

The Blue House Cluster (藍屋建築群)

Blue House 藍屋

Address: 地址:	72, 72A, 74, 74A Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai 灣仔石水渠街 72、72A、74、74A 號
Historical Status/ Grading: 歷史評級:	Grade I 一級
Year of Construction: 落成年份:	Around 1920s 約於 1920 年代
Site Area: 用地面積:	225 m ² (Nos. 72, 72A & 74), 75 m ² (No. 74A) 225 平方米 (72、72A 及 74 號), 75 平方米 (74A 號)
Gross Floor Area: 總樓面面積:	About 1,127 m ² 約 1 127 平方米
Storey: 層數:	4 (G/F, 1/F to 3/F) (two common staircases; no lift) 4 層高 (地下、1 樓至 3 樓) (兩條共用樓梯; 無升降機)



Historical Background and Architectural Merits

Built in the 1920s, the four-storey buildings comprising Nos. 72, 72A, 74 and 74A Stone Nullah Lane are believed to be once owned by Chan Li Chai Medical Factory (陳李濟藥廠).

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the buildings also provided accommodation for organizations providing education and medical services, e.g. Wah To Hospital (華陀醫院) (also known as Wah To Temple), which was the first hospital around the present site in 1867. The ground floor units were occupied by shops selling wine and groceries, and the Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting room and office on one of the floors.

The buildings are typical of the Balcony Style of which the balconies overhanging the street supported on shaped cantilevered brackets with ornamental ironwork balustrades. Pairs of paneled and glazed doors open onto the verandahs. No toilet facilities are provided which is very common of the time. Internally, floors and stairs are constructed of timber. The original frontage and historic granite name board of the hospital inscribed with its construction years (i.e. 1867) still remained in place.

歷史背景及建築特色:

這幢四層高的建築物包括石水渠街 72、72A、74 及 74A 號，建於 1920 年代，相信曾經由陳李濟藥廠擁有。

除了為低下階層的華人提供住宿外，該建築物亦用作教育及醫療機構，例如華陀醫院（亦稱為華陀廟）。該醫院是 1867 年在現址第一所醫院。地下單位為賣酒和雜貨的商店，鮮魚商會亦在其中一層樓設有會議室和辦公室。

建築物為典型露台式建築，懸伸在街上的露台以懸臂型托架支撐，並裝有鐵製的裝飾扶欄。舖居有對開式的格子鑲玻璃門通往外廊。建築物並無廁所，在當時來說這是極為普遍的。內部的地板及樓梯均為木製。該處仍保留原本的屋前空地及刻有醫院建造年份（即 1867 年）的花崗岩名牌。

Yellow House 黃屋

Address: 地址:	2, 4, 6, 8 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai 灣仔慶雲街 2、4、6、8 號
Historical Status/ Grading: 歷史評級:	Grade II 二級
Year of Construction: 落成年份:	1920s 1920 年代
Site Area: 用地面積:	Information not available 資料不詳
Gross Floor Area: 總樓面面積:	About 456 m ² 約 456 平方米
Storey: 層數:	3 (G/F, 1/F to 2/F) (two common staircases; no lift) 3 層高 (地下、1 樓至 2 樓) (兩條共用樓梯; 無升降機)



黃屋



Historical Background and Architectural Merits

The four three-storey tenements of shop and dwelling at 2-8 Hing Wan Street were built in the 1920s. The street first appeared on the Rate lists in 1876. The lots with Chinese dwellings along this street were owned by the Pangs in the early years, and later by the Chans, who also owned the lots on King Sing Street in approximately the same period of time. The ownership of the buildings on the street had been transferred several times over the years. All the units are now owned by the Government. No major alteration has been made to the buildings and the external walls are currently painted yellow. The four buildings are designated as Grade II historic buildings in December 2000.

The buildings are three storeys high with small rectangular plans and kitchen annexes at the rear. The buildings are paired, with Nos. 2 and 4 as one pair and Nos. 6 and 8 as another. They have shared timber stairs and pitched roofs. The two front facades are similar in design with Neo-Classical features such as pediments, ornamental balustrading to the parapet, and stylised motifs applied as decorations. The original pitched roofs with Chinese tiles still survive although they have been covered by corrugated steel sheeting recently. The external decorations of the buildings vary slightly but elements such as the open balusters along the roof parapet at the front elevation are very similar.

