

序號：N77

名稱及地址：九龍土瓜灣九龍城碼頭客輪碼頭

地區：九龍城

九龍城碼頭位處土瓜灣海濱。客輪碼頭於 1956 年建成，是二次大戰後興建的同類碼頭中首座落成的客輪碼頭，曾提供過九龍城來往灣仔、北角和西灣河的客輪服務，至今只有九龍城來往北角的客輪服務繼續經營。九龍城客輪碼頭見證了二十世紀後半期香港交通和東九龍發展。

Serial Number: N77

Name and Address: Kowloon City Ferry Piers, Passenger Pier, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon

District: Kowloon City

Kowloon City Ferry Piers are located along the coastline of To Kwa Wan. Construction of the Passenger Pier in To Kwa Wan, Kowloon City was completed in 1956. It was the first of its kind built in Hong Kong's urban areas after World War II. Since then it provided passenger services between Kowloon City to Wan Chai, North Point and Sai Wan Ho. Nowadays only the service between Kowloon City and North Point continues the operation. The Passenger Pier bears witness to the development of Hong Kong's transport and the development of eastern Kowloon in the second half of the 20th century.

序號：N88

名稱及地址：新界上水古洞行政長官粉嶺別墅

地區：北區

粉嶺別墅是昔日香港總督渡假之處，在港督貝路爵士的任內（即1930至1935年）提議興建。別墅於1934年建成，毗鄰香港高爾夫球會的粉嶺高爾夫球場，距離邊境僅3.5公里，建築費14萬港元。別墅於二次大戰時為日軍佔據，戰後1946至1948年間曾作為香港官立鄉村師範專科學校的校園，後來曾由英軍使用，直至1960年港督柏立基爵士將別墅收回作為港督渡假之處。粉嶺別墅範圍包括一座二層高的主樓、馬廐、車庫、守衛室、泳池和花園等。

Serial Number: N88

Name and Address: Fanling Lodge, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

District: North District

The Fanling Lodge was a retreat where the Governors of Hong Kong could spend weekends and holidays. When Sir William Peel was Governor (1930-35), there emerged a suggestion that a new country residence be built in the New Territories. The construction of the Fanling Lodge was completed in 1934 at a cost of HK\$140,000. It is a two-storey bungalow adjoining to the Fanling Golf Course of the Hong Kong Golf Club, just 3.5 kilometres from the border with the Chinese mainland. It was taken over by the Japanese during the World War II period. Between 1946 and 1948, it was used as the campus of the Rural Teachers' Training College. Then it was made available to the British military, until in 1960 Governor Sir Robert Black retrieved it from the military and returned it to its original purpose. The compound of Fanling Lodge comprises a two-storey main building, a stable, a garage, a guard house, a swimming pool and garden, etc.

序號：N147

名稱及地址：新界屯門青山公路顯發里陶窑

地區：屯門

位於屯門青山公路顯發里的陶窑，當地人又稱之為「青山陶窑」或「龍窑」。陶窑由華僑司徒怒濤於 1940 年代出資興建，本想用以燒製精美陶瓷運往外國銷售，但因該窑燒不出精品，最終只能燒製家用陶器以供內銷。1951 年，在該窑工作當管工的石灣製陶技師梁森接手陶窑，與家人和石灣鄉里繼承製陶事業。梁氏接手後，陶窑主要生產家用缸瓦、各款炊具、點油燈碟和中國傳統古老錢罌等在本地銷售。產品曾以「陶星」、「工合陶窑」和「香港陶瓷藝術室」品牌出售。在全盛時期，有三十多名工作人員負責燒陶、包裝及運送等工作。其後，面對亞洲其他地區的產品競爭，陶窑出產量逐漸減少。在 1970 年代，陶窑只給本地藝術家用作燒製藝術品之用。到 1982 年，此窑便正式停止生產，自此成為居住及儲物地方。

