

**Appendix 9.1 Graded Historic Buildings Catalogue**

Ref: GB-01	Name: Siyi Mansion	Category: Residential
Address: No. 21 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories	Figure Ref: 9.2	
	AMO Ref. AM04-1730(01)	
Orientation: East facing	Grading: Grade 3	
Surrounding Environment: Siyi Mansion is located in the southern end of Lung Tin Tsuen and set at the northern end of a row of three Siyi mansions.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Lung Tin Tsuen is a relatively young village in Shap Pat Heung. It was initially an extension of Ma Tin Tsuen and eventually developed into a separate village due to the increase of population. The village was established in the 1920s by the Wong clan from Taishan. One of the founders, Wong Kung Shing, who spent half of his life in Canada operating a laundry shop with his two brothers, established a communal trust (Tung Yi Tong) with other Taishan Wongs for land investment. In the mid-1920s, the Wongs purchased land from the Tang clan of Ping Shan around Lung Tin Tsuen area and established the village of Lung Tin Tsuen (AAB 2012).</p> <p>This mansion, together with the adjacent house no.22, was constructed in 1931 by two brothers of the Wong clan—Wong Wing Kam and Wong Wing Yan—who both worked in Mexico. Wong Wing Kam was the owner of No.21, while his brother Wing Yan owned no.22. The mansions were built by the same contractor, Mr Wong Wah from Shenzhen, who was responsible for the construction of Lung Tin Study Hall and the house of Wong Kung Yam (one of the founders of Tung Yi Tong) in Tai Kei Leng (AAB 2012).</p> <p>The mansion is currently occupied by the granddaughter of the original owner (Wong Wing Kam).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The group of Siyi residential buildings witnessed the settlement of the Taishan Wongs in Lung Tin Tsuen (AAB 2012); Both Wong Wing Kam and his brother engaged in community activities and contributed in the renovation of the Tin Hau Temple in Tai Shue Ha in 1938 (AAB 2012).		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: This is a Siyi two-storey vernacular building with an asymmetrical design; it is constructed of green bricks with a pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles; The main section of the house accommodates a living room on the ground floor and a bedroom on the upper floor (AAB 2012); there are 3 windows and an air-con unit on the external southern wall connecting to the entrance; the western side wall of the main building, however, is partially obscured by an attached temporary structure, leaving two windows on the upper floor with hoods decorated with mouldings of petal pattern visible;</p> <p>The northern part of the house consists of an entrance hall and an open courtyard, which is partially roofed up; above the recessed entrance is a tiled canopy, which is decorated with a wooden eave board of carved flora motifs; two wooden couplets were hang on either side of the metal gate; above the gate is a granite lintel and trances of wall friezes of landscape painting and calligraphy; the upper portion of the side and rear walls are decorated with green glazed ceramic balustrades; above the balustrades there are plastered mouldings of flora motifs on the gable walls;</p>		

Interior: No access.

Existing Condition: Fair.

Past and Present Uses: Residential.

Modifications: Open courtyard is partially roofed up; a temporary structure is added on its western side

Photographic Records



Front and side view of GB-01, showing east and north elevations, looking southwest.



Side and back view, showing north and west elevation, looking southeast.

Close up of the Inscription on façade



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

其道大光

以祉元吉



Other details:



Caligraphy and painting above lintel and decorative eave board.



Balcony with balusters and decorative plaster mouldings.



Window hoods with decorative mouldings.

