



From:

活化@Heritage  
活化歷史建築通訊  
A Newsletter on Revitalisation

To: Our friends

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## 發達堂、達德公所被列為法定古蹟

### 見證新界風貌變遷

## FAT TAT TONG AND TAT TAK COMMUNAL HALL DECLARED MONUMENTS DOWN THE MEMORY LANE OF THE NEW TERRITORIES

政府於2013年12月27日宣布，古物事務監督根據《古物及古蹟條例》將兩幢位於新界的歷史建築，即沙頭角下禾坑發達堂和元朗屏山達德公所，列為法定古蹟。

位於沙頭角下禾坑的發達堂由「李道環祖」興建。李道環是沙頭角上禾坑、祖籍廣東博羅的李氏宗族後裔，他早年前往越南謀生，後衣錦還鄉，在下禾坑定居。他的長子李鈞蘭是「李道環祖」的司理，亦是沙頭角區內舉足輕重的社區領袖，並於1936年獲總督委任為沙頭角區三名「諮議」之一，負責就區內事務和糾紛提供意見。時至今日，發達堂仍是李氏後人的居所。

位於元朗屏山的達德公所是本港現存唯一專為村落聯盟（鄉約）聚會、祭祀，以及作為露天市集管理處而建的公所。達德公所亦是現存與1899年新界抗英行動有直接關係的少數遺址之一。據說，鄉民於1899年3月28日在公所開會後，發出了一份「抗英揭帖」，呼籲屏山區內的鄉民支持武裝抗英行動。

The Government announced on 27 December 2013 that under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance, the Antiquities Authority declared two historic buildings in the New Territories - Fat Tat Tong in Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok and Tat Tak Communal Hall in Ping Shan, Yuen Long - to be monuments.

Situated at Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, Fat Tat Tong was built by Li To Wan Tso. Li To-wan was a descendant of the Li clan of Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok with its roots in Boluo, Guangdong. He went abroad to Vietnam to earn a living at a young age and later returned to Ha Wo Hang with a modest fortune. His eldest son, Li Kwan-lan was the manager of Li To Wan Tso and also an influential community leader of Sha Tau Kok. He was also appointed one of the three "Tsz Yi" of Sha Tau Kok in 1936 by the Governor to give advice on matters of local affairs and disputes. Fat Tat Tong still serves as a residence for the descendants of Li To-wan today.

Tat Tak Communal Hall at Ping Shan, Yuen Long is the only remaining purpose-built communal hall in Hong Kong which served as both an assembling-cum-worshipping place for a joint village alliance and as the management office of an open market. It is also one of the few remaining sites in direct connection with the anti-British resistance in the New Territories in 1899. It is said that a public notice was issued in the Ping Shan area after a meeting held at the Communal Hall on 28 March 1899 calling for support to the armed resistance.



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

建築物名稱  
Name of building

## 發達堂 Fat Tat Tong

地點  
Location

沙頭角下禾坑  
Ha Wo Hang,  
Sha Tau Kok

興建年份  
Built in  
**1933**



興建單位  
Built by

「李道環祖」 (由李道環四個兒子組成的受託人)  
Li To Wan Tso (a trustee formed by four sons of Li To-wan)

名稱意義  
Meaning of the name

具有「富貴大宅」的意思  
"Mansion of Wealth"

建築特色  
Architectural features

- 樓高兩層的折衷主義住宅建築，這種建築風格廣為香港二十世紀初期海外歸僑所採用
  - 大宅正面上下兩層皆有柱廊
  - 以傳統的青磚和木材，以及現代的鋼筋混凝土建成，配以長長的客家式人字瓦頂
  - 樓上外廊平頂上的護牆有卷雲狀的三角山花裝飾，以及球形和壺形的頂飾
  - 大宅正門均設金屬製的中式趟欄門，樓下多排窗戶亦裝有金屬窗罩
  - A two-storey residence in eclectic style, which was popular among overseas Chinese who returned home in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in Hong Kong
  - Front of the residence composed of colonnaded verandahs at both floor levels
  - Constructed with traditional green bricks, timber and modern reinforced concrete, topped with a long pitched Hakka-style tiled roof
  - An ornamental parapet wall featuring a "rolling cloud" pediment as well as ball- and urn-shaped finials bound the flat roof over the upper floor verandah
  - Metal Chinese-style sliding doors at all front entrances and rows of windows with metal hoods at the ground floor level
- 復修工程  
Restoration works
- 古物古蹟辦事處將為發達堂進行復修工程的前期研究，並預計於2015年完成
  - 復修工程將於2016年展開，為期大約1年。發達堂將於復修工程完成後局部開放予市民參觀
  - Antiquities and Monuments Office will carry out advance study for the restoration of Fat Tat Tong. The study is scheduled to be completed in 2015
  - The restoration will commence in 2016 and it is expected to take about a year to complete. Fat Tat Tong will be partially open to public subsequent to the completion of restoration

