

Historic Building Appraisal
Stone House, Central Kwai Chung Park,
San Kwai Street, Kwai Chung, N.T.

Located currently in the Central Kwai Chung Park, the Stone House was originally built as a residence for the Tsang family and is the only surviving building of the former Shui Fung Dairy Farm (瑞豐牧場). **Historical Interest**

The former Shui Fung Dairy Farm was at S.A. and S.B. of Lot No. 136 in D.D.448¹ (later renamed as KCTL 6) which was sold to Tsang Shui-yau (曾瑞有) by Irving Yeung (楊向榮), owner of the adjacent Leung Fat Dairy Farm, on 28 December 1949 at a cost of \$6,000, covering an area of 296,812 sq. ft.² The two farms, separated by a stream, were the only dairy farms not just in the Ha Kwai Chung area, but also in the New Territories in the 1950s.³

Tsang Shui-yau, apart from owning Shui Fung Dairy Farm, also owned Wah Hing Construction Company (華興建築公司), a contractor on the Public Works Department's List of Approved Contractors.⁴ The company participated in various major government projects, including the demolition of the Japanese War Memorial (忠靈塔) in 1947,⁵ the construction of the infrastructure works at Kai Tak Airport,⁶ government piers⁷ as well as social welfare projects such as the "Children's Village" in Wu Kai Sha,⁸ the predecessor of the present-day Youth Village. Tsang was an active member of the Building Contractors' Association between 1950 and 1980 and served as a committee member in the 1960s.⁹ He was also an active member of the Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong (基督教香港崇真會), attending the Kwai Chung church from 1956 to 1965, and served as an elder for the Sham Shui Po church from 1958.¹⁰

It is believed that Shui Fung Dairy Farm started operations in the early 1950s.¹¹

¹ Property particulars of lot no. 136 in D.D. 448 are section A, section B and remaining portion of lot no. 136 in D.D. 448.

² Property particulars of section A and section B of lot no. 136 in D.D. 448, TW53840 dated 28 December 1949.

³ Gan Bee Lay, 'Dairy Farming in the Colony of Hong Kong', dissertation (B.A.), The University of Hong Kong, 1955.

⁴ Hong Kong Government Gazette of 13 February 1948, notification no. 135.

⁵ 'Jap War Memorial – Demolition Will Cost Over Three and Half Lakhs and Take Three Months', *South China Morning Post*, 9 January 1947.

⁶ *Report of the Director of Public Works for the Year 1947-1948*, 1948; *Report of the Director of Public Works for the Year 1949-1950*, 1950.

⁷ Hong Kong Government Gazette of 8 July 1949, notification no. 664.

⁸ 「烏溪沙兒童新村第二期工程完成 首批孤兒已遷入」,《華僑日報》, 1957年7月14日。

⁹ *The Building Contractors' Association Year Book*. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractors' Association, 1950-1966).

¹⁰ 周天和,《看風望雲與使命》(香港:道聲出版社, 2006), 194頁。

¹¹ The exact year in which Shui Fung Dairy Farm started operation is not certain, although an old aerial photo shows that most of the major farm structures were in place in 1954. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 18 November 1954 (ref. no. 0112 V/81A/RAF/552).

With a herd of around 150 dairy cows in its heyday,¹² the farm consisted of a number of major farm buildings, including cowsheds, living quarters for workers, an office building, a storage building for the daily milk production and sheds for farm machinery and equipment.¹³ Unlike the large dairy companies like Dairy Farm and Kowloon Dairy, which sold a variety of products under their own brands, Shui Fung Dairy Farm was a small-scale family business and produced only raw milk supplied to other dairy product manufacturers for pasteurisation, bottling and distribution. The milk was also available for sale at the family-run Shui Fung Café (瑞豐冰室) on Tung Choi Street in Mong Kok for some years.¹⁴

According to the oral accounts by a grandson of Tsang Shui-yau, the farm was mainly run by Tsang's wife Lo Yan-ying (羅忍英) together with their second son Tsang Hon-fai (曾罕輝) who studied agriculture in Japan.¹⁵ Aerial photos suggest that Stone House was built around 1950, as before that, in 1949, only footprints, and no buildings, could be seen where the house later stood.¹⁶ The construction year is substantiated by the license for erection of building, which was issued in 1950.¹⁷ Originally built as a holiday villa for the Tsang family, Stone House later became Tsang Hon-fai's family home in the 1960s. Shui Fung Dairy Farm operated until 1982 when Tsang Hon-fai moved it to Ping Che and Tai Po. He closed down his dairy business when he migrated to Canada in the late 1980s.¹⁸

The plan for a park in Kwai Chung was announced in the late 1970s, but concrete planning only began in the 1980s.¹⁹ By 1983, all the structures at Shui Fung Dairy Farm, except the Stone House, the office building and one of the cowsheds were designated as ruins.²⁰ The plot of land occupied by the farm, along with the adjacent land previously used by Leung Fat Dairy Farm, was surrendered to the government and permanently allocated to the then Regional Services Department in November 1984.²¹ The office building and the cowshed were demolished during the site formation works.²² The area was subsequently redeveloped into Central Kwai Chung Park which was opened to the public in 1986. Since then, the Stone House has been used as the park office. Since 2000, the park has been managed by

¹² Yiu Wai Wan, Vivien, 'A Land Use Survey of Tsuen Wan, Division 2', thesis (B.A.), The University of Hong Kong, 1966.

¹³ Oral history interview and family photos provided by the Tsang family who ran Shui Fung Dairy Farm showing some of the farm buildings. The interview was conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

¹⁴ Oral history interview with the Tsang family who ran Shui Fung Dairy Farm, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

¹⁵ Oral history interview with the Tsang family who ran Shui Fung Dairy Farm, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

¹⁶ Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 20 June 1949 (ref. no. 5001 81A/145) and 18 November 1954 (ref. no. 0112 V/81A/RAF/552).

¹⁷ Property particulars of section A of lot no. 136 in D.D. 448, building licence no. 409 issued on 1 December 1950.

¹⁸ Oral history interview with the Tsang family who ran Shui Fung Dairy Farm, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

¹⁹ Lands Department, KCTL6 (file ref: LNT:39/WLT/82II).

²⁰ Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1983-12 (map ref.: 161-NE-A).

²¹ Lands Department, KCTL6 (file ref: LNT:39/WLT/82II).

²² Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1983-12 (map ref.: 161-NE-A); Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1985 (map ref.: 161-NE-A).

the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

Shui Fung Dairy Farm extended over the slope of a hill at Ha Kwai Chung, and Stone House was located at the top overlooking the rest of the farm. In addition to farm structures, it can be seen from the old plans and photos that a swimming pool and a number of wells were built in close vicinity to the house.²³ According to Tsang Shui-yau's daughter, the house was designed and built by Tsang Shui-yau and his eldest son Tsang Wing-fai (曾榮輝)²⁴ who also had a background in civil engineering but later became a Lutheran pastor and missionary.

