

HONG KONG HERITAGE SERIES BUILT IN HONG KONG



HOLLYWOOD ROAD 荷李活道



Hollywood Road is located at the northwest shore of Hong Kong Island. It is about 1 kilometre in length. The road was constructed in 1844 and connected in the east with the Former Central Police Station and in the west with the British army's landing point and quarters (Possession Point and Sai Ying Pun). It is one of the earliest roads in Hong Kong. Many stories of Hong Kong and its people began from here.

The two clusters of Declared Monuments are located on Hollywood Road — “The Central Police Station Compound” (The former Central Police Station, the Central Magistracy and the Victoria Prison) and “The Man Mo Temple Compound” (Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Kung and Kung Sor) — were set apart by half a kilometre. They were the respective centres of power of the British and the Chinese community in the early years of Hong Kong. Their architectural features and functions represent the interaction of the eastern and western cultures and the Chinese and Western people in the early colonial years.

Architectural features

The front elevation of Police Headquarters Block reflects the revivalist architectural style that gained popularity in mid-18th century Britain:

1. Doric order: featuring massive columns bearing fillisters — a classic style common among Greek temples.
2. Roman arch: elongates the vertical proportion of the entire façade, giving the building a more solemn aura. The style is grand and magnificent.
3. Baroque style: a popular style during the 17th century featuring columns that connect through several storeys.
4. The “G” and “R” engravings at the centre of the building: abbreviated from the Latin rendering of the name of King George the Fifth (Georgius V Rex).
5. The decorative designs fringing the front entrance: are a symbol of the sceptre-holding disciplinary officials in ancient Rome, symbolising the tradition and authority of the Police Force.

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aura of authority.

Police Headquarters Block

Location
10 Hollywood Road

Date of completion
1919

Main building materials
Steel reinforcement, concrete, granite, red bricks

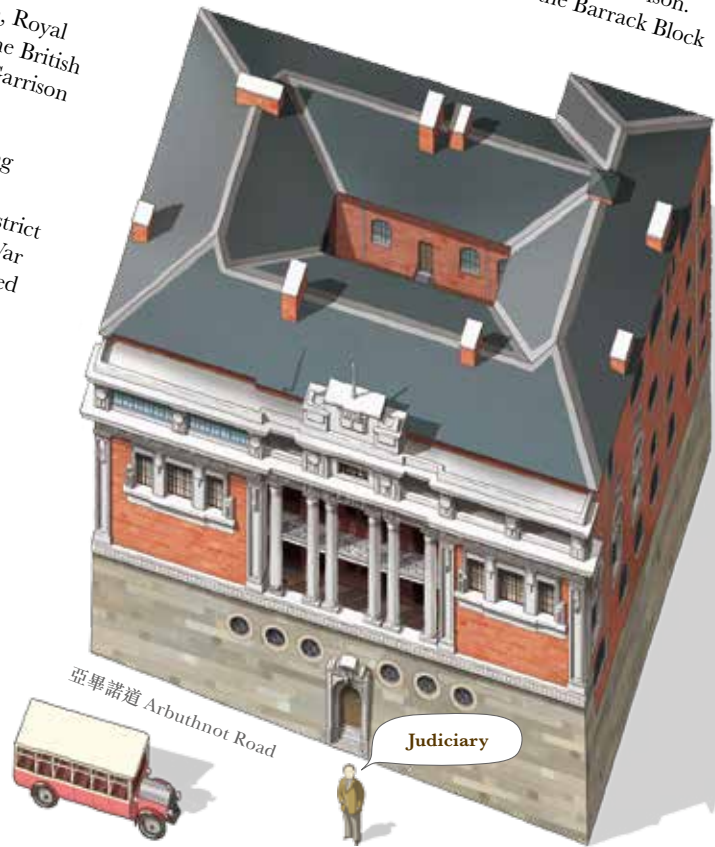
Architect
Leslie Owen Ross of Britain, Royal Engineer Officer of the British Army Hong Kong Garrison

Major functions
Used as the Hong Kong Island Regional Police Headquarters and the Central District Police Headquarters after World War II. The building was decommissioned in 1994.

Architectural features
The building is on Hollywood Road, and is considered as the distinguishing landmark of the Compound. The north façade of the building is 11 metres high, offering an air of solemnity and grandeur.

with the steel-reinforced concrete technology used at the time. This was a result of the constraints of the architectural structure, which allowed the building to give an air of solemnity and grandeur.

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Judiciary

Former Central Magistracy

Location
1 Arbutnot Road

Completion date
1914

Main building materials
Steel reinforcement, concrete, granite, red bricks

Major functions
Two courts for the magistrates to conduct case trials in the early stage

Architectural features
1. 6-metre high granite terrace elevates the subject building and adds a sense of solemnity.
2. Has in place hallways, so that disciplinary officers might escort prisoners to and from the Magistracy, the Police Station and the Prison. The passageway that leads to the Barrack Block is now still usable.

Judiciary

D Hall

Correction

Former Victoria Prison

Location
Old Bailey Street

Completion date
The prison was initially completed in 1841. Renovation and expansion works have continued since then.

D Hall, completed in 1862, is the oldest surviving cell block in the Prison.

Major building materials
Grey bricks and red bricks

Major functions
The buildings were used as prison in the early days. Since the early 1980s, Victoria Prison was used to house Vietnamese boat people who were about to be repatriated or deported and persons who were about to be deported or were detained for illegal entry.

Architectural features
1. Built to British Standards (e.g. quality and size of wall bricks).
2. British-style red-brick walls: the red-brick walls were alternated by headers and stretchers, and were known for their sturdiness.

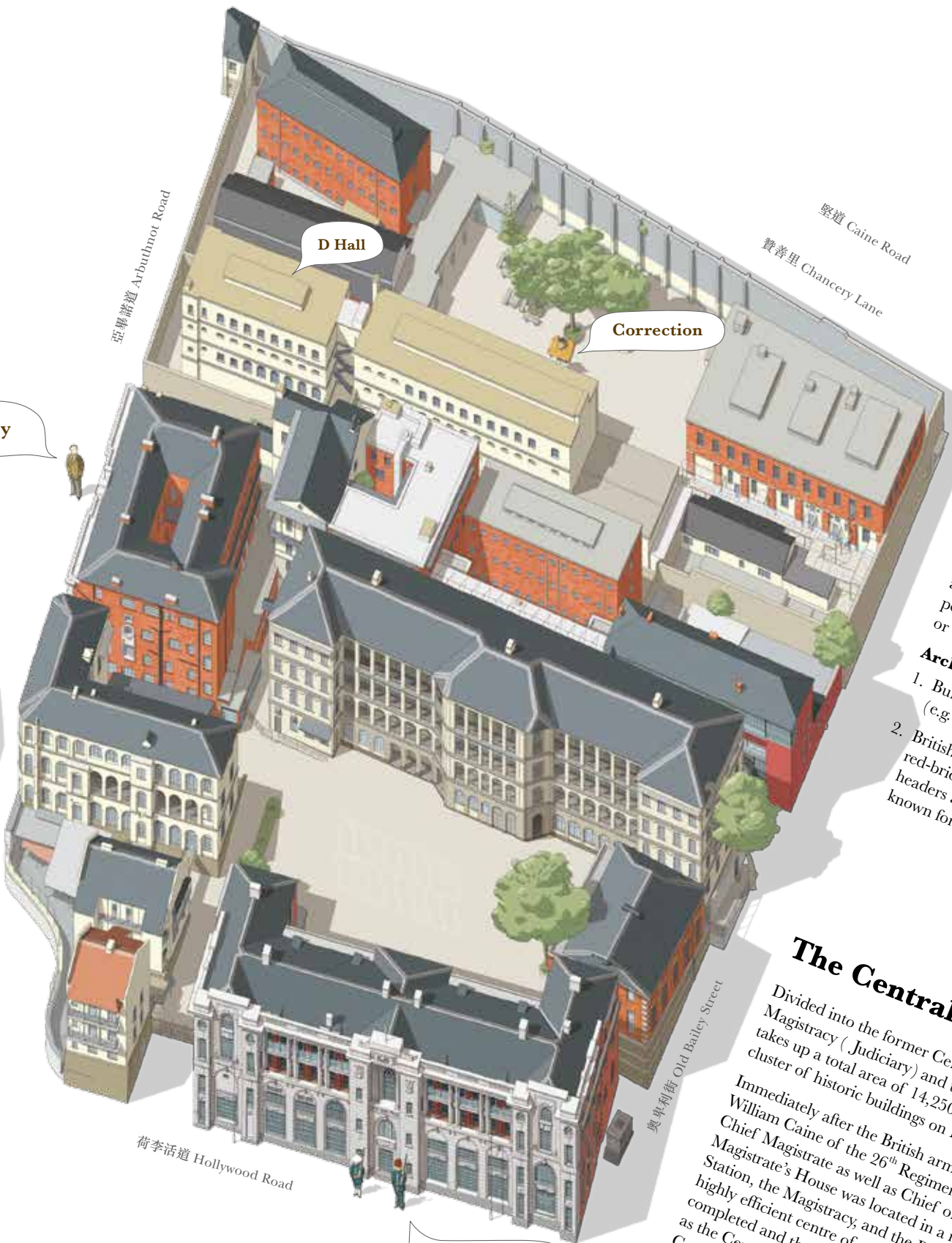


The Central Police Station Compound

Divided into the former Central Police Station (enforcement), the Central Magistracy (Judiciary) and the Victoria Prison (correction), the Compound takes up a total area of 14,250 square metres. It is the largest and longest-standing cluster of historic buildings on Hong Kong Island.

