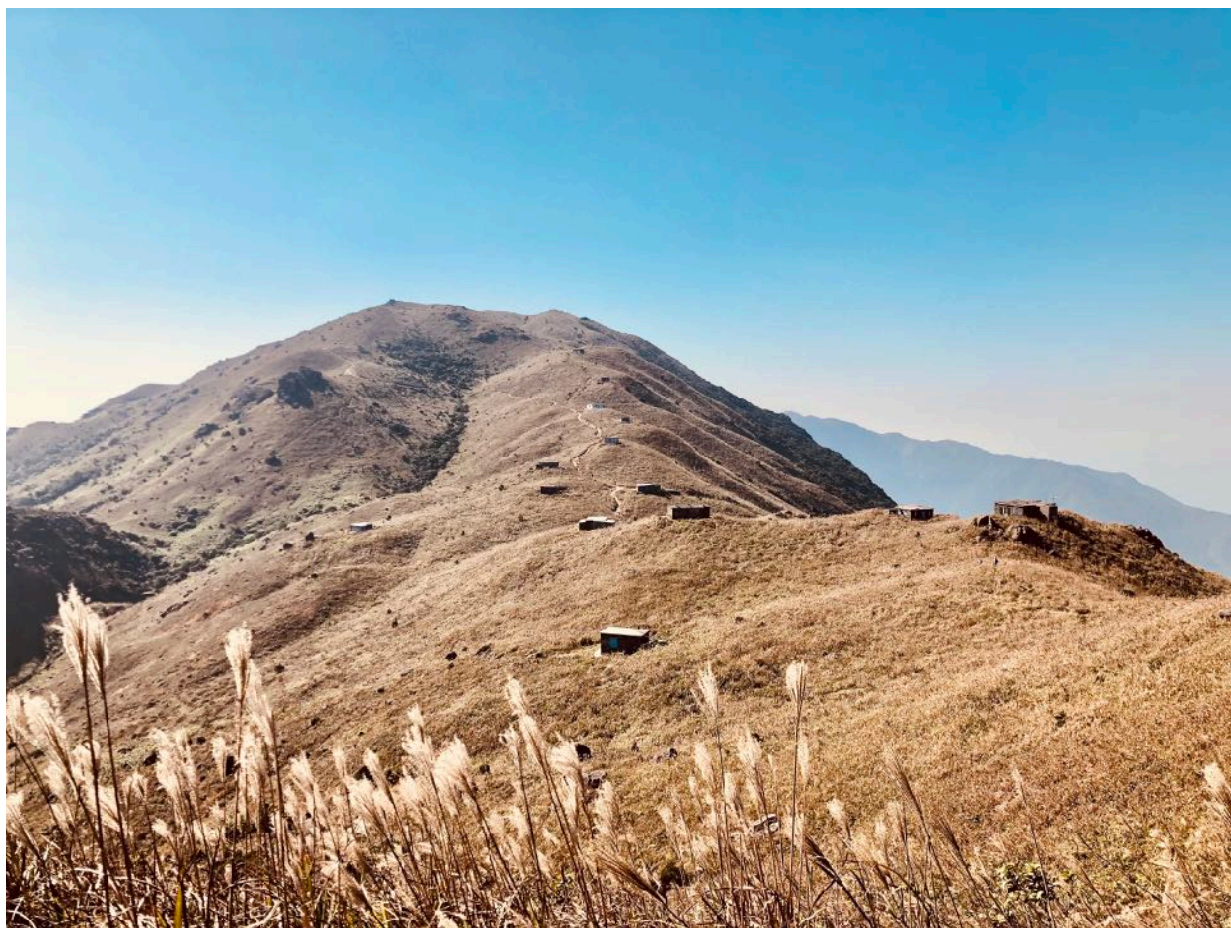


Agreement No. SLO 10/2020

# **Cultural and Historical Studies of Pui O, Shui Hau and Neighbouring Areas on Lantau**



## **CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES OF LANTAU MOUNTAIN CAMP IN YI TUNG SHAN STUDY REPORT (May 2022)**



土木工程拓展署  
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

可持續大嶼辦事處  
SUSTAINABLE LANTAU OFFICE



香港中文大學  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

The Sustainable Lantau Office (SLO) of the Civil Engineering and Development Department commissioned consultants to conduct preliminary baseline studies on the culture and history of different villages on Lantau Island, to propose conservation recommendations. These reports are for reference only. For any enquiries, please contact SLO (email: [enquiry@lantau.gov.hk](mailto:enquiry@lantau.gov.hk)).

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The project team has the consent of the current owner/ trustee of Cabin #4 to publish the photographs of the cabin in this report. Should anyone wish to replicate or use these photographs outside this report, please seek consent from the owner/ trustee of Cabin #4.

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## **Abstract**

Perched between the saddle of Sunset Peak (869m, the third highest peak in Hong Kong) and Yi Tung Shan (749m, the ninth highest) on Lantau Island, Lantau Mountain Camp consists of a string of 19 rough-hewn single-storey stone cabins and some other facilities.

The Camp was established in 1925 by multi-national, inter-denominational Christian missionaries in South China and Hong Kong. For nearly a century the campers had actively maintained the fabrics of and the use of the cabins and amenities, organised communal activities, and kept the area as well as the mountain trails in decent condition. The absence of electricity supply and accessibility only on foot kept life on the mountain reminiscent of a quaint village notwithstanding modernisation and changes of the society.

This report provides a detailed and up-to-date account of the historical background and development of Lantau Mountain Camp with historical records and interviews from past and present residents of the Camp.



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## Notes on the names of “Lantau”

The name Lantau Peak (鳳凰山 in Chinese) was a transliteration by the British of its vernacular name “爛頭山” called by villagers for its few vegetation and jagged rocks, and hence the name of Lantau Mountain Camp “爛頭營”.

Common varieties of Lantau include “Laantau”, “Laan Tau” and “Lantao”. To keep the authenticity of how different versions of Lantau have been adopted by different groups and in different eras, this report keeps these variations as they are in direct quotes, whereas for the rest of the content “Lantau” is used.

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## 1. The Advent of Lantau Mountain Camp

### 1.1. Missionaries in South China

The beginning of Lantau Mountain Camp was interwoven with developments of Christian ministry by overseas missionaries in South China, particularly in Guangdong, at the turn of the 20th century. While many of these missionaries worked in Hong Kong, a substantial mission population were posted in and around Guangzhou (Canton) and further out to various townships in the province. According to various directories of Protestant Missionaries published during 1910s-1930s<sup>1 2</sup>, in Hong Kong and Guangdong alone there were at least 50 Christian missions, institutes and related charitable organisations with stations scattered across the province. Please refer to Appendix X for the list of these missions and organisations.

Early residents of Lantau Mountain Camp were members of various missionary societies who mainly stationed in Guangzhou (Canton), Foshan (Fatshan), Yangjiang (Yeung Kong), Shiqi (Shek Kei) and Shaoguan (Kukong). The missionaries were involved in both evangelistic pursuit and modernisation of the society in terms of education, medicine, social welfare, and improvement of infrastructure. And very often, the missionaries served as a couple or a family together. The profile of early members of Lantau Mountain Camp was a veracious representation of such. For instance, nearly a dozen of them were medical doctors, and several of them academic staff at universities and medical schools in Hong Kong and Guangzhou. In the case of the American Presbyterian Mission, which had 8 mission persons or families among the first members of Lantau Mountain Camp, had 67 missionaries (children not included) in the whole of Guangdong in 1922. Among these 67 persons there were 22 couples (i.e. 44 persons); 3 of them were holders of PhD and 4 holders of MA, 10 medical doctors, 3 registered nurses, 1 LLD, 2 Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Doctor of Divinity and 13 ordained as Reverend.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.2. Summer Resort

Of all the challenges that these overseas missionaries encountered in South China, the subtropical climate here had always been one that was never accustomed to. Missionaries were usually on undertakings of five years, and upon the end of the fifth year, mission families would take a furlough

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<sup>1</sup> Directory of Protestant Missions in China 1910, The Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

<sup>2</sup> Directory of Protestant Missions in China 1936, The North China Daily News & Herald.

<sup>3</sup> "Mission Meeting Minutes", South China Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, 1922.

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for a few months in their home country to see old friends and tour around to speak and share about their spiritual harvests in the Orient.<sup>4</sup> Then off they started another undertaking in the same or nearby location. During those days when travel was a true luxury and inter-continental transport was expensive and ponderous, a retreat in cooler temperatures and a break away from daily toil and stress were precious. An escape from the sultry summer heat to a cooler place was also considered beneficial to the health of children<sup>5</sup>, who were more vulnerable to all sorts of tropical diseases. Missionaries in various parts of China hence set up summer camps on highlands, the most notable one being the resort in Kuling of Lushan in Jiangxi, which was inscribed as a UNSECO World Heritage Area in 1996.

The beginnings of Lantau Mountain Camp could date back to as early as 1907, when a number of overseas missionaries in South China developed a makeshift summer retreat on Luofushan (羅浮山) near Huizhou, Guangdong<sup>6</sup>. Campers would have to first walk from Guangzhou for a full day over lowlands and rice fields to the foot of Luofushan, sleep over at an inn or at a temple and ascend the mountain on the next day. Huts were built new each year with bamboo and palm leaves, and were to be burnt down at season end to prevent bandits from using them. The entire camp spread over an area of 0.5 mile, with streams for drinking water and swimming nearby. Cooking took place at several mess huts, each catering to homeland tastes of England, German, North America and so on. In 1922 there were 120 campers served by 7 messes.

The idea of establishing a summer camp on a hilltop in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong was caught on when missionaries in South China could no longer continue their usual summer retreat on Luofushan due to political disturbances<sup>7</sup>. The provincial governor of Guangdong advised the camp committee in 1922 that he could no longer protect the camp from bandits and robbers. Pertinacious efforts were made by a special committee to have the summer camp resumed as soon as possible at a long-lasting location<sup>8</sup>. Reconnoitres, negotiations with the government<sup>9</sup> and request for funds from various mission societies were swiftly and diligently carried out since autumn of 1923. In less than two years, a vibrant summer camp of 20 rough-hewn stone chalets for South China missions and their families was re-established on a remote mountain top on Lantau at an altitude of nearly 3000 feet.

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<sup>4</sup> Bray, Denis. "Growing Up In China: Lecture to the Royal Asiatic Society, Hong Kong Branch", 14 May 1993.

<sup>5</sup> Clayson, W.W. and O. K. A. Baxter. "Laan Tau Memo", 6 June 1924.

<sup>6</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

<sup>7</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

<sup>8</sup> Author unknown. "Report to Members of the South China District Committee re Summer Resorts", London Mission Society Hong Kong, 19 March 1924.

<sup>9</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Letter to Land Officer", 5 June 1924.

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Since its establishment till late 1980s, the stone cabins were owned by missions or their respective missionary societies and churches, used mainly during the months of July and August. Campers enjoyed cool, windy, misty weather while the lowlands were shrouded in sticky summer heat. From the beginnings till today, there had been no shops and village nearby. Campers must make their own arrangements to bring their own provisions to their cabins. But it has been a true escapade where children run free, adults greet and unite with old friends after a year's service at their respective stations, and natural wonders and serenity be enjoyed by all.

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## 2. Establishment of the Camp

### 2.1. Search for the “Promised Land”

A camp committee was already in place when these missionaries in South China organised their summer camps at Luofushan. Knowing that their usual summer retreat would not be able to continue after the 1922 season, the camp committee turned to British Hong Kong for a new location by setting a temporary camp with similar mat sheds at Tai Mo Shan in summer 1923. The sheds were however destroyed overnight by typhoon near season end. Application to build stone shelters was refused by the Government as the site lay within the proposed catchment for Jubilee Reservoir<sup>10</sup>. Multiple hikes were organised in autumn 1923 in search for a suitable campsite. Ma On Shan and “Laan Tau Shaan” were eyed on. The Colonial Secretary’s Office expressed a preference for Lantau because there were some prosperous villages at the foot of the mountain which could easily furnish chicken, fish and other supplies<sup>11</sup>.

Acting on the advice of the Colonial Secretary’s Office, Dr Creighton wrote to the Colonial Secretary for information on which sites were obtainable, and arrangements for visiting “Laan Tau Mountain”. The first site visit in search of a permanent location for the missionary summer camp was held on 4 March 1924 with the following participants: Rev Alzo John Fisher, Mr Philip Fisher, Rev J. W. Creighton and Mrs Mildred Creighton of US Prebysterian Mission, Mr W. R. Augur of Canton Christian College, and Mr Smith and Mr Tratman of District Office South. They were organised into two teams; one to scout the plateau above the valley of Tai O (Ngong Ping), and the other the head of valley of Tung Chung (saddle between Sunset Peak and Yi Tung Shan). While both teams found their respective expedition destinations of desirable altitude and water supply, the Sunset Peak team were very insistent in their recommendation for its similar character to that of Luofushan. In retrospect, as remarked by Mr Rupert Spicer, one of the non-executive directors of Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association today, the location of the camp was decided by default instead of by choice since all hilltops on Hong Kong Island were taken by that time (the Peak and Jardine’s Lookout). Even the highland of Ngong Ping was already occupied by some Chinese residents and monasteries.

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<sup>10</sup> Morgan, Carter. “An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp”, 1979.

<sup>11</sup> Fisher, Alzo John, W.R. Augur and J.W. Creighton. “Report on Laan Tau as a Site for a Summer Resort”, 1924.

With the unpromising experience on Tai Mo Shan earlier, a few more adventurous mission families, including the Creightons, and Dr George Wannop and Rev Duncan McRae of United Church of Canada, decided to erect a small room made of stone as storm shelter and kitchen, attached by mat shed and lean-to to withstand typhoon on Sunset Peak in the summer of 1924<sup>12</sup>.



LAND OFFICE.

No. 570.—It is hereby notified (1) that Government Notifications Nos. 365 of 1906, 294 of 1924, 697 of 1909, 278 of 1911, S. 114 of 1918, S. 261 of 1921 and S. 139 of 1924 are hereby revoked and (2) that until further notice there shall be deemed to be incorporated in the published Particulars and Conditions of all sales of Crown Land in the New Territories (exclusive of that portion described as "Southern District Mainland" in the Order in Council dated the 15th March, 1906, Government Notification No. 212 of 1906) (a) the following General Conditions of Sale (unless otherwise stated), and (b) such of the following Special Conditions as are therein referred to by their respective numbers.

F. EAVES,  
*Land Officer.*

7th October, 1924.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The highest bidder above the upset price shall be the Purchaser, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders for any lot, such lot shall be put up again at a former bidding.

2. No person shall at any bidding advance less than one dollar or such other sum as shall be named at the time of sale.

3. Immediately after the fall of the hammer, the purchaser of the lot shall sign a Memorandum of Agreement in the form hereinafter contained, for completing the purchase in accordance with the general and special conditions of sale and shall, within three days of the day of sale, pay to the District Officer, for and on behalf of His Majesty the King, the full amount of Premium at which the lot shall have been purchased.

4. The Purchaser of each lot, shall, when required by the District Officer have boundary stones of a size and pattern approved by him and marked with the Registry Number placed at each angle of the lot.

5. The Purchaser of each lot shall where such lot is sold as a building lot, build and finish, fit for occupation, before the expiration of twenty-four calendar months from the day of sale, in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner, one or more good and permanent messuage or tenement upon some part of such lot with walls of stone or brick and lime-mortar and roof of tiles or such other materials as may be approved by the District Officer, and in all other respects to the satisfaction of the District Officer and shall expend thereon in rateable improvements not less than the amount specified in the Particulars and Conditions of sale. Provided that notwithstanding any default by the purchaser in complying with this condition as regards any lot, and notwithstanding any acceptance on behalf of the Crown of any Crown rent or rates or other payment whatever, the District Officer may in his discretion, and whether the purchaser consent or not, fix at any time and from time to time any extended period for the completion of any of the said buildings in substitution for the said period of 24 months, and thereupon the obligation hereunder of the purchaser to complete the said building shall be taken to refer to such substituted period, and the right of re-entry reserved in these conditions shall arise upon default of completion within such substituted period as if it had been the period originally provided.

6. No sewage or refuse water will be allowed to flow from the Lot on to any of the adjoining lands whether belonging to the Crown or to private persons; neither shall any decaying, noisome, noxious, excrementitious, or other refuse matter be deposited on any portion of any Lot, and in carrying out any works of excavation on any Lot no excavated earth shall be deposited on such lot or on Crown Land adjoining in such manner as shall expose the slopes of such excavated earth to be eroded and washed down by the rains. The Purchaser of each lot shall see that all refuse matters are properly removed daily from off the premises.

Plate 1: Notification of the sales of Sunset Peak land lots, 7 October 1924

<sup>12</sup> Fisher, Alzo John, W.R. Augur and J.W. Creighton. "Report on Laan Tau as a Site for a Summer Resort", 1924.

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## 2.2. Negotiations with the government

At the same time, negotiations with the government to obtain the land between Sunset Peak and Yi Tung Shan were underway, led primarily by Dr Isaiah Edward Mitchell of London Missionary Society who worked for Alice Memorial & Affiliated Hospitals in Hong Kong. The negotiations involved these key issues: acquisition of land lot and building permits, building of trail, water preserve and foreign reservation.

In 1920s, the usual requirement of the Government on purchase of a site was that a building should be erected to the value of 50 cents per square foot of the purchased area. In view that buildings on the mountain were meant to be modest, the initial discussion was to have the District Office making a discretion to halve the value required that a stone hut of 10' x 10' could occupy a site of 50' x 50',<sup>13</sup> doubling the land size that it could usually occupy. The discretion was not seconded immediately by other officers in the department, on either the value, number of rooms or headroom of the 10' x 10' x 8' prototype of stone walls and concrete roof. The design was criticised by Mr W. Schofield, the District Officer who took over the Camper's application, as "not... desirable for human habitation; the minimum height of any room should be 10 feet, and no house should have less than two rooms"<sup>14</sup>, and that he "do(es) not wish to take responsibility of allowing the erection of one-room houses without Government authority"<sup>15</sup>.

Much effort was spent in the subsequent correspondences in explaining the purpose and limitations of the dwelling houses for the intended summer camp. Higher construction costs (triple of that in lowland), altitude, cooler and more severe weather conditions and the purpose of campers abodes only during summer months should be taken into consideration. The Campers argued that under these circumstances the conditions which the Government might find necessary to enforce with respect to builders on the lower levels need not be applied in the case of the camp<sup>16</sup>.

It was resolved that the building covenant of the land lots at Sunset Peak be calculated at the rate of 10 cents a square foot of the area purchased, with a minimum of HK\$300. No other restriction as to type of building was to be enforced<sup>17</sup>. These terms were better than those from the initial negotiation,

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<sup>13</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Memorandum on Mountain Camp, Tai Ue Shan, Lan Tau Island", 24 September 1924.

<sup>14</sup> Schofield, W. "Letter No. 2464/22", 14 November 1924.

<sup>15</sup> Schofield, W. "Letter No. 2464/22", 14 November 1924.


<sup>16</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Letter No. 2464/22", 17 November 1924.

<sup>17</sup> Schofield, W. "Letter No. 2464/22", 9 December 1924.



and were gladly accepted by the mission societies involved<sup>18</sup>. Auction of the land lots were soon scheduled on the Christmas Eve of 1924.

In terms of water supply, the Government agreed to grant the campers the right to “occupy the water area”, i.e. the stream and the slopes on both sides, for a nominal rent so that “the Campers’ Association (is given) the right of control of the water supply while on the mountain<sup>19</sup>”.



LAND OFFICE.

No. S. 426.—It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the District Office, Hongkong, at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, 1924.

The Lots are sold for the term of seventy-five years from the 1st day of July, 1898, with the right of renewal for a further term of 24 years less 3 days at a re-assessed Crown Rent, as Building Lots, subject to the General Conditions of Sale published in Government Notification No. 570 of 1924, and to the Special Conditions hereunder specified.

The amount to be spent in rateable improvements to the satisfaction of the District Officer, South, within two years from the date of sale under the General Condition No. 5 is 10 cents per square foot with minimum of \$300 in each lot.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

| Registry No.             | Locality.      | Boundary Measurements. |     |     |     | Contents in Square feet. | Upset Price. | Annual Crown Rent. |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
|                          |                | N.                     | S.  | E.  | W.  |                          |              |                    |
| Lantau Island Lot No. 1. | Lantau Island. | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 2.                     | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 3.                     | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 5,000                    | 50           | 6                  |
| " 4.                     | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 3,000                    | 30           | 4                  |
| " 5.                     | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 6,400                    | 64           | 8                  |
| " 6.                     | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 6,400                    | 64           | 8                  |
| " 7.                     | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 6,600                    | 66           | 8                  |
| " 8.                     | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 6,600                    | 66           | 8                  |
| " 9.                     | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 10.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 11.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 12.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,000                    | 20           | 3                  |
| " 13.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 3,000                    | 30           | 4                  |
| " 14.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 15.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 16.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 17.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 18.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 2,500                    | 25           | 3                  |
| " 19.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 5,000                    | 50           | 6                  |
| " 20.                    | "              | ...                    | ... | ... | ... | 50,000                   | 500          | 58                 |

W. SCHOFIELD,  
District Officer, Southern District.

20th December, 1924.

Plate 2: Notification of land auction and particulars of the land lots on Sunset Peak (Lantau Island Lot), 20 December 1924

<sup>18</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Letter to London Mission", 13 December 1924.

<sup>19</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Memorandum on Mountain Camp, Tai Ue Shan, Lan Tau Island", 24 September 1924.

At some point the idea of having the area between Sunset Peak and Yi Tung Shan designated as a foreign reserve was raised. It was soon concluded that “the Government would not move in this matter” for the fear that the term would call forth protests from the Chinese, and that the need for such designation scarcely existed as no Chinese were attempting to encroach the camp area at that time<sup>20</sup>.

It is also worthy to note that details of the project were explained to the mission societies to render financial support. The letters between Dr Mitchell and London Missionary Society revealed the pressing need to expand retreat opportunities while keeping such costs at a reasonable range – the establishment of a new summer retreat would rightly fulfil so<sup>21</sup>.

HONGKONG, December 24, 1924,

On behalf of the following members of the Laan Tau Campers Association  
I beg to bid the amount of the upset price, ~~£1000~~ one cent per foot,  
for the several lots enumerated herein, viz:-

|                               |             |                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Rev. John M. McKenzie,        | Size of lot | 50' x 50'           |
| Rev. W. T. Lindsay            | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Rev. Frank H. Wilkinson       | " "         | 50' x 100'          |
| Rev. John Foster              | " "         | 150' x 30'          |
| Dr. Joseph Oscar Thomson      | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Mr. Herbert Fergus Thomson    | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Mr. Harold Carsten John Asche | " "         | 66' x 100'          |
| Rev. E. W. L. Martin          | " "         | 66' x 100'          |
| Rev. E. E. Walline            | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Rev. Rex E. Ray               | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Miss F. Ogilvie               | " "         | 50' x 40'           |
| Dr. W. E. Dobson              | " "         | 30' x 100'          |
| A. McRae                      | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Miss K. M. Banks              | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Dr. Geo. G. Wannop            | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Miss Alice Carpenter          | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Mr. C. L. R. Becher           | " "         | 50' x 50'           |
| Rev. T. A. Broadfoot          | " "         | 100' x 50' x 20'    |
| The London Missionary Society | "           | 50,000 square feet. |
| Rev. G. E. S. Updell          | " "         | 100' x 100'         |

} Extension req'd  
to 140' x 100' each  
site

*H. Mitchell*

Plate 3: Letter to members of Laan Tau Campers Association on the bid of Sunset Peak land lots, 24 December 1924

<sup>20</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. “Memorandum on Mountain Camp, Tai Ue Shan, Lan Tau Island”, 24 September 1924.

<sup>21</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. “Report to Members of the South China District Committee re Summer Resorts”, London Mission Society Hong Kong, 19 March 1924

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### 2.3. Acquisition of land lots

Auction of the collection of land lots on which the cabins of Lantau Mountain Camp sit were built on took place on 24 December 1924. A few days before the auction, prospective campers had already had themselves organised to secure all land lots open for the bidding. According to land registry, however, not all of them had paid or had kept the land long enough to see the construction of dwellings on them, and the names of the persons who made the original purchases<sup>22</sup> were not the same ones who built the first cabins. The following table summarises the actual purchasers of the cluster of Lantau Island Peak land lots and the year in which cabins were built:

| Lantau Island Peak Lot No. | Size of Lot                         | Cabin No. | Year Built | Owner/ Purchaser             | Church/ Mission Affiliation  | Station                |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1                          | 50' x 50'                           | 22        | 1932       | Rev E.C. Howe                | Assistant School Master, Union Middle School, Canton                                 | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 2                          | 50' x 50'                           | 14        | 1925       | Rev W. T. Lindsay            | Methodist Missionary Society   | Foshan (Fatshan)       |
| 4                          | 150' x 30'                          | 9         | 1933       | Rev John Foster              | Methodist Missionary Society   | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 5                          | 80' x 80' (extended to 100' x 100') | 5         | 1925       | Dr Joseph Oscar Thomson      | Missionary to Canton Hospital by United Church of Canada                             | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 6                          | 80' x 80' (extended to 100' x 100') | 7         | 1925       | Mr Herbert Fergus Thomson    | USA Presbyterian Church; Missionary in China   | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 7 (Surrendered in 1930)    | 66' x 100'                          |           |            | Mr Harold Carsten John Asche | Church Missionary Society  | Hong Kong              |
| 8 (Surrendered in 1931)    | 66' x 100'                          |           |            | Rev E. W. L. Martin          | Church Missionary Society  | Hong Kong              |
| 9 (Surrendered in 1927)    | 50' x 50'                           |           |            | Rev E. E. Walline            | USA Presbyterian Church; Missionary in China   | Shanghai               |
| 12 (Surrendered in 1931)   | 50' x 40'                           |           |            | Miss Frances Ogilvie         | New Zealand Presbyterian Church; Missionary in China at Kong Chuen Hospital Compound | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 13                         | 30' x 100'                          | 24        | 1925       | Dr William H. Dobson         | USA Presbyterian Church; Missionary in China   | Yangjiang (Yeung Kong) |

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<sup>22</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Letter to Members of Laan Tau Campers Association on the Bid of Sunset Peak Land Lots, 24 December 1924"

| Lantau Island Peak Lot No.      | Size of Lot | Cabin No. | Year Built | Owner/ Purchaser              | Church/ Mission Affiliation                                    | Station                |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 14                              | 50' x 50'   | 20        | 1925       | Rev Duncan McRae              | South China Missionary by United Church of Canada              |                        |
| 15                              | 50' x 50'   | 18        | 1925       | Prof W. E. MacDonald          | Professor of Mathematics, Canton Christian College             | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 16                              | 50' x 50'   | 16        | 1925       | Dr George G. Wannop           | Missionary to Shek Kei Hospital by United Church of Canada     | Zhongshan (Shek Kei)   |
| 17                              | 50' x 50'   | 13        | 1925       | Miss Alice Carpenter          | USA Presbyterian Church; Missionary in China                   | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 18                              | 50' x 50'   | 3         | 1925       | Mr C. L. R. Beecher           | Church Missionary Society                                      | Hong Kong              |
| 19 (Surrendered in 1929)        | 100' x 50'  |           |            | Rev T.A. Broadfoot            | Canadian Presbyterian Mission                                  | Jiangmen (Kong Moon)   |
| 20                              | 50,000      | 15        | 1925       | London Missionary Society     |  | Hong Kong              |
| 21                              |             | Mess Hall | 1928       | Lantau Missionary Association |  |                        |
| 22                              |             | 1         | 1925       | Dr Frank Oldt                 | United Brethren Mission; Lingnan University                    | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 23 (Surrendered in 1933)        |             |           |            | Mr G. S. Kennedy Skipton      |  | Hong Kong              |
| 24                              |             | 11        | 1934       | Mr G. S. Kennedy Skipton      |  | Hong Kong              |
| 25                              |             | 10        | 1932       | Rev. J. Franklin Karcher      | US Presbyterian Church; Doctor, Hackett Medical Centre, Canton | Guangzhou (Canton)     |
| 26                              |             | 8         | 1932       | Rev. & Mrs R. L. Phillips     | Methodist Mission Society                                      |                        |
| 27                              |             | 2         | 1934       | Miss Esther N. Schell         | United Brethren Mission  |                        |
| 28                              |             | 4         | 1933       | Rev J. H. Herring             | US Presbyterian Church South China Mission                     | Yangjiang (Yeung Kong) |
| 29                              |             | 6         | 1933       | Miss Myrtle LeFevre           | United Brethren Mission  |                        |
| Did not appear in land registry | 50' x 50'   |           |            | Miss K. M. Banks              | Methodist Mission Society                                      | Foshan (Fatshan)       |
| Did not appear in land registry | 50' x 100'  |           |            | Rev Frank H. Wilkinson        | New Zealand Presbyterian Church; Missionary in China           |                        |

| Lantau Island Peak Lot No.      | Size of Lot | Cabin No. | Year Built | Owner/ Purchaser     | Church/ Mission Affiliation              | Station         |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Did not appear in land registry | 50' x 50'   |           |            | Rev Rex E. Ray       | Southern Baptist Convention              | Wuzhou (Wuchow) |
| Did not appear in land registry | 100' x 100' |           |            | Rev G. E. S. Upsdell | Assistant School Master, Queen's College | Hong Kong       |

Table 1 – Summary of the Purchasers of the Cluster of Lantau Island Peak Land Lots between 1920s and 1930s



Plate 4: Description of Prof W. E. MacDonald, M. A. (麥旦來教授), Lingnan University.<sup>23</sup>  
Prof MacDonald was the first owner of Cabin #18 (Lot 15) of Lantau Mountain Camp.

