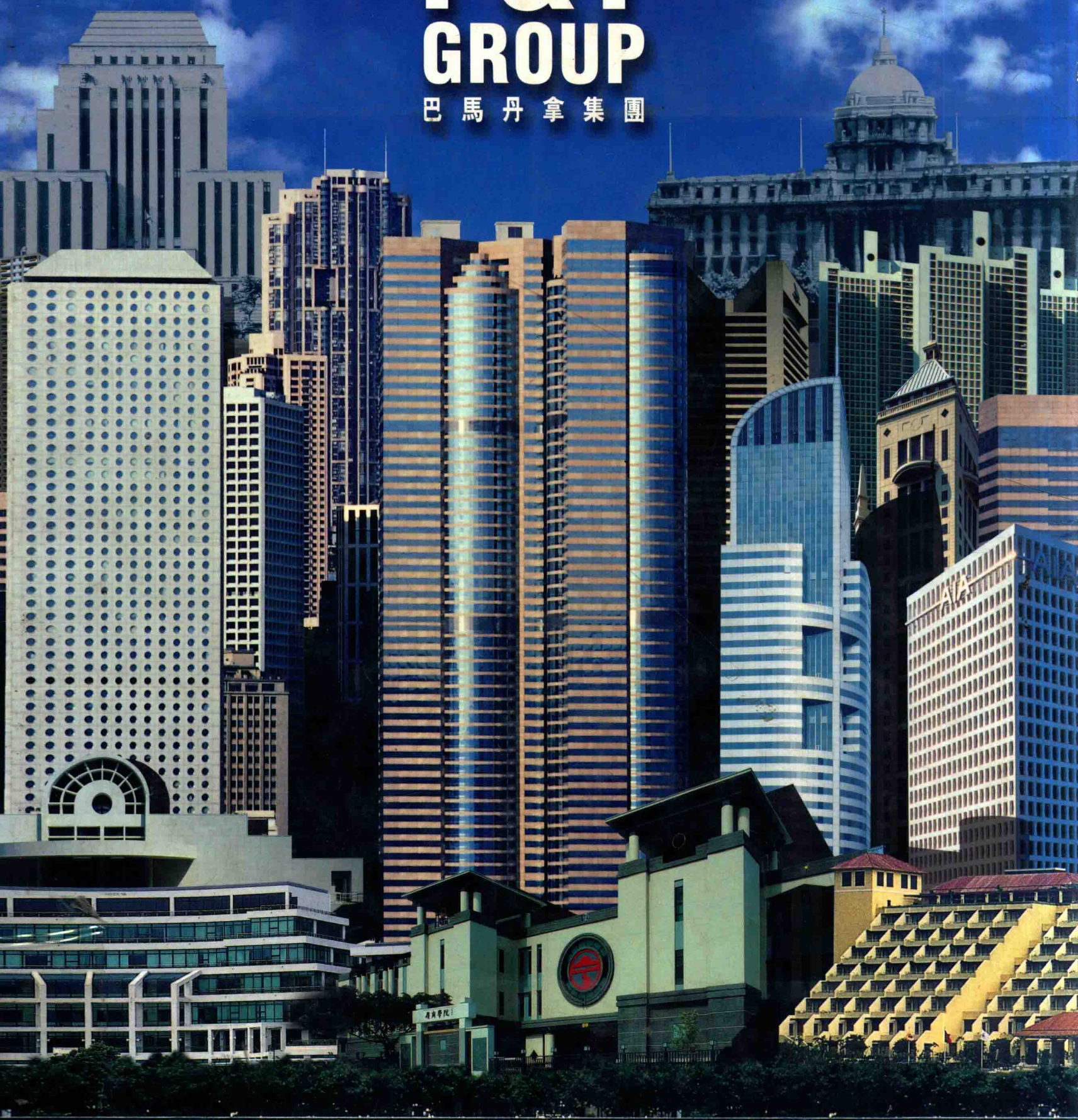


P&T GROUP

巴馬丹拿集團



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巴馬丹拿集團

130 YEARS ARCHITECTURE IN ASIA

亞洲建築一百三十年



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Foreword

前言

One hundred and thirty years ago William Gladstone took his seat as British Prime Minister, Bismarck was unifying Germany, the Yankees won the American Civil War, the Suez Canal opened for navigation, Nobel invented dynamite and on October 1st 1868, William Salway registered the firm that was to become the P&T Group.