Immediately after the British army landed on Hong Kong Island in 1841, Captain William Caine of the 26th Regiment of the Hong Kong and Governor of the Gaol. The earliest Chief Magistrate as well as Chief of Police and Governor of the Gaol. The earliest Magistrate's House was located in a match. In 1864, the buildings for Police Station, the Magistracy, and the Prison were all clustered in one place, forming a highly efficient centre of governance. In 1919, the Police Headquarters Block was completed and the Compound underwent rapid development. During the past century, the Central District underwent architectural style presenting a stark contrast with the surrounding commercial buildings.

Enforcement

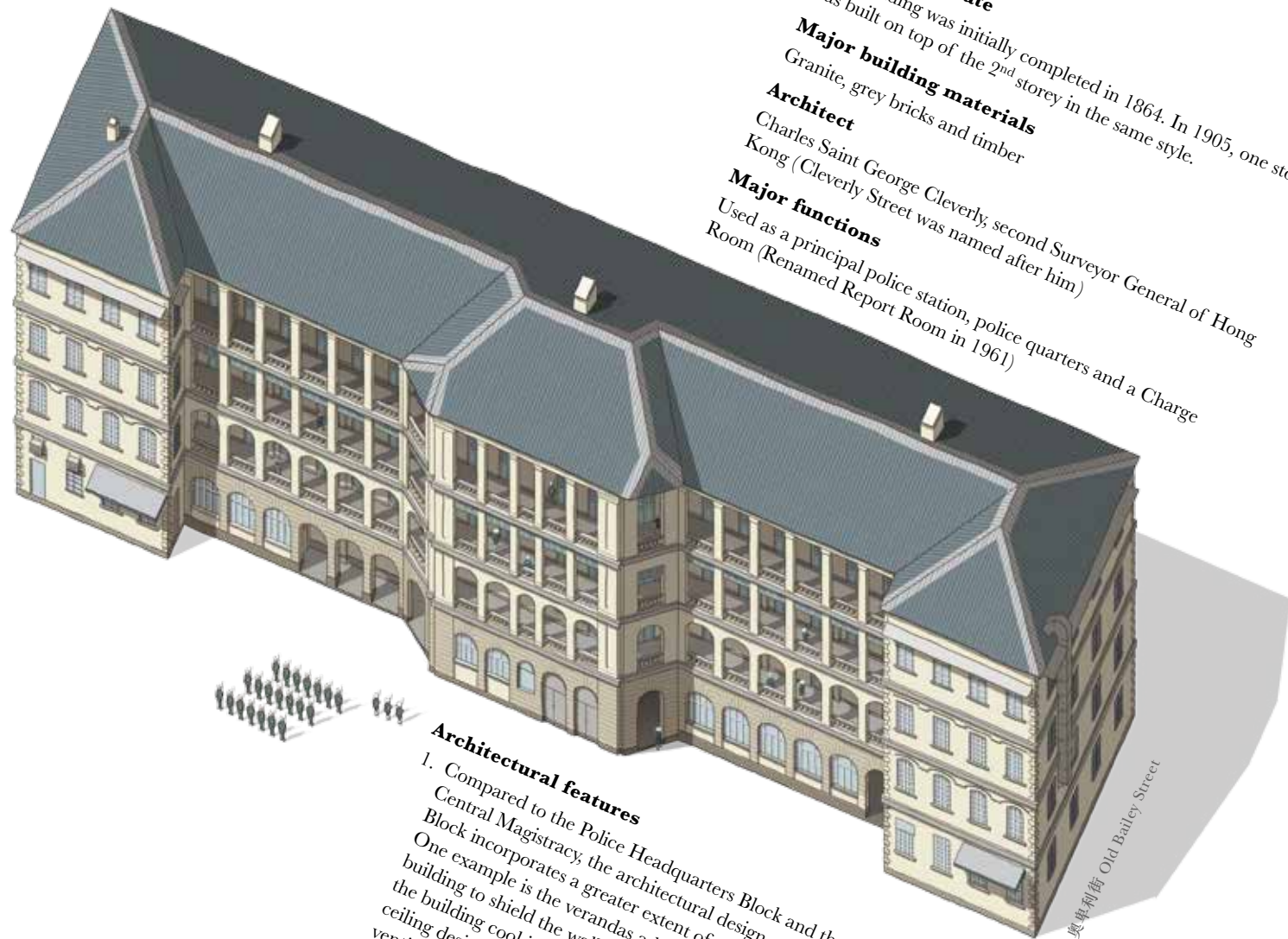


荷李活道 Hollywood Road

奧卑利街 Old Bailey Street

堅道 Caine Road
贊善里 Chancery Lane

亞畢諾道 Arbutnot Road



Barrack Block

Completion date

The building was initially completed in 1864. In 1905, one storey was built on top of the 2nd storey in the same style.

Major building materials

Granite, grey bricks and timber

Architect

Charles Saint George Cleverly, second Surveyor General of Hong Kong (Cleverly Street was named after him)

Major functions

Used as a principal police station, police quarters and a Charge Room (Renamed Report Room in 1961)

Architectural features

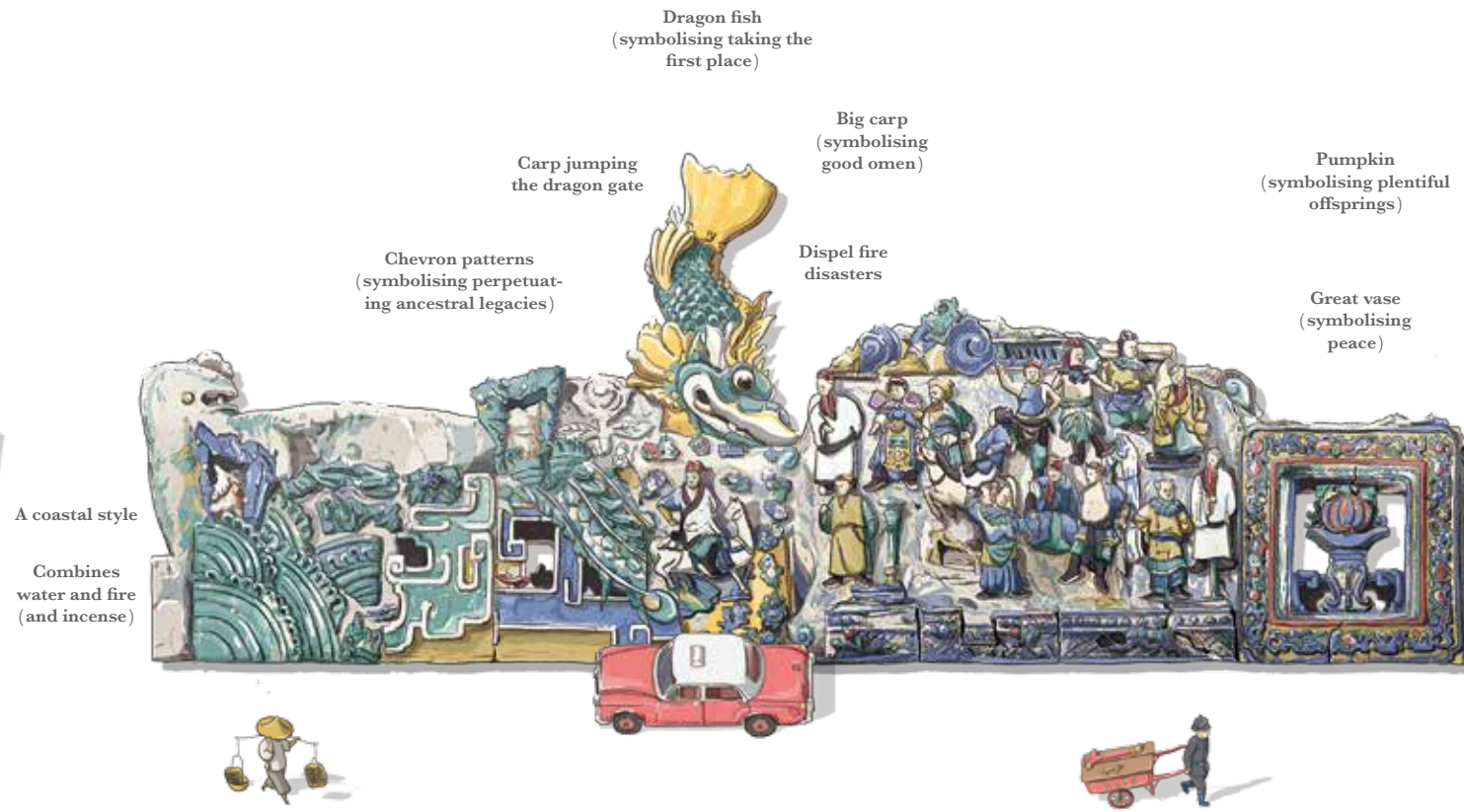
1. Compared to the Police Headquarters Block and the former Central Magistracy, the architectural design of the Barrack Block incorporates a greater extent of practical considerations. One example is the verandas added at the outer rim of the building to shield the walls from sunlight, which help to keep the building cool in Hong Kong's tropical climate. A high ceiling design complemented by the use of imbrices facilitates ventilation and keeps the interior cool.
2. Part of the Barrack Block is assembled with granite blocks. In the early years, only important buildings were entitled to use such materials.

