

Historic Building Appraisal
Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine
Yan Shau Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

Yan Shau Wai (仁壽圍) in San Tin (新田) is a walled village established by the Mans. They are the descendants of Man Tin-shui (文天瑞), a brother of Man Tin-cheung (文天祥) who was a renowned patriot fighting against the Mongols to protect the Song emperors in the late Southern Song (南宋, 1127-1279) dynasty. Man Sai-gor (文世歌, 1390 – 1457) moved from Tuen Mun (屯門) to San Tin in the Ming (明, 1368 – 1644) dynasty, and is regarded as the founding ancestor (開基祖) of the Man clan there.

Historical Interest

Yan Shau Wai is the first village established by the Mans in San Tin having a history of about 600 years, i.e. established around the fifteenth century. In order to protect the villagers against banditry and piracy, the settlement of Yan Shau Wai was enclosed by an entrance gate, walls and watchtowers at the corners. Within the walls were closely-packed row houses with lanes in between. As time passed, the lineage grew in size and their settlements expanded to include Tung Chan Wai (東鎮圍), Shek Wu Wai (石湖圍), Fan Tin Tsuen (蕃田村), Wing Ping Tsuen (永平村), On Lung Tsuen (安龍村), Tsing Lung Tsuen (青龍村), San Lung Tsuen (新龍村) and Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村) as well. They, together with Yan Shau Wai, were collectively known as three *wai* (三圍, literally three walled villages) and six *tsuen* (六村, literally six villages). According to the village elders, since their defensive power had been greatly enhanced due to the growth of the clan in size, the other Man's villages were not built with entrance gates, enclosing walls and watchtowers like Yan Shau Wai.

Apart from village houses, Man Ancestral Hall (文氏宗祠), managed by the clan's trust known as Tun Yu Tong (惇裕堂), was built at Fan Tin Tsuen (蕃田村). According to Man's clan genealogy, this clan hall was first built in 1444. The Mans then suffered the Coastal Evacuation Order (遷界令, 1662 – 1669), which was carried out during the Kangxi reign (康熙, 1662 – 1722) of the Qing (清) dynasty.¹ They were forced to move to the inland areas.² The Mans returned to San Tin and rehabilitated their houses and villages after the evacuation order was repealed in 1669.³ Therefore, it is believed that the entrance gate, enclosing walls, watchtowers and the shrine of Yan Shau Wai were first built around the fifteenth century, and were

¹ The Coastal Evacuation Order was a scorched earth policy that all buildings had to be torn down and farmlands abandoned.

² The Dongguan District (東莞縣) was the major destination of the migrants. Hong Kong was in the Xin'an District (新安縣), and this district was incorporated into the Dongguan District after the implementation of the Coastal Evacuation Order.

³ 蕭國健,《清初遷海前後香港之社會變遷》(臺北市:臺灣商務印書館, 1986), 頁 213 及 247(註 58)。

probably restored around the early eighteenth century.

Yan Shau Wai is a walled village built roughly on a square plan. The entrance gate, parts of the enclosing walls and the shrine have now been retained. The entrance gate is located at the south-western corner of the walled village. It is unusual for the entrance gate to be positioned at the corner rather than on central axis. According to the village elders of the Man clan, there were paddy fields in front/ to the south of Yan Shau Wai and a river (now known as Shenzhen River, 深圳河) at the back/ to the north of it. Pirates came from Shenzhen River at times. The entrance gate was positioned at the south-western corner, where it could have an unobstructed view of the paddy fields from the Wai's front.

The two-storey entrance gate is rectangular in plan and one bay wide, and has a simple flat ridge on the pitched roof. The roof structure employs a purlins-and-load-bearing-wall system. According to the village elders and a historical photo, the front facades of the lower and upper storeys are respectively built of red sandstone and grey brickwork. The entrance has a thick wall with a pair of timber doors, while opposite that there is a semi-circular archway leading to the village. However, in the 1990s, the front facade and the archway were finished with mosaic tiles. Despite that, grey brickwork can be seen on the inner face of the openings in either side wall on the upper level. Besides, a red sandstone plaque inscribed with the Chinese characters “Yan Shau Ping Hong” (仁壽平康, which literally means benevolence, longevity, peace and health) is still identifiable on the front facade of the entrance gate. Above this stone plaque is a gun loophole on the upper level, which was formerly used for look-out purposes and for firing at attacking bandits. In the past, there was an external staircase (now demolished) at the inner face of the enclosing wall connected to the left side wall of the entrance gate, which gave access to the gatehouse's upper floor and the wall's top. The village patrol forces (更練) would be on duty.⁴ The door steps and threshold at the entrance appear to be made of red sandstone, which today have a weathered appearance. The entrance is flanked by a pair of couplets with a horizontal scroll inscribed on marble, all of which were installed around 2010.⁵

Internally, the ground floor of the entrance gate is finished with cement concrete, whereas the walls have been plastered and painted. Stone benches can be found inside the entrance gate. The first floor is fitted with timber floorboards supported

⁴ The forces were disbanded in the 1960s.

