。現時，駱氏每兩個月都會到這裡拜祭祖先。另外，駱氏仍保存著於重陽節進行太公分豬肉的傳統習俗。1980 年代，信公堂完成了最近一次的修葺工程。

Number: 1254

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Po Tai Island, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港蒲台島天后古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Though the construction year of the Tin Hau Temple on Po Toi Island is unknown, it was firstly renovated in 1893 suggested by the stone tablet inside the temple. The Temple serves as the hub of the community on the Island. The Temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the Goddess of Heaven. The Temple was managed by villagers of the Island who found a Board of Directors.

History (Chinese)

蒲苔島天后廟的建築年份已無法考究，但廟內的石碑記載廟宇曾於 1893 年進行首次翻新工程。廟宇曾是島上居民的聯誼中心。顧名思義，天后廟主要供奉天后娘娘。廟宇目前由島上居民成立的值理會負責管理。

Number: 1255

Name and Address: Po Kok Ching Ser, No. 60 Hammer Hill Road, Ngau Chi Wan,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣斧山道 60 號寶覺精舍

District: WTS

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Also known as “Bun Ha Tung” , Bok Gok Monastery was founded in 1935 by a Taoist priest named Hung Hok-yung. The monastery was used as a refuge for Taoist priests and nuns during the Japanese Occupation (1942-1945) . Patrons are allowed to place and pay tributes to the soul-niches of their ancestors, in addition to worshipping the various deities housed in the monastery.

History (Chinese)

寶覺精舍又名賓霞洞，由道士洪學庸建於 1935 年。日佔時期(1942-1945 年)，廟宇曾成為道教僧尼的避難所。善信除了拜祭廟內神靈外，亦會將先人靈位安放在寺廟供奉。

Number: 1256

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Tin Sam, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田田心圍門

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Tin Sam Tsuen in Sha Tin, the Entrance Gate was built sometime around 1644. Since its erection, the Entrance Gate has had the function of guarding the village from being attacked by bandits. There was once a moat surrounding the village which provided additional protection for the villagers. An artifact pak-kua is hung on the back wall of the entrance gate which serves as a symbol to alleviate all the powerful evil forces that passing through the gate. Moreover, a shrine that has been worshipped installed inside a gatehouse to guard the entrance.

History (Chinese)

圍門位於沙田田心村，約於 1644 年落成，主要用作防衛賊人。從前還有護城河圍著田心村，以加強防護。圍門後牆掛有古老八卦，阻擋煞氣經過圍門。圍門裡還設有神龕，守護城門。

Number: 1257

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, Ting Kok, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔汀角李氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built in the late 19th century, Lee Ancestral Hall serves as a meeting place and venue of holding traditional festivals and ancestral worship by the Lee clansmen. The Hall was once used as bubuzhai, an educational institution which taught local villagers' children traditional Chinese classics, between the 1930s and 1950s. Such function ceased after the Second World War when the Government established a new school in Ting Kok.

History (Chinese)

李氏家祠始建於十九世紀後期，作為李氏族人聚會、舉行傳統節日慶典和祭祖的地方。1930 至 1950 年代間，祠堂曾作卜卜齋，向村內兒童教授中國傳統思想和文學經典。二次大戰後，政府在汀角興建新校，祠堂的辦學使命始告終。

Number: 1258

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Man Ching Lau, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀晚晴樓

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 1259

Name and Address: Wong Ancestral Hall, Wong Yi Chau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢黃宜洲黃氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Also known as Ng Fuk Tong, the Wong Ancestral Hall was rebuilt in 2000. But many traditional customs are still performed by the Wong clan today. For example, during the Chinese New Year, lion dance and Chinese unicorn dance will be performed and basin food be served at the forecourt of the ancestral hall; lighting the lantern ceremony, distribution of roast pork and weddings are also held there. Although many clan members have either emigrated or moved to other parts of Hong Kong, they will come back and worship at the ancestral hall at Chung Yeung Festival, Chinese New Year and other special occasions such as the rehabilitation of the ancestral hall.

History (Chinese)

黃氏家祠又名五福堂，在 2000 年重建。但黃氏宗族現時仍在祠堂進行不少傳統習俗。例如，每逢農曆新年，會舞獅及舞麒麟，並在祠堂前院吃盆菜。點燈、太公分豬肉及嫁娶儀式，亦在祠堂舉行。雖然不少家族成員已移居海外或搬遷到香港的其他地區，但每逢重陽、農曆新年及其他特別日子（如祠堂的重建開光典禮），他們仍會到祠堂拜祭祖先。

Number: 1260

Name and Address: Ji Hei Lau Fong, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍紫氣流芳

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Lis erected Ji Hei Lau Fong after they settled in Kuk Po Luk Keng around 1700. Before the 1980s, it was an important venue for the Lis since major Chinese festivals and ceremonies, including Lunar New Year, lighting the lantern, Chung Yeung Festival and weddings were solemnly celebrated there. Nowadays, such rituals have been simplified and lantern feasts and wedding banquets are no longer served.

History (Chinese)

李氏約於 1700 年在鹿頸谷埔定居後興建紫氣流芳。1980 年代前，李氏會在這裡慶祝農曆新年、點燈、重陽節等重要節慶及舉行婚禮。時至今日，李氏仍會舉行一些簡化了的儀式，但再沒有安排燈酒和婚宴等。

Number: 1261

Name and Address: No. 8 King Sing Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔景星街 8 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Design plans for this building at No. 8 King Sing Street, Wan Chai (灣仔景星街 8 號), dated 1956-1958 were obtained from the Buildings Department, suggesting that the building was completed in the 1950s. The buildings is commonly known as post-war tong-lau (戰後唐樓) which were usually built in contiguous blocks and with or without balconies facing the street. The upper floors are usually used for residential purposes whilst the ground floors are used as shops. This kind of building is gradually replaced by high-rise buildings and has disappeared rapidly in recent years.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 1262

Name and Address: Shrine, Sun Fung Wai, Nam Tei, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門藍地順風圍社壇

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The shrine situated at the east of Sun Fung Wai is the largest shrine in the village. It was purposely built for blessing when the village founded 300 years ago. As it worshipped the Earth God, alias shegong as well, it was also named shejishentan. Due to the construction of the Light Railway, the shrine was demolished and rebuilt in the current location in 1986.

History (Chinese)

順風圍東面的社壇是村裡最大的神龕，相信是在 300 多年前建立順風圍時奠立，供村民求福之用。由於神龕亦供奉土地公(又名社公)，因此又稱社稷神壇。1986 年，為配合輕鐵發展工程，神龕給拆遷至現址。

Number: 1263

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, San Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新村李氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Lee Ancestral Hall is situated in San Tsuen, a multi-clan Hakka village in Sha Tau Kok. The Lees of San Tsuen and Muk Min Tau had diandeng and wedding ceremonies at the ancestral hall until the 1990s. Diandeng and wedding feasts were held at the ground in front of the building.

History (Chinese)

新村李氏宗祠是沙頭角一條多姓客家村。1990 年代前，新村和木棉頭李氏都會在這裡舉行點燈及婚事慶典，並在祠前空地設宴款客。

Number: 1264

Name and Address: Shui Shin Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街水僊古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

It is believed that the Temple was built during the Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty (1736-1795) by the fishing folks in Stanley. It is also said that the fengshui setting of Stanley resembling a crab had prompted people to build the temple in order to 'stop the crab moving' and ruin their health. The Temple is dedicated to a water deity called Shui Shin, who was conferred the title of River Lord after he was drowned in a river. Fishermen believe that Shui Shin could assure safe voyage, and homage is paid to the temple before they set off for fishing in the open sea.

History (Chinese)

水僊古廟由赤柱漁民建於清朝乾隆年間(1736-1795 年)，亦有另一說法指赤柱的風水佈局仿如一隻蟹，會損害當地居民的健康，居民遂興建這座廟宇「令這隻蟹動彈不得」。古廟主要供奉水僊，他在河裡遇溺身亡後被人敬奉為河神。漁民相信水僊可以保佑海上平安，因此每次揚帆出海前都會到廟宇參拜。

Number: 1265

Name and Address: Yi Shing Temple, Wong Uk Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟黃屋村二聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Yi Shing Temple in Wong Uk Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, is conventionally called Tai Wong Temple. The construction year of the temple cannot be verified, but a renovation was carried out in 1924. It still acts as an alliance temple of the Tung Tau Alliance formed by the seven villages around Tai Wai Tsuen. In the old days, the temple operated a credit society serving the alliance villages. It also sponsored the construction of Ng Wo Public Primary School in 1958. Diandeng ceremony and Yuen Long Kai Fong Ten Years Ta Tai Jiao are still carried out there.

History (Chinese)

元朗舊墟黃屋村的二聖宮又稱大王廟，建築年份已無從稽考，曾於 1924 年進行翻新。這座古廟迄今仍是大圍附近七條村落所組成東頭約的村廟。二聖宮是昔日的盟村信用社，曾於 1958 年贊助興建五和公立學校。另外，村民亦會在這裡舉行點燈及元朗街坊十年例醮勝會。

Number: 1266

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall, No. 13 Hang Ha Po, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔坑下莆 13 號林氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The exact construction year of the Lam Ancestral Hall cannot be certain, but it had already existed by 1906. It is the clan hall for the Lams in Hang Ha Po, a single-surname Hakka village, and other branches of the clan in Kau Liu Ha and Nam Wah Po. The ancestral hall is managed by a family trust, Lam Fai Ngok Tso, which is named after Lam Fai-ngok, the first son of the founding ancestor of the Lam clan in Hang Ha Po. Apart from serving as a venue for ancestral worship during traditional Chinese festivals, it was also used as a study hall before the Second World War. Reconstruction was in progress in December 2005.

History (Chinese)

林氏家祠的興建年份不詳，惟於 1906 年前已建成，是單姓客家村坑下莆的林氏，及較寮下和南華莆林氏分枝的宗祠。林氏宗祠由家族祖堂林輝岳祖管理，祖堂以坑下莆開基祖長子林輝岳命名。林氏宗祠不但是在傳統節日祭祖的地方，二次大戰前亦曾作書室之用。2005 年 12 月，重建工程正進行中。

Number: 1267

Name and Address: No. 88 Yeung Uk Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊屋村 88 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

No.88 Yeung Uk Tsuen was built in 1933 by Yeung Yat-pui, the son of the founding ancestor of this new Yeung Uk Tsuen. It is fengshui oriented and well situated at the foot of Ho Hok Shan. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the house was looted. Now the children of Yeung Yat-pui seldom visit .

History (Chinese)

楊屋村 88 號由楊屋村開基祖的兒子楊日培在 1933 年興建。村屋位於蠔殼山山腳，並按風水原則設計。日治時期（1941 - 1945），村屋曾遭劫掠。現時，楊日培的子女已甚少返回該址。

Number: 1268

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple, Shing Mun San Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田城門新村協天宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Hip Tin Temple was relocated from Shing Mun Valley in the 1920s due to the construction of the Shing Mun Reservoir and the resulting resettlement of Shing Mun San Tsuen. Kwan Tai is enshrined in the main hall. Kwun Yam and Pao Kung are revered in the left hall while the martyrs who were sacrificed in the fighting between Shing Mun Heung and Tsuen Wan Heung in 1862-1864 are worshipped at the right hall. Celebrations for Kwan Tai's Birthday, Chinese Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Mid-autumn Festival and weddings are still held there.

History (Chinese)

1920 年代，政府動工興建城門水塘，並將村民新安置到城門新村，將協天宮亦因而城門谷。協天宮主殿祀奉關帝，左殿則敬奉觀音與包公，而右堂則供奉 1862 年至 1864 年間城門鄉與荃灣鄉衝突中的犧牲者。時至今日，村民仍會在協天宮慶祝關帝誕、農曆新年、清明節、中秋節和婚禮。

Number: 1269

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Tai Wai Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟大圍村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Entrance Gate of Tai Wai Tsuen was originally built around the 1500s when Tai Wai was founded by the Wong clan and the Choi clan. It was rebuilt in 1911. In the past, the Gate was closed at night and the village guard force patrolled the village to protect the villagers from bandits. It is one of the places to worship the Earth God and burn incense on special occasions like Lunar New Year and lighting the lantern ceremony. It still remains to be an important social gathering place of the village.

History (Chinese)

大圍由黃氏和蔡氏族人創建，大圍村圍門最初約建在 1500 年代，後在 1911 年重建。從前，圍門在晚上關上，而馬田村更練則在村內巡邏，保護村民免受土匪攻擊。該址是村內其中一個點燈、拜祭土地和進行特別節日，如農曆新年燒香的地方，現時仍是村裡重要的社交聚會地點。

Number: 1270

Name and Address: Chu Ancestral Hall (Pui Kwok Tong), No. 15 Kai Kuk Shue Ha, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸雞谷樹下 15 號朱氏祖祠(沛國堂)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built after 1670, the Chu Ancestral Hall, as known as Pui Kwok Tong, was built by Chu clans in Kai Kuk Shue Ha, Luk Keng for ancestral worshipping. It is the only ancestral hall in the village. A wooden board dated 1904 denoted to Chu Yu-chun signified the award of the bangyan, the first runner-up in the palace examination. During the Japanese Occupation, the Chus were forced to labour for the construction of batteries trenches. Meanwhile, some Chus participated in the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the East River Column. As a clan hall, they used to celebrate various festivals in the hall, including diandeng and Chung Yeung Festival. The last dajiao Festival was held in 2001.

History (Chinese)

朱氏祖祠又名沛國堂，相信是朱氏於 1670 年後在鹿頸雞谷樹下興建，用來拜祭祖先。朱氏祖祠是村內唯一的宗祠。祠內一幅註明 1904 年的木匾，刻有恭賀朱汝珍在科舉考試高中榜眼的字樣。日佔時期，朱氏一族被逼作苦工，興建砲台戰壕。與此同時，部份朱氏族人加入東江縱隊港九獨立大隊。作為宗祠，朱氏會在祖祠舉行點燈和慶祝重陽節等活動。朱氏祖祠在 2001 年舉行最後一次打醮慶典。

Number: 1271

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Residence, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
住宅

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

History (Chinese)

鹿湖精舍由大殿、純陽仙院、兩座精舍住宅及廚房組成。這所私人佛教尼姑庵由羅元一道長建於 1883 年，1955 年重建。尼姑庵於 1955 年重建後命名為鹿湖精舍。1950 年代是這所尼姑庵的全盛時期，當時庵內約有 100 名尼姑和虔誠信徒居住，潛修佛教古藉和冥想。現在鹿湖精舍只有數名尼姑持修。

Number: 1272

Name and Address: Shui Yuet Temple, Kwun Yam Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲觀音灣水月宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Kwun Yam Wan on Cheung Chau, Shui Yuet Temple was built in the 20th year of the Daoguang reign (1840) but was extensively renovated in 1958, leaving only certain traces and relics behind as remnants of the past. Kwun Yum Bodhisattva, the Goddess of Mercy, is the principal deity of the Temple. It has been managed by Cheung Chau Kwun Yam Wan Shui Yuet Temple Management Committee since 1997, while the renovation cost of which is mainly raised from the Chinese Temples Committee.

History (Chinese)

長洲觀音灣的水月宮建於道光二十年(1840年),後在1958年曾進行大規模修葺,現在僅遺下部分原貌遺跡。宮廟主要用作供奉觀音菩薩。自1997年後,水月宮由長洲觀音灣水月宮管理委員會掌理,惟其修葺費用仍由華人廟宇委員會所支付。

Number: 1273

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sha Lo Wan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山沙螺灣天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located along the coast of Sha Lo Wan, Tin Hau Temple is adjacent to Ba Kong Old Temple. Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea, is the main deity of the Temple. In 2000, a large-scaled renovation underwent in the Temple with the sponsorship of \$200,000 from the Chinese Temples Committee. Its reopening ceremony was officiated by Mr. Lam Wai-keung, the Chairman of Islands District Council.

History (Chinese)

沙螺灣海旁的天后宮毗鄰把港古廟，宮廟主要用作供奉天后娘娘。2000年，華人廟宇委員會撥款20萬元，作為大規模重建天后宮的經費，而重開典禮則由離島區議會主席林偉強主持。

Number: 1274

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Nos. 11-12 Cheung Uk Tei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔張屋地 11 至 12 號張氏祠堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Cheung Ancestral Hall, situated in Cheung Uk Tei of Tai Po, was established about one hundred years ago. The Cheung clan of Cheung Uk Tei originated from Heyuan, but later moved to Xinan County and finally settled in Tai Po. It is characterized that the row of house in Cheung Uk Tei were connected to each other, this would certainly uphold the family cohesiveness of the Cheung clan residing in the area. In the old days, the village is totally self-sufficient in food production, when people got surplus, they would sell the products in Tai Po Market. The Cheung Ancestral Hall provided a place for performing religious ritual and ancestral worship.

History (Chinese)

張氏家祠位於大埔張屋地，約建於一百年前。張屋地張氏原籍河源，後遷至新安縣，最後在大埔落地生根。這列排屋互相並連，有助維繫區內張氏的宗族團結。昔日，村中居民都過著自給自足的農耕生活，他們會將家中的剩餘物資拿到大埔墟兜售。張氏家祠主要用來舉行宗教儀式和祭祖活動。

Number: 1275

Name and Address: Wing Kat Tong, No. 18A Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上禾坑 18 號 A 永吉堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Sheung Wo Hang of Sha Tau Kok, Wing Kat Tong was probably built before 1905 to commemorate and worship Lee Kwok-yam, the 6th generation ancestor of the Lee clan.. The Lee clan originated from Boluo county in Guangdong province, later moved to Wo Hang of Xin' an county (subsequently renamed Baoan) and established Sheung Wo Hang during the late 1680s. Wing Kat Tong was once a school before the 1930s and an important venue of ancestral worship for weddings until the 1950s and Chung Yeung Festival before the early 1960s. It was also a place of social gathering for celebration of the birthday of the elder villagers.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角上禾坑的永吉堂約建於 1905 年之前，以紀念及祭祀李氏六世祖李國任。李氏原籍廣東博羅縣，後移居新安縣禾坑(後稱寶安)，並於 1680 年代終在上禾坑落地生根。永吉堂於 1930 年代前是一所學校，至 1950 年代及 1960 年代初，村民每有婚事或重陽節村民都會齊集永吉堂祭祖。此外，每逢村中長老壽辰，所有村民也會在這裡聚首擺設壽酒慶祝。

Number: 1276

Name and Address: Nos. 120-124 Sik Kong Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村錫降村 120 至 124 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Ha Tsuen of Yuen Long, the Nos.120-124 Sik Kong Tsuen was built in the early 20th century by the Tang clan living in the area. Sik Kong Tsuen has a history of more than 300 years, it is a village dominated by the Ha Tsuen Tangs. The clansmen of Tangs residing in Sik Kong Tsuen and Sik Kong Wai would gather together and worship their ancestors at ancestral hall during Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival. Traditional custom and ceremonies, such as diandeng and dajiao were still performed in the village, it reflected typical village life of the old days.

History (Chinese)

元朗廈村錫降村 120-124 號由區內的鄧族建於 20 世紀初。錫降村擁有三百多年歷史，村民以廈村鄧氏為主。每逢清明節和重陽節，錫降村及錫降圍鄧氏族人都會到宗祠聚會和祭祖。現在，村民仍會舉行點燈和打醮等傳統習俗和儀式，充份反映村民昔日的生活點滴。

Number: 1277

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Kitchen, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
廚房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

History (Chinese)

鹿湖精舍由大殿、純陽仙院、兩座精舍住宅及廚房組成。這所私人佛教尼姑庵由羅元一道長建於 1883 年，1955 年重建。尼姑庵於 1955 年重建後命名為鹿湖精舍。1950 年代是這所尼姑庵的全盛時期，當時庵內約有 100 名尼姑和虔誠信徒居住，潛修佛教古藉和冥想。現在鹿湖精舍只有數名尼姑持修。

Number: 1278

Name and Address: Man Ancestral Hall, Tsz Tong Tsuen, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨祠堂村文氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The old Man Ancestral Hall was believed to be built between 1400 and 1500. It was once a venue for ancestral worship for the whole clan during traditional Chinese festivals and ceremonies, education and village meetings. It was, however, seriously damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Consequently, rituals were performed in family halls or a place near to the remnants of the Man Ancestral Hall. The Man Ancestral Hall was reconstructed in 2004.