有關發達堂的詳情，請瀏覽：

[www.amo.gov.hk/b5/monuments\\_104.php](http://www.amo.gov.hk/b5/monuments_104.php)

For details of Fat Tat Tong, please visit:

[www.amo.gov.hk/en/monuments\\_104.php](http://www.amo.gov.hk/en/monuments_104.php)

興建單位  
Built by

屏山鄉紳鄧勳猷及其族人  
Tang Fan-yau, a gentry of Ping Shan and his clansmen

名稱意義  
Meaning of the name

名稱源自「達德約」，該鄉約由元朗和屯門約39個村落組成  
Originated from Tat Tak Alliance, a village alliance comprising around 39 villages in Yuen Long and Tuen Mun

建築特色  
Architectural features

- 原為一座兩進三開間式構築物，後於1866年，建築物左右兩邊各加建了「慰寂祠」和「英勇祠」，以紀念為「達德約」犧牲的烈士
- 以青磚建成，配以人字屋頂，底層以花崗石建造
- 建築物入口上方繪有吉祥圖案壁畫
- Originally a two-hall and three-bay structure. Expanded with the addition of Hall of Lonesome Consolation and Hall of Bravery on its left and right respectively, dedicated to the martyrs who sacrificed themselves for the Tat Tak Alliance in 1866
- Constructed of green bricks with pitched roofs and granite blocks as the lower course
- Murals with auspicious motifs above the entrances of the building

復修工程  
Restoration works

- 達德公所第一期修復工程於2013年7月展開，並已於2013年年底完成
- 至於公所的第二期修復工程，則待土木工程拓展署完成斜坡改善工程後，於2015年再作安排
- 整個修復工程預計於2016年竣工。達德公所將會成為屏山文物徑的主要景點之一，供公眾欣賞
- Phase I restoration works commenced in July 2013 and completed at the end of 2013
- Phase II restoration works will be arranged in 2015 after the completion of slope improvement works by the Civil Engineering and Development Department
- The whole restoration project is expected to be completed in 2016. After full restoration, the Communal Hall will become one of the major attractions for public appreciation along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail

有關達德公所的詳情，請瀏覽：

[www.amo.gov.hk/b5/monuments\\_105.php](http://www.amo.gov.hk/b5/monuments_105.php)

For details of Tat Tak Communal Hall, please visit:

[www.amo.gov.hk/en/monuments\\_105.php](http://www.amo.gov.hk/en/monuments_105.php)



建築物名稱  
Name of building

## 達德公所 Tat Tak Communal Hall

興建年份  
Built in  
**1857**

地點  
Location  
元朗屏山  
Ping Shan,  
Yuen Long

# 饒宗頤文化館大型公眾活動

## 以傳統民間風俗喜迎農曆年

## NEW YEAR EVENT BY JAO TSUNG-I ACADEMY

### TRADITIONAL LUNAR FESTIVITIES CAME TO LIFE

第一期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃（活化計劃）旗下的饒宗頤文化館，於1月18日舉辦名為「民俗風采農曆年」的活動，讓公眾包括弱勢社群體驗傳統的農曆新年。

這次活動是饒宗頤文化館2014年第一季度中區設施運轉階段首個大型公眾參與活動，由饒宗頤文化館主辦、國際青年文化交流中心及香港書法家協會協辦，並獲多個本地藝術單位支持。