⁵ The couplets are engraved with the Chinese characters “仁風共挹 壽域同登”. The first character of each couplet, when read together, bears the name of the walled village “Yan Shau”. The horizontal scroll is inscribed with “昇平”. But a historical photo shows that the old couplets read “仁馨遠播 壽域同登”, while the old horizontal scroll read “泰階”. All the inscriptions embody the wishes for good fortunes and prosperity of the Man clan.

on timber purlins.

The surviving enclosing walls can be found along the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern sides of Yan Shau Wai, with brickwork constructed on random rubble foundations. Traces of shelter holes for the village patrol forces (藏兵洞) constructed with semi-circular arches can be found at the inner surface of the south-western wall. Parts of grey-brick walls built on random rubble foundations are also seen at the south-eastern and north-eastern walls.

The shrine of Yan Shau Wai is locally known as the Earth God shrine. It is situated within the walls near the former watchtower at the south-eastern corner. The pitched roof made up of tiles and timber purlins and rafters is supported on grey-brick walls. The walls have been plastered, with the inner face drawn with imitation brick lines. The granite threshold at the entrance is retained, although the doorframe has been finished with mosaic tiles in the 1990s. The statue of Earth God is enshrined on the altar decorated with wood carving.

The entrance gate, enclosing walls and shrine of Yan Shau Wai are a historical reminder of how the Man clan took root in San Tin. Today, the worship of the Earth God still takes place in the shrine on festive and ritual occasions, such as the Chinese New Year and weddings.

Social Value & Local Interest

Yan Shau Wai is within walking distance from other historic buildings, including Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (麟峯文公祠), Tai Fu Tai (大夫第) (both Declared Monuments), Man Ancestral Hall (文氏宗祠, Grade 1), Man San Ye Ancestral Hall (莘野文公祠), Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall (明遠堂) (both Grade 2), and Nos. 21 and 22 San Lung Tsuen (新龍村) (Grade 3).

Group Value

Yan Shau Wai, having a history of over 600 years, is one of the oldest surviving walled villages in Hong Kong. It marks the beginning of the Mans' settlements in San Tin, from which the settlements have expanded to become three *wai* and six *tsuen*. The surviving entrance gate, enclosing walls and shrine are important historic structures that have borne witness to the development of the Man clan. In the 1990s, the facade and the outer and inner faces of the archway of the entrance gate, and the entrance doorway of the shrine were finished with mosaic tiles. This has undermined the authenticity of their appearance. However, the entrance gate is a rare surviving example of the buildings of the kind, which is built of red sandstone and grey brickwork and positioned at a corner. These merit built heritage value.

Rarity, Built Heritage Value & Authenticity

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Historic Building Appraisal

Barker Road Peak Tram Station, The Peak, H.K.

The Peak Tram has been in operation since 1888, with Barker Road Peak Tram Station (白加道山頂纜車站), also known as Barker Road Station, as one of the intermediate stations between the lower terminus on Garden Road and the upper one on the Peak. Built in 1919, Barker Road Station is the oldest surviving Peak Tram station building in Hong Kong.

Historical Interest

Hong Kong has a sub-tropical climate. In the time before electric fans and air-conditioning were invented, the Peak offered cooler temperatures and fresh sea breezes, and was therefore a desirable place for Europeans to escape the heat of the city during the summer months. This advantage of the Peak was recognised back in 1849, when the Colonial Surgeon, William T. Morrison, proposed to build a military sanatorium on the Peak. It was not until 1862 that the sanatorium was opened, but it was not a success. The disused sanatorium was then leased by Granville Sharp (1824 – 1899). Around 1867, the government took back the site and converted the sanatorium into the summer residence of Governor Sir Richard MacDonnell (1866 – 1872) which, in return, encouraged some other wealthy residents to follow suit and build their summer houses on the Peak. In 1877, Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy (1877 – 1882) permitted the Chinese community to construct tenement houses in the Central District. That had encouraged more wealthy residents to move to the Mid-levels and the Peak. But sedan chairs were then the only means of transport between the Peak and the city.