Walk west 500 metres along Hollywood Road

And a traditional temple appears before the eye



Bul-bul!
bul-bul!



Dragon fish
(symbolising taking the first place)

Carp jumping
the dragon gate

Chevron patterns
(symbolising perpetuating ancestral legacies)

Big carp
(symbolising good omen)

Dispel fire
disasters

Pumpkin
(symbolising plentiful offsprings)

Great vase
(symbolising peace)

A coastal style

Combines water and fire (and incense)



While small, Hong Kong developed within a matter of decades from a fishing village into one of the world's most advanced cities and a "Pearl of the Orient" on the Pacific Ocean. One of the contributing factors is a comprehensive and highly efficient governing and judicial structure. The compact functionality of the Central Police Station Compound is a reflection of this spirit. Meanwhile, early Chinese residents in Hong Kong who were learned in Chinese ethics and aristocratic traditions actively maintained the traditional community model of conflict resolution alongside a western judicial mode.

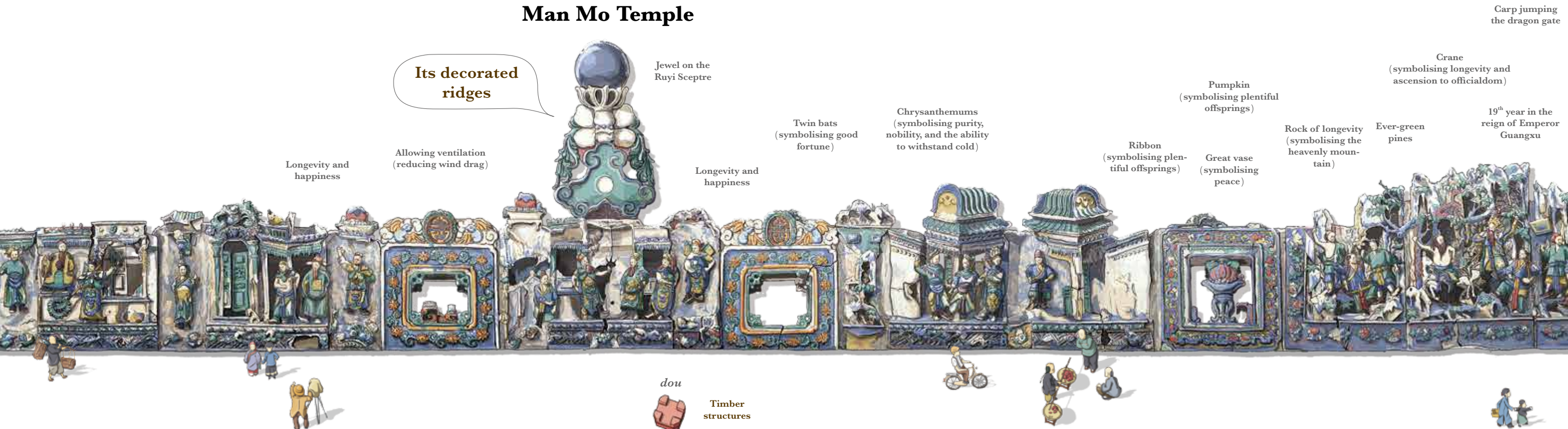
Even today, Hollywood Road maintains a vivid representation of the east-meets-west quality of the mid-levels over a century ago. Only 500 metres away from the solemn former Central Police Station, the Man Mo Temple of Hong Kong Island (built in 1847) with its ceramic figurines on the ridges watching over the community, presents an intriguing contrast to the Central Police Station Compound.

Man Mo Temple has lively decorated ridges that feature mainly the ceramic art of Foshan of Guangdong Province. It is a classic decorative style prevalent along the southern coast of China.

On the rightmost side of the decorated ridges is the inscription "19th year in the reign of Emperor Guangxu" (1893), indicating the passage of around 120 years. The figurines on the ridges are modelled after the folklore, and can generally be classified into major categories of: "The heavenly way", "Luck and good omen", "Exorcising evil" (inter-promotion/inhibition of five elements), "Excelling in imperial examinations", "Ascension to officialdom", and most importantly, "Guidance to the path of the righteousness, loyalty, filial piety and fidelity". On important occasions, operas would be staged at Kung Sors and temples of traditional Chinese communities for the gods' enjoyment and as an expression of people's gratitude for the gods. The ceramic figurines on the decorated ridges of Man Mo Temple tell scene-after-scene of never-ending stories – a sign that the stage atop the ridge and the world below share the same good wish and

文武廟

Man Mo Temple



conduct the same ethics education. After numerous renovations throughout the years, it is now impossible to trace every story. What we are left with is a legacy of traditions and stories, a historical imagination that has been lost with modern architecture.

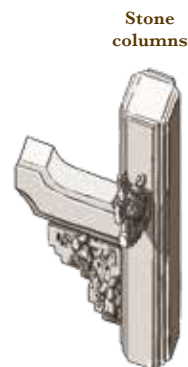
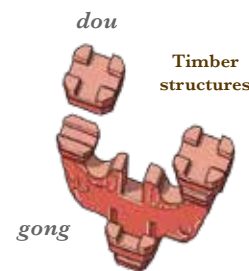
Building materials and techniques

According to tradition, Man Mo Temple was built of bricks, tiles, timber, stone, etc. The elements in the façade of the temple, such as columns, beams, *queti* (sparrow braces) and couplets, were built of stone instead of timber which is commonly used, reflecting the ample financial support for the construction of the temple. Another reason for using stone is because Hong Kong's humid climate and sea breezes make timber less durable than stone.

In traditional Chinese timber-structure architecture, columns, beams and *dougong* (bracket sets) form the framework and support the weight of the roof. Among them, the *dougong* is the most representative element of the architecture.

Dougongs bridge between the vertical columns and the roof, and are composed of "dou" and "gong". Their major functions are to:

1. Centralise the weight of the roof onto the columns to ease the burden of the beams.
2. Push the eaves further outwards to protect the main structure.
3. Make the structure like a "spring bed", providing a certain degree of protection against earthquakes.
4. Make replacements easier and economical as the components are relatively small.
5. Indicate the status of the structures (used only in high-end buildings).



Comprehensive spatial functions

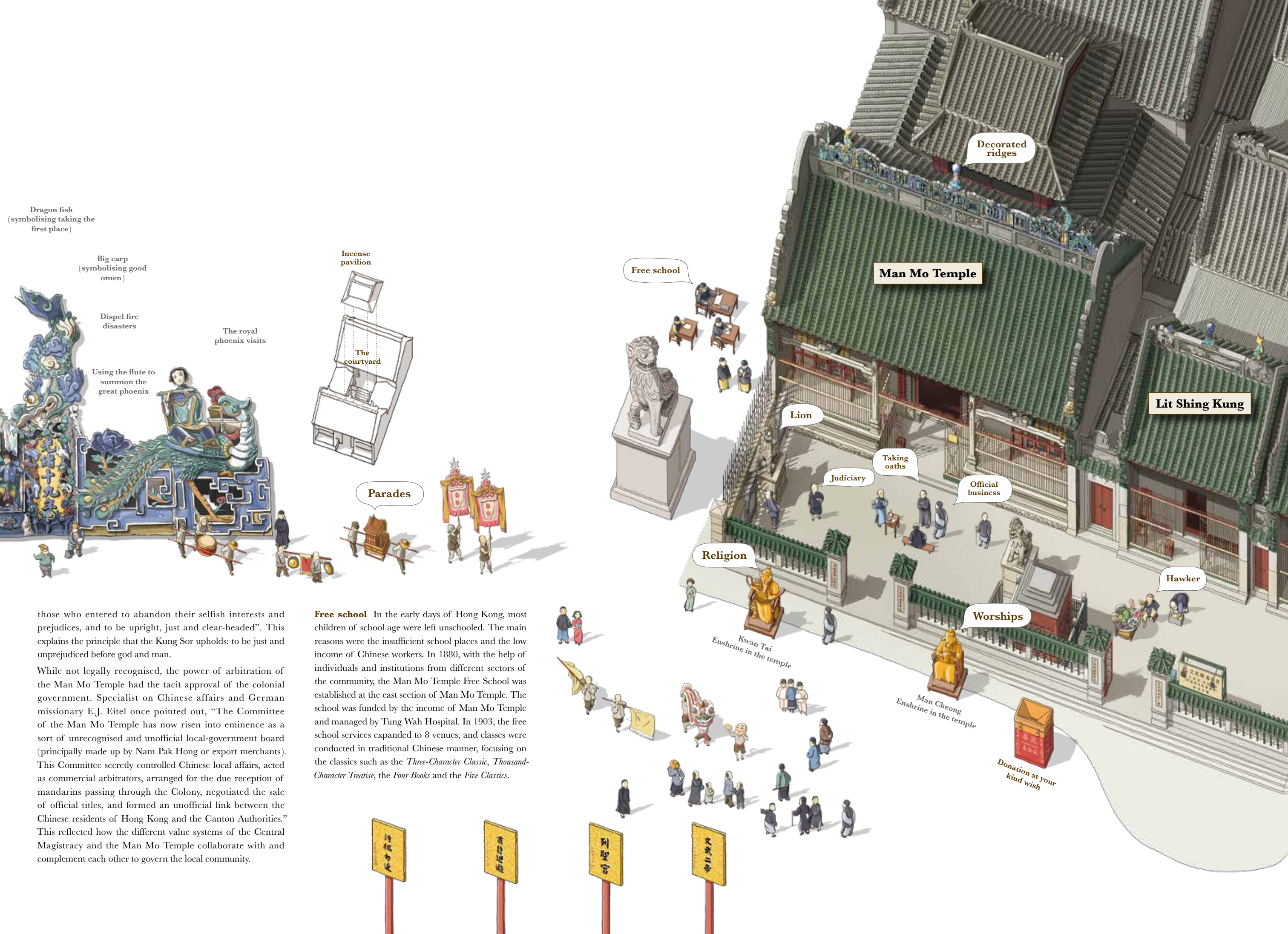
Compared to the Central Police Station Compound where the courtyard is surrounded by buildings which could oversee one another and used for inspections/formations and drilling exercises, the space in Man Mo Temple is a small courtyard that fulfils its functionality, adjusts the airflow, and offers protection from the sun and typhoons. It is a classical representation of the traditional courtyard house of South China. An incense burner is set in the middle of the courtyard to facilitate offerings, and a pavilion is built on top so that all gods in the temple can share the incense. This tiny space is sufficient to serve the community functions of worship, official business and arbitration, and has become an important support – both spiritually and practically – for the local Chinese community.