歷史背景及建築特色:

該四棟位於慶雲街 2-8 號上居下舖的三層建築，建於 1920 年代。慶雲街首見於 1876 年的差餉記錄冊。初年沿街的中式住宅地段為彭氏擁有，後為陳氏；陳氏亦同時擁有景星街地段；業權多年來幾經易手。所有單位現為政府所擁有，外牆塗上黃色。建築物大致上沒有進行大型改建。該四幢建築於 2000 年獲評定為二級歷史建築。

該幢建築樓高三層，平面布局呈小長方形，後面有廚房附翼。舖居以兩座為一組，2 號和 4 號為一組，6 號和 8 號為另一組。各建築物有共用的木樓梯和金字屋頂。兩道前面外牆的設計近似，均具有新古典風格的特色，例如三角楣飾、矮牆的裝飾扶欄，以及簡單的紋飾等。原金字屋頂以往鋪設中式瓦片，屋頂現仍存在，但近年已被波紋鐵片所覆蓋。各座舖居的外部裝飾稍有不同，不過有一些基本部分，例如前面沿屋頂矮牆的露天欄杆柱，是非常相似的。

Orange House 橙屋

Address: 地址:	8 King Sing Street, Wan Chai 灣仔景星街 8 號
Historical Status/ Grading: 歷史評級:	Not yet graded. 尚未評級
Year of Construction: 落成年份:	Between 1950s and 1960s. 介乎 1950 至 1960 年代
Site Area: 用地面積:	Information not available 資料不詳
Gross Floor Area: 總樓面面積:	About 198 m ² 約 198 平方米
Storey: 層數:	4 (G/F, 1/F to 3/F) (one concrete staircase; no lift) 4 層 (地下、1 樓至 3 樓) (一道鋼筋混凝土樓梯; 無升降機)



Historical Background and Architectural Merits

Once used as a timber yard, the existing four-storey tenement building at 8 King Sing Street was built between 1950s and 1960s. The building is built of reinforced concrete and painted orange. It is at present owned by the Government. The open space currently situated next to the building was originally occupied by three shophouses, built in the early 1930s, which were damaged by major bombs in the Second World War, later demolished, and left vacant.

The building displays the typical appearance of a functional 1960's tenement house. The façade at King Sing Street is very narrow while a large side wall is exposed but featureless, apart from the evidence of an older shophouse structure. The building has undergone alterations at various times of its history. No important distinguishing architectural features remain but some unauthorized projections are found on the King Sing Street façade.

歷史背景及建築特色

現位於景星街 8 號的四層高住宅，建於 1950 至 1960 年代，曾用作貯木場。該建築物為鋼筋水泥建築，外牆塗上橙色。現為政府物業。隔鄰的空地原本建有三棟 1930 年代的中式建築，但二戰期間遭炮火摧毀，後拆卸，丟空至今。

該建築物展示了香港 60 年代典型唐樓的實用建築風格。位於景星街的正面外牆十分狹窄，另有一道偌大的側面外牆外露，但除了昔日附於磚牆上的舖位遺跡外，並無特別特色。建築物曾在不同時期進行不少改建，未有遺留獨特的建築特色，但在景星街的正面外牆可找到未經批准建造的凸出結構。

Stone Houses (侯王廟新村 31 至 35 號)

Address: 地址:	No. 31-35 Hau Wong Temple New Village, Junction Road, Kowloon 九龍侯王廟新村 31 至 35 號
Historical Status/ Grading: 歷史評級:	Not yet graded 尚未評級
Year of Construction: 落成年份:	Around 1937 to 1957 約 1937 至 1957
Site Area: 用地面積:	2,870 m ² . (estimated) 估計 2,870 平方米
Gross Floor Area: 總樓面面積:	208 m ² (estimated) 估計 208 平方米
Storey: 層數:	2



Historical Background and Architectural Merits

The stone houses are Chinese style tenement buildings as well as the only structure remained in Hau Wong Temple New Village. They were built on the foundations of “Ho Ka Yuen” (“The Ho Family Garden”) possibly during the period 1941-1945. Around 1880s to 1890s, the Ho Family built a splendid two-storey building on the site. When the Japanese Army invaded Hong Kong in 1941, they had the ruins of Ho Ka Yuen House demolished and divided the Ho Ka Yuen area into some eleven cottage-sites. It was the Japanese who first called this cluster of cottages “Hau Wong New Village”. The Hau Wong Temple New Village has become more closely incorporated into the urban area since 1950s. Several films studios operated in the village. Since the 1970s, some of the stone houses had been used as industrial workshops and were rented to various companies whose name boards can still be seen on the facade board of No. 31. Hau Wong Temple New Village was cleared in 2001. The stone houses become the only structure remained in the village.