The population of the Peak was boosted by the opening of the Peak Tram in 1888. Back in 1881, a Scotsman named Alexander Findlay Smith (1845 – 1926), who was a former employee of Scotland's Highland Railways, presented a petition to Governor Hennessy for the development of a tram system connecting Murray Barracks in Central to Victoria Gap on the Peak.¹ Construction commenced in September 1885. It took three years to build, as much of the heavy equipment and rails had to be hauled uphill by sheer manpower. On 28 May 1888, the Peak Tram was officially opened by Governor Sir William Des Voeux (1887 – 1891), and on the following day a free trip was afforded to members of the public. On 30 May 1888, the tramway was opened for regular traffic. It was the first funicular railway in Asia.

There are four intermediate stations between the lower and upper terminals, namely Kennedy Road (堅尼地道), MacDonnell Road (麥當勞道), May Road (梅道) and

¹ Alexander Findlay Smith established the Peak Hotel near the upper terminal of the Peak Tram. The hotel was opened at about the same time as the tramway. Findlay Path (芬梨徑), with an end near Barker Road Station, was named after him.

Barker Road (白加道) Stations, from Central to the Peak.² The existing canopies of the first three stations were constructed in 2008, with concrete steps and platforms. Regarding Barker Road Station, it was originally named Plantation Road Station. In 1898, Barker Road leading from Magazine Gap (馬己仙峽) to Plantation Road (種植道) was completed.³ According to the historical photos and records dating from 1901 to 1938, the station, which is situated at the junction of Barker Road and Plantation Road, was at times known as Plantation Road Station, Barker Road Station, or even Barker and Plantation Road Station. Historical photos show that the station building was built of brickwork. It was situated on the hillside opposite Plantation Road and did not straddle the railway. In 1918, building plans for a new station building, which would roof over the station itself, were prepared by Messrs. Leigh & Orange. Its design was aimed at increasing the accommodation for sedan chairs and rickshaws, while also providing a small shelter for coolies. According to government records, a new Barker Road Station was built in 1919 and completed in the same year. It can be identified on a map of 1922 and was also captured in a photo taken in 1935, for instance.

During the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945), the Japanese cut down fir trees on the Peak. The Peak Tram railway was used to transport logs down to Garden Road, where they were collected and transported to the Hong Kong Electric Power Station for use as fuel. After repairs, the funicular service resumed operation on Christmas Day 1945.

The historic building structure of Barker Road Station is composed of the main *Architectural Merit* station building flanked by an annex and a walkway extension, while the design bears classical and Art Deco influences. Built on massive masonry buttresses, the station building has a squarish flat concrete slab roof that extends over a colonnaded, balustraded platform and the tramway track. It also has roof overhangs that are supported on cantilevered brackets at the hillside. The surfaces of the beams are articulated with recessed geometric forms. They are echoed by the relief ornamentation at the top of the chamfered columns, as well as the relief surround and tiered-keystones over the arched openings. Besides, the station building has a cantilevered canopy on the Barker Road side, which is believed to have been originally designed as a coolie shelter for sedan chair and rickshaw bearers. The square chamfered columns with massive footings are articulated in such a way that ornamental arches with keystones are created. The three semi-circular fanlights on the Barker Road side of the station are arches formed by the columns abutting the road. They provide a view of the tracks. According to a photo dating from around 1933, the arches

² May Road was constructed and named as such in 1907.

³ The road was named after Major-General George Digby Barker, who was Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in China and Hong Kong between 1890 and 1895.

were fitted with railings. The existing ornamental ironwork with a radiating tracery-like pattern was installed in 2008, whereas the bollards were erected in the 2010s.

Beside the main station building is an annex, which is used for the storage of tools. A photo dated around 1933 shows a wall with timber windows, which provided visual access to the tracks under the roof of the station building. Those windows have now been replaced with glass blocks. Another photo dating from about 1935 shows two timber windows on the outer side of the annex, but they have now been blocked. The walls in the interior are decorated with curved and circular motifs. Near the annex today is a surviving pillar featuring classical designs in relief, which is also identifiable at the cantilevered canopy on the Barker Road side of the station.

The walkway extension at the west end of the platform takes visitors to Barker Road, Plantation Road and Old Peak Road. This structure is built of red brickwork laid in English bond with raised “ribbon pointing”. It is partly sheltered by a flat concrete roof and is bounded by a balustrade wall on the north side. The westernmost part of the extension is sheltered by a pitched roof with two rectangular openings for ventilation purposes.

Originally built to serve the Peak’s residents, the Peak Tram is now mainly used by tourists and sightseers. It remains one of Hong Kong’s enduring favourites. Throughout its long history, the Peak Tram has remained one of the most visited and photographed sights in Hong Kong, because it not only offers an enviable view over the harbour, but also a quiet respite from the city below. The Barker Road Station, which features classical and Art Deco influences, is a hotspot for morning walkers, visitors and photography lovers.