Ref: GB-02	Name: Siyi Mansion	Category: Residential
Address: No. 22 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories	Figure Ref: 9.2	
	AMO Ref. AM04-1730(02)	
Orientation: East facing	Grading: Grade 3	
Surrounding Environment: located in the southern part of Lung Tin Tsuen; set in the middle of a row of 3 Siyi mansions		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Lung Tin Tsuen is a relatively young village in Shap Pat Heung. It was initially an extension of Ma Tin Tsuen and eventually developed into a separate village due to the increase of population. The village was established in the 1920s by the Wong clan from Taishan. One of the founders, Wong Kung Shing, who spent half of his life in Canada operating a laundry shop with his two brothers, established a communal trust (Tung Yi Tong) with other Taishan Wongs for land investment. In the mid-1920s, the Wongs purchased land from the Tang clan of Ping Shan around Lung Tin Tsuen area and established the village of Lung Tin Tsuen (AAB 2012).</p> <p>This mansion, together with the adjacent house no.21, was constructed in 1931 by two brothers of the Wong clan—Wong Wing Kam and Wong Wing Yan—who both worked in Mexico. Wong Wing Kam was the owner of No.21, while his brother Wing Yan owned no.22. The mansions were built by the same contractor, Mr Wong Wah from Shenzhen, who was responsible for the construction of Lung Tin Study Hall and the house of Wong Kung Yam (one of the founders of Tung Yi Tong) in Tai Kei Leng (AAB 2012).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: the group of Siyi residential buildings witness the settlement of the Taishan Wongs in Lung Tin Tsuen (AAB 2012); Both Wong Wing Yan and his brother engaged in community activities and contributed in the renovation of the Tin Hau Temple in Tai Shue Ha in 1938 (AAB 2012).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: This L-shaped building is a Siyi two-storey vernacular structure with an asymmetrical design, with an entrance hall and courtyard located in the northern part and the main building in the south; it is constructed of green bricks with a pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles; The main section of the house accommodates a living room and bedrooms (AAB 2012); according to the occupant of the adjacent house, the main entrance of house no.22 is also located on the east facing side but the view of the façade is largely obscured by a metal enclosure wall, leaving only the uppermost part visible, which includes one window with a window hood decorated with plastered flora moulding on the main section of the structure. Plastered mouldings of flora and geometric motifs and tiled eave are also noticed above the main entrance; part of the courtyard is covered in tin sheet;</p> <p>A rear entrance with granite lintel and tiled eaves with mouldings is located on the west facing wall of the courtyard; the upper portion of the courtyard is decorated with green glazed ceramic grilles on the northern and western side, and green glazed ceramic balustrades on the southern side; a plastered moulding with flora pattern is situated in the north-western corner of the gable wall;</p> <p>There are 4 windows on the rear wall of the main building, each has a decorated window hood with a plastered petal moulding; the rear part of the main building is currently enclosed with metal sheets;</p>		

Interior: No access

Existing Condition: Fair.

Past and Present Uses: Residential

Modifications: metal fencing enclosure; tin covering on courtyard

#### Photographic Records



Front view of GB-02, showing east elevation, looking west.





Back view of GB-02, showing west elevation, looking northeast.



Back door of GB-02, looking north.



Side view of GB-02, showing balcony on top, looking south

Other details:



Decorative friezes and window hoods on front wall.



Ceramic grilles and plaster moulding on north elevation.



Ref: GB-03	Name: Siyi Mansion	Category: Residential
Address: No. 23 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories	Figure Ref: 9.2	
	AMO Ref. AM04-1730(03))	
Orientation: East facing	Grading: Grade 3	
Surrounding Environment: located in the southern part of Lung Tin Tsuen, set in the southern end of a row of three Siyi mansions		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Lung Tin Tsuen is a relatively young village in Shap Pat Heung. It was initially an extension of Ma Tin Tsuen and eventually developed into a separate village due to the increase of population. The village was established in the 1920s by the Wong clan from Taishan. One of the founders, Wong Kung Shing, who spent half of his life in Canada operating a laundry shop with his two brothers (Wong Kung Yam and Wong Kung Yun), established a communal trust (Tung Yi Tong) with other Taishan Wongs for land investment. In the mid-1920s, the Wongs purchased land from the Tang clan of Ping Shan around Lung Tin Tsuen area and established the village of Lung Tin Tsuen (AAB 2012).</p> <p>After constructing the Lung Tin Study Hall in 1926, Wong Kung Shing, who formerly lived in Ma Tin Tsuen, had this no.23 house constructed between 1928 and 1934 and resided here. The building materials came from the Mainland and Man Kok from Shenzhen was the contractor responsible for the construction of this house. The house was renovated in 19602 and 2000 (AAB 2012).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: the group of Siyi residential buildings witness the settlement of the Taishan Wongs in Lung Tin Tsuen (AMO 2012); Wong Kung Shing was one of the founders of Lung Tin Tsuen and Tung Yi Tong. Wong also actively engaged in communal activities including the contributions for the renovation of Tin Hau Temple in Tai Shue Ha in 1938 and the road and bridge construction between Yuen Long and Tai Tong in 1928 (AAB 2012).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: This is a Siyi two-storey vernacular building with an asymmetrical design, which includes an entrance hall and an open courtyard in the north, a main section consisting of a living room and bedrooms in the south, and a kitchen, toilet and store room at the rear south-western corner (AAB 2012); Same as the other two Siyi buildings to the north, the orientation of this building is also east facing.</p> <p>The main section has a pitched roof with timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles; there are 4 windows on each of the east facing and south facing walls, while there are two visible on the west facing wall; with the exception of the upper windows of the southern wall, each window has a decorative plastered moulding on the window hoods;</p> <p>There are recessed entrances of identical style on either side of the courtyard walls: both have tiled eaves, wooden eave boards with carved flora motifs, granite lintels and wall friezes of calligraphies and paintings above door; the upper portion of the courtyard walls comprises a panel of cross-shaped openings;</p> <p>The kitchen complex in the south-western corner is single-storeyed; besides the two windows on the west facing wall, there are a row of 3 sets of green glazed ceramic grilles on either side of the walls but positioned in different heights.</p>		

Interior: No access

Existing Condition: Fair.

