

**Serial No.: N186**

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine, Yan Shau Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址：新界元朗新田仁壽圍圍門、圍牆及神廳

District: Yuen Long

文氏先祖文世歌（1390-1457）從屯門遷至新田，是新田文氏的開基祖。仁壽圍是文氏首條於新田建立的村落，至今已有六百多年歷史。後來受清康熙年間的遷界令（1662-1669）影響，文氏族人於復界後重建家園。

現存的仁壽圍圍門築有人字瓦頂，上、下兩層的牆體分別以青磚及紅粉石築砌。圍門於 1990 年代進行了翻新工程，正立面的外牆及背面的拱門鋪上瓷磚。惟正面刻有「仁壽平康」字樣的紅粉石，以及上層的青磚和槍孔仍清晰可見，結構亦大致原好。現存的圍牆以青磚築砌於毛石牆基上，部份供更練藏身之用的藏兵洞尚存，實屬罕有。此外，供奉土地的神廳屬磚木結構，蓋以人字瓦頂，正門的門框於 1990 年代鋪上瓷磚，但神廳的人字瓦頂及青磚牆體得以保存，狀況大致良好。仁壽圍歷史悠久，現存的圍門、圍牆及神廳見證了新田文氏的發展，是當地重要的地標之一。

Man Sai-gor (1390 – 1457) moved from Tuen Mun to San Tin, and is regarded as the founding ancestor of the Man clan there. Yan Shau Wai is the first village established by the Mans in San Tin having a history of over 600 years. The Mans then suffered the Coastal Evacuation Order (1662 – 1669) carried out during the Kangxi reign of the Qing dynasty. The Mans rehabilitated their villages after the repeal of the evacuation order.

The entrance gate of Yan Shau Wai has a pitched tile roof. The front facades of the lower and upper storeys are respectively built of red sandstone and grey brickwork. In the 1990s, the front facade and the archway at the back were finished with mosaic tiles. Despite that, a red sandstone plaque inscribed with the Chinese characters “Yan Shau Ping Hong” (meaning benevolence, longevity, peace and health), grey brickwork and a gun loophole can still be seen on the upper level, with the original structure retained. The surviving enclosing walls are built of brickwork with random rubble foundations. Traces of shelter holes for the village patrol forces can be found. They are a rare example of the kind in Hong Kong. The shrine is dedicated to the Earth God. Although the doorframe has been finished with mosaic tiles in the 1990s, the structure is in good condition, retaining the pitched tile roof and grey-brick walls. The

surviving entrance gate, enclosing walls and shrine are important historic structures that have borne witness to the development of the Man clan in San Tin.

**Serial No.: N26**

Name and Address: Barker Road Peak Tram Station, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港山頂白加道山頂纜車站

District: Central & Western

山頂纜車於 1888 年啟用，促進了山頂住宅及旅遊的發展。現存的白加道山頂纜車站屬中途站，建於 1919 年，以取代早年的車站建築。日佔期間(1941 – 1945)，由於日軍需要把砍伐下來的樹木運往花園道供電力公司作燃料使用，因此沒有破壞山頂纜車。

白加道山頂纜車站建於巨型的石砌扶壁上，由主建築、延伸的行人通道外廊及附屬建築所組成。車站由利安建築設計，其拱道、外懸簷篷、托架及扶欄等皆飾以幾何及典雅的灰塑。主建築面向白加道的簷篷相信是昔日供人力車伕及轎伕休息的地方。車站的附屬建築曾是工程人員監察纜車運作的駐守所，現作儲存工具之用。白加道山頂纜車站是香港現存歷史最悠久的纜車站建築，亦是旅遊及拍攝熱點，是香港重要的地標。

The Peak Tram has been in operation since 1888. It has boosted the residential development and tourism of the Peak. The existing building of the Barker Road Peak Tram Station is an intermediate station constructed in 1919 to replace the previous one. It survived the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945), as the Japanese cut down fir trees on the Peak, and used the Peak Tram railway to transport logs down to Garden Road, where they were collected and transported to an electric power station for use as fuel.

Built on massive masonry buttresses, the Barker Road Peak Tram Station comprises the main station building, an extension walkway and an annex. It was designed by the architectural firm of Leigh and Orange. The arched openings, cantilevered canopy and brackets, and balustrades are decorated with relief ornamentation in geometric and classical patterns. The cantilevered canopy on the Barker Road side is believed to have been originally designed as a coolie shelter for sedan chair and rickshaw bearers. The annex provided visual access to the tracks under the roof of the station building in the past, and is now used for the storage of tools. The Barker Road Peak Tram Station is an important landmark, being the oldest surviving Peak Tram station building in Hong Kong, as well as a hotspot for tourism and photography.

