

**序號：N90**

**名稱及地址：新界沙頭角蓮麻坑 34 號村屋**

**地區：北區**

蓮麻坑 34 號村屋建於 1925 年，是村內其中一間規模最大的中式傳統民居，樓高兩層，三開間，屋前是過往用作曬穀的禾塘。蓮麻坑為雜姓客家村，由張、官、劉、冼、曾、葉姓村民組成，以葉姓人口最多。他們的祖先原居於廣東省海豐縣，約三百年前由十一世祖葉思發帶領在蓮麻坑定居。蓮麻坑 34 號村屋由葉氏族人擁有，他們的先輩葉定義是葉定仕故居（法定古蹟）的主人葉定仕的族弟。葉定仕在泰國發跡，而其族弟則在中美洲牙買加和巴拿馬等地工作，賺取外匯回鄉購地以建恒產。由於沙頭角早年盜賊如毛，這村屋裝有鐵趟籠及堅固的窗框，以禦外侵。

**Serial Number: N90**

**Name and Address: Village house, No. 34 Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.**

**District: North**

No. 34 Lin Ma Hang was built in 1925. It is one of the largest houses in the village being two storeys high and three bays wide. The house has a courtyard in front which was a *wo tong* for drying rice. Lin Ma Hang is a Hakka village inhabited by clans surnamed Cheung, Koon, Lau, Sin, Tsang and Ip, with the Ip clan being the biggest in population. The Ips were originated from Haifeng, Guangdong. Ip Si-fat, the 11<sup>th</sup> generation ancestor, started to settle here over 300 years ago. The village house is owned by a member of the Ip clan, whose grandfather was Ip Ting-hei—a younger brother of Ip Ting-sz, the first owner of the Old Residence of Ip Ting-sz (declared monument). While Ip Ting-sz got rich in Thailand, his younger brother worked in Jamaica and remitted money to his family in the village to build the house. The horizontal draw-bars iron fence gate and well-guarded windows, built for security reason, are evidence that bandits were prevalent in the past.

**序號：N96**

**名稱及地址：新界西貢普通道 19E 號西貢樂育幼稚園**

**地區：西貢**

西貢樂育幼稚園約建於 1940 年，原為商人李水生的住宅。日佔時期，日軍於 1943 年初到達西貢並佔用李氏住宅作為日本憲兵隊總部。日皇於 1945 年 8 月 15 日宣佈投降後日軍仍未撤離西貢，東江縱隊嘗試攻擊憲兵隊總部，日軍受攻擊後，次日向九龍撤退，東江縱隊接管了西貢。1945 年底，東江縱隊在李氏住宅與英軍進行交接儀式，隨後撤出西貢。1946 年至 1950 年，李氏住宅被徵用作西貢警署。1954 年，基督教香港崇真會購下李氏住宅，成立樂育神學院及西貢堂。1967 年，樂育神學院併入香港中文大學的崇基神學院後，建築物改用為西貢樂育幼稚園校舍。

**Serial Number: N96**

**Name and Address: Sai Kung Lok Yuk Kindergarten, No. 19E Po Tung Road, Sai Kung, N.T.**

**District: Sai Kung**

Sai Kung Lok Yuk Kindergarten was built around 1940 for the residential use of Li Shui-sang, a merchant. Early in 1943, the Japanese took over the residence and turned it into a Kempeitai headquarters. After Hirohito's surrender broadcast on 15 August 1945, the East River Guerrillas tried to force their way into the Kempeitai headquarters. After an exchange of fires, the Japanese made their way to Kowloon next day and the guerrillas effectively controlled Sai Kung. In late 1945, a handover ceremony was held at the site at which the guerrillas formally relinquished their hold of Sai Kung to allow for the British return. In 1946-1950, the site was requisitioned for use as Sai Kung Police Station. Later in 1954 the site was purchased by Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong for use as the site of Lok Yuk Theological Seminary and Sai Kung Church of the Mission. In 1967, the Seminary was incorporated into Chung Chi Theological Seminary of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Since then, the site has been used as the campus of Sai Kung Lok Yuk Kindergarten.