Architectural Merit

Stone House is a two-storey building with a flat roof terrace. As it was originally designed as a holiday villa for the family, the ground floor had guest rooms, a dining room, a kitchen and a full bath while the upper floor accommodated the living quarters of the farm owners, the Tsangs.²⁵ Connecting the two floors is a staircase finished with terrazzo which is still intact. A chimney stack can be found on the roof, confirming the oral history accounts that there was a kitchen on the ground floor (where the dangerous goods store is now located).²⁶

The work to convert Stone House into the administration building for Central Kwai Chung Park in 1986 included several alterations that are readily visible. Part of the ground floor area was converted into a refreshment kiosk with counter, which is now used as a storeroom. The rest of the area was turned into offices, a general storage area, a dangerous goods store and lavatories with new partitions. The first floor was initially converted into offices with a large lounge in the middle, but has subsequently been developed into a classroom for the Training Section of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department. New railings were added to the ground floor veranda and the roof parapet, while the balustrades on the first floor were replaced by galvanised iron pipe (G.I.P.) railings. The original steel windows were replaced by new galvanised mild steel (G.M.S.) windows and original doors were replaced by new doors and roller shutters. The open-frame system on the roof terrace was covered with a new pergola.

Stone House was built in a modernist style. Common features include the curved building façade, the simple and slender round columns of the verandas, the composition of rectangles such as small square openings in the roof parapet, a rectangular open-frame system on the roof terrace and rectangular window openings. The deep veranda is a typical feature of the colonial period intended to provide better ventilation and shelter from the sun. The elevation design makes use of stone blocks²⁷ to contrast with the plastered and painted surfaces, another relatively common feature of post-war buildings in Hong Kong.

²³ Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1970 (map ref.: 161-NE-A), and family photos from the 1960s provided by the Tsang family during an oral interview conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

²⁴ Oral history interview with the Tsang family who ran Shui Fung Dairy Farm, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

²⁵ Oral history interview with the Tsang family who ran Shui Fung Dairy Farm, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

²⁶ Oral history interview with the Tsang family who ran Shui Fung Dairy Farm, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

²⁷ The information was relayed to the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 18 February 2022 by one of the building designers, Tsang Wing-fai, via his sister Tsang Mo-wei. According to Tsang Wing-fai, the whole house was built with bearing stones.

Stone House is a typical example of post-war modernist architecture in Hong Kong. The building features considerable authenticity on the exterior, where no significant large-scale alterations or additions have been made and nothing has been demolished. The terrazzo staircase has been kept as built in the interior. Shui Fung Dairy Farm and Leung Fat Dairy Farm were the only dairy farms in the New Territories in the 1950s,²⁸ and Stone House is the last surviving building of the two farms as well as the oldest surviving dairy farm structure in the New Territories. The building bears witness to the dramatic changes in Kwai Chung between 1950 and 1980 as it was developed from an agricultural area to an industrial and residential district.

In addition to the significant contribution it made to society supplying dairy products for the daily needs of the public, the farm was also a hub for community service in Kwai Chung. As devoted Christians, the Tsangs served the nearby community in different ways, using the farm as their base. As an active member of the Tsung Tsin Mission, Tsang Shui-yau erected a temporary structure on the farm to host church meetings for the Tsung Tsin Mission Kwai Chung church between 1964 and 1966 after the church building collapsed during Typhoon Ruby hitting Hong Kong in 1964. His daughter Mo-chung (曾慕忠) also set up the first Sunday school for the Kwai Chung congregation at the farm, and provided free schooling for children in nearby villages such as Ha Kwai Chung and Chung Kwai Chung. The farm was also open to church members and nearby villagers for other activities and festive celebrations. Old residents still remember being invited to Stone House for free milk and cookies. The milk was fresh from the farm, warmed up in a bucket and poured into mugs for the children.²⁹

The government started to industrialise the Kwai Chung area in the 1960s and resumed a large area of farmland for the purpose, with several villages in the area subsequently resettled to make way for new factory buildings. One of these was Ha Kwai Chung Village, which was relocated to the foot of the hill at Shui Fung Dairy Farm in 1964³⁰ and became one of the nearby villages which benefitted from the Tsangs' community service.

All the inhabitants of the village used to be farmers and engaged mainly in subsistence farming or light industry in their new settlements. Low education levels and poverty among the villagers meant they had little medical knowledge. Tsang Shui-yau and his wife opened up their farm once a week for German and Swiss nurses from Tsung Tsin Mission to provide free medical services for the villagers, including providing vitamins and drugs, and conducting hygiene talks for the public.³¹ Many villagers who had lived in the vicinity since the 1960s still

²⁸ Gan Bee Lay, 'Dairy Farming in the Colony of Hong Kong'.

²⁹ Oral history interview with Ms Yip, a former resident of Central Kwai Chung Village who attended gatherings at the former Tsung Tsin Mission Kwai Chung Church, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 21 December 2021; oral history interviews with kaifongs, including villagers of Ha Kwai Chung Village and park users, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 22 December 2021 and 7 January 2022.

³⁰ 「下葵涌新村 屋宇將建成」，《華僑日報》，1963年12月7日。

³¹ Digital photos from the Tsangs, used with courtesy of the family; Oral history interview with Ms Yip, a former resident of Central Kwai Chung Village who attended gatherings at the former Tsung Tsin Mission Kwai Chung Church, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 21 December 2021.

remember Central Kwai Chung Park as a dairy farm where cows roamed the hillsides.³² A stone bull was erected during the construction of Central Kwai Chung Park to acknowledge the history of dairy farming in the area.

There are a number of graded historic buildings in the vicinity, including the Former The Salvation Army Kwai Chung Girls' Home (the main building, the garage and the corps hall are Grade 2 historic buildings), Law Ancestral Hall of Sheung Kwai Chung Village (Grade 3), nos. 4-5, 10, 14, 15, 30, 32, 39, 42, 42A and 43 Kau Wa Keng (all Grade 3), Yeung Ching Study Hall (Grade 3), the Tsang Residence (Grade 3) and Yiu Kung Ancestral Hall (Grade 3).

Group Value

³² Oral history interviews with kaifongs, including villagers of Ha Kwai Chung Village and park users, conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 22 December 2021 and 7 January 2022.

REFERENCES

Architectural Drawings

Architectural Services Department, *Existing Conditions* drawing no.: A11, undated.

