

From:

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

To: Our friends

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## 薄扶林水塘石橋、東華義莊和油麻地天后古廟及其鄰接建築物列為法定古蹟

### The Masonry Bridge of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, the Tung Wah Coffin Home, and Tin Hau Temple and the Adjoining Buildings in Yau Ma Tei Declared as Monuments

政府於2020年5月22日宣布將位於薄扶林水塘內的石橋、大口環道的東華義莊和油麻地的天后古廟及其鄰接建築物列為法定古蹟。現時香港法定古蹟數目增加至126項。

薄扶林水塘是香港首個公共水塘，於1860年建造，至1863年年底開始供水。現列為法定古蹟的石橋是薄扶林水塘現存最古老的歷史構築物之一。這座石橋與另外四條位於薄扶林水塘道並已於2009年列為法定古蹟的石橋，不但為水塘其他水務設施提供不可或缺的连接，亦為維修保養及遊人提供所需的通道。

東華義莊於1899年建立，前身相信是位於堅尼地城牛房附近的義莊，由上環文武廟於1875年出資建成，後來交由東華醫院管理。1899年，政府批出大口環一幅土地重建義莊，正式命名為「東華義莊」。它是香港唯一仍然維持原有用途，作為暫存棺柩及骨殖的地方，亦見證東華三院在十九至二十世紀對全球華人慈善網絡的貢獻。

位於油麻地的天后古廟及其鄰接建築物是九龍區現存規模最大的天后廟建築群。天后古廟是在該址首座建成的建築物，取代原先大概於1865年由當地居民興建的天后古廟。廟宇於1876年遷往現址，並於1878年建成。其他四座毗鄰廟宇的建築物，即公所、福德祠及兩所書院，其後於1894年至1920年間分階段落成。

The Government announced the declaration of the masonry bridge of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, the Tung Wah Coffin Home on Sandy Bay Road, and Tin Hau Temple and the adjoining buildings in Yau Ma Tei as monuments on 22 May 2020. This brings the number of declared monuments in Hong Kong to 126.

Pok Fu Lam Reservoir is the first public reservoir in Hong Kong; its construction commenced in 1860 and water supplies began at the end of 1863. The masonry bridge, the newly declared monument, is one of the oldest surviving historic structures of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir. This bridge, together with the other four masonry bridges on Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road that were declared monuments in 2009, provide not only an indispensable linkage with the reservoir's other waterworks facilities, but also access for maintenance and visitations.

Tung Wah Coffin Home was established in 1899. It is believed that the predecessor of the Tung Wah Coffin Home was a coffin home near the slaughterhouse in Kennedy Town established in 1875 with funds from the Man Mo Temple in Sheung Wan. The management of the coffin home was later handed over to Tung Wah Hospital. In 1899, a plot of land in Sandy Bay was granted by the Government for the rebuilding of the coffin home and the coffin home has been officially known as the Tung Wah Coffin Home since then. It is the only example of its type in Hong Kong that is still serving its original purpose as a place for the deposition of coffins and human remains, and is also a testimony to the contribution of Tung Wah Group of Hospitals to the global network of Chinese charities during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Tin Hau Temple and the adjoining buildings in Yau Ma Tei is the largest surviving Tin Hau Temple compound in Kowloon. The Tin Hau Temple, which was the first building constructed within the site, replaced an earlier Tin Hau Temple probably built in 1865 by the local community. The temple was relocated to its present site in 1876 and was completed in 1878. The other four buildings adjoining the temple, i.e. Kung Sor (Communal Hall), Fook Tak Tsz (Hall of Earth God) and the two Shu Yuen (schools), were constructed subsequently in phases between 1894 and 1920.