Past and Present Uses: Residential

Modifications: metal gates and minor fittings on walls

Photographic Records

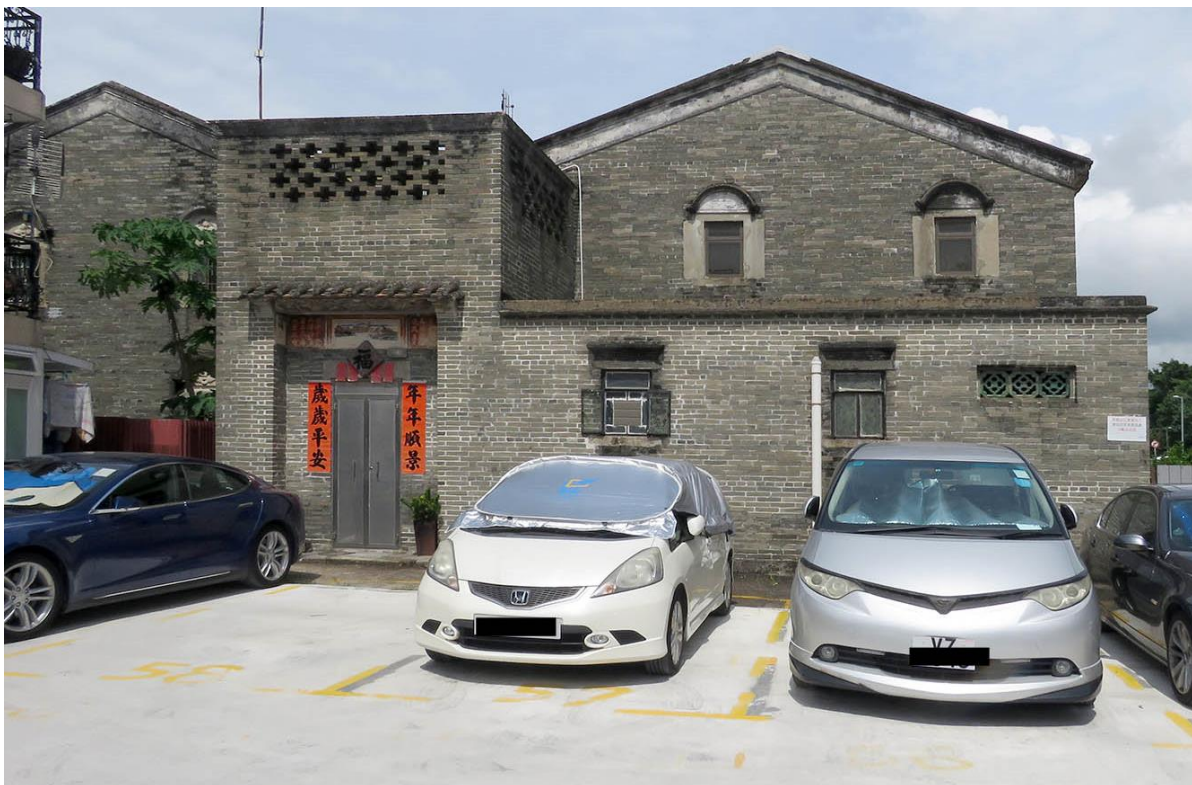


Front view of GB-03, showing east elevation, looking west.












Side and back view of GB-03, showing south and west elevations, looking northeast.



Back view of GB-03, showing west elevation, looking east.



 <p>Main entrance of GB-03, looking west.</p>	 <p>Rear entrance of GB-03, looking northeast.</p>
<p>Close up of the Inscription of calligraphies on façade</p>	<p>Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):</p>
	<p>相逢 那口乱 夢凡心 浮神入 人慕羅</p>
	<p>欲窮千里目 更上一層樓 朱雀橋邊野草花 烏衣巷口夕陽斜 歲次辛未 仲夏口</p>
	<p>為銀雪 片擲隆 冬滿徑 寒梅味 正濃</p>

Close up of the Inscription of calligraphy on rear wall	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>明中 仲夏□□□ 人泛棹月 看不尽有 好景底昂</p>
	<p>兩峯□□□ 碧□□□ 木頻迎□ 浪風□□□□</p>

Other details:



Calligraphies and painting above lintel and decorative eave board above main entrance.