Architectural Services Department, *General Arrangement*, drawing no.: A2-1a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *General Arrangement*, drawing no.: A2-1c, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Setting Out Plan*, drawing no.: A3-1a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *General Arrangement*, drawing no.: A3-1, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Drainage & Levels*, drawing no.: A4, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Drainage Plan (Ground Floor Plan)*, drawing no.: D30-9b, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Drainage Plan (1st Fl & Roof Plan)*, drawing no.: D30-10, 1985.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Layout Plan (Ground Floor Plan)*, drawing no.: D30-1a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Layout Plan (1st Fl & Roof)*, drawing no.: D30-2a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Door Schedule I*, drawing no.: D30-3a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Door Schedule II*, drawing no.: D30-4a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Finishing Schedule I*, drawing no.: D30-7a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Finishing Schedule II*, drawing no.: D30-8, 1985.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building PVC Dividing Strip Detail*, drawing no.: D30-24a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Window & Window Grill Detail*, drawing no.: D30-14, 1985.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building 75mm Partition Wall between M & Fem Lavatory*, drawing no.: D30-28, 1985.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Fixed Hardwood Panel Detail PVC Handrail Detail*, drawing no.: D30-15, 1985.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Roof Pergola Detail*, drawing no.: D30-18, 1985.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building 1200 High Gip Railing at First Floor*, drawing no.: D30-17a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Window Schedule I*, drawing no.: D30-5a, 1986.

Architectural Services Department, *Administration Building Window Schedule*, drawing no.: D30-6a, 1986.

Archives at Public Records Office, Hong Kong

HKRS57-6-12874. *K.I.L. 1530*, 1942 to 1945.

HKRS156-1-185. *Pig and Cattle Farm in the New Territories – Proposed Establishment of a ...*, 23 October 1945 to 12 March 1962.

HKRS156-1-1304. *Lot No. 136, D.D. No. 448, Ha Kwai Chung, New Territories – Application to Purchase – for the Purchase of a Cattle Farm*, 17 February 1948 to 25 March 1948.

HKRS337-4-1609. *Lot No. ... in D.D. 448 Kwai Chung – Grant of ... in Exchange of Lot 136 RP in D.D. 448 for Castle Peak Farm Purpose*, 14 May 1964 to 16 July 1964.

HKRS934-7-94. *Sites for the Expansion – The Dairy Industry*, 29 April 1958 to 11 August 1965.

HKRS945-1-6. *Hygienic Conditions in Dairies in the N.T.*, 22 August 1963 to 9 September 1963.

Document Records at The Land Registry Office, Hong Kong

Property Particulars of Lot No. 136 in D.D. 448.

Property Particulars of Section A, Section B and Remaining Portion of Lot No. 136 in D.D. 448.

Property Particulars of KCTL6.

Property Particulars of Section A and Remaining Portion of KCTL6.

Property Particulars of Section A and Remaining Portion of KIL1530.

Document Records from Companies Registry

Imaged Documents of Sze Yiu Wah Enterprises Co. Ltd.

Records of the Hong Kong Government

Report of the Director of Public Works for the Year 1947-1948, (Hong Kong: The Government Press, 1948).

Report of the Director of Public Works for the Year 1949-1950, (Hong Kong: The Government Press, 1950).

Hong Kong Government Gazette dated 13 February 1948, Notification No. 135.

Hong Kong Government Gazette dated 8 July 1949, Notification No. 664.

Hong Kong Government Gazette dated 30 September 1949, Notification No. 946.

Hong Kong Government Gazette dated 28 October 1949, Notification No. 1051.

G.N. 1522, *Hong Kong Government Notice*, 18 May 1984.

Hong Kong Government Internal Files

Lands Department, KCTL6 (File ref: LNT:39/WLT/82II)

Handover Certificate from New Territories Services Department to Tsuen Wan Lands Office dated 15 November 1984.

Government Land Allocation No. KT1002 for Tsuen Wan Lands Office to Regional Services Department dated 1 December 1987.

Maps of the Hong Kong Government

Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1958 (Map Ref: 161-NE)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1963 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1970 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1974 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1975 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1976 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1977 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1979 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1981 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1983-01 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1983-12 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1985 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Map of 1986 (Map Ref: 161-NE-A)

Aerial Photos of the Hong Kong Government

Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 2 June 1949 (Ref. No. 5006 81A/135)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 20 June 1949 (Ref. No. 5001 81A/145)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 18 November 1954 (Ref. No. 0112 V/81A/RAF/552)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 11 December 1964 (Ref. No. 64_2294)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 22 December 1964 (Ref. No. 64_4196)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 16 August 1976 (Ref. No. 14634)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 19 January 1981 (Ref. No. 36268)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 19 January 1981 (Ref. No. 36267)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 2 October 1985 (Ref. No. 67571)
Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Aerial photos dated 4 October 1987 (Ref. No. A10556)

Newspapers

“For Sale”, *South China Morning Post*, 30 March 1946.

“Jap War Memorial – Demolition Will Cost Over Three and Half Lakhs and Take Three Months”, *South China Morning Post*, 9 January 1947.

“Crown Land Sale”, *South China Morning Post*, 1 May 1948.

“Cargoes for H.K.-Dairy Cattle for Local Herds on S.S. Nellore”, *South China Morning Post*, 30 April 1949.

“Home for Orphans Opened”, *South China Morning Post*, 23 March 1958.

“Private Companies Incorporated Here”, *South China Morning Post*, 5 April, 1961.