**Serial No.: N357**

Name and Address: Stone Pillars and Flight of Steps at the Former Main Entrance, Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (alias “Bing Tau Fa Yuen”), Albany Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港中環雅賓利道香港動植物公園(別稱「兵頭花園」)前主要入口石柱及台階

District: Central & Western

香港動植物公園，始建於 1861 至 1864 年間，原稱「植物公園」或「公家花園」，本地人稱之為「兵頭花園」，是香港首個公共花園，亦以蒐集及研究植物而聞名，並於 1975 年易名為「香港動植物公園」。日佔時期（1941 – 1945 年），公園遭受嚴重破壞，並於戰後復修。園內現存六項戰前構築物，分別是前主要入口石柱及台階、華人紀念碑、前演奏台、花園道閘門門柱、動植物公園食水配水庫隧道口，以及通往噴水池平台台階，各具重要的文物價值。

這六條石柱位於上亞厘畢道前主要入口，相信是建於 1861 至 1864 年間。其中一條石柱刻有「OLD BOTANIC GARDENS」字樣（意思是「舊植物公園」）。每條石柱呈正方形，柱頭四邊各飾以階梯狀緣邊及三角形的石構件。石柱的後方是花崗石台階，梯級築有圓形的緣邊，緣邊下再飾以邊線，造工精巧。矮牆和梯台亦是以花崗石建造。這六條石柱及其後方的台階是園內現存歷史最悠久的歷史構築物之一，具極高的文物價值，當中的石柱亦是著名的旅遊及拍攝地點，是重要的地標。

First built between 1861 and 1864, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, was originally known as Botanic Gardens, Botanical Gardens or Public Gardens. It is also referred to as “Bing Tau Fa Yuen” by the local Chinese. It is the first public gardens in Hong Kong and well known for the collection and research of plants. In 1975, it was renamed as the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens. The Gardens was seriously damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945) and restored after the war. There are six surviving pre-war historic structures in the Gardens, namely the stone pillars and flight of steps at the former main entrance, the Chinese War Memorial, the former Band Stand, the entrance gate pillars on Garden Road, the tunnel portal of the Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir, and the flight of steps leading to the fountain terrace, each bearing different heritage value.

The six stone pillars marking the Gardens' former main entrance on Upper Albert Road are believed to be erected between 1861 and 1864. An inscription reading "OLD BOTANIC GARDENS" is engraved on one of the pillars. Each pillar is square in section and topped by an ornamental capping with stepped edges and triangular panels on all the four elevations. Behind the pillars is a flight of granite steps. The steps are distinguished by their full bullnose nosing articulated with a projecting trim below. The parapets and landings are paved with granite slabs. These six stone pillars and the flight of steps behind them are one of the oldest surviving structures in the Gardens bearing very high heritage value. The pillars are also an important landmark and a popular spot for tourism and photo-taking.

**Serial No.: N358**

Name and Address: Chinese War Memorial, Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (alias “Bing Tau Fa Yuen”), Albany Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港中環雅賓利道香港動植物公園(別稱「兵頭花園」)華人紀念碑  
District: Central & Western

香港動植物公園，始建於 1861 至 1864 年間，原稱「植物公園」或「公家花園」，本地人稱之為「兵頭花園」，是香港首個公共花園，亦以蒐集及研究植物而聞名，並於 1975 年易名為「香港動植物公園」。日佔時期（1941 – 1945 年），公園遭受嚴重破壞，並於戰後復修。園內現存六項戰前構築物，分別是前主要入口石柱及台階、華人紀念碑、前演奏台、花園道閘門門柱、動植物公園食水配水庫隧道口，以及通往噴水池平台台階，各具重要的文物價值。

