

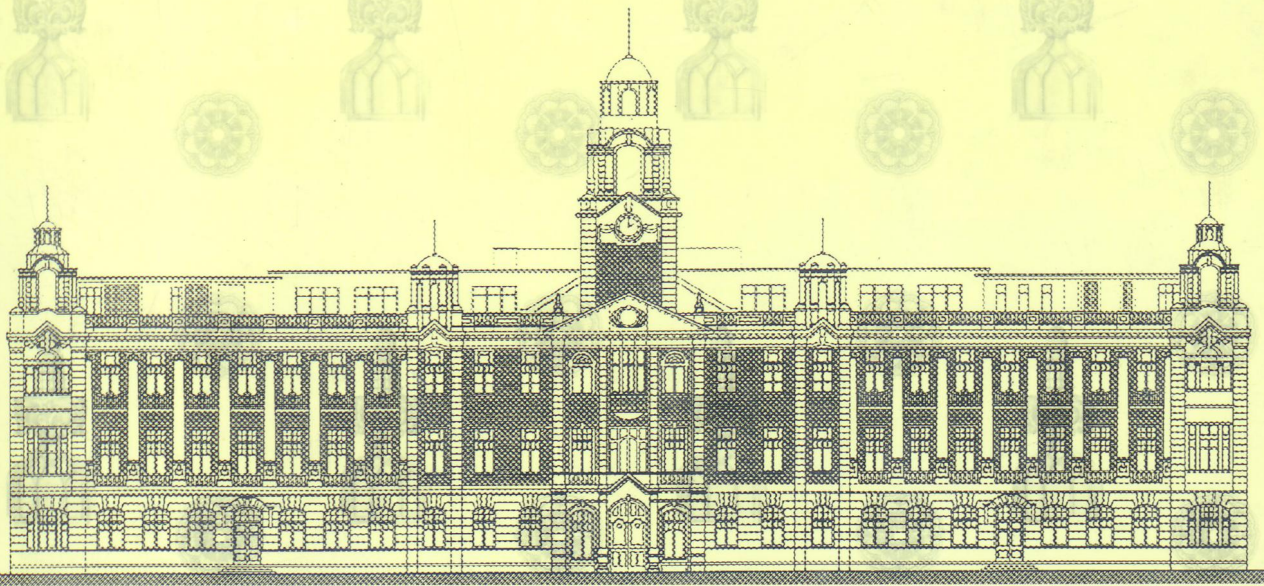
MEASURED DRAWINGS

VOLUME TWO

Hong Kong Historical Western Buildings

Measured Drawings Volume Two on Historical Western Buildings in Hong Kong features 27 buildings, divided into three sections, namely Religious Buildings, Government/Institution Buildings, and Residential Buildings. Most of the structures are located in Central and Mid-levels on Hong Kong Island. The unique historical background of Hong Kong gave rise to much Western style buildings, such as the Hong Kong Club and the Gothic styled St. John's Cathedral. However, many Western style buildings are peppered with distinctly Chinese characteristics as can be seen in the Chinese style pagoda bell tower in the Chinese Methodist Church, the 'cat arched back' fire-sealing gables in Tai Po Police Station, the Chinese tile roof on the Victorian style Mental Hospital, and St. Mary's Church with its predominant Chinese elements. In addition to the visible mixing of architectural styles, the verandahs designed specially to cope with Hong Kong's climate are also a unique feature. Since most of the Western style architecture in Hong Kong are situated in areas of heavy traffic and business nodes, their chances of demolition is much greater than those of their Chinese counterparts, which only intensifies the significance of this book.

Department of Architecture
The Hong Kong University



中國計劃出版社

貝思出版有限公司

測 繪 圖 集

香港
歷史
西式
建築

下

【測繪圖集下——香港歷史西式建築】共分三章，分別是宗教建築、政府及社團建築和住宅建築，收錄了二十七個建築測繪圖，大部分分布在港島中區。香港特殊的歷史背景，令她擁有很多西式建築，如香港會所和富有歌特式風格的聖約翰堂。然而，不少西式建築都流露和滲透了中式風格，如中華猶道公會禮拜堂有中式屋頂塔式鐘樓，大埔警署有獨拱式封火山牆；精神病院的維多利亞式兩層磚屋有中國式瓦屋頂，而聖瑪利亞堂更是擁有最多中式元素的西式建築。除了建築特點外，不少建築的游廊設計，都是為了適應香港特殊氣候而設的，構成一種香港的特殊風格。香港西式的歷史建築大多位於交通要塞和商業中心，因此拆除改建的比中式建築多，本冊也就更顯重要。