文化館現任館長陳萬雄博士認為文化館提供了一個推動中國文化的平台，透過舉辦一系列傳統民間風俗活動，為市民帶來一個與別不同、喜見樂聞的農曆年。

活動當日，市民可一睹國學大師饒宗頤的墨寶，以及欣賞舞蹈表演和多位本地書法家及民間工藝師的作品。市民更可遊覽天燈祈願區或參與民俗工藝工作坊，包括年畫 Art Jam、綵燈及花牌紮作等，全館氣氛熱鬧。

Jao Tsung-I Academy (JTIA), one of the projects under Batch I of the "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme" (Revitalisation Scheme), organised "New Year in Traditional Customs" on 18 January for the public including underprivileged groups to experience Chinese New Year in an authentic way.

This event was JTIA's first public engagement event for the trial run of its Middle Zone held in the first quarter of 2014. Organised by JTIA and co-organised by International Youth Cultural Exchange Association and Hong Kong Calligraphers' Association, this event also gained support from various local art groups.

Mr. Chan Man Hung, the Managing Director and Vice-Chairman of JTIA, believed that the event was a very effective platform to promote Chinese culture. The aim of hosting a series of such local custom activities was to bring forward a different but enjoyable Chinese New Year to the citizens.

On this special occasion, visitors were encouraged to appreciate the works of world renowned Sinologist Jao Tsung-I and a dance performance. Works of various local calligraphers and craftsmen were also on display to showcase the essence of traditional customs. The vicinity came alive with sky lanterns and handicraft workshops including New Year picture art jam, making of Chinese lanterns and flower plaques.

### 關於饒宗頤文化館

饒宗頤文化館前身為荔枝角醫院，約於1921年至1924年間建成，曾先後用作檢疫站、監獄、傳染病醫院和療養院，以及為精神病和麻瘋病康復者提供住宿服務。

饒宗頤文化館是發展局第一期活化計劃的項目之一，由香港中華文化促進中心以「香港文化傳承」為主題，展開保育及活化的工作。活化工程分為兩期，設有展館的下區自2012年6月開始免費開放予公眾參觀，而分別設有表演廳、餐廳的中區及旅館的上區亦於2014年第一季度啟用。

有關饒宗頤文化館及其免費導賞團詳情，請參閱：

[www.jtia.hk](http://www.jtia.hk)

### ABOUT JAO TSUNG-I ACADEMY

Built between 1921 and 1924, JTIA was formally the Lai Chi Kok Hospital. The compound has been used as a quarantine checkpoint, a prison, an infectious diseases hospital, a relief hospital, and a convalescent home for psychiatric and leprosy patients.

The Hong Kong Institute for Promotion of Chinese Culture has transformed JTIA into a cultural landmark to promote Chinese arts and culture under Batch I of the Revitalisation Scheme. With the completion of the first phase of revitalisation, the Lower Zone (exhibition halls) was open to public since June 2012. The Middle Zone (performance venue and restaurants) and Upper Zone (hostel) have been in operation in the first quarter of 2014.

For details of JTIA and its guided tour, please visit:

[www.jtia.hk](http://www.jtia.hk)





## 「大師級傑出講座系列」圓滿結束 締造成功交流

### MASTER CLASS DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES COMES TO A FRUITFUL CLOSE

由發展局文物保育專員辦事處、古物古蹟辦事處、香港大學建築文物保護課程、香港大學專業進修學院文化遺產管理課程及建造業議會合辦之「大師級傑出講座系列：內地與香港營造大師論建築文物保育工程的材料與技術」，一連4場講座於1月至3月期間圓滿舉行。是次講座邀請了中國內地與香港的學者和專家，分享修復古建築的技術與經驗，參加者反應踴躍。

第1場之成功舉行後，第2場的「中國北方古建的物料與技術」及第3場的「西式文物建築的物料與技術」講座分別吸引了180名及203名人士出席。最後一場「中西式園林」講座於3月29日舉行，順利為整項活動劃上句號。

Co-organised by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau, Antiquities and Monuments Office, Architectural Conservation Programme of the University of Hong Kong, Cultural Heritage Management Programme of HKU SPACE and Construction Industry Council, a series of 4 lectures themed "Master Class Distinguished Lecture Series: Master Builders on Materials and Techniques of Conservation Projects in Mainland China and Hong Kong" have invited specialists from Mainland China and Hong Kong to share their experience and techniques of heritage conservation. Held from January to March, the lectures received encouraging response from the public.