<sup>23</sup> 《【嶺南我嶺南 (校史第二章)】嶺南大學之組織時期 (上)》。(香港：嶺南大學同學會《嶺南通訊：第十六期》，1958年6月6日。)



**Medical Staff.**

*Back Row:* S. K. LEUNG, J. O. THOMSON, K. L. HSU, W. W. CADBURY, T. P. LEE, F. OLDT, W. K. NG  
*Front Row:* K. Y. CHIU, W. Y. CHEUNG, K. S. LAU, K. C. KWOK, Y. Y. CHUNG, H. W. HA, K. I. CHIU,  
 K. I. LEE

Plate 5:

Dr J. O. Thomson (譚約瑟醫生), second from left in the back row, was Superintendent and Professor of Clinical Surgery of Canton Hospital, Lingnan University. He was with the mission of United Church of Canada.<sup>24</sup>

Dr Frank Oldt (老恩賜醫生), second from right in the back row, was Director of Health Service and Professor of Preventive Medicine of Canton Hospital, Lingnan University. He was with the United Brethren Mission.<sup>25</sup>

They were the first owners of Cabin #5 (Lot 5) and Cabin #1 (Lot 22) respectively.

<sup>24</sup> Canton Hospital, Lingnan University. "Annual Report for the Year 1931-32", P.15.

<sup>25</sup> Canton Hospital, Lingnan University. "Annual Report for the Year 1931-32", P.15.



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## 2.4. Construction of cabins and other facilities

A contractor was hired to build twelve stone cabins as soon as the land lots were secured. He was contracted to send stone-cutters up to the site and prepare building blocks to prepare building blocks from local materials, and build cabin walls of 16 inches thick with 6 inches roof of poured reinforced concrete<sup>26</sup>. According to Spicer, the building blocks were quarried from the hillside above the swimming pool of Lantau Mountain Camp, and cement was made on the spot by mixing local sand with water from mountain streams. Spicer also described this housing project the largest construction project on Lantau since the after the construction of Fan Lau Fort.

No name however was provided for the first builder of this appreciable project. It was only noted that the contractor was “kidnapped” – his disappearance might have been due in part to unexpected costs of construction<sup>27</sup>. Another man had to be found to complete the job; the cabins were “finished by a Presbyterian Chinese, western-trained, who was forthright and honest”<sup>28</sup>. The third contractor, Lam Fuk, was hired in the 1930s to build the second instalment of the cabins and repaired others until World War II<sup>29</sup>.

Construction of the cabins at Lantau Mountain Camp spanned over more than a decade. The first batch of cabins – Cabin #1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 24, as well as the coolie shack), constructed in 1925, spread out along ridge from Sunset Peak to the heart of the Saddle, and here to the peak of Yi Tung Shan at quite an even distance between each other. Cabin #15, however, was a bit further out to the southwest direction of the Saddle. The Mess Hall (a.k.a Mess Hut, Mess Shack, the Mess) was then built in the heart of the Saddle in 1928 – the location of which hinted that it would be the centre of communal life on the mountain. In the next few years, more cabins were added to the northern slope of Yi Tung Shan (Cabin #8 and 10 in 1932, Cabin #4 and 6 in 1933, and Cabin #2 and 11 in 1934), one cabin at the Saddle below the watershed (Cabin #9 in 1933), and one cabin (Cabin #22 in 1932) on the ridge to Sunset Peak between Cabin #20 and #24<sup>30</sup>. (See Appendix IV) Cabin #24 remains the highest (in terms of altitude) residential premises in Hong Kong.

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<sup>26</sup> Morgan, Carter. “An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp”, 1979.

<sup>27</sup> Morgan, Carter. “An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp”, 1979.

<sup>28</sup> Shilston, Dorothy. “History of Laan Tau Mountain Camp”, 1979.

<sup>29</sup> Morgan, Carter. “An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp”, 1979.

<sup>30</sup> Shilston, Dorothy. “History of Laan Tau Mountain Camp”, 1979.



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For a number of years, cabins were identified by names of the occupants, churches or missionary societies that owned them instead of cabin number<sup>31</sup>. The cabin numbers as of today were only introduced in 1956<sup>32</sup>, more than thirty years after the Camp's establishment.

The first trail to Lantau Mountain Camp was blazed only shortly before the construction of cabins. The creation of a walkable trail that negotiated the precipitous terrain from the bottom of Tung Chung valley to the Saddle (which became Wong Lung Hang Country Trail later) was the joint effort of both the Government and the missionaries, in which the Government agreed to undertake the initial cost on the condition that the prospective campers would agree to keep the road in repair at their own expense to the satisfaction of the District Officer for 3 years from the date of completion of the improvement<sup>33</sup>. For almost a decade it had remained the only trail and connection of Lantau Mountain Camp until the construction of the second trail from Mui Wo in 1933-1934. The trail from Mui Wo was built on an abandoned ancient trail ostensibly built by monks but had largely disappeared except for a few stone steps<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>31</sup> Snyder, J. Paul. "Laan Tau Camp Association Executive Committee Meeting Minutes", 19 October 1935

<sup>32</sup> Whitener, Sterling H. "Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Laan Tau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 18 April 1956

<sup>33</sup> Fisher, J. A. "Letter No. 2464/22", 19 June 1924.

<sup>34</sup> Kennedy-Skipton, George S. "Notes on Laan Tau Mountain Camp", August 1962.

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### 3. Architecture

#### 3.1. Cabins

The stone cabins of Lantau Mountain Camp were designed by Arthur J. May, a local preacher at the English Methodist Church in Hong Kong as well as the Methodist Mission's South China District architect. He was the designer and project manager of the construction of Chinese Methodist Church, Wan Chai which opened for worship in 1936 and that of Kowloon Methodist Church. When the land lots on Sunset Peak were acquired, May was approached by the prospective campers to work out "some sort of a house-plan suitable for such a camp as Lantau".



Plate 6: Chinese Methodist Church, Wan Chai, built in 1936<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Tharme, Ted. <https://gwulo.com/atom/22002>

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Unlike the more sophisticated church constructions in the lowland designed by May, the cabins were planned to be “as alike as peas in a pod”<sup>36</sup>. The outside measurements were to be 18 by 16 feet, and walls of concrete would be from 12 to 14 inches thick. Not more than three rooms to a shack were provided for<sup>37</sup>. This house plan fits the description from Don Ady, the youngest son of the second owner of Cabin #24 as well as one of the explorers of the Sunset Peak site Rev Merrill Ady, of his own family cabin:

*The “Ady Shack” was the highest shack in the camp. Dad bought it from Dr Dobson, also a Presbyterian missionary in Yeung Kong - and a fabulous character. Dobson had just the one room, with a miniature toilet and miniature “kitchen” large enough to stand in. Dad got the shack enlarged with a “sitting room”, plus miniature additional bunk room and toilet/shower. The shacks had stout wood shutters closed with stout wood bars of about two by four inches cross section. The windows slid horizontally and loosely, and were fastened open with wood wedges. My father, the sort to stay busy, gave us brief camp visits which he often spent doing odd chores like repainting some wicker chairs<sup>38</sup>.*



Plate 7: Cabins at Lantau Mountain Camp, 1938<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> “Lantau Mountain... Its Camp Has a History”, Hong Kong Telegraph, 21 September 1940

<sup>37</sup> “Lantau Mountain... Its Camp Has a History”, Hong Kong Telegraph, 21 September 1940

<sup>38</sup> Ady, Don. <https://gwulo.com/node/13337>

<sup>39</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35271>



Plate 8: Cabins at Lantau Mountain Camp, 1939<sup>40</sup>



Plate 9: Huts at Lantau Mountain Camp, 1939<sup>41</sup>; the foremost hut being Cabin #18 (Lot 15) owned by Prof MacDonald of Canton Christian College. The cabin was sold to the Baptist Mission in 1955.

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<sup>40</sup> Author unknown. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35320>

<sup>41</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35128>



Because of the lack of space inside the cabins, the dwellings were barely furnished and rooms were to be used for multiple purposes. Dr Carter Morgan, representative of the Baptist cabins (Cabin #14 and 18) in 1960s to 1970s and camp manager of Lantau Mountain Camp for various summer seasons, wrote that,

*Early years Laan Tau camping was quite rough. Beds were made or taken up as needed because the same space had to serve for cooking and eating as well. Anything not in use was hung from the ceiling. Many cabins still have ceiling hooks for the storage of beds and gear out of season. A mattress was simply a tick containing rice straws<sup>42</sup>.*

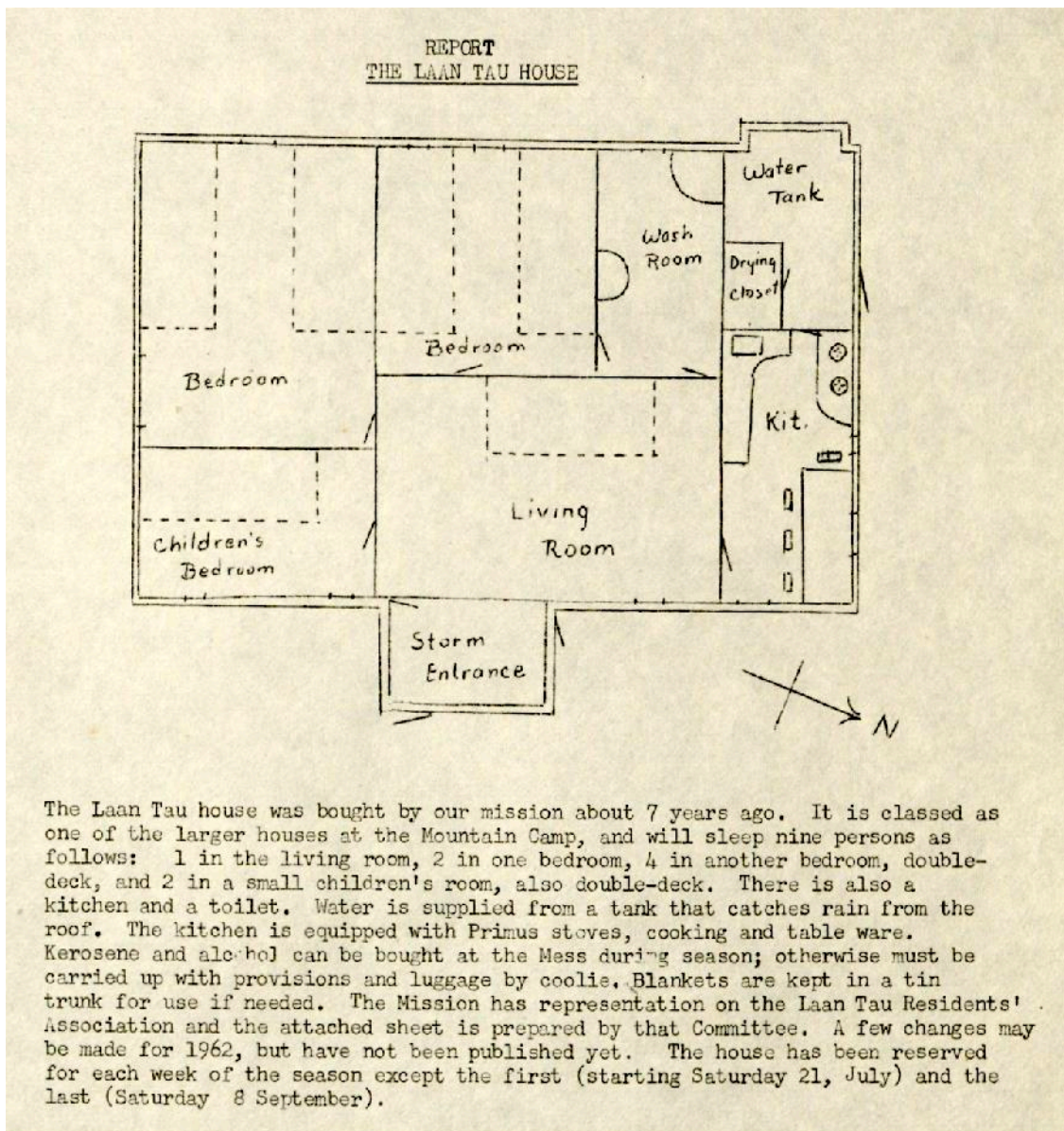


Plate 10: Sketch of floor plan of Cabin #18 by Dr Carter Morgan, 1962

<sup>42</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

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Morgan also remarked that,

*They (the cabins) had been planned with the Loh Fau Shan (Luofushan) lifestyle in mind – viz, outdoor living... Laan Tau had far more wind, rain, clouds, and unsettled weather than campers had experienced inland... and families discovered they had to spend more time indoors. So bit by bit cabins came to be enlarged. The different is still visible in the thickness of the walls. The original construction called for walls 16" thick; later walls were built about half that thick which proved to be quite adequate – many, many typhoons later. Today most of the cabins are an architectural hodge-podge as rooms, lean-tos, storm-entrances and so on have been added... (The) enlargement business ended soon after World War II when extensive repairs had to be made<sup>43</sup>.*

Miss Dorothy Shilston, representative of the London Missionary cabin (Cabin #15) after World War II and Chairperson of Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association in 1953 and 1954, summarized that,

*Houses had, of course, no water, or sanitation or bathrooms, and as was discovered later, they faced the wrong way, so that in wet weather people had to get in by windows, as the rain beat in at the doors<sup>44</sup>.*

Rev Lam Sung Che, President of the Methodist Church, Hong Kong, who had spent a fair amount of leisure time at the Methodist cabin (Cabin #8) in 1980s and still visits the cabin occasionally in recent years, concurs that the cabins on Sunset Peak serve as shelters on the mountain more than holiday dwellings for indoor living. He mentioned that cooking was done outside the cabin on camp stove or campfire, and cabin users would only stay indoor to read or play chess when bad weather prevents them to go outside. Because of the austere and basic overall condition of the cabin, the Methodist Church ceased to lease the cabin to interested church members from 2000 onwards.

Despite their Spartan design, most of the original fabric (stone walls and foundation) of the cabins had lasted since their erection till today, in defiance of considerable repairs to concrete roofs, windows and doors due to weathering and damages during World War II.

Cabin #4 had been available for visit for research purposes in the preparation of this report. Please see Appendix VII for photographic references of Cabin #4.

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<sup>43</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

<sup>44</sup> Shilston, Dorothy. "History of Laan Tau Mountain Camp", 1979.





Plate 11: Cabins at Lantau Mountain Camp, late 1950s to early 1960s<sup>45</sup>

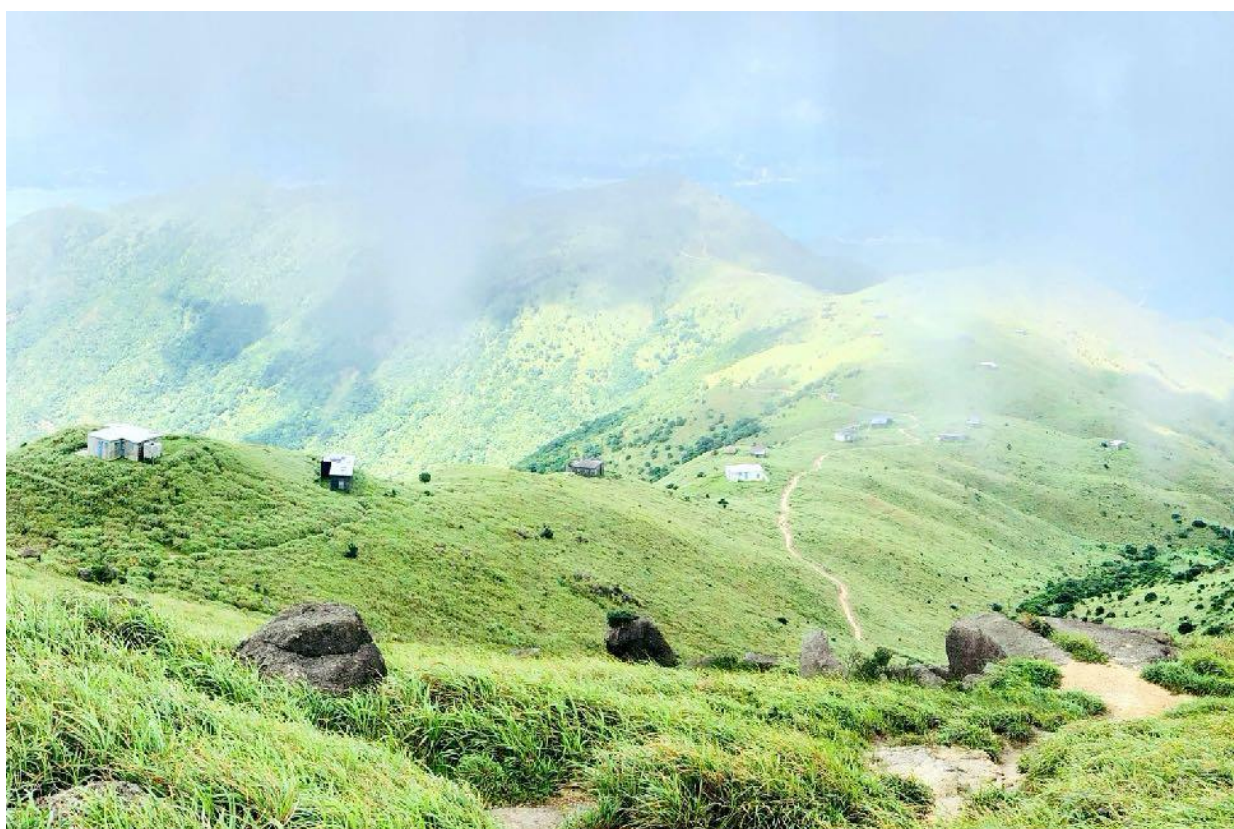


Plate 12: Cabins at Lantau Mountain Camp, 2021 (Photo taken by research team in 2021)

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<sup>45</sup> Ady, Don. <https://gwulo.com/atom/14909>



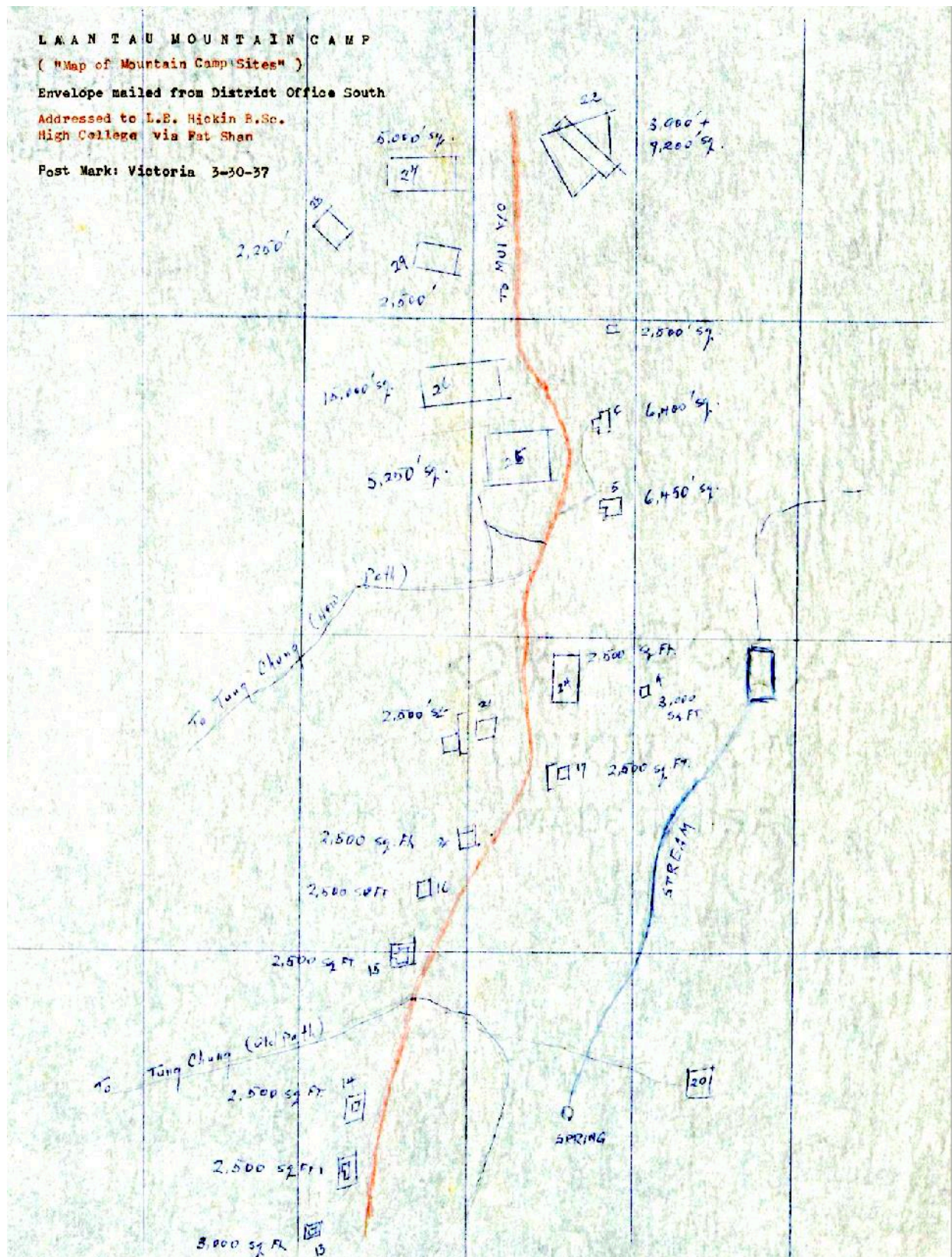


Plate 13: Map of Lantau Mountain Camp, possibly produced in late 1940s or early 1950s

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### 3.2. Swimming pool

Correspondences of the explorers of Lantau Mountain Camp revealed that possibility of damming a swimming pool was one of the most important criteria of choosing a suitable site<sup>46</sup>. That the saddle between Sunset Peak and Yi Tung Shan was chosen for the camp site was due to its plentiful water supply with a number of tributaries. The swimming pool was built over several season in the late 1920s by voluntary labour of removing rocks, mud and debris from the stream. In 1927 and 1928 the campers received assistance from the British army who blasted the larger rocks and built a cement face for the dam originally composed of mud<sup>47</sup>. The swimming pool had been in place in the camp since 1928.

Swimming was an important part of summer activities and social life of the Camp since its establishment till late 1980s. A children's paddling pool was added in 1950<sup>48</sup>. Considering that Hong Kong's first public swimming pool (Victoria Park Swimming Pool) was only opened in 1957, a properly-operating freshwater swimming pool was a state of the art amenity for any resort. During the years when the swimming pool was actively in use, maintenance and disinfection was carried out every year by voluntary efforts of the campers. Camp rules on swimming were clearly spelt out.

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<sup>46</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Report to Members of the South China District Committee re Summer Resorts", London Mission Society Hong Kong, 19 March 1924

<sup>47</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

<sup>48</sup> "Minutes of Campers' Meeting", 27 August 1949.





Plate 14: Swimming pool of Lantau Mountain Camp in 1930s<sup>49</sup>



Plate 15: Swimming pool of Lantau Mountain Camp in 2021  
(Photo taken by research team in 2021)

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<sup>49</sup> Author unknown. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35318>

### 3.3. Trails

Development of trails came alongside, if not before, the establishment of Lantau Mountain Camp. Negotiations with the Government on building the trail to the Camp were held at the same time with land acquisition and building permits in 1923-1924. Trailheads of the Camp depended very much on the ferry routes that connected to the city and various locations on Lantau. The first trail to Lantau Mountain Camp was from Tung Chung, where a daily ferry called at en route from Hong Kong (Central) to Tai O. Basic construction of the trail from Mui Wo began in 1933, while substantial construction works were only carried out after World War II. The trails which were meant for accessing the Camp are now integral parts of the trail system of the area.

Lantau Mountain Camp was first accessed from Tung Chung, a steep and strenuous hike from the bottom of the valley. After a few recces, in June 1924, the first campers engaged a contractor, Chan Lin, a resident of Tai O to clear and repair the trail traversed by the scouting party<sup>50</sup>, the cost of which was borne by the Government under the condition that the campers would take care of its maintenance<sup>51</sup>.

**A rough translation of Tender by Chan Lin.**

**Repair of road (from Tung Chung village, up Tai Ue Shan to the top. (Lan Tau island) The length of the road is about 12 li.**  
**At the top of the hill there are 4 li of the road on which the trees must be cut and the whole road put in order. There is 1 li on which the stones of the road must be arranged and laid in order.**  
**The remaining 7 li of the road is to be made 1ft. 5 in. (Chinese) wide and levelled. Where the road is washed out by the rain the crevices are to be properly filled in and made level.**  
**Where necessary side drains are to be made to conduct the water from the roadway. If the weather remains fine the whole road will be finished in one month from time of starting.**  
**The cost of repairs to be \$395.00 On the completion of twenty days work one half of the contract money to be paid and the remainder on completion of the work.**

Plate 16: Translation of Tender from Chan Lin by Dr I. E. Mitchell, 5 June 1924

<sup>50</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Letter No. 2464/22", 17 November 1924.

<sup>51</sup> Fisher, J. A. "Letter to Land Officer", 5 June 1924.



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Since its establishment, the trail from Tung Chung was re-routed a few times through the years, with early routes reaching near Cabin #20 and later the Mess Hall. The latest routing later became Wong Lung Hang Country Trail. Memoirs from campers described the hike from Tung Chung being an arduous journey, soothed by the delights of plentiful refreshing small waterfalls and colourful butterflies.

The construction of the trail from Mui Wo began in 1933, when ferry between Hong Kong (Central) and Mui Wo commenced. The trail was enhanced from sections of ancient dirt road with loosen rocks for steps. The construction of the trail was planned and supervised by the Camp's trail committee, which was headed by Mr George Stacey Kennedy-Skipton for over three decades. Maintenance of this trail had always been a major project expenditure of the camp. The actual work of repair and upkeep had involved contractors from Lantau, a few masons brought by the missionaries who fled from China, and later the inmates of Chi Ma Wan and Ma Po Ping prisons. There are detailed records from Lantau Mountain Camp Resident Association on the condition and maintenance of this trail throughout the years.

Cabin owners and guests alike mostly reached Lantau Mountain Camp via Mui Wo (Nam Shan) since this trail was opened. The trail was the lifeline of the Camp since almost all supplies to the camp and communication between the Camp and the rest of the world was delivered through this trail. The Mui Wo Trail was enhanced overtime with better stone steps, signs and even a waiting pavilion. This trail is relatively easier with a gentler gradient though longer. It is now part of Lantau Trail Stage 2.