**序號：N97**

**名稱及地址：新界西貢沙角尾村二巷 1A 號育賢書室**

**地區：西貢**

育賢書室建於 1928 年，由移居海外的村民捐資興辦及幾名韋氏村民捐地所建。二次大戰前，書室為卜卜齋，設有孔子壇。日治時期，書室曾被東江縱隊港九大隊用作抗日基地。二次大戰完結前，書室曾被日軍佔用。1945 年 8 月，東江縱隊與日軍戰鬥，日軍經打擊後，次日向九龍撤退，遺下的槍械武器曾暫存在育賢書室內。

二次大戰後，育賢書室在政府資助下重辦並名為「育賢小學」。1966 年，小學與另外四間村校合併，於另地建新校舍。1971 年至 1976 年間，書室曾用作「中業中學西貢分校」校舍，提供初中教育。近年，書室已改用為村民的活動中心。

**Serial Number: N97**

**Name and Address: Yuk Yin Study Hall, No. 1A Sha Kok Mei Second Lane, Sai Kung**

**District: Sai Kung**

Yuk Yin Study Hall was erected in 1928. The cost of erection was subscribed by emigrant villagers. Land was donated by several villagers of the Wai clan. During the pre-war times, it was an old-style private school where one could find an altar to Confucius. During the Japanese occupation, the study hall became a base of operation of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Brigade of East River Guerrilla. For a time before the end of the war, the Japanese lived in the study hall. At the war's end in August 1945, a party of armed forces of the East River Guerrillas fought with the Japanese. The next day the Japanese made their way to urban Kowloon, and their arms and equipment were taken to Yuk Yin Study Hall for storage.

After the war, the study hall was aided by government subsidies and was named as Yuk Yin Primary School until 1966 when it combined with four other village schools and the campus was relocated to elsewhere. The study hall was converted into Sai Kung branch of Chung Yip Middle School in 1971-1976, to provide education at junior secondary level. In recent years, it was renovated to become an activity centre for villagers.

**序號：N98**

**名稱及地址：新界沙田上禾輦 198 號西林寺門樓**

**地區：沙田**

西林寺於 1936 年落成，創辦人為浣青和尚。浣青和尚原名梁基，廣東南海人，未建西林寺前在九龍開設兩間素食館。寺院位處沙田火車站旁，兼內設飯堂供應齋食，又有園林美景小橋流水，故開放以來成為信眾拜佛和市民郊遊的好去處。然而寺院擁有權在 1970 年代易手，加上浣青和尚在 1980 年離世，寺院因無人打理而逐漸荒廢。至近年寺內建築已大幅度改建，但門樓尚大概保存昔日面貌，仍為沙田地標之一。

**Serial Number: N98**

**Name and Address: Entrance Gate of Sai Lam Temple, No. 198 Sheung Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.**

**District: Sha Tin**

Sai Lam Temple was set up by a Buddhist monk bearing the title of Woon Ching, whose original name was Leung Ki. The monk was a native of Nanhui, Guangdong. Before he set up Sai Lam Temple, he had been running two vegetarian restaurants in Kowloon. Close to a railway station and being a place of leisure with landscape features such as bridges and running water, as well as serving vegetarian food and providing quarters for the devotees of Buddhism, the Temple was a famous place where people went for pilgrimage or for picnic. Following the change of the Temple's ownership in the 1970s and the death of the monk Woon Ching in 1980, the Temple was left dilapidated. Years ago, most of the original structures of the Temple have been altered, but the Entrance Gate still keeps its original outlook and remains as a local landmark.