History (Chinese)

前文氏祠堂相傳建於 1400 至 1500 年間，曾是全族在傳統中國節日祭祀祖先、興辦教育和舉行會議的地方，可惜於日治時期（1941-1945）遭到嚴重破壞，祭祀儀式便遷至各家祠或離文氏祠堂殘跡不遠的地方舉行。文氏祠堂在 2004 年重建。

Number: 1279

Name and Address: Kwan Tai Temple, No. 146 Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村 146 號關帝宮

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Kwan Tai Temple was probably built before 1900 since the village of Lin Ma Hang was established. It is the only temple in the village. Kwan Tai is the main deity worshipped in the temple. The Earth God is also worshipped. No major celebrations are now held in Kwan Tai Temple, but a puppet show lasting for four days is performed in the middle of the first lunar month.

History (Chinese)

關帝宮相信是建於 1900 年前，自蓮麻坑村建成後一直屹立至今。這是村中唯一的廟宇，主要供奉關帝，另外亦供奉土地公。現在已再沒有於關帝宮舉辦重大慶祝活動，唯每年農曆正月中旬，便會一連四天在廟內表演木偶戲。

Number: 1280

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall,
No. 61 Sheung Che, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉上輦 61 號張氏家祠
District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Cheung Ancestral Hall at No. 61 Sheung Che belonged to the first branch of the Cheungs of the village. Cheung Kei-chan, the founding ancestor, together with other ancestors, are revered in the Ancestral Hall. Ancestral worship is carried out during marriage, and the Lunar New Year, the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival. The Cheungs have stopped distributing pork; instead, they will share the offerings among themselves. Due to serious dilapidation, the Ancestral Hall was rebuilt in 1995.

History (Chinese)

八鄉上輦 61 號張氏家祠是村中張氏的長房所有。祠內供奉開基祖張奇燦及其他祖先。每逢嫁娶、農曆新年、清明及重陽節，張氏族人都會到家祠拜祭祖先。張氏已停止了傳統「分豬肉」的習俗，取而代之的是分享祭品。由於家祠破落不堪，所以在 1995 年重建。

Number: 1281

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple & Man Tai Temple, Nos. 52-53 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨祠堂村 52 至 53 號

天后宮及文帝古廟

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Tin Hau Temple and the adjacent Man Tai Temple were believed to be built by the Mans of Tai Hang, Tai Po, in 1774 and 1884 respectively. Apart from Man Tai, the Man Tai Temple also dedicates to the Earth God and Lady Gam Fa. Tin Hau's Birthday, dajiao and lighting the lantern ceremony are the main celebrations there. Cantonese operas and vegetarian banquets will be organized at the open space in front of the temple.

History (Chinese)

天后宮及毗鄰的文帝古廟相傳由大埔泰亨文氏分別於 1774 年和 1884 年興建。文帝古廟除供奉文帝外，亦敬奉土地公及金花娘娘。每逢天后誕、打醮及點燈儀式舉行期間，廟前空地均有粵劇表演及齋菜宴。

Number: 1282

Name and Address: No. 16 Nam Mun Hau, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟南門口 16 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The building was probably erected in 1930s. Its entrance features a gate with the surname of the owner Lung in Chinese, “龍” and a stone plaque engraving the name of the family's transport company Tai Kee in Chinese, which was located in Yuen Long New Market. The Western features at the facade make the building atypical in the market.

History (Chinese)

南門口 16 號相信是建於 1930 年代，正門大閘刻有業主的姓氏「龍」字，另有刻著家族在元朗新墟經營的運輸公司「泰記」名號的石碑。建築物正面外的西式設計，與元朗舊墟的其他建築迥然不同。

Number: 1283

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Ma Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉馬田村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Entrance Gate in Ma Tin Tsuen was erected by the villagers for defence purposes around 1700. Ma Tin Tsuen is a multi-surnamed village. The villagers erected the enclosing walls, watch towers and a moat for the protection of the village and formed a self defense corp ziweidui who were stationed near the Entrance Gate before the 1950s. There is an Earth God niche inside the Gate. The Entrance Gate is still kept in good condition.

History (Chinese)

馬田村圍門約在 1700 年由村民建立，以保衛這條雜姓村落。村民也築起圍牆、更樓和護城河來保護村落，並於 1950 年代前在圍門附近設自衛隊。圍門內有土地公的壁龕。圍門至今仍得以妥善保存。

Number: 1284

Name and Address: Law Ancestral Hall, Kan Tau Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺簡頭村羅氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Law Ancestral Hall was built by Lo Ying-in and Lo Sai-fan before 1924. Before the communal property was divided in the 1930s, the Ancestral Hall could be accessed through four arched doorways attached to Nos.32 and 33, in which Lo Sai-fan and Lo Ying-in lived respectively. The custom of diandeng was suspended after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The ritual of inviting souls of deceased clansmen onto the altar and “Tai Kung distributing roasted pork” during Chung Yeung Festival are still respected.

History (Chinese)

羅氏家祠由羅英賢及羅世勳於 1924 年前興建。1930 年代，羅氏把這所共有產業的業權分拆後，族人必須經由羅世勳 32 號及羅英賢 33 號住所的四道拱門進出家祠。日佔(1941-1945 年)後，羅氏已停止點燈儀式，但仍會在重陽節進行上神檯和太公分豬肉的習俗。

Number: 1285

Name and Address: No. 235 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔

軒尼詩道 235 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The existing building at No. 235 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai (灣仔軒尼詩道 235 號) was built sometime between 1929 and 1939. The building was re-registered in 1942, when the occupying Japanese authority set up the House Registration Office to re-register deeds which were previously registered by the British administration and to register subsequent transactions affecting land. The land on which this building stands is reclaimed from the sea during the large-scale Praya East Reclamation Scheme (海旁東填海計劃) carried out from 1921 to 1931.

History (Chinese)

請參閱英文版

Number: 1286

Name and Address: Nos. 3, 4, 5 Nam Pin Wai Tsuen, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢南邊圍村 3, 4 及 5 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Nam Pin Wai Tsuen was established by the Tse lineage about 80 years ago. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Nam Pin Wai Tsuen were owned by Tse Ming and Tse To, who were sailors and erected the houses in 1930s. The houses were built by green brick and stone, which reflected the affluence of the owners. During the Second World War, the Japanese conscripted the villagers of Sai Kung to build Hiram's Highway. Since Tse Ming worked as a supervisor, his remuneration was 12 taels and 8 maces of rice, doubling of an ordinary worker. The houses were either left vacated or occupied as a warehouse nowadays.

History (Chinese)

南邊圍村乃謝姓氏族約於 80 年前所建。3、4 及 5 號的業主曾為謝明和謝土，兩人皆為海員，1930 年代建成 3、4 及 5 號。這幾幢建築物以青磚和石塊建造，顯出兩位業主家境富裕。二次大戰期間，日軍徵召南邊圍村的村民建造西貢公路，當時謝明擔任工程監工，酬金為十二兩八錢白米，是普通工人的兩倍。戰後，這列村屋有些空置，現時有部份用作貨倉。

Number: 1287

Name and Address: No. 1 Tung Wan Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲東灣路 1 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built before the Second World War, the complex at Nos. 1-3 Tung Wan Road was owned by Mr. Cheuk Ho-fat, a landlord who owned over twenty estates in Cheung Chau. The property of Mr. Cheuk, including the complex, was distributed to his six sons when he passed away in 1965. The complex is a good example of village fabric in Cheung Chau that sustains distinctive character and spatial quality of both Chinese and Western architectural style.

History (Chinese)

東灣道 1 至 3 號的建築群約建於二次大戰前，由在長洲擁有二十餘幢物業的大地主卓灝發持有。卓氏於 1965 年辭世後，其財產包括這組建築群皆分授予六名兒子。東灣道 1 至 3 號饒富長洲的鄉村建築風格，糅合中西建築的優點和創造開揚空間的特質。

Number: 1288

Name and Address: No. 2 Tung Wan Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲東灣路 2 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built before the Second World War, the complex at Nos. 1-3 Tung Wan Road was owned by Mr. Cheuk Ho-fat, a landlord who owned over twenty estates in Cheung Chau. The property of Mr. Cheuk, including the complex, was distributed to his six sons when he passed away in 1965. The complex is a good example of village fabric in Cheung Chau that sustains distinctive character and spatial quality of both Chinese and Western architectural style.

History (Chinese)

東灣道 1 至 3 號的建築群約建於二次大戰前，由在長洲擁有二十餘幢物業的大地主卓灝發持有。卓氏於 1965 年辭世後，其財產包括這組建築群皆分授予六名兒子。東灣道 1 至 3 號饒富長洲的鄉村建築風格，糅合中西建築的優點和創造開揚空間的特質。

Number: 1289

Name and Address: No. 3 Tung Wan Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲東灣路 3 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built before the Second World War, the complex at Nos. 1-3 Tung Wan Road was owned by Mr. Cheuk Ho-fat, a landlord who owned over twenty estates in Cheung Chau. The property of Mr. Cheuk, including the complex, was distributed to his six sons when he passed away in 1965. The complex is a good example of village fabric in Cheung Chau that sustains distinctive character and spatial quality of both Chinese and Western architectural style.

History (Chinese)

東灣道 1 至 3 號的建築群約建於二次大戰前，由在長洲擁有二十餘幢物業的大地主卓灝發持有。卓氏於 1965 年辭世後，其財產包括這組建築群皆分授予六名兒子。東灣道 1 至 3 號饒富長洲的鄉村建築風格，糅合中西建築的優點和創造開揚空間的特質。

Number: 1290

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Service Quarters, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺平房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

History (Chinese)

慈慶寺共有 5 幢建築物，包括一座大雄寶殿、一座女修道者宿舍、一座男修道者宿舍及兩座平房。

慈慶寺由法傳方丈建於 1930 年，為內地逃難來港的僧侶提供臨時居所。慈慶寺位於萬丈布，由大雄寶殿，宿舍和平房組成，環境靜謐和平，遠離繁囂，最適合自耕自足的生活。佛堂外牆的題字出自中華民國國民黨前委員于右任(1879-1964)手筆。慈慶寺曾於 1967 年進行大規模修葺。

Number: 1291

Name and Address: Yau Ancestral Hall, No.73 Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山 73 號邱氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Kam Shan, Yau Ancestral Hall was probably built in the 1910s by the Yaus, Hakka natives who were the first settlers in the multi-clan village. The Hall has mainly functioned as the place for ancestral worship by the Yaus. Only male descendants who pass away after the age of 65 can be revered in the Hall. Some ceremonies are still held in the Hall such as diandeng, the ritual of celebrating and recognizing new born baby boys as members of the clan by lighting a lamp for each baby in the Hall during the 15th day of the next Lunar New Year.

History (Chinese)

錦山邱氏宗祠約於 1910 年代，由首個落戶此多姓村的客家邱氏所建。宗祠主要供邱氏拜祭祖先，只有在 65 歲後終壽的男丁才可在宗祠設靈位。時至今日，邱氏仍會前來宗祠舉辦點燈儀式等慶典。此外，凡族內有嬰兒出生，邱氏都會在翌年農曆元月十五日，在祠內為每名新生嬰兒燃點一盞明燈，正式承認他們為氏族後人。

Number: 1292

Name and Address: Ba Kong Temple, Sha Lo Wan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山沙螺灣把港古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built in the 39th year of the Qianlong reign (1774), Ba Kong Old Temple was built by the indigenous villagers of Sha Lo Wan to dedicate Hung Shing, the God of Southern Sea. A large-scale birthday celebration for the god is arranged in the seventh lunar month, namely 'Hung Shing Bao Dan'. The latest renovation of the Temple was in 1998. The site comprises Ba Kong Temple and Tin Hau Temple.

History (Chinese)

把港古廟由沙螺灣原居民約於乾隆三十九年(1774年)建成，藉以供奉南海廣利洪聖大王。古廟每年農曆七月都會舉行大型的洪聖寶誕，並於1998年進行最近一次修葺。現址包括把港古廟及天后廟。

Number: 1293

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Nim Fat Tong, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
念佛堂

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

History (Chinese)

鹿湖精舍由大殿、純陽仙院、兩座精舍住宅及廚房組成。這所私人佛教尼姑庵由羅元一道長建於 1883 年，1955 年重建。尼姑庵於 1955 年重建後命名為鹿湖精舍。1950 年代是這所尼姑庵的全盛時期，當時庵內約有 100 名尼姑和虔誠信徒居住，潛修佛教古藉和冥想。現在鹿湖精舍只有數名尼姑持修。

Number: 1294

Name and Address: Watchtower, Tsing Chuen Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青磚圍圍斗

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Watchtower of Tsing Chuen Wai, also known as Mak Yuen Wai, was built by the Tao lineage who built the walled village during the reign of Qianlong (1736-1795). Suggested by its name, green bricks were the main building materials. Since a kiln for making bricks was situated near Tuen Tsz Wai, it is believed that the green bricks employed by the wall village were locally produced. In the old day, the male villagers patrolled and were armed to protect the village. Only a small part of the walls of Tsing Chuen Wai survives now as much has been torn down to give way for building houses since 1960s. Nowadays, the watchtower at the left of the entrance tower still exists.

History (Chinese)

青磚圍又名麥園圍，這條陶姓圍村的圍斗於乾隆年間(1736 年至 1795 年)建造。顧名思義，建築材料以青磚為主。當時屯子圍附近有青磚冚，因此圍村的青磚相信是當地製造。青磚圍昔日有武裝男丁巡邏守衛，到了 1960 年代附近一帶開始發展新樓宇，圍村許多建築物都相繼拆卸，現時僅存小部份圍牆，但村口門樓左方的圍斗至今仍屹立不倒。

Number: 1295

Name and Address: No. 86 Yeung Uk Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊屋村 86 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The village house at No.86 Yeung Uk Tsuen was built by Yeung Tou-sau in 1933. The house was used as a venue for family gathering and celebrations, such as birthdays and Lunar New Year. The upper floor of No. 86 had provided primary education to Yeung's children before the early 1950s. Yeung Tou-sau lived in the house until the 1960s and rent it to outsiders. Nowadays, the house is still owned by the Yeungs.

History (Chinese)

位於楊屋村 86 號的民居，是在 1933 年由楊桃壽建成的。該屋是家庭聚會、慶祝生辰和農曆新年等節日喜慶的地方。民居的上層在 1950 年代前期曾為楊氏兒童提供小學教育。楊桃壽一直住在該址，直至 1960 年代把村屋租給村外人。時至今日，楊氏族人仍是該址的業權人。

Number: 1296

Name and Address: Glass House, Pun Chun Yuen, No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山石蓮路 17 號半春園玻璃屋

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Pun Chun Yuen, also known as Ta Ta Buddhist Society, is situated at Kam Shan of Tai Po. The Buddhism was developed very rapidly in Hong Kong after 1912, Pun Chun Yuen was built in the 1930s and originally the residence of the Wong Se-wai family. Mr. Wong believed in Buddhism and constructed a temple in Pun Chun Yuen for worshipping purpose. In 1953, Mr. Wong founded the Ta Ta Buddhist Society, Pun Chun Yuen was later used as a place to promote Buddhism. Pun Chun Yuen was taken over by the the Lotus Association of Hong Kong in 1967. Since then, the Pun Chun Yuen acts as a mandala during festival and solemnities, which play a very important role in the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

大埔錦山的半春園又名哆哆佛學社。1912 年以後香港佛教迅速發展，篤信佛教的黃筱煒於 1930 年代在其居住處興建半春園供善信拜祭。1953 年黃先生成立哆哆佛學社，利用半春園宏揚佛教。1967 年香海蓮社接管半春園後，每逢節日及舉行隆重宗教儀式時，這裡都會成為道場，半春園對香港佛教發展非常重要。

Number: 1297

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, Wo Liu, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢禾寮李氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Lee Ancestral Hall is believed to be built in the early 20th century and the oldest surviving structure in Wo Liu, a single-clan village. Before the Second World War, both festive banquets and funerals of the village were carried out in front of the Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

位於單姓村落禾寮的李氏家祠，相信在 20 世紀初建成。二次大戰前，村內節日飲宴及喪禮，都在家祠前空地舉行。

Number: 1298

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple and Fuk Tak Temple, near No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣(近筲箕灣道 8 號)

洪聖古廟及福德祠

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated on the hillside of Shau Kei Wan Road, the Fuk Dak Temple and the Hung Shing Temple were erected by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association in 1969 and 1980 respectively. The Fuk Dak Temple was moved from a place near the street end of the Shau Kei Wan Road to Chai Wan Road in the 1930s. After the Second World War, the Government developed the area near Chai Wan Road and the Temple was relocated to the present site. The Hung Shing Temple was originally located at Aldrich village. However, the village was demolished and the Temple was moved to the present location. The birthday of Hung Shing is celebrated on the 13th day of second lunar month.

History (Chinese)

位於筲箕灣道山邊的福德祠及洪聖古廟，分別在 1969 年和 1980 年由筲箕灣街坊福利促進會建成。1930 年代，福德祠從筲箕灣道街尾附近遷至柴灣道。二次大戰後，政府發展柴灣道附近的土地，並把福德祠遷往現址。洪聖古廟原本位於愛秩序村，後來愛秩序村被清拆，古廟便遷往現址。該廟在每年農曆 2 月 13 日均慶祝洪聖爺誕。

Number: 1299

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Luk Chau Village, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島鹿洲村天后古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Luk Chau Tsuen on Lamma Island, Tin Hau Temple is believed to be built in the late Qing dynasty (1644-1911). It is the only temple in the village and is the centre of worship for the villagers. The locals used to celebrate the Tin Hau Festival on the first day of the fifth lunar month by organizing a dragon boat competition and a "Fa Bow rocket competition". The village was bombarded during the Second World War causing considerable casualties.

History (Chinese)

南丫島鹿洲村天后古廟相傳建於清末(1644-1911年)，是村內唯一的廟宇，亦是村民進行祭祠的主要場所。以往每逢農曆五月一日，村民都會舉行龍舟競賽及搶花炮慶祝天后誕。二次大戰期間，鹿洲村曾遭轟炸導致重大傷亡。

Number: 1300

Name and Address: Shrine, No. 90 Ma Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉馬田村 90 號神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Shrine in No. 90 Ma Tin Tsuen was probably built around 1700s by villagers. It is the common worshipping venue for the villagers. The Shrine is the main place for performing rituals. Important ceremonies and festival worshipping such as diandeng, praying for the deities' blessing and giving thanks to the deities are still held in the Shrine nowadays.

History (Chinese)

位於馬田村 90 號的神廳大概在 1700 年代由村民建成，是村民祭祀的地點。另外，神廳也是舉行重要儀式和節日祭祀如點燈、作福和酬神等的地方。

Number: 1301

Name and Address: Nos. 13-14 Lung Mei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔龍尾 13 至 14 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The construction year of village house Nos. 13-14 in Lung Mei is unknown, but it already existed by 1945. Lung Mei is a Hakka village founded by the Chans, the Lees and the Cheungs who all came from Guangdong Province before 1733. No. 14 had been vacant around the 1970s, while No. 13 is still inhabited by the Chan clan originating from Mei Xian, Guangdong. The village house is one of the few traditional green brick houses remaining in Lung Mei.