There was very little mentioning about hiking from Pak Kung Au to Lantau Mountain Camp in the early records of the campers, despite that this trail is frequented by hikers to Sunset Peak today. Several current cabin owners assume that this route had only become popular among campers after the official opening of Lantau Trail in 1984. The hike from Pak Kung Au is also a steep ascent, but shorter than that via Wong Lung Hang. It offers panoramic views of the southern coast of Lantau and Lantau Peak along the way.

Please see Appendix III on layout of the trails at Lantau Mountain Camp and Appendix VI for more photographic references of the trails.

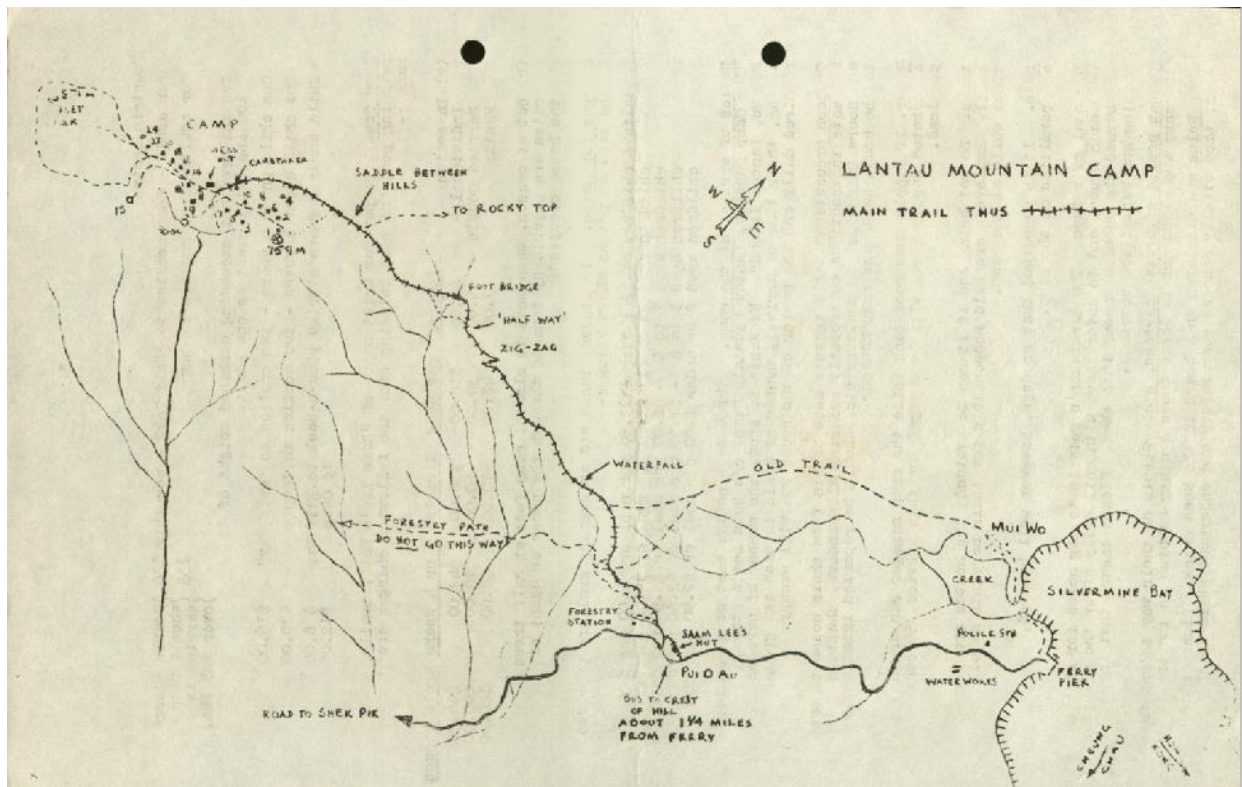


Plate 17: Sketch map of Lantau Mountain Camp with main trail by camper Geoffrey Coxhead, headmaster of King's College, in 1965

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## 4. The Campers

### 4.1. Owners, representatives and users

Since its establishment, all cabins of Lantau Mountain Camp have been under effective ownership although level of usage of each cabin varies. Ownership of the cabins can be categorized as individual or society. Individual owners refer to those who bought the cabins in their own names, hence having their names on the land registry, at their own expenses, with the funds from their respective church or missionary society, or shared between fellow regular residents of the cabin. Until recent years, almost all of the individual owners were members of various missionary societies, or the churches or institutions founded by these missionary societies. Among the first cabin owners, all but Cabin #15 was owned by individuals.

Society owners refer to those who bought the cabins in the name of missionary societies or the church organizations that they had set up, hence their cabins were registered with the Land Registry in the name of the society, the church organization or their trustee. The only exceptions are Cabin #5, which till today is still under the name of “the Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong”, and Cabin #13, which is owned by Hong Kong International School. Over the years, a number of missionary societies and their church organizations had been seen on land registry records, for instances the Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, the Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China, New Zealand Presbyterian Mission, London Missionary Society, Church Missionary Society, Chinese Anglican Church in Hong Kong, Norwegian Lutheran Mission, Mission Covenant Church of Norway, the Methodist Church of Hong Kong, the Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the Basel Mission. Today, 7 out of the 19 cabins of Lantau Mountain Camp are under society owners.

Cabin representatives are individuals who regularly occupy the cabins of their missionary society or church organisation, or those who represent owners on furlough or extended absence from Hong Kong. They also represented their respective society owners at meetings of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association, and served as the contact point for all matters regarding the cabins. From the cabin owner contact lists and meeting minutes of the Association, it is observed that different society owners had different groups of representatives to their cabins. For instance, the cabins of the Basel Mission and the Methodist Church were consistently represented by reverends, while both cabins of the Anglican Church were represented by missionary teachers of their schools.

For decades the cabins of Lantau Mountain Camp were rented out during the summer season. While mission families and their guests would occupy weeks, if not the whole summer season, at their

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cabins, owners were encouraged to lease any vacancies to interested parties to ensure full occupancy of the cabins throughout the summer in order to raise enough funds for mess operation and maintenance of all camp facilities. Persons and their families who aspired to the natural environment and the religious ambience of the Camp would made bookings with owners whom they knew or through the summer camp organisers (usually the Secretary of the Association). Among these users some of them were repeated campers who also helped with organising the summer camps or with repairs and maintenance of camp facilities. Please see Chapter 7.2 for ownership and background information of the cabins.

Anecdotes about the camp during the Second World War years – in 1937 the camp became a refuge for many missionary families. During winter of 1937-1938, Canton School for Foreign Children was temporarily relocated to Lantau Mountain Camp<sup>52</sup>. In 1939 the German campers, while on summer camp in Lantau, were asked to pack and then expatriated from Hong Kong<sup>53</sup>. As warfare came near Hong Kong in 1940, some of the families were sent to Manila and then to Australia. The Jenson and the Moore families escaped to Shaoguan (Kukong) in July 1940<sup>54</sup>. Those who did not managed to leave by Christmas 1940, such as Shilston and the Ady family, were interned at Stanley Camp during the Japanese Occupation.

#### 4.2. Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association

In order to coordinate among cabin owners the management and maintenance of Lantau Mountain Camp, an association was set up since the inception of the Camp. The first mentioning of such organization appeared in Dr I. E. Mitchell's letter to prospective owners of the Camp in December 1924, when he addressed the letter to "the following members of the Laan Tau Campers Association"<sup>55</sup>.

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<sup>52</sup> Morgan, Carter. "Notes on Laan Tau Mountain Camp from Comments Given by Mrs Moore", 19 July 1979

<sup>53</sup> Morgan, Carter. "Laan Tau Notes – Addition", 11 August 1973

<sup>54</sup> Morgan, Carter. "Notes on Laan Tau Mountain Camp from Comments Given by Mrs Moore", 19 July 1979

<sup>55</sup> Mitchell, Isaiah Edward. "Letter to Members of Laan Tau Campers Association on the Bid of Sunset Peak Land Lots, 24 December 1924.



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In 1954 the owners had the association registered with the government as “Lantau Summer Camp Residents Association”; the bank account at HSBC was also changed to conform to the registered name<sup>56</sup>. Seven years later, in 1961, the association was informed by the Registrar of Societies, Police Headquarter to lodge a copy of the Articles of Association or Constitution of the Association. At this occasion the Association decided to change its name to “The Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association” as it wrote up the constitution of the Association<sup>57</sup>.

The constitution of the Association elucidated the objectives of the Association, and hence the existence of the Lantau Mountain Camp as<sup>58</sup>:

1. To foster and maintain the tradition of Christian fellowship and to represent and further the interests of the owners of the buildings etc which constitute the Lantau Mountain Camp;
2. To maintain the fabric and regulate the use of communal facilities of the Camp including the Mess Hall and all of its components, the caretaker’s quarters (a.k.a. coolie shack), the camp water system (a dam, a concrete settling tank, piping and draw off points), the swimming pool dam and ancillary works, and the wooden hut used as a changing room;
3. To raise funds for the purpose of 2 above, to provide for such other amenities, and to maintain the path between Pui O Au (Nam Shan) and the Camp, and to build and maintain other footpaths; and
4. To encourage any owners desirous of selling his house to find a purchaser who is acceptable to the Association as a suitable person to share in the life of the community.

There is an apparent emphasis on the sharing of religious life and preservation of common values among its members. Membership of the Association is limited to the owners of the buildings which comprise the camp, or representatives designated by these owners<sup>59</sup>. Similar emphasis is also found in the operation of the summer camp, which involved not only cabin owners but also their guests and anyone who booked through the Association to use the cabins.

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<sup>56</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. “Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association”, 15 March 1961.

<sup>57</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. “Agenda of the General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association”, 23 May 1961.

<sup>58</sup> Constitution of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association, 1961

<sup>59</sup> Constitution of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association, 1961

Officers of the Association include the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Treasurer, the Secretary, Trails Supervisor (later restructured as "Maintenance Committee") and at least one other member known as Member-at-Large. The officers were elected annually at the General Meeting that usually happened in the winter months<sup>60</sup>. There were well-defined duties and responsibilities of each officer. Please see Appendix XI for the list of officers of the Association from 1953 to 1986.

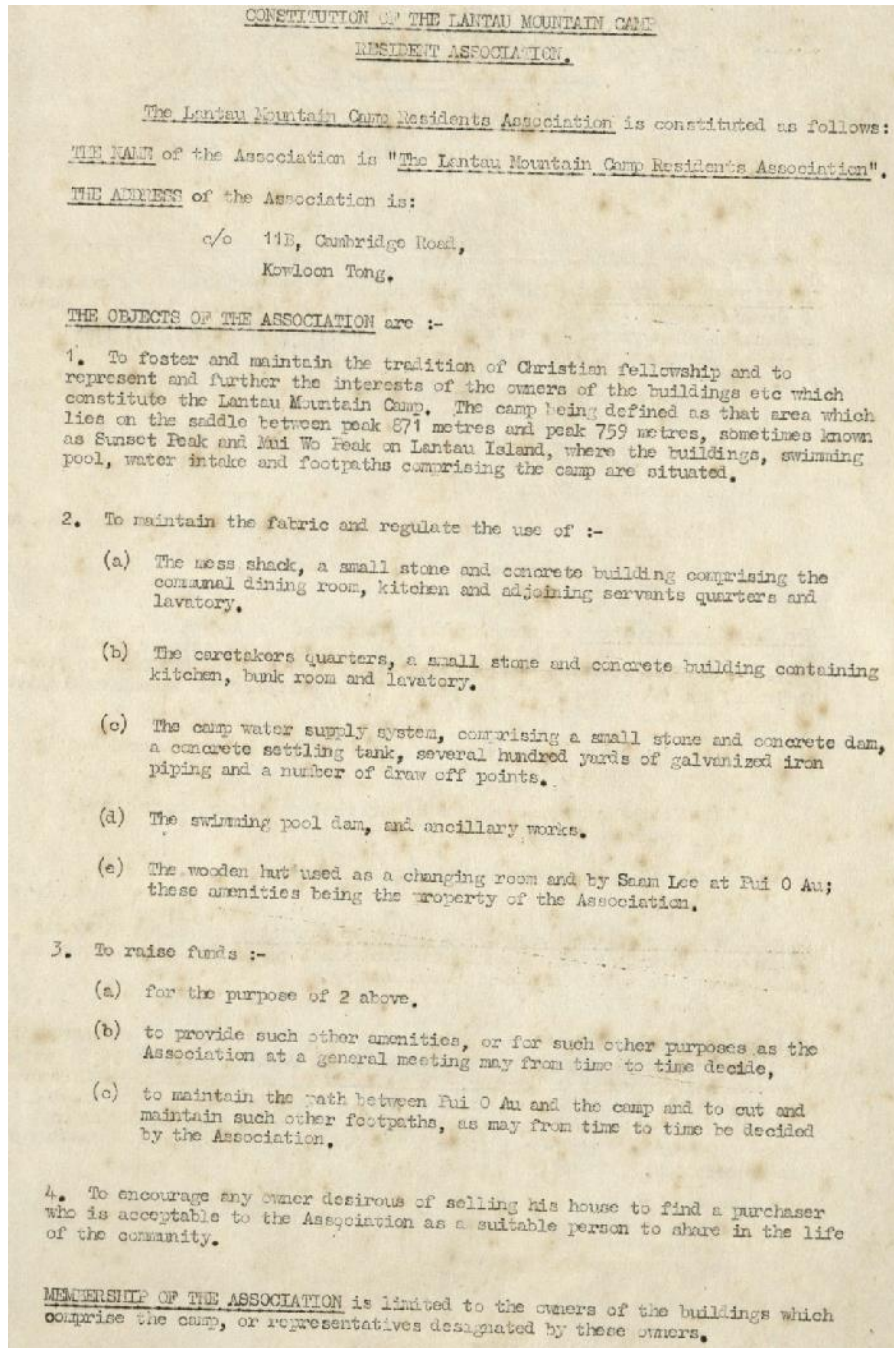


Plate 18: Constitution of Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association, 1961

<sup>60</sup> Constitution of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association, 1961



The Association was registered as a limited company in 2000 and has remained so today. At the time of the registration, the Chinese name of the Association was 大嶼山營友社有限公司. It was changed to 爛頭營有限公司 in 2011<sup>61</sup>.



Plate 19:  
Post box of Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association (bottom left) at Nam Shan, 2021  
(Photo taken by research team in 2021)

<sup>61</sup> <https://hkg.databasesets.com/en/gongsimingdan/number/0708281>

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## 5. Community on the Mount

### 5.1. Summer camps

The establishment of Lantau Mountain Camp was meant for the continuation of the tradition of summer retreat for missionaries in South China. Since its inception in 1925 till late 1980s, the summer camp at the Saddle between Sunset Peak and Yi Tung Shan had been an integral part of life here. The summer camps here were meticulously organized with sophisticated pre-camp preparation as well as intricate movement of supplies and services during the camp season.

#### 5.1.1. Cabin occupancy

For years, camp fees from renting cabins during the summer season contributed the majority of the necessary expenditure of the repair and maintenance of Lantau Mountain Camp. For this reason camp fees were reviewed regularly<sup>62</sup>, and cabin owners were hence encouraged to maintain their cabins in decent conditions, and to have the beds occupied by themselves or to guests as much as possible. To facilitate the process, the Executive Committee of Lantau Mountain Camp Resident Association had devised a system to coordinate the bookings: creating a complete list of cabin owners (or representatives) with updated contacts and the number of beds at each cabin, and sending the list to prospective campers a few months before summer; urging the cabin owners to secure bookings within their missionary societies, and handling bookings from guests outside the membership connections; consolidating the list for Camp Manager and Mess Manager of the summer camp for all necessary arrangements; and collecting camp fees for all the bookings.

Appendix XI shows the summary of camp fees and dates from 1950s to 1970s. The scale of camp fees favoured families over individuals and campers having extended stays as a measure to encourage communal life and sharing of responsibilities at the camp. Since 1972, house owners were to pay an annual subscription to the Association<sup>63</sup>, which would be recovered if the house was rented out and be in lieu of camp fees. The amount paid would be proportionate to the number of beds in each house. The subscription was to provide a more stable fund to the Association for increasing costs on repair and maintenance of camp facilities.

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<sup>62</sup> Whitener, Sterling. "Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 18 April 1956.

<sup>63</sup> Jones, Dorothy. "Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 20 October 1972.





Plates 20 (above) & 21 (below): Campers at Lantau Mountain Camp, 1939<sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup>

<sup>64</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35122>

<sup>65</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35123>



Plate 22: Children playing outside a hut at Lantau Mountain Camp, 1939<sup>66</sup>



Plate 23: Freddie Neale with his wife and daughter with Pixie Smith, second from the right, 1939<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35278>

<sup>67</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/34805>



Plate 24: Raymond Smith with his father Raymond Walter Smith and Shirley Stopani-Thomson outside a cabin at Lantau Mountain Camp, 1939<sup>68</sup>



Plate 25: Campers on arrival at Lantau Mountain Camp with coolies carrying a sedan chair, 1938<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/34807>

<sup>69</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/34880>



Summer camps were usually held in the months of July and August, and sometimes into the first few weeks of September. For many seasons, the exact dates of commencement and end of the camp depended on the breaking up and commencement of school term of the schools of missionary children<sup>70 71</sup>. During good camping years, especially in 1950s to 1970s, the summer camp would receive dozens of families and individuals who stayed for various lengths from days up to weeks and even the whole summer. The mess account of summer 1962 showed that as many as 120 individuals and their families spent the season at Lantau Mountain Camp who contributed a total camp fee of HK\$4692.

| Name                 | Mess   | Camp Fee | Transport | Kerosene | Carriage | Tip    | Sunday Offering | Total    |
|----------------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Morgan            |        | 10.00    |           |          |          |        |                 | 10.00    |
| 2. Goodwin           | 119.00 | 52.50    |           | 6.00     | 25.65    | 11.85  |                 | 215.00   |
| 3. Anderson          | 170.50 | 63.00    | 2.30      | 7.50     | 13.85    | 25.00  |                 | 282.15   |
| 4. Zimmerman         | 190.50 | 52.50    | 2.20      | 4.00     | 19.50    | 20.00  |                 | 288.70   |
| 5. Sunday Offering   |        |          |           |          |          |        | 48.50           | 48.50    |
| 6. J. Reichtel       | 18.00  | 9.00     |           |          |          |        |                 | 27.00    |
| 7. Kennedy - Skipton |        |          |           |          | 10.00    |        |                 | 10.00    |
| 8. Ratters           | 3.50   |          |           |          |          |        |                 | 3.50     |
| 9. Sunday Offering   |        |          |           |          |          |        | 78.70           | 78.70    |
| 10. Voakel           | 35.00  | 24.00    | 1.10      | 6.50     | 29.70    | 10.00  |                 | 106.30   |
| 11. Basel            | 35.00  | 24.00    | .50       | 1.90     | 8.25     | 6.00   |                 | 75.15    |
| 12. White            | 35.00  | 24.00    |           |          | 3.40     | 6.65   |                 | 79.05    |
| 13. Waldo            | 45.50  |          |           | 1.20     | 6.00     | 1.50   |                 | 54.00    |
| 14. Corney           | 65.00  | 27.00    |           |          | 8.00     | 100.00 |                 | 200.00   |
| 15. Joyce Bennett    | 25.00  | 12.00    | .70       |          | 1.65     | 2.65   |                 | 42.00    |
| 16. Baker            | 190.00 | 70.00    | 5.20      | 9.50     | 87.60    | 29.70  |                 | 392.00   |
| 17. Waudby           | 252.50 | 76.00    | 4.40      | 13.50    | 36.50    | 37.05  |                 | 420.00   |
| 18. Hughes           | 374.00 | 70.00    | 6.20      | 13.50    | 27.90    | 48.80  |                 | 480.00   |
| 19. MacKenzie        | 45.50  | 18.00    | 1.40      | 1.50     | 14.65    | 5.00   |                 | 86.05    |
| 20. Money            | 45.50  | 18.00    | 2.60      |          | 9.00     | 5.00   |                 | 80.10    |
| 21. Walden           | 70.00  | 42.00    | 3.50      | 2.00     | 23.40    | 18.70  |                 | 160.00   |
| 22. Smith            | 252.50 | 70.00    | 3.30      | 15.00    | 15.65    | 35.55  |                 | 392.00   |
| 23. Sunday Offering  |        |          |           |          |          |        | 68.00           | 68.00    |
| 24. J. Bennett       | 15.50  | 9.00     |           |          | 6.00     | .50    |                 | 31.00    |
| 25. Ferson           | 33.50  | 18.00    | 9.75      |          | 1.60     | 5.00   |                 | 67.85    |
| 26. Charter          | 108.00 | 42.00    | 6.00      |          | 25.30    | 20.70  |                 | 210.00   |
| 27. Banton           | 140.00 | 91.00    | 8.40      | 23.00    | 33.40    | 30.20  |                 | 346.00   |
| 28. Chapman          | 361.50 | 98.00    | 8.00      | 14.50    | 55.15    | 35.00  |                 | 572.15   |
| 29. L. Hartman       | 42.00  | 18.00    | 2.40      | 2.00     | 15.40    | 10.20  |                 | 90.00    |
| 30. Jordan           | 63.50  | 27.00    | 2.20      |          | 17.55    | 10.75  |                 | 121.00   |
| 31. Rickeron         | 119.50 | 42.00    | 2.20      | 3.00     | 14.20    | 15.10  |                 | 195.00   |
| 32. Guyatt           | 374.00 | 98.00    | 6.00      | 18.00    | 48.40    | 35.60  |                 | 580.00   |
| 33. Dickenson        | 54.00  | 24.00    | 1.80      |          | 19.65    | 10.55  |                 | 110.00   |
| 34. Bond             | 124.00 | 42.00    | 4.40      | 13.50    | 27.20    | 20.00  |                 | 231.10   |
| 35. Joan Pagan       | 59.50  | 39.00    |           |          |          | 10.00  |                 | 108.50   |
| 36. Sunday Off.      |        |          |           |          |          |        | 62.35           | 62.35    |
| 37. McFord           | 180.00 | 56.00    | 8.80      | 12.00    | 47.40    | 25.00  |                 | 299.20   |
| 38. Hopkins          | 317.50 | 70.00    | 9.40      | 16.00    | 54.15    | 30.95  |                 | 498.00   |
| 39. Herbert          | 84.00  | 30.00    | 2.60      | 3.50     | 15.25    | 14.00  |                 | 149.65   |
| 40. Coxhead          | 374.50 | 70.00    | 11.20     | 21.00    | 74.90    | 48.40  |                 | 600.00   |
| 41. Lund Back        | 301.00 | 70.00    | 8.50      | 16.00    | 47.20    | 30.00  |                 | 472.70   |
| 42. Whitener         | 781.00 | 112.00   | 12.20     | 3.50     | 78.55    | 92.75  |                 | 1,080.00 |
| 43. Evans & Poldy    |        | 2.00     |           |          |          |        |                 | 2.00     |
| 44. Inap. Cheung     |        | 7.00     |           |          |          |        |                 | 7.00     |
| 45. Tinker           |        | 7.00     |           |          |          |        |                 | 7.00     |
| 46. Hamner           | 147.50 | 66.00    | 4.20      | 9.00     | 32.85    | 5.45   |                 | 265.00   |
| 47. Guggenbuhl       | 105.50 | 42.00    | 1.80      |          | 14.70    | 6.00   |                 | 179.00   |
| 48. Andersen         | 119.00 | 42.00    | 6.20      | 2.00     | 25.30    | 10.50  |                 | 200.00   |
| 49. Day              | 56.00  | 35.00    | 2.40      | 6.00     | 26.10    | 12.50  |                 | 138.00   |
| 50. Whitehill        | 346.50 | 98.00    | 6.80      | 12.00    | 42.25    | 25.00  |                 | 530.55   |
| 51. Sunday Off.      |        |          |           |          |          |        | 46.15           | 46.15    |
| 52. Kauffmann        | 196.00 | 70.00    | 8.40      | 4.00     | 44.80    | 40.00  |                 | 363.20   |
| 53. Hamner           | 19.00  | 9.00     |           |          | 6.00     | 2.00   |                 | 36.00    |
| 54. Murray           | 21.50  | 12.00    | 9.90      |          | 2.00     | 3.60   |                 | 49.00    |
| 55. Condebar         | 84.00  | 30.00    | 1.40      |          | 9.75     | 4.85   |                 | 130.00   |
| 56. Blackmur         | 84.00  | 30.00    | 1.40      |          | 6.40     | 3.20   |                 | 125.00   |