華人紀念碑於 1928 年 5 月 6 日由港督金文泰爵士（任期：1925 – 1930 年）揭幕。紀念碑是一座以花崗石建造的牌樓，由巴馬丹拿建築師設計，原為紀念在第一次世界大戰殉難的華人而建，故刻上「一九一四至一九一八年」等字樣，後來於第二次世界大戰期間被破壞，破損的痕跡得以保留，成為了重要的歷史印記。第二次世界大戰後，刻字修改，以紀念在兩次世界大戰中的華人殉難者。拱形的額枋刻有「IN MEMORY OF THE CHINESE WHO DIED LOYAL TO THE ALLIED CAUSE IN THE WARS OF 1914 - 1918 AND 1939 – 1945」的英文字樣，一對石柱則分別刻上與英文對應的中文字：「紀念戰時華人為同盟國殉難者 一九一四年至一九一八年」及「紀念戰時華人為同盟國殉難者 一九三九年至一九四五年」。牌坊的正立面和背立面皆刻有相同的文字。這座紀念碑是現存香港歷史最悠久的華人紀念碑，具極高的文物價值，亦是著名的旅遊及拍攝地點，是重要的地標。

First built between 1861 and 1864, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, was originally known as Botanic Gardens, Botanical Gardens or Public Gardens. It is also referred to as “Bing Tau Fa Yuen” by the local Chinese. It is the first public gardens in Hong Kong and well known for the collection and research of plants. In 1975, it was renamed as the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens. The Gardens was seriously damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945) and restored after the war. There are six surviving pre-war historic structures in the Gardens, namely the stone pillars and flight of steps at the former main entrance, the Chinese War Memorial, the former Band Stand, the entrance gate pillars on Garden Road, the tunnel portal of the Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir, and the flight of steps leading to the fountain terrace, each bearing different heritage value.

The Chinese War Memorial was unveiled by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (In office: 1925 – 1930) on 6 May 1928. Messrs. Palmer and Turner were the architects of this memorial arch. It is built of granite in the form of a *pai-lou* to commemorate the Chinese who had lost their lives during the First World War (1914 – 1918). After the Second World War (1939 – 1945), the English inscription on the Chinese War Memorial was revised to commemorate the Chinese who lost their lives in the two World Wars. On the arched panel 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 are the corresponding Chinese inscriptions. The same set of inscriptions has been engraved on the opposite face of the memorial. The signs of war damage during the Japanese invasion have been retained. It is a prominent landmark with very high built heritage value, being the oldest memorial dedicated solely to the Chinese who fell in the two World Wars in Hong Kong, and a popular spot for tourism and photo-taking.

**Serial No.: N359**

Name and Address: Former Band Stand, Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens  
(alias “Bing Tau Fa Yuen”), Albany Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港中環雅賓利道香港動植物公園(別稱「兵頭花園」)前演奏台

District: Central & Western

香港動植物公園，始建於 1861 至 1864 年間，原稱「植物公園」或「公家花園」，本地人稱之為「兵頭花園」，是香港首個公共花園，亦以蒐集及研究植物而聞名，並於 1975 年易名為「香港動植物公園」。日佔時期（1941 – 1945 年），公園遭受嚴重破壞，並於戰後復修。園內現存六項戰前構築物，分別是前主要入口石柱及台階、華人紀念碑、前演奏台、花園道閘門門柱、動植物公園食水配水庫隧道口，以及通往噴水池平台台階，各具重要的文物價值。

前演奏台建於 1866 年，由當時在港的巴斯社群捐款興建，讓軍樂團在此演奏。在 1840 年代至 20 世紀初期，巴斯人對香港的發展貢獻良多。演奏台的花崗石台階，便鑄嵌了一塊刻有「PARSEE COMMUNITY」(巴斯社群) 的雲石石碑，以鳴謝巴斯人的慷慨捐贈。惟在 1887 年的政府檔案中顯示，由於演奏台的空間不足以容納整個軍樂團，故已停止作演奏之用。然而，演奏台仍然可供遊人作避雨亭，亦是巴斯社群重要的歷史印記。

前演奏台的平面呈八角形設計，地面的花崗石亦按八角形鋪砌，造工精巧。亭頂由八條鑄鐵支柱及八個築於柱頂的鑄鐵托架支撐。托架兼備功能性及裝飾性，可見匠心獨運。雖然原有的亭蓋於 1949 年或之前由尖頂改建為平頂，惟這構築物的整體狀況仍然十分良好。前演奏台既是園內最具歷史的構築物之一，亦是香港現存歷史最悠久的鑄鐵涼亭及少數與巴斯社群有關的重要歷史構築物。前演奏台除了是重要的地標，具極高的文物價值，也是著名的旅遊和拍攝地點。

First built between 1861 and 1864, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, was originally known as Botanic Gardens, Botanical Gardens or Public Gardens. It is also referred to as “Bing Tau Fa Yuen” by the local Chinese. It is the first public gardens in Hong Kong and well known for the collection and research of plants. In 1975, it was renamed as the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens. The Gardens was seriously damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945) and restored after the war. There are six surviving pre-war historic structures in the Gardens, namely the stone pillars and flight of steps at the former main entrance, the Chinese War Memorial, the former Band Stand, the entrance gate pillars on Garden

Road, the tunnel portal of the Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir, and the flight of steps leading to the fountain terrace, each bearing different heritage value.