Although a minor event by comparison, his action initiated what is now a firm of over 600 people, a firm that in 130 years has directly involved tens of thousands of people and had an impact on millions through its contribution to the shaping of Asian cities. A fact we are proud of.

Whilst most of the great Architects of our time are well known for their sweeping visions and philosophies on transforming architecture, ours has been a more modest journey, evolving through successive generations of determined architects and engineers. The contributions of the firm reflect a strong awareness of international developments and theory coupled with a regional intuition and practical knowledge. A high degree of ingenuity, care and dedication is the foundation of this remarkable legacy of consistently worthy, and award-winning, buildings.

The P&T Group, originally Palmer and Turner, did not start as a grand vision, but has evolved, with Hong Kong, with China, and with Asia. From small beginnings in a town of 100,000 people the firm has expanded in size, quality and reputation throughout the region. Its history is also Asia's history; its successes, setbacks, struggles and achievements reflect those of Asia. It is the sum of those achievements that has made us what we are today. We hope that this book gives some insight into our work, our values, on who we are, and where we fit in the history of Asia.

一百三十年前，威廉格萊斯頓成為英國首相、卑斯麥統一德國、美國北方部族在南北戰爭中取得勝利、蘇彝士運河啟用、諾貝爾發明了炸藥；同一年代，巴馬丹拿的始創人威廉賽爾維於一八六八年十月一日註冊成立一所建築事務所，並發展成為今日的巴馬丹拿集團。

事實上，巴馬丹拿的成立相對上述歷史事件來說，或許算不上是什麼重要事情，但巴馬丹拿在過去的一百三十年發展歷程中，卻已發展成為一所聘用了超過六百位員工的公司，並在過去有數以萬計的人材先後參與了它的成長。公司通過對亞洲城市發展的貢獻，更實實在在的對近千萬的亞洲人士，作出了巨大而直接的正面影響。這一切成就，正是我們所引以為傲的。

回看巴馬丹拿的發展過程，我們不如其他著名的建築事務所般，早在發展之初，已訂下一系列的經營概念和目標；反之，我們的發展是由一代代別具才華的建築師和工程師相傳演進下去的。時至今日，我們的發展已日趨成熟。巴馬丹拿歷年的建設正好反映出我們的專業服務質素，同時也反映了我們對國際及地區發展的高度重視，及豐富的實際設計經驗。此外，經歷百年所累積下來的專業知識、設計才華，以及成就，均可從歷年來的得獎作品中體現到。

巴馬丹拿集團隨著香港、中國和亞洲地區的經濟發展，而確立其鞏固的基礎。我們雖發源自一個只有十萬人的小城，但我們現在所擁有的成就、具質素的服務及聲譽，卻遍佈全亞洲。過去，我們與亞洲一同掙扎、成長；將來，我們也會一起邁步向前。本書所載的正是巴馬丹拿歷年參與過的發展工程，它們除了展示出我們所擁有的部份成就，也可作為閣下認識我們的橋樑。

History

歷史

The P&T Group's origins date back to Hong Kong in 1868 and the arrival from England of the architect William Salway, who was en route to Australia.

At that time Hong Kong had a population of 100,000, of which 500 were Europeans. Development since 1842 had been frenetic and relatively unplanned, consisting of closely spaced utilitarian tenement buildings. The great fire of 1867 and an increased desire for stability prompted the merchants to seek grander buildings to reflect their status. Recognising a need, William Salway opened an office on 1st October, 1868. (1)

Three years after Salway had established his firm, he persuaded Wilberforce Wilson, who was frustrated in his post of Surveyor General, to join him in a partnership.