陶窑以中國石灣傳統方法以坭磚砌成，長約二十米，呈隧道狀，外型如龍，故又稱作「龍窑」。此類窑的特點是燒陶者可後從窑頂多處洞穴視察窑內狀況，又可在各洞穴放柴以控制窑內火溫，使製成品均能達到燒陶者的要求。

Serial Number: N147

Name and Address: Ceramic Kiln, Hin Fat Lane, Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

District: Tuen Mun

Located in Tuen Mun, Hin Fat Lane off Castle Peak Road, this kiln is locally called "Castle Peak Pottery Kiln" or "Dragon Kiln". It was founded in the 1940s by an overseas Chinese named Szeto Nu Tao. Szeto's initial aim to build the kiln was to produce potteries for export to overseas market, but the kiln under his operation was not capable of producing pottery items fine enough for overseas customers; therefore, the kiln was used to produce village potteries and cooking utensils for domestic uses. In 1951, a pottery craftsman and foreman of the kiln, Leung Sum took over the kiln's operation together with his family and native place compatriots. Under his management, the kiln produced a variety of household ceramic items such as cooking utensils, flower pots, small saucers for lighting oil, traditional Chinese money boxes which were for domestic use. The items were sold in the style or firm name of "Tao Sing", later "Kung Hop Pottery Kiln" and "Hong Kong Ceramic Arts Studio". In its heyday, the kiln had more than 30 employees who engaged in firewood collection, packing of products and delivering products to city areas. Later on, due to the competition from other Asian ceramic producers, the business gradually diminished. During the late 1970s the kiln was used only occasionally used by local artists to have their own pottery works be fired there for the special kiln effects on the glazes which were not readily accomplished in modern electric kilns. The kiln stopped operation in 1982 and the area has since then been used for residential and storage purpose.

The kiln in Tuen Mun was built following the Shiwan model. Constructed of bricks, it is vaulted, and has a length of about 20 metres. The wood-fired brick kiln is of an old design with which its fire chamber is long in shape lying along an upward slope,

which earns the name “dragon kiln”. At the ceiling of the fire chamber there are many firing holes, from where workers can observe the firing inside the kiln and put the lighting woods into the chamber to control the fire temperatures.

序號：N148

名稱及地址：新界屯門青山公路 - 青山灣段 2 號前寶龍軍營呷喀廟

地區：屯門

此呷喀廟位於英軍前寶龍軍營內，建於 1961 至 1963 年間，是尼泊爾籍呷喀兵的宗教活動場所。呷喀兵由 1948 年起派到香港駐守，逐漸成為英軍防守香港的主力。寶龍軍營位於青山公路青山灣段以北，自 1931 年起已是英軍用地，原名大欖軍營，後來為紀念呷喀兵旅的 Lancelot Edgar Connop Mervyn Perowne 少將而改名為「Perowne」（寶龍）軍營。1990 年代起，英軍縮減駐港軍隊數目，寶龍軍營於 1994 年關閉。該地其後曾用作嶺南學院臨時學生宿舍和香港海關訓練學校，現時則作為慈善機構的用地。

呷喀廟樓高一層，建築呈南北座向，祭台在北面而聽眾席在南面。建築物平面呈對稱的橫切面蘑菇形，聽眾席窄長而祭台位置則較闊。呷喀廟屬 1950 年代的後現代建築風格，配合軍營強調以功能為主。建築物座落於左右兩邊單層兵房的中輻線盡頭，向南視線不受阻隔，可見廟宇在整個軍營的重要性。

Serial Number: N148

Name and Address: Former Perowne Barracks, Gurkha Temple, No. 2 Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, N.T.

