

**Serial No.: N332**

Name and Address: Nos. 88 & 90 Staunton Street, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港上環士丹頓街 88 及 90 號

District: Central & Western

士丹頓街 88 及 90 號於 1951 年落成，首任業主是陳楷 (1885-1967) 夫婦，以及岑維休 (1897-1985) 的妻子江福桃。據說於 1950 年代初，88 及 90 號曾分別各有一個單位是用作《華僑日報》(1925-1995)的創辦人陳楷及岑維休的臨時居所，該建築亦鄰近當時位於上環荷李活道的《華僑日報》報社。陳楷及岑維休皆熱心公益，對社會貢獻良多。此外，該建築的部份單位也供《華僑日報》的職員居住，亦有部份單位出租給非報社職員。88 號的地舖曾開設「華僑診療所」；而 90 號的地舖，則於 1950 至 2000 年代初曾先後經營「寶賓茶室」及「寶賓肉食公司」。該診療所及「寶賓」，對士丹頓街一帶的老街坊來說，仍是熟悉的名字。

該建築的正門入口、樓梯扶手及梯級襯邊，皆飾以水磨石批盪，木門窗、舊式爐灶、水泥階磚等建築元素尚存。建築物後側的半圓形露台亦頗具特色。該建築作為 1950 年代的戰後民居，其歷史氛圍亦基本得以保留。

Nos. 88 and 90 Staunton Street were completed in 1951. The first owners were Chan Kai (1885-1967) and his wife, as well as Kong Fook-to, the wife of Shum Wan-yau (1897-1985). It was said that Chan Kai and Shum Wai-yau, the co-founders of *Wah Kiu Yat Po* (1925–1995) respectively lived at No. 88 and No. 90, which were near to the paper's office on Hollywood Road in Sheung Wan, in the early 1950s. They were well-known public figures actively involved in public services. Besides, some units were occupied by the paper's staff members, while some others were rented by non-staff members. The ground floor of No. 88 Staunton Street had once housed the Overseas Chinese Clinic, and from the 1950s to early 2000s, a Po Pan teahouse and later a Po Pan butcher's shop was operated on the ground floor of No. 90. The clinic and the name "Po Pan" are still fondly remembered by local residents.

The main entrance, the staircase handrail and the linings of steps are finished with terrazzo. Hardwood doors with fanlights, some of the built-in stoves and cement floor tiles can still be identified. The curving balconies at the rear of the upper floors also add visual interest to the exterior. The overall historic character of the buildings as 1950s' houses of the general public has been retained.

**Serial No.: N258**

Name and Address: "Hoi Tin Yat King" *Pai-fong*, Ngong Ping, Lantau Island

名稱及地址：大嶼山昂坪「海天一境」牌坊

District: Islands

「海天一境」牌坊建於 1930 年代，豎立在昂坪高地入口處的一條小徑上。於 1960 年代開始修建昂平路前，從大澳往寶蓮禪寺及其鄰近地方的遊客須經此山徑及牌坊，方可到達寶蓮禪寺。據老一輩的寶蓮禪寺僧侶所說，他們稱該牌坊為山門。額枋正面刻有「海天一境」四字；額枋背面則刻有「風平浪靜」及下款「筏可」字，皆是寶蓮禪寺第二任住持(1930 – 1972)，筏可大和尚(1893 – 1972)的書法銘文。

該牌坊是以鋼筋混凝土建造。額枋以兩根方柱承托，額枋的正面及背面均飾有一對四葉紋飾(又稱柿蒂紋)，頂部飾以三角形山花，底部則呈階梯狀設計。方柱的正面及背面分別刻有筏可大和尚所書的對聯「願乘雲水毋疲滄涯入寶所 行仰高山歷過崎嶇自坦平」及「大路在前須分明認去 一肩擔下當努力將來」。這兩副對聯已被複製到現時寶蓮禪寺的山門牌坊上，為它昔日曾作為該寺的山門留下了歷史足跡。

"Hoi Tin Yat King" *pai-fong* was built in the 1930s. It was erected over a footpath at the entrance to the Ngong Ping plateau. Before the construction of Ngong Ping Road commenced in the 1960s, visitors coming from Tai O to Po Lin Monastery and its surroundings had to travel via the footpath, which provided direct access to the monastery. The older generations of monks used to call this *pai-fong* a *shan mun*, literally entrance gate. The horizontal panel is engraved with the Chinese characters “海天一境” (Hoi Tin Yat King, literally the sky and the sea merging into one) while on the reverse of the panel, there are inscriptions of “風平浪靜” (literally gentle breeze and calm waves), together with the name “筏可” (Fat Ho). They are inscriptions of the calligraphy of Venerable Fat Ho (1893 – 1972), who was the second abbot of Po Lin Monastery (1930 – 1972).

It is a reinforced concrete *pai-fong*, composed of a panel supported by two square recessed-panel columns. The panel has a triangular pediment at the top and a stepped soffit. Both sides of the panel are decorated with a pair of four-petal floral motifs. On the columns at the front facade are the inscribed couplet in Fat Ho's calligraphy, literally meaning “Wishing to arrive at Po Lin Monastery free from exhaustion by riding on clouds and water. Flatlands will enter the scene after passing through high hills

and difficult paths”. On the reverse of the columns was the couplet literally meaning “The path is ahead and proceed with determination. Be conscientious in future upon taking on responsibility”. Those couplets have been replicated on the existing *shan mun pai-fong* of the monastery, and have become the traces of the former function of the “Hoi Tin Yat King” *pai-fong* as an old *shan mun* of the monastery and a landmark on the path to it.

**Serial No.: N339**

Name and Address: Masonry Wall and Earthenware Pipes at Caroline Hill Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港銅鑼灣加路連山道石牆及瓦管

District: Wan Chai

位於加路連山道的石牆及瓦管的歷史可追溯至 1920 年代初。石牆牆身由細琢的花崗石塊築砌而成，頂部築有網狀紋飾及排水通道，是該類石牆的典型例子，成為了加路連山及掃桿埔的歷史印記。

石牆上的三條嵌入牆體的瓦管，現狀良好，據說於 1970 年代前是常見的，它們與石牆頂的網狀紋飾，為石牆加添了幾分懷舊的色彩。牆上的水泥束縛層顯示了石牆或曾進行改建工程，但其歷史氛圍亦基本得以保留。

The history of the existing masonry wall and earthenware pipes at Caroline Hill Road can be traced back to the early 1920s. The existing masonry wall is built of dressed granite blocks with copings in vermiculated rustification and has a drainage channel above. It is a typical example of dressed block masonry retaining walls and serves as a reminder of the historical streetscape of Caroline Hill and So Kon Po.

The wall contains three built-in earthenware pipes with sound condition, which are said to have been commonly used before the 1970s. Together with copings in vermiculated rustification, they have helped to retain the historic character of the wall. The cement concrete bond courses suggest that the wall might have undergone alteration and upgrading works. But the overall historic character of the wall has been retained.