Worship Man Mo Temple enshrines the gods Man Cheong (who governs knowledge and studies) and Kwan Tai (who governs integrity and loyalty). Both sets of values are held in high regard among the Chinese, and therefore the gods were highly revered by worshippers who made offerings in abundance. The Man Mo Temple and Lit Shing Kung also enshrine numerous gods from folk legends, including the Kwun Yam, Justice Pao, Shing Wong, Tin Hau and Lung Mo.

Official business Man Mo Temple is located at the heart of the urban area and is a centre of activity for the Chinese community. In the old days, the Directors, who were responsible for managing the temple, were occupied by notable socialites. They gathered here to conduct meetings to decide on

official businesses, which covered matters related to the management of the temple and community affairs.

Oaths and arbitration In the early days of Hong Kong, the Chinese were not accustomed to using the western judicial system. They would opt to sign contracts, conduct trials and resolve commercial disputes at the Kung Sor. The usual procedures for signing contracts were as follows: The Chinese merchants would come to the Kung Sor and negotiate the terms of the dealings with officials as witnesses. They would then move to the Man Mo Temple next door to conduct an oath-taking ceremony – which involved burning ceremonial papers and cutting off the head of a chicken – before the altar, after which the contract would take official effect. A couplet outside the Kung Sor reads, "Exhorting



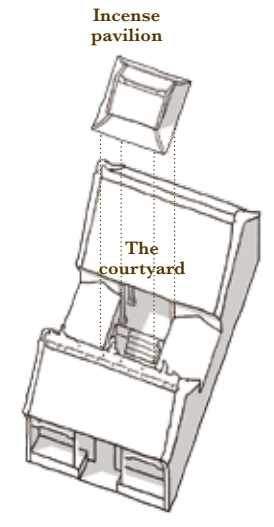
Dragon fish (symbolising taking the first place)

Big carp (symbolising good omen)

Dispel fire disasters

Using the flute to summon the great phoenix

The royal phoenix visits



Incense pavilion

The courtyard



Parades



Free school



Religion

Kwan Tai Enshrine in the temple

Man Cheong Enshrine in the temple

Donation at your kind wish

those who entered to abandon their selfish interests and prejudices, and to be upright, just and clear-headed". This explains the principle that the Kung Sor upholds: to be just and unprejudiced before god and man.

While not legally recognised, the power of arbitration of the Man Mo Temple had the tacit approval of the colonial government. Specialist on Chinese affairs and German missionary E.J. Eitel once pointed out, "The Committee of the Man Mo Temple has now risen into eminence as a sort of unrecognised and unofficial local-government board (principally made up by Nam Pak Hong or export merchants). This Committee secretly controlled Chinese local affairs, acted as commercial arbitrators, arranged for the due reception of mandarins passing through the Colony, negotiated the sale of official titles, and formed an unofficial link between the Chinese residents of Hong Kong and the Canton Authorities." This reflected how the different value systems of the Central Magistracy and the Man Mo Temple collaborate with and complement each other to govern the local community.

Free school In the early days of Hong Kong, most children of school age were left unschooled. The main reasons were the insufficient school places and the low income of Chinese workers. In 1880, with the help of individuals and institutions from different sectors of the community, the Man Mo Temple Free School was established at the east section of Man Mo Temple. The school was funded by the income of Man Mo Temple and managed by Tung Wah Hospital. In 1903, the free school services expanded to 8 venues, and classes were conducted in traditional Chinese manner, focusing on the classics such as the *Three-Character Classic*, *Thousand-Character Treatise*, the *Four Books* and the *Five Classics*.



Man Mo Temple

Decorated ridges

Lion

Judiciary

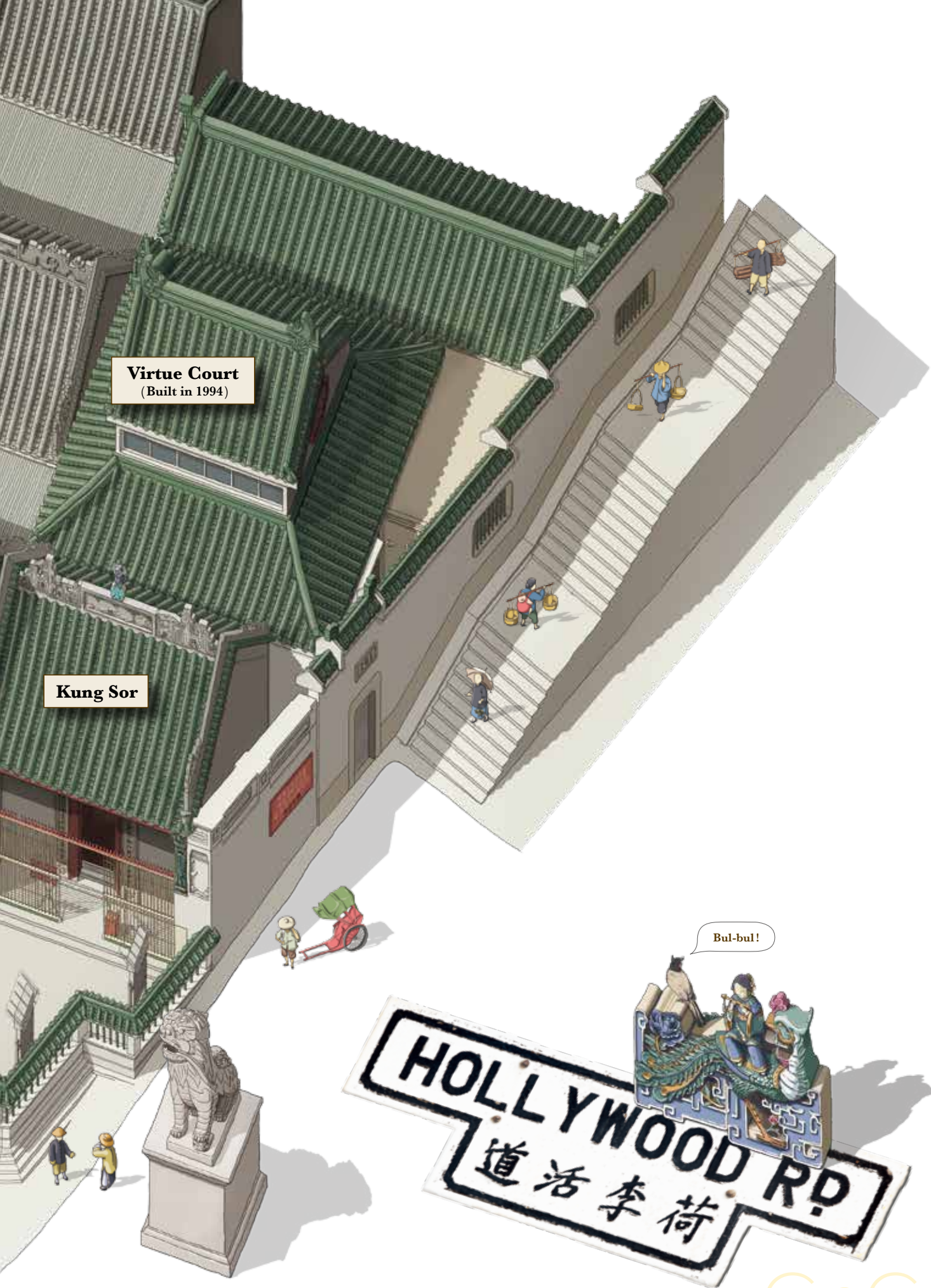
Taking oaths

Official business

Lit Shing Kung

Hawker

Worships



Virtue Court
(Built in 1994)

Kung Sor

Bul-bul!