History (Chinese)

大埔龍尾 13 至 14 號村屋的確實建築年份不詳，只知於 1945 年已存在。龍尾是客家村落，由祖藉廣東的陳氏、李氏、張氏於 1733 年前建成。龍尾 14 號約於 1970 年代開始空置，而 13 號現時仍有祖藉廣東梅縣的陳氏族人居住。該址是龍尾僅餘的傳統青磚村屋之一。

Number: 1302

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Kei House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院機社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1303

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Kei House Workshop

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院機社修理車房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1304

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Lai House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院禮社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1305

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Tak House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院德社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1306

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Ngai House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院毅社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1307

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Tak House Workshop

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院德社工場

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1308

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Mei House and Ming House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院美社及明社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1309

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Ching Wah Tong, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀清華堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 1310

Name and Address: No. 87 Yeung Uk Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊屋村 87 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

No.87 Yeung Uk Tsuen was built by Yeung Yuen-pui, the son of the founding ancestor of this Yeung Uk Tsuen in 1933. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the house was looted. Yeung Yuen-pui and his family lived in the house until the late 1960s. It was also the venue for family gathering and celebrations, such as birthdays and the Lunar New Year.

History (Chinese)

楊屋村 87 號由楊屋村開基祖的兒子楊潤培在 1933 年興建。日治時期 (1941 - 1945), 村屋曾遭劫掠。直至 1960 年代末, 楊潤培及他的家人都居於此屋。該址當時是家庭聚會和舉辦喜慶活動, 如慶祝壽辰和農曆新年的地方。

Number: 1311

Name and Address: Shrine, Pan Chung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泮涌神廳

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Shrine, dedicated to the Earth God, was probably erected when Pan Chung was founded in 1688. Villagers burn incense there on the first and fifteenth days of every lunar month. Every year during the Sheung Yuen Festival on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month, the Earth God, together with other gods, including Well God and Door Gods, are invited to a lantern shed for worship.

History (Chinese)

大埔泮涌神廳供奉土地公，相傳是在 1688 年泮涌建村時落成。每逢農曆初一、十五，村民便會燒香進寶。每年農曆正月十五上元節，村民會到神廳將土地公及其他神明，包括井神和門神，請到燈棚供奉。

Number: 1312

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Residence of Male Practitioners, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺男修道者宿舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

History (Chinese)

慈慶寺共有 5 幢建築物，包括一座大雄寶殿、一座女修道者宿舍、一座男修道者宿舍及兩座平房。

慈慶寺由法傳方丈建於 1930 年，為內地逃難來港的僧侶提供臨時居所。慈慶寺位於萬丈布，由大雄寶殿，宿舍和平房組成，環境靜謐和平，遠離繁囂，最適合自耕自足的生活。佛堂外牆的題字出自中華民國國民黨前委員于右任(1879-1964)手筆。慈慶寺曾於 1967 年進行大規模修葺。

Number: 1313

Name and Address: Sun Ancestral Hall, San Tsuen, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣新村孫氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Sun Ancestral Hall was rebuilt after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Sun Tai-kuen, the founding ancestor of the Sun lineage, is revered there. Ancestral worshipping takes place during Chung Yeung Festival and Chinese New Year. Though the custom of diandang ceased after the war, the rites of placing soul tablet of the deceased onto the altar, known as shangtai, are still respected.

History (Chinese)

孫氏家祠曾於日佔時期(1941 至 1945 年)後重建，祠內敬奉孫氏開基祖孫大乾。每逢重陽節和農曆新年，村民都會在家祠祭祀祖先。大戰結束後，村民已停止點燈習俗，但仍會舉行上柁儀式，將先人靈位安放在祭壇上。

Number: 1314

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋劉氏宗祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Lau Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1929 to replace the former five ancestral halls of the Lau clan in Sheung Yeung, a single-surnamed Hakka village. Ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies. From 1929 to 1958, it also served as a school named Ling Yun Study Hal, where lessons were conducted in Hakka language.

History (Chinese)

劉氏宗祠在 1929 年建成，取代上洋這條單姓客家村原有的五座祠堂。直至今日，劉氏族人仍在農曆新年、點燈和嫁娶時，到祠堂拜祭祖先。在 1929 至 1958 年間，劉氏宗祠也是凌雲書室的校舍，老師當時以客家話授課。

Number: 1315

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Bungalow A

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院平房 A

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1316

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Bungalow B

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院平房 B

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1317

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Bungalow C

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院平房 C

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995).

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1318

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Bungalow D

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院平房 D

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995)..

History (Chinese)

石鼓洲康復院由香港戒毒會建立，於 1963 年開始運作，為香港的吸毒者提供復康服務。康復院內有 25 項歷史建築或構件，包括了一個接待室、康復門、涼亭、四座平房、兩間醫院；另有職員宿舍、行政樓及禮堂、辦事處各一座；七個訓練場、五個康復社及一庭院建築群。就接收的病人數目而言，它是全港最大的戒毒康復院。院友各屬不同的訓練工場，接受不同的技能訓練。例如毅社院友接受木工訓練；德社院友則學習安裝及維修水管。天主教神父常到島上為戒毒者舉行彌撒。康復院曾吸引多位名人探訪，包括王妃戴安娜(1989、1995 年)。

Number: 1319

Name and Address: Tak Wai Tong, Pun Chun Yuen, No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山石蓮路 17 號
半春園德煒堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Pun Chun Yuen, also known as Ta Ta Buddhist Society, is situated at Kam Shan of Tai Po. The Buddhism was developed very rapidly in Hong Kong after 1912, Pun Chun Yuen was built in the 1930s and originally the residence of the Wong Se-wai family. Mr. Wong believed in Buddhism and constructed a temple in Pun Chun Yuen for worshipping purpose. In 1953, Mr. Wong founded the Ta Ta Buddhist Society, Pun Chun Yuen was later used as a place to promote Buddhism. Pun Chun Yuen was taken over by the the Lotus Association of Hong Kong in 1967. Since then, the Pun Chun Yuen acts as a mandala during festival and solemnities, which play a very important role in the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong.

History (Chinese)

大埔錦山的半春園又名哆哆佛學社。1912 年以後香港佛教迅速發展，篤信佛教的黃筱煒於 1930 年代在其居住處興建半春園供善信拜祭。1953 年黃先生成立哆哆佛學社，利用半春園宏揚佛教。1967 年香海蓮社接管半春園後，每逢節日及舉行隆重宗教儀式時，這裡都會成為道場，半春園對香港佛教發展非常重要。

Number: 1320

Name and Address: No. 3 Tung Sam Kei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔東心淇 3 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Being a single surnamed village inhabited by the Fu clan, a strip of village houses in Tung Sam Kei was probably built by the clan in the 1880s for residential use. Nowadays, only No.3 remains as an original brick house and the rest were rebuilt. The house of No.4 is an ancestral hall of Fu lineage. In the old days, villagers engaged in fishing, farming and making salted fish, with their harvests sold in Tai Po Market. During the Japanese Occupation, the East River Column used to be stationed in Tung Sam Kei Shan but they had little contact with the villagers.

History (Chinese)

東心淇是大埔一條單姓村，該處一排村屋相信是傅姓氏族於 1880 年代所建的住宅。時至今日，東心淇只有 3 號這幢碩果僅存的原建磚屋，其餘房舍均已拆卸重建，至於 4 號則是傅氏祠堂。昔日，村民以捕魚、務農和曬製鹹魚維生，漁獲和農產品在大埔墟售賣。日佔時期，均著名的東江縱隊亦駐於東心淇山，但甚少與村民接觸。

Number: 1321

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, Tai Po Mei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大埔尾李氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Lee Ancestral Hall may have been existed since the early 19th century to commemorate Lee Fong Un, the founder of Tai Po Mei. It has long been serving as a meeting place and venue for celebrating traditional festivals and feasts. Between 1907 and 1941, it was used as bubuzhai, an educational institution which inculcated in local villagers' children traditional Chinese classics. During the Japanese Occupation, it was converted into a Forward Station for the Japanese troops on account of the strategic importance of the village.

History (Chinese)

李氏宗祠是為紀念大埔尾始建人李芳遠而建，興建年份可追溯至十九世紀初。宗祠一直是族人聚會、慶祝傳統節日和設宴的場地。1907至1941年間，祠堂曾作卜卜齋，向村內兒童學教授中國傳統思想和文學經典。日佔時期，鑑於村落位於戰略性據點，為方便作戰，日軍將祠堂改作轉運站。

Number: 1322

Name and Address: Stone House, No. 4 Tai Koon Yuen, Diamond Hill, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍鑽石山大觀園 4 號石寓

District: WTS

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Stone House, located at Tai Koon Yuen of Diamond Hill, was built in the 1940s. Tai Koon Yuen was established by Yang Shou-ren around 1947. The name of Tai Koon Yuen was derived from a famous Chinese novel named Hong Lou Meng (A Dream of Red Mansions). Mr. Yang intended to establish a similar place in Diamond Hill. There had been a lot of prominent artists and businessmen living in Tai Koon Yuen, such as the chairman of the Amoy Food Limited, and a famous film director Li Han-xiang and Wo Jun-Zhao, the ex-manager of the former Shanghai Bank of Communications.

History (Chinese)

鑽石山大觀園的石寓建於 1940 年代，大觀園由楊守仁約於 1947 年興建。楊先生擬參考著名中國小說《紅樓夢》在鑽石山興築一座類似書中大宅的建築物，並取名「大觀園」。大宅先後有多位名人和藝術家居住，包括前上海交通銀行經理吳君肇、前淘化大同食品有限公司主席、以及著名導演李翰祥先生。

Number: 1323

Name and Address: Ting Yat Study Hall, No. 141 Loi Tung, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角萊洞 141 號定一家塾

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Loi Tung of Sha Tau Kok, Ding Yat Study Hall was an old style private school known as bobozhai which offered rudimentary education to the clansmen of the Tangs. It was built before 1800 by the Tang clan residing in the area. It was a whole day school teaching children Chinese classics with all the students, regardless of age, studying in the same class. School fee was paid in rice and the ancestral hall subsidized half of the school fees. Usually, children studied for one or two years only because they had to help their family to farm. The study hall was closed down before the World War II. After the war, the hall was converted into a storehouse for rice and was abandoned in the 1970s.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角萊洞的定一家塾，是一所以卜卜齋形式教授的舊式書塾，主要為鄧氏男丁提供基本的教育；由當地的鄧氏在 1800 年前興建。這所全日制學校內，不同年齡的學童都會在同一班學習中國古籍。學生繳稻米作為學費，另外宗祠亦會資助部份費用。這裡的學童一般只會上學一至兩年，便綴學協助家人料理農務。家塾於二次大戰前已停止辦學。大戰後家塾曾改作倉庫，1970 年代已荒廢。

Number: 1324

Name and Address: Kwan Tai Temple and Kwun Yam Temple, near No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣(近筲箕灣道 8 號)關帝廟及觀音廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated on the hillside of Shau Kei Wan Road, the Kwun Yum Temple and Kwan Tai Temple were erected by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association in 1971 and 1976 respectively. The custom of borrowing money from Kwun Yum's Treasure Box on the 26th day of the first Lunar month and her birthday on the 19th day of the second Lunar Month is performed in the Kwun Yum Temple. The Kwan Tai Temple is dedicated to Kwan Yu (or Kwan Wan Cheung). Kwan Tai Festival is held on the 24th day of the sixth Lunar month.

History (Chinese)

位於筲箕灣道山邊的關帝廟和觀音廟，分別在 1971 年和 1976 年由筲箕灣街坊福利促進會建成。每逢農曆 1 月 26 日均在觀音廟舉行觀音借庫的儀式，並在農曆 2 月 19 日慶祝觀音誕。關帝廟供奉關羽（又名關雲長），每年農曆 6 月 24 日均在廟內慶祝關帝節。

Number: 1325

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall, No. 11 Hang Ha Po, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔坑下莆 11 號林氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The exact construction year of the Lam Ancestral Hall is unknown, but it had been established by 1906. In the past, wedding and lighting the lantern ceremonies, together with banquets, were held in this family ancestral hall. Nowadays, family members still offer incense to their ancestors on the first and fifteenth days of each lunar month, and worship there during the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

林氏家祠的興建年份不詳，惟於 1906 年前已建成，曾是舉行婚禮、點燈儀式和丁酒的地方。現時林氏家族仍於農曆初一、十五上香供奉先祖，並於清明節及重陽節祭祖。

Number: 1326

Name and Address: Nam On Buddhist Monastery, Sin Fat Hang Yuen, Fu Tei Ha Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地下村南安佛堂仙佛行轅

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built in 1820s and rebuilt by local villagers in 1951, Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong dedicating to Buddha Tai Saint, also known as the Monkey King and Chai Tin Tai Shing (the Great Sage and the Equal of Heaven). It consists of four buildings, namely Nam On Buddhist Monastery, being the main temple housing the Monkey King, Sin Fat Hang Yuen being the guest house of Buddha and deities; Fuk Tak Temple devoting to Kwun Yum and Earth God; and Shing Wong Temple deifying Shing Wong. The Monastery is now administered by Nam On Fat Tong Association Limited developed by worshippers.

History (Chinese)

南安佛堂相信是原建於 1820 年代，1951 年由村民集資重建，是本港僅存供奉大聖佛祖(又稱猴王和齊天大聖)的寺廟之一。這座廟由 4 個建築物組成，包括供奉齊天大聖的南安佛堂、佛祖諸神的行宮「仙佛行轅」、供奉觀音和土地的福德廟，以及供奉城隍的城隍廟。這所佛堂現由善信組成的南安佛堂有限公司管理。

Number: 1327

Name and Address: Nam On Buddhist Monastery, Fuk Tak Temple, Fu Tei Ha Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地下村南安佛堂福德廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built in 1820s and rebuilt by local villagers in 1951, Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong dedicating to Buddha Tai Saint, also known as the Monkey King and Chai Tin Tai Shing (the Great Sage and the Equal of Heaven). It consists of four buildings, namely Nam On Buddhist Monastery, being the main temple housing the Monkey King, Sin Fat Hang Yuen being the guest house of Buddha and deities; Fuk Tak Temple devoting to Kwun Yum and Earth God; and Shing Wong Temple deifying Shing Wong. The Monastery is now administered by Nam On Fat Tong Association Limited developed by worshippers.

History (Chinese)

南安佛堂相信是原建於 1820 年代，1951 年由村民集資重建，是本港僅存供奉大聖佛祖(又稱猴王和齊天大聖)的寺廟之一。這座廟由 4 個建築物組成，包括供奉齊天大聖的南安佛堂、佛祖諸神的行宮「仙佛行轅」、供奉觀音和土地的福德廟，以及供奉城隍的城隍廟。這所佛堂現由善信組成的南安佛堂有限公司管理。

Number: 1328

Name and Address: Nam On Buddhist Monastery, Shing Wong Temple, Fu Tei Ha Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地下村南安佛堂城隍廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built in 1820s and rebuilt by local villagers in 1951, Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong dedicating to Buddha Tai Saint, also known as the Monkey King and Chai Tin Tai Shing (the Great Sage and the Equal of Heaven). It consists of four buildings, namely Nam On Buddhist Monastery, being the main temple housing the Monkey King, Sin Fat Hang Yuen being the guest house of Buddha and deities; Fuk Tak Temple devoting to Kwun Yum and Earth God; and Shing Wong Temple deifying Shing Wong. The Monastery is now administered by Nam On Fat Tong Association Limited developed by worshippers.

History (Chinese)

南安佛堂相信是原建於 1820 年代，1951 年由村民集資重建，是本港僅存供奉大聖佛祖(又稱猴王和齊天大聖)的寺廟之一。這座廟由 4 個建築物組成，包括供奉齊天大聖的南安佛堂、佛祖諸神的行宮「仙佛行轅」、供奉觀音和土地的福德廟，以及供奉城隍的城隍廟。這所佛堂現由善信組成的南安佛堂有限公司管理。

Number: 1329

Name and Address: No. 22 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 22 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

No. 22 Lee Yick Street is one of the surviving traditional commercial-cum-residential houses in Yuen Long Old Market. The market was founded by Tang Man-wai in the late 17th century and featured shops of various trades, like inns, wine shops, book-sellers, soy-sauce dealers and pig-butchers, etc. Similar to many buildings in the market, it accommodated a store on the ground floor with the upper floors for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

利益街 22 號是元朗舊墟現存的傳統商住唐樓之一。舊墟乃鄧文蔚於十七世紀末所建，曾經營旅館、酒莊、書局、豉油批發和豬肉店等。一如舊墟其他商住樓，這幢建築物亦是下舖上居。

Number: 1330

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No. 32 Shek Kwu Lung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔石鼓壟 32 號曾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Shek Kwu Lung, Tsang Ancestral Hall is an important reminder of the settlement of the Tsangs from Nantou, Guangdong province in the late 19th century. It commemorates Tsang Hung Tseung, the first settler of Tsangs in the village. The Tsang clan is the largest among other indigenous inhabitants bearing different surnames, and its power of influence is evidenced by the fact that the Hall is the only one ever established in the village.

History (Chinese)

曾氏家祠坐落於石鼓壟，是十九世紀末曾氏親族自廣東南投來港定居的重要歷史遺跡。曾氏家祠是為紀念石鼓壟首位曾姓定居者曾鴻祥而建，為村內的唯一家祠，足見曾氏的顯赫地位。

Number: 1331

Name and Address: Fung Ancestral Hall (King Yau Tong), No. 22 Lin Fa Tei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉蓮花地 22 號馮氏家祠(琮友堂)

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Fung Ancestral Hall is one of the three ancestral halls in the multi-clan village of Lin Fa Tei. Though its original year of construction could not be traced, the Ancestral Hall underwent renovation in 1998. It is believed that Fung King-yau was the founding ancestor of Lin Fa Tei, and hence the ancestral hall is known as King Yau Tong. Referring to the soul tablet in the ancestral hall inscribed with Chinese characters “明太祖馮公神位”, one of the Fung ancestors was probably an official serving in the administration of Emperor Taizu (1368-1398) of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). In the past, the ancestral hall served as a communal place for ceremonies and meetings until Fung King Yau Tso Tong was completed in 1979.

History (Chinese)

蓮花地這條多姓村共有 3 座祠堂，馮氏家祠正是其中之一。這座祠堂的建築年份無從稽考，但據知 1998 年曾進行翻新修繕。馮俊友相信是建立蓮花地的第一代祖先，因此祠堂亦稱俊友堂。從祠堂擺放的「明太祖馮公神位」靈牌可見，馮氏曾有先人在明朝(1368 年至 1644 年)太祖年間(1368 年至 1398 年)為官。昔日，這座祠堂是馮氏族入舉行節慶活動和共議鄉事的公所，直至 1979 年馮俊友祖堂落成為止。

Number: 1332

Name and Address: Cheung Fei Temple, near No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣(近筲箕灣道 8 號)張飛廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Cheung Fei Temple was built by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association in 1981. Lau Bei Temple was also constructed in 1993. Lau Bei, Kwan Yu and Cheung Fei were sworn brothers. The Association hopes that the construction of the Kwan Tai Temple, Cheung Fei Temple and Lau Bei Temple will symbolize and serve to establish a relationship between the Association and the Shau Kei Wan residents as close as that among the three sworn brothers, which will in turn, unify the community.