The station is within walking distance from other historic buildings, including Peak Tramways Co. Ltd. (山頂纜車有限公司) at No. 1 Lugard Road (盧吉道) and the Old Peak Café (舊山頂餐廳) (both Grade 2), and the Gate Lodge of the Former Mountain Lodge (舊總督山頂別墅守衛室, Declared Monument).

Barker Road Station is the oldest surviving Peak Tram station building in Hong Kong, and has considerable built heritage value. The main station building, annex and walkway extension have changed little with the passage of time. Although there have been some alterations over the years, they have not undermined the authenticity of the building’s historic fabric.

Social Value & Local Interest

Group Value

Rarity, Built Heritage Value & Authenticity

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Historic Building Appraisal
Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (alias Ping Tau Fa Yuen)
(Stone Pillars and Flight of Steps at the Former Main Entrance,
Chinese War Memorial, Former Band Stand,
Entrance Gate Pillars on Garden Road,
Tunnel Portal of Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir, and
Flight of Steps leading to Fountain Terrace)
Albany Road, Central, H.K.

First built between 1861 and 1864, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (hereafter “the Gardens”, 香港動植物公園) was officially named thus in 1975. It was originally known as Botanic Gardens (植物公園), Botanical Gardens or Public Gardens (公家花園). In 1848, the idea of establishing a public botanical garden was mentioned officially for the first time.¹ In November 1861, public funding for the formation of the garden was first sanctioned, and in October of the same year, Thomas McDonaldson was appointed the first Curator of Gardens.

Henry Fletcher Hance (1827 – 1886), a distinguished botanist, was consulted on the location of the Gardens. The site he recommended was what is now the eastern (or older) part of the Gardens. It is the area of rising ground to the south of the present Government House, which was built between 1851 and 1855. The site was formerly occupied by the Record Office which had also temporarily been the Governor’s residence from 1841 to 1842.² Since the Governor also served as the Commander of British Forces in Hong Kong (駐港英軍三軍司令), the Gardens established on the site of the former Governor’s residence was nicknamed “Ping Tau Fa Yuen” in Cantonese (兵頭花園, where “Ping” literally means “forces”, “Tau” is “head”, and “Fa Yuen” is “garden”).³ On 6 August 1864, the Gardens was first opened to the public, and is the first public garden in Hong Kong. In 1870, the government introduced the Public Gardens Ordinance and in 1871, Charles Ford (1844 – 1927) was appointed the first Superintendent of Gardens (1871 – 1902). In the same year (1871), the second stage of the Gardens was completed and the western part was opened to the public.

**Historical
Interest**

¹ It was aimed at establishing an assemblage of native plants for collection and research, but also for commercial purposes. The herbarium was formally established in 1878 and had two Forest Guards to search for and collect plants and trees unknown in Europe. Plenty of research and experimentation was conducted to identify trees suitable for being planted on the hill slopes to prevent soil erosion and along the roadsides in Hong Kong. Hong Kong’s seasonally stormy weather posed significant challenges for Charles Ford (1844 – 1927), who was appointed the first Superintendent of Gardens (1871 – 1902). The trees successfully planted included banyans, India-rubber trees, bamboos, *wampee*, *lychee* and *longan* obtained from the nurseries in Canton, *Tristanea conferta* (紅膠木) from Australia, and camphor (樟腦) trees. On the commercial side, a system of plant sales was formally established in 1884, and about 1,500 plants had been sold by the end of that year, for instance. Ford also introduced a wide variety of economically important exotic plants to Hong Kong.

² The name of the building, “Record Office”, was indicated on a map dated 1842.

³ It was also said that the nickname was derived from the close proximity of the Gardens to Government House.

The Gardens was bordered by Upper Albert Road (上亞厘畢道), Robinson Road (羅便臣道) and Garden Road (花園道), and was divided into the eastern and western parts by Albany Road (雅賓利道). The eastern (opened in 1864) and western (opened in 1871) parts of the Gardens were known respectively as the Old Garden and New Garden. The older one was also locally known as “Tai Ping Tau Fa Yuen” (大兵頭花園, meaning the “first gardens”), whereas the younger one was referred to as “Yi Ping Tau Fa Yuen” (二兵頭花園, meaning the “second gardens”). According to government records, in 1883, for instance, over a selected three-day period, the average number of visitors to the Gardens was 856 Chinese and 400 foreigners.⁴

There are a number of entrances to the Gardens. If arriving from Upper Albert Road opposite Government House, visitors will firstly see six granite pillars that mark the former main entrance. One of them is engraved with the name “OLD BOTANIC GARDENS”. Behind them is a flight of granite steps, which is identifiable on a map dated 1867, and a Chinese War Memorial (華人紀念碑) erected in 1928.⁵ By ascending those steps and then turning right, visitors can reach the fountain terrace garden via another granite staircase.⁶ This latter staircase was built between 1931 and 1933. Near the end of the fountain terrace garden is a former Band Stand dating from 1866. Visitors can leave the Gardens via a number of entrances, but they can see a pair of granite gate pillars at the entrance on Garden Road.