HOLLYWOOD RD
道活李荷

設計及文化研究工作室
DESIGN & CULTURAL STUDIES WORKSHOP

www.cnc.org.hk



發展局
文物保育專員辦事處
Commissioner for Heritage's Office
Development Bureau



香港歷史文物-保育·活化
Conserve and Revitalise Hong Kong Heritage



古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and
Monuments Office

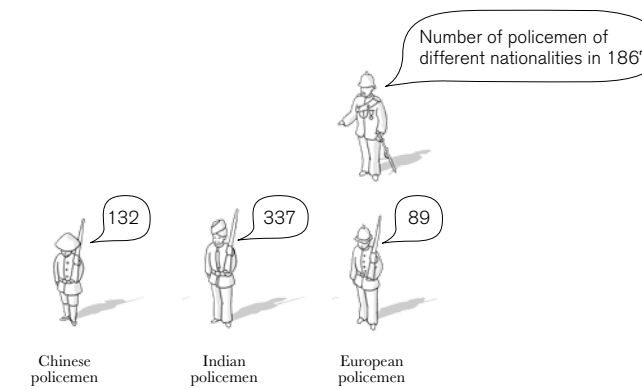
Stories about the Police Force

Turning into Hollywood Road from Pottinger Street in Central, one can see this cluster of western-styled buildings constructed along the hillside overlooking Victoria Harbour – the Central Police Station Compound. The Compound comprises the former Central Police Station, the Central Magistracy and the Victoria Prison.

The buildings are imposing and sturdy, and symbolise the spirit of discipline in the colonial era.

In 1841, the British army occupied Hong Kong Island and established a temporary police force. At the very beginning, the police force had only 32 members (including British and Indian soldiers, foreign sailors and Chinese). In 1844, the colonial government formally established the first armed police patrol.

In those days, police work covered a wide scope including fire services, immigration, transport, public hygiene, postal work, and even issuing of dog licenses.



Hollywood Road

Hollywood Road is one of the first roads built in Hong Kong to facilitate the transport of military supplies. Later, as the residing population grew in size, a new city emerged.



Gas lamps

In 1862, the Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited was founded and street lamps began to appear. The only four surviving gas street lamps are located on Duddell Street, Central.

Brief History of the Central Police Station Compound

- 1840s** The British army landed on Hong Kong Island, and promptly built a magistrate's house and a prison, established a police force to enforce British laws.
- 1941–45** During World War II, the Central Police Station was occupied by the Japanese Kempeitai.
- 1969** Queen Elizabeth II granted the Royal Charter to the Hong Kong Police Force, making it the Royal Hong Kong Police Force.
- 1979** The Central Magistracy was relocated and the original site was converted into the Supreme Court Annex.
- 1982** Prisons Department was renamed Correctional Services Department providing rehabilitation services for prison inmates.
- 1995** The Central Police Station Compound was declared as monuments.
- 2006** The Central Police Station Compound was decommissioned.
- 2011** The conservation and revitalisation of the Central Police Station Compound commenced.
- 2018** Under the "Conserving Central" initiative of the Development Bureau, the Central Police Station Compound was revitalised into an integrated cultural destination with heritage, contemporary art and leisure facilities - "Tai Kwun".



Information about the Tai Kwun
www.taikwun.hk/en

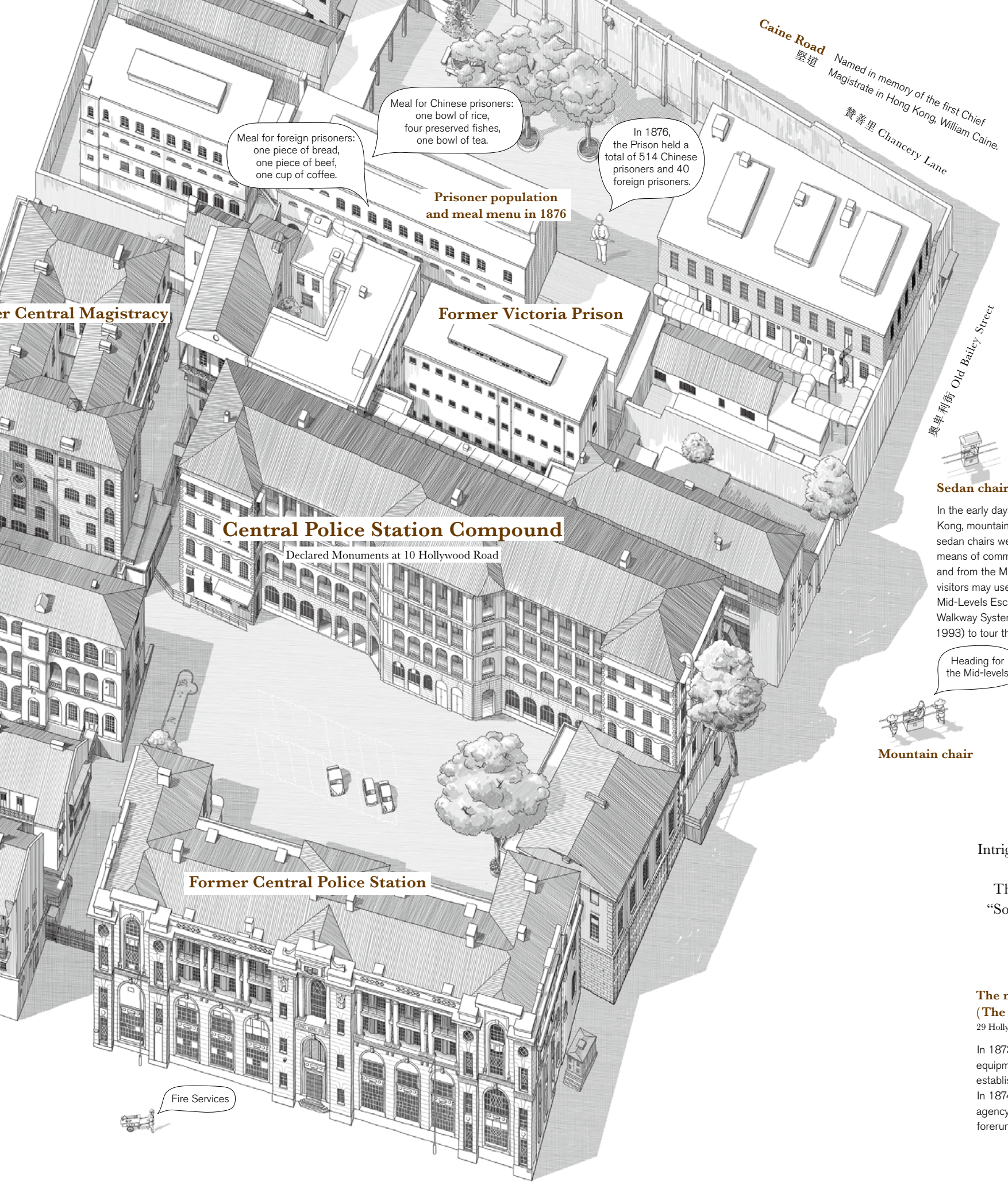


Website of "Conserving Central"
www.devb.gov.hk/en/issues_in_focus/conserving_central/



亞畢諾道 Arbutnot Road

砵典乍街 Pottinger Street



Caine Road
堅道
Named in memory of the first Chief Magistrate in Hong Kong, William Caine.
贊善里 Chancery Lane

Meal for foreign prisoners:
one piece of bread,
one piece of beef,
one cup of coffee.

Meal for Chinese prisoners:
one bowl of rice,
four preserved fishes,
one bowl of tea.

In 1876,
the Prison held a
total of 514 Chinese
prisoners and 40
foreign prisoners.

**Prisoner population
and meal menu in 1876**

Former Victoria Prison

Central Police Station Compound
Declared Monuments at 10 Hollywood Road

Former Central Police Station

Fire Services

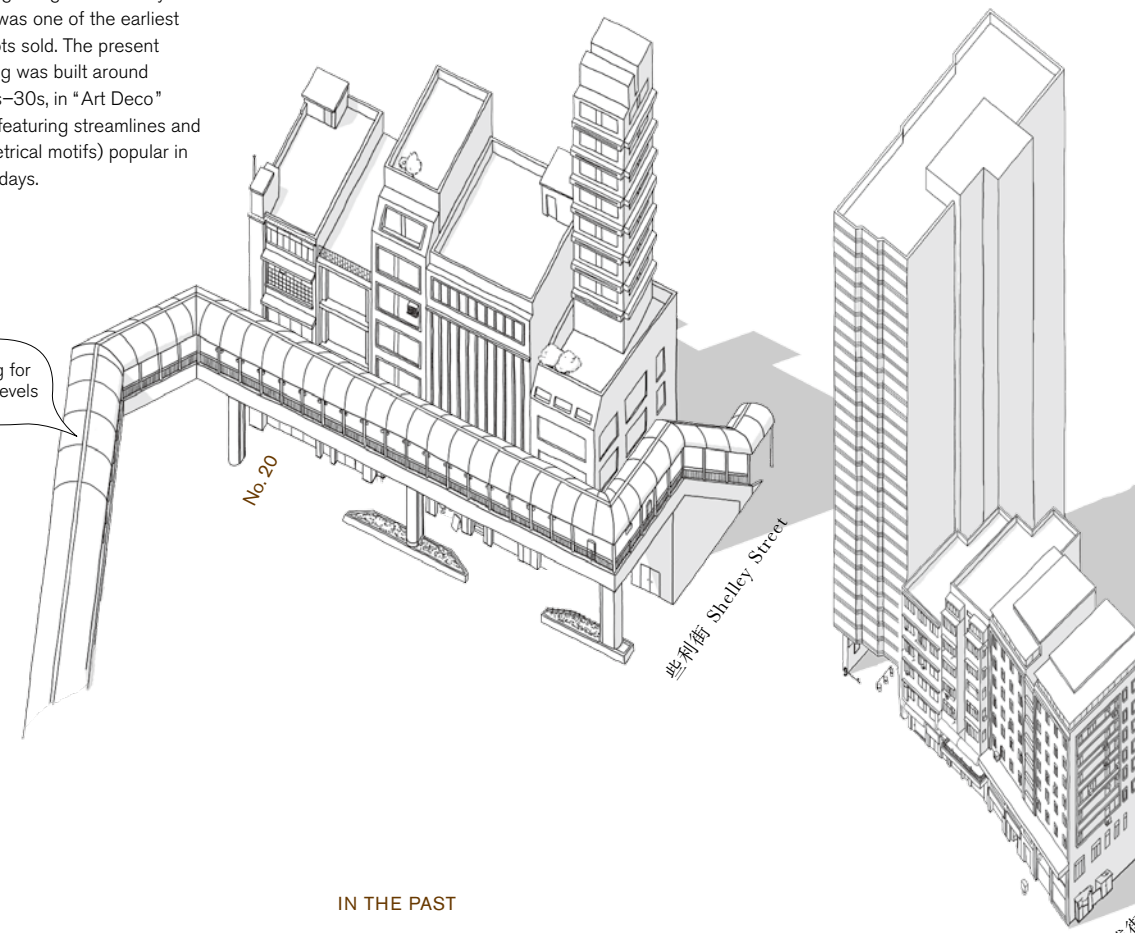
20 Hollywood Road
The Land Registration Ordinance was enacted in 1844 in Hong Kong. No.20 Hollywood Road was one of the earliest land lots sold. The present building was built around 1920s-30s, in "Art Deco" style (featuring streamlines and geometrical motifs) popular in those days.