Following the success of the first session, both the second session on "Materials and Techniques of Heritage Buildings in Northern China" and the third session on "Materials and Techniques of Western Conservation" have attracted 180 and 203 attendees respectively. The last session on "Chinese and Western Landscape Architecture" held on 29 March drew a complete closure of the event.



# 東華三院文物館重新對外開放 回顧東華百年慈善軌跡

## TUNG WAH MUSEUM REOPEN TO PUBLIC THE GROUP'S CENTURIAL BENEVOLENCE ON DISPLAY



東華三院自1870年成立以來，一直透過醫療、教育及社會服務惠澤香港市民。東華三院更於1970年將原來的廣華醫院大堂闢為東華三院文物館，慶祝東華三院成立一百周年及推動保護文化遺產的工作。

為慶祝東華三院文物館地下展覽室重新開放，東華三院檔案及歷史文化辦公室於本年1月4日舉行「源與流午間聚會暨東華三院文物館展新裝開幕日」，透過專題講座及導賞團等節目，讓市民了解東華歷史文化的發展與承傳。

東華三院更於2月24日為文物館一樓的「馮鳳華紀念文化古迹廊」舉行命名典禮，以表揚東華三院前任總理馮丹藜博士慷慨捐款支持東華三院的檔案及歷史文化工作。

東華三院文物館原為1911年落成的廣華醫院大堂。大堂於1919年加建閣樓，成為兩層高的建築物，2010年獲評為法定古蹟。2013年因翻新工程而暫時關閉，至2014年重新開放予公眾參觀。

文物館設有兩個展覽室，常設展覽「善與人同：東華三院的慈善精神」展示東華如何在百多年來與香港同步成長，而另一個展覽室則以展示東華三院的歷史文化保育工作為主題，利用多媒體工具和影片，介紹文物館的建築特色和館藏，讓市民了解東華歷史、修復及保存機構檔案的工作。

Since its establishment in 1870, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs) has been supporting locals with its extensive medical, education and community services. In 1970, the Group transformed the Main Hall Building of Kwong Wah Hospital into Tung Wah Museum to celebrate its 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and to promote heritage conservation.

To commemorate the reopening of Tung Wah Museum's exhibition rooms on the ground level, the Group's Records and Heritage Office held "Heritage Carnival" on 4 January, to unveil TWGHs' history and cultural heritage through activities including seminars and guided tours.

On 24 February, TWGHs held a naming ceremony of the "Fung Fung Wah Memorial Heritage Gallery" on the first floor of the museum to honour the former Director of TWGHs Dr. Diana Fung's generous donation in supporting the heritage work of the Group.

Tung Wah Museum was formerly the Main Hall Building of Kwong Wah Hospital which was completed in 1911. An attic was built in 1919, turning the building into a two-storey establishment. The building was declared as monument in 2010. It had been closed in 2013 for renovation. The museum is reopen to the public in 2014.

Two exhibitions are currently on display at the exhibition rooms. Titled "Performing good deeds with others: the philanthropic vision of the TWGHs", the permanent exhibition showcases how TWGHs has grown alongside Hong Kong throughout decades. The other exhibition introduces the heritage conservation of TWGHs, including the architectural features of the museum building as well as its endeavours in restoring and preserving the Group's historic archives through multimedia devices and video.