| Name                  | Mess   | Camp Fee | Transport | Kerosene | Carriage | Tip   | Sunday Offering | Total  |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| 57. Sinclair          | 150.50 | 42.00    |           | 5.00     | 7.50     | 35.55 | 9.45            | 250.00 |
| 58. Michel            | 33.00  |          |           |          |          |       |                 | 33.00  |
| 59. Jenkins           | 17.50  | 18.00    | 2.80      |          |          | 9.30  | 5.00            | 52.60  |
| 60. Bass              | 31.50  | 27.00    | 2.60      | 4.50     |          | 12.10 | 7.30            | 88.00  |
| 61. Ledger            | 24.50  | 21.00    | 1.60      |          |          | 12.15 | 5.75            | 65.00  |
| 62. Patter            | 17.50  | 18.00    | .20       |          |          | 6.00  | 3.30            | 45.00  |
| 63. Patterson         | 286.50 | 70.00    | 6.80      | 4.50     |          | 57.60 | 44.60           | 470.00 |
| 64. McAlister         | 46.00  | 30.00    | 2.60      |          |          | 18.75 | 10.00           | 122.35 |
| 65. Stange            | 45.50  | 18.00    | 2.40      |          |          | 19.65 |                 | 85.55  |
| 66. Jody Stange       | 26.50  | 18.00    |           |          |          |       |                 | 44.50  |
| 67. Roger Babb        | 49.00  | 21.00    |           |          |          |       |                 | 70.00  |
| 68. Sunday Off.       |        |          |           |          |          |       | 68.60           | 68.60  |
| 69. Mack              | 60.00  | 42.00    | 2.60      |          |          | 4.30  | 8.10            | 117.00 |
| 70. Downel            | 46.50  | 24.00    | 3.40      |          |          | 2.55  | 3.55            | 80.00  |
| 71. Green             | 96.00  | 36.00    | 3.60      | 6.00     |          | 16.95 | 9.45            | 168.00 |
| 72. Holland           | 230.50 | 60.00    | 8.40      | 31.00    |          | 55.40 | 20.00           | 405.30 |
| 73. Daniels           | 245.00 | 60.00    |           |          |          |       |                 | 305.00 |
| 74. Kennedy - Skipton | 105.50 | 42.00    | 5.20      | 8.50     |          | 22.18 | 5.02            | 188.40 |
| 75. Hughes            | 172.00 | 42.00    | 2.80      |          |          | 32.30 | 22.70           | 250.00 |
| 76. White             | 124.00 | 42.00    | 3.40      |          |          | 5.85  | 15.00           | 190.25 |
| 77. Todd              | 167.00 | 42.00    | 8.00      | 5.00     |          | 50.40 | 15.00           | 287.40 |
| 78. Hancock           | 28.00  | 18.00    | 1.60      | 1.00     |          | 9.60  | 3.50            | 62.00  |
| 79. Conyere           | 28.00  | 18.00    | 1.80      |          |          | 10.65 | 4.25            | 62.70  |
| 80. Gilliland         | 243.50 | 70.00    | 4.20      | 7.50     |          | 37.70 | 32.10           | 395.00 |
| 81. Voeringer         | 85.00  | 30.00    | 4.80      |          |          | 32.55 |                 | 152.35 |
| 82. Reichel           | 85.00  | 30.00    |           |          |          |       |                 | 115.00 |
| 83. Lefever           | 89.50  | 42.00    | 3.20      |          |          | 29.60 | 15.00           | 179.30 |
| 84. Awett             | 108.00 | 30.00    | 1.80      |          |          | 17.25 | 14.95           | 172.00 |
| 85. Farrow            | 208.50 | 42.00    | 6.00      | 7.00     |          | 26.15 | 10.55           | 300.00 |
| 86. Hollinworth       | 78.00  | 30.00    |           |          |          | 10.00 |                 | 118.00 |
| 87. Sunday Off.       |        |          |           |          |          |       | 8.00            | 8.00   |
| 88. Thiel             | 3.50   | 36.00    | 3.20      | 6.00     |          | 14.00 |                 | 62.70  |
| 89. Brown             | 161.00 | 70.00    |           |          |          |       |                 | 231.00 |
| 90. Scott             | 267.00 | 98.00    | 10.40     | 18.50    |          | 57.90 | 48.20           | 500.00 |
| 91. Robert Moyer      | 63.00  | 18.00    |           |          |          |       |                 | 81.00  |
| 92. Barr              | 92.00  | 30.00    | 4.60      | 2.50     |          | 25.90 | 20.00           | 175.00 |
| 93. Wilks             | 131.50 | 42.00    | 17.10     | 15.50    |          | 62.40 | 20.00           | 288.50 |
| 94. Hollingsworth     | 130.50 | 42.00    |           |          |          |       | 15.00           | 187.50 |
| 95. Horne             | 388.00 | 98.00    | 9.80      | 16.50    |          | 46.60 | 31.40           | 590.00 |
| 96. Short             | 118.50 | 42.00    | 5.40      | 6.00     |          | 22.00 | 11.10           | 205.00 |
| 97. Astbury           | 125.00 | 42.00    | 3.80      | 7.50     |          | 28.60 | 20.10           | 227.00 |
| 98. McClain           | 70.00  | 28.00    | 3.50      | 1.50     |          | 35.25 | 10.00           | 148.25 |
| 99. Sunday Off.       |        |          |           |          |          |       | 40.00           | 40.00  |
| 100. Kemp             | 304.50 | 70.00    | 7.00      | 13.50    |          | 47.65 | 40.35           | 481.00 |
| 101. Carlson          | 81.00  | 42.00    | 2.60      | 2.00     |          | 45.60 | 15.80           | 189.00 |
| 102. Smith            | 27.00  | 18.00    |           |          |          | 4.50  | sold from       | 49.50  |
| 103. Rankin           | 341.50 | 70.00    | 6.60      | 25.50    |          | 40.80 | 15.60           | 500.00 |
| 104. Whitehead        | 292.50 | 98.00    | 12.80     | 1.50     |          | 24.80 | 54.15           | 500.00 |
| 105. Barnwell         | 170.00 | 50.00    | 4.00      | 12.50    |          | 27.85 | 33.75           | 300.00 |
| 106. Eynington        | 121.00 | 70.00    | 10.80     | 10.00    |          | 47.50 | 25.70           | 285.00 |
| 107. Gould            | 304.00 | 70.00    | 8.80      | 18.50    |          | 44.50 | 40.00           | 485.80 |
| 108. Bush             | 394.00 | 70.00    | 6.20      | 7.50     |          | 41.60 | 30.00           | 571.05 |
| 109. Gailley          | 232.50 | 70.00    | 10.00     | 17.50    |          | 34.00 | 30.85           | 402.00 |
| 110. Eshlad           | 371.00 | 40.00    | 2.00      |          |          | 10.00 | 9.30            | 402.70 |
| 111. Sundquist        | 31.00  | 18.00    | 1.40      |          |          | 14.85 | 4.75            | 70.00  |
| 112. Lovegren         | 33.50  | 18.00    | .20       | 4.50     |          | 9.90  | 6.00            | 72.10  |
| 113. Black            | 25.00  | 18.00    |           | 6.00     |          |       | 8.10            | 60.00  |
| 114. O'Brien          | 39.50  | 18.00    | 1.60      |          |          | 1.50  | 16.40           | 67.00  |
| 115. Addiscott        | 39.50  | 18.00    | 2.00      | 2.00     |          | 19.95 | 8.55            | 90.00  |
| 116. Csechowitz       | 21.50  | 12.00    | 1.20      |          |          | 6.00  | 3.30            | 44.00  |
| 117. Gilliland        | 3.50   |          |           |          |          |       |                 | 3.50   |

| Name                     | Mess     | Camp Fee  | Transport | Kerosene | Carriage | Tip   | Tin Goods Sold From Mess | Total     |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 118. F.R. Jenkins        | 849.00   | 140.00    | 26.50     | 39.00    |          | 52.55 | 77.70                    | 1,200.00  |
| 119. G. Morgan           | 172.50   | 60.00     | 16.10     |          |          | 14.05 | 17.75                    | 370.00    |
| 120. H. L. Phillips      | 1,247.00 | 140.00    | 16.00     | 28.50    |          | 25.85 | 127.80                   | 1,620.00  |
| SUBTOTAL                 |          |           |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Mess                     | -        | 15,910.00 |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Camp Fee                 | -        | 4,692.00  |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Transport                | -        | 457.55    |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Kerosene                 | -        | 642.10    |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Carriage                 | -        | 2,420.28  |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Tip                      | -        | 1,885.97  |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Sunday Offering          | -        | 420.30    |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Tin Goods sold from Mess | -        | 183.05    |           |          |          |       |                          |           |
| Total:                   |          |           |           |          |          |       |                          | 26,593.25 |

Plate 26, 27 & 28 (Clockwise from top left) :

Campers of the 1962 summer season and their expenses at the camp

<sup>70</sup> Bergmann, D. "Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 7 Nov 1966.

<sup>71</sup> Philipps, Bobby. "Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 31 January 1975.





Plate 29: Pixie Smith, Raymond Walter Smith, Raymond Smith and Mrs Harmon  
at the dam of the swimming pool, 1939<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>72</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35277>

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### 5.1.2. Camp activities

Outdoor activities were pivotal in the summer camps on Sunset Peak. Much of the time was spent around the swimming pool for both swimming and socializing. Long hikes and expeditions were organized among small groups to Lantau Peak, Rocky Top (Lin Fa Shan), Perfect Pool and Black Rock Pool (near Wong Lung Waterfall), or even down to Pui O Beach<sup>73</sup>. The fondest experiences of Rev Hans Lutz of Basel Mission, ex-Chairman of Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association, at the summer camp were excursions to Perfect Pool, being away from the hurly-burly of the town to immerse in nature, and communal life with fellow campers. Rev Lam Sung Che recalled playing outdoor games such as “capture the flag” with fellow young campers in 1980s, and often they had to go into the forest to collect firewood for cooking outside the cabin.



Plate 30: Raymond Smith, two other girls, Raymond’s amah and Pixie Smith walking down to the swimming pool, 1939<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> Ady, Don. “Lantao Reminiscences”, (year unknown)

<sup>74</sup> Smith, Raymond. <https://gwulo.com/atom/35276>

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Other group activities, such as folk dance, singing and comical skits<sup>75</sup> were organized around the mess. Families, individuals and children found their own pastimes as they pleased. Rev Lutz recounted that for several years a Swiss camper would go up the camp once a year with fellow Swiss for an evening of "Yass", the Swiss form of bridge. The memoir of Dr Carter Morgan could best summarize the joy of enjoying nature and fellowship at summer camps of Lantau Mountain Camp<sup>76</sup>:

*Laan Tau Camp represents for many a child the first place he was able to run free and play without locked doors, gates and dangerous traffic. For older persons, the camp was literally the only place in Hong Kong Colony they were able to get away-from-it-all for a few witnessed by the people who toil up the steep trail, carrying heavy backpacks, year after year, and as often as they promise themselves they will never go up again, it takes one beautiful day and night on the mountain to change their mind, It is truly a campsite hard to duplicate anywhere in this part of the world.*



Plate 31: Vacationers at the swimming pool, possibly 1948<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> McCormick, Deana. "Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 22 May 1986.

<sup>76</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

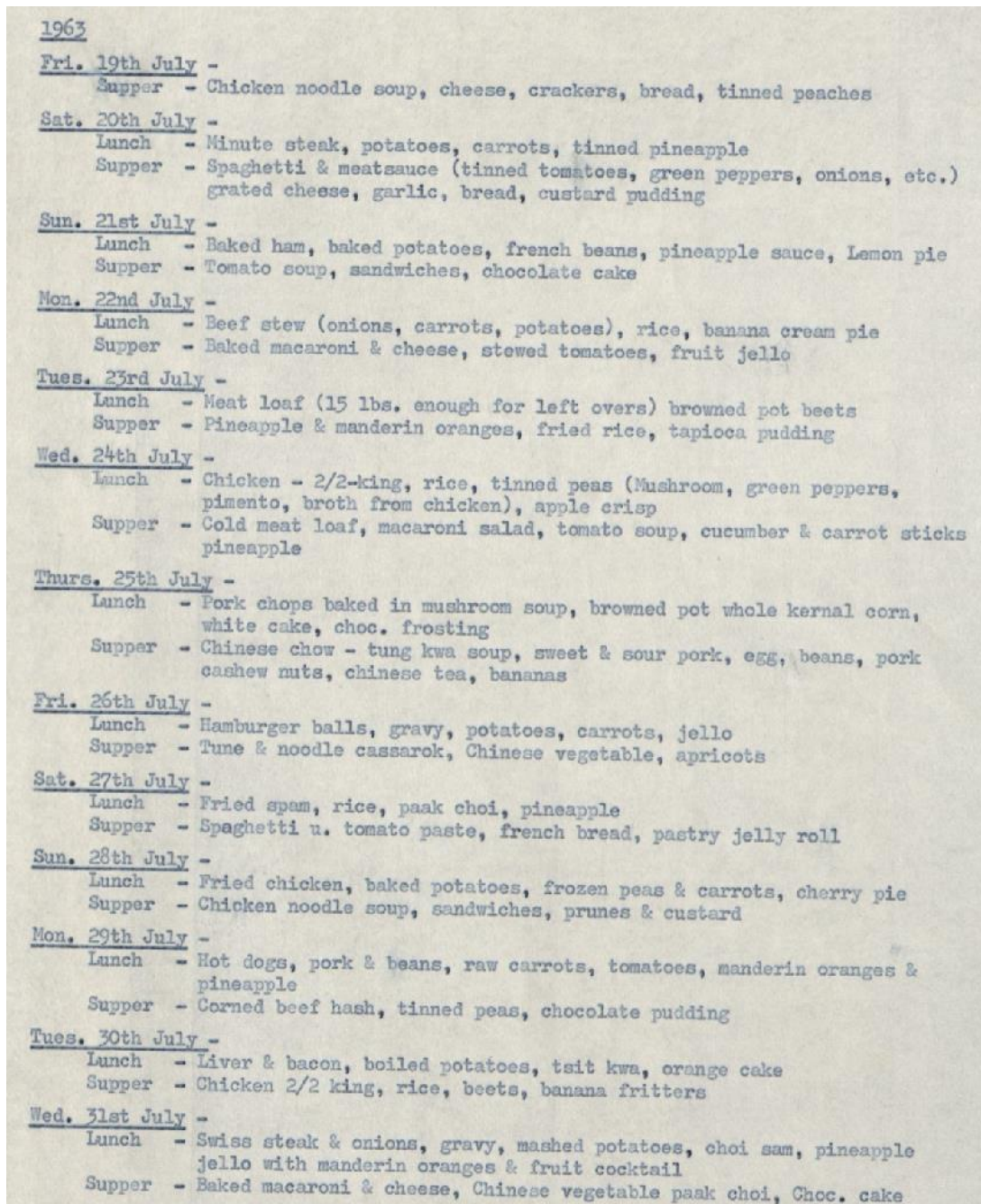
<sup>77</sup> The Crozier Family. <https://gwulo.com/atom/28997>



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### 5.1.3. Mess and logistics

The Mess Hall of the camp held a much more important role than a dining room. It represented the centre of communal activities at the camp and the headquarter of logistics of supplies for all campers. Camp rules were posted up at the mess, and important announcements were usually made at meal times. Sunday service at the camp were also held at the Mess Hall. The operation of the mess and various camp expenditures relied on the meal fees at the mess.



1963

Fri. 19th July -  
Supper - Chicken noodle soup, cheese, crackers, bread, tinned peaches

Sat. 20th July -  
Lunch - Minute steak, potatoes, carrots, tinned pineapple  
Supper - Spaghetti & meatsauce (tinned tomatoes, green peppers, onions, etc.)  
grated cheese, garlic, bread, custard pudding

Sun. 21st July -  
Lunch - Baked ham, baked potatoes, french beans, pineapple sauce, Lemon pie  
Supper - Tomato soup, sandwiches, chocolate cake

Mon. 22nd July -  
Lunch - Beef stew (onions, carrots, potatoes), rice, banana cream pie  
Supper - Baked macaroni & cheese, stewed tomatoes, fruit jello

Tues. 23rd July -  
Lunch - Meat loaf (15 lbs. enough for left overs) browned pot beets  
Supper - Pineapple & mandarin oranges, fried rice, tapioca pudding

Wed. 24th July -  
Lunch - Chicken - 2/2-king, rice, tinned peas (Mushroom, green peppers,  
pimento, broth from chicken), apple crisp  
Supper - Cold meat loaf, macaroni salad, tomato soup, cucumber & carrot sticks  
pineapple

Thurs. 25th July -  
Lunch - Pork chops baked in mushroom soup, browned pot whole kernal corn,  
white cake, choc. frosting  
Supper - Chinese chow - tung kwa soup, sweet & sour pork, egg, beans, pork  
cashew nuts, chinese tea, bananas

Fri. 26th July -  
Lunch - Hamburger balls, gravy, potatoes, carrots, jello  
Supper - Tuna & noodle cassarok, Chinese vegetable, apricots

Sat. 27th July -  
Lunch - Fried spam, rice, paak choy, pineapple  
Supper - Spaghetti u. tomato paste, french bread, pastry jelly roll

Sun. 28th July -  
Lunch - Fried chicken, baked potatoes, frozen peas & carrots, cherry pie  
Supper - Chicken noodle soup, sandwiches, prunes & custard

Mon. 29th July -  
Lunch - Hot dogs, pork & beans, raw carrots, tomatoes, mandarin oranges &  
pineapple  
Supper - Corned beef hash, tinned peas, chocolate pudding

Tues. 30th July -  
Lunch - Liver & bacon, boiled potatoes, tsit kwa, orange cake  
Supper - Chicken 2/2 king, rice, beets, banana fritters

Wed. 31st July -  
Lunch - Swiss steak & onions, gravy, mashed potatoes, choy sam, pineapple  
jello with mandarin oranges & fruit cocktail  
Supper - Baked macaroni & cheese, Chinese vegetable paak choy, Chcc. cake

Plate 32: Mess menu of 1963 summer

LANTAU MOUNTAIN CAMP RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

This form is to be mailed one week before your arrival in camp. Mail to the following address :-

(a) If you are arriving in camp the first week of the season :-  
 Mrs. Carter Morgan,  
 169, Boundary St.,  
 Kowloon.

(b) If arriving in camp after the first week of the season :  
 Camp Manager,  
 Lantau Mountain Camp,  
 c/o Tong Fuk Store,  
 Fui O Village,  
 Lantau Island,  
 N.T.

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NOTIFICATION FORM

FAMILY NAME : KLEYN, Jan

ADDRESS : 2 Nap Wan Road, A/12, Waterloo Water Hill, Kowloon.

HOUSE NO. : No. 4 (FOUR)

ARRIVAL DATE : 24 AUGUST

FERRY DEPARTURE TIME - H.K. : 1.30 PM

DEPARTURE DATE : 31 August

Please put necessary information into chart :

| DATE :           |     | FIRST DAY |        | SECOND DAY |        | THIRD DAY |        | FOURTH DAY |        |
|------------------|-----|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
| NAMES OF CAMPERS | AGE | LUNCH     | SUPPER | LUNCH      | SUPPER | LUNCH     | SUPPER | LUNCH      | SUPPER |
| 1. JAN KLEYN     | 38  | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      |
| 2. HELEEN KLEYN  | 34  | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      |
| 3. SUZANNE KLEYN | 9   | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      |
| 4. FRANK KLEYN   | 6   | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      |
| 5. ERIC YU       | 20  | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      | 1         | 1      | 1          | 1      |
| 6.               |     |           |        |            |        |           |        |            |        |
| 7.               |     |           |        |            |        |           |        |            |        |
| 8.               |     |           |        |            |        |           |        |            |        |

I understand that campers will be charged for the meals designated unless cancelled three days in advance. Reservations for meals beyond the first four days indicated above should be made with the Mess Manager after arrival.

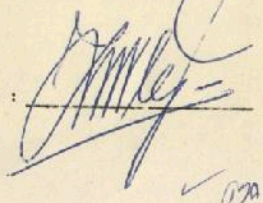
Signature : 

Plate 33: Mess booking form 1974

It was no easy feat to organize meals for dozens of and even over a hundred campers, 2 meals a day at the same time, on the mountain top accessible on foot only. The Mess Manager held a crucial role in securing the supply of goods and ingredients months before the camp, designing the menu, overseeing the daily supply and stock, organizing the smooth operation of the kitchen, supervising the work of the amahs and cooks, checking all kitchen equipment and crockeries, keeping the accounts of the mess, and coordinating with the Camp Manager on arrival of supplies carried by the coolies. All

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these efforts and responsibilities were shouldered by the Mess Manager who volunteered her vacation to for such painstaking duties.

For nearly three decades after World War II, cooks at the camp mess were usually amahs or cooks (plus their assistants or children) of the Lantau Mountain Camp members who got permission from their employers to work at the camp and be paid by the Camp while their employers were on holiday here. Due to the workload and living conditions on the mountain, they were often offered salaries and tips better than their original remuneration plus meals. From 1975 onwards, the perils of increasing costs and better employment opportunities in Lantau and the rest of Hong Kong made it extremely difficult to hire cooks. The camp mess had hence turned to hiring teenage girls at the camp to assist with kitchen chores under the supervision of the Mess Manager, in return they received reasonable wages and free meals for the effort and vacation time that they had sacrificed. Campers in general had very good impression of the food and service at the mess, remarking that “surprisingly, pricing for the meals at the camp has matched that at Y.M.C.A. for many years – in spite of the cost of moving supplies etc under such conditions”<sup>78</sup>.

Interestingly, for many years most supplies to the mess kitchen were ordered and delivered from Hong Kong Island by designated compradors instead of purchased locally. The names of a few suppliers had appeared frequently on the records of the Association. The first comprador for the campers was Tai Loy on 9, Queen Victoria Street which supplied food, necessities, daily newspaper as well as delivered campers’ own luggage, parcels and letters. Deliveries were arranged daily except on Sundays from the shop to the ferry pier in Central. From there a shop assistant would accompany the goods to Lantau (Tung Chung before World War II and Mui Wo after World War II). On arrival at Lantau another comprador, Sam Lee, would take over and organized coolies to have all goods delivered to the saddle. Campers had to have their respective accounts set up at Tai Loy before going to the camp. The delivery expenses for each camper account would be settled after the campers’ vacation at a go. For the convenience of the campers, Tai Loy even sold tin cans in standardized sizes for campers to pack and store clothes for the camp. Mr So, the owner of Tai Loy, had developed such cordial relationship with the campers that during the war he got food parcels to some of the campers and other Europeans who were interned at Stanley Prison. Later they looked him up and reimbursed him for his humanitarian act<sup>79</sup>.

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<sup>78</sup> Morgan, Carter. “An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp”, 1979.

<sup>79</sup> Morgan, Carter. “An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp”, 1979.



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In 1960s Tai Loy closed business and the campers turned to Wellcome as their main food supplier and comprador on Hong Kong Island side. (This was the same company that was later incorporated as a member of The Dairy Farm in 1964.) In early 1970s, Asia Company, which was also the supplier for government projects at Shek Pik and Chi Man Wan, took over as the comprador of the summer camp. But each change brought a deterioration of service<sup>80</sup>. For several years, the Mess Manager experimented with dehydrated vegetables to be used in Mess; result was good and plans were made for larger variety of dehydrated foods ordered from the UK – it was surprisingly cheaper than purchasing fresh food locally<sup>81</sup>. Around the same time, the campers' long-time logistic partner on Lantau side, Mr Tsang of Sam Lee, also had to retire due to worsening health. Campers happened to find a Mr Fung who had just opened a village store "Tong Fuk Store" in Pui O. Mr Fung had worked in Paris as a restaurateur and could speak English, French and Cantonese, which the campers found very handy. He continued to supply the mess for some years<sup>82</sup>.

In the early years of the camp when labour costs were low and employment opportunities on Lantau were few, it was not difficult to find coolies to carry goods, bulky items (e.g. kerosene drums) and even people from the foot of the mountain to the campsite. For years the Association had relied on the faithful service of Mr Tsang and his Sam Lee Store to organize coolie carriage for the camp. The construction of Shek Pik Reservoir and ancillary works, and more promising job opportunities elsewhere in Hong Kong had depleted carrier manpower since mid-1960s. The executive committee of the Association first reported the scarcity of coolies on Lantau in 1960<sup>83</sup>, and then in subsequent years difficulty in recruiting caretakers, amahs (cooks) and labour for repair and maintenance.

By late 1960s the needs to explore innovative methods of logistics became imminent, and ideas such as construction of ski lifts and use of helicopter were tabled at executive meetings<sup>84</sup>. The experimental use of helicopter in 1971 proved good and efficient, though the fluctuating weather on Sunset Peak might delay some trips and hence the delivery of essential supplies to the mess. On the whole it proved to be a more reliable way of transporting supplies especially bulky goods and even hefty equipment (e.g. refrigerator, kitchen oven and construction materials) than hiring coolies<sup>85</sup>. To complement helicopter service campers started to organize carriage teams among teenage boys of the

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<sup>80</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Lantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

<sup>81</sup> Carlson, Donald. "Chairman's Report", 11 Jan 1974

<sup>82</sup> Jones, Dorothy. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 12 June 1973.

<sup>83</sup> Philipps, Howard. "Minutes of the Householders Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 13 May 1960.

<sup>84</sup> Gepford, Barbara. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 16 November 1970.

<sup>85</sup> Carlson, Donald. "Chairman's Report", 11 Jan 1974

missionary families to deliver random supplies to the camp and run errands<sup>86</sup>. To protect the boys from being overloaded and to distribute the duties among boys who signed up for the job, rules on carrier boys were drawn up and their work was supervised by the Camp Manager. Job opportunities as carrier boys were much sought after as the boys got paid and received free meals for their work. Campers in general were satisfied with the outcome as it solved the problems with coolies and it was also a way to foster communal life and sharing of responsibilities among vacationers.

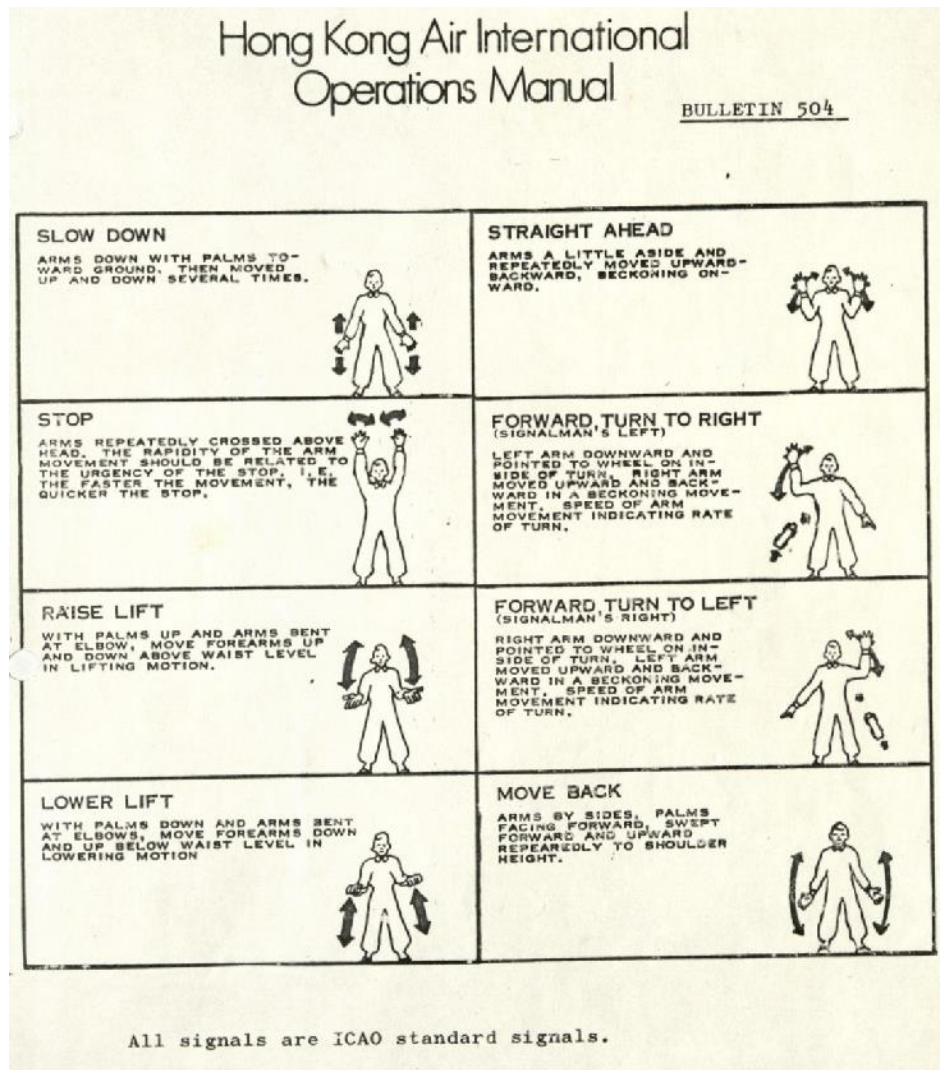


Plate 34: Training was offered to campers on loading from and marshalling of helicopter

<sup>86</sup> Morgan, Carter. "Proposal on Work of camp Coolie for Summer of 1973", March 1973



|  |             |                              |                   |              |               |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| LAAN TAU CAMP                              |             | CARRIER ARRANGEMENTS         |                   | 9 June 1975  |               |
| 香港浸信會神學院                                   |             |                              |                   |              |               |
| Hong Kong Baptist Theological Seminary     |             |                              |                   |              |               |
| 1, HOHANTIN HILL ROAD, KOWLOON, HONG KONG. |             |                              |                   |              |               |
| Telephone: 849686, 853722                  |             |                              |                   |              |               |
| <u>WEEKS</u>                               | <u>BOYS</u> | <u>(TOP)</u>                 | <u>Housing</u>    | <u>BELOW</u> | <u>Week #</u> |
| JULY                                       |             |                              |                   |              |               |
| 5-12                                       | Dave & Rod  | Smith #18                    | Joel, Phil, Steve | 2-6-11       | 1             |
| 12-19                                      | Dave & Rod  | Smith #18                    | Joel, Phil, Steve |              | 2             |
| 19-26                                      | Joel & Phil | <u>Morgan 14</u>             | Dave, Rod, Steve  |              | 3             |
| 26-2                                       | Joel & Phil | Schock 22                    | " " " " " "       |              | 4             |
| AUGUST                                     |             |                              |                   |              |               |
| 2-9  | Phil & Dave | Schock 22                    | Joel, Rod, Steve  |              | 5             |
| 9-16                                       | Phil & Joel | <u>Morgan 14</u>             | Dave, Rod, Steve  |              | 6             |
| 16-23                                      | Dave & Stev | Smith 18<br>Wester           | Phil, Joel, Rod   |              | 7             |
| 23-31                                      | Joel & Stev | <u>Morgan 14</u><br>Wester - | Phil, Dave, Rod   |              | 8             |

SCHEDULE OF CARRIERS

|        | July<br>10 - 17 | July<br>17 - 24 | July<br>24 - 31 | August<br>31 - 7 | August<br>7 - 14 | August<br>14 - 21 | August<br>21 - 28 |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| TOP    | Phil Schock     | David Smith     | Dan Phillips    | David Smith      | David Smith      | David Webb        | Rod Ingram        |
|        | Dan Phillips    | David Webb      | Rod Ingram      | Rod Ingram       | Dan Phillips     | Dan McKinney      | David Webb        |
|        | Asia            | Asia            | Asia            | Asia             | Asia             | Asia              | Asia              |
| BOTTOM | David Smith     | Dan Phillips    | David Smith     | Phil Schock      | Rod Ingram       | David Smith       |                   |
|        | Rod Ingram      | Phil Schock     | Dan McKinney    | David Webb       | David Webb       | Rod Ingram        |                   |
|        | Luggage         | Luggage         | Luggage         | Luggage          | Luggage          | Luggage           | Luggage           |
|        | David Smith     | Dan Phillips    | David Smith     | John Banwell     | John Banwell     | John Banwell      | Rod Ingram        |
|        | Rod Ingram      | Dan McKinney    | David Webb      | Dan Phillips     | David Webb       | Rod Ingram        | David Webb        |

DOWN FROM TOP

Plate 35 (above) & 36 (below): Logistics arrangements by carrier boys in summer 1975 & 1976

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#### 5.1.4. Notes to campers

Given its very special environment and inconvenient access, the executive committee of the Association gave campers very detailed camp notes which were updated regularly. The camp notes were usually sent one month in advance of their vacation on the mountain so that they knew what to pack, what to expect, and understood beforehand how holiday experience was organized at Lantau Mountain Camp.