Ref: GB-04	Name: Entrance Gate, No. 7 Tin Liu Tsuen	Category: Communal
Address: No.7 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories	Figure Ref: 9.5	
	AMO Ref. AM05-2285(02)	
Orientation: North facing	Grading: Grade 3	
Surrounding Environment: Original entrance to the village and still in use as such. Set slightly off centre to the west of front row structures.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: A patrol system was maintained for the security of the village. The patrol guards were stationed at the entrance gate and patrol around the village until midnight. The system was discontinued in the early 1960s. When Dim Dang (點燈) ritual was held in the shrine, a small lantern would be hanged at the entrance gate whilst a bigger one at the shrine. The Earth God at the entrance gate would have every share of any worship, celebrations and offerings at festivals made at the shrine and in the village. Public notices for the villagers would be put up at the entrance gate for their attention. (AAB 2012)		
Architectural Appraisal: The entrance gate is a Qing (清) vernacular building of a one-hall rectangular plan. Its rectangular entrance doorway is facing north whilst its arched internal doorway is facing the village houses. It is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. Its external doorway is framed with granite blocks and above the lintel are two big circular holes. (AAB 2012) The inner door opening is arched and set in a slightly recessed exterior back wall.		
Interior: An Earth God (土地) ornamental niche is set at an angle in the southeast corner; it was originally at the opposite side and was relocated due to fung shui reasons. (AAB 2012)		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Modern rebuilt		



Photographic Records



Front view of GB-04, showing north elevation, looking south.



Back view of GB-04, showing south elevation, looking north.





Internal view of GB-04, showing Earth God niche set inside Entrance Gate, looking southeast.



Internal view of GB-04, showing round holes above lintel, *tanglung* holes for wooden sliding fence on granite door frame, and metal shutters.

Close up of the Inscription on facade




Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

平 昇

寮舍同春

田家共樂

Close up of the Inscription of Earth God	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>賜四季平安</p> <p>佑一鄉吉慶</p>



<b>Ref: GB-05</b>	Name: Main Shrine, No. 73 Tin Liu Tsuen	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: No. 73 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories	Figure Ref: 9.5	
	AMO Ref. AM05-2285(01)	
Orientation: North facing	Grading: Grade 3	
Surrounding Environment: Shrine set opposite the entrance gate at the central axis of the village (although as mention for entrance gate central axis is set off centre to west).		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The shrine is maintained and managed by households in turn by a system called Ping On Tau (平安頭) in annual shift. Besides Tai Wong, a statue of Tin Hau invited from the Tin Hau Temple of Tai Shu Ha (大樹下天后廟) in Shap Social Value, & Local Interest Number 971 _ Pat Heung is also worshipped in the shrine. The deities of the shrine would have the regular worship and offerings and at festivals. Dim Dang (點燈) ritual was held in the shrine for newborn baby boys of previous year. (AAB 2012)		
Architectural Appraisal: Rebuilt since appraisal, in same style as entrance gate. Originally a one-hall Qing (清) vernacular building of a rectangular plan. The green brick walls were with a nine-stretcher courses to one-header course brick bonding (九順一丁), currently they are finished with red tile. The floor used to be granite slabs but has been replaced by tiles. The recessed entrance was originally decorated with a wall frieze of calligraphy and flowers-and-birds and landscape paintings under the eave, but is now plain with exception of three carved inscriptions. (AAB 2012)		
Interior: The altar occupied the entire end wall of the building with a tablet of Tai Wong, a statue of Tin Hau (天后), a Fa Pow (花炮) lantern of the village and images of other deities on display; this was replicated in new built. A wooden inscription hangs on the right inner wall. (AAB 2012)		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine.		
Modifications: Modern rebuilt.		

Photographic Records



Front view of GB-05, showing north elevation, looking south.



Side and back view of GB-05, showing west and south elevations, looking northeast.







Internal view of GB-05, showing end wall, looking south.


Close up of the Inscription on facade	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
<p>A photograph of the entrance to GB-05. The structure is made of red bricks with a traditional Chinese tiled roof. Above the entrance is a horizontal plaque with the characters '慶吉圍滿'. On either side of the entrance are vertical plaques. The left one reads '寮遇和風戶戶新' and the right one reads '田逢甘雨家家樂'.</p>	<p>慶吉圍滿</p> <p>寮遇和風戶戶新</p> <p>田逢甘雨家家樂</p>



Close up of the Inscription of upper end wall	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>祖 德 流 芳</p> <p>萬載英靈護境中</p> <p>千年德澤流鄉曲</p>

Close up of the Inscription of lower end wall	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>金 生</p> <p>地藏天下寶</p> <p>五方五土龍神</p> <p>前後土地財神</p> <p>主納世間財</p>

Close up of the Inscription	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>四慶堂神廳落成誌喜</p> <p>祖 德 流 芳</p> <p>張倫記 林水球 鍾有 周祖口 林錦口 口口興全人敬送 胡彭竹 鄧添祥</p>

Close up of the Inscription of Earth God	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>佑一鄉吉慶</p> <p>賜四季平安</p>