Today, the six stone pillars at the former main entrance, together with the flight of steps, the Chinese War Memorial, the former Band Stand and the entrance gate pillars on Garden Road are the oldest surviving historic structures in the Gardens.

The six stone pillars marking the Gardens’ former main entrance on Upper Albert Road are believed to be erected between 1861 and 1864. A historical photo dating from around 1900 shows that the name “OLD BOTANIC GARDENS” was yet to be engraved on the pillar at that time. In 1971, the vehicular connection between Cotton Tree Drive and Upper Albert Road underwent improvement works, which included the construction of the existing flyover over Garden Road. These works required the old entrance to be moved back and raised up 18 feet, which also meant that the flights of granite steps behind it had to be truncated and a new

⁴ The average numbers were derived by taking the numbers of visitors on three days in 1883, and did not include domestic servants and children.

⁵ In a government’s press release dated 1981, the Chinese War Memorial was referred to as “華人紀念碑” in Chinese.

⁶ The original fountain was built in 1864 but was dismantled in 1932 to facilitate the construction of an underground reservoir. The maps dating from the 1930s show a new fountain and a new layout of the fountain terrace garden. Over the years, the fountain has undergone numerous reconstructions and alteration, such as those in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, as well as renovation in 2010.

concrete staircase was also constructed in front of it.

The Chinese War Memorial was erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission (renamed the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in 1960), and was unveiled by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925 – 1930) on 6 May 1928 to commemorate the 945 Chinese who had served in Her Majesty's Forces and auxiliary formations, and in the Mercantile Marine. They lost their lives during the First World War (1914 – 1918), but their graves were not known. The memorial bore on both faces an inscription in English on the arched panel, which read:

“ERECTED BY THE IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION IN
MEMORY OF THE CHINESE IN THE SERVICE OF THE BRITISH
GOVERNMENT WHO DIED THROUGH ENEMY ACTION IN THE
GREAT WAR 1914 – 1918”

The corresponding Chinese inscription on both faces of the columns was:

「一九一四年至一九一八年 欧戰時華人國殤紀念碑 英國國殤墳
地公會建立」⁷

During the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945), the Gardens was renamed from “兵頭花園” to “大正公園” (pronounced as “Tai Ching Kung Yuen” in Cantonese). It was badly cut up to form gun emplacements and defensive trenches. After the war, extensive rehabilitation work was carried out, including the re-erection of the entrance gates, railings and garden seats.⁸ Besides, the English inscription on the Chinese War Memorial was revised by the Imperial War Graves Commission to commemorate the Chinese who lost their lives in the Second World War (1939 – 1945), as follows:

“IN MEMORY OF THE CHINESE WHO DIED LOYAL TO THE
ALLIED CAUSE IN THE WARS OF 1914 – 1918 AND 1939 – 1945”

The corresponding Chinese inscriptions on the columns were also revised as follows:

「紀念戰時華人為同盟國殉難者 一九一四年至一九一八年
紀念戰時華人為同盟國殉難者 一九三八年至一九四五年」

⁷ Public Records Office, Letter dated 31 March 1948 from the Colonial Office to the Imperial War Graves Commission, *Chinese War Memorial* (Ref.: HKRS41-1-1885, Encl. 11(1)); and a letter dated 15 January 1948 from the Colonial Office to the Imperial War Graves Commission, Encl. 11(1), *Chinese War Memorial* (Ref.: HKRS41-1-1885, Encl. 7).

⁸ Before the war, most of the seats in the Gardens were made of wood, and almost all of them had disappeared. After the war, plans were made for the erection of forty seats of granite and concrete.

Before 1981, on Remembrance Sunday in memory of those who fell in the two World Wars, wreaths would be laid by the Governor and major officials, including the Chief Justice and the Commander of British Forces, at the Chinese War Memorial first and then the Cenotaph (和平紀念碑, Declared Monument), which was followed by a Remembrance Day Service at St. John's Cathedral (聖約翰座堂, Declared Monument). But in 1981, the wreath-laying and the remembrance service were combined into a single ceremony at the Cenotaph. Since then, the memorial has not played any part in the remembrance.