Architecturally this row of houses can be classified as traditional Chinese cottage building. Pitched-roof two storey masonry Chinese buildings were first built with a brick extension constructed later on its north elevation, which was used as kitchens and lavatories. The block is constructed of granite blocks and concrete with its walls to support its pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. Part of these original tiles was replaced with corrugated sheets. Rectangular windows have metal or timber frames with heavy lintel and doors are in Chinese style with timber locks and rock sockets. Internal staircase is in timber. Internal walls are plastered and painted. Each unit is partitioned with bedrooms and living rooms. One of the most interesting features is the stone tablets inscribing the name of shop called “Nam Yan Kee”.

歷史背景及建築特色:

侯王廟新村 31-35 號的石屋是中式民居，在 1941 至 45 年間建於何家園的地基上，是侯王廟新村僅存的建築物。大約在 19 世紀 80 至 90 年代，何家於該幅土地興建了一幢樓高兩層。當 1941 年日軍侵佔香港後，日軍將殘破的何家園大宅拆毀，並把何家園劃分為大約十一幅用地興建平房。最先把這些平房稱為「侯王新村」的，就是日本人。在 1950 年代，侯王廟新村逐漸成為市區的一部分，設有多個電影片場。自 70 年代開始，部分石屋轉作工場用途，租予「藍恩記山墳墓碑工程」等公司。侯王廟新村於 2001 年清拆，石屋成為村內僅存的建築物。

建築方面，這一系列石屋屬於傳統中式平房。首先建造的是兩層高石砌的中式建築物連金字屋頂；其後在北面外牆加建的部分則用磚塊築建而成，作廚房和衛生間之用。石屋以花崗石塊及混凝土建造，牆身支撐着以木椽、桁樑和瓦片構成的金字屋頂。部分原有的瓦片已換成鐵皮。長方形窗戶配上金屬或木製窗框和厚重的橫楣。門戶均為中式設計，上有木鎖和石插孔。屋內有木樓梯，內牆經批盪髹漆。每個單位均設有睡房及客廳。石屋其中最有趣的特色是刻有「藍恩記」店鋪字樣的石碑。

Old Tai Po Police Station (舊大埔警署)

Address: 地址:	No. 11 Wan Tau Kok Lane, Tai Po, New Territories 新界大埔運頭角里 11 號
Historical Status/ Grading: 歷史評級:	Grade II 二級
Year of Construction: 落成年份:	1899
Site Area: 用地面積:	About 6,500 m ² 約 6,500 平方米
Gross Floor Area: 總樓面面積:	1,300 m ² 1,300 平方米
Storey: 層數:	1



Historical Background and Architectural Merits

The Old Tai Po Police Station, constructed in 1899, was the first police headquarters in the New Territories. After the lease of the New Territories to the Hong Kong British Government in 1898, Tai Po became the administrative centre for the entire New Territories. The Old Tai Po Police Station is said to be located at the site of the British flag raising ceremony which marked the official take-over of the New Territories by Britain.

In 1899, the police headquarters contained 12 rooms besides a kitchen and out offices, providing accommodation for five European and 32 Indian or Chinese constables.

The building was no longer used as a police headquarters after World War II. Since then, it has been used as a police divisional office, a regional crime prevention office for New Territories North and temporary accommodation and offices for the Marine Police North Division. It was designated as Grade II Historic Building in 1988.

The Old Tai Po Police Station presently comprises the Main Building, the Canteen Block, the Staff Quarters Block and a lawn area. The Main Building is of colonial form with features like verandahs, red brick walls, chimneys and pitched roofs. There may be some Chinese influence on the design of the building, especially the roofs.