### 東華三院文物館

#### 免費入場

地址：九龍窩打老道25號廣華醫院  
開放時間：星期一至星期六 上午十時至下午六時  
星期日及公眾假期休館  
網址：[www.tungwah.org.hk/museum](http://www.tungwah.org.hk/museum)

### TUNG WAH MUSEUM

#### Free Admission

Address：Kwong Wah Hospital, 25 Waterloo Road, Kowloon  
Opening Hours：Mondays to Saturdays 10am to 6pm  
Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays  
Website：[www.tungwah.org.hk/?content=320](http://www.tungwah.org.hk/?content=320)

# 「長洲警署 百年回顧 1913 – 2013」展覽

## 重溯警署及長洲之歷史變遷

## EXHIBITION OF “CHEUNG CHAU POLICE STATION – MARKING ONE HUNDRED YEARS 1913 – 2013”

## RETRACING THE CHANGES OF THE POLICE STATION AND CHEUNG CHAU THROUGH TIME

在一個世紀以前，長洲既是繁盛的漁港，亦同時面對海盜肆虐的威脅。為維持長洲的治安，一座完善的新長洲警署遂於1913年建成啟用。為紀念警署落成一百周年，由香港警務處及警隊博物館主辦之「長洲警署 百年回顧 1913-2013」展覽，於山頂甘道警隊博物館舉行。透過歷史照片及文字，以及各類展品，包括長洲警署模型、水警制服、徽章、水警輪模型等，娓娓道來警署及長洲昔日的面貌，以及過往百年來的變化。

A century ago, the thriving fishing port Cheung Chau was also a target for pirates. To safeguard residents against threats from pirates, a better facilitated new Cheung Chau Police Station came into operation in 1913. To commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Police Station, the Hong Kong Police Force and Police Museum jointly held “Cheung Chau Police Station – Marking One Hundred Years 1913 – 2013” exhibition at the Police Museum, Coombe Road, The Peak. The exhibition unfolds the centenary legacy of both the building and the community where it situated through showcase of historic photos and exhibits, including the model of Cheung Chau Police Station, Marine Police uniform, badges and model of police launch.



### 展覽詳情

日期: 2013年11月26日 – 2014年10月31日  
地點: 香港山頂甘道27號警隊博物館  
開放時間: 星期二 下午二時至下午五時  
星期三至星期日 上午九時至下午五時  
星期一、星期二上午及公眾假期休館  
網址: [www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_tc/01\\_about\\_us/pm.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_tc/01_about_us/pm.html)

### EXHIBITION DETAILS

Date: 26 November 2013 – 31 October 2014  
Venue: Police Museum, 27 Coombe Road, The Peak, Hong Kong  
Opening Hours: Tuesdays 2pm – 5pm  
Wednesdays to Sundays 9am – 5pm  
Closed on Mondays, Tuesdays am and Public Holidays  
Website: [www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/pm.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/pm.html)

### 長洲警署建築特色

- 主樓於1913年落成，屬二級歷史建築。
- 樓高兩層，正面設有開放式走廊，牆身結構是廣東紅磚加石灰黏土，原有的斜坡屋頂以中式瓦片鋪成，並以鋼架或木樑支撐；警署內設有報案室、監倉和供警員、船員住宿的房間。
- 為着重保安需要，選址在小山丘上，以地理優勢提高防禦功能。警署多處裝上鐵圍欄及鐵閘，更在北部和西部兩側以磚築起六呎高的圍牆，並在外圍山坡加上一層鐵絲網，可謂香港最堅固的警署之一。

現時，長洲警署是香港其中一所歷史最悠久而又保留原有用途的警隊建築物，經過百多年來的轉變，其主樓仍保留了殖民地時期的建築風格。

### ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF CHEUNG CHAU POLICE STATION

- Built in 1913, and is a graded II historic building.
- Two storeys, with an open verandah in front. The walls were built of Canton red brick in lime mortar. The pitched roof originally laid with Chinese tiles were supported by steel or timber purlines and timber roof trusses. The station housed a charge room, cells and living quarters for constables and boatmen.
- Built on top of a small hill for all-round defence. With wrought iron grilles and iron gates installed at different locations, six feet tall brick walls built on the north and west, and outer perimeter topped with a barbed wire fence, the police station was among the most secure stations in the territory at that time.

At present, the station is one of the oldest police buildings still being used for its original purpose. Despite changes over decades, its main structure still retains much of its colonial architectural style.

### 歡迎意見 WE WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS

香港添馬添美道2號政府總部西翼19樓 19/F, West Wing, Central Government Offices, 2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Hong Kong  
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