「家庭訪問：曾瑞有的康樂家庭」，《華僑日報》，1957年5月22日。

「烏溪沙兒童新村昨隆重開幕」，《工商日報》，1958年3月23日。

「烏溪沙兒童新村第二期工程完成 首批孤兒已遷入」，《華僑日報》，1957年7月14日。

「崇真學校開幕禮致詞中教育司之警語：施教而不及品德雖普及亦何足貴」，《華僑日報》，1959年4月9日。

「荃灣與葵涌大舉移山建屋」，《華僑日報》，1961年11月6日。

「葵涌興建填海工程 將造成遼闊土地」，《華僑日報》，1962年7月24日。

「牛奶公司與牛房 一讀者拿來比較」，《華僑日報》，1962年10月27日。

「慈雲山牛房拆遷後 乳牛五百餘頭移新界 新牛房尚未批准建築」，《工商晚報》，1962年11月3日。

「香港建造商會新任理事選出」，《大公報》，1963年1月3日。

「下葵涌新村 屋宇將建成」，《華僑日報》，1963年12月7日。

「香港建造商會 四四週年會慶」，《華僑日報》，1964年1月29日。

「下葵涌收地遷村僵局解決 官民圓滿協議 當局發給補償」，《華僑日報》，1964年4月17日。

「政府收回下葵涌村 村民今遷入新村」，《工商日報》，1964年4月23日。

「建造商會選出新理事」，《工商日報》，1965年1月15日。

「香港建造商會舉行就職聯歡」，《工商日報》，1967年2月22日。

「建造商會選出新員 車炳榮膺選正會長」，《華僑日報》，1969年2月9日。

「本港人煙稠密缺乏草原 養牛業受限制 日產牛奶萬餘磅供應市場」，《工商晚報》，1974年5月27日。

「當局決針對葵涌區急需 廣建康樂設施」，《華僑日報》，1984年2月13日。

「區委會檢討訂動工次序 葵涌青衣計劃增建多個鄰舍休息場地 中葵涌公園坑坪街遊樂場可完成」，《華僑日報》，1986年2月20日。

「中葵涌公園第二期完成 小冒險家樂園兒童天地」，《大公報》，1988年12月27日。

「中葵涌公園次期完竣 景色怡人設備多元化」，《華僑日報》，1988年12月27日。

Books, Articles and Other Sources

Au, Ping Fai, Wilson, “A Land Use Survey Report of Ha Kwai Chung”, Thesis (B.A.) of University of Hong Kong, 1961.

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's Association, 1950).

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's

Association, 1951).

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's Association, 1952).

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's Association, 1953).

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's Association, 1954).

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's Association, 1955-1956).

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's Association, 1957-1958).

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's Association, 1958-1959).

The Building Contractor's Association Year Book. (Hong Kong: The Building Contractor's Association, 1960-1966).

Gan, Bee Lay. "Dairy Farming in the Colony of Hong Kong", Dissertation (B.A.) of University of Hong Kong, 1955.

Hong Kong Planning Division. Tsuen Wan and District Outline Development Plan. (Hong Kong: Government Print, 1963).

Hong Kong Planning Division. Tsuen Wan and District Outline Development Plan. (Hong Kong: Government Print, 1965).

Hong Kong Town Planning Office. Tsuen Wan District Outline Zoning Plan. (Hong Kong: Government Print, 1973).

Hong Kong New Territories Development Department. Hong Kong's new towns: Tsuen Wan. (Hong Kong: Government Print, 1976).

Hong Kong New Territories Development Department. Hong Kong's new towns: Tsuen Wan. (Hong Kong: Government Print, 1978).

Hong Kong New Territory Development Department Tsuen Wan New Town Development Office. Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi Development Programme. (Hong Kong: Government Print, 1985)

Moore, Gerald. Tsuen Wan Township: Study Group Report on its Development. (Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1959).

Yiu, Wai Wan, Vivien. "A Land Use Survey of Tsuen Wan, division 2", Thesis (B.A.) of University of Hong Kong, 1966.

《1949年香港年鑑》(香港：華僑日報有限公司，1949)。

《1950年香港年鑑》(香港：華僑日報有限公司，1950)。

《1951年香港年鑑》(香港：華僑日報有限公司，1951)。

《1952年香港年鑑》(香港：華僑日報有限公司，1952)。

《1953年香港年鑑》(香港：華僑日報有限公司，1953)。

《1954年香港年鑑》(香港：華僑日報有限公司，1954)。

周天和，《看風望雲與使命》(香港：道聲出版社，2006)。

盧婉賢：〈懷念曾慕忠長老〉，《崇真會訊》第 204 期，2019 年 3 月，頁 4-5。
《建造商會學校創校十週年紀念特刊 1957-1967》(香港：建造商會學校，1967)。

《建造商會學校創校十五週年紀念特刊 1957-1972》(香港：建造商會學校，1972)。

《建造商會學校創校二十週年紀念特刊 1957-1977》(香港：建造商會學校，1977)。

Digital photos from the Tsang Family, used with courtesy of the Family.

Oral history interview with the Tsangs, the family who ran the Shui Fung Dairy Farm, by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 12 January 2022.

Oral history interview with Ms Yip, a former resident of Central Kwai Chung Village and attendee of gatherings at former Tsung Tsin Mission Kwai Chung Church, by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 21 December 2021.

Oral history interviews with kaifongs, including villagers of Ha Kwai Chung Village and park users, by Antiquities and Monuments Office on 22 December 2021 and 7 January 2022.

Historic Building Appraisal
Ex-Lamma Police Post
Hung Shing Yeh Wan, Lamma Island

The Ex-Lamma Police Post (前南丫警崗) is a two-storey building designed and built for use as office and accommodation for seven police constables (“PC”) and a non-commissioned officer (“NCO”) to improve the police facilities on Lamma Island and provided greater security for its residents. It was officially opened by A. Morrison, Assistant Commissioner of Marine District, on 20 December 1966¹ and remained in operation until a new police post at Yung Shu Wan (榕樹灣) came into service in end 2013.

Historical Interest

Lamma Island had long come under the jurisdiction of the marine police in Hong Kong. Before the Ex-Lamma Police Post was built, from 1962 onwards, law and order on the island was maintained by Village Penetration Patrols (鄉村巡邏隊) until the temporary police post at the current location of the sitting-out area next to Tin Hau Temple in Yung Shue Wan, was decommissioned in 1966 when the Ex-Lamma Police Post was opened.

Illegal immigrants, offences related to dangerous drugs and gambling, the growth in the population as well as the wish of rural committees and local leaders soon prompted the establishment of a police post at a suitable site on Lamma Island.² The proposal was put forward and approved in December 1963.

According to a sketch plan prepared in July 1964, the site of the Ex-Lamma Police Post was located almost at the midpoint of a path connecting Yung Shue Wan and Sok Kwu Wan (索罟灣) serving both North and South Lamma.³ The post was located at the top of a small hill near Hung Shing Yeh Wan (洪聖爺灣) overlooking West Lamma Channel (西博寮海峽), a major route for shipping and other vessels. The estimated cost of constructing the post was \$158,000, covering a barrack room for seven police constables, a barrack room for one NCO, an office / report room, a mess / recreation room, a kitchen, a bathroom, a drying veranda, a hallway, a generator room and a typhoon signal mast/station.⁴ A radio installed in the new post enabled communications with

¹ ‘Opening of Police Post on Lamma Island’, *South China Morning Post*, 21 December 1966.

² HKRS156-1-11154, *Lamma Island Police Post*, 15 June 1963 – 15 May 1969, encl. 2.

³ Oral history interviews conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office with members of Lamma North Rural Committee on 16 July 2021, with retired police officers previously stationed at Lamma Police Post on 17 July 2021 and with serving police officers previously stationed at Lamma Police Post on 20 and 21 July 2021.

