

其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

何福堂會所馬禮遜樓

*Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre*



**位** 於屯門何福堂會所內的馬禮遜樓建於1936年，是抗日名將十九路軍軍長蔡廷鍔將軍（1892至1968）別墅一部分。1946年至1949年間，該別墅被用作達德學院的校舍。達德學院是在周恩來和董必武指示下創辦，多位當時著名的中國學者均曾在此講學，包括茅盾、郭沫若和何香凝。學院曾培育不少年青知識份子。

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。馬禮遜樓建築特色獨特，選用上海批盪，並以裝飾派藝術建築風格建成，廡殿式的屋頂以青釉中式瓦片砌築，四角飾以瑞龍，反映了中西相容的風格。

The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun, was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Route Corps against the Japanese invasion of China (1937-1945). The villa was used as school premises of the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many famous Chinese scholars of the time, including Mao Dun, Guo Moruo and He Xiangning, had delivered lectures at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals.

After the closure of the Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society (now the Council for World Mission) bought the premises and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison Building and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings. The architectural characteristics of the building are rather unique. It is designed in Art Deco style and rendered with Shanghai plaster, and has a green glazed Chinese tiled hipped roof decorated with dragon shaped ornaments at four corners, representing a harmonious blend of Chinese and Western styles.





其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

梅夫人婦女會主樓外部  
*The Exterior of the Main Building,  
the Helena May*



**建**於1914年的梅夫人婦女會位於中環花園道35號，在1916年9月12日正式啟用。該建築物是由當時港督梅含里的夫人所倡建，再由嘉道理先生(後晉封爵士)及何甘棠先生捐資建成的。婦女會初期為單身的歐籍女士提供住宿服務，自1985年起，住宿的女性已沒有分任何國籍。建築物樓高三層，整座大樓呈U字形，設有地庫。主樓除宿舍外，還設有圖書館、閱讀室、休息室、課室等。在日佔時期(1941年至1945年)，大樓曾被日軍用作宿舍及馬廐。1946年，大樓重新開放使用。

The Main Building of the Helena May is located at No.35 Garden Road, Central. It was built in 1914 and was officially opened on 12 September 1916. The construction of the building was proposed by Lady May, the wife of Sir Henry May, Governor of Hong Kong from 1912 to 1919, with a donation from Mr. Ellis Kadoorie (later Sir) and Mr. Ho Kam Tong. The building was originally used as a hostel for single woman of European origin and was opened for woman of all nationalities since 1985. The building is a three-storey structure and is in U-shaped plan with a basement. Besides the living quarters, the Main Building also comprises a library, reading room, common room and some classrooms. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the building was used as billet for Japanese troops and stable for horses. The Main Building was reopened in 1946.



01



02



03



01 1980年之梅夫人婦女會主樓正立面  
Front elevation of Main Building of the Helena May as seen in 1980

02-03 梅夫人婦女會內貌  
Interior views of the Helena May



其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

# 都爹利街石階及煤氣路燈 *Duddell Street Steps and Gas Lamps*



中環都爹利街的石階位於皇后大道中以南，南端連接雪廠街，寬約4米，全長約20米，約於1880年代建成。石階上下兩端的欄杆上，皆裝有兩座煤氣路燈。四支煤氣燈的安裝年份不詳。最早有關這幾枝燈的紀錄見於1922年的製造商的產品目錄上。

香港於1865年首次使用煤氣路燈照明街道，並由香港中華煤氣公司負責維修。二次大戰後，煤氣燈逐漸被電燈取代，至1967年，全港只僅存都爹利街的四座煤氣路燈，是現時全港僅存的煤氣路燈。歷史悠久的都爹利煤氣路燈現仍由原為本港提供街道照明而開辦的香港中華煤氣公司繼續操作。

The stone steps at Duddell Street, Central, is a street bounded by Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central. The width is about 4 metres and the total length about 20 metres. The steps were built in the 1880s. The balustrades at the head and foot of the steps are surmounted on either side by the four gas street lamps. It is not certain when the gas lamp posts were installed, but the lamp posts were first described in the 1922 catalogue of the manufacturing company.

Gas lamps were first introduced in Hong Kong in 1865 and maintained by the Hong Kong and China Gas Company. After the Second World War, they were gradually replaced by electric lamps. The four gas lamps at Duddell Street are the only surviving gas lamps in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong and China Gas Company which was originally founded to provide street lighting in Hong Kong continues to operate the lamps as objects of historical interest.