History (Chinese)

位於筲箕灣道山邊的關帝廟和觀音廟，分別在 1971 年和 1976 年由筲箕灣街坊福利促進會建成。每逢農曆 1 月 26 日均在觀音廟舉行觀音借庫的儀式，並在農曆 2 月 19 日慶祝觀音誕。關帝廟供奉關羽（又名關雲長），每年農曆 6 月 24 日均在廟內慶祝關帝節。

Number: 1333

Name and Address: Lau Bei Temple, near No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣(近筲箕灣道 8 號)劉備廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Cheung Fei Temple was built by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association in 1981. Lau Bei Temple was also constructed in 1993. Lau Bei, Kwan Yu and Cheung Fei were sworn brothers. The Association hopes that the construction of the Kwan Tai Temple, Cheung Fei Temple and Lau Bei Temple will symbolize and serve to establish a relationship between the Association and the Shau Kei Wan residents as close as that among the three sworn brothers, which will in turn, unify the community.

History (Chinese)

張飛廟在 1981 年由筲箕灣街坊福利促進會建成。劉備廟亦於 1993 年落成。劉備、關羽和張飛是結拜兄弟。街坊福利促進會希望透過興建關帝廟、張飛廟和劉備廟，象徵該會與筲箕灣居民的關係能如劉、關、張三人般緊密，有助團結社群。

Number: 1334

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Service Quarters, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺平房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

History (Chinese)

慈慶寺共有 5 幢建築物，包括一座大雄寶殿、一座女修道者宿舍、一座男修道者宿舍及兩座平房。

慈慶寺由法傳方丈建於 1930 年，為內地逃難來港的僧侶提供臨時居所。慈慶寺位於萬丈布，由大雄寶殿，宿舍和平房組成，環境靜謐和平，遠離繁囂，最適合自耕自足的生活。佛堂外牆的題字出自中華民國國民黨前委員于右任(1879-1964)手筆。慈慶寺曾於 1967 年進行大規模修葺。

Number: 1335

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall (East), Ngau Kwu Long, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山牛牯壟林家宗祠(東)

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Lam Ancestral Halls were built by the Lam clan in Ngau Kwu Long, a single-surnamed village, in the early 20th century. During the late Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the halls were badly burnt by the troops and the Lams renovated it in the 1980s. Rituals such as ancestral worship, banquets in weddings and diandeng were carried out until the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Now most of the villagers have left but they return and visit the ancestral halls in major Chinese festivals, including the Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

位於單姓村牛牯壟的林家宗祠，由村中的林氏族人在 20 世紀初建成。日治時期（1941 - 1945）以前，林氏在宗祠拜祭祖先、舉行婚宴及點燈。日治時期（1941 - 1945）後期，宗祠遭日軍嚴重焚毀。1980 年代，林氏修葺宗祠。現時，大部份村民已移居他處，但每逢主要中國節日如農曆新年、清明節及端午節，他們都會重返牛牯壟及宗祠。

Number: 1336

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall (West), Ngau Kwu Long, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山牛牯壟林家宗祠(西)

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Lam Ancestral Halls were built by the Lam clan in Ngau Kwu Long, a single-surnamed village, in the early 20th century. During the late Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the halls were badly burnt by the troops and the Lams renovated it in the 1980s. Rituals such as ancestral worship, banquets in weddings and diandeng were carried out until the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Now most of the villagers have left but they return and visit the ancestral halls in major Chinese festivals, including the Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

位於單姓村牛牯壟的林家宗祠，由村中的林氏族人在 20 世紀初建成。日治時期（1941 - 1945）以前，林氏在宗祠拜祭祖先、舉行婚宴及點燈。日治時期（1941 - 1945）後期，宗祠遭日軍嚴重焚毀。1980 年代，林氏修葺宗祠。現時，大部份村民已移居他處，但每逢主要中國節日如農曆新年、清明節及端午節，他們都會重返牛牯壟及宗祠。

Number: 1337

Name and Address: Tse Ancestral Hall, No. 73 Tung Lo Wan, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田銅鑼灣 73 號謝氏祠堂

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Tse Ancestral Hall at No. 73 Tung Lo Wan, Shatin, also known as Tse Po Shu Tong, was built around 1910. The Tse clan, originally settled near Daam Hon Po, finally settled and built the ancestral hall in the multi-surname village, Tung Lo Wan. Japanese troops had once kept rice in the ancestral hall during the Japanese Occupation. Ancestors were worshipped there during the lighting the lantern ceremony, weddings and funerals until the 1990s.

History (Chinese)

位於沙田銅鑼灣 73 號謝氏祠堂亦稱謝寶樹堂，約在 1910 年建成。謝氏原居於擔捍埔，後遷至雜姓村銅鑼灣村，並建成祠堂。日治時期，日軍以祠堂作儲存米糧之用。直至 1990 年代，謝氏族人仍在點燈、嫁娶和喪殯期間，在祠堂內拜祭祖先。

Number: 1338

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Lung Kwu Sheung Tan, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門龍鼓上灘劉氏宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Lau Ancestral Hall at Lung Kwu Sheung Tan was built by a Laus' branch, known as Wai Yin Fong. The Ancestral Hall and another Lau Ancestral Hall built by Wai Chap Fong at Tuk Mei Chung are the two ancestral halls of the Lau clan in Lung Kwu Tan. In the past, basin meal wedding banquets and lineage meetings were held there. The Laus still perform the custom of diandeng at the Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

龍鼓上灘的劉氏宗祠由劉氏維賢房興建。這所宗祠與篤尾涌維習房的劉氏宗祠，乃龍鼓灘劉氏家族的兩間宗祠。昔日，村民在這裡舉行盆菜宴、婚宴和家族聚會。現在劉氏仍會到宗祠進行點燈儀式。

Number: 1339

Name and Address: Holy Cross Roman Catholic Cemetery, Cape Collinson Road, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣歌連臣角道歌連臣角
聖十字天主教墳場

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Cape Collinson of Chai Wan, Holy Cross Roman Catholic Cemetery was constructed in 1960 for burying deceased Catholics. It is one of five Catholic cemeteries in Hong Kong. The Cemetery was constructed at Cape Collinson because of inadequate burial places in St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery at Happy Valley. At present, the Cemetery contains graves which were moved from other Catholic cemeteries, including those from the St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery in 1977 and the French Mission Cemetery between the late 1980s and the early 1990s.

History (Chinese)

聖十字天主教墳場位於柴灣哥連臣角，在 1960 年建成，是埋葬天主教教徒遺體的地方。這墳場是香港五個天主教墳場之一。墳場選址哥連臣角，原因是當年位於跑馬地的聖米高天主教墳場已沒有足夠下葬的地方。現時，聖十字天主教墳場內放有從其他天主教墳場遷來的墳墓，包括在 1977 年從聖米高天主教墳場、1980 年代末和 1990 年代初從法國外方傳理會墳場遷來的墳墓。

Number: 1340

Name and Address: Wong Shuk Nai Ancestral Hall, No. 91 Shan Tsui, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角山咀 91 號淑孺黃公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The original Wong Shuk Nai Ancestral Hall was probably built between 1905 and 1921 by the Wong clan to commemorate their ancestors. It was reconstructed in 2003. Customs such as funeral ritual, worship in the Lunar New Year and the lighting the lantern ceremony or diandeng together with diandeng feast are still practised in the new ancestral hall which serves to reinforce the social bonds among the Wongs.

History (Chinese)

原本的淑孺黃公祠相信是在 1905 至 1921 年間由黃氏族人建成，以紀念先祖。公祠在 2003 年重建。黃氏族人在新公祠舉行各種傳統儀式，包括喪禮；農曆新年及點燈時拜祭祖先，還有丁酒，以維繫黃氏族人的凝聚力。

Number: 1341

Name and Address: No. 44 Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 44 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The construction year of the building is not known. But in the early 20th century, it was owned by a man surnamed Lam from neighbouring Shan Pui Tsuen who opened Kai Tak Gold Shop at Lee Yick Street. Besides gold retailing, gold ornaments were probably manufactured there. The building is left vacant.

History (Chinese)

長盛街 44 號的建築年份已無從稽考，但於 20 世紀初，這裡由附近山背村一名姓林的男士所有。林先生曾在利益街開設啓德金舖，除經營黃金零售業務外，這裡亦是製造黃金配飾的工場。這幢建築至今仍然空置。

Number: 1342

Name and Address: Saam Wo Tong, No. 15 Wong Nai Tun Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉黃泥墩村 15 號
三和堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built in 1960s, Saam Wo Tong is a communal hall of the Wong Nai Tun Tsuen. In 1960s, a kindergarten operated in the premises. Despite it was named as kindergarten, bobozhai, an old-fashioned teaching was introduced. The building also served as a gathering place for the Hos, the Yus and the Lais, the three clans of the village, until the establishment of Wong Nai Tun Tsuen Village Committee in 1997. Nowadays, Saam Wo Tong is left vacant but villagers still regularly venerates the altar of Kwan Tai and Tin Hau placed in the building.

History (Chinese)

三和堂是黃泥墩村的公家祠堂，相信是在 1960 年代落成。在 60 年代，這裡曾辦幼兒園，但教學方式仍為傳統的卜卜齋。此外，1997 年黃泥墩村村公所啓用之前，三和堂一直是村內何、俞和賴姓三族聚集的公所。時至今日，三和堂已人去樓空，但堂內供奉關帝和天后，常有村民前來敬拜。

Number: 1343

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, Sik Kong Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村錫降圍楊侯宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Yeung Hau Temple is situated at Sik Kong Wai, a Tangs' walled village in Ha Tsuen with its name recorded in the Xin'an Gazetteer of 1820. Before the 1970s, lanterns were lighted at the entrance gate, in the temple and the shrine in celebration of the birth of boys. Before the Second World War, a Taoist priest would be invited to worship the Yeung Hau for good fortune and blessing.

History (Chinese)

楊侯宮所在地錫降圍是廈村的鄧氏圍村，曾記錄於 1820 年的《新安縣志》。1970 年代前，村民會在圍門、廟內和右側神廳點燈，慶祝弄璋之喜。二次世界大戰前，村民會邀請道士祭祀楊侯，祈求神靈保佑。

Number: 1344

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No. 3 Sheung Ma Tseuk Leng Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上麻雀嶺村 3 號曾氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Rebuilt in 1929, the Tsang Ancestral Hall is a family ancestral hall dedicated to the branch of Tsang Kai-ming, whose father, Tsang Chiu-sheung, is the founding ancestor of Sheung Ma Tseuk Leng. In the past, ancestral worship took place at weddings and the Spring and Autumn Equinoxes. Taoist priests were hired to perform funeral rites. Nowadays, since many villagers have emigrated to Southeast Asia, ceremonies are seldom practiced.

History (Chinese)

1929 年重建的曾氏家祠，是為紀念曾啓明家族而建，其父曾超常乃上麻雀嶺的創村始祖。昔日，村民舉行婚事和春秋二祭都會到這裡祭祖，另外亦會聘請喃嘸師傅主持喪葬儀式。時至今日，大部份村民都已移民東南亞，村中已甚少舉行慶典活動。

Number: 1345

Name and Address: No. 57 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 57 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

History (Chinese)

黃竹村是一條以來自廣東省黃氏爲主的客家村落。黃竹村 52 至 57 號的住宅式排屋約在 1931 年由黃永乾所建。日佔時期，排屋遭日軍輕微破壞，53 號木門所遺留的子彈孔仍清晰可見。該兩層高建築群的坐北向南對稱佈局，是中國建築設計上最理想的坐向。

Number: 1346

Name and Address: Ting Wai Monastery (formerly Lan Yeuk Yuen), No.53 Ma Wo, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔馬窩 53 號定慧寺 (前稱蘭若園)

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

In 1921, a group of Buddhist believers used their savings to buy land from the Government and established Lan Yeuk Yuen (later renamed as Ting Wei Monastery). They invited Monk Tsang Sau to become abbot. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), most of the monks and nuns left the monastery because of lack of food. Monk Tsang Sau was one of the monks who stayed at monastery during that period. In 1962, he was the abbot of Po Lin Monastery of Lantau Island. In 1963, he returned to Lan Yeuk Yuen and registered the monastery as a non-profit-making organization and rename it as Ting Wai Monastery.

History (Chinese)

1921 年，一批佛教徒以私人積蓄向政府購買土地，建成蘭若園（後改名為定慧寺），並邀請增秀和尚擔任住持。日治時期（1941-1945），由於糧食短缺，大部分僧尼都離開寺院，增秀和尚是當時留守佛寺的僧侶之一。1962 年，他擔任大嶼山寶蓮寺的住持。1963 年，他重返蘭若園，將該寺註冊為非牟利機構，並改名定慧寺。

Number: 1347

Name and Address: Nam On Buddhist Monastery, Fu Tei Ha Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地下村南安佛堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built in 1820s and rebuilt by local villagers in 1951, Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong dedicating to Buddha Tai Saint, also known as the Monkey King and Chai Tin Tai Shing (the Great Sage and the Equal of Heaven). It consists of four buildings, namely Nam On Buddhist Monastery, being the main temple housing the Monkey King, Sin Fat Hang Yuen being the guest house of Buddha and deities; Fuk Tak Temple devoting to Kwun Yum and Earth God; and Shing Wong Temple deifying Shing Wong. The Monastery is now administered by Nam On Fat Tong Association Limited developed by worshippers.

History (Chinese)

南安佛堂相信是原建於 1820 年代，1951 年由村民集資重建，是本港僅存供奉大聖佛祖(又稱猴王和齊天大聖)的寺廟之一。這座廟由 4 個建築物組成，包括供奉齊天大聖的南安佛堂、佛祖諸神的行宮「仙佛行轅」、供奉觀音和土地的福德廟，以及供奉城隍的城隍廟。這所佛堂現由善信組成的南安佛堂有限公司管理。

Number: 1348

Name and Address: Tse Ancestral Hall, Nos. 26-28 Kap Pin Long, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢甲邊朗 26 至 28 號謝氏祠堂

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Tse Ancestral Hall at Kap Pin Long was built by the third branch of the Tses, who originated from Cha Shan, Dongguan, and first migrated to Sha Kok Mei, Sai Kung, around the mid-17th century. The Tses used to worship in the ancestral hall at weddings and organize wedding feasts in front of the hall.

History (Chinese)

甲邊朗謝氏宗祠由謝氏三房興建，該房原籍東莞茶山，最初在 17 世紀中移居西貢沙角尾。謝氏以往會於嫁娶儀式中在宗祠拜祭祖先，又於祠堂前空地舉行婚宴。

Number: 1349

Name and Address: Chat Shing Temple, Kwun Hang, Shap Sze Heung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔十四鄉官坑七聖古廟

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Kwun Hang of Shap Sze Heung, the Chat Shing Temple was probably built before 1763 by the local gentry and villagers. It is the only temple dedicated to the Seven Fairies and the Mother of Heaven together. During the Second World War, there had been fierce fighting at the Temple. The Japanese soldiers occupied and were stationed inside. After the War, the Temple served as a village school for about 10 years. The Temple also served as a temporary office for the Sai Kung (North) Rural Committee which was set up in 1954. The temple witnesses the transformation of the nearby villages and changes of rural culture of Kwun Hang.

History (Chinese)

十四鄉官坑的七聖宮由當地鄉紳及村民建於 1763 年前，是唯一敬奉七姐與黃母的宮廟。二次大戰時期，廟宇經歷猛烈戰火，亦曾被日軍佔領及派兵駐守。戰後，七聖宮改作村校約 10 年。這裡亦是 1954 年成立的西貢鄉事委員會臨時辦事處。七聖宮見證了西貢附近村落與西貢鄉村文化的演變。

Number: 1350

Name and Address: Si Tak Chung Ancestral Hall, No.1 Chung Uk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔鍾屋村 1 號鍾師德堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Si Tak Chung Ancestral Hall was built by the Chung clan of Chung Uk Tsuen which settled down in the Lam Tsuen Valley in the Southern Sung dynasty. The Hall itself was construction around 300 years ago. Apart from being a venue for ancestral worship, the Hall was also used as a village school teaching traditional Chinese classics for Chung Uk Tsuen and the neighbouring villages. After the Second World War, the hall became the temporary site of the Lam Tsuen Public School which was jointly run by Chung Uk Tsuen and other four villages in Lam Tsuen.

History (Chinese)

鍾屋村鍾師德堂由南宋年間在林村谷定居的鍾氏所建，約於 300 年前建成。這裡除了是祭祖宗祠外，亦是鏗屋村與鄰村子弟修習中國古籍的村校。二次大戰後，鍾師德堂成為林村公立學校的臨時校舍，由鍾屋村及林村四條村落共同營辦。

Number: 1351

Name and Address: Shrine, Sai Tau Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲西頭圍神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

It was believed that the original shrine was erected when the village was founded around the 1450s. The present shrine was rebuilt after 1945. The shrine features a board with the names of 15 deities written on it. Since there is no ancestral hall in Sai Tau Wai, the Shrine becomes the gathering place of villagers. Villagers in Sai Tau Wai engages Lun Heungpai, which villagers take turns in managing the shrine.

History (Chinese)

原來的西頭圍社壇相信早於 1450 年代西頭圍建村時已落成，今天所見的神樓則建於 1945 年後，樓內的木牌匾書有十五位神明的名稱。由於西頭圍沒有公祠，村民聚會和活動都選在神樓。西頭圍有一項名為「輪香牌」的習俗，鄉民輪流管理神樓。

Number: 1352

Name and Address: On Ding Study Hall, Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門大欖涌村安定家塾

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated in Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, a Hakka village founded in 1600s, On Ding Study Hall is the ancestral hall of the Wu clan. In the old day, the hall served both as place of ancestral worshipping and a study hall. Traditional rituals like weddings and funerals were held here. Bobozhai, the conventional mode of teaching, was introduced. Following the founding of Wong Uk Tsuen Public School, the role of On Ding Study Hall as a school faded away.

History (Chinese)

安定家塾位於 1600 年代建立客家村落大欖涌村，是胡氏宗族的家祠，昔日既是祭祖的祠堂亦是書塾，村民的婚嫁和喪禮都在此舉行。卜卜齋是舊日的教學模式，黃屋村公立學校成立後，安定家塾的教育用途便漸漸被淘汰。

Number: 1353

Name and Address: Sin Hing Tung, Main Building, Tuen Fat Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯發路善慶洞主樓

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Sin Hing Tung, a hostel for monasticism, was established by the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue in 1931. The Society adheres to the doctrines of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Jade Emperor, Lu Tso, Confucius and Buddha are the main deities worshipped there. The historic site comprises of Main Building, Miu Kut Cheung, Ka Lok Tong.

History (Chinese)

善慶洞乃僧侶隱修院，由奉行儒、佛、道三教的香港道德會於 1931 年建立，主要供奉玉皇大帝、呂祖、孔子及佛祖。這歷史舊址由主樓、妙吉祥及嘉樂堂組成。

Number: 1354

Name and Address: Sam Shing Temple, Tuen Tsz Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯子圍三聖宮

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Tuen Tsz Wai of Tuen Mun and built on the left hand side of an ancestral hall of the Tao lineage, Sam Shing Temple was built between 1723 and 1795. The Temple houses the statues of the Three Saints, including Hung Shing, the General Yuen Tan Fuk Fu and Yeung Hau Wong. The Tos celebrated various festivals in the temple, including diandeng and dajiao. It was rebuilt in 1993.

History (Chinese)

屯門屯子圍的三聖廟在 1723 至 1795 年間建於陶氏宗祠左側，廟內供奉了三聖(洪聖、玄壇伏虎元帥及楊侯王)的神像。陶氏昔日會於廟內慶祝點燈及打醮等節日。三聖廟於 1993 年重建。

Number: 1355

Name and Address: Ming Tak Tong Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村明德堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built in 1811, Ming Tak Tong was to commemorate the ancestor of the Mans, Man Wing-sau. The original building was demolished in 1972 and was reconstructed in 1973. Only a granite door frame survives from the original clan hall. Ming Tak Tong was once used as a study hall.