The first major building designed by the partners was the German Club in 1872 on the corner of Wyndham Street and On Lan Street. This was shortly followed by St. Peter's Seaman's Church (2), also in 1872.

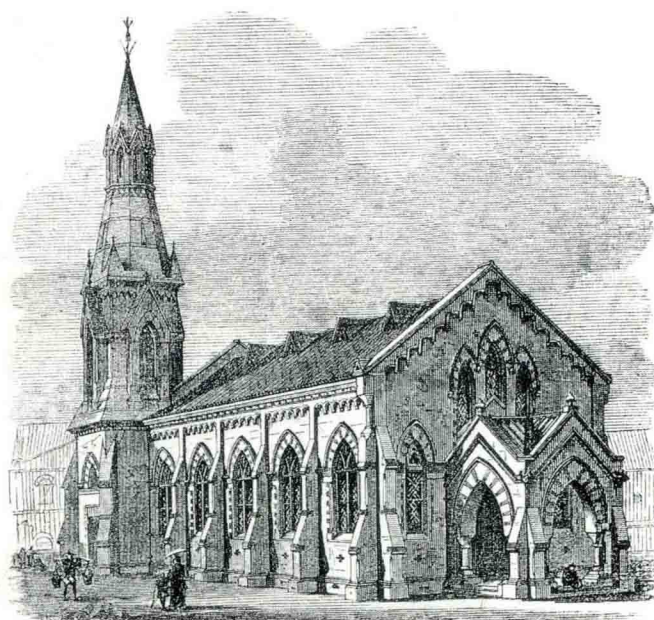
The Chartered Bank (3), built in 1878 at the corner of Duddell Street and Queen's Road, featured a Venetian Gothic style, a great improvement over the heavy Victorian Gothic. That same year, the Surveyor General's office lost another architect to the fledgling partnership, Lieutenant Godfrey Bird. This left Salway free to resume his journey to Australia after a "brief" interruption of ten years.

The territory's first multi-storey shopping centre, Beaconsfield Arcade (4), a graceful curved arcade in the centre of Hong Kong, was completed in 1880.

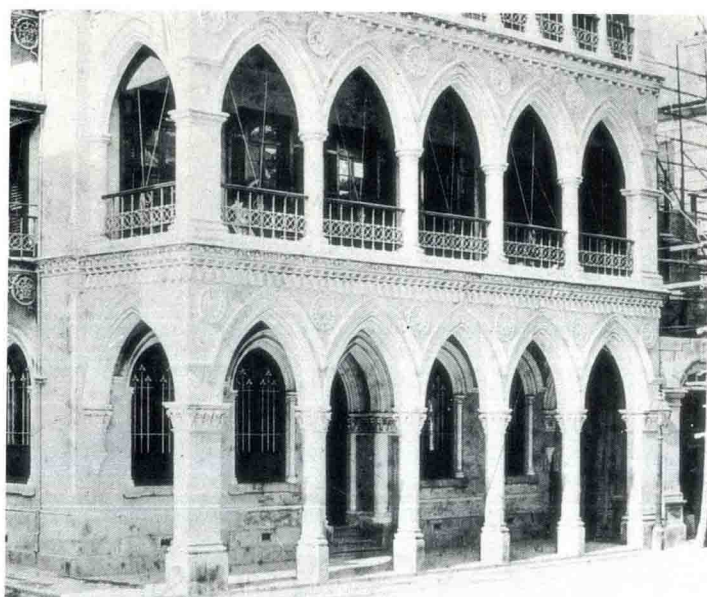
要追溯巴馬丹拿集團在過去一個世紀多的發展，便應回到一八六八年，Palmer and Turner 的創辦人威廉賽爾維 William Salway (1) 由英國至澳洲的旅程，並旅居香港的事跡說起。

NOTICE.
W. SALWAY,
ARCHITECT, SURVEYOR, &c.
(over Müller & Claussen's,)
1st October, 1868.