The former Band Stand is another important historic structure in the Gardens. A programme of performance by the military bands in the Gardens can be identified in a newspaper dated November 1864. In 1866, the Band Stand was constructed using funding provided by the Parsee community in 1866. The bands could then have their musical performances at the pavilion. From 1886 onwards, a military band usually played in the Gardens one evening every week. However, according to a government report for the year 1887, the Band Stand had not been used for some years by that time due to "its situation being unsuitable for music to be heard from it to the terraces below where visitors congregate and promenade; it is also too small to accommodate the number of men of which the band consists".⁹ Despite that, the Band Stand could still provide a shelter for visitors if they were caught in showers.

The Band Stand was erected using a donation of \$1,500 from the Parsees, and is one of the few surviving structures that serves as a historical reminder of the Parsee community in Hong Kong. When Britain took possession of Hong Kong Island, four Parsee merchants moved to Hong Kong and were among the first purchasers of land in June 1841.¹⁰ From about 1850, more Parsees opened offices in the colony.¹¹ By the 1860s, there were some well-established Parsee firms in Hong Kong, such as Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co., Dorabjee Naorojee & Co. and F.M. Talati.¹²

⁹ "Annual Report on Botanical and Afforestation Department for the Year 1887", *Supplement to the Hongkong Government Gazette of 14th July 1888*, from Hong Kong Government Reports Online.

¹⁰ They were Dhunjibhoy Ruttonjee Bisney, Hirjibhoy Rustonjee, Pestonji Cawasji and Framjee Jamsetjee.

¹¹ Persia (Iran today) is the home country of the Parsee faith known as Zoroastrianism (琐羅亞斯德教/ 拜火教). From the eighth to the tenth centuries, due to political and religious persecution, the Parsees fled Persia and took refuge to India, mainly in Bombay, under British rule. The Parsee merchants made great contributions to the commercial development of Bombay and Calcutta, and were regarded as loyal supporters of the British Crown. Towards the end of the eighteenth century they entered the China trade in Canton and Macau, and traded in commodities such as opium, cotton, spices, silk, tea, etc. Beginning in about 1850, there was a steady stream of Parsees opening offices in Hong Kong. By 1860, 17 of the 73 merchant firms then listed in the *Hongkong Directory* were owned by Parsees. Nowadays, "Parsee" is commonly spelt "Parsi".

The Parsee Cemetery (波斯墳場) was established in Happy Valley in 1852. The Pavilion (亭子), Service Hall (禮堂) and Gardener's House (園丁宿舍) (all Grade 2) are the surviving historic buildings there.

¹² The trading interests of Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co. mainly lay in opium, spices and silk; Dorabjee Naorojee & Co.'s business included the supply of provisions to the Army and Navy and investments in hotels, and in the 1880s, it started a ferry service between Kowloon and Hong Kong Island, which later became the Star Ferry founded by Sir Paul Chater in 1898; and F.M. Talati's business focus was on jewellery, silk, medicines, metalwork, etc.

As mentioned above, there are a number of entrances to the Gardens. Visitors may enter or leave the Gardens via the entrance on Garden Road. A pair of entrance gate pillars built of granite blocks are still in use there. This entrance can be identified on a map dating from 1867.

It is worthy of note that the Gardens also accommodates waterworks heritage. The public water supply system underwent continued expansion in the 1930s in order to meet the demands of the growing population. Between 1931 and 1933, a storage reservoir, which was known as Hong Kong Public Gardens Service Reservoir, was built under the fountain terrace garden at a construction cost of \$240,000. Having a capacity of 4.96 million gallons, it was part of the Shing Mun Water Supply System, which aimed at gravitating water from the Shing Mun Reservoir to this storage reservoir for the supply of water to Central. The Gardens was closed during the three years it took for the construction works to be completed.¹³ Today, the reservoir is known as Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir (動植物公園食水配水庫).

The old fountain terrace garden was raised and rebuilt to make way for the service reservoir. In order to accommodate the difference in levels created between the new fountain terrace and the footpath leading from the memorial arch, a flight of granite steps was built between 1931 and 1933, which brings visitors from the Chinese War Memorial to the fountain. The staircase can be identified on a map dating from 1936. These steps do not share the same architectural details as those at the former main entrance. The nosing has square edges and does not have the projecting trim beneath it.

In 1975 the Botanic Gardens was renamed the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (香港動植物公園), thus reflecting the significant expansion of zoological work in the early 1970s. The eastern part (formerly the Old Gardens) provides a children's playground, aviaries, a green house and the fountain terrace garden, whereas the western part (formerly the New Gardens) is mainly home to mammals and reptiles.