History (Chinese)

明德堂建於 1811 年以紀念文氏祖先文永秀。原有的建築已於 1972 年被拆卸，並於 1973 年重建，原來的宗祠只遺下花崗石製成的門框。明德堂亦曾作書室用途。

Number: 1356

Name and Address: No. 55 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 55 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

No. 55 Hang Tau Tsuen was probably built by Tang Kwan-shing in the 18th century. His grandfather Tang Hin-ho, awarded the title of juran (candidate successful in the provincial examination) in 1804 was believed to live at No.55 and No. 99. No.55 and No.99 were connected as one residential house but it was divided into two before 1898. Tang Ting-fei, a descendant of Tang Kwan-shing and moved out from No. 55 before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Now his wife still lives there.

History (Chinese)

坑頭村 55 號可能是由鄧袞臣在 18 世紀興建。1804 年，他的祖父鄧獻可獲得舉人（即在省級科舉考試中取得佳績）銜頭，相傳居於 55 號和 99 號。1898 年前，55 號和 99 號原本是分開的，後來才連接成一座住宅。鄧袞臣後人鄧廷輝在日治時期（1941-1945）前遷出該址，現時他的妻子仍在該址居住。

Number: 1357

Name and Address: Chan Study Hall, Tai Wan San Tsuen, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島大灣新村陳氏家塾

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Constructed in 1921, Chan Study Hall was the lineage ancestral hall of the Chans of Tai Wan San Tsuen, Lantau Island. It served as a venue for village gatherings and ceremonies, as well as a village school before a new public school was established in Yung Shu Ling in 1949. Tai Wan San Tsuen was branched out from Tai Wan Kau Tsuen (established in early Qing dynasty (1644-1911)) in the early 20th century, and the Chan Study Hall was built to replace the dilapidated hall in Tai Wan Kau Tsuen.

History (Chinese)

陳氏家塾建於 1921 年，是大嶼山大灣新村陳氏的氏族宗祠，這裡曾是村民聚會及舉行儀式的地點，也是榕樹嶺公共學校 1949 年落成前村民子弟的校舍。大灣新村乃大灣舊村(建於清初 1644-1911 年)二十世紀初擴充時新落成的村落，陳氏家塾主要取代大灣舊村已塌毀的宗祠。

Number: 1358

Name and Address: Kwun Yam Temple, Ta Tit Yan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔打鐵坳觀音宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Ta Tit Yan, Kwun Yum Temple has existed since before the 33rd year of Guangxu reign (1907). Kwun Yum Bodhisattvas, the goddess of Mercy, is the main deity of the Temple. Some traditional festivals like the Lunar Chinese New Year and the Kwun Yum Festival are still celebrated there. The Temple is a typical example of Qing Vernacular architecture built in two-hall and one-courtyard plan.

History (Chinese)

觀音宮早於光緒三十三年(1907年)前坐落於打鐵坳。觀音宮主要供奉觀音菩薩，每年春節和觀音誕等傳統節日，宮內仍會舉行賀節慶典。觀音宮兩進毗連的建築佈局，洋溢清朝地方建築色彩。

Number: 1359

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, No. 26 San Tin Village, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田新田村 26 號劉氏家祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Lau Ancestral Hall at No. 26 San Tin Village, Shatin, was a family hall established by the fifth generation, Lau Wai-kung, Lau Wai-wei and Lau Wai-man branching out from Au Pui Wan Tsuen. Ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during major Chinese festivals, including Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

位於沙田新田村 26 號的劉氏家祠，由源居坳背灣村劉氏的第五代劉維恭、劉維惠和劉維敏所建。現時，劉氏家族仍會在主要中國節日如清明節和重陽節，在家祠內拜祭祖先。

Number: 1360

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, near Ha Kwai Chung Tsuen, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界近下葵涌村天后宮

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built prior to 1828, the original Tin Hau Temple was relocated to the present site in 1966 as a result of urbanisation. In the past, the Temple was also known as Kwai Chung Mong Shue Ha Tin Hau Temple. The Temple was built there for the blessing of Tin Hau, the goddess of the sea. The Temple celebrates the birthday of Tin Hau, which features a feast of basin meal and Fa pow (floral shrine and firecrackers).

History (Chinese)

天后宮始建於 1828 年之前，1966 年因為葵涌發展新市鎮而遷往現址。這座古廟過去又名葵涌芒樹下天后古廟，供奉天后馬祖娘娘，每年天后寶誕善信都會聚首一堂饗用盆菜，還有花炮慶祝活動。

Number: 1361

Name and Address: Shrine, No. 106 Pok Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田壘圍 106 號神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Shrine of Pok Wai was built around 1900 by Man Sau-fuk to mark the founding of Pok Wai. Thirteen deities including Kwun Yam, Tin Hau and Hung Shing are enshrined there. At the lighting the lantern ceremony, the thirteen deities are invited to enjoy the celebration held near the rural committee. Worshipping also takes place at major festivals.

History (Chinese)

壘圍神廳約於 1900 年由文壽福所建，以標誌壘圍正式建成。神廳主要供奉觀音、天后及洪聖等 13 位神靈。每逢舉行點燈儀式，村民都會恭請 13 位神靈到村公所附近，全村上下慶祝一番。另外，村民亦會在重要節日齊集神廳進行祭祀儀式。

Number: 1362

Name and Address: Kai Yuen, Ancillary Building, No. 29A Ha Fa Shan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣下花山 29 號 A 祇園附屬建築物

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Kai Yuen is a temple dedicated to are Kwun Yam, Amitabha and Pusa Tai Shih Chih. The temple, established by the Buddhist Monk Yui Sim, had probably existed by the 1920s. It also served as a “Buddhism school” for nuns and monks. The Ancillary Building was built for residential purposes. In 1949, when the Civil War broke out on mainland China, many monks and nuns fled to Hong Kong. Kai Yuen provided quarters for these monks and nuns. But today, most of the nuns and monks have passed away. Others have left the village and seldom visit the temple.

History (Chinese)

祇園是供奉觀音、阿彌陀佛和大勢至菩薩的寺廟，相信由齋禪和尚在 1920 年代或之前建成。祇園曾是和尚及尼姑的「佛學學堂」。齋禪和尚教授和尚及尼姑閱讀、學習和誦讀佛經及佛教規條。附屬建築物則作居住之用。1949 年，正值中國大陸爆發內戰之際，一眾和尚及尼姑逃至香港。祇園為這些和尚及尼姑提供住宿。然而，時至今日，園內大部份和尚及尼姑都已圓寂，在生的亦已離開下花山，甚少重臨祇園。

Number: 1363

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Tai Lam Kok, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門大欖角天后古廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Though the construction year of Tin Hau Temple at Tai Lam Kok is unknown, a stone tablet suggests the temple was renovated in 1955. A local elite, Mr. Chiu Lut-sau (1905-1974), sponsored the renovation. Although no ceremonies are carried out to celebrate Tin Hau Birthday, the temple serves as a worshipping place in the Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

大欖角天后古廟的建築年份已無從考究，但廟內一石碑指古廟曾於 1955 年進行翻新工程。本地名賢趙聿修先生(1905 至 1974 年)曾捐款贊助該次修葺。這裡雖然不會慶祝天后誕，但每年農曆新年、清明節和重陽節都有善信前來參拜。

Number: 1364

Name and Address: Pak Tai Temple, No. 146 Ma Tau Wai Road, Hung Hom, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍紅磡馬頭圍道 146 號北帝古廟

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated in Ma Tau Wai Road, Pak Tai Temple was rebuilt by the local inhabitants in 1929 to worship Pak Tai, the God of the North. Kwum Yum is also worshipped in the Temple. The Kwun Yum Treasury Open Day (Je Fu, borrowing money from Kwun Yum's Treasure Box) is arranged every year in the temple but there is no special festival celebration activity for Pak Tai in the Temple.

History (Chinese)

位於馬頭圍道的北帝古廟於 1929 年由當地居民重建，用以供奉北帝。廟內亦敬奉觀音娘娘，而且香火鼎盛，每年還有觀音借庫活動，但卻沒有其他專為北帝舉行的祭祀活動。

Number: 1365

Name and Address: Tung Fuk Tong, Nga Yiu Tau, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉瓦窰頭同福堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Tung Fuk Tong, situated in Nga Yiu Tau of Shap Pat Heung, was probably built in the 1910s and functioned as a communal ancestral hall of a multi-surnamed village, including the Kans, the Lais, the Tangs, the Tses, the Cheungs. Lung Yin Shool, on left side-hand of hall, was a study hall which was founded around the 1920s and 1930s. In the past, villagers individually worshipped as well as weddings ceremonies at the foreground in front of Tung Fuk Tong.

History (Chinese)

位於十八鄉瓦窰頭的同福堂，相傳在 1910 年代建成，是這條雜姓村落不同氏族共同擁有的祠堂，氏族包括簡氏、賴氏、鄧氏、謝氏和張氏。祠堂左邊的龍涎小學曾是書室，在 1920 和 1930 年代間創立。從前，村民會各自到同福堂前的空地祭祀，也會在那兒進行嫁娶儀式。

Number: 1366

Name and Address: Kwok Ancestral Hall, Lin Fa Tei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉蓮花地郭氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated in Lin Fa Tei, a multi-clan villag in Pat Heung, Yuen Long, Kwok Ancestral Hall was erected in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Though the Ancestral Hall was rebuilt in 2000, old photos exhibited in the Ancestral Hall evidences the new structure imitates the old one. The Kwoks still celebrate various festivals in the Ancestral Hall, including diandeng, dajiao and Chinese New Year. It was rebuilt in 2000.

History (Chinese)

郭氏宗祠位於元朗八鄉的多姓村蓮花池，於清朝(1644-1911 年)落成。宗祠曾於 2000 年重建，祠內保留了多幅古老照片，證明新建築仿照原有的結構興建。時至今日，郭氏仍會齊集宗祠慶祝點燈、打醮和農曆新年等節日。此祠於 2000 年重建。

Number: 1367

Name and Address: Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Kwai Chung Tsuen, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界下葵涌村鄧氏家祠

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Tang Ancestral Hall is the only ancestral hall situated in Ha Kwai Chung Tsuen. Originally, the Tang Ancestral Hall was built in Mong Shue Ha, a village in Ha Kwai Chung before it was relocated to the present site in 1964 as a result of urbanization. The hall is full of plaques and couplets, including one inscribed with “三登世澤，兩秀家聲”，meaning “members of three generations be bureaucracy and two clansmen had passed the Imperial Civil Examination”. Nowadays, traditional rituals are still held in the ancestral hall like diandeng (lighting the lantern) ceremony in the first lunar month and Chungyeung Festival.

History (Chinese)

鄧氏家祠是下葵涌村唯一的祠堂，原建於下葵涌的芒樹下，其後葵涌發展為新市鎮，祠堂遂於 1964 年遷往現址。祠堂內擺滿牌匾和對聯，當中一對寫著「三登世澤，兩秀家聲」，意指鄧氏三代為官，並先後有兩位家族成員高中科舉。時至今日，鄧氏家族仍秉持俗例，在祠堂舉行祭祀儀式，例如每年正月點燈和重陽秋祭等。

Number: 1368

Name and Address: Wong Ancestral Hall, Tai Mei Tuk, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大尾督黃氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located in the middle of Tai Mei Tuk village, Wong Ancestral Hall was built before 1907 and underwent extensive renovation in 1967. Being the only clan in this Hakka village, the Wongs practice the traditional customs of ancestral worshipping and wedding ceremonies in the Hall.

History (Chinese)

1907 年前落成的黃氏宗祠位於大尾督村，曾於 1967 年進行大規模修葺。黃氏是這條客家村唯一的氏族，族人會齊集宗祠舉行祭祖及婚禮等傳統儀式。

Number: 1369

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Nos. 56-58 Castle Peak Road--Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青山公路青龍頭段 56 至 58 號天后宮

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The temple, also known as Tin Hau Temple at Pak Sha Wan, was built before 1889. It was once frequently visited by Chinese customs officers when the Canton Native Customs in Ma Wan (established 1868) was in operation. A number of deities are worshipped in the temple, including Tin Hau, Lady Kam Fa, Kwan Yum, Jigong, Huatuo Xiansh, Tai Sui and Shap Yi Naai Neung (twelve maids). Strong association with the Customs office and the traders operating in the area could be witnessed in people's donation to the restoration of the temple which took place in 1889.

History (Chinese)

青龍頭天后宮又名白沙灣天后宮，建於 1889 年之前。以往清政府在馬灣設有海關(1868 年設關)時，駐守的海關官員經常到天后宮參拜。宮內供奉的神靈包括馬祖天后、金花娘娘、觀音、濟公、華陀先師、太歲和十二奶娘。這座古廟於 1889 年曾進行修葺，當時捐款的善信多為關員及商賈，天后宮與海關和當地商人的密切關係可見一斑。

Number: 1370

Name and Address: Nos. 5-6 Tui Min Hoi, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢對面海 5 至 6 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The village house located at Nos. 5 & 6 Tui Min Hoi, a multi-surname Hakka village, was rebuilt in 1933 by Chung Dak-kwong to replace the original building which had been dilapidated. The Chung clan originated from Zhongwucun of Huidong County. No.5 and No. 6 has accommodated four generations by 2004 and are still occupied by the descendants of two branches of the Chung clan.

History (Chinese)

位於西貢對面海 5 至 6 號的村屋，在 1933 年由鍾德光重建，以取代原本破落的舊屋。鍾氏原籍惠東縣鍾屋村。對面海乃雜姓客家村落，直至 2004 年，已有四代族人曾在該址居住。現時屋內仍住有鍾氏兩房的後人。

Number: 1371

Name and Address: Sin Hing Tung, Miu Kut Cheung, Tuen Fat Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯發路善慶洞妙吉祥(慎遠堂)

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Sin Hing Tung, a hostel for monasticism, was established by the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue in 1931. The Society adheres to the doctrines of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Jade Emperor, Lu Tso, Confucius and Buddha are the main deities worshipped there. The historic site comprises of Main Building, Miu Kut Cheung, Ka Lok Tong.

History (Chinese)

善慶洞乃僧侶隱修院，由奉行儒、佛、道三教的香港道德會於 1931 年建立，主要供奉玉皇大帝、呂祖、孔子及佛祖。這歷史舊址由主樓、妙吉祥及嘉樂堂組成。

Number: 1372

Name and Address: No. 21 Tai Kiu Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟大橋村 21 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

No.21 Tai Kiu Tsuen was built in 1939 and owned by the Chan clan who originated from Dongguan. In the past, villagers of Tai Kiu Tsuen used well water until the introduction of running water in the late 1950s. Electricity, however, was already available after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The house is now occupied by the Chans and still in good condition.

History (Chinese)

大橋村 21 號在 1939 年建成，由原籍東莞的陳氏所有。直至 1950 年代引入自來水為止，大橋村的村民一直使用井水。然而，電力早於日治時期（1941 - 1945）後已開始供應。現時，陳氏後人仍在村屋居住，村屋建築狀況尚算良好。

Number: 1373

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, Chai Kek, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔寨𤇗鍾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Chung Ancestral Hall in Chai Kek, Tai Po was built in the 18th century by the Hakka Chungs of Chai Kek. Chung is the dominant surname in the Lam Tsuen Valley. It was said that Sze-chap, the founding ancestor, settled in Chai Kek during the late Ming dynasty (1573-1620). The village later branched out to Tin Liu Ha around 100 years ago. For decades the two villages worshipped their ancestors in the same ancestral hall in Chai Kek, until the 1960s when Tin Liu Ha built their own hall. The Chung Ancestral Hall was originally a two-hall construction, and a third hall was added at a later date.

History (Chinese)

大埔寨𤇗鍾氏家祠由寨𤇗的客家裔鍾氏建於 18 世紀。鍾氏是林村谷的主要氏族，相傳他們的創村始祖仕集於明朝末年(1573-1620 年)在寨𤇗定居。村落約在 100 年前擴展至田寮下，兩村村民數十年來都到寨𤇗同一所家祠拜祭祖先，至 1960 年代田寮下另建家祠才分開祭祖。鍾氏家祠原是一幢二進式建築，後期才加建第三間祠堂。

Number: 1374

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Ma Wan Tsuen, Lei Yue Mun, Kwun Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍觀塘鯉魚門馬環村天后廟

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Tin Hau Temple at Ma Wan Tsuen was first built in 1753 by Zheng Lianchang, a pirate leader in Hong Kong waters. Zheng was the great grandson of Zheng Jian who was believed to be a subordinate of the anti-Qing general Zheng Chenggong. In 1953, a newspaper reporter claimed to have taken a mystifying photograph showing a mass of white smoke above the Temple with the image of a goddess. As a result, the Temple received generous donations and carried out a reconstruction in the same year. A new altar for Kwan Tai was added in the side hall. It was reconstructed in 1953.

History (Chinese)

於 1753 年落成的馬環村天后廟為鄭連昌始建，鄭氏乃橫行本港水域的海盜首領，曾祖父為鄭建，據說是主張反清復明的大將鄭成功的下屬。1953 年，一名新聞記者宣稱拍得一張神秘照片，相片中馬環村天后廟之上有一道白煙，狀似天后娘娘，顯靈之說在坊間傳出後，善信紛紛捐款，因此古廟該年便籌足經費進行重建，其後並在側祠設立新的關帝殿。此廟曾於 1953 年重建。

Number: 1375

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, Lung Mei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔龍尾陳氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Already existed in 1905, the Chan Ancestral Hall, also known as Kau Yu Tong, is the only surviving ancestral hall in Lung Mei, a Hakka village founded by the Chans, the Lees and the Cheungs. Ancestors are worshipped during Lunar New Year, Spring and Autumn Rites and other traditional festivals. Celebrations for the birth of sons known as diandeng and marriages are also carried out there. Moreover, a private school was accommodated in the ancestral hall in the early 20th century and a kindergarten in the early 1980s.

History (Chinese)

陳氏宗祠又名九裕堂，於 1905 年已建成，是龍尾這條由陳、李、張三姓建立的客家村僅餘的祠堂。每年的農曆新年、春秋二祭及其他傳統節日，族人在陳氏宗祠祭祖，也在這裡舉行婚禮和慶祝添丁的點燈儀式。20 世紀初，宗祠內設私塾，又於 1980 年代初設幼稚園。

Number: 1376

Name and Address: Lok Hing Tong, No. 78 San Hing Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新興村 78 號樂慶堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Founded by Wong Ka-lok, Lok Hing Tong was probably built in 1892. It was purposely constructed as a venue for performing ceremonies and celebrations among his own family members. It gradually became an ancestral hall of the Lok Hing Branch. It is richly decorated with a carved fascia board, wall murals featuring flowers and plants and couplet.

History (Chinese)

黃家樂創建的樂慶堂可能是建於 1892 年，是黃家舉行儀式和慶祝活動的地方，其後漸漸成為黃氏樂慶房後人的祠堂。這座建築物裝潢瑰美，飾有木雕檐墊板、花卉壁畫和牌匾。

Number: 1377

Name and Address: Pak Tai Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街北帝廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

According to the cloud-shaped gong, the Pak Tai Temple in Stanley was probably built in 1805 by the local fishermen. The deity of the Temple is Pak Tai, the God of the North. The Temple celebrates the Pak Tai Festival on the 3rd day of the third Lunar month. The popularity of this Temple declined after the demolition of Ma Hang Village in 1993. The Temple was now managed by the Committee of the Stanley Kaifong Welfare Advancement Association.