District: Tuen Mun

Built between 1961 and 1963 in the former Perowne Barracks, the Gurkha Temple was a place for the Gurkha regiment to perform religious services. The Gurkhas came to Hong Kong in 1948, and gradually became a major component of the British Army in the territory. The Perowne Barracks, originally called Tai Lam Military Camp, stood on the north of Castle Peak Road. It was later renamed after Major General Lancelot Edgar Connop Mervyn Perowne. The Barracks was closed in 1994 as part of the scale-down scheme of military establishment. Thereafter, part of the Barracks site has been used by Lingnan College as temporary student dormitory. The site has also been used as a training school of the Customs and Excise Department, and is now the site of a charity organization.

The Gurkha Temple is a single storey structure of north-south orientation, with its front façade facing south and the altar facing north. The auditorium is wider at front façade side, and goes narrower when approaching the altar. The Temple is built to a plan similar to the cross section of a mushroom. It is built in 1950s Post-Modernist style, matching the utilitarian function of Barrack structures. The Temple stands at the northern end of an elongated open space, with a dozen other blocks on each side of the space, which gives it a prominent location as a central point of attention and an un-obstructed southern view.

序號：N149

名稱及地址：新界屯門青山公路 - 青山灣段 2 號前寶龍軍營 Kesarbahadur Hall

地區：屯門

Kesarbahadur Hall 位於英軍前寶龍軍營內，於 1956 年前建成，相信是該軍營內現存歷史最悠久的建築物。該建築是駐守的呷喀兵的多功能會堂，可舉行聚會、電影欣賞、表演等活動。呷喀兵由 1948 年起派到香港駐守，逐漸成為英軍防守香港的主力。寶龍軍營位於青山公路青山灣段以北，自 1931 年起已是英軍用地，原名大欖軍營，後來為紀念呷喀兵旅的 Lancelot Edgar Connop Mervyn Perowne 少將而改名為「Perowne」(寶龍)軍營。1990 年代起，英軍縮減駐港軍隊數目，寶龍軍營於 1994 年關閉。該地其後曾用作嶺南學院臨時學生宿舍和香港海關訓練學校，現時則作為慈善機構的用地。

Kesarbahadur Hall 樓高一層，建築呈東西座向，舞台的西面樓高兩層，上層以安置放映室。此建築物形式簡單，強調實用，當中的金屬鐵皮屋頂似是仿照兩次世界大戰時期常見的「Nissen hut」和「Quonset hut」圓拱形棚屋的建造風格，旨在提供低成本的建築。此建築物為紀念在 1945 年一次戰役陣亡的一名來自呷喀第 6 步槍第 3 營的 Havildar Gurung Kesar Bahadur 而命名為「Kesarbahadur Hall」。

Serial Number: N149

Name and Address: Former Perowne Barracks, Kesarbahadur Hall, No. 2 Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, N.T.

District: Tuen Mun

Built before 1956, Kesarbahadur Hall is believed to be the oldest existing building in the former Perowne Barracks. It was used by the Barracks soldiers as a multi-functional space for recreation such as film screening and performance. The Gurkhas came to Hong Kong in 1948, and gradually became a major component of the British Army in the territory. The Perowne Barracks, originally called Tai Lam Military Camp, stood on the north of Castle Peak Road. It was later renamed after Major General Lancelot Edgar Connop Mervyn Perowne. The Barracks was closed in 1994 as part of the scale-down scheme of military establishment. Thereafter, part of the Barracks site has been used by Lingnan College as temporary student dormitory. The site has also been used as a training school of the Customs and Excise Department, and is now the site of a charity organization.

Kesarbahadur Hall is a single storey building of east-west orientation. The west section has a double height structure with a projection room at the upper floor. Kesarbahadur Hall is simple and utilitarian military building. The building form, in particular the profiled metal roof, appears to have been influenced by the “Nissen hut” and its variant “Quonset hut”, both designed as economical huts for the two world wars respectively. Kesarbahadur Hall was named after Havildar Gurung Kesar Bahadur of 3rd Battalion of 6th Gurkha Rifles who lost his life in a battle in 1945.