MEASURED DRAWINGS

VOLUME TWO

Hong Kong Historical Western Buildings

Department of Architecture
The University of Hong Kong



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香港
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建筑
系

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图

集

下

香港
历史
西式
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PREFACE

Learning from History

by Patrick LAU Sau Shing, Professor & Head
of Department of Architecture, the University of Hong Kong

The role of the University aims to provide a healthy learning and research environment for our graduates to become leaders of the community. Our culture and heritage must then be a subject of priority for our students to understand and to study.

The Department of Architecture at the University of Hong Kong since her establishment in 1950 had initiated a number of programmes for students in their curriculum to investigate our local architectural heritage, to make records in the form of measured drawings and to learn from their original formation criteria including research in all the historical, social, environmental and technical factors.

The most outstanding contribution they have made is certainly the beautiful and meticulous measured drawings completed painfully through the co-operation of a vast number of students throughout these years. The techniques they have used improved gradually ranging from the tedious field notes of measurements to the contemporary photogrammetry methods and the advanced use of computer drawings. Most of these recorded structures have been gone in order to make way for our urban development; but the memories captured by the efforts of our architecture students will forever stay with us for the benefit of our future generation.

I am most pleased that we have been able to publish this document to coincide with the celebrations of our 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Department and I wish to congratulate all the people that have been involved to make it possible.

前 言

刘秀成教授
香港大学建筑系系主任、教授

向历史学习

大学的作用及目标是为我们的学生提供一个健康的学习和研究环境，使他们毕业后成为社会的领袖人物。因而我们的学生必须优先了解和学习的便是我们的文化和传统。

香港大学建筑系自一九五零年成立以来设置了不少课程，指导学生以绘制测绘图的方式进行研究，以绘制测绘图的方式进行记录，研究学习它们原本的构成标准，包括历史、社会、环境及技术等所有方面的各种因素。

他们作出的最突出的贡献当然是那些漂亮而精细的测绘图。它们是无数学生历年来的艰苦努力、共同合作的结果。他们采用的技术逐渐得以改善，从最早枯燥乏味的现场勘测发展到现在的照相测量法及先进的电脑绘图手段。这些记录下来建筑物中的大部分已随着我们的城市发展而不复存在；但是经我们建筑系同学们的努力而保存下来的这份记忆将永远和我们一起，我们的下一代也将从中受益。

我很高兴我们能在建筑系五十周年大庆之际出版这本文献。我对所有参与促成此事的人表示祝贺。

INTRODUCTION

by Professor David LUNG,

Department of Architecture, the University of Hong Kong

身

言

龙炳颐教授 香港大学建筑系

For over 30 years, the study of architectural heritage has been an important and integral part of the curriculum through which our students have learnt about the development of the local architecture and city as a whole. This volume is part of a collection of our students' work in measured drawings.

The annual measured drawing exercise aims not only to record the architectural edifice, but to engage in in-depth study of its construction, materials, function, design details, scale and proportions, relationship with its surroundings, climatic comfort, as well as its economic, social and political significance.

This volume, containing measured drawings of Western Architecture, represents a cross-section of Hong Kong's urban development since 1842. Some of the buildings no longer exist. In a fast growing and high land cost city like Hong Kong, conservation of historical architecture is an uphill battle. Prior to the enactment of the Antiquities Ordinance, preservation of historical buildings was largely done through keeping records of photographs and drawings. This volume contributes significantly to material available for the study and research of Western historical buildings in Hong Kong, especially those no longer standing. How significant is the Victorian architecture built in Hong Kong, especially those no long in existence? How significant is the Victorian architecture built in Hong Kong during the reign of Queen Victoria compared to those built in the rest of the British Empire during the same period? How significant is Hong Kong, being a place of culture seen through its architecture in the British Empire? These are but a few questions this volume may contribute answers to.

