

**Historic Building Appraisal**  
**King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun**  
**Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, Tai Po**

King Siu Sai Kui (京兆世居) and Hau Fuk Mun (厚福門) are two houses in Pak Sha O Ha Yeung (白沙澳下洋) of Sai Kung, which were built by Yung Sze-chiu (翁仕朝, 1875-1944) respectively in 1918 and 1940. The former was the residence of the Yungs and the latter a gatehouse. The village was established in 1811 by the Yungs from Guishan (歸善, now known as 惠陽 Huiyang) of Guangdong (廣東) province. *Historical Interest*

The Yungs were farmers and they also took part in fishing and lime production. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century some of the Yungs worked in the U.S. as coolies. Yung Sze-chiu had some basic schooling and at the age of 10, he was entrusted to his cousin, Yung Sze-kei (翁仕璣), to work as a herbal doctor trainee and geomancer in Sai Kung Market. After the death of Yung Sze-kei, Yung Sze-chiu followed his practice. By 1900 he had already established his status in Sai Kung Market in medicine, fortune-telling and geomancy. He also engaged in the manufacture of herbal medicine which was sold in Sai Kung and in Yau Ma Tei (油麻地) in a shop with the brand name Cheung Shau Tang (長壽堂) during 1922-1939. He also engaged in money lending and mortgage of land. From 1910 to the mid-1920s, he was also a teacher in Pak Sha O Ha Yeung.

The residence is in the scenic and undisturbed village of Hoi Ha (海下) . It is built on a terrace with a *wo tong* (禾塘) in its front for grain drying. The two-storey building is in Qing (清) vernacular design. It is constructed of grey bricks with its walls supporting its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and ceramic tiles. The front facade is highly decorated with wall friezes of paintings and plaster mouldings having calligraphy and motifs of auspicious motifs. The symmetrical building has the ancestral hall at the central axis in the middle with a soul tablet at its altar for worship. To the left and right of the hall are two side rooms and at its front room, staircases are provided for access to the upper floor with two bedrooms. To its far left and right ends are the kitchens, washrooms and storerooms. The two-storey entrance gate house with a name board at its entrance was built in 1940 and later connected to the main building with a room in between. A bedroom is added to its right. The name board of the building is above the entrance doorway. *Architectural Merit*

It is a unique building to capture the very special character of Yung Sze-chiu and of high built heritage value. Its upkeep is good, despite some later added *Rarity, Built Heritage*

structures.

*Value &  
Authenticity*

Other than being a teacher, Sze-chiu set up a school in his village. In 1930, a new school called Luk Kwai School (六桂學堂) was established which continued to operate until 1941. With his wealth and social prestige, he was the village representative of Pak Sha O Heung (白沙澳鄉) in 1936. His medical books, textbooks for teaching, manuscripts on fortune-telling, geomancy, family records, accounts and deeds are in Hong Kong Central Library which have become a valuable documentary archive for the study of Yung Sze-chiu and his career.

*Social Value  
& Local Interest*

King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun have group value with the Ho Residence (Grade 1) in Pak Sha O.

*Group Value*