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

## 薄扶林水塘石橋

### The Masonry Bridge of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir



#### 文物價值

#### Heritage Value

- 石橋位於薄扶林水塘東端，上方為薄扶林水塘道，整條道路沿水塘北面行走。石橋橫跨鄰近山坡其中一條支流的入口，由花崗石築砌而成，並築有典雅的半圓形拱道，以及帶網狀紋飾和整齊斜削圍邊的花崗石蓋頂石。
- 作為薄扶林水塘現存最古老的歷史構築物之一，石橋及相關的歷史構築物一同見證了一項開創性水務工程的誕生，對香港社會發展極為重要。這些構築物亦反映了政府在早期銳意提供永久供水系統的決心。
- 石橋是薄扶林水塘的組成部分，與水塘其他歷史構築物結合起來，展示了香港十九世紀中期食水供應系統及社會經濟發展的歷史。
- The bridge is situated at the east end of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir and supports Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, which runs along the northern side of the reservoir. It spans the mouth of one of the feeder streams that runs off the surrounding hillsides. The bridge is built of granite and features an elegant semi-circular arch. It is neatly finished using granite copings with chamfered margins and reticulated surfaces.
- As one of the oldest surviving historic structures of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, the masonry bridge and associated historic structures together bear witness to a pioneering waterworks project that played a significant part in the social development of Hong Kong. The structures also demonstrate the unprecedented commitment of the Government with respect to the provision of a permanent water supply system in the early period.
- The masonry bridge is an integral part of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir. Together with other historic waterworks structures of the reservoir, they depict the historical development of the freshwater supply system and socio-economic development of Hong Kong in the mid-nineteenth century.

## 東華義莊

### Tung Wah Coffin Home



#### 文物價值

#### Heritage Value

- 東華義莊在大口環道屹立超過一個世紀，現時設有兩個大堂、72間莊房、牌坊、涼亭及花園等，設計大致上以經濟實用為原則，但也可從部分建築物中找到裝飾元素。由於義莊內的建築物於不同時期興建和修復，故反映出不同的建築風格，包括中國傳統民間建築、現代西式建築元素，以及糅合兩者的混合建築等。
- 東華義莊於2003至2004年間進行大規模修復工程，旨在把義莊回復原來的建築面貌。此項修復工程更榮獲聯合國教育、科學及文化組織頒發的「2005 亞太區文化遺產保護獎」優越大獎。
- 一個多世紀以來，東華義莊提供原籍安葬服務，讓已故華人的棺柩及骨殖從世界各地送返中國原籍安葬，並同時管理棺柩及骨殖的存放，角色無可替代；作為香港碩果僅存的義莊，見證了華人社會喪葬傳統及形式的演變，亦述說了一段與香港及中國內地發展息息相關的華人移民歷史。
- Situated on Sandy Bay Road for over a century, the Tung Wah Coffin Home now consists of two halls, 72 rooms, gateways, a pavilion and gardens, and largely adopted the principles of economical and functional design with decorative elements found in some buildings. As the buildings were constructed and renovated in different periods, the coffin home reflects a variety of architectural styles, ranging from traditional Chinese vernacular architecture to modern Western-style elements, and other features that are a hybrid of both.
- The coffin home underwent a large scale restoration project between 2003 and 2004, with a view to restore the coffin home's elements to their original architectural styles. This restoration project won the Award of Merit in the 2005 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.
- For more than a century, the Tung Wah Coffin Home has played an indispensable role in providing repatriation services, allowing the remains of deceased individuals to be sent back to their hometowns in mainland China from all over the world, while also managing the deposition of coffins and human remains. As the only surviving example of the coffin home in Hong Kong, it testifies to the evolving burial customs and practices of the Chinese community, and is also illustrative of the history of Chinese migration, which was closely tied to the development of Hong Kong and mainland China.