(1) Stone Pillars and Flight of Steps at the Former Main Entrance *Architectural Merit*
(Serial No. N357)

An inscription reading “OLD BOTANIC GARDENS” is engraved on one of the six stone pillars at the entrance. Each pillar is square in section with chamfered

¹³ Ho Pui-yin, *Water for a Barren Rock: 150 Years of Water Supply in Hong Kong* (Hong Kong: The Commercial Press (H.K.) Ltd., 2001), pp. 98 – 103.

edges and has a base dressed with a punched finish in a foliage-like or reticulated pattern. Besides, each pillar has stepped capital and is topped by an ornamental capping with triangular panels on all four elevations.

Behind the entrance gateway is a flight of granite steps. The steps are distinguished by their full bullnose nosing articulated with a projecting trim below. The landings are paved with granite slabs. The parapet walls on either side of the steps are built of granite blocks and are topped with massive granite copings. A pair of round pillars, each topped with a cubic block, were installed at the upper end of the flight of steps. They might carry some form of lighting in the past.

(2) Chinese War Memorial (Serial No. N358)

Messrs. Palmer and Turner were the architects of this memorial arch. The construction was carried out by Messrs. Wing Yick, the contractors. It is built of granite in the form of a *pai-lou* (牌樓), with two granite unicorns at each foot. On the arched panel, which has a tiered profile, is the inscription “IN MEMORY OF THE CHINESE WHO DIED LOYAL TO THE ALLIED CAUSE IN THE WARS OF 1914 - 1918 AND 1939 – 1945”, and on the columns there is the corresponding Chinese inscription “紀念戰時華人為同盟國殉難者 一九一四年至一九一八年” and “紀念戰時華人為同盟國殉難者 一九三九年至一九四五年”. The same set of inscriptions has been engraved on the opposite face of the memorial. The signs of war damage during the Japanese invasion, in the form of bullet holes and shrapnel damage, have been retained as they were regarded by the government and the Imperial War Graves Commission as “honourable scars of war”.¹⁴

(3) Former Band Stand (Serial No. N359)

The pavilion is octagonal in plan. The original pyramidal roof had been flattened by 1949. Resembling the structure of an umbrella, the roof is formed of octagonal rings and timber planks radiating out from the centre. That arrangement is echoed in the flooring, which is composed of granite blocks cut and fitted carefully with their joint lines creating a delicate spider's web pattern. The roof is supported on eight cast-iron pillars positioned at each change in angle around the periphery of the octagonal form. The upper ends of the pillars are articulated with wrought-iron brackets that are both decorative and functional. The entire structure is reinforced with eight metal rods that tie the top of the pillars to the central structure suspended from the roof, thus preventing uplifting of the roof by strong winds while at the same time creating a simple space framed by the timber roof. There are four cement benches with granolithic finishes and a round table at the centre. A marble plaque

¹⁴ Public Records Office, “Chinese War Memorial”, Minutes dated 17 February 1948 from Secretary for Chinese Affairs to Colonial Secretary (File Ref.: HKRS41-1-1885).

engraved with the words “PARSEE COMMUNITY” is fixed to a granite step at the base of the pavilion to acknowledge the generous donation of the Parsee community for the construction of the Band Stand.

(4) Entrance Gate Pillars on Garden Road (Serial No. N360)

This pair of gate pillars is built of granite blocks with extruded pointing. Each has an ornamental capping featuring stepped edges topped with a piece of granite in a pyramid-like shape.

(5) Tunnel Portal of Gardens Service Reservoir under Fountain Terrace
(Serial No. N361)

Below the fountain terrace is a service reservoir built between 1931 and 1933. A concrete tunnel portal was built into the hillside opposite the main entrance to Government House. The roof canopy bears an inscription “H K W W 1931-33”, which stands for “Hong Kong Water Works 1931-33” in abbreviated form. The surround of the arched opening fitted with a double-leaf ornamental iron gate, and the walls on either side have a granolithic finish and are articulated with grooved lines to imitate a masonry keystone and voussoirs. The interior walls are plastered and painted.

(6) Flight of Steps leading to Fountain Terrace (Serial No. N362)

This flight of granite steps serves to connect the elevated fountain terrace (due to the construction of the underground reservoir) to the passageway leading from the former main entrance. These steps do not share the same architectural details as those at the former main entrance. The nosing has square edges and lacks the projecting trim beneath it. The parapet walls on either side are built of granite.

The stone pillars together with the flight of steps behind them, the Chinese War Memorial and the former Band Stand (now known as Pavilion) are on the Gardens’ heritage trail. The nickname “Ping Tau Fa Yuen” (兵頭花園) is still fondly remembered and used by the older generations, whereas the younger generations can learn this historic nickname from publications, electronic resources and information on the heritage trail. The pillars, memorial and the former band stand are also popular spots for photo-taking.