- 01 根據製造商塞斯公司於1922年的產品目錄，這些煤氣燈屬雙燈泡羅車士打款式，燈杆特短，故能豎立在梯階的女兒牆之上  
The lamp posts, described as two-light Rochester models in a 1922 catalogue, were made by Suggs and Co. with special short standards so that they could be installed on the parapets of the steps
- 02 全港僅存位於都爹利街的四座煤氣路燈及石階於1979年列為法定古蹟  
The only four surviving gas lamps at Duddell Street and the Street steps were declared a monument in 1979
- 03 都爹利街煤氣路燈現時仍由香港中華煤氣公司繼續操作  
The Hong Kong and China Gas Company continues to operate the lamps





其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

# 舊上環街市（北座） *Western Market (North Block)*



舊上環街市原有南北兩座大樓。南座位於皇后大道中，1858年建成，1980年拆卸。現存的北座大樓建於1906年，面積比南座小，但設計比較緊密，屬英國愛德華時期巴洛克式建築風格，角樓外牆有帶狀磚飾，門窗飾有不同設計的圓拱，部份更有券心石。大樓以紅磚築成，而以花崗岩石作地基，在正面入口處有一拱門。自鄰近的市政大廈落成後，大樓於1989年空置，其後被改建成傳統行業及手工藝中心。

Western Market consisted originally of two separate south and north blocks. The South Block at Queen's Road Central was built in 1858 and demolished in 1980. The remaining North Block, smaller and more compact in design, was built in 1906. It is in Edwardian Baroque Revival style highlighted with "bandaged" brickwork on the four corner towers. Window and door openings have a variety of arched heads, some with keystones. The Market has walls of red brick on granite base, and a large granite arch over its main entrance. When the former Urban Council's market facilities came into operation in 1989, the market building became vacant and was later converted into a traditional trades, arts and crafts centre.







01 舊上環街市 (北座) 於1990年被列為法定古蹟  
 Western Market (North Block) was declared as a monument in 1990

02 1978年之舊上環街市 (北座)  
 Western Market (North Block) as seen in 1978

03 拱形窗戶  
 Arched window opening



其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

舊病理學院  
*Old Pathological Institute*



**舊** 病理學院是一座英愛德華時期的新古典式建築物，樓高三層，主要以紅磚砌成。病理學院的成立與香港早期的細菌研究有關。1894年，香港出現嚴重的鼠疫，為患太平山區，奪取了多條性命。十九世紀末，香港的細菌學研究仍十分落後。直至1902年英國細菌學家威廉·亨達博士抵港，才開始對細菌進行研究，並借用堅尼地城的細菌疾病醫院為臨時研究所。1903年，有關之細菌研究轉往山道的維多利亞公眾殮房進行，至1906年始遷入位於堅巷的細菌學院。

這座紅磚建築於第二次世界大戰後改稱病理學院，後由衛生署用作醫療用品倉庫。建築物現已改作香港醫學博物館，由香港醫學博物館學會管理。

The Old Pathological Institute is a three-storey high redbrick building built in Edwardian Neo-Classical style. The establishment of the Pathological Institute was closely related to bacteriological studies in early Hong Kong. During 1894, a plague ravaged the Tai Ping Shan area causing many casualties. At the end of the 19th century, bacteriological studies in Hong Kong were still underdeveloped. Dr. William Hunter, the first Government bacteriologist, arrived in Hong Kong from London in 1902. As there was no bacteriological laboratory, Dr. Hunter had to settle for temporary accommodation within the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital, and later in 1903 moved to the Victoria Public Mortuary to continue the experiments. It was not until 1906 that the permanent Bacteriological Institute was finally constructed at Caine Lane.

This red-brick building was renamed the Pathological Institute after World War II. It was later occupied by the Department of Health as a medical store. It has now been converted to the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences managed by the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society.





01 舊病理學院自1996年起改作香港醫學博物館，介紹香港醫科學術的發展歷史  
The Institute has been converted to the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences since 1996. It introduces the historical development of medical sciences in Hong Kong

02 拱形走廊  
Arch-shaped verandah

03 建築物除有寬闊的走廊外，還有充足的窗戶，使空氣流通，設計頗配合香港炎熱潮濕的氣候  
The building was designed to suit for hot and humid climate of Hong Kong, with expansive verandah and well-placed windows to allow cross-ventilation