1



2



3



The first of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank buildings (5,6) introduced Clement Palmer to the partnership in 1883. Palmer, involved in many buildings carried out for the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, was to leave his name with the firm for the next 100 years. At only 23 he was a talented designer, and an extrovert who loved the stage. (7)

Arthur Turner (8), a mysterious structural engineer, about whom very little is known, joined the firm in 1884 and was made a partner in 1891.

The next major work in 1887 was the Hong Kong Club (9), described with affection by its members as a “Victorian Wedding Cake”.

Towards the end of the century in 1890, the firm designed the annex to Government House. This was subsequently modified by the Japanese during the Second World War by removing the colonnades and introducing the tower and Japanese motifs.

當時，香港人口只有十萬人，其中歐洲人士佔五百多人。而英國政府自一八四二年管治香港後，並沒有周詳的城市規劃。直至一八六七年發生的大火，及當時的商賈為顯其尊貴地位，而尋求瑰麗建築設計的需求日增；賽爾維先生終於在一八六八年十月一日成立辦事處以應需求。三年後，他邀請了當時工作不得志的測計師 Wilberforce Wilson 合夥，擴展了當時的建築業務。

首座由事務所設計的建築是落成於一八七二年，位於雲咸街與安蘭街交匯處的 German Club。隨後 St. Peter Seaman's Church (2) 亦於同年落成。

而位於都爹利街與皇后大道交界的渣打銀行 (3) 亦於一八七八年落成，它明顯採用了威尼斯的哥德式設計，遠比維多尼亞的哥德式來得輕巧明快。同年，測計師 Lieutenant Godfrey Bird 亦加入了合夥公司，得到兩位合夥人分擔了工作後，威廉賽爾維終於可以重新踏上他闊別了十年的澳洲旅途。

香港首座多層購物商場 Beaconsfield Arcade (4) 於一八八零年建成，是一幢座落市中心的優美弧形迴廊設計。一八八三年，在設計首座香港匯豐銀行大廈 (5,6) 之時，卡文巴馬 Clement Palmer (7) 加入成為合夥人。此後，他先後為匯豐銀行設計了多幢建築物，而他的名字亦被沿用至今。當年只有二十三歲的巴馬先生是一個外向、活躍而有才華，兼熱愛表演藝術的建築師。