歷史背景及建築特色

舊大埔警署建於 1899 年，是新界首個警察總部。新界在 1898 年租借予港英政府後，大埔便成為全新界的行政中心。據說，舊大埔警署的所在地，為從前英國正式接管新界後舉行升旗禮的地點。

在 1899 年，該警察總部除設有 1 個廚房和多間辦公室外，還有 12 個房間，為 5 位歐籍及 32 位印度籍或華籍警員提供宿舍。

二次大戰後，該建築物不再用作警察總部，而曾被用作警察分區辦事處，新界北總區防止罪案組辦事處及水警北分區臨時宿舍和辦事處。1988 年，舊大埔警署獲評定為二級歷史建築。

舊大埔警署現時包括主樓、食堂大樓和職員宿舍大樓，以及一幅草坪。主樓屬殖民地建築風格，特色包括外廊、紅磚牆、煙囪及斜尖屋頂。建築物的設計亦可能受某些中式風格影響，尤其是屋頂的構造。

Old House at Wong Uk Village (王屋村古屋)

Address: 地址:	Wong Uk Garden, Yuen Chau Kok, Sha Tin, New Territories 沙田圓洲角王屋村
Historical Status/ Grading: 歷史評級:	Declared Monument 法定古蹟
Year of Construction: 落成年份:	Around 1911 約 1911
Site Area: 用地面積:	285 m ² (area of declared monument boundary) 285 平方米 (法定古蹟範圍)
Gross Floor Area: 總樓面面積:	About 328 m ² 約 328 平方米
Storey: 層數:	2 (G/F and Cockloft) 2 (地下和閣樓)



Historical Background and Architectural Merits

The Old House is the only surviving building in Wong Village which was established in Sha Tin during the reign of the Qing dynasty. It was built in 1911 by Wong Tsing-wo, a 19th generation member of the Village. Most of the old village houses in the area were demolished in the course of urban development and Old House remained as the only landmark of the history of Yuen Chau Kok. The Old House was surrendered to the Government in 1984 and included in the development of the garden. It witnessed the development of Yuen Chau Kok and Shatin.

The Old House is a typical traditional Hakka residence having a two-hall-one-courtyard plan with three bays. It is mainly constructed of brick and granite block with pitched roofs of Hakka-style tiles. Internally, the right side room to the courtyard was formerly the bathroom whilst the left side room was a kitchen, where a brick stove with chimney is placed. There are bedroom and storeroom on both side bays of the two halls. Internal floors are paved with Canton tiles in diamond patterns. The Old House is richly embellished with various decorative features, demonstrating the superb craftsmanship in the old days. It was declared as a monument in 1989 for its historical significance. It is now situated in a public garden under the management of LCSD.

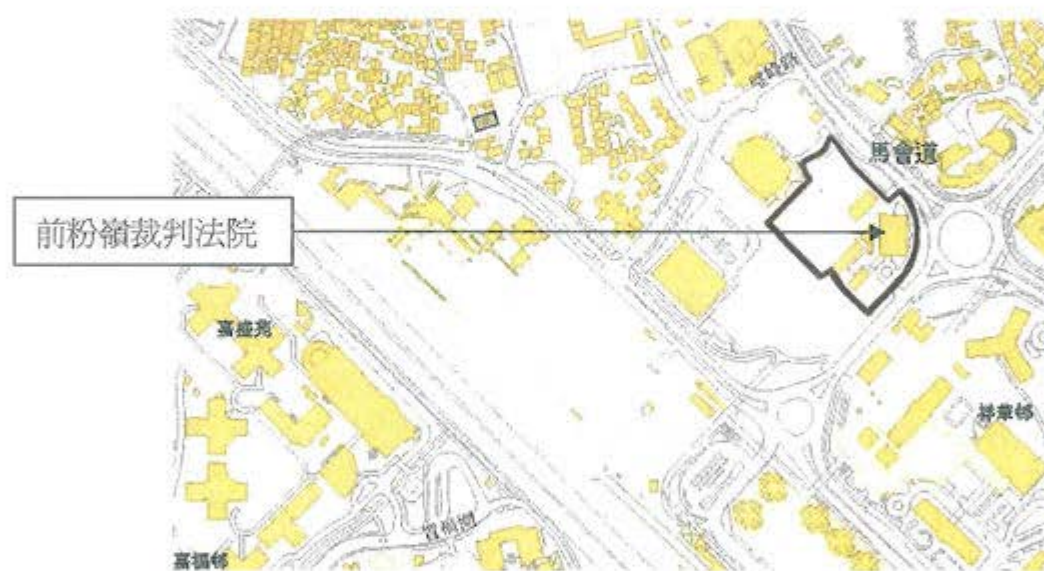
歷史背景及建築特色

古屋是沙田王屋村內僅存的清代建築。古屋於 1911 年由王氏第十九代後人王清和所建。區內大部分古老村屋在城市發展過程中遭拆卸，而古屋便成為圓洲角歷史僅存的地標。古屋於 1984 年由政府接管後，納入花園的發展範圍內，見證了圓洲角和沙田的發展。