其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

景賢里  
*King Yin Lei*



景賢里於1937年由李陞先生的孫女、李寶椿先生的女兒及岑日初先生的妻子岑李寶麟女士興建，這些人士均為本港著名商人。大宅是以中國文藝復興風格建造，是糅合優秀的中西式建築特色的罕有例子。1978年，大宅售予邱氏家族——邱子文先生及其子邱木城先生。邱氏家族把大宅命名為「景賢里」，以突顯建築物具有優美景觀的意思。

大宅具有標誌著香港歷史發展的重要性。它是建於港島山邊的歷史豪宅之一，不僅反映當時華人社群在本港地位日高，財富日增，也展示高尚住宅區開始在半山區成形的本港早期歷史。

King Yin Lei was built in 1937 by Mrs. Shum Li Po-lun who was the grand-daughter of Mr. Li Sing, the daughter of Mr. Li Po-chun and the wife of Mr. Shum Yat-chor. They were notable merchants in Hong Kong. The building is a rare surviving example of Chinese Renaissance style that reflected the design and construction excellence in both Chinese and Western architecture of Hong Kong. It was sold in 1978 to the Yow family - Mr. Yow Qhei-man and his son Mr. Yow Mok-shing, who gave the name "King Yin Lei" to the building which meant "house of virtuous views".

The building is important in signifying the historical development of Hong Kong. As one of the luxurious historic houses located along the hillside of Hong Kong Island, the building reflects the rising status and growing wealth of the Chinese community in Hong Kong. It also represents an earlier phase of Hong Kong history when the upper-class residential area took shape in the Mid-Levels.



其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

前九龍寨城衙門

*Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City*



01



前 九龍寨城衙門建於1847年，原為清政府官員辦公的地方及府第，是一所三進式的建築物。自1899年清

朝官兵撤離寨城後，衙門曾被不同的教會團體租用，先後曾作老人院、孤兒寡婦所、學校、醫務所、長者中心等用途。至1987年政府宣佈清拆寨城，並於原址興建九龍寨城公園，衙門得以保留及復修，成為九龍寨城中唯一保留的古建築物。

The Yamen built in 1847 was originally used as a venue for both administration and residence of the officials of the Qing Government. The building was a three-hall structure. After the departure of Qing officials in 1899, the Yamen was leased by different religious groups for running a home for the aged, a home for widows and orphans, a school, clinic and an elderly centre. In 1987, the Government planned to clear the Kowloon Walled City and turned the area into the Kowloon Walled City Park. The Yamen had been restored and is the only historic building preserved in the Walled City.

02



01 修繕中之九龍寨城衙門  
Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City under restoration

02 修繕後之九龍寨城衙門  
Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City after restoration



其他歷史建築 Other Historic Buildings

元朗屏山聚星樓

*Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, Ping Shan, Yuen Long*



**聚**星樓坐落於元朗屏山上璋圍，由鄧族第七世祖彥通公約於明朝洪武年間（1368-1398年）建成，至今已有六百多年的歷史。這座六角形的古塔以青磚砌成，樓高三層，約十三公尺高，是香港現存唯一的古塔。文昌及關帝神像供奉在第一層，而魁星則安放在上層。

聚星樓是為了鎮水災及改善地方風水而興建。相傳聚星樓與青山風水遙相配合，可護佑族中子弟在科舉中考取功名，故該建築物亦被稱為文塔。其後聚星樓被列為法定古蹟，並成為屏山文物徑的一部份。

The Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (Pagoda of Gathering Stars), located in Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, was built by Tang Yin-tung, the 7th generation ancestor, during the reign of Hongwu (1368-1398) of the Ming dynasty. This hexagonal-shaped pagoda has more than 600 years of history and is the only surviving ancient pagoda in Hong Kong. The building is a 3-storey green-brick structure of about 13m high. Statues of Man Cheong and Kwan Tai deities are placed on the ground floor for worship while the top floor houses the Fui Shing deity.

The pagoda was built to improve local *fung shui* in order to prevent flooding disasters to the village. Furthermore, it was believed that its auspicious location, which is in alignment with Castle Peak, would ensure success for clan members in the Imperial Civil Service Examination. The pagoda was later declared as a monument and has become part of the Ping Shan Heritage Trail.