⁴ HKRS156-1-11154, *Lamma Island Police Post*, 15 June 1963 – 15 May 1969, encls. 2, 4, 13,

the parent station on Cheung Chau, police launches on patrol and Marine Police Headquarters in Kowloon.⁵ At the request of the Hong Kong Observatory, a typhoon signal station was built on the site to serve the inhabitants of neighbouring villages as well as the craft that ploughed the West Lamma Channel.⁶ The typhoon signals were operated by the police officers on duty who displayed symbols made of expanded metal on steel frames during the day and issued signals using lights at night.⁷

The construction of the Ex-Lamma Police Post was not easy as the site was 20 minutes' walk from the pier and could not be accessed by vehicle, which made transporting materials and labour to the site far more expensive.⁸ A well-known local leader Fong Loi (方來) who served as the chairman of the Lamma Island (North) Rural Committee from the 1970s to the early 2000s and ran a construction company, was a sub-contractor for the police post.⁹

The Ex-Lamma Police Post commenced operations in late December 1966 and was assigned to the Cheung Chau Division. Retired police officers remembered that about ten police officers were on duty each day, including two corporals and eight police constables who were divided into two teams for patrolling Yung Shue Wan and Sok Kwu Wan respectively. Due to the limited size of the post, suspects were usually sent to Cheung Chau Police Station and held there while the investigations against them were pursued.

Starting from the mid-1970s, the Ex-Lamma Police Post was also assigned the function of registering deaths from natural causes¹⁰ which were undertaken by the sub-divisional inspector of Cheung Chau previously. When the officer in charge of the Lamma Police Post was later upgraded to the rank of station sergeant, the law was amended to allow the officer to sign death certificates.¹¹

17 and 18.

⁵ 「配合地方發展需要，離島續建警崗，並增設消防局」，《華僑日報》，1966年11月8日；‘Opening of Police Post on Lamma Island’, *South China Morning Post*, 21 December 1966.

⁶ HKRS156-1-11154, *Lamma Island Police Post*, 15 June 1963 – 15 May 1969, encl. 10.

⁷ Oral history interviews conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office with members of Lamma North Rural Committee on 16 July 2021 and with retired police previously stationed at Lamma Police Post on 17 July 2021.

⁸ HKRS156-1-11154, *Lamma Island Police Post*, 15 June 1963 – 15 May 1969, encl. 16.

⁹ Oral history interview conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office with members of Lamma North Rural Committee on 16 July 2021.

¹⁰ HKRS1391-2-10, Village Penetration Patrols and Village Affairs - North Lamma Island, 31 May 1974 – 15 October 1981, encls. 3 and 13.

¹¹ HKRS1391-2-10, Village Penetration Patrols and Village Affairs - North Lamma Island, 31 May 1974 – 15 October 1981, encls. 6 and 11.

The Ex-Lamma Police Post was related to the freighter Skyluck which arrived in Hong Kong waters in February 1979 with around 2,700 Vietnamese boat people on board and was later forced to anchor in the West Lamma Channel between Lamma Island and Cheung Chau for more than four months. On 11 March 1979, about 100 boat people leapt overboard and attempted to swim to Lamma Island. Around 50 of them reached Hung Shing Yeh Beach where they were arrested and escorted to the police post. The boat people detained unfurled a banner written “Please help us” in front of the media to attract attention to their request for boat people to land.¹²

The Ex-Lamma Police Post is situated on a small hill near Hung Shing Ye Wan, roughly the centre point of the island. It is a tiny two-storey building of ordinary construction in reinforced concrete equipped with basic facilities, initially a report room, a mess and a kitchen, barrack accommodation for seven police constables and a bedroom for the NCO in charge.¹³ The building features a functional design with a square-like plan form. The silhouette of the staircase in the northwest corner providing access to the roof. The narrowly spaced vertical concrete grilles on the first floor of the north façade was used as a drying veranda. The windows on the southern side provided a view of the sea.

The façade on the first floor is set back to accommodate a slanted parapet. There are rectangular embrasures (or small rectangular openings) along the roof parapet, probably designed for defensive operations. Small projections at the corners of the building intended for lamp fixtures are still intact. A typhoon signal mast was erected in the compound for alerting fishermen of impending danger, while a flag pole was mounted on the high level of the north façade for being seen from a distance.

Retired police officers served at the post recalled that the rubble stones arranged as ‘LAMMA’ on the slope next to the entrance were done by their colleagues stationed at the police post around 1966-1968 with stones collected from Hung Shing Yeh Beach.¹⁴

¹² ‘Refugees leap overboard in protest swim’, South China Morning Post, 12 March 1979; South China Morning Post, ‘Skyluck, the ship that smuggled 2,600 boatpeople to Hong Kong – and freedom’, <https://multimedia.scmp.com/magazines/post-magazine/article/3006757/skyluck/index.html?src=social>, accessed on 7 August 2021.

¹³ Director of Public Works, *Annual Departmental Report for the Financial Year 1966-1967*, Hong Kong: The Government Press, 1966-1967, p 19.

¹⁴ Oral history interview conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office with retired police officers previously stationed at Lamma Police Post on 17 July 2021.

To cater for operational needs, several additions and alterations to the police post were carried out in the 1990s and 2000s. For instance, the terrace outside the mess was fully enclosed¹⁵ and later used as a N.C.O. in charge's office. Some of the vertical concrete grilles on the first floor were enclosed for conversion into toilets. The barrack room was turned into a staff changing room and the bedroom for the N.C.O. in charge became a staff bedroom. The armoury room in the reporting room was served as the lock-up previously. The entrance with the metal cladding, metal canopy and stone steps was refurbished. A loading and unloading area at the northwest corner and a one-storey room in the southeast corner were added. Since 2013, the Ex-Lamma Police Post had been vacant with the typhoon signal mast removed.

From the time it opened in late 1966 until it was decommissioned, the police post had played a role in maintaining the law and order on the Island, as well promoting good relations with the communities.¹⁶ Nevertheless, on most occasions, locals did not visit the Ex-Lamma Police Post unless it was deemed necessary, such as seeking assistance from the police or delivering goods upon request from the police.¹⁷ Social gatherings like thanksgiving celebrations in honour of the god Kwan Tai (關帝) were occasionally held at the police post with only local leaders invited.

Only one historic building, Tin Hau Temple at Yung Shue Wan (Grade 3), is located within 20 minutes' walk from the Ex-Lamma Police Post.

The Ex-Lamma Police Post is one of the 1960s purpose-built police posts on the outlying islands and embodies the development of law and order in Hong Kong's remote areas. Its construction and scale followed the Peng Chau Police Post which was constructed in 1965.¹⁸ Few changes to the general layout were observed over the years, but the internal alterations and refurbishments and the lack of maintenance since it was decommissioned have diminished the authenticity of the building.

