

Serial Number: N337

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

這圍門相信建於 1899 年前。新圍由鄧作泰和鄧為玉建立，是廈村鄉裏歷史最悠久的村落之一。圍門以青磚築砌，並蓋以由板瓦及筒瓦鋪砌而成的「人」字瓦頂，正脊與垂脊皆有翹角，兩者均飾以灰塑；圍門內外亦繪有壁畫。它見證了昔日新圍的村落佈局。而且，一些傳統習俗，包括廈村鄉打醮、點燈和婚禮儀式，仍會在圍門進行。

Entrance Gate, San Wai, Ha Tsuen

It was believed that the entrance gate was built before 1899. Founded by Tang Tso-tai and Tang Wai-yuk, San Wai is one of the oldest villages in Ha Tsuen Heung. The entrance gate is constructed of grey brickwork and has a pitched tiled roof with pan and roll tiles. The roof comprises the main ridge with curled-up ends, together with gable ridges in similar style, and all are decorated with plaster relief mouldings. There are painted murals on both the interior and exterior. The entrance gate serves as a reminder of the historic layout of this old village. Moreover, the rituals of local customs, such as those associated with Ha Tsuen Heung's Ta Chiu, the celebration of the birth of male offspring (*dim dang*) and weddings, are still performed there.

Serial Number: N338

Name and Address: Lo Ancestral Hall, Wo Hop Shek Village, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址：新界粉嶺和合石村羅氏宗祠

District: North

和合石村羅氏宗祠建於 1930 年，羅氏於是年從城門谷遷往和合石村，以配合政府興建城門水塘的工程。這幢兩進單院一開間的祠堂坐落於新定居地的中軸線上，以青磚築砌而成，並築有客家式的「人」字瓦頂，正立面飾有壁畫，屋脊兩端以夔龍為裝飾。該建築成為羅氏族人曾紮根於城門的歷史印記，亦是族人進行傳統儀式，如農曆新年、清明節、重陽節、婚禮和慶祝添丁，的重要祭祀場所。

Lo Ancestral Hall, Wo Hop Shek Village

The Lo Ancestral Hall at Wo Hop Shek Village was built in 1930 when the Los resettled from the Shing Mun Valley to the village due to the construction of the Shing Mun Reservoir. Situated on the central axis of the new settlement, this one-bay-two-hall-one-courtyard ancestral hall has walls constructed of grey brickwork, pitched roof and clay tiles laid in Hakka style, with wall murals on the front elevation. The roof ridge has a pair of simple geometric dragon ornaments at either end. The ancestral hall serves as a historical connection with the roots of the Los in Shing Mun, and still serves as their main centre for ancestral worship at the Lunar New Year, the Ching Ming and Chung Yeung Festivals and weddings, as well as during the celebration of the birth of male offspring, for instance.

Serial Number: N261

Name and Address: No. 17 Yuk Sau Street, Happy Valley, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

名稱及地址：香港灣仔跑馬地毓秀街 17 號

District: Wan Chai

毓秀街 17 號建於 1929 至 1932 年間。首任業主陳麗英(1870-1955)是著名慈善家及實業家梁保全 (1867 - 1934) 的妻子。該建築後來由其兒子梁登輦 (1907 - 1980)擁有。梁氏的妻子何穎君(1917 - 2007) (婚後稱梁何穎君)，是何世榮 (1884 - 1946) 的女兒。何世榮是何東家族的成員，在日佔時期 (1941 - 1945) 前曾任香港上海滙豐銀行的買辦。梁登輦及梁何穎君也曾於寶覺女子職業中學暨附屬小學任教。

這幢建築後來又傳給他們的女兒梁雄姬 (1947 - 2013)。梁雄姬熱心公益，曾慷慨捐助教育和醫療機構。這幢樓高三層的建築，設計受簡約古典風格影響，是跑馬地從黃泥涌村發展為富裕社群的西式住宅區的重要標記。

No. 17 Yuk Sau Street

No. 17 Yuk Sau Street was built between 1929 and 1932. The first owner was Chan Lai-ying (1870 – 1955), the wife of Leung Po-chuen (1867 – 1934), a renowned philanthropist and industrialist. The house was then owned by her son, Kenneth Leung (1907-1980). Leung married Julia Ho (1917- 2007) (or Julia Leung following her marriage). Julia was a daughter of Ho Shai-wing (1884 – 1946), who was a member of Sir Robert Ho Tung’s family and a comprador of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation before the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945). Both Kenneth and Julia Leung had once taught in Po Kok Vocational Middle School for Girls.

The building was later passed to their daughter, Leung Hung-kee (1947-2013), who had made generous donations to education and medical organisations. This three-storey building was designed with the influence of simplified Classical style. The building survives as an important historical reminder of the development of Happy Valley, from a Chinese village known as Wongnei Chong Village into a well-to-do residential area with European-style houses.