

Serial No.: N329

Name and Address: No. 112 Jervois Street, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港上環蘇杭街 112 號

District: Central & Western

蘇杭街 112 號相信約建於 1900 年代，由源述靈於 1923 年購入，經營售賣顏料的「源廣和硯珠店」，但店內以售賣涼茶「源吉林甘和茶」為主。該建築樓高三層，下店上居，主要屬磚木結構，並建有懸臂式的混凝土露台。室內佈局完好，亦仍保留木樓梯、水泥地磚、滿洲窗及磚作爐灶等原有建築特色。「源吉林甘和茶」歷史悠久，行銷海外，廣為人知。多年來，現址擔當「源吉林」總店的角色，建築亦極具特色，不設後巷，反映早期的市區民居特色，亦是區內重要的地標之一。

It is believed that No. 112 Jervois Street was built around the 1900s. In 1923, Yuen Shut-ling purchased the building and operated a pigment shop named Yuen Kwong Wo on the ground floor, although his business focused on selling the herbal tea named Yuen Kut Lam there. The upper floors were for residential use. The three-storey building is mainly built of brickwork and timber, with cantilevered reinforced concrete balconies. The internal layout is intact, with the original building fabric, such as timber staircases, cement floor tiles, a set of timber doors and windows which is reminiscent of the Chinese Manchurian window design, and brickwork stoves retained. Yuen Kut Lam's (the current trademark) has been a popular brand in Hong Kong and overseas. Over the years, No. 112 Jervois Street has been serving as the head office of Yuen Kut Lam's. The building is of considerable built heritage value. It does not have a scavenging lane, which demonstrates an early feature of urban residential buildings. It is also an important landmark in the district.

Serial No.: N334

Name and Address: No. 24 Nga Tsin Long Road, Kowloon City, KLN

名稱及地址：九龍九龍城衙前塱道 24 號

District: Kowloon City

衙前塱道 24 號相信約建於 1935 年。自 1940 年代起，鄧泰全（？– 1999 年）租用該建築的底層，經營「大和堂參茸藥行」，他亦曾擔任九龍樂善堂總理（1969 – 1993）。自 1940 年代初起，鍾伯明（1912 – 1984）在大和堂當中醫師，直至約 1984 年止。他曾任九龍樂善堂總理（1950 – 1983），並為該堂的病人提供義診服務。鍾伯明去世後，兒子鍾福利（1937 – 2012）在大和堂行醫，直至 2012 年止。據說另一中醫師蔡兆垣（？– 1987），約於 1940 年代至 1980 年代在現址的一樓行醫，亦為九龍樂善堂提供義診服務。

該建築樓高三層，屬鋼筋混凝土建築，下店上居，建有騎樓，由底層的花崗石立柱支撐，並向外延伸，形成有蓋行人路。室內佈局大致完好，仍保留開放式露台、水泥階磚、木門窗及煙囪等原建築特色。該建築屬常見的戰前騎樓設計，見證了該區城市化的發展，「大和堂參茸藥行」亦曾於現址經營多年，是區內的地標之一。該建築的底層現已活化再利用。

It is believed that No. 24 Nga Tsin Long Road was built around 1935. From the 1940s onwards, the tenant Tang Tai-chuen (? – 1999) operated a Chinese medicine clinic named Tai Wo Tong on the ground floor. He also served on the Board of Directors (1969 – 1993) of The Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon (abbreviated as Lok Sin Tong hereafter). From the early 1940s until sometime around 1984, Chung Pak-ming (1912 – 1984) was the Chinese medicine practitioner in Tai Wo Tong. He also served on the Board Directors of Lok Sin Tong (1950 – 1983), and provided free medical consultation for Lok Sin Tong's patients. After he passed away, Chung Fook-lee (1937 – 2012) assumed his father's role until 2012. Another Chinese medicine practitioner named Choi Siu-wun practised on the first floor and provided free medical consultation for Lok Sin Tong.

The three-storey building is built of reinforced concrete, with a shop on the ground floor and residential units on the upper floors. Verandahs supported on granite columns extend from the front facade, forming a covered pedestrian walkway. The internal layout remains intact, retaining the original building fabric, such as the open verandahs, cement floor tiles, timber doors and windows and a chimney stack. It is a common

verandah-type pre-war building, and has borne witness to the urbanisation of Kowloon City. The Chinese medicine clinic of Tai Wo Tong has also operated there for decades. Both contribute to its being a landmark in the district. The ground floor has undergone adaptive re-use.

Serial No.: N348

Name and Address: Second Street Public Bathhouse, Junction of Second Street and Western Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港西營盤第二街及西邊街交界第二街公共浴室

District: Central & Western

在 1894 至 1923 年間，鼠疫多次肆虐香港，範圍包括第二街及第三街一帶。為改善衛生環境，政府先設置臨時公共浴室，自 1900 年代初起陸續興建永久性的公共浴室，當中包括建於 1925 年的第二街公共浴室。該浴室樓高兩層，以紅磚築砌，並蓋以水泥平屋頂。男浴室設於底層，女浴室則設於上層，另設男、女職員宿舍及渦爐室等。上層的通風設計、煙囪及前男職員宿舍內的水泥地磚等原建築特色尚存。

第二街公共浴室是在港島第三間最早落成的公共浴室建築，亦是香港現存唯一的戰前公共浴室，曾為改善該區的衛生環境擔當了十分重要的角色，至今仍維持其原有用途，是區內重要的地標之一。

From 1894 to 1923, Hong Kong, including the neighbourhoods of Second Street and Third Street, was frequently hit by plague epidemics. To improve the sanitary conditions, the government first established temporary public bathhouses, and later from the early 1900s onwards, it constructed permanent public bathhouse buildings, among which was the Second Street Public Bathhouse built in 1925. The two-storey bathhouse is built of red brickwork and covered by flat concrete roof. The male and female bathhouses were respectively situated on the ground floor and the top floor. The building also consists a male and a female caretaker's quarters, and a boiler room. The original building fabric, such as the ventilation devices on the top floor, a chimney stack and the cement floor tiles in the former male caretaker's quarters, is retained.

The Second Street Public Bathhouse was the third permanent public bathhouse on Hong Kong Island, and is now the only surviving pre-war building of the kind in Hong Kong. It has once played a very important role in improving the sanitary conditions of the district. It is still in its original use, and is one of the important landmarks in the district.