## 油麻地天后古廟及其鄰接建築物 Tin Hau Temple and the Adjoining Buildings in Yau Ma Tei



### 文物價值 Heritage Value

- 油麻地天后古廟及其鄰接建築物兼具祭祀、仲裁及教學等多種功能，具重要文物價值。廟宇建築群包括五座建築物，即天后古廟、公所（現為觀音樓社壇）、福德祠（現為觀音古廟）及兩所書院（現為城隍廟及展覽中心）。
- 在五座建築物中，以天后古廟規模最大，裝潢最巧究。古廟正面飾有前簷廊，而簷廊兩邊各有一個鼓台。廟宇屬兩進三開間清代民間建築，兩進之間設有天井。鼓台的花崗石柱底座雕工精細。前進的正脊飾有造工精巧、歷史悠久的石灣陶塑。
- 廟宇建築群由水陸居民興建，不但是當地社區重要的宗教場所，亦是當區集體文化身分的印記，亦見證油麻地地貌及文化的變遷。
- Tin Hau Temple and the adjoining buildings in Yau Ma Tei bear significant heritage value as a multi-functional place for worship, arbitration and study. The Compound comprises five buildings, namely Tin Hau Temple, Kung Sor (Communal Hall) (now Kwun Yam Lau She Tan), Fook Tak Tsz (now Kwun Yam Temple) and the two Shu Yuen (schools) (now Shing Wong Temple and exhibition centre).
- Among the five buildings, Tin Hau Temple is the largest and most elaborately decorated structure. Fronted by an entrance porch with drum platforms to either side, the temple is a Qing vernacular two-hall, three-bay building with an open courtyard between the two halls. The drum platforms have granite columns with meticulously carved bases. Exquisite historic Shiwán ceramic figurines can be found on the main ridge of the entrance hall.
- The Temple Compound was established by boat people and land dwellers, and serves as an important religious focus and marker of a collective cultural identity for the local community. It also bears witness to the development of the physical and cultural landscape of Yau Ma Tei.



## 「百載築蹟 — 東華三院文物館與文物保育」展覽

"Heritage Over a Century: Tung Wah Museum and Heritage Conservation" Exhibition



由古物古蹟辦事處及東華三院文物館籌劃的「百載築蹟—東華三院文物館與文物保育」展覽由即日起至9月23日在香港文物探知館舉行，向市民展示逾70件東華三院歷年傳承的文物，並輔以多媒體展示，將東華三院文物館的前世今生及其建築之美呈現出來。

Organised by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Tung Wah Museum, the "Heritage Over a Century: Tung Wah Museum and Heritage Conservation" exhibition is being held at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre until 23 September. Showcasing more than 70 artefacts from the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs) with multimedia display, the exhibition displays to the public the past and present of the Tung Wah Museum, as well as its architectural beauty.





廣華醫院首屆主席贈予廣華的對聯  
The couplets presented by the first Chairman of Kwong Wah Hospital

東華三院自肇創以來，提供醫療、教育、社區及傳統文化服務。1970年東華三院百周年之際，將舊廣華醫院大堂闢為東華三院文物館，以保留並傳承機構的文物。今年適逢東華三院成立150周年，以及東華三院文物館成立50周年暨列為法定古蹟10周年，希望透過展覽介紹東華三院保育歷史建築和文物的工作，並與公眾分享東華三院文物館的歷史與建築特色。

展覽共分為三部分，分別為：「百年建築—東華三院文物館的前世今生」、「磚木結構—東華三院文物館的建築特色」及「保育承傳—東華三院的歷史建築」。

展覽的重點展品包括1911年起懸於廣華醫院正門的牌匾、廣華醫院首屆主席致贈的對聯、對聯掛勾與托、廣華醫院總冊、1847年誌文武廟落成的銅鐘及1911年起置於廣華醫院大堂的五供等。

有關展覽的詳情，請瀏覽：  
[www.amo.gov.hk/b5/whatsnew\\_20200511.php](http://www.amo.gov.hk/b5/whatsnew_20200511.php)

TWGHs has been offering a range of medical, educational, community, traditional and cultural services since its foundation. For celebrating its centenary in 1970, TWGHs converted the old main hall of Kwong Wah Hospital into the Tung Wah Museum for conserving and passing on the Tung Wah's institutional heritage. This year marks not only the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the TWGHs, but also the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Tung Wah Museum and the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of it being declared a monument. This is an opportunity to share with the public the history and architectural merits of the Tung Wah Museum, as well as the work of the TWGHs in the conservation of built heritage and relics through the exhibition.

The exhibition is divided into three parts, namely, "A Century Old Building: The Past and Present of Tung Wah Museum", "Brick and Wood: Architectural Features of Tung Wah Museum" and "Conservation and Succession: Historic Buildings of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals".