Of all the particulars mentioned in the camp notes, emphases were made on preparation for the camp, camp rules, cabin care and most importantly, objectives of the establishment and operation of the camp to discreetly remind campers and their guests of the common values to be honoured and enjoyed at Lantau Mountain Camp. Organizers of the summer camp and cabin owners in general felt that “pamphlet giving particulars of the camp to stress the Christian purpose and origin of the camp, so that persons not in sympathy with this or who were unwilling to participate in the communal life of the camp would not attempt to rent houses”<sup>87</sup>. Prospective campers would read in the camp notes that<sup>88</sup>:

*Lantau Mountain Camp is a group of twenty small huts or cottages, situated at a height of 2,500 feet on Lantau Island... erected and are mainly owned by missionaries who, with their families, like to spend a summer holiday there away from the humid heat of the city. It is a place where the spirit of Christian fellowship is fostered and enjoyed.*

*The management of the Camp and the catering is done voluntarily by people who are themselves on holiday. These tasks are onerous but can be made less so if all campers confirm to the rules and do all they can to assist the Camp and Mess Managers. It is hoped that all campers will join in the communal life of the Mess. The limited cooking facilities make it most important to be punctual for meals and to give the stipulated notice of arrival at and departure from the camp.*

It was mentioned from time to time at executive meetings of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association the importance to stress such aspirations for the holiday community.

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<sup>87</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. “Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association”, 2 November 1961.

<sup>88</sup> Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association. “Information sheet for camp season from July 10, 1971 to Sept 4, 1971”, 1971.

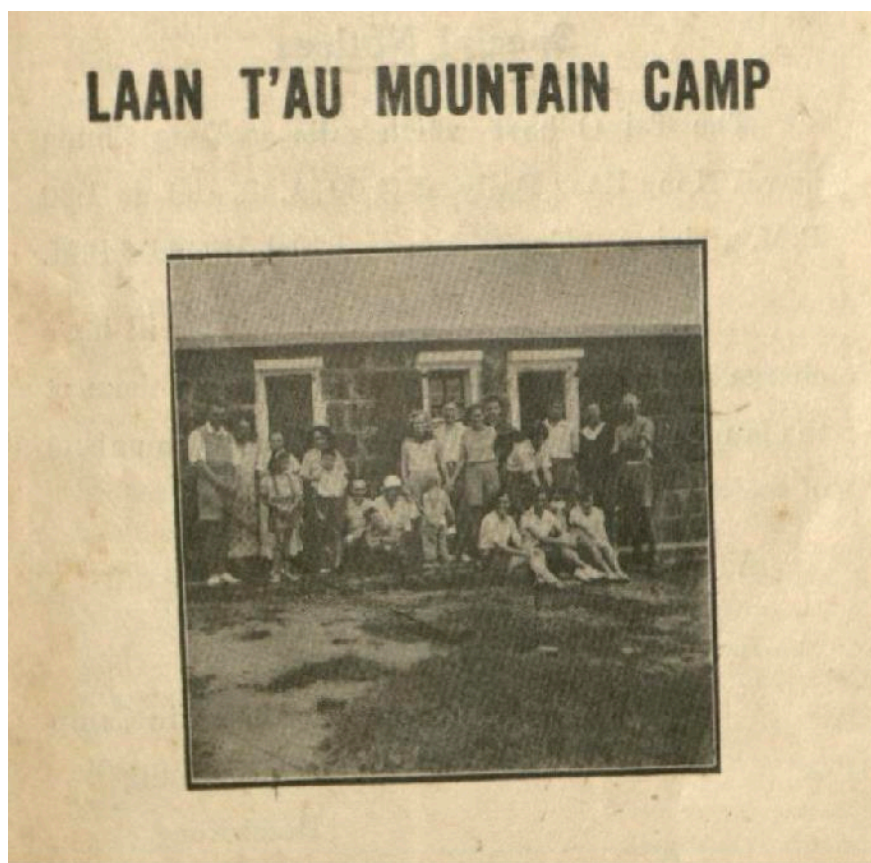
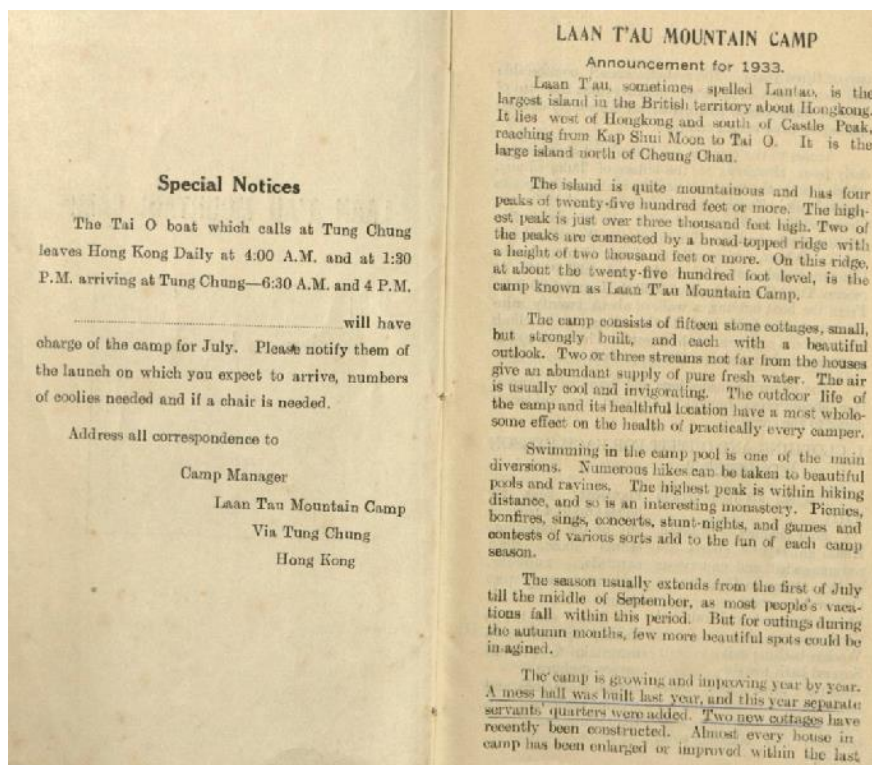


Plate 37 (above) & 38 (below): Cover and content of Camp Notes 1933





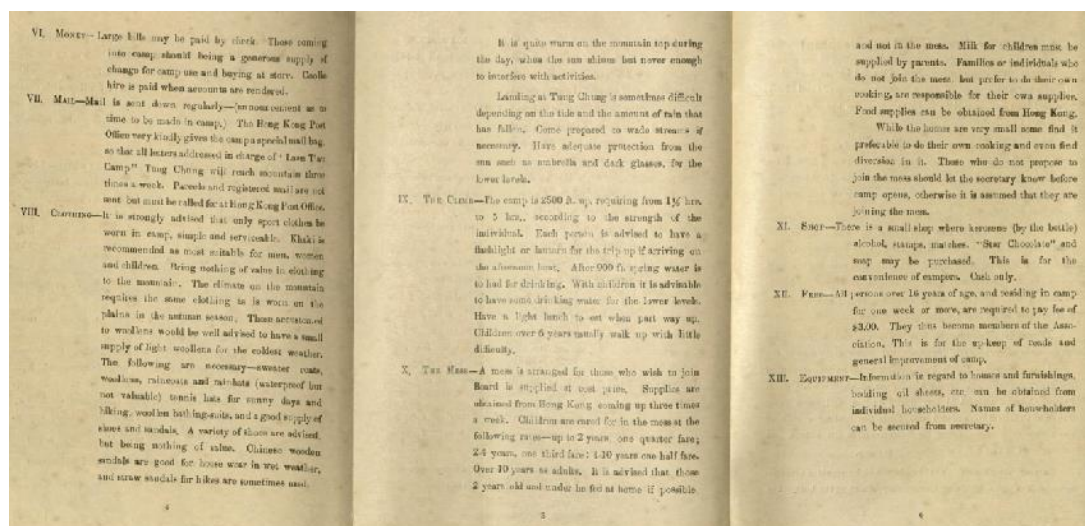
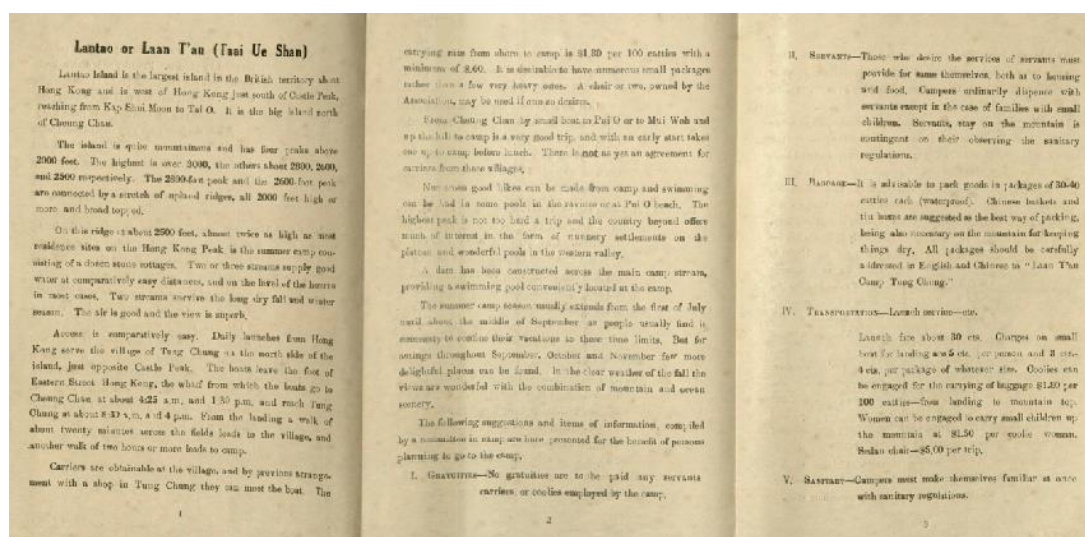


Plate 39, 40 & 41 (Top to bottom): Camp Notes 1935

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## 5.2. Repair and enhancement of camp facilities

As far as availability of records are concerned, repair and enhancement of camp facilities had been a never-ending enterprise. Exposure to hostile weather made buildings and infrastructure vulnerable to deterioration, and inaccessibility and remoteness made costs for upkeep much more expensive. It had taken decades of dedicated and concerted voluntary efforts of members of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association to keep the communal facilities, namely the swimming pool, mess hall, coolie shack, and the water system, serviceable and safe.

The major problem of the swimming pool was the stability of the dam. Leakage was found nearly every year and the cracks were to be sealed. At a few occasions the swimming pool had been partly filled or blocked by small scale landslide after rainstorm and typhoon, and clearing of rocks and debris were required. In less eventful years, during winter months the swimming pool would be dried<sup>89</sup> (by pulling the plug out from the dam to release water), cleared out of sharp rocks and rocks by the bottom of the dam, disinfected by the sun, and then in a few weeks after Whit Sunday refilled (put the plug back into the dam), and disinfected again with medicine (crystal powder)<sup>90</sup> before summer camp commenced.

Like all other cabins, leakage on the roof were often found with the mess hall and shutters for the windows and doors were to be repaired or replaced regularly. A number of documents from the Lantau Mountain Camp noted that all the cabins including the mess hall were severely damaged during World War II – not by warfare but by villagers downhill who scrapped off all iron from the reinforced concrete ceiling and metal from the windowpanes and door frames<sup>91</sup>. Major repairs and alteration of the mess hall in 1950s to 1970s included rebuilding of the ceiling right after the war, replacing typhoon shutters and doors in 1956<sup>92</sup>, removal of inside wall to increase seating accommodation at mealtime and adding a lean-to for hanging coats in 1958<sup>93</sup>, purchase of an extra icebox and pressure water filter in 1959<sup>94</sup>, overall repairs on the roof, replacement of typhoon shutters and replacing metal window with sliding panes (instead of opening inwards or outwards to prevent small children from cracking

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<sup>89</sup> Gilliland, Desmond. "Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, Laan Tau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 19 November 1957.

<sup>90</sup> Gepford, Barbara. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 7 July 1969.

<sup>91</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

<sup>92</sup> Whitener, Sterling. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 18 April 1956.

<sup>93</sup> Gilliland, Desmond. "Minutes of the Householders' Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 5 May 1958.

<sup>94</sup> Whitener, Sterling. "Minutes of the Householders' Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 12 June 1959.

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their heads on them) in 1962<sup>95</sup>, accommodation of a refrigerator in 1966<sup>96</sup>, adding of two new ovens<sup>97</sup>, replacement of typhoon shelters and iron bars of the windows<sup>98</sup>, fixing of roof leakage<sup>99</sup> and adding 6 new enamel washing basins<sup>100</sup> in 1968, general repairs in 1973<sup>101</sup>, and rebuilding of water tank in 1976<sup>102</sup>. The need for frequent repairs compelled mess fees to increase over the years. In view of increasing material and labour costs, the Association sought alternative ways to save costs and resources such as reusing unwanted equipment from campers, and employing rehabilitating persons to fix tables and benches<sup>103</sup>.



Plate 42: Mess Hall of Lantau Mountain Camp, 2021  
(Photo taken by research team in 2021)

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<sup>95</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. "Minutes of the Campers' Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 24 August 1962.

<sup>96</sup> Bergmann, D. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 6 December 1965.

<sup>97</sup> Whitehill, Carolyn. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 28 March 1968.

<sup>98</sup> Whitehill, Carolyn. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 29 May 1968.

<sup>99</sup> Whitehill, Carolyn. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 10 July 1968.

<sup>100</sup> Whitehill, Carolyn. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 10 July 1968.

<sup>101</sup> Jones, Dorothy. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 27 November 1973.

<sup>102</sup> Philipps, Bobby. "Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 1 March 1976.

<sup>103</sup> Webb, Irma. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 22 February 1971.



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One man is worth mentioning here – for nearly three decades after World War II, Maang Hau played a significant role in repairing the cabins and camp facilities. Maang Hau was a mason from Shaoguan who along with his brothers were encouraged by Dr Samuel Moore, Superintendent of Methodist Mission Hospital at Shaoguan (Kukong), to come to Hong Kong. He did simple building work around Hong Kong and helped with needy repairs at Lantau Mountain Camp till late 1960s when Dr Moore got him to teach his trade to narcotic prisoners of Shek Kwu Chau. Afterwards he was still at the campers' service during his holidays<sup>104</sup>.

There are two major water storage areas at Lantau Mountain Camp – a water catchment dam and a water storage tank on the way from the saddle towards Cabin #15. Water pipes were laid around the camp with multiple standpipes near various cabins – but throughout the years it was resolved that water should be drawn by bucket only from the standpipes<sup>105</sup>, that water pipes were not to be connected to cabins directly<sup>106</sup> and that water supply should be a matter left to the householder as long as the camp supply was not jeopardised<sup>107</sup>. Cabin owners and campers were to fetch water at their own means or could ask the caretaker (during the years when one was employed) to carry a pail of water to the cabin for a small fare. On top of general repairs on water pipes almost annually, in 1986 it was noted that the main water pipe froze and broke in several rusted areas due to a cold spell (sub-zero temperatures were recorded on Lantau that year)<sup>108</sup>.

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<sup>104</sup> Morgan, Carter. "An Informal Sketch of Laantau Mountain Camp", 1979.

<sup>105</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. "Minutes of the General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 25 Jun 1963.

<sup>106</sup> McCormick, Deana. "Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 27 February 1986.

<sup>107</sup> Whitener, Sterling. "Minutes of the Householders Meeting, Laan Tau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 13 May 1955.

<sup>108</sup> McCormick, Deana. "Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 27 March 1986.



Plate 43: Water dam of Lantau Mountain Camp, 2021  
(Photo taken by research team in 2021)



Plate 44: Water storage tank, 2021  
(Photo taken by research team in 2021)

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Trails are the lifelines of Lantau Mountain Camp to the outside world. A budget of several hundred to several thousand was set aside every year from 1950s to 1970s on the repairs and enhancement of the trails. General maintenance included replacement of loose steps, clearing of overgrown grass, rebuilding sections damaged by inclement weather and another other works required for the safety of campers. Apart from the two major trails, one from Tung Chung and the other from Mui Wo, the existence of which came with the establishment of the camp, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association also took care of smaller paths frequently used by campers, such as the paths to Sunset Peak and Rocky Top (Lin Fa Shan), and the paths within the campsite between cabins.

It is interesting to note that for at least two occasions with written records that the main trail to Mui Wo was damaged extensively by trains of military mules with horseshoe marks. The Association wrote to the military to complain<sup>109</sup>, and for both times the military had compensated the expenses for repairs<sup>110</sup>. Another intriguing fact was the engagement of prisoners from Chi Ma Wan and Ma Po Ping to trail maintenance. Negotiation with Chi Ma Wan Prison was initiated in 1963<sup>111</sup>, and the first maintenance project on Sunset Peak trail was entrusted to prisoners of Chi Ma Wan in the same year<sup>112</sup>. The work was found to be satisfactory, and both the Association and Prison Department considered such collaboration mutually beneficial that more works were arranged in subsequent years as long as prisoners work outside camp areas only and the trails that the prisoners worked on were forest trails or trails that could be used by the public<sup>113</sup>. In reciprocity of the prisoners' excellent work, donations were made regularly to the Prisoner's Welfare Fund<sup>114</sup>. Rev Hans Lutz mentioned for once the superintendent of Chi Ma Wan Prison wrote to apologise for not able to help due to "shortage of manpower" and "hope the situation improves next year".

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<sup>109</sup> Kennedy-Skipton, George Stacey. "Report on Trail Damage", 3 April 1969.

<sup>110</sup> Gepford, Barbara. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 29 May 1968.

<sup>111</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 31 January 1963.

<sup>112</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 27 March 1963.

<sup>113</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. "Minutes of the General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 25 June 1963.

<sup>114</sup> Goodfellow, Pat. "Minutes of the General Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 25 June 1963.





Plate 45:

Neat stone steps on the trail between Lantau Mountain Camp and Nam Shan near Mui Wo, 2021

(Photo taken by research team in 2021)



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### 5.3. Meetings

The constitution of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association sets out quorum and frequency of meetings of its members. Even without or before the constitution was in place, meetings were held regularly to discuss matters related to cabin management, summer camp organization, site and trail maintenance and so on.

Meetings of the executive committee were held most frequently, nearly every month to discuss general management of the matters of the Association and the summer camp. A householders' meeting usually happened in spring to confirm cabin owners of the arrangements of the summer camp and things that they had to take care of for their respective cabins before the camp. For some years a campers' meeting was held at the last or second last week of the summer camp to review issues of camp operation and facilities. The annual general meeting usually happened in the winter months to review important incidents throughout the year and prospects of the coming year, and to elect a new committee. Other meetings could be convened by the Chairman of the Association whenever necessary.

For decades meetings of the Association were held at Y. M. C. A. on Salisbury Road in Tsim Sha Shui, and occasionally at Helena May Institute (during 1950s). In 1980s the meetings were often held at St Andrew's Church, or at the church offices of the executive committee members. Meeting minutes of the Association from 1950s to late 1980s showed that meetings were always opened and ended by prayer.

### 5.4. Emergency and security

The remoteness of the campsite inhibited swift arrival of emergency response. Yet fortunately accidents at the camp were few. Campers were aware of the importance of preventing accidents by enforcement of certain camp rules, for instances no throwing or rolling of stones and no swimming alone. That a fair number of campers were themselves medical staff was also helpful in tending any injuries or medical situations on the mountain. Don Ady, who had stayed at the camp in pre-war years, remembered having his head bumped into a razor-sharp stone at the bottom of the pool and a Dr Friedrichs sewed him up without any local anaesthetic<sup>115</sup>. At another occasion, he had got severe belly pain and nausea after Christmas. Lum Fook, the caretaker, carried him down the mountain to get a

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<sup>115</sup> Ady, Don. "Lantau Reminiscences", (year unknown)

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launch to Kowloon, and from there an ambulance to Mathilda Hospital; he had the appendix removed at New Year turnover<sup>116</sup>.

Rev Dawson Norman of Methodist Mission in Hong Kong was less fortunate. He had a heart attack when climbing the mountain to the camp. Although he was picked up by a helicopter and was admitted to hospital, he did not survive<sup>117</sup>. That was year of 1981. As a precaution, medical first-aid kits were packed and equipped during summer camps, and a stretcher was also in place<sup>118</sup>. First-aid kits were prepared by medical doctors among members of the Association<sup>119</sup>.

A number of incidents related to typhoon and lightning were noted. Mr Rupert Spicer mentioned an accident which had involved 8 casualties of campers struck by lightning when they were finding shelter inside a cabin. Solar panels near Cabin #1 were damaged multiple times by lightning. Rev Lam Sung Che also spoke of the radio system on Cabin #8 being totally destroyed by lightning.

Since late 1960s there was a sharp increase in reports of trespassing and vandalism of the cabins and camp facilities of Lantau Mountain Camp. In 1967 the Mui Wo Police was reported of the trespassing. In 1968 and 1969, there were more frequent reports of casual hikers, parties and vandals breaking camp facilities and entering the cabins<sup>120</sup>, and damage was reported every month out of season<sup>121</sup>. The security report made by Mr Tom Hunter during a winter inspection in 1973 of the campsite gave lamentable details of the damage done by vandals; many of the cabins suffered from one or multiple signs of vandalism with shattered window and light access, tempered or shattered shutters, padlocks tempered with or sawed, door ripped off hinges, window latch ripped off, butane gas bottle adaptor gone, butane gas tube cut off, and litter deposited around<sup>122</sup>.

Distressing security problem at the camp coincided with trending hiking activities among young people and workers in Hong Kong, and the departure of caretakers at the camp. (The wages of the caretaker had gone up drastically that the Association could not afford.) To address problems with

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<sup>116</sup> Ady, Don. "Lantau Reminiscences", (year unknown)

<sup>117</sup> 香港基督教循道衛理聯合教會：《會訊：〈2011年1-2月號第313期〉》。（香港：香港基督教循道衛理聯合教會，2011年）。

<sup>118</sup> Whitehill, Carolyn. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 29 May 1968.

<sup>119</sup> Whitener, Sterling. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Laan Tau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 26 May 1959.

<sup>120</sup> Whitehill, Carolyn. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 10 July 1968.

<sup>121</sup> Morgan, Carter. "Report on Laan Tau Mountain Camp", 1969

<sup>122</sup> Hunter, Tom. "Security Report", 6 February 1973.

outsiders camping in the saddle and around the buildings, as well as loitering at night, the following suggestions were made and enforced<sup>123</sup>:

- Put a notice on caretaker's hut and on Cabin #24 to the effect that this is private property and patrolled by police.
- Try to find a weekend caretaker
- Continue rota for weekend surveillance by homeowners
- Mui Wo Police to keep a list of cabin owners

5200231 Pol. 154

HONG KONG POLICE  
STATEMENT / REPORT

Report No. .... Station.  
Name of informant/witness ..... age. .... sex. ....  
Address .....  
Occupation .....  
Nationality and dialect .....  
Taken by ..... in ..... language  
at ..... hours on ..... at (Place) .....  
Interpreter .....

States:—

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to warn you that it has been reported to the Police that items had been stolen from the huts here. It is an unforgivable offence and severe action may be taken against you.

So please stay away from these private premises.

Thank you.

*[Signature]*  
o/c Silvermine Bay Police  
station.  
16-2-67

Plate 46: Police statement warning against trespassing of cabins at Lantau Mountain Camp by Silvermine Bay Police Station, 16 February 1967

<sup>123</sup> Jones, Dorothy. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 25 September 1973.

Security of Lantau Mountain Camp remains a serious challenge as of today. Vandalism in the area is still reported from time to time. Inconsiderate hikers are sometimes found climbing onto the roofs of the cabins; some of them even pitch tents on the roofs or patios of the cabins<sup>124 125</sup>.



Plate 47: Casual hikers posing for photos on the roof of a cabin at Lantau Mountain Camp

<sup>124</sup> 《【用爆炸螺絲紮營？】十餘人傳攜電鑽登大東山 不理勸喻山屋屋頂紮營 山友斥自私》。（香港：立場新聞，2016年1月7日。瀏覽日期：2021年10月28日）

<https://www.thestandnews.com/nature/%E7%94%A8%E7%88%86%E7%82%B8%E8%9E%BA%E7%B5%B2%E7%B4%AE%E7%87%9F-%E5%8D%81%E9%A4%98%E4%BA%BA%E6%94%9C%E9%9B%BB%E9%91%BD%E7%99%BB%E5%A4%A7%E6%9D%B1%E5%B1%B1-%E4%B8%8D%E7%90%86%E5%8B%B8%E5%96%BB%E5%B1%B1%E5%B1%8B%E5%B1%8B%E9%A0%82%E7%B4%AE%E7%87%9F-%E5%B1%B1%E5%8F%8B%E6%96%A5%E8%87%AA%E7%A7%81>

<sup>125</sup> 吳志茵：《【大東山紮營】石屋群近 90 年歷史 集體爬上屋頂恐倒塌》。（香港：香港 01，2016 年 3 月 11 日。瀏覽日期：2021 年 10 月 28 日）

<https://www.hk01.com/%E5%A5%BD%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB/897/%E5%A4%A7%E6%9D%B1%E5%B1%B1%E7%B4%A5%E7%87%9F-%E7%9F%B3%E5%B1%8B%E7%BE%A4%E8%BF%9190%E5%B9%B4%E6%AD%B7%E5%8F%B2-%E9%9B%86%E9%AB%94%E7%88%AC%E4%B8%8A%E5%B1%8B%E9%A0%82%E6%81%90%E5%80%92%E5%A1%8C>



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### 5.5. Relationship with local communities

Despite being a largely secluded community above the mountain, cabin owners and campers of Lantau Mountain Camp alike had strived to maintain a cordial relationship with various local communities at the foot of the mountain.

For years members of the Association tried to maintain the image of good employer among the villagers. The magnitude of the building project of Lantau Mountain Camp had brought employment opportunities to residents of Lantau as stone-cutters, builders, trail blazers and general labourers. Since the camp began to operate, locals were hired as caretakers, carriers and coolies for decades. For long-term employees such as the caretaker, the Association was tactful in handling the employment relationship with him so that in case of termination of contract or reprimand for underperformance, he would not speak bad of the campers. For instance, in view of the termination of service to caretaker Cheung Sam whose work was unsatisfactory and often demanded pay rise, the Association considered offering him a fairly generous severance pay to prevent him from swaying the villagers, hence making it even more difficult to get coolies<sup>126</sup>.

Cows of the local villagers had at times created hygienic problems at the camp. Campers of Lantau Mountain Camp in general welcomed cows to graze at the grassland at the saddle, but the bovines tended to bring along flies and mosquitoes<sup>127</sup>, and left dungs around the camp. There was a time when the campers decided to write to village elders at Mui Wo stating the length of the Camp, and requesting means to keep the cows below 2000 feet (the saddle) during summer due to nuisance of flies and mosquitoes<sup>128</sup>.