History (Chinese)

赤柱北帝廟的雲拱記載，廟宇由本地漁民約建於 1805 年，主要敬奉北帝。每逢農曆三月三日，善信都會前來慶祝北帝誕。1993 年馬坑村拆卸後，北帝廟已不復當年的香火鼎盛。現時廟宇由赤杜街坊福利會負責管理。

Number: 1378

Name and Address: Wan Gau Study Hall, Loi Tung, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角萊洞允教書室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wan Gau Study Hall is situated at Loi Tung of Sha Tau Kok. It was built by the descendants of the Tang clan in commemoration of Tang Wan-gau (1650-1720), the seventeenth generation ancestor of the Tang clan. The founding ancestor of the Tang lineage originated from Jishui Xian of Jiangxi. Tang Chung-cheong, the sixth generation ancestor, settled down in Loi Tung during the late-Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). The study hall was served as bobozhai (the Chinese traditional teaching method) to local villager children. After the Japanese Occupation, bobozhai was not held in study halls, the children in Loi Tung went to Kok Man School and Sha Tau Kok Government School for study.

History (Chinese)

沙頭角萊洞的允教書室由鄧氏後裔為紀念鄧氏十七世祖鄧允教(1650-1720年)所建。鄧氏始祖原籍江西吉水縣，六世祖鄧仲昌於元朝(1271-1368)年間定居萊洞。書室主要以卜卜齋(傳統中國教學方法)教授，日軍進佔後停止辦學，村中子弟遂轉至覺民學校及沙頭角官立學校上學。

Number: 1379

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山上璋圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Sheung Cheung Wai was originally built around 1700 by Hang Tau Tsuen Tangs to accommodate their hereditary servants called xiemin or xiafu in Chinese. The majority of these servants were surnamed Chan and Wong. The Entrance Gate was the only means of access to the village, a space for posting up public notices and guarded by a timber sliding door. The mezzanine floor of the Entrance Gate was used for storage purposes. The two doorways in the Entrance Gate led the central axis of the wai running towards the Shrine at the end of the central axis. Both the Entrance Gate and the Shrine were rebuilt in 2003.

History (Chinese)

上璋圍最初約在 1700 年由坑頭村的鄧氏所建，以安置他們的世襲僕人，又稱「細民」或「下夫」。這些僕人主要姓陳和姓黃。圍門是村落的唯一出入口，亦是村民張貼告示的地方。圍門裝有一道木製趟門。圍門的閣樓作存放物品之用。圍門的兩個門口位於圍的中軸，指向軸末的神廳。圍門和神廳都在 2003 年重建。

Number: 1380

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, No. 18 Ha Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下坑 18 號李氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Ha Hang of Tai Po, the Lee Ancestral Hall was built in 1900 by the Lee clan to commemorate and worship Lee Yat-wah, the founding ancestor of Ha Hang village. Ha Hang is a village of multiple clans, its settlers are members of four clan - Lee, Hung, Chung and Tsang. The Lee clan of Ha Hang originated from Changle County in Guangdong Province, settled in Ha Hang in the 13th year of Qianlong reign (1748). The ancestral hall is used regularly for worship and celebration of traditional festivals and ceremonies, including diandeng, Lantern Festival (the 15th day of the 1st Lunar Month).

History (Chinese)

大埔下坑的李氏宗祠由李氏建於 1900 年，以紀念及祭祀下坑村始祖李日華。下坑是多姓村，居民主要由姓李、洪、鍾及曾四個氏族組成。下坑李氏原籍廣東省長樂縣，後於乾隆十三年(1748 年)定居下坑。宗祠現時仍會定期舉行祭祀、「點燈」和慶祝元宵節(農曆正月十五日)等傳統儀式。

Number: 1381

Name and Address: Sin Hing Study Hall, No. 1 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨祠堂村 1 號善慶書室

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built in 1870s by the Man clan, Sin Hing Study Hall educated clan youngsters of the Mans for the Imperial Civil Services Examination. Confucian classics, such as Sanzijing and Qianziwan were taught. An integrity plaque in the study hall “欽點光緒十六年庚寅恩科一甲二名榜眼及第臣文廷式恭承” suggested Man Ting-sik was awarded with the second-degree in Imperial Civil Service Examination in Qing dynasty. The traditional schooling was later substituted by formal educational system in 1930s. The Study Hall was then used as a self-study room and a residence.

History (Chinese)

善慶書室相信是文氏家族在 1870 年代興建，為文氏子弟提供教育，讓他們參加科舉考試。學生在書室學習三字經和千字文等孔聖文學經典。書室牆上掛著刻有「欽點光緒十六年庚寅恩科一甲二名榜眼及第臣文廷式恭承」字樣的牌匾，顯示文家成員文廷式在清代光緒年間的科舉考試高中第二名榜眼。1930 年代，政府全面實施正式的教育體制，取締了舊式教學，善慶書室亦因此改為自修室和住宅。

Number: 1382

Name and Address: Yau Sin Study Hall, San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新圍友善書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

located in San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yau Sin Study Hall literally means “good relationship of brothers”. It probably was erected around the mid-19th century and belonged to the Chiu-lok branch of the Tang clan. It was used as the study hall and an ancestral worship place for the Tang clans. It is now a venue for prayers and banquets. The Hall preserves several standing boards signifying the success of the Tangs in officialdom and Imperial Civil Service Examination. Only the waimun, or entrance tower was left behind after the wall was demolished. Its wall base was constructed of solid granite blocks, which is a sign of prosperity or government official status.

History (Chinese)

廈村新圍的友善書室意指「兄弟情誼」，約建於 19 世紀中期，屬鄧氏醉樂旁系所有。這裡原是鄧氏的書室及祠堂，現在則用來祈福與設宴款客。祠堂還保存著數幅牌匾，表揚鄧氏在官場與科舉的卓越成就。友善書室只有牆後一幅圍門被拆毀，它的牆基由實心花崗石建成，由此可見鄧氏的雄厚財力與官場地位。

Number: 1383

Name and Address: Kong Ha Tong, No. 35 Sheung Chuk Yuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田上竹園 35 號江廈堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Kong Ha Tong is composed of Nos. 33 to Nos.35 Sheung Chuk Yuen. No. 34 in the middle is the Wongs' ancestral hall, which was restored in 1965. Nos. 33 and 35 are residential units constructed by Wong Kat-cheung and Wong Fuk-shing in 1958. In the past, dajiao and wedding banquets were held at Kong Ha Tong. It was also used regularly for worshipping ancestors, performing rituals such as lighting the lantern ceremony (diandeng), and as a venue for festive celebration and clan meeting. However, such practices have been abolished after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). No. 34 was the ancestral hall of the Wong clan. Restoration was done in 1965 by Wong Kat-cheung. Kong Ha Tong is the only surviving village-house with ancestral hall historic building in Sheung Chuk Yuen.

History (Chinese)

上竹園江廈堂由 33 至 35 號組成，中間的 34 號是黃氏祠堂，曾於 1965 年進行修復；而 33 和 35 號則是住宅，由黃吉祥和黃福盛在 1958 年建成。祠堂曾不時舉行打醮、婚宴、拜祭祖先及點燈等儀式，也是慶祝節日和族人開會的地方。不過，日治時期（1941-1945）後，這些習俗都停止了。江廈堂是上竹園唯一保存著祠堂之村屋，極具歷史價值。

Number: 1384

Name and Address: Kong Ha Tong, No. 34 Sheung Chuk Yuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田上竹園 34 號江廈堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Kong Ha Tong is composed of Nos. 33 to Nos.35 Sheung Chuk Yuen. No. 34 in the middle is the Wongs' ancestral hall, which was restored in 1965. Nos. 33 and 35 are residential units constructed by Wong Kat-cheung and Wong Fuk-shing in 1958. In the past, dajiao and wedding banquets were held at Kong Ha Tong. It was also used regularly for worshipping ancestors, performing rituals such as lighting the lantern ceremony (diandeng), and as a venue for festive celebration and clan meeting. However, such practices have been abolished after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). No. 34 was the ancestral hall of the Wong clan. Restoration was done in 1965 by Wong Kat-cheung. Kong Ha Tong is the only surviving village-house with ancestral hall historic building in Sheung Chuk Yuen.

History (Chinese)

上竹園江廈堂由 33 至 35 號組成，中間的 34 號是黃氏祠堂，曾於 1965 年進行修復；而 33 和 35 號則是住宅，由黃吉祥和黃福盛在 1958 年建成。祠堂曾不時舉行打醮、婚宴、拜祭祖先及點燈等儀式，也是慶祝節日和族人開會的地方。不過，日治時期（1941-1945）後，這些習俗都停止了。江廈堂是上竹園唯一保存著祠堂之村屋，極具歷史價值。

Number: 1385

Name and Address: Cheung Ha Ching Ssr, Nos. 43-45 Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山 43 至 45 號長霞精舍

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Cheung Ha Ching She was first named Mei Tsuen Tong, a Buddhist monastery, which provided a dormitory for spinsters and an altar for the goddess Kwun Yum. It was renamed as Cheung Ha Ching She in 1984, when the statues of Kwun Yum, the Three Precious Buddhas and ancestral tablets in a Kwun Yum Temple at Shau Kei Wan was removed to it, and it was opened to the public. Veda and the Healing Buddha are also worshipped there. In 2002, Cheung Ha Ching She was renamed as “Cheung Ha Temple” which provides Buddhist services, like vegetarian food and ancestral worship services.

History (Chinese)

長霞精舍原名美全堂，當年是一所佛教禪院，供奉觀音，並為獨身婦人提供住宿。1984 年，筲箕灣一所觀音寺內的觀音像、三寶佛像及祖先靈位遷至該處。該處亦易名為長霞精舍，並對外開放。除了上述神明，精舍現時亦供奉韋馱和藥師佛。2002 年，禪院再次易名為 “長霞淨院”，提供各種佛教服務，如供應齋菜和供奉祖先靈位。

Number: 1386

Name and Address: Yuk Yin Study Hall, No. 37 Tai Om, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大窰 37 號育賢書室

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Believed to be built between 1875 and 1908, Yuk Yin Study Hall was situated at Tai Om, a single-surname Hakka village established by Cheung San-tat, Shu-kit and Luk-tak, who settled there around 1800. The Study Hall was founded by the descendents of Cheung San-tat. The educational reform after the war led to the end of its bobozhai education, as it became a branch school of Lam Tsuen Rural Public School in 1950. The Study Hall remains as a meeting place of villagers to discuss village affairs and hold ceremonies.

History (Chinese)

育賢書室由 1800 年左右在大窰定居的張三達、張樹傑及張六德興建，這條單姓客家村相信應建於 1875 至 1908 年。書室由張三達的後裔創辦，主要提供卜卜齋教學，至戰後推行教育改革始停辦，1950 年曾改作林村公立學校分校。時至今日，書室仍是村民商議村務及舉行慶典的地方。

Number: 1387

Name and Address: Nos. 40-42 Yung Shue O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔榕樹澳 40 至 42 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Yung Shue of Tai Po, No.37-42 village house was built in the 1920s; the earliest record of the name was demonstrated in the map of Ming Wanli Yue Da Ji during the Wanli reign of the Ming Dynasty. The village has a history of more than 300 years ago, it was originally a mixed-lineage village; its settlers are members of seven clan – Hau, Sing, Fong, Lee, Tsang, Cham and Yung. The Fong clan is the largest clan in the village. The house recalls the village life and marks the historical development of Fong clan in Yung Shue O village of Tai Po.

History (Chinese)

大埔榕樹澳 37 至 42 號村屋建於 1920 年代，其名稱最早載於明朝萬曆年間所著明萬曆粵大記的地圖。榕樹澳村乃擁有逾 300 年歷史的多姓村，主要由侯氏、成氏、方氏、李氏、曾氏、湛氏及翁氏七個氏族組成。方氏是村中最大的氏族。這所村屋見證了方氏在大埔榕樹澳村的發展事跡，令人不期然憶起昔日的村中點滴。

Number: 1388

Name and Address: Leung Ancestral Hall, No. 6 Pak Ngau Shek Sheung Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白牛石上村 6 號梁氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Leung Ancestral Hall, located in Pak Ngau Shek village in Tai Po, was built before 1900 by the Leungs in memory of their ancestors. The Leung clan originated from Guangxi, firstly migrated to Dongguan of Guangdong province, later moved to Tsoi Po in Shenzhen, then stay in Ma Po Mei Village of Lam Tsuen, and finally settled in Pak Ngau Shek in the early Qing Dynasty of the early 18th century. The ancestral hall is still used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies. Although most of the rituals are either simplified or abandoned by the villagers nowadays, the Ancestral Hall is still an important venue for them to worship their ancestors and a centre for major gathering.

History (Chinese)

大埔白牛石村的梁氏宗祠，乃梁氏為紀念祖先於 1900 年前而興建。梁氏原籍廣西，曾先後遷至廣東省東莞、深圳草莆及林村麻布尾，再於十八世紀清初定居白牛石村。時至今日，村民仍會在這裡舉行祭祖及其他傳統節慶儀式。儘管昔日的儀式多已簡化或被廢棄，但這裡仍不時會舉行祭祖及大型聚會。

Number: 1389

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Mui Ngok Hin, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀梅萼軒

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 1390

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 41 Hung Kiu San Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水紅橋新村 41 號天后古廟

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Though rebuilt in 1961, the existing Tin Hau Festival at Hung Kiu San Tsuen houses a historic bell cast with “康熙六十年” (1721). Tin Hau Festival was celebrated since 1985. Vegetarian meals are offered at the forecourt of the temple. The Lius clan of Sheung Shui, especially Yi Ngam Tso, take care of the maintenance of the temple.

History (Chinese)

紅橋新村現存的天后古廟在 1961 年重建，廟內有一個鑄有「康熙六十年」(1721 年)的古鐘。天后古廟自 1985 年起每年都會慶祝天后誕，善信會在廟前院擺設齋宴。這所廟宇由上水廖氏(主要是義奄祖)負責維修。

Number: 1391

Name and Address: Po Kok Monastery, No. 30 Ma Wo, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔馬窩 30 號寶覺禪院

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The exact year construction of Po Kok Monastery at Ma Wo is not known, but the building already existed in the 1930s. It was converted from a residence and named Pok Kok Monastery in the 1970s. The owner of the Monastery, a devoted Buddhist, and her followers practiced Buddhism there until the 1980s when she began to live in a home for the elderly, leaving the Monastery vacant nowadays.

History (Chinese)

位於馬窩的寶覺禪院，確實興建年份不詳，惟早於 1930 年代已經存在。建築物的前身是民居，後於 1970 年代改作禪院，並取名為「寶覺禪院」。當年禪院的業權人是虔誠的女佛教徒，她與其他信眾在禪院研習佛學。1980 年代，該負責人入住老人院，禪院自此便一直空置。

Number: 1392

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Kin On Lau, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀乾安樓

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 1393

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall, No. 157 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 157 號林氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Lam Ancestral Hall at No.157 Shan Pui Tsuen, was probably built in the 19th century. From the 1930s to 1960s, it was also used as a primary school named as Yan Hing School. It accommodated a kindergarten in 1967 or 1968. Nowadays, ancestors are still worshipped there during the first and the fifteenth days of each lunar month, Chung Yeung Festival as well as weddings ceremonies. Lighting the lantern ceremony is carried out at both Tai Wong Temple and the Lam Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

林氏家祠位於山背村 157 號，相傳在 19 世紀建成。該址在 1930 至 1960 年代間曾是小學，名為仁興學校，及後在 1967 或 1968 年加建幼稚園。時至今日，每逢農曆初一、十五、重陽節和嫁娶時，村民都會在家祠拜祭祖先，而點燈儀式則同在林氏家祠和大王廟舉行。

Number: 1394

Name and Address: Nos. 61-62 Tsung Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺松園下 61 至 62 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The houses were believed to be built by the parents of Ho Fo-leung in the 1930s. Ho Fo-leung worked in London after the Japanese Occupation and remitted money to his family. Nowadays, Nos. 61-62 is left vacant after the Ho family emigrated. The house is still taken care of by a member of the family.

History (Chinese)

這兩間村屋相信是由何伙亮父母建於 1930 年代興建。何伙亮於日治結束後遠赴倫敦工作，並且將僑匯給家人。何氏移民後，61 至 62 號村屋一直空置，交由家族成員看管。

Number: 1395

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Yee Wo Chai, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀怡和齋

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 1396

Name and Address: Wai Sau Yuen, Kitchen, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村慧修院廚房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wai Sau Yuen consists of a main building and a kitchen. Situated in Lok Wu on Lantau Island, Wai Sau Yuen is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Bhikshuni Sik Liu-sau with Chan Mui Sang as the contractor in 1933. It comprises of the Main Building and the Kitchen. The devoted deity of the nunnery is Bodhisattva Kwun Yum, the Goddess of Mercy. The nunnery was left vacant during the Japanese Occupation and was restored soon after the Second World War. Nowadays, the Nunnery remains as a place for self-cultivation and holding of the annual ceremony of Kwun Yum in the sixth lunar month.

History (Chinese)

慧修院由兩幢建築物組成，包括 1 主樓及 1 廚房。慧修院位於大嶼山鹿湖，由釋了修比丘尼及承建商陳梅生於 1933 年興建，是一所敬奉觀音菩薩的私人尼姑庵。慧修院由主樓及廚房組成。日佔時期，全院一度空置，直至二次大戰結束才恢復運作。時至今日，慧修院依循著自耕自足的傳統，又逢農曆六月慶祝觀音誕。

Number: 1397

Name and Address: Ng Kwai Tong, No. 1 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 1 號五桂堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Ng Kwai Tong is a sub-ancestral hall of Yan Dun Kong Study Hall, the main hall of the Tangs of the entire Hang Tau Tsuen. It was built by the branch of Tang Zai-lung (1636-1712). Ng Kwai Tong was once a venue teaching bobozhai. Its education role faded after the founding of Tat Tak Public School in 1931. In the early 1950s, the Public School made use of Ng Kwai Tong to accommodate the expanded classes. Nowadays, ancestral worship is still performed there during the Spring and Autumn Equinox.

History (Chinese)

五桂堂是仁敦岡書室的宗祠，亦是坑頭村鄧氏的主要祠堂，由鄧際隆(1636-1712年)的旁支興建。五桂堂曾是卜卜齋學堂，1931年公立達德學校成立後已停止辦學。1950年代初，公立達德學校曾佔用五桂堂收容新增班別的學生。現在，鄧氏每逢春秋二祭都會前來宗祠祭祖。

Number: 1398

Name and Address: Row of Shops under Ramp, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 & 20
Kennedy Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地道堅尼地城 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 及 20 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Constructed in the 1920s and originally the garages for Kennedy Terrace at Nos. 2-20 Kennedy Road, the shops are located under the ramp which leads to the main access to the terrace above. At first, there were altogether ten garages under the ramp. The garages were then served as storerooms for coal and firewood at the beginning of the War. They were converted into shops during the Japanese Occupation. Today, there are six rows of shops remaining in use.

History (Chinese)

斜坡下一排店舖建於 1920 年代，原為堅尼地道 2 至 20 號堅尼地台的車房，亦是通往上層露台的主要入口。斜坡下原有十個車房，第二次大戰初期，車房用作儲存煤及木頭等生火燃料。日佔時期，車房再改為商舖。時至今天，這裡仍有六排店舖營業。

Number: 1399

Name and Address: Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, Main Building, No. 138 Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍 138 號乾元洞佛堂主樓

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, a Taoist temple located in Tsuen Wan, was established by Yip Chak-lam in 1958. The ground floor houses the main hall while the upper floor is a Taoist pantheon where different deities are enshrined. Two one-storey structures, namely Kwan Tong, a worship place for female followers and a dormitory for female followers were constructed in 1977 on the left-hand side of the main building. Chiu Lut-sau, a committee member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in the 1950s, is a permanent honourable member of the Monastery.

