

## Serial No.: N203

Name and Address: Former The Salvation Army Kwai Chung Girls' Home, No. 1 Lei Muk Road, Kwai Chung, N.T.

名稱及地址：新界葵涌梨木道 1 號前救世軍葵涌女童院

District: Kwai Tsing

救世軍於 1947 年購入現址的地段及該地段上的建築，並於 1948 年完成翻新工程後，在此開辦「救世軍葵涌女童院」。相信主樓及車庫是建於 1930 年代後期至 1940 年代初之間，它們亦是女童院開辦時唯一於該址存在的建築。該女童院是本港首間女童院，為女少年罪犯提供住院式的感化及更生服務，標誌著政府在政策上的轉變。此外，車庫的上層曾用作課室，向在鄰近地方的村民傳福音，直至 1955 年救世軍葵涌隊堂落成為止。這隊堂亦是救世軍為村民提供義診的地方。該址分別於 1948 至 1965 年及 1971 至 1994 年期間用作女童院，並曾於 1965 至 1971 年期間用作社會服務中心，設托兒所及為在職婦女提供住宿服務，見證了葵涌及荃灣一帶的工業發展，及隨之而來的新社區需要。

主樓的設計受裝飾藝術風格影響。外觀除了露台被圍封外，沒有其他明顯的改建；內部則因應用途的改變而作出改建，但屋內的旋轉樓梯、意大利批盪及天花的灰塑飾邊等，展示了 1930 年代典型的建築材料及工藝。車庫的設計亦受裝飾藝術風格影響。救世軍葵涌隊堂則是一幢設計簡單的方形建築。

In 1947, The Salvation Army purchased the land and buildings on site at that time, and in 1948, it opened The Salvation Army Kwai Chung Girls' Home after renovations were completed. It is believed that the Main Building and the Garage were built between the late 1930s and the early 1940s, and were the only buildings there when the girls' home was opened. The home was the first approved school providing residential probationary and rehabilitation services for young female offenders in Hong Kong. It marked a change in government policy in that field. Besides, missionary activities to spread Gospel to the villagers of the nearby areas were organized in the schoolroom on the upper floor of the Garage, and later in The Salvation Army Corps Hall built in 1955. A free clinic was also established in the corps hall for villagers. The home operated from 1948 to 1965 and from 1971 to 1994. In 1965, it was converted to a social centre comprising a nursery and a hostel for working girls and women. It responded to the changing needs of local communities, mainly arising from the industrial developments in Kwai Chung and Tsuen Wan, and operated until 1971.

The Main Building was designed with Art Deco influences. The most obvious alteration to the exterior was the enclosure of the balcony, but this did not undermine the authenticity of the exterior. The interior has undergone alterations, mainly conversion works due to changes in the use of the building. However, many architectural features, including the spiral staircase, terrazzo finishes and ceiling mouldings, which serve to display the typical craftsmanship and building materials of the 1930s, are retained. Art Deco influences can also be identified at the Garage. The Salvation Army Corps Hall is a simple rectangular block in modernist design.

## Serial No.: N349

Name and Address: Confucius Hall, No. 77 Caroline Hill Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港銅鑼灣加路連山道 77 號孔聖講堂

District: Wan Chai

孔聖講堂於 1935 年落成，由南洋兄弟煙草公司的簡孔昭捐出土地，並以其父簡朗山之名拆資興建。除簡孔昭外，孔聖堂的創辦人還有其他赫赫有名的商人及社會領袖，當中包括曾富、周壽臣、羅旭龢、曹善允和周俊年，以及著名學者賴際熙、朱汝珍等。

孔聖講堂是現存歷史最悠久，用作發揚儒學的建築，它仍然是每年慶祝孔聖誕及孟子誕的重要場所。在香港大會堂於 1962 年開幕前，孔聖講堂是本港主要的社區會堂，開放給公眾人士參與大型活動及講座。它在文化上的包容性，從曾在這裏舉行的不同類型講座，亦可見一斑，當中包括 1948 年的五四運動紀念活動，郭沫若和茅盾分別在講堂內舉辦了題為「科學與民主」及「當前文藝工作者的任務」的講座。1940 年的魯迅六十歲誕辰紀念會及 1941 年的許地山追悼會亦在此舉行。另外還有為諸如葉蘭泉(1946 年)及岑才生(2016 年)等著名公眾人物舉行的追悼會。

重要的歷史事件亦曾於孔聖講堂內發生，當中包括宣揚愛國精神及團結大眾支持抗日的活動。此外，一所名為「孔聖堂兒童保康院」，以朱汝珍為院長的孤兒院於 1939 年在此成立，因戰事才於 1941 年結束。日佔期間 (1941 - 1945)，講堂被日軍用作辦公室及休養所。

孔聖講堂可從牌坊及花崗石階梯前往，設計中西合璧。原有的木窗被換成鋁窗，是該建築唯一的明顯改動。它是現存僅有以中西合璧設計，並用以宣揚儒學的歷史建築。毗鄰的員工宿舍，亦是於 1935 年落成，設計平實，但亦具中式元素，當中包括位於露台，呈青竹狀的欄杆柱。

Confucius Hall was completed in 1935, with the donations of land from Kan Hung-chiu of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company and money for constructing the building in the name of his father, Kan Long-shan. Its founders, apart from Kan Hung-chiu, also included many other prominent businessmen and community leaders, such as Tsang Foo, Shouson Chow, Sir Robert Kotewall, Tso Seen-wan and Chau Tsun-nin, and notable scholars including Lai Tsui-hsi and Zhu Ruzhen.

It is the oldest surviving historic building constructed for the reverence and advocacy of Confucianism in Hong Kong, and is still an important venue for the annual celebration of the Birthdays of Confucius and Mengzi. Before the opening of Hong Kong City Hall in 1962, Confucius Hall was the major community hall open to the public for large-scale activities and lectures in Hong Kong. As a cultural venue, its commitment to inclusivity was demonstrated by the wide variety of public lectures held there, including those delivered by Guo Moruo on “Science and Democracy” and Mao Dun on “The Mission of Contemporary Artists” in 1948 as commemorative activities of the May Fourth Movement. Besides, a remembrance service for the 60<sup>th</sup> birthday of the late Lu Hsun in 1940, and a memorial service for Hsu Ti-shan in 1941 were held there. It was also a venue for memorial services of well-known public figures, such as Ip Lan-chuen in 1946 and Shum Choi-sang in 2016.

Important historical events also took place there. For instance, it was a venue for rallying supports and arousing national spirit and patriotic feeling against the Japanese invasion of China. An orphanage named “孔聖堂兒童保康院”, with Zhu Ruzhen being its headmaster, was opened there in 1939, but it ceased operation in 1941 due to the war. During the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945), the building was occupied by the Japanese as an office and a sanatorium.

Confucius Hall is accessible from a *pai-fong* and granite stairways. The design of the hall is a fusion of Chinese and Western architectural features. The replacement of original timber windows with aluminium ones is the only obvious alteration that can be identified. It is also the only surviving historic building built for the promotion of Confucianism that has this kind of design. The adjacent staff quarters was also built in 1935. It adopts a humbler design, but still bears some Chinese-style features, such as a balustrade with bamboo-shaped balusters at the balcony.