奧卑利街 Old Bailey Street

Sedan chair
In the early days of Hong Kong, mountain chairs and sedan chairs were the major means of commutation to and from the Mid-levels. Now visitors may use the Central-Mid-Levels Escalator and Walkway System (opened in 1993) to tour the Mid-levels.

Heading for the Mid-levels

Mountain chair



IN THE PAST

Spreading of western knowledge to the east

Heading west along the road, one reaches the source of thought enlightenment in the early days of Hong Kong.

TODAY

Antique shops, restaurants, bars and galleries

Intriguingly, Hollywood Road – once a centre of advanced thoughts and technologies – is now known for its antique shops and the antiquated aura.

The churches and news agencies of the old days have for most part relocated, and are now replaced by "Soho" District of Hollywood Road – a mixture of exotic western restaurants, bars, and galleries which reflects the western lifestyle.

The news agency for Tsun Wan Yat Po (The Universal Circulating Herald)
29 Hollywood Road

In 1873, literati Wang Tao purchased printing equipment from London Missionary Society and established the Zhong Hua General Printing House. In 1874, he founded Tsun Wan Yat Po, the first news agency independently operated by Chinese and the forerunner of editorial in Hong Kong newspapers.

London Missionary Society
At the junction of Hollywood Road, Aberdeen Street and Elgin Street

In the mid-19th century, the London Missionary Society played an instrumental role in popularising western knowledge and religious doctrines in Hong Kong. In 1844, the Society founded Ying Wa College and a printing house. In 1845, the Society built a church for its worshippers. In 1853, the Society founded the first Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong, The Chinese Serial. In 1888, the Society built the Daoji Mission House at 75 Hollywood Road for Chinese worshippers.

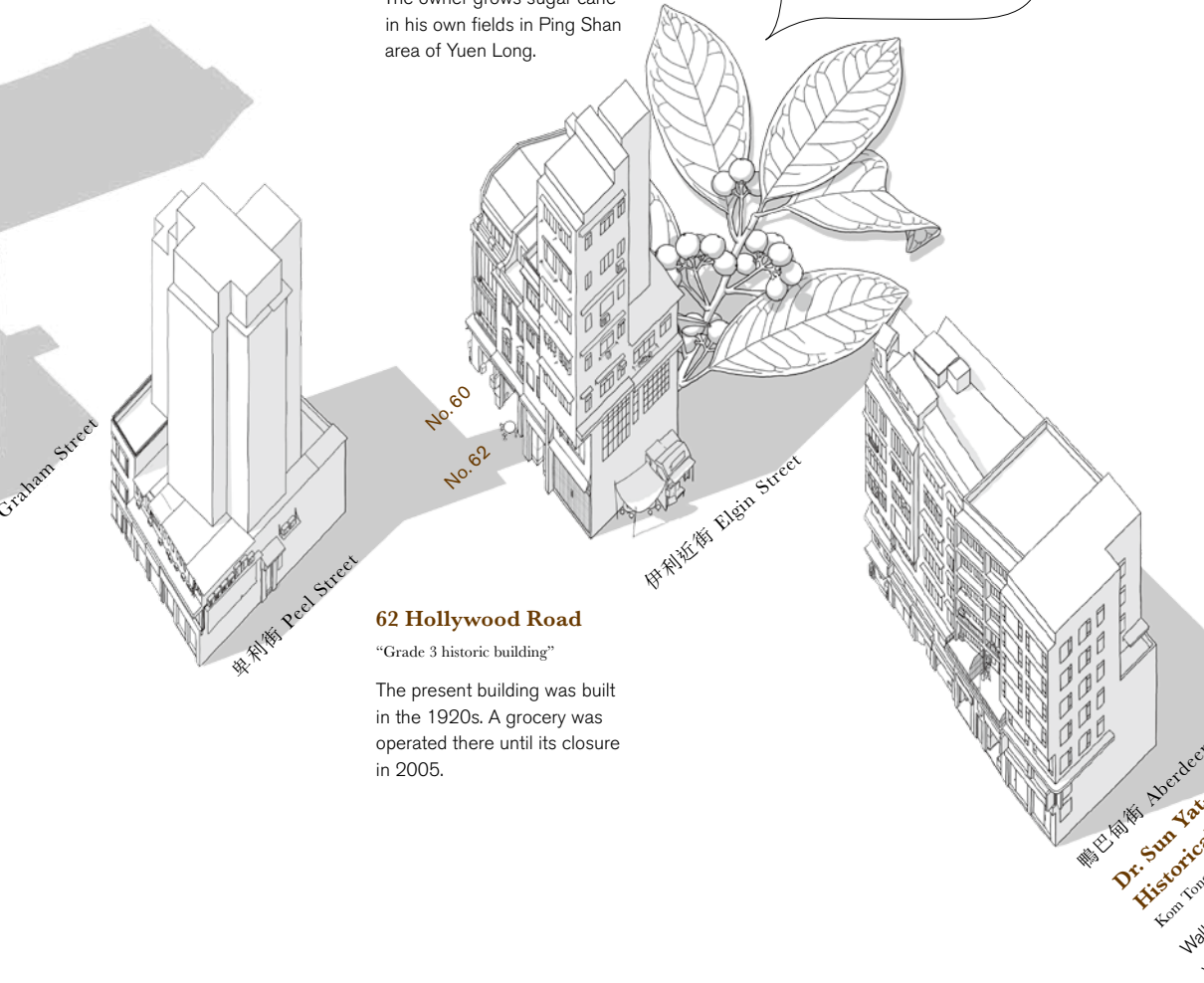
Kung Lee Sugar Cane Juice



60 Hollywood Road

The building at No.60 was built in the 1920s. For over 60 years, the owner has been running a herbal tea shop selling herbal jelly and sugar cane juice. It used to be a popular hangout for youngsters in the 1950s. The owner grows sugar cane in his own fields in Ping Shan area of Yuen Long.

Ilex leaves are one of the ingredients for making herbal tea (the Trilex Tea).



62 Hollywood Road

"Grade 3 historic building"

The present building was built in the 1920s. A grocery was operated there until its closure in 2005.

鴨巴甸街 Aberdeen Street
Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum and Historical Trail
 康樂道 7 Castle Road - "Declared Monument"
 Walking uphill along Aberdeen Street, one would reach Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum.



Website of Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum
hkcd/sunyat-sen.museum

The who's who of historic personalities

Walking past the Central Police Station, you might have noticed that the lanes and alleys extending from Hollywood Road are all named after famous persons. They were either officials or socialites in Britain or in the colonial government.

Walking through these alleys transports you into a 3-dimensional "who's who" of historic personalities.

**Former Central School —
Former Police Married Quarters**

At the junction of Aberdeen Street, Hollywood Road and Shing Wong Street "Grade 3 historic building"

The original campus of the Central School was established at Gough Street, north of Hollywood Road. It was the first government school in Hong Kong providing western education to the public at the upper primary and secondary levels.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen studied at the school in 1884-1886. In 1889, the School was relocated to a site at the junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road, and the Gough Street campus was then converted to Belilios Public School.

In 1894, the Central School was renamed as Queen's College, and the name stayed until today. The school buildings at Hollywood Road were severely damaged during WWII. In 1950, the College was rebuilt in Causeway Bay. The original site was rebuilt as the first Police Married Quarters for married junior police officers. It was left unused since 2000. In 2010, plans commenced to turn the site into a creativity industries landmark. Under the "Conserving Central" initiative of the Development Bureau, it was revitalised as "PMQ" in 2014.



Dr. Sun Yat-sen
(1866 - 1925)

Original Site of the Central School

Former Police Married Quarters

"Grade 3 historic building"

The lush Banyan Trees planted at the outer walls of the quarters carried cool breezes to Hollywood Road.

Banyan Trees

"Bul-bul!"