至於亞發丹拿 Arthur Turner (8) 可算是一個神祕的結構工程師，他的事蹟鮮為人知，他於一八八四年加入建築事務所，並於一八九一年成為合夥人。



5



6



7

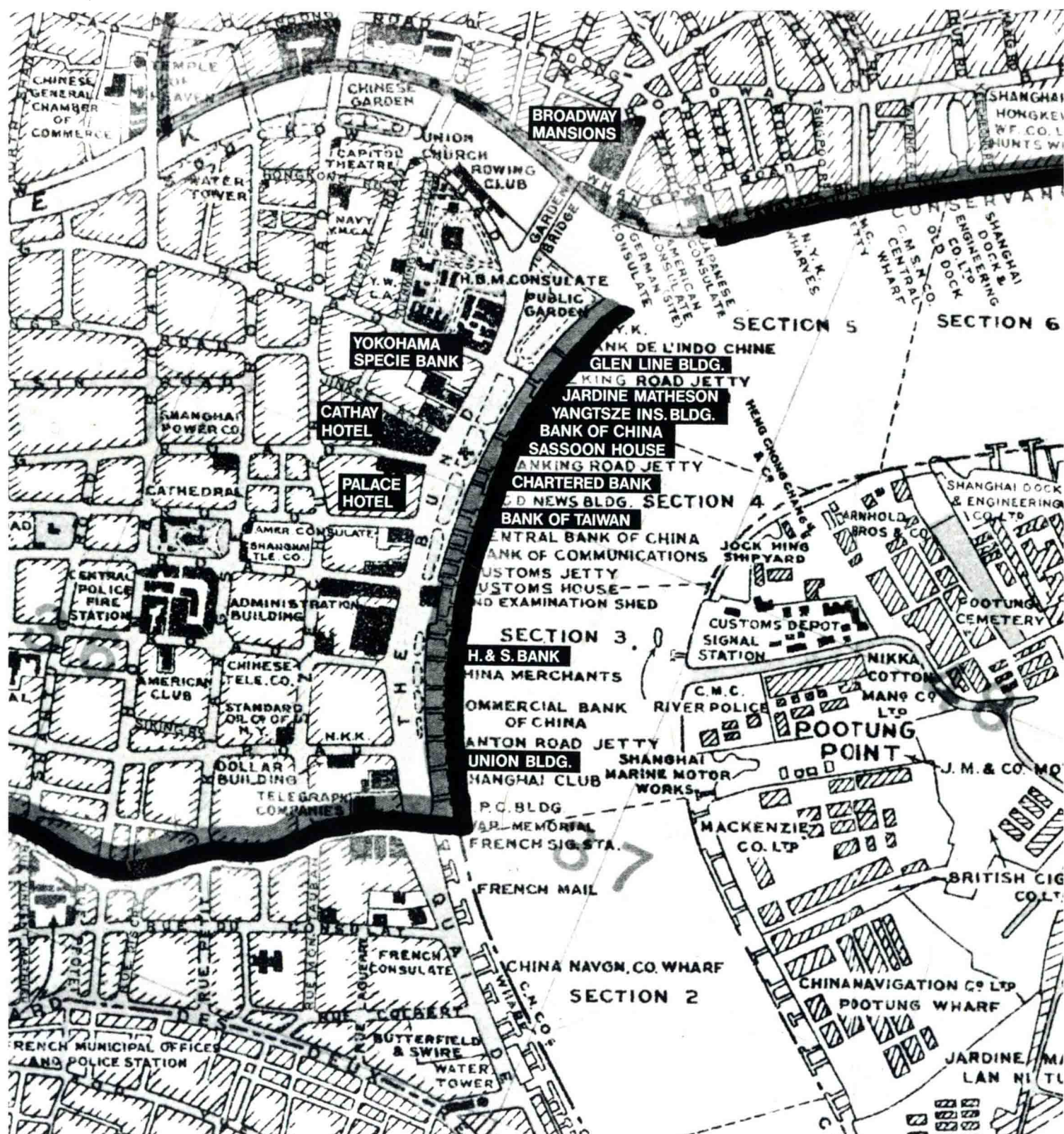


8



9

一九三零年代巴馬丹拿在上海的建築



The beginning of the next century produced the first of three Alexandra Houses (10). This Hong Kong landmark initiated a long relationship between the firm and the Hongkong Land Company.

Mountain Lodge, the summer residence of the Governor, and Victoria Hospital were also “firsts” for the firm.

The retirement of Clement Palmer in 1907 marked the end of the Neo-Classical era for the firm. In part as a result of the First World War, little was built in Hong Kong for the next 20 years. When the economy recovered, the emphasis shifted to Shanghai, bypassing Hong Kong. The firm followed the developers and opened an office there in the mid-1920s. The idea of saturation piling was introduced by the company, which allowed buildings to rise above their previous three storeys limit. The recovering economy and the removal of the foundations limitation quickly resulted in a building boom.

The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank building(11) was completed in 1923; the Peace Hotel (13) in 1932; and the Bank of China (12) in 1935. The Chartered Bank was also completed in that same year.