Social Value and Local Interest

Group Value

Rarity, Built Heritage Value and Authenticity

¹⁵ According to record drawings provided by Architectural Services Department, it is believed a room was added by the terrace in the early 1990s.

¹⁶ Oral history interviews conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office with members of Lamma North Rural Committee on 16 July 2021 and with serving police officers previously stationed at Lamma Police Post on 21 July 2021.

¹⁷ Oral history interviews conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office with local residents of Lamma Island on 22 January and 18 February 2022.

¹⁸ HKRS156-1-11154, Lamma Island Police Post, 15 June 1963 – 15 May 1969, encl. 3; 「配合地方發展需要，離島續建警崗，並增設消防局」，《華僑日報》，1966年11月8日。

REFERENCES

Archives at Public Records Office, Hong Kong

HKRS156-1-11154, *Lamma Island Police Post*, 15 June 1963 – 15 May 1969.

HKRS1391-2-10, *Village Penetration Patrols and Village Affairs - North Lamma Island*, 31 May 1974 – 15 October 1981.

HKRS1391-2-3, *Village Penetration Patrols and Village Affairs - South Lamma Island*, 30 May 1974 – 15 October 1981.

HKRS407-2-5, *North Lamma Rural Committee*, 21 December 1946 – 15 June 1976.

HKRS177-5-17, *Development of Lamma Island*, 1 June 1959 – 6 September 1974.

HKRS478-1-19, *Police Buildings Policy - Police Posts in Resettlement Areas Hong Kong*, 24 September 1953 – 26 May 1967.

HKRS478-1-9, *Police Buildings Police - Resettlement Area Police Post*, 24 October 1959 – 26 May 1967.

HKRS478-2-1, *Police Station in N.T. - (1) Reports on the Condition of (2) Reports and Improvements to Frontier Police Posts*, 1945-1965.

HKRS478-2-2, *Police Station in N.T. - (1) Reports on the Condition of (2) Reports and Improvements to Frontier Police Posts*, 1965-1973.

HKRS908-1-95, *Police Force Expansion & Planning*, 26 June 1963 – 10 December 1981.

HKRS163-9-157, *Expansion of the Police Force*, 1 February 1962 – 8 August 1970.

Records of the Hong Kong Government

Director of Public Works, *Annual Departmental Report for the financial year 1964-1966*, Hong Kong: The Government Press, 1964-1967.

Commissioner of Police, *Annual Departmental Report for the financial year 1962-1967*, Hong Kong: The Government Press, 1962-1967.

District Commissioner, New Territories, *Annual Departmental Report for the financial year 1965-1967*, Hong Kong: The Government Press, 1965-1967.

“Memo from Commissioner of Police to ACP/Marine, ‘Lamma Island Police Post’”, 17 November 1966.

“Memo from Chief Architect to Commissioner of Police, ‘Lamma Island Police Post’”, 15 November 1966.

“Letter from Chief Architect to the Contractor, ‘Construction of Lamma Police Post’”, 15 November 1966.

Newspaper

‘Opening of Police Post on Lamma Island’, *South China Morning Post*, 21 December 1966.

‘New Police Post on Lamma’, *South China Morning Post*, 19 December 1966.

“New Police Post at Lamma Island”, *South China Morning Post*, 28 August 1965.

“Refugees leap overboard in protest swim”, *South China Morning Post*, 12 March 1979.

「配合地方發展需要，離島續建警崗，並增設消防局」，《華僑日報》，1966年11月8日。

「南丫警崗，將可啟用」，《大公報》，1966年11月18日。

「南丫警崗，後天啟用」，《香港工商日報》，1966年11月18日。

「柏立基總督研究發展南丫」，《華僑日報》，1958年5月6日。

「船上二千七百難民，傳可能集體自殺，圖爭取港府同情」，《工商晚報》，1979年3月12日。

「天運號來港逾卅，警方追查並未鬆懈」，《華僑日報》，1979年3月12日。

Books, Articles and Other Sources

吳瀟陵，《今日南丫》(香港：華僑日報)，1965年。

「新警崗落成啟用，南丫全島鄉民將獲更佳服務」，《香港警察中文雜誌》，1967年，Vol. 11, No.1。

Oral history interview with members of Lamma North Rural Committee by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 16 July 2021.

Oral history interview with retired police who had stationed in Ex Lamma Police Post by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 17 July 2021.

Oral history interview with current police who had stationed in Ex Lamma Police Post by the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 20 and 21 July 2021.

South China Morning Post, Skyluck, the ship that smuggled 2,600 boatpeople to Hong Kong – and freedom, <https://multimedia.scmp.com/magazines/post-magazine/article/3006757/skyluck/index.html?src=social>, accessed on 7 August 2021.

Historic Building Appraisal
Ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School
No. 2 Tsing Chau Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon

Situated at No. 2 Tsing Chau Street, the ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School ***Historical Interest*** was a government school that was built in 1949 with the donations from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. (香港黃浦船塢公司) and named after the Kowloon Docks (九龍船塢) of the company in Hung Hom.¹ The school was founded to meet the increased demand for education after the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945).

The rapid growth of Hong Kong's population after the Second World War resulted in an acute shortage of school places. As a temporary measure, the government approved for schools to be opened in tenement houses and the rooms of trade union premises, which did not meet the health regulations, or more generally the normal standards for schools.² In early 1949, the government expressed its concern that the schools should be properly run and accommodated in suitable premises and put forward a proposal for two new schools to be built, one in Kowloon and one on Hong Kong Island, that would operate with a morning and an afternoon session. In Kowloon, the government's concern was met by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. The company's Chief Manager, Robert Gilchrist Craig,³ wrote to the government in May 1949, initiating to contribute HK\$250,000 towards the construction of a new school in Hung Hom on the understanding that the government would contribute an equal amount, and the school would be a government school named as "Kowloon Docks Memorial School" in commemoration of the company's employees and their families killed during the Japanese bombing in 1941 and later in the Allied bombing raids on the dockyard between the middle of 1944 and early 1945. In addition, priority would be given to the children of the company's employees. The government agreed to the proposal, while also expecting that the school would absorb the pupils from schools previously set up for workers' children.⁴ The ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School was opened on 22

¹ The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. was opened (開業) in Hong Kong in 1868. It operated three dockyards in the city, namely Kowloon Docks in Hung Hom, Cosmopolitan Docks in Tai Kok Tsui and Aberdeen Docks. The head office was housed in the Kowloon Docks.