Since mid-1960s prisoners of Chi Ma Wan and rehabilitators at Ma Po Ping helped tremendously with repair and maintenance of the trails of Lantau Mountain Camp. In reciprocity of their efforts, the Association had for many years donated part of the Sunday offerings collected during the summer camp to the prisoners. Campers had also sought ways to contribute to other deserving causes connected with Lantau with the Sunday offering fund, for instances local schools, welfare for children, refugees, and the underprivileged served by mission societies. Please see Appendix XII for the list of recipients of Sunday offerings from Lantau Mountain Camp.

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<sup>126</sup> Webb, Irma. "Minutes of the Executive Meeting, Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 19 October 1971.

<sup>127</sup> Whitener, Sterling. "Minutes of the General Meeting, Laan Tau Mountain Camp Residents Association", 25 October 1955.

<sup>128</sup> Whitener, Sterling. "Letter to Mr Yuen Wah Chiu, Chairman of Local Residents Committee, Silvermine Bay", 17 May 1956.

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Though not a cabin owner or camper himself, Brook Bernacchi, founder of Ngong Ping Tea Garden at Lantau Peak, was a frequent visitor of the camp. He was known to have organized various training expeditions for teenage boys and young men who made rest stops at the Mess Hall of Lantau Mountain Camp. Camp records had Bernacchi and his groups applying for the use of Mess Hall in 1960, permission granted for a sandwich lunch and rest stop at HK\$10 per day; using the Mess Hall for sandwich lunch on Whit Monday in 1964; and spending a November night in 1965 in the Mess Hall on the understanding that no utensils, lamps could be made available and for a camp fee of HK\$1 per head.

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## 6. Change & Evolution

### 6.1. Increasingly secular community

There is a transition of the backgrounds of the cabin owners of Lantau Mountain Camp in the last three to four decades. Until late 1960s, cabin owners and their representatives were predominantly missionaries as clergy, teachers or doctors. Gradually members of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association included an increase in practicing Christians who were professionals or government officers, working at fields of education, architecture, public works, observatory, forestry and so on. Their active participation in camp and association affairs had brought valuable connections and experiences to the management of the campsite.

Lantau Mountain Camp saw its first Chinese cabin owner in 1977. Apart from cabins under society ownership, most of the cabins today are still owned by non-Chinese. Despite the increasing secular combination of cabin ownership, a sense of fellowship in sharing love for nature and tranquility remains. Cabin owners and their guests are keeping both the infrastructure and lifestyle of a quaint indigenous Chinese society for a century notwithstanding modernisation and changes of the society.



Plate 48: Cabin #3 near the peak of Yi Tung Shan, 2021

(Photo taken by research team in 2021)

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## 6.2. Occupancy pattern

Lantau Mountain Camp was established with the primary objective of operating a summer retreat for missionary families in South China. Since the summer camp ceased to run, campers are not obliged to stay on the mountain during the hottest months. There is actually a benefit of avoiding the more fluctuating, stormy weathers. They tend to make intermittent short visits to the cabins for just a weekend or for a day hike only in the cooler months.

Shorter stays at different times of the year also mean there is less physical connection between campers. Interaction with other cabin owners or users has become very limited.

## 6.3. Views towards visitors

Cabin owners have mixed feelings towards outsiders passing by or visiting Lantau Mountain Camp. While they respect the right for anyone to come to the campsite to enjoy nature, and hike along the trails which had been for decades maintained by the campers at the campers' expense, they feel that there had not been enough respect from the visitors on their effort in the upkeep of the area and on the unique history of the camp.



Plate 49: Information panel erected by AFCD at a viewpoint near Lantau Mountain Camp, 2021

(Photo taken by research team in 2021)





Plate 50: Information panel erected by AFCD at Nam Shan, 2021  
(Photo taken by research team in 2021)

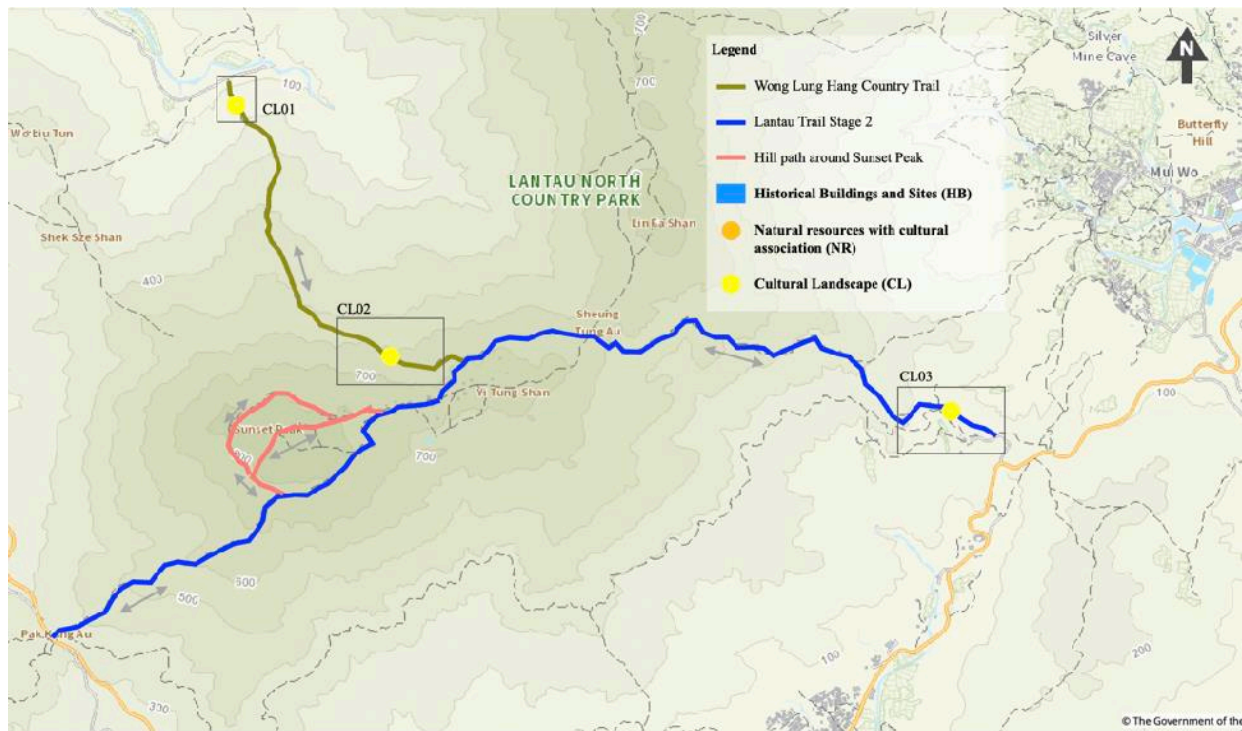
Mr Mark Loasby, current Chairman of the Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association, welcomes hikers to pass by but feels the need to raise awareness among hikers and country park visitors to keep off the cabins as they are still in use, not abandoned. Mr Rupert Spicer feels that there is a general lack of understanding of the history of the camp, as well as lack of sympathy for the efforts of the campers on taking care of the area. He also remarks that there is a certain level of jealousy, if not hostility, from the public against the cabin owners for having the “privilege” of owning property at a unique spot, though remote and inconvenient, in the territory. In view of AFCD plan’s to take over the enclave of Yi Tung Shan and have the area incorporated into South Lantau Country Park, Rev Lam Sung Che thinks that greater involvement of the country park management may bring better management and conservation of the area, for instance, better trail maintenance and more effective management of visitor behaviour. The availability of basic country park facilities may also prevent visitors from damaging the cabins.

## 7. Cultural Heritage Resources of Lantau Mountain Camp & Its Vicinity

A total of 28 cultural heritage items, including 23 historical buildings and sites, 1 natural resource with cultural association and 4 cultural landscapes are identified at Lantau Mountain Camp.

### Major Types of Cultural Heritage Resources Identified at Lantau Mountain Camp

- Historical Buildings and Sites (HB) (i.e. buildings or structures of heritage value, such as traditional dwelling, stone bridge, memorial stone and inscription, etc.)
- Natural resources with cultural association (NR) (e.g. rare rocks, natural sites associated local myths, etc.)
- Cultural Landscape (CL) (e.g. fung shui wood, terraces, quarry site, etc.)



Map 1 – Cultural Landscape identified at Lantau Mountain Camp



## 7.1. Cultural Landscape (CL)

### ***CL01 – Stone steps on hiking trail (Wong Lung Hang Country Trail near trailhead from Tung Chung)***


|   |                       |   |
|---|-----------------------|---|
|  | Year of construction  | 1924-1925   |
|   | Historical background | Lantau Mountain Camp was first accessed from Tung Chung, a steep and strenuous hike from the bottom of the valley. After a few recesses, the first campers engaged a contractor from Tai O to blaze the trail, the cost of which was born by the Government under the condition that the campers would take care of its maintenance. Sections of the original stone steps are found near the trailhead from Tung Chung. |

Table 2.01

### ***CL02 – Stone steps on hiking trail (Wong Lung Hang Country Trail near trailhead from Yi Tung Shan)***

|   |                       |   |
|---|-----------------------|---|
|  | Year of construction  | 1924-1925   |
|   | Historical background | The trail from Tung Chung was the first access to Lantau Mountain Camp. The trailhead towards Yi Tung Shan re-routed a few times before World War II, with early routes reaching near Cabin #20 and later the Mess Hall. The latest route became Wong Lung Hang Country Trail. Sections of the original stone steps of the latest route are found near the trailhead from Yi Tung Shan. |

Table 2.02

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**CL03 – Stone steps on hiking trail (Lantau Trail Stage 2 near trailhead from Nam Shan)**


|   |                       |  |
|---|-----------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction  | 1933   |
|   | Historical background | Basic construction of the trail from Mui Wo began in 1933, when ferry between Hong Kong (Central) and Mui Wo became regular. The construction of the trail was planned based on a few scattered ancient stone steps, and supervised by the Camp's trail committee. Substantial construction works were carried out after World War II to put the trail into shape. |

Table 2.03

**CL04 – Swimming Pool**


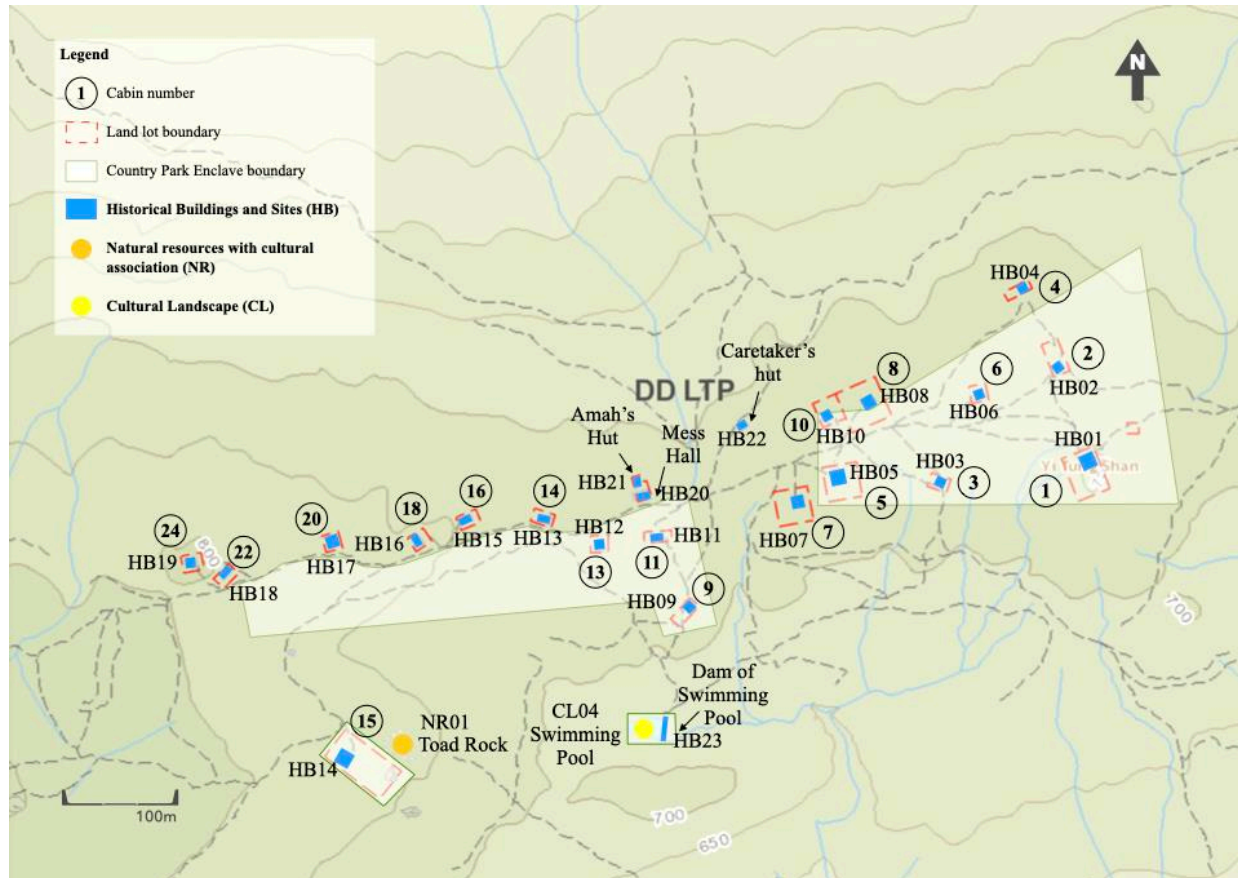
|  |                        |  |
|--|------------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction   | 1928   |
|  | Background information | <p>The swimming pool, dammed from a mountain stream in 1928, was essential to the wellness and social life of the campers. Dubbed by local hikers as “Heaven Lake”, it is the highest manmade lake in Hong Kong.</p> <p>For decades the swimming pool was meticulously maintained by voluntary efforts from the campers. Since late 1980s the swimming pool had only minimal upkeep, and it had then become a paradise for freshwater wildlife such as rushes, Atyid shrimp and even Hong Kong newt.</p> |

Table 2.04



## 7.2. Historical Buildings and Sites (HB)



Map 2 – Historical Buildings and Sites (HB), Natural Resources with Cultural Association (NR) and Cultural Landscape (CL) identified at Lantau Mountain Camp

### Notes on the numbering system of the cabins

Since the establishment of the Lantau Mountain Camp in 1925 till 1956, all cabins were named in reference to the individual or the missionary/church owner of the cabin, for instances, “Diocesan” Cabin (church), “London Mission” Cabin (missionary), “Moore” Cabin (individual/family), “Hollings-Foster-Mays” Cabin (several individuals).

From 1956 onwards, a numbering system was adopted to identify the cabins. The cabin numbers, however, were not strictly in numeric order but in the order as such:

- From the direction of Yi Tung Shan to Sunset Peak, cabins on the southern side of footpath are given an odd number, and on the northern side of the footpath, an even number;
- From the direction of Yi Tung Shan to Sunset Peak, cabin numbers are in ascending order;
- In this numbering system, the eight cabins on the southern side of the footpath are numbered #1, #3, #5, #7, #9, #11, #13 and #15, and;
- The eleven cabins on the northern side of the footpath are therefore numbered #2, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14, #16, #18, #20, #22 and #24. There is no Cabin #12 as the Mess Hall stands at where it should hypothetically be.

**HB01 – Cabin #1**


|   |                                    |                                  |  |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925                             |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 22                               |  |
|   | Lot size                           | (not shown in land sales record) |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1925                             | Dr Frank Oldt of United Brethren Mission, Director of Health Service & Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine, Canton Hospital of Lingnan University |
|   |                                    | 1956                             | Rev Peter. K. Jenkins of Emmanuel Medical Mission, Doctor, Haven of Hope Sanitarium, Tiu King Leng<br>&<br>Rev Russell Killman of US Baptist Mission     |
|   |                                    | 1957                             | Rev Peter. K. Jenkins<br>&<br>Mrs Lovena Jenkins of US Church of God Mission, Dean of Business Management, HKBU  |
|   |                                    | 1985                             | Lutheran Church of Norway  |
|   |                                    | 2000                             | Individual owner   |

Table 3.01

**HB02 – Cabin #2**


|   |                                    |                                  |  |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1934                             |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 27                               |  |
|   | Lot size                           | (not shown in land sales record) |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1934                             | Individual owners of United Brethren Mission |
|   |                                    | 1958                             | Society ownership                            |
|   |                                    | 1966                             | Society ownership                            |

Table 3.02

**HB03 – Cabin #3**


|   |                                    |           |  |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925      |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 18        |  |
|   | Lot size                           | 50' x 50' |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1925      | C. L. R. Becher of Church Missionary Society |
|   |                                    | 1966      | GS Kennedy-Skipton                           |
|   |                                    | 1977      | Individual ownership                         |

Table 3.03

**HB04 – Cabin #4**


|  |                                    |                                  |   |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|  | Year of construction               | 1933                             |   |
|  | Lot no.                            | 28                               |   |
|  | Lot size                           | (not shown in land sales record) |   |
|  | Ownership & background information | 1933                             | Dr J. H. Herring of US Presbyterian Church South China Mission, Doctor at Yeung Kong Hospital   |
|  |                                    | 1936                             | Dr Otto Hueck of Rhenish Missionary Society, Doctor at Rhenish Mission Hospital (leper sanatorium) at Dongguan  |
|  |                                    | 1954                             | Dr Samuel Moore of New Zealand Methodist Medical Society, Superintendent of Methodist Mission Hospital at Kukong, and later Founder of SARDA on Shek Kau Chau, Hong Kong<br>&<br>Mrs Jean Moore of New Zealand Presbyterian Mission |
|  |                                    | 1961                             | Basel Mission   |

Table 3.04

**HB05 – Cabin #5**


|   |                                    |                                    |  |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925                               |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 5                                  |  |
|   | Lot size                           | 80' x 80'(extended to 100' x 100') |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1925                               | Dr Joseph O. Thomson of United Church of Canada, Doctor at Canton Hospital |
|   |                                    | 1949                               | Society ownership  |

Table 3.05

**HB06 – Cabin #6**


|   |                                    |                                  |   |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|  | Year of construction               | 1933                             |   |
|   | Lot no.                            | 29                               |   |
|   | Lot size                           | (not shown in land sales record) |   |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1933                             | Ms Myrtle LeFevre of United Brethren Mission  |
|   |                                    | 1959                             | Ms Frances Wilks of British Assemblies of Brethren Mission, Dentist of Kowloon Peace Clinic at Chuk Yuen Resettlement |
|   |                                    | 1974-                            | Various individual ownerships   |

Table 3.06

**HB07 – Cabin #7**


|   |                                    |                                    |  |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925                               |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 6                                  |  |
|   | Lot size                           | 80' x 80'(extended to 100' x 100') |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1925                               | Rev Herbert F. Thomson of US Presbyterian Church, Reverend of YMCA in Canton |
|   |                                    | 1959                               | Mrs Ruth Mack, Lecturer in English, Chung Chi College, CUHK                  |
|   |                                    | 1983                               | Individual owner   |

Table 3.07



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**HB08 – Cabin #8**


|   |                                    |                                  |                                 |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|  | Year of construction               | 1932                             |                                 |
|   | Lot no.                            | 26                               |                                 |
|   | Lot size                           | (not shown in land sales record) |                                 |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1932                             | Methodist Mission Society       |
|   |                                    | 1983                             | The Methodist Church, Hong Kong |

Table 3.08

**HB09 – Cabin #9**


|   |                                    |            |   |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|---|
|  | Year of construction               | 1933       |   |
|   | Lot no.                            | 4          |   |
|   | Lot size                           | 150' x 30' |   |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1933       | Methodist Mission Society   |
|   |                                    | 1955       | Pat Goodfellow, Naval officer of HK Observatory                                       |
|   |                                    | 1965       | Rev Donald Bergmann of United Church of Christ  |
|   |                                    | 1972       | Philip Daley, Officer of Forestry Service & Peter Peterson, Officer of HK Observatory |
|   |                                    | 1980-      | Various individual ownerships   |

Table 3.09

**HB10 – Cabin #10**


|   |                                    |                                  |  |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1932                             |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 25                               |  |
|   | Lot size                           | (not shown in land sales record) |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1932                             | Dr Franklin Karcher of US Presbyterian Church, Doctor of Hackett Medical Centre, Canton                                |
|   |                                    | 1955                             | Rev Donald Carlson & Rev Vyvyan Donnithorne of Church Missionary Society (Archdeacon of Western Szechwan 1935 to 1949) |
|   |                                    | 1988                             | The Mission Covenant Church of Norway  |
|   |                                    | 1997-                            | Various individual ownerships  |

Table 3.10

**HB11 – Cabin #11**


|  |                                    |                                  |                               |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | Year of construction               | 1934                             |                               |
|  | Lot no.                            | 24                               |                               |
|  | Lot size                           | (not shown in land sales record) |                               |
|  | Ownership & background information | 1934                             | GS Kennedy-Skipton            |
|  |                                    | 1949                             | Church Missionary Society     |
|  |                                    | 1977-                            | Various individual ownerships |

Table 3.11

**HB12 – Cabin #13**


|   |                                    |           |  |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925      |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 17        |  |
|   | Lot size                           | 50' x 50' |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1925      | Ms Alice Carpenter of US Presbyterian Church |
|   |                                    | 1933      | Rev C. W. Shoot of United Brethren Mission   |
|   |                                    | 1948      | E&R Mission Society                          |
|   |                                    | 1976      | Society owner                                |

Table 3.12

**HB13 – Cabin #14**


|  |                                    |           |  |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925      |  |
|  | Lot no.                            | 2         |  |
|  | Lot size                           | 50' x 50' |  |
|  | Ownership & background information | 1925      | Rev W. T. Lindsay  |
|  |                                    | 1935      | Ms Jean Barr of American Reformed Presbyterian Mission, Nurse at Loting Hospital |
|  |                                    | 1957      | Rev J Russell Killman  |
|  |                                    | 1959      | Rev Howard Phillips of HK Sheng Kung Hui, Teacher at Diocesan Boys' School       |
|  |                                    | 1967      | Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention                         |
|  |                                    | 2012      | Individual owner   |

Table 3.13

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**HB14 – Cabin #15**


|   |                                    |         |                               |
|---|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925    |                               |
|   | Lot no.                            | 20      |                               |
|   | Lot size                           | 50,000' |                               |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1925    | London Missionary Society     |
|   |                                    | 1981    | Norwegian Lutheran Mission    |
|   |                                    | 1996-   | Various individual ownerships |

Table 3.14

**HB15 – Cabin #16**


|  |                                    |           |  |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925      |  |
|  | Lot no.                            | 16        |  |
|  | Lot size                           | 50' x 50' |  |
|  | Ownership & background information | 1925      | Dr George Wannop of United Church of Canada Mission, Doctor at Shek Kei Hospital |
|  |                                    | 1934      | J. Paul Snyder of US Presbyterian Church   |
|  |                                    | 1949      | Prof Francis Edgar Stock, Dean of HKU Medical Faculty                            |
|  |                                    | 1955      | Church Mission Society   |
|  |                                    | 1994      | Society owner  |

Table 3.15



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**HB16 – Cabin #18**


|   |                                    |           |  |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925      |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 15        |  |
|   | Lot size                           | 50' x 50' |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1925      | Prof M.A. McDonald, Professor of Mathematics, Canton Christian College |
|   |                                    | 1949      | Alan Lloyd Thomas & Elizabeth J. MacDonald Thomas                      |
|   |                                    | 1955      | Foreign Mission Board of Southern Baptist Convention                   |
|   |                                    | 2011      | Society owner  |

Table 3.16

**HB17 – Cabin #20**


|  |                                    |           |   |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|---|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925      |   |
|  | Lot no.                            | 14        |   |
|  | Lot size                           | 50' x 50' |   |
|  | Ownership & background information | 1925      | Rev Duncan McRae of United Church of Canada Mission |
|  |                                    | 1949      | New Zealand Presbyterian Mission                    |
|  |                                    | 1958      | London Missionary Society                           |
|  |                                    | 1969      | Rhennish German Mission                             |
|  |                                    | 1973-     | Various individual ownerships                       |

Table 3.17

**HB18 – Cabin #22**


|   |                                    |           |  |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1932      |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 1         |  |
|   | Lot size                           | 50' x 50' |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1932      | Rev Edwin. C. Howe of US Presbyterian Mission, Assistant Principal of Union Middle School, Canton  |
|   |                                    | 1933      | Rev George McNeur of New Zealand Presbyterian Mission  |
|   |                                    | 1949      | Dr Samuel Moore of New Zealand Methodist Medical Society, Superintendent of Methodist Mission Hospital at Kukong, and later Founder of SARDA on Shek Kau Chau, Hong Kong |
|   |                                    | 1954      | James Cockburn, Officer of Education Department & John Charter, Chief Architect of Architectural Office  |
|   |                                    | 1966      | Rev John Raborn of US Baptist Mission  |
|   |                                    | 1973-     | Various individual ownerships  |

Table 3.18

**HB19 – Cabin #24**


|   |                                    |            |  |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925       |  |
|   | Lot no.                            | 13         |  |
|   | Lot size                           | 30' x 100' |  |
|   | Ownership & background information | 1925       | Dr William H. Dobson of US Presbyterian Mission, Doctor of Yeung Kong Hospital |
|   |                                    | 1940       | Merrill S. Ady of US Presbyterian Mission                                      |
|   |                                    | 1959       | H. H. Pommerenke of United Presbyterian Commission                             |
|   |                                    | 1970       | The Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China                         |
|   |                                    | 1978-      | Various individual ownerships  |

Table 3.19

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**HB20 – Mess Hall**


|   |                                    |  |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1928   |
|   | Lot no.                            | 21   |
|   | Lot size                           | (not shown in land sales record)   |
|   | Ownership & background information | Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association<br>Served as canteen and community hall for campers at Lantau Mountain Camp. Operation and maintenance costs of the Mess Hall were raised through fees from summer camp and later subscription of cabin owners. |

Table 3.20

**HB21 – Amah's Hut**


|  |                                    |   |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
|  | Year of construction               | Late 1940s, exact year unknown  |
|  | Ownership & background information | Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association<br>Meals at the mess was prepared by amahs (plus their assistants or children) of the Lantau Mountain Camp members who got permission from their employers to work at the camp and were paid by the Camp while their employers were on holiday here. They stayed at Amah's Hut while working here. |

Table 3.21

**HB22 – Caretaker's hut**


|   |                                    |  |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
|  | Year of construction               | 1925   |
|   | Ownership & background information | Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association<br>A caretaker was hired to assist with the upkeep of Lantau Mountain Camp since its establishment. The caretaker would stay at this hut throughout his workdays. There were also bunk beds in the hut for coolies. |

Table 3.22

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**HB23 – Dam of Swimming Pool**


|   |                                    |   |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
|  | Year of construction               | 1928  |
|   | Ownership & background information | Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association<br><br>The swimming pool was built over several season in mid-1920s by removing rocks, mud and debris from the stream by voluntary labour. In 1927 and 1928 British army assisted the campers by blasting the larger rocks, so that they could build a cement face for the dam originally composed of mud. |

Table 3.23

**7.3. Natural resources with cultural association (NR)****NR01 – Toad Rock**


|  |                        |   |
|--|------------------------|---|
|  | Year of construction   | N/A   |
|  | Background information | About 20 metres away from Cabin #15 lies a large granite outcrop on the hillside known locally as “Toad Rock” (蟾蜍石). Villagers downhill tell of a legend that the whole of Lantau Island will sink if the toad reaches the top of the mountain. |

Table 4



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## 8. Others

### 8.1. Typical and interesting plants on Sunset Peak

The vegetation at the saddle between Sunset Peak and Yi Tung Shan belongs to open highland grassland. Of the common plant species of typical grassland in Hong Kong<sup>129</sup> -- *Arundinella setosa* – *Cymbopogon caesius* – *Dicranopteris pedata* community and the *Miscanthus sinensis* – *Ischaemum indicum* community, *Miscanthus sinensis* (Chinese silver grass) is the most well-known of all on Sunset Peak as thousands of hikers swamp the hill paths to view and take social-media-worthy photos of hillsides decked by the silver-gold inflorescences of the plant<sup>130</sup>.