另一項主要工程是於一八八七年完成的香港會所 (9)，它曾被當時的會員匪稱為一座「維多利亞時代的結婚蛋糕」。

步入一八九零年，巴馬丹拿設計了香港總督府的附屬部份。其設計日後在日戰時期曾被日本軍修改，拆去原有的柱廊，加入了高塔及日式的裝飾。

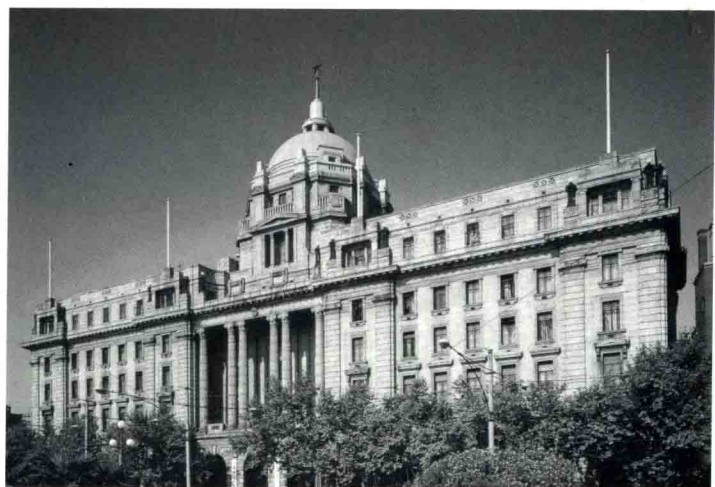
踏入新的紀元，巴馬丹拿展開了與香港置地公司的長久合作關係，並建成了經歷三次重建的歷山大廈第一代 (10)。而當時的香港總督避暑別墅 Mountain Lodge 及 Victoria Hospital 也是巴馬丹拿同類型建築的處女作。

一九零七年巴馬先生的退休，標誌著本公司新古典主義時代的結束。隨著第一次世界大戰的爆發，以後的二十年裡建築數量日漸減少。及至經濟復甦之時，巴馬丹拿的業務重心續漸遷離香港至上海。當時公司亦跟隨客戶北上，並於一九二零年代中期於上海成立辦事處。公司當時所引入的基礎概念，打破了大廈不能建高於三層的限制。隨著當時經濟復甦及基礎限制被取消的情況下，建築業發展蓬勃。

當時建成的設計有很多：於一九二三年建成的香港上海匯豐銀行 (11)、一九三二年落成的和平飯店 (13) 及一九三五年完工的中國銀行大廈 (12) 和渣打銀行。同時，巴馬丹拿首創的古銅設計，亦在當時多間銀行中使用 (14,15)。



10



11



12



During the period a new vocabulary of architectural bronze metalworks was favoured by Palmer & Turner for various banks. (14,15)

Confidence in Shanghai was eroded following the Japanese attack on China, and in 1939 the partners there were forced to close the office until some fifty years later. After the Second World War and the change of Government in the 1940s Shanghai was left untouched, to remain a museum of our buildings as it is today.

In Hong Kong in the '30s, there was little further development. One of the few old buildings remaining in Central today, Pedder Building (16), was completed in 1932.

The third Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank building was also completed in 1935. (17,19) It was the first fully air conditioned building in Hong Kong.

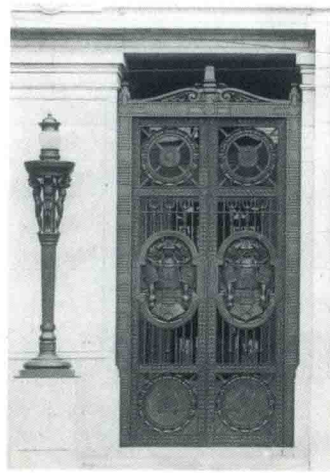
The firm expanded into India and Malaysia after the loss of confidence in China and these offices supported the partnership in the late 1930s. The magnificent Palace at Johore Bahru in Malaysia was completed in 1939. (18)

During the Japanese occupation of Asia in the Second World War, all the firm's offices were closed.