² The government provided financial help for the scheme by paying a special contribution of \$3 per pupil per month. Donations were also made by the public, some large firms and some union members. The pupils were only required to pay a fee of \$4 to \$5 per month.

³ Robert Gilchrist Craig first arrived in Hong Kong in February 1928 to join the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. as a naval architect. He was appointed Assistant Chief Manager in 1930 and became Chief Manager after Hong Kong was liberated in 1945.

⁴ By June 1949, twelve schools for workers' children had been established by the Education Advancement Society for the Children of Workers in Hongkong and Kowloon (港九勞工子弟教育促進會) which was established in August 1946 and inaugurated on 1 September in the same year. The schools organised by the society were supervised by a Management Committee consisting of religious, education and labour leaders.

September 1949, staffed by 15 teachers under the Headmaster. According to Pong Wing-shiu (龐永紹), the school's first Headmaster, admission was also opened to the children of the workers of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and the nearby factories.

In addition to academic subjects, such as Chinese Language, English Language, History, Geography and Social Studies, the school also provided some elementary training in woodwork for boys, while for girls the curriculum included Home Economics.

In the morning, the ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School was a government primary school, while in the afternoon, it provided a temporary home for the Hung Hom Kaifong Public School (紅磡街坊公立學校), a subsidised primary school operated by the Hung Hom Kaifong Association (紅磡街坊福利會)⁵ that eventually moved to its new campus in September 1964. The ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School then had separate morning and afternoon sessions. In 1992, the ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School was amongst the first batch of schools selected for the pilot scheme to provide whole-day schooling, and it then operated on this model from September 1992 until it was closed in 1995.

The school building was constructed by the Public Works Department, with Lam Woo and Co. (聯益建造公司) engaged as the building contractor. As a single-storey building with an E-shaped plan in roughly symmetrical layout, it was utilitarian in design and construction without decorative architecture features. The staff rooms and the Headmaster's office were located at the central core on either side of the main entrance. The middle wing included an assembly hall-cum-gymnasium with a stage and changing rooms with showers next to it. There were classrooms at the east and west wings, while a practical room and a caretakers' quarters were located at the west wing. Two separate playgrounds were provided, one for the boys and one for the girls.

The front elevation of the school rises up along the gentle slope of the site, or otherwise it could be considered as symmetrical. The name of the school, "Kowloon Docks Memorial School 九龍船塢紀念學校", was once inscribed above the entrance, flanked by a flag pole on each side. But only one flag pole remains today. The building was constructed of brick pier using panel walls of hollow concrete blocks. The roofs are slightly pitched and were first built as "roofing felt on

⁵ The school known as Hung Hom Kaifong Free Public School (紅磡街坊公立義學) was temporarily housed in the Hung Hom Public Dispensary (紅磡公立醫局) before it was relocated to the premise at No. 2 Tsing Chau Street and renamed as Hung Hom Kaifong Public School (紅磡街坊公立學校) in 1949.

boarding” (木板蓋以防水層).⁶ They were replaced by a steel roof structure in 2011-2012. According to some photos of the 1960s, the windows were made of timber. But in the late 1970s, as many of them were in very poor condition as a result of termite infestation, they were later replaced with steel ones and in 2012-2013, most of the steel ones were further replaced by aluminum windows. At present, there are only some steel windows at the assembly hall and only a few wooden panelled doors in dilapidated condition at the classrooms. Besides, almost all the original flooring of the school had been changed to either modern tiles or vinyl carpet tiles with only some timber boarded flooring still identified on the stage in the assembly hall.

The ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School is within walking distance from the **Group Value** Kwun Yam Temple (觀音廟) at Station Lane (差館里) (Grade 1).

Governor Sir Alexander Grantham paid an informal visit to the Kowloon Docks Memorial School on 5 December 1949 shortly after the school was open. The school's Speech Day, Sports Day and Open Day were sometimes reported in newspapers. After the school was closed in 1995, the site was used as the temporary campus of the schools that were waiting for the completion of their own school premises, such as Heep Yunn Primary School (協恩中學附屬小學) from 1999 to 2001 and the HKICC Lee Shau Kee School of Creativity (香港兆基創意書院) from 2006 to 2007. Having served as a primary school for some decades but then having ceased operation for more than two decades, the ex-school building has some social value, mainly to its alumni and the older generations of the local community.

The ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School is one of the government schools established in the early post-war years. However, its authenticity has been compromised to a great extent by the renovation and alteration works over the years.

Social Value & Local Interest

Rarity, Built Heritage Value & Authenticity

⁶ Architectural Office, Public Works Department Hong Kong, *School for Workers' Children Hung Hom & South Elevation*, drawing no. A26/2, 1949.

REFERENCES

Records from the Architectural Services Department

Record Drawings on Ex-Kowloon Docks Memorial School from Architectural Services Department.

Archives at Public Records Office, Hong Kong

HKRS163-1-740. Education – New Policy for the Provision by the Government of Elementary Education for Worker's Children, dated 1948 - 8.8.1949.

Architectural Office, Public Works Department Hong Kong, School for Workers' Children Hung Hom & South Elevation, drawing no. A26/2, 1949

Records of the Colonial Office and Hong Kong Government

Public Works Department. Annual Departmental Report by the Director of Public Works for the Financial Year 1950-1. Hong Kong : Govt. Printer, 1951

War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office. "Report on the Committee on Practical Technical Education", War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office: Hong Kong, Original Correspondence, Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies: Hong Kong Education Report 1930: 1930 Dec. 23-1931 Oct. 12, CO129/530/2, The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom)

<<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/TQMPVE318689693/CFER?u=hku&sid=bookmark-CFER&xid=73e336ca&pg=1>>, accessed on 31 January 2022.

War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office. "Education Department: Annual Report: 1950 May-Dec", War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office: Hong Kong, Original Correspondence, Education Department: Annual Report: 1950 May-Dec, CO 129/623/6, The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom)

<<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/VTBODD947850233/CFER?u=hku&sid=bookmark-CFE&xid=19b8c119&pg=1>>, accessed on 14 November, 2021.

Letter dated 27 June 2008 from the Department of Education to the Secretariat of the Legislative Council

<<https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr07-08/chinese/fc/pwsc/papers/pwsc0613pwsc-127-c.pdf>>, accessed on 17 January 2022.

Maps of the Hong Kong Government

Crown Lands and Survey Office, P. W. D. Historical map of October 1935 (Map Ref.: 179-SE-12).

Crown Lands and Survey Office, P. W. D. Historical map of Feb 1959 (Map Ref.: 179-SE-12).

Crown Lands and Survey Office, P. W. D. Historical map of February 1960 (Map Ref.: 179-SE-12).