Plate 51: *Miscanthus sinensis* (Chinese silver grass)

(Photo taken by research team in 2021)

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<sup>129</sup> Hong Kong Herbarium, “The Vegetation of Hong Kong”. <https://herbarium.gov.hk/en/special-topics/hong-kong-plants/hong-kong-plants-detail/index-id-11.html>

<sup>130</sup> Wong, Felix. “A sea of silver grass turning gold across Sunset Peak on Lantau Island”, South China Morning Post, 14 November 2017.

<https://www.scmp.com/photos/hong-kong/2119734/sea-silver-grass-turning-gold-across-sunset-peak-lantau-island>

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Chinese silver grass is a perennial grass that can grow up to around 2 metres tall, with raceme inflorescence<sup>131</sup> that flower in autumn months in Hong Kong. In the past Chinese silver grass was sometimes used by local villagers as for cattle grazing, and making paper, shoes and brooms<sup>132</sup>.



Plate 52: Chinese silver grass on the hillside of Sunset Peak  
(Photo taken by research team in 2021)

Sunset Peak is also home to a unique, endemic plant *Drosera oblanceolata*. It is the only endemic sundew in China distributed in isolated mountainous areas in Guangdong and Guangxi, and in Hong Kong only on Sunset Peak. *Drosera* grows where the grass is sparse, such as on the side of trails, rocky outcrops or areas of erosion, and flowers from May to October. It is an insectivorous plant and plays a special role in an ecosystem. Natural populations are small and susceptible to disturbance and habitat destruction. In Hong Kong, the locality of its occurrence is in Country Park under protection<sup>133</sup>. There were mentions of this peculiar plant at Lantau Mountain Camp in the memoirs of campers which was described as “dew plants with sticky drops”<sup>134</sup> that were insectivorous.

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<sup>131</sup> Royal Botanic Garden, “Plants of the World Online”.

<http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:408768-1>

<sup>132</sup> 綠田園基金：《香港野花網》。[http://www.producegreen.org.hk/hkwildflower/100flower/flower\\_107.htm](http://www.producegreen.org.hk/hkwildflower/100flower/flower_107.htm)

<sup>133</sup> Hong Kong Herbarium, “The Vegetation of Hong Kong”.

<https://www.herbarium.gov.hk/en/publications/books/book2/text/drosera-oblanceolata/index.html>

<sup>134</sup> Ady, Don. “Lantau Reminiscences”, (year unknown)





Plate 53 (above) & 54 (below): *Drosera oblanceolata* is endemic to Sunset Peak  
(Photos taken by research team in 2021)

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## 8.2. Geographical & geological interests

About 20 metres away from Cabin #15 lies a large granite outcrop on the hillside known locally as “Toad Rock” (蟾蜍石). Legend has it that the whole of Lantau Island would sink if the toad reached the top of the mountain. Another story goes to a British child named Paul found the fossil of a fish on Sunset Peak, and had it inspected by the British Natural History Museum as a fish heavily armoured with enamel scales of ~150 Ma Late Jurassic age.

Inquiries have been made to several geologists and fossil specialists regarding the second story. Dr Edison Tse, a fossil specialist and geotechnical engineer of CEDD, commented that,

*We understand the piece of information about the fossil fish reported from Sunset Peak is rather popular in some online articles. Unfortunately, we have no record for the occurrence of a fish fossil from Sunset Peak and there does not seem to be proper descriptions of this specimen from the literature.*

*Over the years, only plant fossils have been properly recorded from Sunset Peak, in the publication "The Geology of Hong Kong" by Davis (1952). Nonetheless, there are other reported fish fossil discoveries from Shek Pik (Lee et al. 1997) and Lantau Peak (Tse et al. 2015).*

*Regarding the age of the fish fossil reported from Sunset Peak, the online sources have quoted a ~150 Ma Late Jurassic age, broadly consistent with the age dated for the nearby volcanic units.*

It is therefore possible that the fish fossil discovered by the boy, if it really existed, was found elsewhere in Hong Kong instead of on Sunset Peak.





Plate 55 (above) & 56 (below): “Toad Rock” at Lantau Mountain Camp, 2021  
(Photos taken by research team in 2021)

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### 8.3. Site of Special Scientific Interest

An area of about 331 hectares on the north face of Sunset Peak had been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest in June 1976. The SSSI is largely covered with natural woodland and is one of the most extensive areas of montane natural woodland in Hong Kong. The flora is rich and includes rare and endemic species such as *Amentotaxus argotaenia* (catkin yew; 穗花杉)<sup>135</sup>, *Exbucklandia tonkinensis* (大果馬蹄荷)<sup>136</sup>, *Fraxinus griffithii* (Formosa Ash; 光蠟樹)<sup>137</sup> and *Manglietia fordiana* (Ford's Manglietia; 木蓮)<sup>138</sup>. Herbs, tree ferns and delicate ferns and mosses are also well-represented here.



Plate 57: The fine-grained wood of *Amentotaxus argotaenia* was used for carving in the past.<sup>139</sup>

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<sup>135</sup> Hong Kong Herbarium, "*Amentotaxus argotaenia*".

<https://www.herbarium.gov.hk/en/publications/books/book2/text/amentotaxus-argotaenia/index.html>

<sup>136</sup> Hong Kong Herbarium, "*Exbucklandia tonkinensis* (Lec.) H. T. Chang".

<https://www.herbarium.gov.hk/en/publications/books/book2/text/exbucklandia-tonkinensis/index.html>

<sup>137</sup> Hong Kong Herbarium, "*Fraxinus griffithii* C. B. Clarke". <https://herbarium.gov.hk/en/hk-plant-database/plant-detail/index.html?pType=species&oID=3546>

<sup>138</sup> Hong Kong Herbarium, "*Manglietia fordiana*".

<https://www.herbarium.gov.hk/en/publications/books/book2/text/manglietia-fordiana/index.html>

<sup>139</sup> Hong Kong Herbarium, "*Amentotaxus argotaenia*".

<https://www.herbarium.gov.hk/en/publications/books/book2/text/amentotaxus-argotaenia/index.html>



Plate 58: The large white flower of Ford's *Manglietia* makes it an attractive ornamental.<sup>140</sup>  
In Hong Kong, all localities of its occurrence are in Country Parks under protection.  
The species has been listed under the Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96 sub. leg. A).

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<sup>140</sup> Hong Kong Herbarium, "*Manglietia fordiana*".

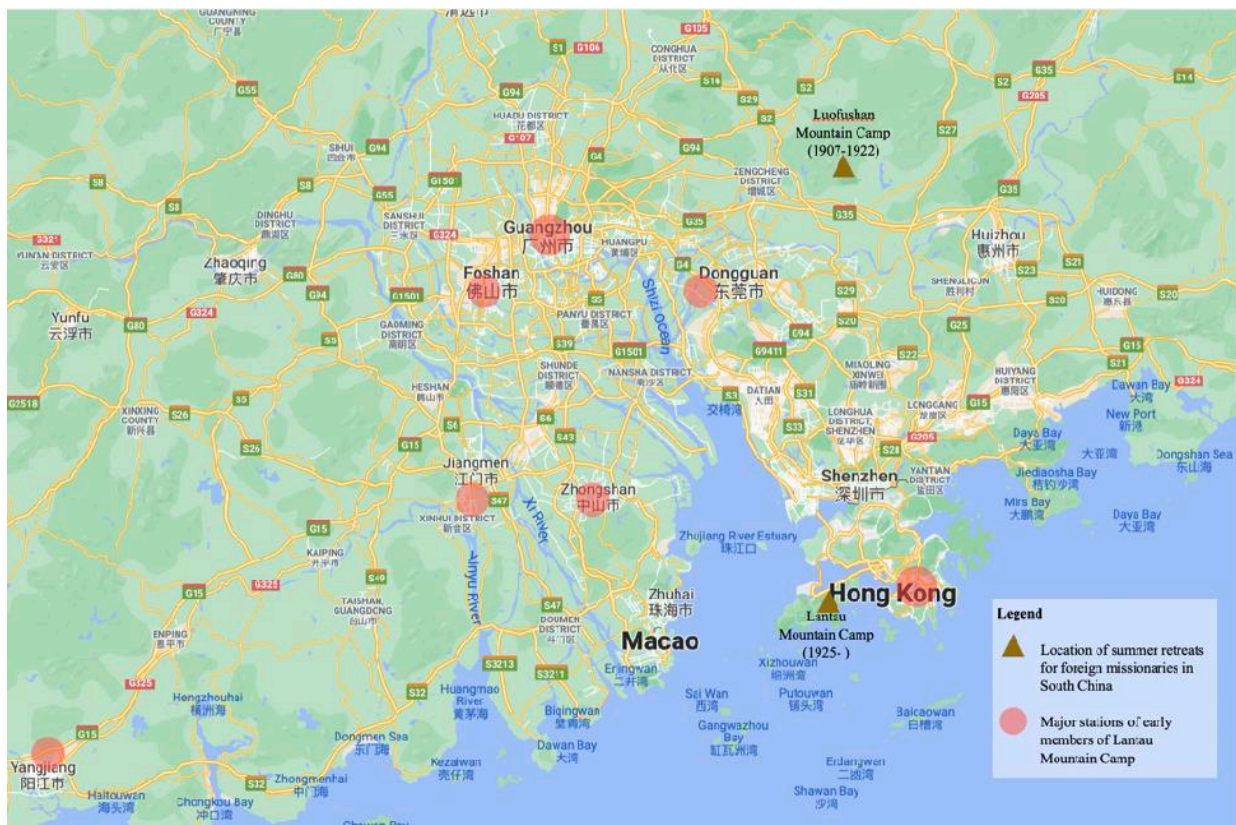
<https://www.herbarium.gov.hk/en/publications/books/book2/text/manglietia-fordiana/index.html>





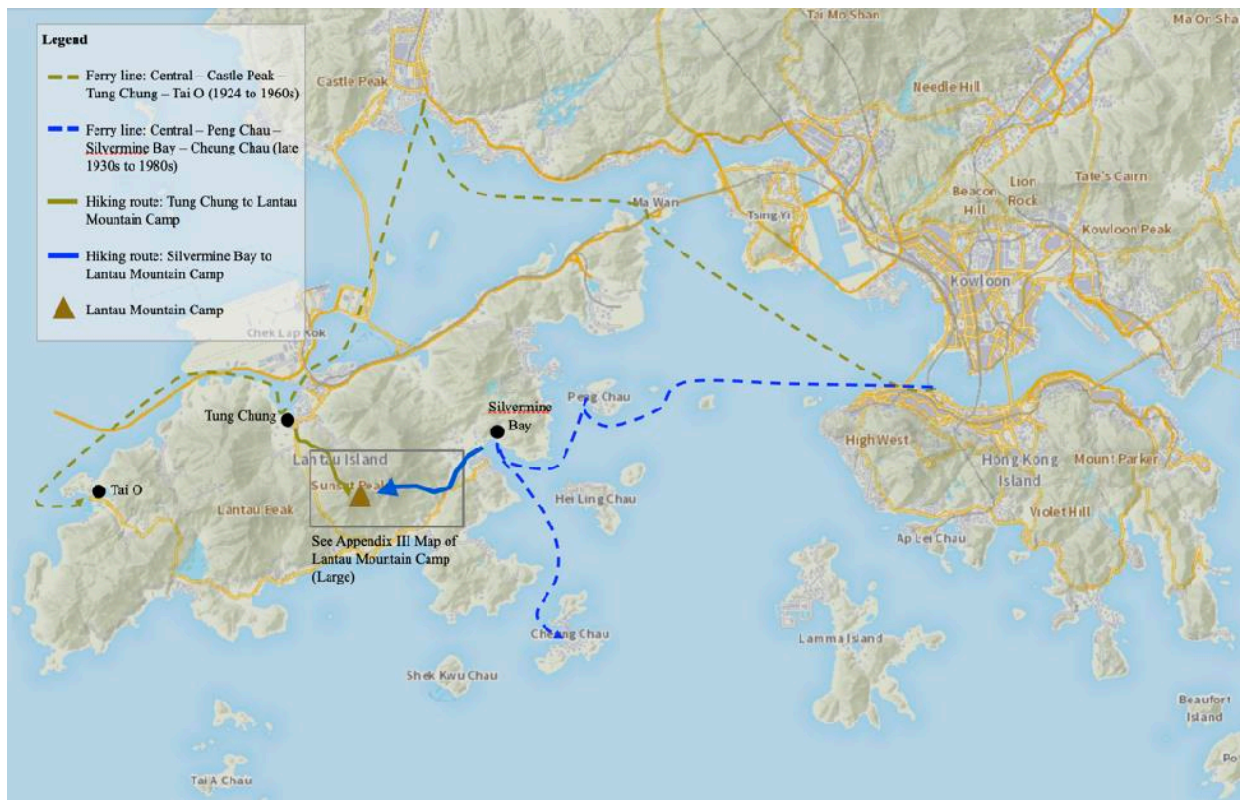


## Appendix I – Locations of summer retreats of missionaries in South China in 1920s



Map 3 – Locations of summer retreats of missionaries in South China in 1920s

## Appendix II – Location of and access to Lantau Mountain Camp from various origins



Map 4 — Location of and access to Lantau Mountain Camp from various origins

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### Appendix III – Map of Lantau Mountain Camp (Large)



- Wong Lung Hang Country Trail
- Lantau Trail Stage 2
- Foot path around Sunset Peak

Map 5 – Lantau Mountain Camp (Large)

The establishment of Lantau Mountain Camp included the 19 stone cabins along the ridge of Sunset Peak and Yi Tung Shan (“the saddle”), the amenities (Mess Hall, Amah’s Hut, Caretaker’s Hut, Swimming Pool, water tank and foot paths at the saddle to the cabins), as well as the trails leading from Tung Chung and Nam Shan (Mui Wo) to the saddle.

First campers hiked to Lantau Mountain Camp from Tung Chung in 1920s and 1930s. Development of trails came alongside, if not before, the establishment of Lantau Mountain Camp. Negotiations with the Government on building the trail to the Camp were held at the same time with land acquisition and building permits in 1923-1925. Campers planned and coordinated the works of the first proper trail, the initial cost of which was born by the Government.

Trailheads of the Camp depended very much on the ferry routes that connected the city and various locations on Lantau. The first trail to Lantau Mountain Camp was from Tung Chung, where a daily ferry called at en route from Hong Kong (Central) to Tai O. Construction of the trail from Mui

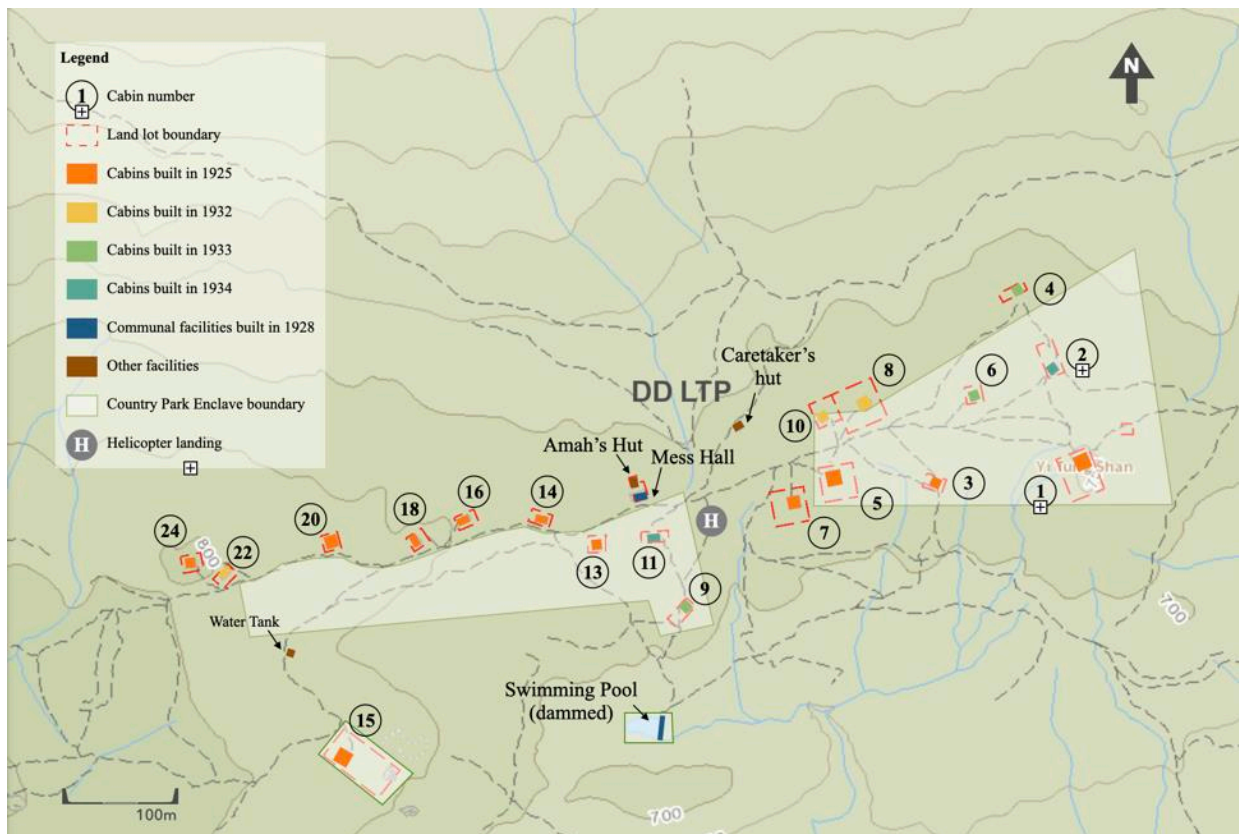
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Wo began in 1933, when ferry between Hong Kong (Central) and Mui Wo commenced. Upon completion it gradually gained more frequent use by the campers, and from World War II onwards most campers reached the saddle via this trail from Mui Wo. A special committee was set up to supervise the condition and maintenance of the trails.

The footpath to and around Sunset Peak was used by the campers for short excursions. These trails which were meant for accessing the Camp are now integral parts of the trail system of the area.



## Appendix IV – Map of Lantau Mountain Camp (Camp Layout)



Map 6 – Lantau Mountain Camp (Camp Layout)

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## Appendix V – Photographic reference of trails to Lantau Mountain Camp

### *Trails to Lantau Mountain Camp – From Tung Chung*

#### General Information

Lantau Mountain Camp was first accessed from Tung Chung, a steep and strenuous hike from the bottom of the valley. After a few recces, the first campers engaged a contractor from Tai O to blaze the trail, the cost of which was born by the Government under the condition that the campers would take care of its maintenance.

The trail from Tung Chung was re-routed a few times through the years, with early routes reaching near Cabin #20 and later the Mess Hall. The latest route became Wong Lung Hang Country Trail.

Memoirs from campers described the hike from Tung Chung being an arduous journey, soothed by the delights of plentiful refreshing small waterfalls and colourful butterflies.

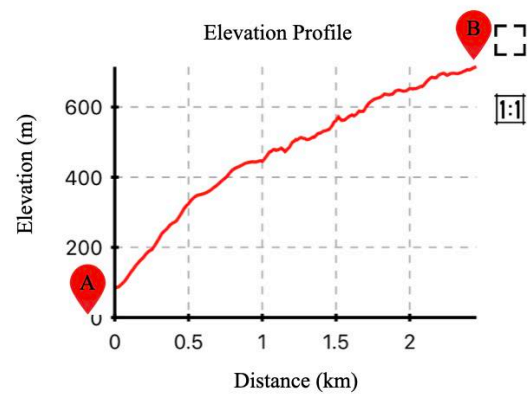


## Geographical Information



**A** Trail head of Wong Lung Hang Country Trail

**B** Mess Hall, Lantau Mountain Camp



Horizontal/ slope length: ~2.5 km/ ~2.6 km

Min./ max. elevation: ~84m/ ~714m

Elevation gain/ loss: ~690m / ~60m

Climb speed: 400m/ hour

Estimated time required: ~2 hours 20 minutes





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## *Trails to Lantau Mountain Camp – From Nam Shan (Mui Wo)*

### **General Information**

Basic construction of the trail from Mui Wo began in 1933, when a regular ferry line between Hong Kong (Central) and Mui Wo came into operation. The construction of the trail was planned and supervised by the Camp's trail committee, and had involved contractors from Lantau, a few masons brought by the missionaries who fled from China, and later the inmates of Chi Ma Wan and Ma Po Ping prisons.

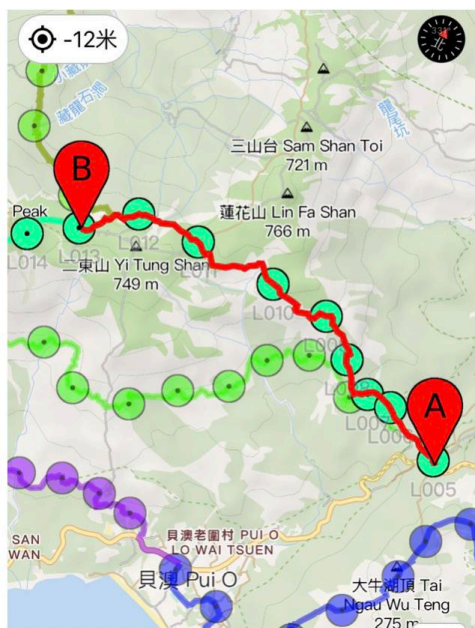
The trail from Mui Wo at the beginning covered a village path from Silvermine Bay jetty through fields and rice paddies, then up to the forestry at Nam Shan (Pui O Au) from where the trail went uphill towards Yi Tung Shan. There are now a picnic site and camp site at the trail head at Nam Shan.

Campers mostly came via Mui Wo (Nam Shan) ever since this trail was opened. The trail was repaired almost annually with enhancements overtime with better stone steps, signposts and even a waiting pavilion. This trail is relatively easier with a gentler gradient though longer. It is now part of Lantau Trail Stage 2.

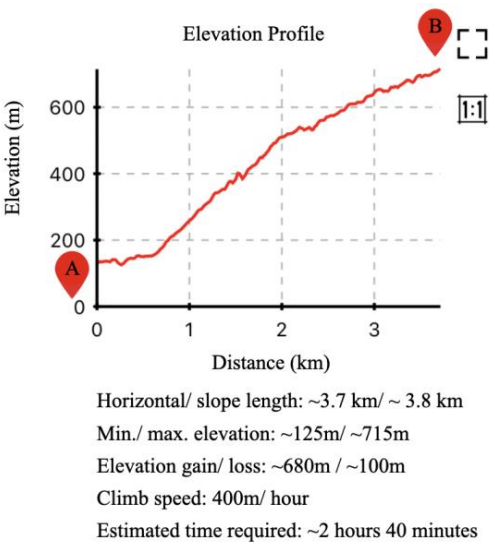




Geographical Information



- A Nam Shan Picnic Site
- B Mess Hall, Lantau Mountain Camp



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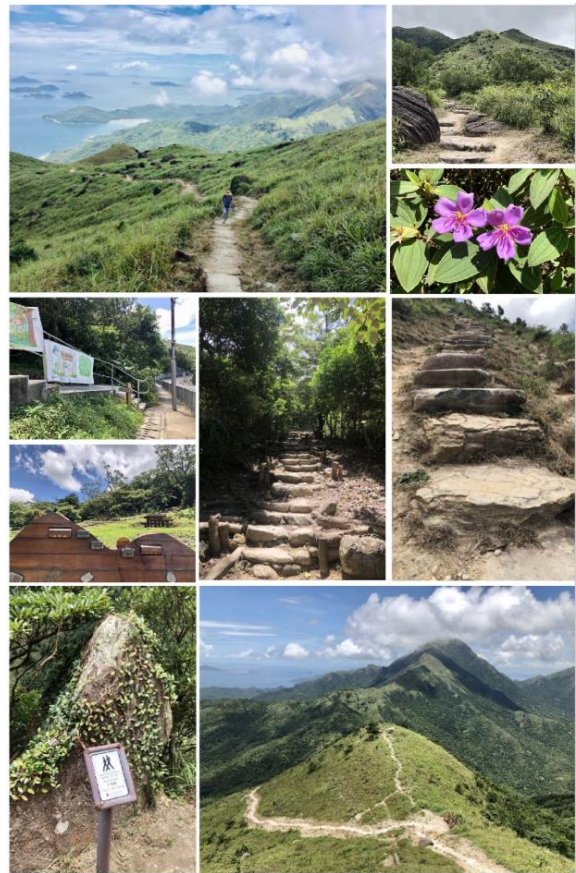
## Trails to Lantau Mountain Camp – From Pak Kung Au

### **General Information**

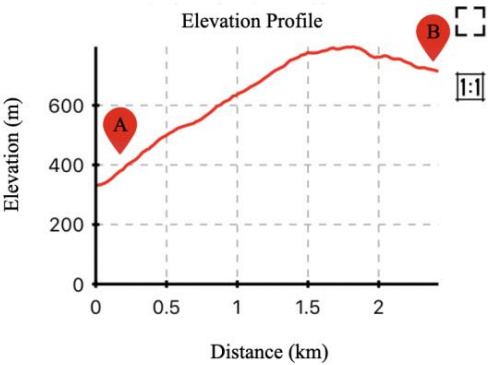
There was very little mentioning about hiking from Pak Kung Au to Lantau Mountain Camp in the early records of the campers. Several current cabin owners assume that this route had only become popular among campers after the official opening of Lantau Trail in 1984.

Pak Kung Au is the mountain pass between Sunset Peak and Lantau Peak. The trail head at Pak Kung Au is actually the end of Lantau Trail Stage 2. There is a picnic site at the trail head; it is well connected with buses that run on Tung Chung Road.

The hike from Pak Kung Au is also a steep ascent, but shorter than that via Wong Lung Hang. It offers panoramic views of the southern coast of Lantau and Lantau Peak along the way.



Geographical Information



Horizontal/ slope length: ~2.4 km/ ~2.5 km  
Min./ max. elevation: ~331m/ ~797m  
Elevation gain/ loss: ~480m / ~100m  
Climb speed: 400m/ hour  
Estimated time required: ~1 hours 50 minutes

- A Pak Kung Au Picnic Site
- B Mess Hall, Lantau Mountain Camp



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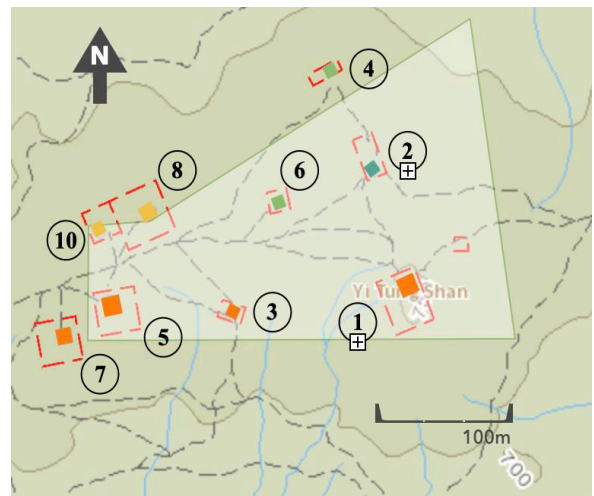
## Appendix VI – Photographic reference of Cabin #4

As of the date of submission of this report, no architectural drawing of any of the buildings at Lantau Mountain Camp at the time of construction could be found. Only one sketch of the floor plan of Cabin #18, hand-drawn by Dr Carter Morgan in 1962, was located. There is hence little information on the house plans or architectural details in literature.

Since the start of this project, only Cabin #4 was allowed for visit inside. Visits were made on 11 September 2021 and 26 November 2021 with the permission of the cabin representative, Prof Tobias Brandner of Basel Mission.

Cabin #4 is located on the northern slope of Yi Tung Shan, and is the furthest away from the main path. It is hence less prone to vandalism and break-in.

The cabin can be approached from a small path that forks from the camp trail running from the saddle to Cabin #1 on the top of Yi Tung Shan. Most length of this small path is obscured by shoulder-tall grass and weeds.