Alice Memorial Hospital

77-81 Hollywood Road

Located at the junction of Hollywood Road and Aberdeen Street, the Alice Memorial Hospital was where Dr. Sun Yat-sen studied and lived when he was in Hong Kong. In 1887, Chinese merchant Ho Kai and London Missionary Society founded Alice Memorial Hospital. The first medical school for Chinese, the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese, was also set up in the hospital.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen studied medicine here and was one of the first graduates in 1892.

In 1912, the Hong Kong College of Medicine was integrated into the Faculty of Medicine of The University of Hong Kong.



Electric lighting

In 1889, Hong Kong Electric was founded. Electric lighting gradually took the place of gas lamps and lit up the streets of Hong Kong.



Red-whiskered Bulbul

One of the common birds seen in the bushes is the Red-whiskered Bulbul. The Bulbul is characterised by tall and straight black head feathers and distinctive red spots on the cheeks, and appear as if dressed for the occasion. Its calls are a unique "bul-bul, bul-bul".

Shing Wong Temple

Records indicate that there used to be a Shing Wong Temple at Shing Wong Street, but only the name of the street remains. The god Shing Wong has been reverently relocated to Man Mo Temple by the community.

SHING WONG ST
街皇城

城皇街 Shing Wong Street

The Preaching Hall of American Congregational Mission — Bridges Street Market

2 Bridges Street, Sheung Wan “Grade 3 historic building”

Dr. Sun Yat-sen received Baptism here in 1883. During 1884 to 1886 when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was studying at the Central School, he took residence here. Later, the Hall was relocated and the building at the site was demolished.

In 1953, Bridges Street Market was built on part of the original site of the Hall. This is the first public market that the Government built in the urban area after WWII.

This used to be the first free school organised by Tung Wah Hospital.

Free schooling at Man Mo Temple

122 Hollywood Road



Students of Qing Dynasty

Modern students

Now, the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals provides education services to the public throughout the territory of Hong Kong.

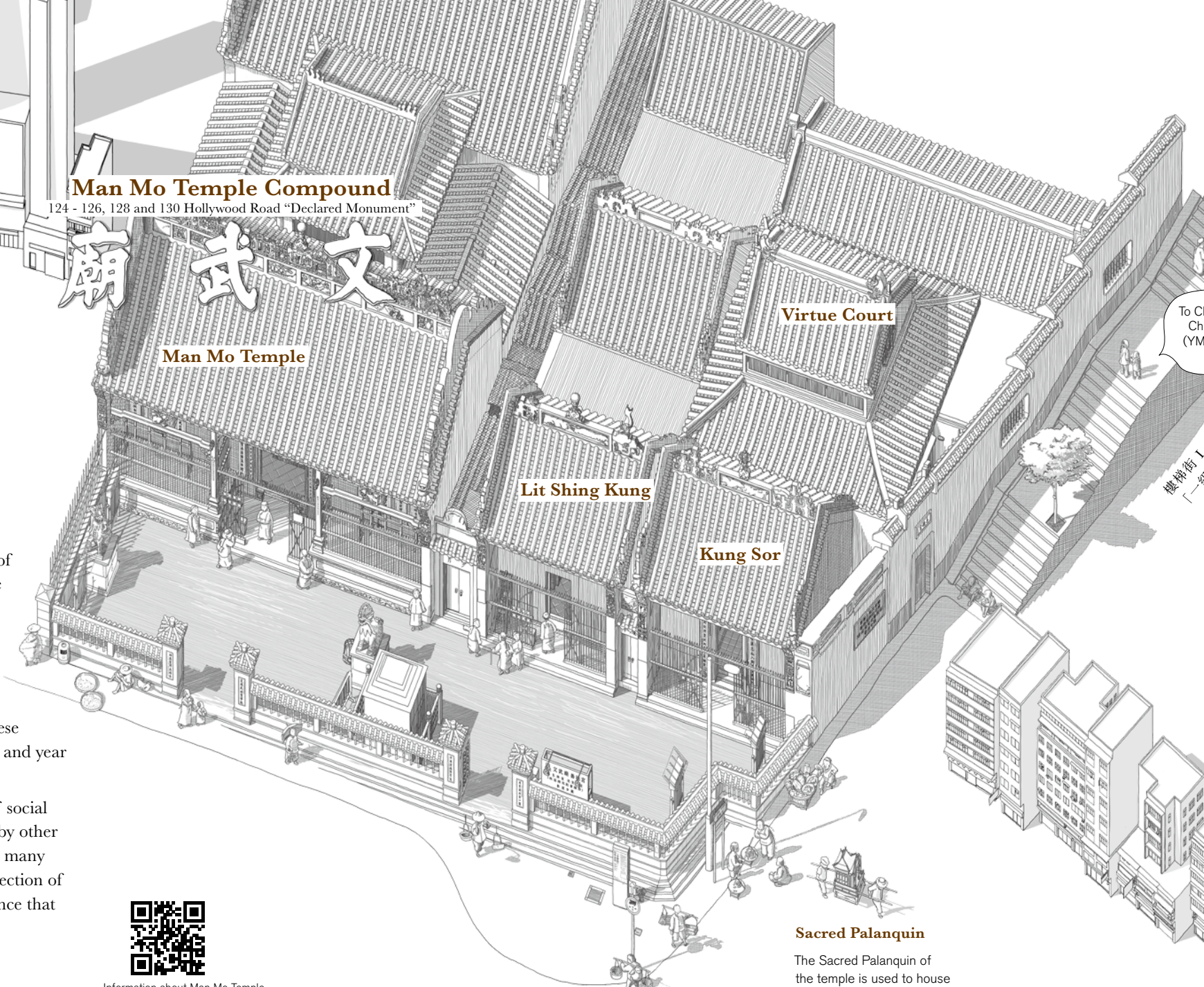
Man Mo Temple Compound

Hollywood Road was also known as “Man Mo Temple Street” because of the existence of Man Mo Temple. The neighbourhood was Tai Ping Shan district occupied by the Chinese community in the early days of Hong Kong. The large amount of infrastructural works for building the city attracted a large number of Chinese from the Mainland to gain their livelihood in Hong Kong. As most of them arrived alone, they relied on neighbours, fellow townsman and tradesman for assistance, and the gods for blessings. Man Mo Temple, the roof of which adorned with ceramic figurines on the theme of boisterous Chinese opera, became their spiritual support. In 1847, Man Mo Temple was first built with donations from Chinese merchants, and many historic relics inside the temple are inscribed with the trademark of the donors and year of donation.

Besides being used for worship and blessing, Man Mo Temple Compound also served a number of social functions. As social systems became more comprehensive, many of these functions were taken over by other social institutions. Today, Man Mo Temple Compound reverts to its simple status as a temple, and many tablets with wishes for examination success are hung next to the statue of Man Cheong. This is a reflection of the attachment to traditional values among the Hong Kong people, as well as a sign of the importance that they place on the values controlled and symbolised by the gods.

Man Mo Temple Compound

124 - 126, 128 and 130 Hollywood Road “Declared Monument”



Information about Man Mo Temple
www.tungwah.org.hk/en/heritage/historic-architecture/man-mo-temple/

Brief History of Man Mo Temple

- 1847 The temple was first constructed with donations from Chinese merchants.
- 1862 The construction of Kung Sor (public hall), a place where community gatherings were held and disputes resolved, was completed.
- 1872 Tung Wah Hospital was opened. Renowned Chinese merchants and socialites of Hong Kong paid their homage at the Man Mo Temple before officiating at the opening ceremony of the Hospital. Later, the Directors of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals conduct autumn worships at the Man Mo Temple every year.
- 1880 Tung Wah Hospital organised the Man Mo Temple Free School and used the revenue of Man Mo Temple to subsidise the school expenses.
- 1908 Man Mo Temple Ordinance was enacted by the Hong Kong Government and the temple was entrusted to Tung Wah Hospital.
- 1957 The system of Miu-chuk (the temple manager) was officially abolished.
- 1958 The Government stipulated that the revenue of Man Mo Temple, after deducting the basic expenses, should be used for the development of charity works of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals.
- 1971 Princess Anne of United Kingdom visited Man Mo Temple.
- 1994 Virtue Court was added to the back of Kung Sor for people to worship their ancestors.
- 2010 Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Kung and Kung Sor were declared as monuments, continue attracting many worshippers to come.

Records of god-worshipping festivals at Man Mo Temple

Open Treasury of Kwun Yam	26 th of the 1 st month of the Lunar Calendar
Birthday of Man Cheong	3 rd of the 2 nd month of the Lunar Calendar
Birthday of Shing Wong	11 th of the 5 th month of the Lunar Calendar
Birthday of Kwan Ping	13 th of the 5 th month of the Lunar Calendar
Birthday of Justice Pao	6 th of the 6 th month of the Lunar Calendar
Birthday of Kwan Tai	24 th of the 6 th month of the Lunar Calendar
Birthday of Wang Ling Guan	27 th of the 6 th month of the Lunar Calendar
Birthday of Shing Wong	24 th of the 7 th month of the Lunar Calendar
Birthday of General Chau Chong	23 rd of the 10 th month of the Lunar Calendar

* With the exception of Open Treasury of Kwun Yam, Man Mo Temple does not hold official celebration activities for the above god-worshipping festivals. However, individual worshippers may come to the temple for worship during individual festivals.

Sacred Palanquin

The Sacred Palanquin of the temple is used to house the god statues during the celebrative parades. The names and trademarks of the Chinese merchant donors were carved on the palanquin.