Highlight exhibits include a plaque hung at the main entrance of the main building of Kwong Wah Hospital since 1911, couplets presented by the first Chairman of Kwong Wah Hospital, hooks and holders used to fix the couplets, the register of the hospital, a bronze bell cast in 1847 for commemorating the completion of Man Mo Temple and the five offering containers that have been at the main hall of Kwong Wah Hospital since 1911.

For details of the exhibition, please visit:  
[www.amo.gov.hk/en/whatsnew\\_20200511.php](http://www.amo.gov.hk/en/whatsnew_20200511.php)



廣華醫院大堂五供  
Five offering containers at the main hall of Kwong Wah Hospital



於1847年誌文武廟落成的銅鐘  
A bronze bell cast in 1847 for commemorating the completion of Man Mo Temple

自1911年起懸掛於廣華醫院大堂正門的牌匾  
The plaque hung at the main entrance of the main building of Kwong Wah Hospital since 1911



# 「防疫抗疫基金」向活化歷史建築伙伴計劃和元創方的營運機構提供資助

## Subsidy to Operators of Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme and PMQ under the Anti-epidemic Fund

在第二輪「防疫抗疫基金」紓困措施下，活化歷史建築伙伴計劃（活化計劃）和元創方的非牟利營運機構會獲提供一次過300萬元資助。此筆資助可為這些機構提供現金流以繼續營運，並在這困難時刻保障其僱員及工人的就業。

自2019冠狀病毒病傳播以來，活化計劃項目和元創方需暫停營運或僅能提供有限基本服務，所有導賞團/展覽/已計劃的活動亦需暫停。面對訪客及業務收益大減，以及仍需繳付的經常營運開支，各項目均有重大現金流問題。「防疫抗疫基金」為10個活化計劃項目和元創方的非牟利營運機構提供總數共3,300萬元的直接資助，正好為其即時紓困。

惠及的10個活化計劃項目包括大澳文物酒店、香港浸會大學中醫藥學院—雷生春堂、YHA美荷樓青年旅舍、饒宗頤文化館、綠匯學苑、石屋家園、We嘩藍屋、香港新聞博覽館、香港青年協會領袖學院和虎豹樂園。

香港賽馬會在中區警署建築群活化項目（現活化為大館—古蹟及藝術館）上，作為香港特別行政區政府合作的伙伴，亦全力支持政府的紓困措施。馬會作為全港最大的僱主之一，承諾不會因疫情理由裁減任何全職員工，並推出一個收入津貼計劃，為其兼職僱員提供百分之五十的收入保障，以紓緩他們的經濟壓力。

截至2020年5月底，上述10個活化計劃項目和元創方的非牟利機構已向政府申請並取得有關資助。

有關「防疫抗疫基金」的各項紓困措施，可瀏覽：  
[www.coronavirus.gov.hk/chi/anti-epidemic-fund-2.html](http://www.coronavirus.gov.hk/chi/anti-epidemic-fund-2.html)

Under the second round of Anti-epidemic Fund relief measures, a one-off subsidy of \$3 million will be provided to the non-profit-making organisations (NPOs) running the projects under the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (Revitalisation Scheme) and PMQ. This subsidy will help them meet the cash flow for continued operation and safeguard the employment of their staff and workers during this difficult time.