及至日本發動侵華戰爭，公司對在上海發展的信心漸減，更於一九三九年關閉上海辦事處，一直至五十多年後才重開。而我們的建築雖然經過第一次世界大戰及一九四零年政府權力之轉移，上海至今仍是本公司多項作品的博物館。

同一時間，香港的建築業只有少許的發展，今日仍屹立於中環的畢打行 (16)，便是建於一九三二年的了。而香港首座設有空氣調節設備的第三代香港上海匯豐銀行 (17,19)，亦於一九三五年落成。

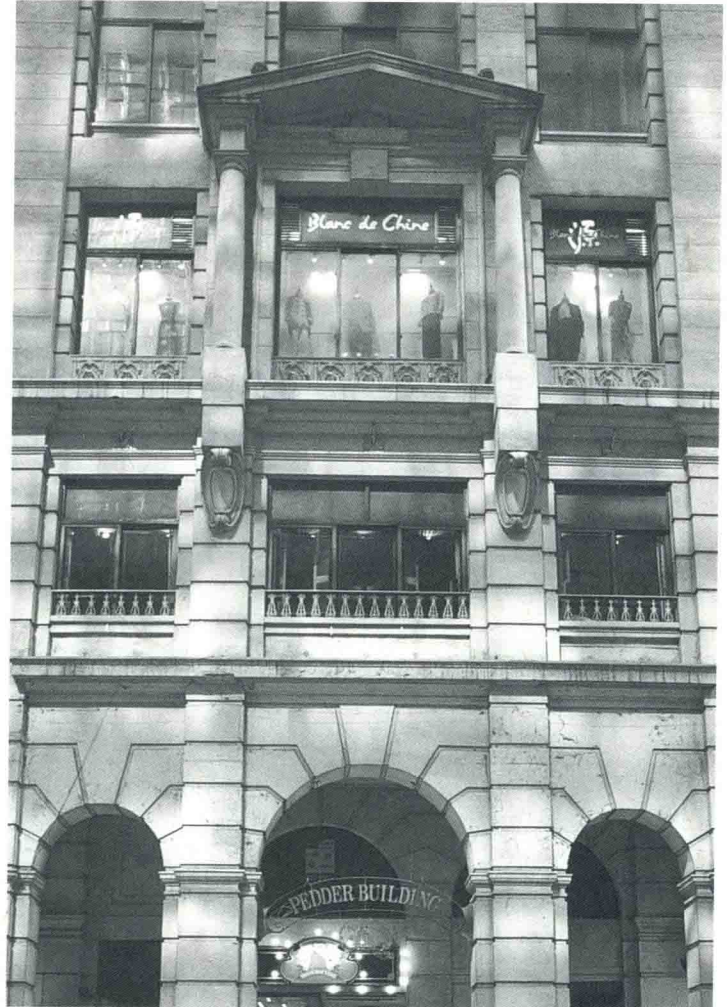
公司於一九三零年代後期更將業務擴展至印度及馬來西亞。位於馬來西亞的新山皇宮 Johore Bahru (18) 亦於一九三九年建成。



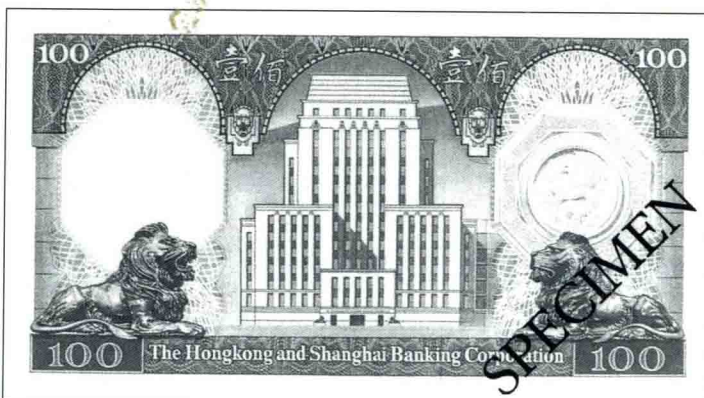
14



15



16



17



18