**序號：N201**

**名稱及地址：新界元朗廈村東頭村 1 號舊鄉村學校**

**地區：元朗**

元朗廈村東頭村 1 號舊鄉村學校建於 1930 年代，是廈村五兄弟鄧培昌、鄧瑞昌、鄧懿昌、鄧鏗昌及鄧彝昌集資興建。五兄弟為紀念曾祖父鄧芳春，將學校定名為「芳春貧民免費學校」，為東頭村及附近鄉村的清貧家庭學童提供教育，學童有男有女。學校兩層高，上層是課室，下層是課室及教師宿舍。1930 年代末日本侵華期間，學校曾收容難民避難。學校於戰後重辦至 1947/48 年關閉。學校隨後再成為難民避難處及廠房。工廠遷出後，學校便空置至今。

**Serial Number: N201**

**Name and Address: Old village school, No. 1 Tung Tau Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.**

**District: Yuen Long**

The building at No. 1 Tung Tau Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, is a village school erected up in the 1930s. Funds for its erection were donated by five brothers of a Tang family whose given names were: Pui-cheong, Sui-cheong, Yee-cheong, Hin-cheong, and Yi-cheong. The village school was named after Tang Fong-chun, who was the great grandfather of the five brothers. It was mainly for students of both sexes in Tung Tau Tsuen and the nearby villages. The building has two floors. The upper floor was classrooms and the lower floor was classroom and the living room of teachers. When the Japanese swept through South China in the late 1930s, the school provided accommodation for the war refugees. The school closed down in 1947/48 and the building was inhabited by refugee families until it became a factory. Afterwards, the factory moved out and the building has since been vacant.

**序號：N209**

**名稱及地址：新界元朗凹頭友善街 3 號前元朗公立中學**

**地區：元朗**

元朗公立中學是新界第一所官立中學，由元朗紳商鄧伯裘、趙聿修等發起募捐十萬港幣籌辦，加上政府撥款另外十萬港幣資助及撥出凹頭官地建校，校舍遂於 1949 年落成，為政府配對撥款資助興建鄉村學校立下先例。元朗公立中學由周李建築師樓設計。直至 1953 年，學校擴建工程完竣，才成為一所初中及高中兼備的中學。戰後初年，學校每年借出場地舉辦農展會，並獲港督親臨主禮。學校正門門楣上仍掛有由著名學者書法家岑光樾 (1876-1960) 所寫的「百年樹人」石碑，以紀念學校在 1949 年創立。

1989 年，元朗公立中學遷走，凹頭校舍曾為天水圍官立中學的臨時校舍。1994 年，東華三院馬振玉慈善基金實用學校遷入校舍，2001 年學校改名為東華三院馬振玉紀念中學。

**Serial Number: N209**

**Name and Address: Former Yuen Long Public Middle School, No. 3 Yau Shin Street, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.**

**District: Yuen Long**

Yuen Long Public Middle School was the first government secondary school in the New Territories. Local merchants including Tang Pak-kau and Chiu Lut-sau were in the forefront of the drive for the subscription of HK\$100,000 to erect the school, whilst the government provided ground in Au Tau and a further HK\$100,000, thus setting the precedent of the 'dollar-for-dollar' subsidy basis for erecting schools in other villages. The school campus was designed by Chau & Lee Architects and was completed in 1949. With the addition of the north and south extensions in 1953, it became a fully middle school with all six levels. At the lintel of the front entrance is a stone plaque erected in 1949 to commemorate the school building's completion. Engraved on the plaque are four Chinese words written by a famous intellectual and calligrapher Shum Kwong-yuet (1876-1960).

In 1989, Yuen Long Public Middle School was relocated to a new campus. In 1994 the campus in Au Tau was granted to T.W.G.Hs. C.Y. Ma Charity Fund Practical School, renamed as T.W.G.Hs. C.Y. Ma Memorial College in 2001.