Crown Lands and Survey Office, P. W. D. Historical map of 1967 (Map Ref.: 179-SE-12).

Newspapers

“Unveiling Ceremony: Portrait of Mr. R. M. Dyer in Hop Ying School”, *South China Morning Post*, 13 October 1930.

“School Patron Honoured: Portrait of Mr. R. M. Dyer Unveiled”, *South China Morning Post*, 14 October 1930.

“Lack of Schools: 50,000 Chinese Children without Education”, *South China Morning Post*, 10 January 1947.

“Flower Day: In Aid of Schools for Workers’ Children”, *South China Morning Post*, 25 September 1948.

“Social Welfare: Educating Workers’ Children in H.K.”, *South China Morning Post*, 10 October 1948.

“H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co.: School to be Built at Hunghom for Children”, *South China Morning Post*, 20 May 1949.

“Labour Schools: Government Orders Their Closure”, *South China Morning Post*, 11 June 1949.

“Education Scheme: Government to Provide Adequate New School Buildings for Workers’ Children”, *South China Morning Post*, 17 June 1949.

“Education: New Proposals. Children of Workers”, *South China Morning Post*, 19 July 1949.

“Education: New Schools for Workers’ Children, A Memorial”, *South China Morning Post*, 24 July 1949.

“GOVT. Tenders”, *South China Morning Post*, August 6, 1949.

“Workers’ Schools: Education Director and Govt. Policy”, *South China Morning Post*, 19 August 1949.

“Revolution in Education: More Time to be Spent on Social Studies in Schools of Hongkong”, *South China Morning Post*, 18 September 1949.

“On Retirement: Chief Manager of Kowloon Docks. Mr. R. G. Craig”, *South China Morning Post*, 26 November 1949.

“Visit to Schools by Governor and S’pore Official”, *South China Morning Post*, 6 December 1949.

“First Annual Prize Day: Practical Training is Goal of Kowloon Docks Memorial School”, *South China Morning Post*, 22 December 1950.

“Donations to Charity”, *South China Morning Post*, 22 October 1966.

“All-day Lessons Get Full Marks”, *South China Morning Post*, 6 May 1992.

“Drop in Students to Close 16 Schools”, *South China Morning Post*, 17 August 1992.

「教育當局昨表示，港九勞校要接收」，《大公報》，1949年5月28日。

「勞教會負責人談話，認為所辦各校均合標準，希望港府取消接收決定」，《大公報》，1949年5月28日。

「十一校今日開放，四千學生體操」，《華僑日報》，1950年11月27日。

「高士雅伉儷主持九龍塢校頒獎禮」，《華僑日報》，1953年1月11日。

「九龍船塢紀念學校，昨舉行頒獎典禮」，《工商日報》，1953年1月11日。

「紅磡街坊會胡主席致訓詞」，《華僑日報》，1954年12月21日。

「紅磡船塢紀念學校第二周年運動會，昨下午圓滿閉幕」，《華僑日報》，1955年11月26日。

「九龍船塢紀念學校三屆校運圓滿結束」，《華僑日報》，1956年 11 月 10 日。
「紅磡街坊公立學校舉行畢業禮」，《香港工商日報》，1957年 12 月 23 日。
「九龍船塢學校九屆畢業典禮」，《華僑日報》，1958年 12 月 20 日。
「紅磡街坊會學校第十屆畢業典禮」，《香港工商日報》，1959年 12 月 21 日。
「九龍船塢紀念學校開放日」，《華僑日報》，1960年 7 月 4 日。
「九龍船塢紀念學校開放，展覽學生作品多種」，《香港工商日報》，1961年 12 月 3 日。
「第三間師範專科學校將遷新校舍上課，紅磡九龍船塢紀念學校新校舍在建築中」，《華僑日報》，1961年 7 月 7 日。
「紅磡街坊會公立學校第十三屆畢業授憑禮」，《華僑日報》，1962年 12 月 24 日。
「紅磡街坊會學校，新舍定九月啓用」，《華僑日報》，1964年 7 月 4 日。
「市區唯一平房式官校，九龍船塢紀念校開放」，《華僑日報》，1978年 5 月 31 日。

Books, Articles, and Other Sources

The Directory & Chronicle for China, Japan, Corea, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Siam, Netherlands India, Borneo, the Philippines, &c. for the Year 1921 (China: The Hongkong Daily Press, 1921).

九龍船塢紀念學校，《九龍船塢紀念學校年刊，1954 - 1955》（香港：九龍船塢紀念學校，1955。）

九龍城區議會，《追憶龍城蛻變(第二版)》(香港：九龍城區議會，2011。)

馬冠堯，《香港工程考 II: 三十一條以工程師命名的街道》(香港：三聯書店(香港)有限公司，2014。)

梁操雅，《匠人·匠心·匠情繫紅磡 – 承傳與變易》(香港：商務印書館(香港)有限公司，2015。)

Compiled by Captain Charles J. Bullock. “Comprising the Coasts of China from Hong Kong to the Korea; North Coast of Luzon, Formosa Island and Strait; the Babuya, Bashee, and Meiaco Sima Groups. Yellow Sea, Gulfs of Pe-Chili and Liau-Tung. Also the Rivers Canton, West, Min, Yung, Yangtse, Yellow, Pei Ho, and Liau Ho; and Pratas Island”, *The China Sea Directory*, Vol. III, Chapter 11 (London: Hydrographic Office, 1884) <https://books.google.com.hk/books?id=_fkNAQAAIAAJ&hl=zh-TW&pg=PA114#v=one_page&q&f=false>, accessed on 31 January 2022.

「紅磡黃埔區的由來及發展（一）」， Soldier 的世界 <http://lausoldier.blogspot.com/2014/11/blog-post_15.html>, 2014年 11 月 15 日上載，accessed on 31 January 2022.

「紅磡黃埔區的由來及發展（二）」， Soldier 的世界 <http://lausoldier.blogspot.com/2014/11/blog-post_16.html?m=1>, 2014年 11 月 16 日上載，accessed on 31 January 2022.

「前九龍船塢紀念學校」， Soldier 的世界
<http://lausoldier.blogspot.com/2014/11/blog-post_65.html?m=1>, 2014年11月28日上載，accessed on 31 January 2022.

「學校歷史」，協恩中學附屬小學
<<https://www.hyps.edu.hk/site/view?name=%E5%AD%B8%E6%A0%A1%E6%AD%B7%E5%8F%B2>>, accessed on 17 January 2022.

香港海事博物館，「香港黃埔船塢有限公司百年服務」
<<https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/zgJy7R0U-TKYJw?hl=zh-TW>>, accessed on 17 January 2022.