Letter writers

In the early days of Hong Kong, literate population was small and many “letter writers” set up business around Hollywood Road. They drafted letters, invitations and official correspondences for illiterate Chinese workers, and even offered simple fortune-telling services.

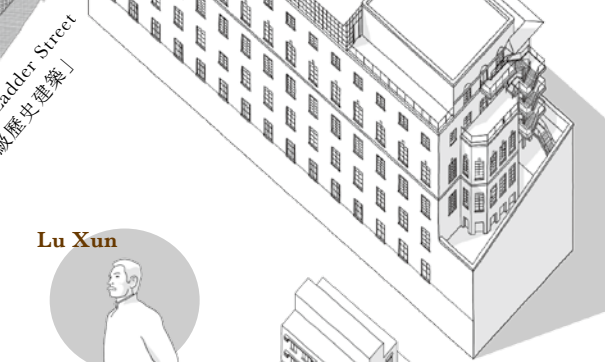
The gods are too many to be mentioned above, and believers worship at will. This list of god-worshipping festivals is not exhaustive.

Walking uphill one can also reach the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences.

Chinese Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Hong Kong (Central Block)

51 Bridges Street "Grade 1 historic building"

Chinese Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Hong Kong (Central Block).



Lu Xun (1881-1936)

Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences

2 Caine Lane "Declared Monument"

Walking further uphill along Ladder Street from YMCA, one reaches the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences. The building is the former Bacteriological Institute opened in 1906, and is a building designed for the first medical laboratory in Hong Kong. In 1996, the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences was established at the site.



Website of Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences
www.hkmmms.org.hk/en/home

Blake Garden

Tai Ping Shan Street

At the west of the YMCA building is the Blake Garden of Tai Ping Shan Street. The area was densely populated in 1894, when the plague was prevalent in Hong Kong. The poor hygiene conditions in the district added to the severity of the epidemic. The government bought all buildings in the district and levelled them to the ground, and at the same time adopted house cleaning measures. The "Sanitary Board" that was charged with public hygiene later became the Urban Council (the predecessor of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department). Intriguingly, the Chinese took up many of the key positions on the Sanitary Board, with many Chinese leaders on the Board successfully entering the Legislative Council. This is a clear indication of the importance of public hygiene to Hong Kong's urban development.

What used to be a hotbed for plague is now Blake Garden. It was named after the then Governor of Hong Kong, Henry Arthur Blake.

The Charitable Deeds of Chinese Merchants

Tung Wah Hospital, sitting at the end of Hollywood Road, was the first Chinese charitable organisation legally recognised by the colonial government. It has been providing social services for over a hundred years. In the early days of Hong Kong, the Chinese were distrusting toward western medicine, and the expensive consultation fees were beyond the means of impoverished families.

In 1870, with the Government providing land and part of the capital, Chinese merchants raised funds to open a hospital that offered only Chinese medical treatments and Chinese medicine for the Chinese community – the Tung Wah Hospital. The name "Tung Wah Hospital" means "Hospital of Chinese people from Guangdong province". Meant as a replacement of Kwong Fook I Tsz, the hospital opened its doors to the ill and impoverished. Later, the Tung Wah Hospital building on Po Yan Street could not meet the space requirement of the hospital and the hospital was rebuilt in 1933.

The Ilex trees on Hollywood Road were of the species of Ilex rotunda. The species is characterised by leaves of the shape of inverted oval or broad oval, bearing flowers around April and fruits between August and December.



Ilex rotunda
Beside 190 Hollywood Road

Pound Lane
"Pound Lane" got its name from "Pound", an animal-containment facility with wooden barriers. Pound Lane used to be the place where the British army reared horses, cows and sheep.

Possession Street
The landing site of the British army in January 1841.

Tank Lane
This used to be the place where residents of Tai Ping Shan District took drinking water.

Tung Street

Water Lane

Sai Street

Upper Station Street
As its name suggests, there used to be a police station on the street. The street just outside the police station was named Station Street. The police station was demolished after the epidemic in 1894, and Station Street was renamed Po Yee Street. The name Upper Station Street has been retained until the present day.

Chinese Cultural Activities

When walking from Man Mo Temple uphill along Ladder Street, a building constructed with red bricks is noted. This is the first clubhouse built by the Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong in town. The building was designed by American architects and was completed in 1918. It housed a dormitory, a library, a grand hall, the first indoor gymnasium in Hong Kong, and a swimming pool. The diversity of the facilities was a first for Hong Kong and it quickly became a hotspot for Chinese organisations to hold cultural activities.

In 1927, Lu Xun was invited to Hong Kong and conducted two lectures, entitled "Silent China" and "Fading old tunes" in the building. Both lectures were met with a full-house of over 500 audience.

"The Commoner's Nightclub"

Hollywood Road, Possession Street and Queen's Road West used to be the British army stationed. The military presence warded off the criminals nearby, and the government imposed a curfew in the area, so the street became known as the Tai Ping Shan (meaning "hill of peace and safety").

In 1890, the colonial government put the area on open tender and allowed the public to set up stalls on the hillside to sell clothes and grocery, or provide fortune-telling services. This marked the beginning of the "Sheung Wan Flea Market". Later, similar markets appeared all around Hong Kong. In 1897, the government lifted the 40-year-long curfew, and the evening flea markets grew in popularity.

In 1972, the government took back the land for carrying out reclamations on Hong Kong Island, and converted the flea market into the Hollywood Road Market. In 1992, the site was converted to Hollywood Road Park to provide a leisure and recreational venue for the community.

Kwong Fook I Tsz
40 Tai Ping Shan Street
"Grade 2 historic building"

Also known as the "Pak Shing Temple", Kwong Fook I Tsz was built in the 1850s to enshrine the soul tablets of Chinese workers who had died far away from their hometown. Later the government ordered the dissolution of the temple organisation, and its original functions of providing free medical services were taken up by the new Tung Wah Hospital. Now the main hall of the temple consecrates the Ksitigarbha Bodhisatva and the Ji-gong Buddha, while the inner hall serves as an ancestral hall for the community.

Tung Wah Hospital

12 Po Yan Street. The main building of Tung Wah Hospital is a "Grade 1 historic building".

Tung Wah Hospital commenced operation in 1872 as the first Chinese medicine hospital in Hong Kong. Because of the plague epidemic of the late 19th century, the hospital introduced western medical services since 1897. Later, Kwong Wah Hospital and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital were built, constituting the well-known "Tung Wah Group of Hospitals" of today.

Because most directors of Tung Wah Hospital were also directors of Man Mo Temple, in addition to providing medical services, the hospital also took responsibility for charity works, disaster relief, dispute resolution, and maintenance of social order. For example, during the severe drought in China in 1877, Tung Wah Hospital raised a total of HKD 665,000 of donations. The charitable act was recognised by the Qing imperial court and the then Emperor Guangxu conferred a tablet in praise.



Website of Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
www.tungwah.org.hk/en/

Beautiful Scenes of Hong Kong

As reclamation works ensued, the coastline of Hong Kong Island shifted northwards, and Hollywood Road was gradually removed from the competitive centre of Hong Kong.

Hollywood Road is the habitat for many birds and the place where visitors revisit the old Hong Kong.

Trolley-pushing hawkers look for old electric appliances from households. Teachers take students on field excursions here, telling the younger generation tales of toil of the older generation.

The blue skies and bright sun reach into the windows at the Central Police Station, and add definition to the ornate roofs of Man Mo Temple.

They are all telling stories of Hong Kong.

Introduction of Declared Monuments and graded historic buildings:



www.heritage.gov.hk/en/buildings/monuments.htm



www.amo.gov.hk/en/built.php

Public Transport

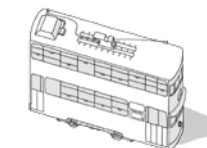
Ox carts

Before the 1930s, ox carts were commonly used to transport trash and drinking water. The Government even set up a cow shed in Sheung Wan. Ox carts were gradually replaced by motor vehicles in the 1930s.



Rickshaws

Rickshaws were introduced to Hong Kong from Japan in 1873. In 1917, Hong Kong had a total of 1,580 rickshaws. It was the major means of transportation for the Hong Kong public. But with the advent of motor vehicles, rickshaws gradually faded out and the Government ceased to issue new rickshaw licenses in 1968.



Trams

Trams commenced services in 1904. It was the most long-standing means of land transport since the early years of Hong Kong. It remains in service even today. A life-size tram model of the 1950s was on display in the Hong Kong Museum of History.



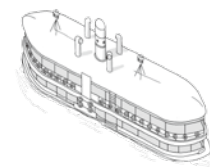
Sheung Wan Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Station
The MTR Island Line entered service in 1986

Kowloon-Canton Railway (KCR)

The KCR Terminus in Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon was opened in 1911. The KCR was the first railway that connected Hong Kong to the Mainland China.

Cross-harbour Ferry

Cross-harbour Ferry commenced services in 1898. It is a long-standing means of transport connecting Kowloon and Hong Kong Island.



Buses

Buses appeared in the streets of Hong Kong in as early as the 1920s. In 1933, the Government issued formal licenses and the bus services on the Hong Kong Island were operated by the China Motor Bus Company Limited.



Taxis

Taxis appeared on Hong Kong Island in the 1920s. Today, over 18,100 taxis serve the Hong Kong public.



Junks

Junks used to be both residence and means of livelihood for fishermen in Hong Kong. Now it has become the logo of the Hong Kong Tourism Board.