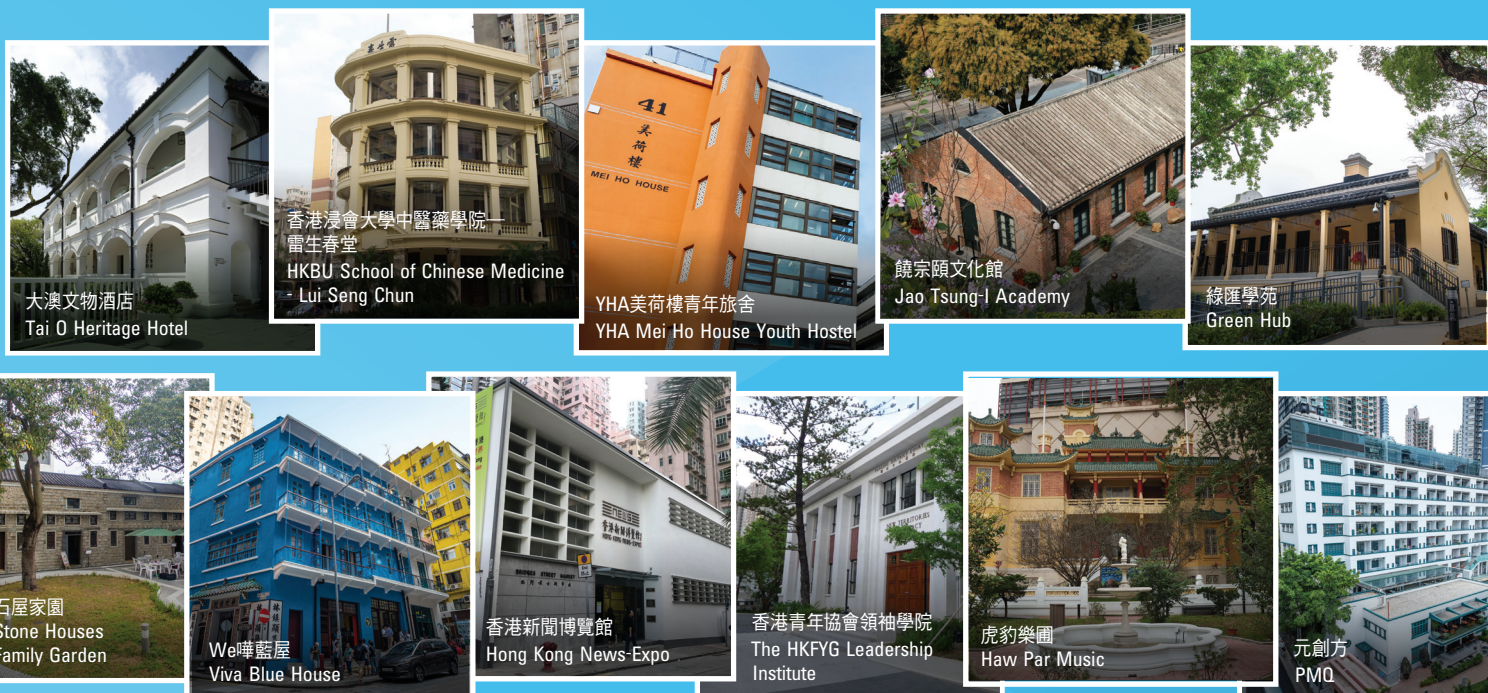
Since the outbreak of the COVID-19, the Revitalisation Scheme's projects and PMQ have been more or less on stoppage or providing minimal services, with all guided tours/exhibitions/organised activities suspended. The significant drop of visitors and business revenue, coupled with the on-going fixed overhead operating costs has resulted in severe cash flow problems. The total direct subsidy of \$33 million to the NPOs of the 10 Revitalisation Scheme's projects as well as PMQ under the Anti-epidemic Fund will thus serve as an immediate relief.

The 10 subsidised Revitalisation Scheme's projects include Tai O Heritage Hotel, Hong Kong Baptist University School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun, YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel, Jao Tsung-I Academy, Green Hub, Stone Houses Family Garden, Viva Blue House, Hong Kong News-Expo, The HKFYG Leadership Institute, and Haw Par Music.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club, as a partner of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the revitalisation project of the Central Police Station Compound (now revitalised into Tai Kwun – Centre for Heritage and Arts), fully supports the government's relief measures. As one of the largest employers in Hong Kong, the Club has committed not to lay off any full-time employees due to the current COVID-19 situation. In addition, the Club has introduced a 50% wage subsidy scheme to ease the financial burden of its part-time employees.

As at end-May 2020, all the above 10 NPOs under the Revitalisation Scheme and PMQ have applied and received the subsidy from the Government.