**序號：N215**

**名稱及地址：香港中環威靈頓街 118 號**

**地區：中西區**

威靈頓街 118 號約建於 1923 年，最初是正隆餅家的總店，餅家早於 1889 年成立，1925 年註冊「葵花牌」商標。經歷半世紀的發展，正隆餅家於 1952 年遷往威靈頓街另外一個店舖繼續營業。隨即由南華油墨公司遷入營業至今已有 60 餘年。1953 年建築物曾進行改建，以配合油墨公司的營業需要。在全盛時期，南華油墨公司曾與香港各大印刷商及報館有生意往來，如中華書局、商務印書館、華僑日報、工商日報等。另外，正隆餅家的店東吳曜章及南華油墨公司的店東徐桓，長年參與慈善工作，尤其關心學童教育。

建築物為四層高的長型唐樓，一樓及二樓設有懸臂式阳台，混合戰前的高樓底及戰後設陽台的建築風格。二樓陽台外牆批蕩「南華油墨公司」及「專辦各國名廠油墨洋紙印刷材料」字款，由著名書法家蘇世傑 (1883-1975) 親題。

**Serial Number: N215**

**Name and Address: No. 118 Wellington Street, Central, Hong Kong**

**District: Central and Western**

Built around 1923, No. 118 Wellington Street was the main office of Ching Loong Bakery which was founded in 1889 and registered a “Sunflower” trade mark in 1925. The main office was relocated to elsewhere in Wellington Street in 1952, to make way for Nam Wah Ink Company. In 1953, alterations and additions works were carried out to the building. In its heyday, the company had business dealings with publishing houses such as Chung Hwa Book Store, Commercial Press, Wah Kiu Yat Po, Kung Sheung Daily News, etc. On the other hand, the proprietors of the bakery and the ink company were full of benevolence towards the community. They donated generously, especially to promote children’s education.

This 4-storey shophouse is built on an elongated rectangular plan. Its design involves a unique blending of pre-war high ceiling plan and post-war upper-floor open air balconies cantilevered over the pavement. The shop front is characterized by calligraphy featuring the name of the ink company and its main businesses. They were handwritten by a great calligrapher, Su Shi-jie (1883-1975).

**序號：N219**

**名稱及地址：香港赤柱赤柱大街 86 及 88 號**

**地區：南區**

赤柱大街 86 及 88 號的建築物位處赤柱半島其中一個最繁盛的地方。建築物原為兩座民居。其後，兩座民居打通各層並改建為餐廳。86 及 88 號的建築物由不同業主持有。86 號建於 1951 年，由周李建築工程師事務所設計，原業主為居於港島西摩道的張如女士；88 號建於 1948 年，由建築師 C.T. Wong 設計，原業主為居於港島壽臣山道的關淑儀女士。1970 年代初，88 號由任職赤柱聖德蘭學校的程景聲老師及朱詠雅女士購入自住，並定名為「詠廬」。餐廳座落赤柱大街轉角，以其藍色美觀外牆及能眺望赤柱灣美景的位置，成為赤柱大街地標之一。餐廳曾是不少電影和電視節目拍攝取景的地方。

**Serial Number: N219**

**Name and Address: Nos. 86 and 88 Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.**

**District: Southern**

The building in Nos. 86 and 88 Stanley Main Street is situated in one of the busiest economic centres of Stanley Peninsula. It comprises in fact two semi-detached houses which subsequently combined to each other at different levels to keep the present restaurant operating. No. 86 was built in 1951 (architect: Chau & Lee Architects) and No. 88 was built in 1948 (architect C.T. Wong). The two houses were originally separately owned by Cheung Yue (who gave her address in Hong Kong as Seymour Road) and Kwan Shuk-ye (who gave her address in Hong Kong as Shouson Hill Road). In the early 1970s, the house at No. 88 was bought by Ching King-sing, a teacher of St. Teresa's School in Stanley, and Gloria Chu Wing-ngah, who named the house as Wing's Villa. Due to its ideal locality to appreciate the beautiful sceneries of Stanley Bay and its attractive architectural outlook, it is an iconic building and local landmark. It has been frequently used as a set in TV shows and films.