序號：N179

名稱及地址：九龍旺角荔枝角道 167 及 169 號

地區：油尖旺

此建築位於旺角的一段荔枝角道。「旺角」一名源於昔日在今洗衣街附近的「芒角」村，而「荔枝角道」最早見於 1917 年政府刊物，於 1930 年代開發完成。荔枝角道 167 及 169 號是一組相連四層高唐樓，應建於 1936 年，屬典型戰前騎樓式唐樓建築風格，地下作商舖，樓上則作住宅用途。

Serial Number: N179

Name and Address: Nos. 167 & 169 Lai Chi Kok Road, Mong Kok, Kowloon

District: Yau Tsim Mong

These two buildings are located in Lai Chi Kok Road at Mong Kok. The name “Mong Kok” originated from a small village called “芒角” (pronounced “Mong Kok”) in Chinese near Sai Yee Street nowadays. “Lai Chi Kok Road” appears at the government record as early as 1917, and its construction was completed in the 1930s. The buildings at Nos. 167 and 169 Lai Chi Kok Road are a pair of four-storey shophouses probably built around 1936. Typical pre-World War II verandah shophouses, they have been used for commercial purpose at the ground floor and residential accommodation at the upper floors.

序號：N210

名稱及地址：新界粉嶺粉錦公路香港高爾夫球會粉嶺高爾夫球場會所

地區：北區

1898 年簽署的展拓香港界址專條，讓香港市區居民能將其活動範圍擴展至新界區域。香港高爾夫球會於 1911 年在粉嶺設立高爾夫球場，而會所則於 1914 年興建，內設更衣室、浴室、睡床等住宿設施，為男性會員提供休息及社交場地。1941 至 1945 年間高爾夫球場範圍被日軍佔用，直至戰後高爾夫球場重新運作，而會所則於 1950 年代完成修復。

Serial Number: N210

Name and Address: Clubhouse, The Hong Kong Golf Club Fanling Golf Course, Fan Kam Road, Fanling, N.T.

District: North District

The signing of the Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory in 1898 gave those living in the urban areas a chance to extend their livelihood northward to the large land later known as the New Territories. The Hong Kong Golf Club laid out the Fanling Golf Course by 1911 and the Clubhouse was built in 1914, to provide a resting and socializing place for male members of the club. The first floor of the Clubhouse was equipped with accommodation facilities of a changing room, cubicle bathrooms and a dormitory. During the period 1941-45 the golf course was taken over by the Japanese. Trees were cut down for fuel, and most of the greens were used for vegetables cultivation. After the war the Clubhouse was handed back to the golf club, and fully restored in the 1950s.

序號： N211

名稱及地址：九龍土瓜灣九龍城汽車渡輪碼頭

地區：九龍城

九龍城碼頭位處土瓜灣海濱。汽車渡輪碼頭於 1965 年建成，經營九龍城至北角的汽車渡輪航線，至 1998 年服務終止。香港現存四個汽車渡輪碼頭，分別位於九龍城、北角、觀塘和梅窩。除九龍城汽車渡輪碼頭以外，其他三個汽車渡輪碼頭仍然運作。九龍城汽車渡輪碼頭提供了運送車輛渡海服務超過三十年，見證了二十世紀後半期香港交通和東九龍發展。

Serial Number: N211

Name and Address: Kowloon City Vehicular Ferry Pier, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon

District: Kowloon City

Kowloon City Ferry Piers are located along the coastline of To Kwa Wan. Construction of the Vehicular Pier was completed in 1965 has since provided vehicular service between Kowloon City and North Point. There are currently four vehicular ferry piers remaining in Hong Kong, located at Kowloon City, North Point, Kwun Tong and Mui Wo. Except the one in Kowloon City, the other three are still in service. The Vehicular Pier had provided cross harbour vehicular ferry service for more than thirty years. It bears witness to the development of Hong Kong's transport and the development of eastern Kowloon in the second half of the 20th century.