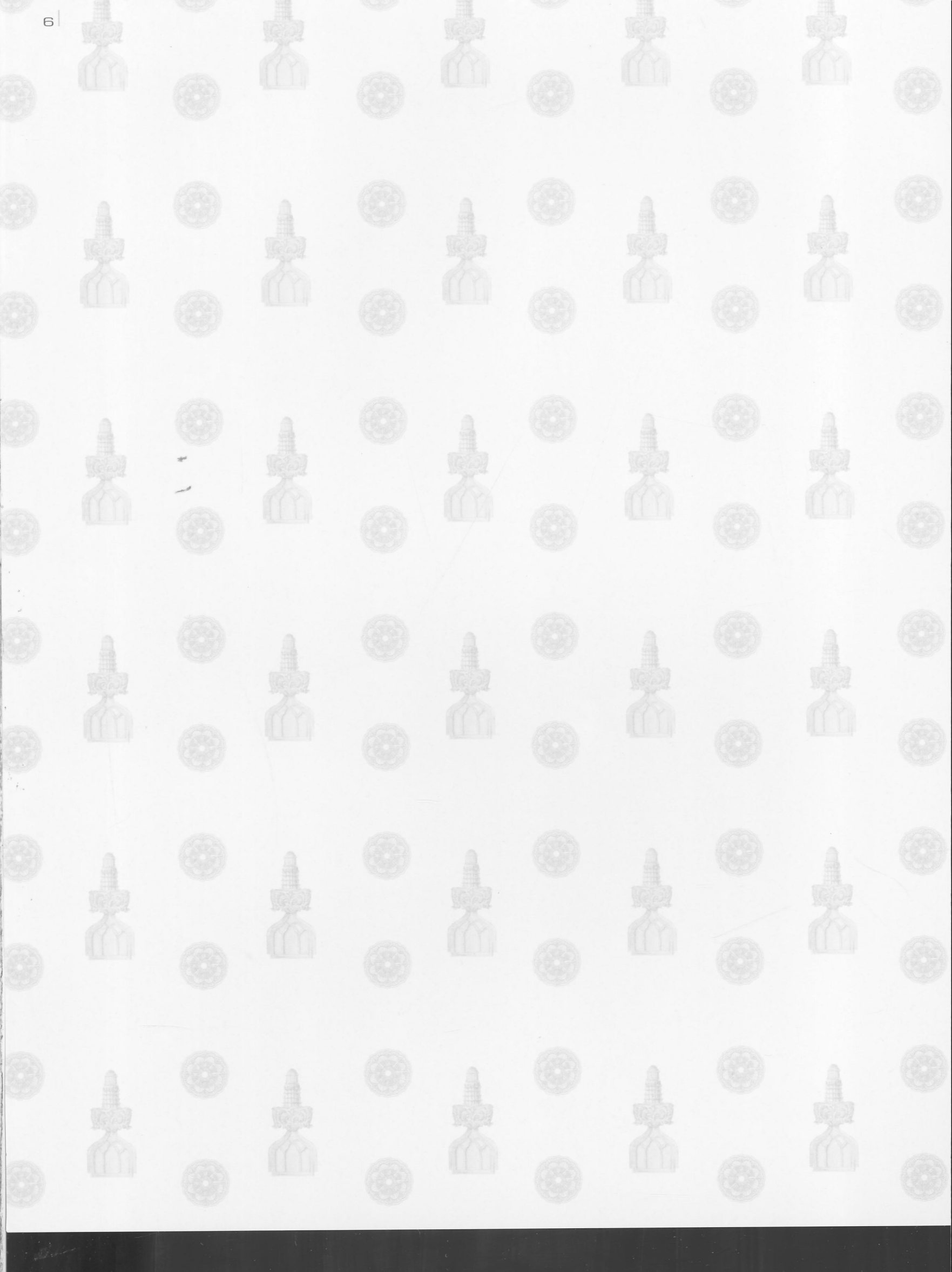
You will find in this volume works in different drawing media, ranging from quill nib pen and ink, pencil, water-colour, rapidograph to computer aided drawings. Tools for measuring have also changed. The latest development involves the use of photogrammetry, a technique that produces accurate measured drawings in a computer by feeding in photographs taken with a special camera. The drawings contained in this volume are a history in themselves.