01 聚星樓位於上璋圍北面  
Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda was located at  
the north of Sheung Cheung Wai



02



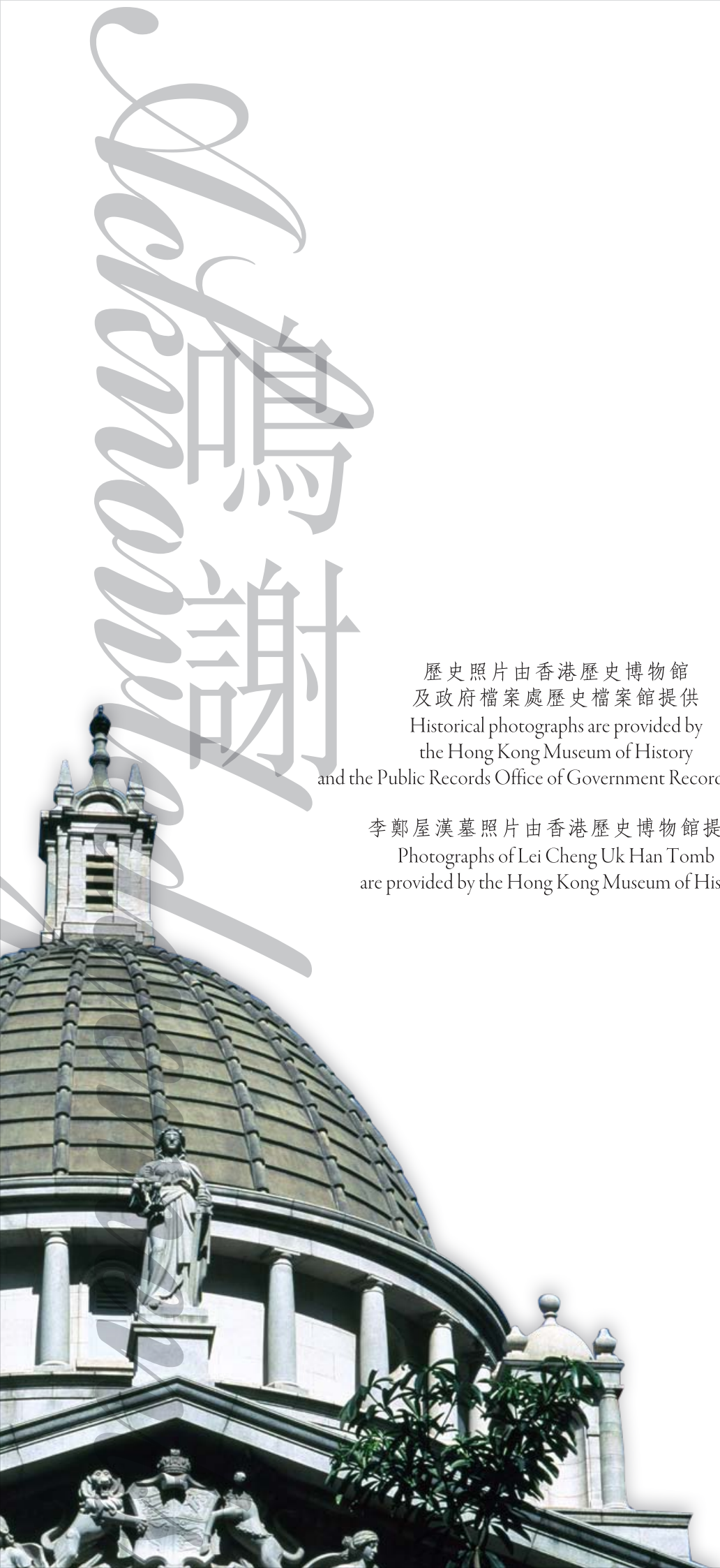
02 聚星樓於2001年被列為法定古蹟  
Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda was declared a monument in 2001

03 六角形的聚星樓以青磚築成  
Hexagonal-shaped Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda is built of green-brick

03







Victoria  
感謝

歷史照片由香港歷史博物館  
及政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供  
Historical photographs are provided by  
the Hong Kong Museum of History  
and the Public Records Office of Government Records Services

李鄭屋漢墓照片由香港歷史博物館提供  
Photographs of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb  
are provided by the Hong Kong Museum of History





古物古蹟辦事處編製  
Produced by the Antiquities and Monuments Office



康樂及文化事務署  
Leisure and Cultural  
Services Department



古物古蹟辦事處  
Antiquities and  
Monuments Office

版權屬康樂及文化事務處所有©2009年  
版權所有，未經許可不得翻印、節錄或轉載。  
Copyright © 2009 Leisure and Cultural Services Department.  
All rights reserved.



衛奕信勳爵文物信託  
THE LORD WILSON  
HERITAGE TRUST

衛奕信勳爵文物信託贊助製作經費  
Production funding sponsored by The Lord Wilson Heritage Trust