For details on measures under the Anti-epidemic Fund, please visit:  
[www.coronavirus.gov.hk/eng/anti-epidemic-fund-2.html](http://www.coronavirus.gov.hk/eng/anti-epidemic-fund-2.html)



# 最後召集！第六期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃申請書遞交截止日期 — 8月3日

## Last Call for Proposal Submission for Batch VI of Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme – Deadline on 3 August



大潭篤原水抽水站員工宿舍群  
Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station Staff Quarters Compound



荃灣汀九白樓  
Homi Villa in Ting Kau, Tsuen Wan



灣仔景賢里  
King Yin Lei in Wan Chai



荃灣馬灣芳園書室  
Fong Yuen Study Hall in Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan

**發**展局文物保育專員辦事處推出第六期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃（活化計劃），涵蓋四幢歷史建築，包括大潭篤原水抽水站員工宿舍群、荃灣汀九白樓、灣仔景賢里和荃灣馬灣芳園書室。現邀請非牟利機構遞交活化建議，申請書遞交截止日期為**2020年8月3日中午12時前**。

申請機構必須把下列文件遞交至九龍尖東麼地道68號帝國中心7樓701B室文物保育專員辦事處活化歷史建築伙伴計劃秘書處：

- 已填妥的申請表格正本，另加副本兩份（包括提交財務資料核對清單）的硬複本（以電郵提交的申請將不獲處理）
- 載有已填妥的申請表格及 Microsoft Excel 格式的財務預算資料的光碟（軟複本）（當申請表格的硬複本和軟複本內容有差異，將以硬複本的內容為準）
- 申請資格證明文件<sup>1</sup>
- 有關註冊文件的副本（請參閱申請表格第 I 部的 C 和 D 部分）
- 有關財務可行性、管理能力及其他考慮因素方面的補充資料，如有

有關活化計劃的更多詳情，請瀏覽：

[www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/rhbtp/about.htm](http://www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/rhbtp/about.htm)

The Commissioner for Heritage's Office (CHO) of the Development Bureau has launched Batch VI of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (Revitalisation Scheme), which includes four historic buildings, namely, the Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station Staff Quarters Compound; Homi Villa in Ting Kau, Tsuen Wan; King Yin Lei in Wan Chai; and Fong Yuen Study Hall in Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan. The Scheme is now inviting revitalisation proposals from non-profit-making organisations and the submission deadline is **by noon on 3 August 2020**.

The following documents should reach the Scheme Secretariat at the CHO at Unit 701B, 7/F, Empire Centre, 68 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon:

- The original plus two copies of the completed application form (including a checklist of submission of financial information) in hard copy (submission of application through e-mail will not be processed)
- A disk copy (soft copy) of the completed application form together with an additional soft copy on the financial projections in Microsoft Excel format (if discrepancies are found between the hard copy and soft copy of the application form, the content in the hard copy prevails)
- Documentary proof of eligibility to apply<sup>1</sup>
- Copies of relevant registration documents (please refer to Section I. C & D of the Application Form)
- Supporting documents on the application in connection with the aspects of financial viability, management capability and other considerations only, if any

For further information about the Revitalisation Scheme, please visit:

[www.heritage.gov.hk/en/rhbtp/about.htm](http://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/rhbtp/about.htm)

<sup>1</sup> 申請機構必須是《稅務條例》（第112章）第88條所界定具有慈善團體身份的非牟利機構。尚未取得慈善團體身份但對計劃感興趣的機構，若已正式向稅務局呈交申請為慈善團體，其申請仍會獲得考慮，但須在2021年5月3日或以前取得慈善團體身份。The applicant should be a non-profit-making organisation with charitable status under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112). For those interested organisations that may not already possess charitable status, if they have formally submitted an application to the Inland Revenue Department, their applications will still be considered but the applicant must have obtained the charitable status on or before 3 May 2021.

歡迎意見  
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YOUR COMMENTS

香港九龍尖東麼地道68號帝國中心7樓701B室 Unit 701B, 7/F, Empire Centre, 68 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
電郵 Email: [wbenq@devb.gov.hk](mailto:wbenq@devb.gov.hk) 電話 Tel: 2906 1560 傳真 Fax: 2906 1574 網址 Homepage: [www.heritage.gov.hk](http://www.heritage.gov.hk)

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