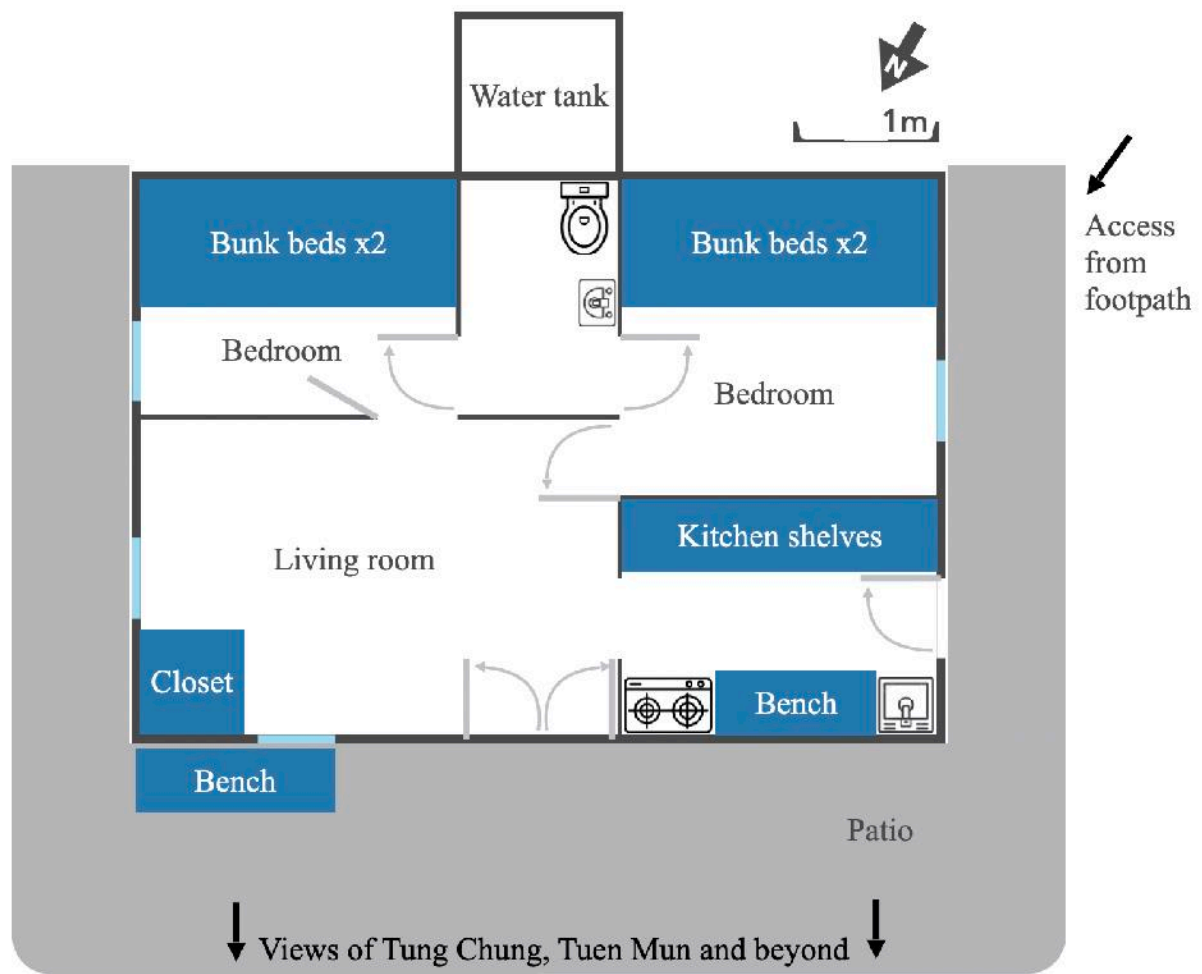
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Cabin #4 was built in 1933, and was bought by Basel Mission in 1961 from a German mission. It is considered a small-sized cabin among all others of the Camp.

The cabin was occupied by mission families throughout the summer in the past, but it has been used much less frequently in recent years. The family of the cabin representative still go up to the cabin a few times per year, and members of Tsung Tsin Church also visit the cabin from time to time to inspect and help with the repairs of the cabin. During 1960s to 1980s, the cabin accepted bookings from other missionary families in the summer season like other cabins of the Camp.

The cabin sleeps 4 persons in 2 bedrooms, each with 2 bunk beds. Mattresses are supported by ledges on the wall — a common design among the cabins.





Floor plan of Cabin #4

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The living room is modestly furnished and is lit by kerosene lanterns. The main entrance in the living room opens to sweeping views of Tung Chung Valley, Tuen Mun and beyond, making it particularly vulnerable to winds and rainstorms. Shutters are installed to protect the door, which is propped by a beam from the inside. All the windows in the cabin are also shielded.



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Rainwater is collected at the water tank for flushing. Water is not sterilised. The septic tank of the toilet has to be emptied out once every few years.



The kitchen is equipped with ample shelving space with as many cooking utensils, cutlery and dry condiments as necessary. Large plastic buckets are in place to store drinking water. LPG is used for cooking. There is a skylight to enhance lighting, and a side door that opens to the outside.





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## Appendix VII – Photographic reference of all cabins and facilities



Cabin #1



Cabin #2



Cabin #3



Cabin #4



Cabin #5



Cabin #6



Cabin #7



Cabin #8



Cabin #9



Cabin #10



Cabin #11



Cabin #13





Cabin #14



Cabin #15



Cabin #16



Cabin #18



Cabin #20



Cabin #22



Cabin #24



Caretaker's Hut



Amah's Hut



Mess Hall



Swimming Pool



Water Tank

## Appendix VIII – Chronological development of Lantau Mountain Camp

| Year | Development of Lantau Mountain Camp  | Significant Event in Hong Kong                                | Significant Event in China & the World   |
|------|--|---|--|
| 1895 |  |   | Sanatorium and rest resort for Western missionaries were established in Kuling of Lushan in Jiangxi, China |
| 1898 |  | Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory           |  |
| 1907 | Overseas missionaries in South China developed a summer retreat on Luofushan near Huizhou, Guangdong   |   |  |
| 1911 |  |   | 1911 Revolution; end of Qing Dynasty & establishment of Republic of China                                  |
| 1918 |  | The Peak District (Residence) Ordinance                       |  |
| 1919 |  | Cheung Chau (Residence) Ordinance                             | Formation of the Guangdong Synod of the Church of Christ in China  |
| 1922 | Governor of Guangdong warned the missionaries in South China that their summer camp would no longer be protected from bandits  |   | Beginning of the Period of the Warlords in China   |
| 1923 | Camp committee of the missionaries turned to British Hong Kong to look for a new location.<br>Mat-shed camp was pitched on Tai Mo Shan but was destroyed one night by typhoon.<br>Recce was organized to Ngong Ping Plateau and Sunset Peak on Lantau. |   |  |
| 1924 | Camp committee held negotiations with Hong Kong Government on land acquisition. Over 20 land lots at Sunset Peak were auctioned before Christmas.<br>Construction of the Tung Chung trail began.<br>Formation of “Laan Tau Campers Association”.       | Establishment of the Hong Kong & Yaumatei Ferry Company (HYF) |  |

| Year | Development of Lantau Mountain Camp  | Significant Event in Hong Kong  | Significant Event in China & the World  |
|------|--|---|---|
| 1925 | Construction of 11 stone cabins (#1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 & 24) & 1 coolie shack at Lantau Mountain Camp. The building project completed by a Presbyterian, western-trained Chinese builder.<br>First summer season of Lantau Mountain Camp. A caretaker, a few cooking amahs and several coolies were hired. | Canton-Hong Kong Strike   |   |
| 1927 |  |   | First General Assembly of the newly formed Church of Christ in China was held in Shanghai |
| 1928 | Construction of Mess Hall and completion of Swimming Pool  |   |   |
| 1932 | Construction of Cabin #8 & 10<br>Works to double the size of Mess Hall   |   |   |
| 1933 | Construction of Cabin #4 & 6.<br>Basic construction of the trail from Mui Wo.  |   |   |
| 1934 | Construction of Cabin #2 & 11;<br>Carrier & supply service via Mui Wo was organised  | Mui Wo ferry began to run   |   |
| 1937 | Some mission families fled from mainland China stayed up on the mountain through winter;<br>Canton School for Foreign Children was continued in the camp   |   | Outbreak of Second Sino-Japanese War  |
| 1938 |  | HYF began a 15-year franchise for ferry services from Central to Silvermine Bay & to Tai O (via Tung Chung) |   |
| 1939 | Germans in the camp were warned by the German Consulate to pack and leave  |   | World War II began in Europe  |
| 1940 | Cabin #4 was held by the Government under "Enemy Property Act"; summer camp was planned but did not start  |   | German control of Continental Europe  |



| <b>Year</b>      | <b>Development of Lantau Mountain Camp</b>   | <b>Significant Event in Hong Kong</b>   | <b>Significant Event in China &amp; the World</b>   |
|------------------|--|---|---|
| <b>1941</b>      | Campers who failed to leave Hong Kong were interned  | Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong  |   |
| <b>1941-1945</b> | Closure of the Camp; cabins were serious damaged   | Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong  |   |
| <b>1946-1947</b> | Inspection of the camp by individual cabin owners  | End of World War II;<br>Creation of Cathay Pacific  | End of World War II;<br>Chinese Civil War continued   |
| <b>1947</b>      | Resumption of camp meeting (a few meetings were held in Canton)<br>Repairs for Mess Hall & some cabins             |   |   |
| <b>1948</b>      | Construction of Mui Wo trail (supervised by Dr Oldt)   |   |   |
| <b>1949</b>      | All cabin owners who ministered in mainland China left for Hong Kong.<br>A builder was hired to repair the cabins. |   | Establishment of the People's Republic of China   |
| <b>1950</b>      | Building of Children's Swimming Pool   |   |   |
| <b>1951</b>      |  | First proper public pier at Mui Wo  | China Inland Mission withdrew completely from China;<br>Closure of Chefoo School and evacuation of all student & staff to Hong Kong |
| <b>1954</b>      | "Lantau Summer Camp Residents Association" was registered with the Registrar of Societies                          |   |   |
| <b>1955</b>      |  | Road construction between Mui Wo & Shek Pik   |   |
| <b>1956</b>      |  | Establishment of Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution  |   |
| <b>1957</b>      |  | Beginning of the construction of Shek Pik Reservoir (1957-1963);<br>Opening of first public swimming pool (Victoria Park) |   |
| <b>1959</b>      | Building of water tank (covered storage reservoir)<br>Building of changing room at Pui O Au                        |   |   |

| Year | Development of Lantau Mountain Camp  | Significant Event in Hong Kong                    | Significant Event in China & the World            |
|------|--|---|---|
| 1960 | Repair of Swimming Pool & Children's Pool;<br>Swimming fee of HK\$1 to be collected from day-visitors  |   |   |
| 1961 | The name of the Association was changed to "Lantau Mountain Camp Resident Association" to match with bank records;<br>Adoption of the constitution for the Association |   |   |
| 1965 | LPG was introduced for camp cooking  |   |   |
| 1966 |  | Establishment of Ma Po Ping Prison                |   |
| 1967 | The military posted team of 4 signal men on Sunset Peak  | 1967 Riot<br>LPG became available in Mui Wo       |   |
| 1968 | Camp builder left for other job opportunity  |   |   |
| 1970 | Increasing break-in, theft & vandalism from 1970s  |   |   |
| 1972 | First season of summer service by helicopter; discontinued several years later due to high costs & fluctuating weather   |   |   |
| 1973 | Last camp watchman left. A team of carrier boys from missionary families were organised for the logistics of summer camp.  | New Lantau Bus Company went into operation        |   |
| 1975 | Major replacement of water pipe (flown up by helicopter and installed by voluntary labour)   |   |   |
| 1976 |  | Designation of Sunset Peak SSSI                   |   |
| 1978 |  | Designation of Lantau South Country Park          | China opened the door again to foreign businesses |
| 1982 |  | First non-stop flight from Hong Kong to Vancouver |   |
| 1983 |  | First non-stop flight from Hong Kong to London    |   |
| 1984 |  | Opening of Lantau Trail                           |   |

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| <b>Year</b> | <b>Development of Lantau Mountain Camp</b> | <b>Significant Event in Hong Kong</b>                                      | <b>Significant Event in China &amp; the World</b> |
|-------------|--|--|---|
| <b>1986</b> | Last summer camp                           |  |   |
| <b>1992</b> |  | Construction of North Lantau Highway                                       |   |
| <b>1997</b> |  | Handover of Hong Kong to China;<br>North Lantau Highway opened for traffic |   |
| <b>1998</b> |  | Opening of HK International Airport at Chek Lap Kok                        |   |
| <b>2005</b> |  | Opening of Penny's Bay Highway   |   |

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## Appendix IX — List of Christian missions, institutes and related charitable organisations in Hong Kong and Guangdong during 1910s-1930s

(In alphabetical order)

American Baptist Missionary Union (美國浸禮會真神堂)  
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (美國公理會)  
American Presbyterian Mission (美國長老會)  
American Reformed Presbyterian Mission (美國約老會)  
American Southern Baptist Mission (南美國浸信傳道部)  
Apostolic Faith Mission (使徒信心會)  
Assemblies of God (神召會)  
Basel Missionary Society (巴色會)  
Berlin Foundling House (德國聖嬰堂)  
Berlin Missionary Society (信義堂)  
Bible Mission Society (聖經傳道會)  
Boat Mission (海面傳道會)  
British & Foreign Bible Society (大英聖書公會)  
Canadian Presbyterian Mission (坎阿大長老會)  
Canton Christian College (later renamed as Lingnan University) (嶺南大學)  
China Baptist Publication Society (美華浸信會印書局)  
Christian & Missionary Alliance (宣道會)  
Christian Mission to Buddhists (道風山)  
Church Missionary Society (大英教會)  
Churches of Christ  
English Presbyterian Mission (英國長老會)  
Door of Hope Mission  
Hackett Medical College (夏葛女子醫學院)  
Hildesheim Mission for the Blind (心光書館)  
London Missionary Society (倫敦傳道會)  
Medical Mission Society (博濟醫局)  
Methodist Missionary Society  
Oriental Missionary Society



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Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada  
Pentecostal Holiness Mission  
Presbyterian Church of New Zealand (烏絲倫長老公會)  
Rhenish Missionary Society (禮賢會)  
The Salvation Army (救世軍)  
Scandinavian American Christian Free Mission (美逐丹會)  
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (基督復臨安息日會)  
South China Penial Holiness Mission (華南便以利會)  
Swedish American Mission (行道會)  
The John G. Kerr Refuge for Insane (惠愛醫院)  
United Brethren Mission (同寅會)  
United Church of Canada  
United Society of Christian Endeavour for China (中國基督勉勵合會)  
Wesleyan Missionary Society (循道會)  
YMCA International Committee (北美洲基督教青年會總委辦)  
YMCA of Hong Kong (香港基督教青年會)

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**Appendix X — List of officers of Lantau Mountain Camp Residents Association 1953-1986**

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Chairperson</b>                      | <b>Vice</b>       | <b>Secretary</b>                   | <b>Treasurer</b>   | <b>Member at large</b>                       | <b>Trail Supervisor<br/>(renamed as<br/>Maintenance<br/>Coordinator<br/>in 1980)</b> |
|-------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>1953</b> | Dorothy Shilston                        | Joyce Bennett     | Rev S. Whitener                    | Dr S. Moore  |  |  |
| <b>1954</b> | Dorothy Shilston                        | Joyce Bennett     | Rev S. Whitener                    | Rev Eric Hague   |  |  |
| <b>1955</b> | Miss Joyce Bennett                      | D. M. Shilton     | Rev S. Whitener                    | Dr S. Moore  |  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1957</b> | Rev M. S. Ady                           | Dr S. Moore       | Rev D. Gilliland                   | H. J. Cowie  |  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1958</b> | Rev M. S. Ady                           | Dr S. Moore       | Rev D. Gilliland                   | H. J. Cowie  |  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1959</b> | Rev M. S. Ady                           | Dr S. Moore       | Rev S. Whitener                    | Rev R. Killman   | Dr Carter Morgan                             | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1960</b> | Rev M. S. Ady                           | Mrs D. Runcorn    | Rev Howard Philipps                | Rev S. Whitener  | Dr P. K. Jenkins                             | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1961</b> | Rev S. Whitener                         | Mrs D. Runcorn    | Pat Goodfellow                     | Methodist Mission Society<br><i>(individual to be named)</i> | Dr P. K. Jenkins                             | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1962</b> | Rev S. Whitener                         | Rev D. Gilliland  | Pat Goodfellow<br>J. C. Charter    | Dr Carter Morgan   | Rev D. Carlson                               | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1963</b> | Rev H. Phillips                         | Rev Paul Jeffreys | Pat Goodfellow<br>J. C. Charter    | Dr Carter Morgan   | Rev Frank Roe                                | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1964</b> | Rev H. Phillips<br>G.S. Kennedy-Skipton | Rev Paul Jeffreys | Pat Goodfellow                     | Dr Carter Morgan   | Joyce Bennett                                | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1965</b> | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton                   | Joyce Bennett     | Pat Goodfellow<br>Dr Carter Morgan | Rev J. Raborn  | Rev H. Phillips<br>Mrs Jenkins<br>Mrs Bunton | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |
| <b>1966</b> | Rev H. Phillips                         | Mrs H. Bunton     | Rev D. Bergmann                    | Rev J. Raborn  | Rev S. Whitener<br>Dr Carter Morgan          | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton  |

| Year | Chairperson  | Vice                | Secretary                                     | Treasurer  | Member at large  | Trail Supervisor (renamed as Maintenance Coordinator in 1980) |
|------|--|---------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 1967 | Rev H. Phillips<br>(Left in Apr 1967)<br>Rev R. Phillips | Mrs H. Bunton       | Rev J. M. Franklin                            | Rev J. Raborn  | Rev S. Whitener<br>Mrs P. K. Jenkins   | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1968 | Rev Raymond Whitehead                                    | Mrs E. Paterson     | Carolyn S. Whitehill<br>(Mrs W. B. Whitehill) | Dr Carter Morgan<br>(resigned in Feb due to ill health)<br>Rev Loren Noren | Rev Joyce Bennett<br>E. Hammer<br>(resigned in Sep due to health problem)<br>Rev Hans Lutz | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1969 | Rev Richard Lusk (Baptist)                               | Rev Hans Lutz       | Mrs Barbara Gepford                           | Rev Loren Noren<br>(Non-home owner)  | Rev Raymond Whitehead<br>Mrs Agnes Morgan  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1970 | Rev Hans Lutz  | Rev Robert Phillips | Mrs Barbara Gepford                           | Rev Frank Evison   | Rev Gordon Hansford  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1971 | Rev Hans Lutz  | Rev Gordon Hansford | Mrs Irma Webb                                 | Rev Robert Phillips  | Rev John Raborn  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1972 | Clive Evans  | Rev M Barwell       | Dorothy Jones                                 | Rev Robert Phillips  | Dr Jenkins<br>Rev John Raborn  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1973 | Rev Gordon Hansford                                      | Rev Donald Carlson  | Dorothy Jones                                 | Rev Hans Lutz  | Mrs Ann Daley  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1974 | Dr Carter Morgan   | Rev Donald Carlson  | Mrs Muriel J. Peterson                        | Rev Hans Lutz  | Tom Hunter   | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1975 | Philip Daley   | Rev Donald Carlson  | Mrs Bobby Phillips                            | Rev Hans Lutz  | Dr Carter Morgan<br>Rev Gordon Hansford  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1976 | Rev Peter Jenkins  | Rev Hans Lutz       | Mrs Muriel J. Peterson                        | Dr Richard Blakney   | Dr Carter Morgan<br>Tom Hunter<br>R Christian  | G. S. Kennedy-Skipton   |
| 1977 | Dr Richard Blakney                                       | Rev John Bechtel    | Mrs Muriel J. Peterson                        | Charles Payne  | Dr W. G. L. Allan<br>Rev F. E. Short   | Philip Daley  |

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| <b>Year</b> | <b>Chairperson</b> | <b>Vice</b>                        | <b>Secretary</b>       | <b>Treasurer</b>    | <b>Member at large</b>                                | <b>Trail Supervisor (renamed as Maintenance Coordinator in 1980)</b> |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| <b>1978</b> | Philip Daley       | Dr Carter Morgan/<br>Rev Hans Lutz | Mrs Muriel J. Peterson | Charles Payne       | Dr W. G. L. Allan<br>Rev F. E. Short<br>Rev Hans Lutz | Roy Foggin   |
| <b>1979</b> | Rev F. E. Short    | Dr Carter Morgan                   | Mrs Lounette Templeton | Charles Payne       | Dr W. G. L. Allan<br>Rev Ilpo Kuva                    | Roy Foggin   |
| <b>1980</b> | Rev Hans Lutz      | Rev F. E. Short                    | Mrs Muriel J. Peterson | Harold Prudy        | Hans Omland<br>Rev Ilpo Kuva                          |  |
| <b>1985</b> | Collin McCall      |                                    | Deana McCormick        | Rev Logan Templeton |   | Peter Slay   |
| <b>1986</b> | Geoffrey Lovegrove | Rev Carl Beach                     | Deana McCormick        | Rev Logan Templeton | Arne Redse<br>Olva Espegren                           | Pete Harris<br>Peter Stuckey   |



## Appendix XI — Camp fees and camp dates in 1950s-1970s

| Year | Individual |          |                  | Married Couple |          |                  | Family  |          |                  | Camp Dates & Remarks  |
|------|------------|----------|------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|---------|----------|------------------|---|
|      | Per day    | Per week | Per month/season | Per day        | Per week | Per month/season | Per day | Per week | Per month/season |   |
| 1953 | 1.5        | 8        | 15               | 2.5            | 13       | 25               | 3       | 16       | 30               | 16 Jul – 27 Aug   |
| 1954 | 1.5        | 8        | 15               | 2.5            | 13       | 25               | 3       | 16       | 30               |   |
| 1955 | 1.5        | 8        | 15               | 2.5            | 13       | 25               | 3       | 16       | 30               | 8 Jul-11 Sep<br>(50% surcharge for not having meals at Mess Hall) |
| 1956 | 2.5        | 15       | 30               | 4              | 25       | 50               | 5       | 30       | 60               | 14 Jul to early Sep   |
| 1957 | 2.5        | 15       | 30               | 4              | 25       | 50               | 5       | 30       | 60               | 20 Jul to early Sep   |
| 1958 | 2.5        | 15       | 30               | 4              | 25       | 50               | 5       | 30       | 60               | 18 Jul to early Sep   |
| 1959 | 2.5        | 15       | 30               | 4              | 25       | 50               | 5       | 30       | 60               | 17 Jul to early Sep   |
| 1960 | 4          | 20       | 50               | 7              | 32       | 80               | 9       | 44       | 110              | 23 Jul to 19 Sep  |
| 1961 | 4          | 20       | 50               | 7              | 32       | 80               | 9       | 44       | 110              | 22 Jul to 16 Sep  |
| 1962 | 3          | 18       | 60               | 5              | 30       | 100              | 7       | 42       | 140              | 20 Jul to 15 Sep  |
| 1963 | 3          | 18       | 60               | 5              | 30       | 100              | 7       | 42       | 140              | 19 Jul to 14 Sep  |
| 1965 | 3          | 18       | 60               | 5              | 30       | 100              | 7       | 42       | 140              | 16 Jul to 11 Sep  |
| 1966 | 3          | 18       | 60               | 5              | 30       | 100              | 7       | 42       | 140              | 15 Jul to 9 Sep   |
| 1967 | 3          | 18       | 60               | 5              | 30       | 100              | 7       | 42       | 140              | 15 Jul to 8 Sep   |
| 1969 | 3          | 18       | 42/ 60           | 5              | 30       | 70/ 100          | 7       | 42       | 98/ 140          | 13 Jul to 6 Sep   |
| 1970 | -          | -        | -                | -              | -        | -                | -       | -        | -                | 10 Jul to 4 Sep   |
| 1971 | -          | -        | -                | -              | -        | -                | -       | -        | -                | 16 Jul to 10 Sep  |
| 1972 | -          | -        | -                | -              | -        | -                | -       | -        | -                | 15 Jul to 8 Sep   |
| 1974 | -          | -        | -                | -              | -        | -                | -       | -        | -                | 13 Jul to 6 Sep   |
| 1975 | -          | -        | -                | -              | -        | -                | -       | -        | -                | 5 Jul to 29 Aug   |
| 1977 | -          | -        | -                | -              | -        | -                | -       | -        | -                | 9 Jul to 26 Aug   |
| 1979 | -          | -        | -                | -              | -        | -                | -       | -        | -                | 7 Jul to 1 Sep  |
| 1986 | -          | -        | -                | -              | -        | -                | -       | -        | -                | 12 Jul to 30 Aug  |

Notes:

- Prices are in Hong Kong Dollars.
- Out of season camp fee was imposed in 1960s onwards: Nil for stays under 5 days, and half of “in season” rate to be charged on the basis of the full time of stay for stays over 5 days.
- Fees were lowered in 1962 for short-term residents to benefit mostly families of the larger missionary societies in 1962.

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- In 1966, an extra service charge was to be regulated at a minimum of 5% on the total camp bill of each tenant for reimbursement of the camp, mess & other sundry items).
  - In 1967, the service charge was raised to 10% on the total camp bill of each tenant.
  - There is no information on camp fees from 1970 onwards.

## Appendix XII — List of beneficiaries of Sunday offerings

| Year | Beneficiary   | Amount<br>(in HK\$) |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 1954 | Kai-fong Welfare Association of Silvermine Bay  | 400                 |
| 1956 | Books for Mui Wo Primary School   |                     |
| 1957 | Mui Wo Church of Christ Primary School  | 811                 |
| 1958 | Silvermine Bay Boys & Girls Camp  | 400                 |
| 1959 | Equipment for Mui Wo Church of Christ   | 263                 |
| 1961 | Books for prisoners at Chi Ma Wan Prison  | 100                 |
| 1961 | Mr Gus Borgeest for use at Sunshine Island  | 435                 |
| 1962 | Purchase of an organ to be donated to the Tai O Oriental Mission for the Boat People  | 300                 |
|      | Purchase of work equipment for the children of the refugees at Chu Lap Kok to be organised by the Community Chapel, Chu Lap Kok | 300                 |
| 1963 | Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners Aid Society  | 250                 |
|      | Society for the Aid & Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts  | 250                 |
| 1964 | Chi Ma Wan Prisoners' Welfare Fund  | 150                 |
| 1965 | Christian Welfare & Relief Council, Chu Lap Kok   | 312                 |
| 1966 | Furnishing of boy youth camp dormitory of Tai O Oriental Mission for the Boat People  | 235                 |
| 1967 | European YMCA Kowloon for long-term use of function room for meetings   | 50                  |
| 1968 | Library books for 4 rural areas on Lantau   | @100                |
|      | Library books for Chi Ma Wan Prison   |                     |
| 1969 | European YMCA Kowloon for long-term use of function room for meetings   | 100                 |
|      | Prisoners' Welfare Fund   | 200                 |
| 1970 | European YMCA Kowloon for long-term use of function room for meetings   | 100                 |
|      | Prisoners' Welfare Fund   | 250                 |
|      | Community Chest   | 311                 |
| 1971 | YMCA  | 100                 |
|      | Haven of Hope   | 119                 |
|      | Tong Fuk Prison   | 300                 |
|      | Shek Kwu Chau SARDA   | 100                 |
| 1974 | YMCA  | 200                 |
|      | Chi Man Wan Prisoners' Welfare Fund   | 250                 |
|      | Shek Kwu Chau SARDA   | 206                 |
| 1975 | YMCA  | 200                 |
|      | Peace Clinic (in memory of Miss Frances Wilks)  | 400                 |
| 1976 | YMCA  | 200                 |
|      | Rennie's Mill Student Aid Project   | 200                 |
|      | Mui Wo Council  | 200                 |

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| <b>Year</b> | <b>Beneficiary</b>                | <b>Amount<br/>(in HK\$)</b> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1977        | YMCA                              | 200                         |
|             | Home of Loving Faithfulness       | 600                         |
| 1978        | Home of Loving Faithfulness       | 288                         |
|             | Home of Loving Kindness           | 288                         |
|             | Rennie's Mill Student Aid Project | 288                         |
| 1985        | Home of Loving Faithfulness       | 1180                        |
| 1986        | Home of Loving Faithfulness       | 1621                        |