古屋是典型的傳統客家民居，屬兩進一天井三開間式建築。古屋主要用青磚和花崗石築砌而成，客家式瓦片構成的金字屋頂。古屋內天井右邊的房間以往是浴室，左邊是廚房，內有連煙竈的磚窗。兩進的次間為睡房和儲物間。屋內地面鋪設了菱形圖案的廣東大階磚。古屋內外部裝飾考究細緻，盡顯昔日的超卓工藝。鑑於其歷史重要性，當局於 1989 年把古屋列為法定古蹟。現位於康樂及文化事務署管轄的公眾花園內。

Former Fanling Magistracy (前粉嶺裁判法院)

Address: 地址:	302, Jockey Club Road, Fanling, New Territories 新界粉嶺馬會道 302 號
Historical Status/ Grading: 歷史評級:	Not yet graded 未評級
Year of Construction: 落成年份:	Around 1960 約 1960
Site Area: 用地面積:	About 12,300 m ² (including open space) 約 12,300 平方米
Gross Floor Area: 總樓面面積:	3,800 m ² (estimated) 估計約 3,800 平方米
Storey: 層數:	The main building is a 2-storey block consists of 2 court rooms. Two staff quarters buildings have 4 stories. 法院大樓: 兩層, 包括 2 個法庭 員工宿舍大樓: 4 層



Historical Background and Architectural Merits

The Former Fanling Magistracy was constructed in 1960. In 1961, the introduction of new legislation with the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the District Court was extended to the New Territories. The District Officers' vestigial judicial functions were formally transferred to the District Courts. The Former Fanling Magistracy was the first Magistracy set up in the New Territories. It was opened in 1961 to serve the District. Structures were erected on the adjacent site in 1983 to provide two additional courtrooms, court support offices and an office for Duty Lawyers. The Former Fanling Magistracy was closed and has been left vacant since the completion of the new Fanling Law Courts Building in 2002. The site comprises of 6 structures, namely the main building built in 1960, the 2 government staff quarter buildings at southwest probably built in the same era, a store at far northwest, an annex court building at northwest and a court secretariat office at west probably built as later extension of the Magistracy.

The main building of the Former Fanling Magistracy is one of the representative examples of civic architecture of the period. The double canopied projecting bay with storeys high vertical windows dominates the front façade and gives a simplified version of the neo-classical architecture. The side façades also feature neo-classical motif, corbel and moulded architraved doorways. Internally, an atrium lit by a central light well houses a grand staircase with ornamental ironwork balustrades leading to upper floors courtrooms where more economical finishing materials of the era, such as terrazzo tiles, mosaic tiles, artificial granite tiles and stucco painting, are found. Other than the main building, the 5 accessory buildings within the site carry less architectural merits.

歷史背景及建築特色

政府於1960年興建前粉嶺裁判法院。1961年，政府制訂新法例，把最高法院和地方法院的民事司法管轄權擴大至新界地區。理民官的司法職能正式移交至地方法院。前粉嶺裁判法院是在新界興建的第一個裁判法院，於1961年啓用，為新界提供服務。當局於1983年在大樓旁加建增設兩個法庭、支援法庭的辦事處和當值律師辦事處。自新的粉嶺法院大樓於2002年落成後，前粉嶺裁判法院便隨即關閉，並一直空置。該址共有六幢建築物，即在1960年興建的法院大樓、位於西南面約於同一時期興建的兩幢政府員工宿舍大樓、西北端的倉庫，以及裁判法院後期擴建部分，包括位於西北面的附加法院建築和位於西面的法院秘書處辦事處。

前粉嶺裁判法院大樓是當時典型的都市建築。正面外牆主要有雙層簷的外伸結構及多層高的窄長型窗戶，展現簡單化的新古典建築風格。側面外牆亦有充滿新古典建築特色的樑托和門框。內部中庭大堂由中央天井引入光線，還附有一條連裝飾鐵製扶欄的樓梯，直達上層的法庭。法庭選用當時較為經濟的裝修物料，例如水磨石磚、馬賽克瓷磚、人造石磚及塗漆。除法院大樓外，該處其餘五幢附加建築物的建築價值較低。