*Social Value
& Local
Interest*

The historic structures in the Gardens are within walking distance from other historic buildings, such as Government House (香港禮賓府), the exterior of The Helena May (梅夫人婦女會), North and West Blocks of St. Joseph’s College (聖若瑟書院北座及西座), St. John’s Cathedral (聖約翰座堂) and the Former French Mission Building (前法國外方傳道會大樓) (all Declared Monuments).

Group Value

The Gardens is a very rare piece of built heritage, displaying multi-faceted living heritage in terms of public gardens, the Parsee community, the two World Wars and water supply.

**Rarity,
Built Heritage
Value &
Authenticity**

The six stone pillars and the flight of steps at the former main entrance, and the entrance gate pillars on Garden Road are the oldest surviving structures in the Gardens. They have survived numerous alteration and renovation works to the gardens over the years, and remain intact.

The former Band Stand is one of the few surviving historic structures relating to the Parsees, who have made tremendous contributions to the development of Hong Kong, especially from the 1840s to the early twentieth century.¹⁵ Although having its roof altered by 1949, it is the oldest surviving ironwork pavilion in Hong Kong and is well maintained.

On the other hand, the Chinese War Memorial, the tunnel portal of the underground service reservoir and the flight of steps constructed due to the reservoir's creation serve to enrich and diversify the cultural links between the historic structures in the Gardens. The Chinese War Memorial is the oldest memorial dedicated solely to the Chinese who fell in the two World Wars, and the second oldest war memorial after the Cenotaph (unveiled in 1923, Declared Monument) in Hong Kong.¹⁶ As for the tunnel portal of the service reservoir, it was part of the Shing Mun Water Supply System, which testifies to the expansion of waterworks facilities and networks in the early 1930s. The memorial, the tunnel

¹⁵ Sir Hormusjee Mody and Jehangir Hormusjee Ruttonjee were examples of prominent and influential Parsee merchants in Hong Kong. However, the business and population of the Parsee community in Hong Kong contracted rapidly from the early twentieth century, mainly because they encountered a ban on opium trade and strong competition in cotton trade from the Mainland and Japan. Over the years, many Parsees have left Hong Kong for opportunities in other places. In 2019, there were only about 200 Parsees in Hong Kong.

Sir Hormusjee Narojee Mody (1838 – 1911) arrived in Hong Kong in 1858 as a clerk in a small local firm. In the early 1860s, he became an auctioneer, and in 1868, he formed a brokerage company named Chater and Mody in partnership with Sir Paul Chater (1846 – 1926). Mody was well known for his great involvement in many important public projects, including the Pray Reclamation in the Central District and the development of Kowloon Peninsula from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Mody Road in Tsim Sha Tsui was named after him. He also made donation to cover the entire cost of the Main Building of The University of Hong Kong. The foundation stone of the Main Building was laid on 16 March 1910, and Mody was knighted in the same year.

Jehangir Hormusjee Ruttonjee (1880 – 1960) arrived in Hong Kong at the age of 12. After graduating from Queen's College, he worked in the family company, H. Ruttonjee & Son. He later invested in property, acquiring land in Central, Stanley, Sham Shui Po, etc. He also established a brewery at Sham Tseng, and built Homi Villa (Grade 3) near the brewery. In 1944, his daughter Tehmi contracted tuberculosis and passed away. In 1948, Ruttonjee founded the Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association (香港防痨協會), with its headquarters building constructed in 1951 – 1953 (Grade 3). In 1949, he established a tuberculosis sanatorium named Ruttonjee Sanatorium. In 1991, the sanatorium was transformed into a general hospital known as Ruttonjee Hospital (律敦治醫院).

¹⁶ The Cenotaph, unveiled on 24 May 1923 by Governor Sir Edward Stubbs (1919 – 1925), is the earliest memorial formally constructed to commemorate the dead of the First World War in Hong Kong. The Cenotaph was initially inscribed with the words "The Glorious Dead" and "1914-1918", the years of the First World War. The years "1939-1945" were added later to honour victims of the Second World War. In the 1980s, eight Chinese characters, "英魂不朽 浩氣長存", meaning "May their martyred souls be immortal, and their noble spirits endure", were carved on one side of the Cenotaph to match the inscription "The Glorious Dead" and make it clear that the monument commemorates all who died in the wars, especially those who fell in the defence of Hong Kong. Commemorative activities are held by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and other relevant associations at the Cenotaph every year.

portal and the steps are all well maintained.

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