The former Band Stand was constructed in 1866 using funding provided by the Parsee community in Hong Kong that year. The military bands could then have their musical performances at the pavilion. A marble plaque engraved with the words “PARSEE COMMUNITY” is fixed to a granite step at the pavilion to acknowledge the generous donation of the Parsee community. The Parsee community have made tremendous contributions, especially from the 1840s to the early twentieth century, to the development of Hong Kong. However, according to a government report for the year 1887, the Band Stand had not been used for some years by that time because it was too small to accommodate the military bands. Despite that, it could still provide a shelter for visitors if they were caught in showers, and serves as an important historical reminder of the Parsee community.

The structure is octagonal on plan. The flooring, which is composed of granite blocks cut and fitted carefully with their joint lines, echoes with the octagonal plan. The roof is supported on eight cast-iron pillars. The upper ends of the pillars are articulated with delicate wrought-iron brackets that are both decorative and functional. Although having its pointed roof altered as a flat roof by 1949, the structure attains a high level of workmanship and is well maintained. It is also one of the oldest surviving structures in the Gardens, the oldest surviving ironwork pavilion in Hong Kong, one of the few surviving structures relating to the Parsee community, and an important landmark for tourism and photography with very high heritage value.

**Serial No.: N360**

Name and Address: Stone Pillars and Flight of Steps at the Former Main Entrance, Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (alias “Bing Tau Fa Yuen”), Albany Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港中環雅賓利道香港動植物公園(別稱「兵頭花園」)花園道閘門  
門柱

District: Central & Western

香港動植物公園，始建於 1861 至 1864 年間，原稱「植物公園」或「公家花園」，本地人稱之為「兵頭花園」，是香港首個公共花園，亦以蒐集及研究植物而聞名，並於 1975 年易名為「香港動植物公園」。日佔時期（1941 – 1945 年），公園遭受嚴重破壞，並於戰後復修。園內現存六項戰前構築物，分別是前主要入口石柱及台階、華人紀念碑、前演奏台、花園道閘門門柱、動植物公園食水配水庫隧道口，以及通往噴水池平台台階，各具重要的文物價值。

花園道出入口早見於 1867 年的地圖上，遊人可從這裡進出公園。一對花崗石閘門柱仍然矗立在這裡，其柱頭飾以階梯狀緣邊及四角錐體形的花崗石構件。這對閘門柱是園內歷史最悠久的建築構件之一。

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The entrance on Garden Road can be identified on a map dating from 1867. Visitors may enter or leave the Gardens via this entrance. A pair of entrance gate pillars built of granite blocks with extruded pointing is still in use there. Each has an ornamental capping featuring stepped edges topped with a piece of granite in a pyramid-like shape. They are one of the oldest surviving structures in the Gardens.

**Serial No.: N361**

Name and Address: Tunnel Portal, Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir, Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (alias “Bing Tau Fa Yuen”), Albany Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港中環雅賓利道香港動植物公園(別稱「兵頭花園」)動植物公園  
食水配水庫隧道口

District: Central & Western

香港動植物公園，始建於 1861 至 1864 年間，原稱「植物公園」或「公家花園」，本地人稱之為「兵頭花園」，是香港首個公共花園，亦以蒐集及研究植物而聞名，並於 1975 年易名為「香港動植物公園」。日佔時期（1941 – 1945 年），公園遭受嚴重破壞，並於戰後復修。園內現存六項戰前構築物，分別是前主要入口石柱及台階、華人紀念碑、前演奏台、花園道閘門門柱、動植物公園食水配水庫隧道口，以及通往噴水池平台台階，各具重要的文物價值。