History (Chinese)

位於荃灣的乾元洞佛堂是一所道教廟堂，1958 年由葉澤霖所建。佛堂的地下是大殿，樓上是道教諸神殿，供奉多位神靈。1977 年，佛堂主樓左側加建兩座一層建築物：專供信女禮拜的坤堂和女舍。乾元堂佛堂的永遠名譽主事趙聿修在 1950 年代是香港中華總商會委員。

Number: 1400

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sha Chau, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門沙洲天后宮

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Tin Hau Temple is located at Sha Chau, an inhabited island near Castle Peak Bay which was a shelter for the British opium ships in the Qing dynasty. According to the inscriptions on the stone couplet above the main entrance, the Temple was probably built in 1846 by the fishermen at Castle Peak Bay off Sha Chau. The Temple exhibits a fish bone of a whale caught in the 1970s, which is the only relic preserved after the reconstruction in 1998. Today, the fishermen celebrated Tin Hau's birthday in Sam Shing Estate instead. It was rebuilt in 1998.

History (Chinese)

天后宮位於青山灣對開的孤島沙洲，這裡在清朝年間曾是英國鴉片船的庇護所。宮廟大門的石刻對聯顯示，天后宮由沙洲對開的青山灣的漁民約建於 1846 年。廟內還保存了漁民於 1970 年代捕獲的鯨魚骨，成為 1998 年廟宇重建後唯一保留的歷史遺跡。時至今日，漁民已改到三聖村慶祝天后寶誕。此廟曾於 1998 年重建。

Number: 1401

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Tung Lung Chau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢東龍洲洪聖宮

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tung Lung Chau of Sai Kung, the Hung Shing Temple was probably built before 1931. According to local legends, Hung Shing was the God of the sea. The Hung Shing Temple is a place in which to worship for the safety of fishermen and has the social function of strengthening the coherence of the community. Large scale celebrations of the birthday of Hung Shing were held together by the villagers residing in Sai Kung area as well as the fishermen living in Shau Kei Wan coastal region every year.

History (Chinese)

西貢東龍洲洪聖宮約建於 1931 年前。當地人士相傳洪聖爺是守護大海的海神，因此漁民世代以來都會前來祈福，同時洪聖宮亦擔當團結村民的社會角色。每年洪聖爺誕，西貢區村民和筲箕灣沿岸地區的漁民都會舉行大型的慶祝活動。

Number: 1402

Name and Address: No. 43 Yung Shue O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔榕樹澳 43 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Yung Shue O of Tai Po, No.43 village house was built before 1935; the earliest record of the name was demonstrated in the map of Ming Wanli Yue Da Ji during the Wanli reign of the Ming Dynasty. The village has a history of more than 300 years ago, it was originally a mixed-lineage village; its settlers are members of seven clan – Hau, Sing, Fong, Lee, Tsang, Cham and Yung. The village house is owned by Tsang clan of Yung Shue O village, it is presently used to place the altar with the ancestral tablet. The house recalls the village life and marks the historical development of Tsang clan in Yung Shue O village of Tai Po.

History (Chinese)

大埔榕樹澳 43 號村屋建於 1935 年前，其名稱最早載於明朝萬曆年間所著明萬曆粵大記的地圖。榕樹澳村乃擁有逾 300 年歷史的多姓村，主要由侯氏、成氏、方氏、李氏、曾氏、湛氏及翁氏七個氏族組成。這所村屋由榕樹澳村曾氏所有，現時為作祭祀祖先靈位的祭壇。它見證了曾氏在大埔榕樹澳村的發展事跡，令人不期然憶起昔日的村中點滴。

Number: 1403

Name and Address: Mak Ancestral Hall, No. 16 Pan Chung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泮涌 16 號麥氏祠堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Mak Ancestral Hall, also known as Tse Hing Tong, was rebuilt around 1900. It is dedicated to Mak Tin-chung, whose father Mak Sheng-geng branched out from Wun Yiu to establish his own family in Pan Chung. The foundation of this multi-surname walled village was recorded in the 1688 edition of Xin'an County Gazetteer. The Mak Ancestral Hall remains to be a venue of worship for descendants of Mak Tin-chung nowadays.

History (Chinese)

麥氏祠堂又名始興堂，約於 1900 年重建，供奉麥殿中。麥殿中之父麥生耕屬碗窰麥氏的分枝，遷到泮涌。1688 年版的《新安縣志》記錄了這條雜姓圍村的建立。麥氏祠堂至今仍是麥殿中後裔供奉祖先的地方。

Number: 1404

Name and Address: Tam Kung Temple, No. 9 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地藍塘道 9 號譚公廟

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Tam Kung Temple, together with the Tin Hau Temple at the back, was relocated by the government from the former Wong Nai Chung Village to the present site in 1901 to pave way for the redevelopment of Happy Valley. A pavilion was built in front of the Temple in 1928. Since 1929, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee. An iron bell, which was cast in the 27th Year of Guangxu reign (1901), is placed in front of the door of the Tam Kung Temple

History (Chinese)

1901 年，政府為重建跑馬地，便把譚公廟及其後面的天后宮從昔日的黃泥涌村遷至現址。譚公廟前的一座涼亭在 1928 年建成。自 1929 年起，該廟由華人廟宇委員會管理。一個於光緒 27 年（1901 年）鑄成的鐵鐘現放置在譚公廟門前。

Number: 1405

Name and Address: No. 35 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 35 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

History (Chinese)

下禾輦乃雜姓圍村，村民多為源自四川省的陳氏。下禾輦 33 至 39 號的一排房子旨於結合多個家庭抵禦外敵入侵。這排房子約於光緒年間(1875 至 1908 年)由陳怡和所建。陳怡和逝世後，房子之間的門廊全被堵塞。

Number: 1406

Name and Address: Nos. 17 - 20 Yung Shue O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔榕樹澳 17 至 20 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located at Yung Shue O of Tai Po, No.17-20 village house was built in the 1930s by the eight generation of the Fong clan; the earliest record of the name was demonstrated in the map of Ming Wanli Yue Da Ji during the Wanli reign of the Ming Dynasty. The village has a history of more than 300 years ago, it was originally a mixed-lineage village; its settlers are members of seven clan – Hau, Sing, Fong, Lee, Tsang, Cham and Yung. The Fong clan is the largest clan in the village. The house recalls the village life and marks the historical development of Fong clan in Yung Shue O village of Tai Po.

History (Chinese)

大埔榕樹澳 17 至 20 號村屋由方氏第 8 代後裔建於 1930 年代，其名稱最早載於明朝萬曆年間所著明萬曆粵大記的地圖。榕樹澳村乃擁有逾 300 年歷史的多姓村，主要由侯氏、成氏、方氏、李氏、曾氏、湛氏及翁氏七個氏族組成。方氏是村中最大的氏族。這所村屋見證了方氏在大埔榕樹澳村的發展事跡，令人不期然憶起昔日的村中點滴。

Number: 1407

Name and Address: No. 89 Electric Road, North Point, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港北角電器道 89 號

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Nos. 89 & 91 Electric Road was probably reconstructed in 1951 together and were once used by Kowloon Sauce Factory. In fact, some inscriptions of its products still exist on the facade of the first floor of No. 91 Electric Road. However, after its closure, the two buildings were “divided” and rented to different tenants. From the 1930s to sometime before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), No. 89 was occupied by Wing Fat Printing Company Limited. Due to dilapidation, both No. 89 and No. 91 were reconstructed after the Occupation and remain to be shophouses at present.

History (Chinese)

電器道 89 和 91 號相傳在 1951 年一併重建，曾是九龍醬園的所在地，91 號一樓的正面仍然刻有醬園的部份產品資料。不過，自醬園結業後，兩座建築物被分開了，並租給不同租客。在 1930 年代至日治時期（1941-1945）前，89 號用作永發印刷有限公司。由於損毀嚴重，89 和 91 號都在日治後重建，至今仍是唐樓。

Number: 1408

Name and Address: No. 91 Electric Road, North Point, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港北角電器道 91 號

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Nos. 89 & 91 Electric Road was probably reconstructed in 1951 together and were once used by Kowloon Sauce Factory. In fact, some inscriptions of its products still exist on the facade of the first floor of No. 91 Electric Road. However, after its closure, the two buildings were “divided” and rented to different tenants. From the 1930s to sometime before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), No. 89 was occupied by Wing Fat Printing Company Limited. Due to dilapidation, both No. 89 and No. 91 were reconstructed after the Occupation and remain to be shophouses at present.

History (Chinese)

電器道 89 和 91 號相傳在 1951 年一併重建，曾是九龍醬園的所在地，91 號一樓的正面仍然刻有醬園的部份產品資料。不過，自醬園結業後，兩座建築物被分開了，並租給不同租客。在 1930 年代至日治時期（1941-1945）前，89 號用作永發印刷有限公司。由於損毀嚴重，89 和 91 號都在日治後重建，至今仍是唐樓。

Number: 1409

Name and Address: Nos.15-17, Row 4, Kei Lun Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門麒麟圍四巷 15 至 17 號

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Village House at Nos. 15-17, 4th Row, Kei Lun Wai, a multi-clan Hakka village, was probably built between 1924 and 1949 by the Chans. Most of the Chans in Kei Lun Wai branched out from So Kwun Wat and Qingxi, Guangdong, and the rest branched out from Tsz Tin Tsuen and To Yuen Wai. Nowadays, the Village House is still for residential purposes.

History (Chinese)

位於麒麟圍四巷 15 至 17 號的村屋相傳約在 1924 年至 1949 年間由陳氏族人興建。麒麟圍是一條雜姓客家村，而村中大多數的陳氏族人，都是從廣東清溪掃管笏的陳氏分支出來的，而其餘的則來自紫田村和桃園圍。時至今日，該址仍作住宅用途。

Number: 1410

Name and Address: Shrine, Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山上璋圍神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Sheung Cheung Wai was originally built around 1700 by Hang Tau Tsuen Tangs to accommodate their hereditary servants called xiemin or xiafu in Chinese. The majority of these servants were surnamed Chan and Wong. The Entrance Gate was the only means of access to the village, a space for posting up public notices and guarded by a timber sliding door. The mezzanine floor of the Entrance Gate was used for storage purposes. The two doorways in the Entrance Gate led the central axis of the wai running towards the Shrine at the end of the central axis. Both the Entrance Gate and the Shrine were rebuilt in 2003.

History (Chinese)

上璋圍最初約在 1700 年由坑頭村的鄧氏所建，以安置他們的世襲僕人，又稱「細民」或「下夫」。這些僕人主要姓陳和姓黃。圍門是村落的唯一出入口，亦是村民張貼告示的地方。圍門裝有一道木製趟門。圍門的閣樓作存放物品之用。圍門的兩個門口位於圍的中軸，指向軸末的神廳。圍門和神廳都在 2003 年重建。

Number: 1411

Name and Address: Mak Ancestral Hall, No. 48 Mak Uk, Fung Yuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔鳳園麥屋 48 號麥氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Mak Ancestral Hall at Mak Uk is a worship venue for the Maks of the village who branch out from Pan Chung. Nowadays, ancestral worship is still carried out during major Chinese festivals and ceremonies, including weddings, lighting the lantern ceremony, the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival. The ancestral hall was also once used as a study hall.

History (Chinese)

麥屋的麥氏是由泮涌分枝出來的，他們在麥氏家祠祭祖。家祠曾闢作書堂，至今仍是婚禮、點燈、農曆新年、重陽節及清明節等傳統中國節日及儀式的慶祝地點。

Number: 1412

Name and Address: Gateway, Fung Ying Sin Koon, No.66 Pak Wo Road, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺百和路 66 號蓬瀛仙館牌樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Gateway built in 1929 is the oldest surviving structure of Fung Ying Seen Koon. The monastery belongs to Lungmenpai, which is a sub-Taoist sect of Chunzhenjiao. The Chinese name of Fung Ying Seen Koon can be seen on the Gateway.

History (Chinese)

牌樓建於 1929 年，是蓬瀛仙館現存最古老的建築構件。蓬瀛仙館所屬的龍門派，是道教教派全真教的分支。牌樓上仍可見「蓬瀛仙館」這個名稱。

Number: 1413

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 9 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地藍塘道 9 號天后宮

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Tam Kung Temple, together with the Tin Hau Temple at the back, was relocated by the government from the former Wong Nai Chung Village to the present site in 1901 to pave way for the redevelopment of Happy Valley. A pavilion was built in front of the Temple in 1928. Since 1929, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee. An iron bell, which was cast in the 27th Year of Guangxu reign (1901), is placed in front of the door of the Tam Kung Temple.

History (Chinese)

1901 年，政府為重建跑馬地，便把譚公廟及其後面的天后宮從昔日的黃泥涌村遷至現址。譚公廟前的一座涼亭在 1928 年建成。自 1929 年起，該廟由華人廟宇委員會管理。一個於光緒 27 年（1901 年）鑄成的鐵鐘現放置在譚公廟門前。

Number: 1414

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Tung O, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島東澳洪聖宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Relic in this temple shows that it was probably built before 1824. It was built by the fishing and farming community in Tung O, most of which surnamed Ng, Cheung, Chan and Chau. Apart from the worship of Hung Shing, the temple also served as the venue for other village ceremonies and celebrations such as the Chinese New Year and the Ching Ming Festival. Tung O Tsuen was occupied by the Japanese troops as a naval base during the Second World War. It is said that many inhabitants were employed by the Japanese to dig caves on the mountain as shelters.

History (Chinese)

廟內的歷史遺物顯示，洪聖廟約於 1824 年前由東澳的漁民及農民建成，當中大部份姓吳、張、陳及周。廟宇除了敬奉洪聖爺外，亦是其他村落舉行儀式及慶祝農曆新年與清明節的地點。東澳村曾於二次大戰期間被日軍徵用，相傳當時不少村民被日軍僱用在山邊開挖防空洞。

Number: 1415

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新圍楊侯古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The exact construction year of the Yeung Hau Temple cannot be verified. The historical plaques inside the Temple suggest that it was renovated in 1901. It serves as the social venue which plays the dual roles as a temple and an ancestral hall of San Wai. Basin meal feasts are organized in front of the Temple during Yeung Hau Festival and Lunar New Year. Yeung Hau is also revered during the Ha Tsuen Tai Ping Ching Jiao organized every ten years.

History (Chinese)

楊侯古廟的實際建築年份已無從稽考，但根據廟內的古老牌匾，廟宇應建於1901年(光緒辛丑二十七年)。這所主廟兼具新圍寺廟和宗祠的作用。每逢楊侯誕和農曆新年，村民都會在廟前擺設盤菜宴客。另外，村民每隔十年都會舉行廈村太平清醮供奉楊侯。

Number: 1416

Name and Address: No. 23 Tai Wan Tau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大環頭 23 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The village house located at No.23 Tai Wan Tau in Sai Kung, a Hakka village, was rebuilt in 1949 by Lau Mau Cheong. Lau Chi-king, originating from Wu-hua of Guangdong province, settled in Tai Wan Tau during the Ming Dynasty. (1368-1644) and was respected as the founding ancestor of the Lau clan there. Nowadays, the village house is still occupied by the descendants of the Lau clan.

History (Chinese)

位於西貢大環頭 23 號的村屋，由劉茂昌在 1949 年重建而成，而大環頭是客家村落。原籍廣東省五華縣的劉子琮在明朝（1368 – 1644）年間在大環頭定居，他被視為該村的開基祖。時至今日，仍有劉氏後人居於 23 號村屋。

Number: 1417

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall (Kwai Fuk Tong), So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門掃管笏村第三區陳氏宗祠(桂馥堂)

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at a multi-clan village in So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, Tuen Mun, the Chan Ancestral Hall was once a venue where weddings and diandeng ceremony were held. Its construction year is unknown. Nowadays, the Chans mainly worship there at the Chinese New Year.

History (Chinese)

屯門掃管笏第三區的陳氏宗祠是一條多姓村，村民昔日會在這裡舉行婚事和點燈儀式。它的建築年份已無法考究，時至今日，村民仍會在這裡慶祝農曆新年。

Number: 1418

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 98 Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪洋 98 號陳氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

There are three ancestral halls in Ping Yeung, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Chan Ancestral (Sit Wan Tso) and Sit Kin Ancestral Hall. The Chan Ancestral Hall is the oldest and the largest among the three halls. Though the construction year is not available, the ancestral hall probably was built soon after the Chans came after the 1700s. The clan celebrates Lunar New Year and other ritual ceremonies in the ancestral hall. A renovation of the Chan Ancestral Hall was carried out in 1928.

History (Chinese)

坪洋有三座祠堂，分爲是陳氏宗祠、陳氏宗祠(陟雲祖)和陟乾祖祠。陳氏宗祠在三座祠堂中歷史最悠久，規模最龐大。雖然它的建築年份已無從稽考，但相信在 1700 年代陳氏遷入坪洋後建成。每逢農曆新年和其他節慶，陳氏都會齊集宗祠一起慶祝。陳氏宗祠曾於 1928 年進行翻新工程。

Number: 1419

Name and Address: Wan Ancestral Hall, No. 147 Tai Po Tsai, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大埔仔 147 號溫氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Wan Ancestral Hall at Nos. 147-148 Tai Po Tsai is the oldest surviving ancestral hall in this single-surnamed village. Wan Shi-guang, the 14th generation of the Wans, was respected as the founding ancestor, who moved to Tai Po Tsai around the 1660s. No. 83 and Nos 147-148 are the two Wan ancestral halls still remaining in the village. Ancestral worship, wedding and lighting the lantern ceremony is still held in the Ancestral Hall.

History (Chinese)

位於單姓村落大埔仔 147 - 148 號的溫氏家祠，是村內現存最古老的祠堂。溫氏第十四代溫士廣，在 1660 年代移居至大埔仔，因此溫氏宗族奉他為開基祖。大埔仔 83 號及 147 - 148 號，是村內尚存的兩座溫氏祠堂。溫氏族人現時仍在溫氏家祠拜祭祖先，以及進行嫁娶和點燈等儀式。

Number: 1420

Name and Address: Nos. 652-654 Tin Sam Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉田心村 652 至 654 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Probably built in 1920s, Nos. 652-654 Tin Sam Tsuen is the only residence built by the Wu clan that still remains in the village. In view of the prominent location of the village in Pat Heung, the Wus moved from Ma On Kong to the area. Since the Wus left the building in 1980s, the building was rented out.

History (Chinese)

田心村 652-654 號相信是建於 1920 年代，是村內碩果僅存的胡氏大屋。田心村位處八鄉要塞，胡氏就是看準這個優勢從馬鞍崗移居至此。自胡家在 1980 年代遷出大宅，大屋作出租用途。

Number: 1421

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Tong Fuk, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山塘福洪聖宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

This among the six Hung Shing Temples on the Lantau Island was founded in 1803, and was rebuilt in 1965 by the local villagers. It is dedicated to the deity of Hung Shing who is believed to offer protection for fishermen and other sea travelers. Two other main deities namely the King of Fish Head and the King of Crystal Palace are also enshrined. Before the Second World War, a parade of Hung Shing's statue was organized, and joss-sticks and sacrifices were offered in celebration of Hung Shing's birthday which was on the 13th day of the First Lunar Month.

History (Chinese)

這是大嶼山六間洪聖宮之一，建於 1803 年，1965 年由當地村民重建。廟宇主要敬奉保護漁民和其他乘船人士的洪聖爺，另外亦供奉魚頭大王和水晶宮大王。二次大戰前，每逢農曆元月十三日洪聖宮都會舉行神像巡遊活動，善信會蜂湧而至獻上香燭祭品。

Number: 1422

Name and Address: Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, Kwan Tong, No. 138 Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍 138 號乾元洞佛堂坤堂

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, a Taoist temple located in Tsuen Wan, was established by Yip Chak-lam in 1958. The ground floor houses the main hall while the upper floor is a Taoist pantheon where different deities are enshrined. Two one-storey structures, namely Kwan Tong, a worship place for female followers and a dormitory for female followers were constructed in 1977 on the left-hand side of the main building. Chiu Lut-sau, a committee member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in the 1950s, is a permanent honourable member of the Monastery.

History (Chinese)

位於荃灣的乾元洞佛堂是一所道教廟堂，1958 年由葉澤霖所建。佛堂的地下是大殿，樓上是道教諸神殿，供奉多位神靈。1977 年，佛堂主樓左側加建兩座一層建築物：專供信女禮拜的坤堂和女舍。乾元堂佛堂的永遠名譽主事趙聿修在 1950 年代是香港中華總商會委員。

Number: 1423

Name and Address: Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, Dormitory, No. 138 Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍 138 號乾元洞佛堂宿舍

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, a Taoist temple located in Tsuen Wan, was established by Yip Chak-lam in 1958. The ground floor houses the main hall while the upper floor is a Taoist pantheon where different deities are enshrined. Two one-storey structures, namely Kwan Tong, a worship place for female followers and a dormitory for female followers were constructed in 1977 on the left-hand side of the main building. Chiu Lut-sau, a committee member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in the 1950s, is a permanent honourable member of the Monastery.

History (Chinese)

位於荃灣的乾元洞佛堂是一所道教廟堂，1958 年由葉澤霖所建。佛堂的地下是大殿，樓上是道教諸神殿，供奉多位神靈。1977 年，佛堂主樓左側加建兩座一層建築物：專供信女禮拜的坤堂和女舍。乾元堂佛堂的永遠名譽主事趙聿修在 1950 年代是香港中華總商會委員。

Number: 1424

Name and Address: Tai Wong Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街大王宮

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at the western end of Stanley Main Street, the Tai Wong Kung together with To Tei Temple is dedicated to a legendary figure called Tai Wong. The date of construction of the building is unknown. The Temple enjoys good fengshui setting with its entrance oriented to the South, faced the Stanley Bay and backed by a forested knoll. The Temple comprises of a row of three small houses which were built in line with the shape of the fengshui rock behind. It is currently under the management of the Stanley Kai Fong Welfare Advancement Association.

History (Chinese)

大王宮及土地廟位於赤柱大街西端，主要敬奉傳奇人物大王，它的建築年份已無從稽考。廟的大門面向南面的赤柱灣，背靠林木茂長的圓丘，堪稱一流的風水佈局。廟宇配合背後的風水石興建，由三間排成一線的小屋組成。大王宮及土地廟由赤柱街坊福利會負責管理。

Number: 1425

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Yi Yi Yat Yuen, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀頤怡逸園

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

History (Chinese)

屯門青松觀路的青松觀由始創人侯寶垣先生於 1960 年興建，是香港最大及最古老的道觀之一。這裡的多座建築，會分別用作舉行宗教及祭祀儀式，包括純陽殿、清華堂、翊化宮及朝禮亭，而梅萼軒與晚晴樓則分別專為男長者和女長者服務的安老院。青松觀近年亦提供多種社會服務，而且常會舉行各類道教儀式。

Number: 1426

Name and Address: Yip Ancestral Hall, Kau Shi Wai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔狗屎圍葉氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built in 1924, the Yip Ancestral Hall of Fung Yuen is a one-hall building with a red tile gable roof and green bricks. Its original sea view disappeared subsequent to reclamation. It served as a communal place for worshipping and the ritual of diandeng, lighting of the lantern, during the Lunar New Year. The Ancestral Hall also enshrines the Earth God.

History (Chinese)

位於鳳園的葉氏宗祠在 1924 年落成，是一進建築物，以紅瓦屋頂及青磚築成。政府進行填海工程之前原來可眺望海景。這裡以往是祭祖和春節點燈的公所，此外還供奉土地。

Number: 1427

Name and Address: Lau Wai Yip Ancestral Hall, Kan Tau Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺簡頭村維業劉公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Lau Wai Yip Ancestral Hall was built in 1968 by Lau Yuk-on (?-1971) who returned with his father from Panama and settled at Kan Tau Tsuen shortly before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). An association known as Hon Tak Tong manages the Ancestral Hall and lineage affairs. Before the early 1980s, wedding, lantern and funerary feasts were held in the Ancestral Hall and the semi-circular open space in front of it. Lanterns representing newborn boys were hung inside the hall. Nowadays, wedding rituals, though simplified, are still practiced there. The Laus also gather and worship at their clan hall in Lin Ma Hang in the Lunar New Year.

History (Chinese)

維業劉公祠由鄧煜安(?-1971 年)於 1968 年所建。劉煜安日佔(1941-1945)前與父親自巴拿馬歸來，並在簡頭村居住。現在主要由漢德堂負責管理祠堂和家族事務。1980 年代初之前，劉氏在祠堂及其前面之半圓形空地舉行婚宴、點燈和喪禮筵席。另外，每逢誕下麟兒，劉氏族人都會在祠堂內掛上燈籠慶祝弄璋之喜。時至今日，劉氏仍會到祠堂舉行簡單的婚禮儀式，每逢農曆新年則會到蓮麻坑的總祠團拜和祭祖。

Number: 1428

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街天后古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Tin Hau Temple was built in 1767 by the fishing folks under the leadership of Chan Shun-chak. The Tin Hau, 'Queen of Heaven', was the chief patron deity of the boat people. The Temple displays a tiger skin, which was shot by the Japanese soldiers about 100 yards from the temple in 1942. The Temple underwent major restoration after being ruined by Typhoon Wanda in 1962. It was managed by the Chinese Temples Committee in 1938 and was then delegated to the Stanley Kaifong Association since 1959.

History (Chinese)

1767 年，一群漁民在陳信澤領導下合力建成天后古廟，用來供奉艇家的守護神天后娘娘。廟內有一幅 1942 年日軍於廟前約 100 碼用槍射殺的老虎皮。1962 年古廟被颱風溫黛嚴重損毀，需進行大規模修繕工程。1938 年，古廟由華人廟宇委員會管理，至 1959 年轉由赤柱街坊福利會主理。

Number: 1429

Name and Address: Man Mo Temple, Pak Ngan Heung, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩白銀鄉文武廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at Pak Ngan Heung on Mui Wo, Man Mo Temple was rebuilt in 1958 by the Chinese Temples Committee to worship Man Cheong and Kwan Tai, the Civil God and the Martial God in Chinese legend. The Temple is characterized by its 'cat-crawling' type gable walls with Chinese landscape painting on gable frieze.

History (Chinese)

梅窩白銀鄉的文武廟由華人廟宇委員會於 1958 年重建，以供奉文昌及關帝(即中國傳說中的文武二帝)。文武廟設有一幅貓拱形山牆，壁緣繪有中國山水畫，設計頗具特色。

Number: 1430

Name and Address: Tang Chung Yu Tong Ancestral Hall, Tai Tong Wu, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角大塘湖鄧蠡羽堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The old Tang Ancestral Hall, also known as Tang Chung Yu Tong, was built by the Tangs in Tai Tong Wu to commemorate and worship ancestors around 1800. Traditional rituals like wedding, lighting the lantern ceremony and Chung Yeung Festival are celebrated in the new Tang Ancestral Hall. It was first a family ancestral hall and is now managed by a family trust named Tang Chung U Tong. It was rebuilt in 1998.

History (Chinese)

昔日的鄧氏宗祠又名鄧蠡羽堂，由大塘湖鄧氏約在 1800 年所建，以紀念和供奉祖先。宗祠在 1998 年重建。宗祠最初是家族宗祠，現時由鄧蠡羽堂的祖堂管理。直至今日，各種傳統儀式如嫁娶、點燈和重陽祭祀，皆於新的鄧氏宗祠舉行。

Number: 1431

Name and Address: Tang Ancestral Hall, Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排鄧氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Tang Ancestral Hall in the multi-surname Hakka village, Po Sam Pai, is a family ancestral hall constructed before the 1940s. The Tangs used to celebrate the Lunar New Year, birth of sons and Chung Yeung Festival at the ancestral hall. However, since the 1980s, the ancestral hall was gradually abandoned as many clan members either worked outside the village or emigrated for a better living standard.

History (Chinese)

鄧氏家祠位於雜姓客家村布心排，於 1940 年代前建成。鄧氏家族通常在此歡渡春節、慶祝添丁或於重陽節拜祭祖先。不過，自 1980 年代起，不少族人為了改善生活，陸續遷出或移居外地，家祠便日漸荒廢。

Number: 1432

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sok Kwu Wan, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島索罟灣天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Relics in this temple show that it was probably built between 1826 and 1868. Tin Hau is the main deity worshipped in the temple, and accompanied by two side deities of Thousand-Li Eye and Wind Ear. A lucky fishbone has been kept in the temple for about 80 years. It is believed good fortune would be brought by touching the fishbone. During the Japanese Occupation, Sok Kwu Wan was occupied by the Japanese Army as a naval base, and the temple was used as an armory. Legend goes that the Japanese decided to launch a suicidal attack on the Allies warship by hiding some speedboats in Kamikaze Grottos. However, the war ended before the plan was carried out.

History (Chinese)

廟內的歷史遺物顯示，這裡約建於 1826 至 1868 年。廟宇主要敬奉天后娘娘，此外亦供奉千里眼及順風耳。廟宇內有一條保存了約 80 年的幸運魚骨，相傳只要觸摸魚骨便可帶來好運。日佔時期，索罟灣曾被日佔徵用作海軍基地，古廟亦成為軍械庫。當時曾有傳聞指日軍打算將數艘快艇藏在神風洞裡，對盟軍軍艦進行自殺式襲擊，幸而計劃尚未進行戰事已經結束。

Number: 1433

Name and Address: To Tei Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街土地廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at the western end of Stanley Main Street, the Tai Wong Kung together with To Tei Temple is dedicated to a legendary figure called Tai Wong. The date of construction of the building is unknown. The Temple enjoys good fengshui setting with its entrance oriented to the South, faced the Stanley Bay and backed by a forested knoll. The Temple comprises of a row of three small houses which were built in line with the shape of the fengshui rock behind. It is currently under the management of the Stanley Kai Fong Welfare Advancement Association.

History (Chinese)

大王宮及土地廟位於赤柱大街西端，主要敬奉傳奇人物大王，它的建築年份已無從稽考。廟的大門面向南面的赤柱灣，背靠林木茂長的圓丘，堪稱一流的風水佈局。廟宇配合背後的風水石興建，由三間排成一線的小屋組成。大王宮及土地廟由赤柱街坊福利會負責管理。

Number: 1434

Name and Address: Nos. 5-6 Pak Tam Au, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔北潭凹 5 至 6 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Nos.5-6 Pak Tam Au, owned by the Ho clan, is one of the few surviving villages houses in the village. Most of the traditional village houses in Pak Tam Au were reconstructed in the form of Ding Uks after the completion of Sai Sha Road in the 1990s. The row of village houses at Nos.5-6, therefore, serves to recall the livelihood of traditional agrarian community in Tai Po.

History (Chinese)

北潭凹 5 至 6 號屬何氏所有，是村中僅餘的數間舊村屋之一。現時，北潭凹的大部份村屋，都是 1990 年代西沙公路竣工後，按丁屋規格重建而成的。因此，唯有 5 至 6 號一系列的舊村屋，才可讓大家緬懷昔日大埔的農村生活。

Number: 1435

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村劉氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Rebuilt in 2001, the erection year of the original Lau Ancestral Hall was uncertain, although it is believed to have a history of two hundred years. It is one of three Lau ancestral halls built by three different branches of the Laus settled in Lin Ma Hang. It is a two-hall building with the main altar at the back. It is a communal place for villagers where weddings and funerals, diandeng (lighting the lamp), basin meal serving and ancestral worship were held.

History (Chinese)

劉氏宗祠於 2001 年重建，雖然相信已有二百年歷史，但建造年份已無從稽考。劉氏宗祠乃蓮麻坑劉氏三房所建的三所劉氏宗祠之一。宗祠為兩堂式建築，神樓設於祠後，主要供村民舉辦紅白二事、點燈、盤菜宴和拜祭祖先。

Number: 1436

Name and Address: Yau Ancestral Hall, No. 49 Kwan Mun Hau Tsuen, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣關門口村 49 號邱氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The existing Yau Ancestral Hall was built between 1960 and 1964 during the relocation of Kwan Mun Hau Tsuen to the present site due to the Tsuen Wan Development Plan. Some historic relics of the old ancestral hall were retained, including the stone name plaque inscribed with Yau Ancestral Hall. Ancestors are worshipped during major Chinese festivals, including the Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Chung Yeung Festival and the Winter Solstice. Also, the Yaus still organize the lighting the lantern ceremony and lantern feast in the Ancestral Hall each year. During weddings, couples will worship at the Ancestral Hall and provide feasts there in the afternoon and in restaurants at night. Before the late 1970s, it also served as the venue for clan meetings.

History (Chinese)

現存的邱氏家祠在 1960 至 1964 年間建成，當時正值關門口村因荃灣發展計劃而搬村至現址。舊家祠的部份歷史遺物給保留下來，包括刻著「邱氏家祠」的石碑。時至今日，每逢農曆新年、清明節、重陽節及冬至等主要中國節日，邱氏族仍會到家祠拜祭祖先。每年，邱氏也會在家祠舉行點燈和燈酒。嫁娶時，新人會到家祠祭祖，並在那兒設午宴、到酒家設晚宴。1970 年代末前，家祠也是族人舉行會議的地方。

Number: 1437

Name and Address: Sin Hing Tung, Ka Lok Tong, Tuen Fat Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯發路善慶洞嘉樂堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Sin Hing Tung, a hostel for monasticism, was established by the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue in 1931. The Society adheres to the doctrines of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Jade Emperor, Lu Tso, Confucius and Buddha are the main deities worshipped there. The historic site comprises of Main Building, Miu Kut Cheung, Ka Lok Tong.

History (Chinese)

善慶洞乃僧侶隱修院，由奉行儒、佛、道三教的香港道德會於 1931 年建立，主要供奉玉皇大帝、呂祖、孔子及佛祖。這歷史舊址由主樓、妙吉祥及嘉樂堂組成。

Number: 1438

Name and Address: Choi Kei Tung (Tso) Ancestral Hall, Shek Wu Tong, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉石湖塘紀通(祖)蔡公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Located in Choi Uk Wai in Shek Wu Tong, Choi Kei Tung Ancestral Hall is a small ancestral hall for the Choi clan in Choi Uk Wai. Probably built after the 1890s, the building is of a two-hall structure with the main altar at the back. Jia xianghuo, a ritual for a person who died unnaturally, and diandeng, a Chinese custom for celebrating a new born boy, used to be performed there. The renovation in 1998 transformed the Ancestral Hall into a new structure with little authenticity remained.

History (Chinese)

紀通蔡公祠位於石湖塘蔡屋圍，乃蔡屋圍蔡氏的小公祠。這幢兩進式建築約建於 1890 年代後，屋背設有主祭壇。族中有人死於非自然或氏族喜誕麟兒，蔡氏都會前來公祠舉行夾香火或點燈儀式。公祠曾於 1998 年進行翻新，新建築只保留少量原創特色。

Number: 1439

Name and Address: Yuk Hui Temple, Temple of God of Wealth, No.2 Lung On Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔隆安街 2 號玉虛宮財神殿

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Built by the local residents in 1863, Yuk Hui Temple was dedicated to Pak Tai, God of the North, is also known as Yuen Tin Sheung Tai, the Supreme Emperor of the Dark Heaven. Pak Tai was regarded as a deity for the assurance of fishermen's safety. It was said that the copper snake and tortoise under the statue's feet were once stolen during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The temple celebrates the Pak Tai Festival and the Feast of 'Awakening from Hibernation', when people come to pray for diving out the insects.

History (Chinese)

玉虛宮由本地居民建於 1863 年以供奉北帝。北帝又名玄天上帝，是北方之神，也是玄天界的最高統治者，被視為庇佑漁民平安歸來的神明。據說，廟內北帝像腳踏的銅蛇和海龜曾於日治時期（1941-1945 年）被人偷去。玉虛宮每年都會慶祝北帝誕。每逢「驚蟄」之期，善信也會到這裡祈福禮拜，求神驅走蛇蟲鼠蟻。

Number: 1440

Name and Address: Wong Kwai On Tong Ancestral Hall, Tai Lam Chung Wong Uk, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門大欖涌黃屋黃貴安堂宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Ancestral Hall was built in the 1960s and named after Wong Kwai-on, the great-grandfather of Wong Hing-man (?-1935), the Manager of Wong Kwai On Tong. The Wongs usually offer incense to their ancestors in there on the first day and the fifteenth day of each lunar month. They observe and hold traditional ceremonies there during the Lunar New Year, festivals, funerals and weddings. At present, the Ancestral Hall is the communal property of the Wong's clan trust, Wong Tat Wa Tso.

History (Chinese)

黃貴安堂宗祠在 1960 年代興建，以司理黃慶文 (?-1935) 的曾祖父黃貴安命名。黃氏族人常在農曆初一、十五到宗祠燒香給祖先，他們也於在那裡舉行農曆新年、節日、喪禮、婚禮的傳統儀式。現時，宗祠是黃氏祖堂黃達華祖的公有產業。

Number: 1441

Name and Address: To Tei Temple, No. 38 Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街 38 號土地廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

Situated at No. 38 Stanley Main Street, To Tei Temple was originally a mat shed and was rebuilt in 1981 with fundraising from the local community. The Temple is dedicated to the Earth God, or To Tei in Chinese. It is a small temple surrounded by buildings. A rock is found behind the statue of the Earth God in the Temple.

History (Chinese)

赤柱大街 38 號的土地廟原本只是一間草棚，1981 年獲當地居民籌款重建。廟宇主要供奉土地。這座小廟宇四周被多幢建築物包圍，廟內的土地像後有一塊石頭。

Number: 1442

Name and Address: Earth God Shrine, Wang Long, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島橫壆土地神壇

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The Earth God Shrine in Wang Long Village may have been erected in the 1700s to worship the Earth God, the most renowned deity in Chinese popular religion. There are two shrines at the village, and this one plays a supporting role to a similar shrine called Tai Wong located at the entrance of the village.

History (Chinese)

橫壆村的土地神龕約建於 1700 年代，以供奉中國家喻戶曉的神祇土地公。村內共設有兩個神龕，位於橫壆村口的大王神龕乃正龕，土地神龕則為副龕。

Number: 1443

Name and Address: No. 9, Row 2, Wong Chuk Yeung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹洋二巷 9 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

No. 9 in Row 2, Wong Chuk Yeung was originally built before 1921 and was rebuilt in the 1960s. Typhoon Wanda in 1962 destroyed many houses in the village. It is believed that No. 9 in Row 2 was rebuilt at the same period similar to many neighbouring houses.

History (Chinese)

黃竹洋 2 巷 9 號始建於 1921 年前，後於 1960 年代重建。1962 年，颱風溫黛摧毀了村中不少房屋。相傳 2 巷 9 號與鄰近多間屋一樣，都是在此時重建而成。

Number: 1444

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple,
Nim Shue Wan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山稔樹灣天后廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

History (English)

The temple was built in 1920 by the villagers of Nam Shue Wan, which is dominated by the Tse Clan of Hakka origin. The temple is dedicated to the worship of the Sea Goddess Tin Hau and two other side deities namely Fook Tak Kung and Shui Sin Ye. During the Japanese Occupation, the statue of Tin Hau was removed by the villagers to Peng Chau. The temple was rebuilt in 1972 to welcome the return of the statue. The temple was being reconstructed again at the time of the research in September 2003.

History (Chinese)

稔樹灣天后廟由當地村民建於 1920 年，村民主要是客家籍的謝氏。廟宇主要敬奉天后娘娘，此外亦供奉福德公和水仙爺。日佔時期，村民曾將天后娘娘的神像遷至坪洲，至 1972 年始搬回天后廟，當時村民曾重修廟宇迎接娘娘回歸。2003 年 9 月本研究進行期間，天后廟正在重建中。