1930 年代，政府持續擴展供水系統，以應付人口增長而帶來需求。在 1931 至 1933 年間，為了供應食水予中區一帶，公園內的噴水池平台基底下便需興建配水庫。為了配合是項工程，公園在此期間亦需關閉。配水庫現稱「動植物公園食水配水庫」，其隧道口位於禮賓府正門對面的山坡上，以水泥建造，隧道入口頂部刻有「HKWW 1931-33」的字樣，是「香港水務 1931-33 年」的縮寫。拱形入口和兩旁外牆皆以石米飾面，並以槽紋飾線仿造拱心石及拱石，其內牆則以灰泥批盪及油漆飾面。此配水庫仍然在運作中，隧道口的狀況亦保存良好，見證了戰前中區的水務歷史。

First built between 1861 and 1864, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, was originally known as Botanic Gardens, Botanical Gardens or Public Gardens. It is also referred to as “Bing Tau Fa Yuen” by the local Chinese. It is the first public gardens in Hong Kong and well known for the collection and research of plants. In 1975, it was renamed as the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens. The Gardens was seriously damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945) and restored after the war. There are six surviving pre-war historic structures in the Gardens, namely the stone pillars and flight of steps at the former main entrance, the Chinese War Memorial, the former Band Stand, the entrance gate pillars on Garden Road, the tunnel portal of the Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir, and the flight of steps leading to the fountain terrace, each bearing different heritage value.

In the 1930s, the Hong Kong Government continued to expand the public water supply system to meet the demands of the growing population. Between 1931 and 1933, a storage reservoir was built under the fountain terrace of the Gardens for the supply of water to Central. The Gardens was closed during the three years it took for the construction works to be completed. The reservoir is now known as Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir. A concrete tunnel portal was built into the hillside opposite the main entrance to Government House. The roof canopy bears an inscription “HWW 1931-33”, which stands for “Hong Kong Water Works 1931-33” in abbreviated form. The surround of the arched opening and the exterior 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. The service reservoir is still in operation, and the tunnel portal is in good condition, having borne witness to the pre-war history of water supply in the Central District.

**Serial No.: N362**

Name and Address: Flight of Steps leading to Fountain Terrace, Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (alias “Bing Tau Fa Yuen”), Albany Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港中環雅賓利道香港動植物公園(別稱「兵頭花園」)通往噴水池平台台階

District: Central & Western

香港動植物公園，始建於 1861 至 1864 年間，原稱「植物公園」或「公家花園」，本地人稱之為「兵頭花園」，是香港首個公共花園，亦以蒐集及研究植物而聞名，並於 1975 年易名為「香港動植物公園」。日佔時期（1941 – 1945 年），公園遭受嚴重破壞，並於戰後復修。園內現存六項戰前構築物，分別是前主要入口石柱及台階、華人紀念碑、前演奏台、花園道閘門門柱、動植物公園食水配水庫隧道口，以及通往噴水池平台台階，各具重要的文物價值。

1930 年代，香港政府持續擴展供水系統以應付人口增長而帶來需求。在 1931 至 1933 年間，為了供應食水予中區一帶，公園內的噴水池平台基底下便需興建配水庫，現稱「動植物公園食水配水庫」。由於興建了新配水庫，原有的噴水池及平台便需拆卸升高及重建。為了迎合新噴水池平台及紀念碑附近行人路的高度差距，因此在 1931 至 1933 年間，便興建了這道花崗石台階連接兩者。由此可見這道台階與配水庫隧道口均見證了戰前中區的水務歷史。

First built between 1861 and 1864, the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens, was originally known as Botanic Gardens, Botanical Gardens or Public Gardens. It is also referred to as “Bing Tau Fa Yuen” by the local Chinese. It is the first public gardens in Hong Kong and well known for the collection and research of plants. In 1975, it was renamed as the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens. The Gardens was seriously damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945) and restored after the war. There are six pre-war historic structures in the Gardens, namely the stone pillars and flight of steps at the former main entrance, the Chinese War Memorial, the former Band Stand, the entrance gate pillars on Garden Road, the tunnel portal of the Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir, and the flight of steps leading to the fountain terrace, each bearing different heritage value.

In the 1930s, the Hong Kong Government continued to expand the public water supply system to meet the demands of the growing population. Between 1931 and 1933, a

storage reservoir was built under the fountain terrace of the Gardens for the supply of water to Central, which is now known as Gardens Fresh Water Service Reservoir. The old fountain and terrace were raised and rebuilt to make way for the service reservoir. In order to accommodate the increased difference in levels created between the new fountain terrace and the footpath leading from the Chinese War Memorial, this flight of granite steps was thus built between 1931 and 1933. This flight of steps, together with the tunnel portal of the service reservice, is a historical reminder of the pre-war history of water supply in the Central District.