在过去的三十多年中，香港大学建筑系一直将引导学生研习古建筑文物列为教学中不可欠缺的一个重要环节。借着历史建筑，学生不仅得以知晓本地的建筑风格，而且也有助于他们了解所处的这个城市的发展历程。本图集即是我历年学生古建筑测绘作业的汇编。

本图集所收录的西洋建筑测绘从一个侧面反映了香港自一八四二年以来的都市发展。其中有若干幢建筑今已不复存在。在香港这么一个地价高昂，瞬息万变的社會中，保存历史建筑实是一项艰辛的工作。建筑系主任刘秀成教授在近期召开的文物保护与教育会议上曾感慨道，如果没有文物保护条例的颁布，历史建筑的保护只能限于保存一些照片和图纸。由此，本图集对研究香港的西洋历史建筑尤其是那些已

不复存在的建筑有着深远的影响力。如香港已有一百五十年英国殖民地的历史，那么较之维多利亚时期的英国本土建筑，香港的维多利亚风格建筑又是如何推陈出新的呢？两地的文化交融又是如何透过建筑来表达的呢？本册的图录或许会对大家有所启迪。

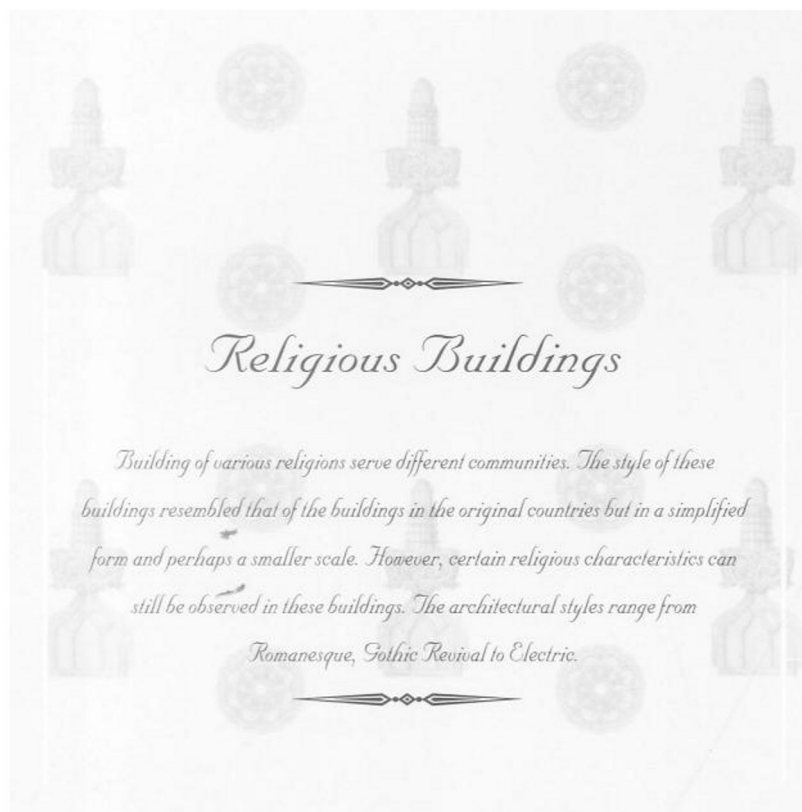
这次收录的测绘作品，乃是同学采用不同方法绘制而成的。表现手法包括针管笔绘图、水彩表现、快速表现和计算机辅助绘图等。同时这些作品亦反映出测量工具的变迁过程，至近期已开始将摄影测量技术运用到测绘中。从某种意义上来说，这些作品本身就是一种历史。



RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

宗教 建筑





宗教建筑

不同的宗教建筑为不同的社群而建。这些建筑物的风格反映宗教源头当地的建筑，只是简化了一点，而且规模也比较小。不过，我们仍然可以通过这些建筑物看见某些宗教特色。此外，还可了解不同的建筑风格，如罗马式、哥特复兴式或折衷主义等。

CHINESE METHODIST CHURCH

中华循道公会 礼拜堂

Building Name

Chinese Methodist Church

Location

36 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong

Year of Construction

1935

Owner/Architect

The Hong Kong Methodist Church / Mehlert

Original Usage

Church

Recent Usage

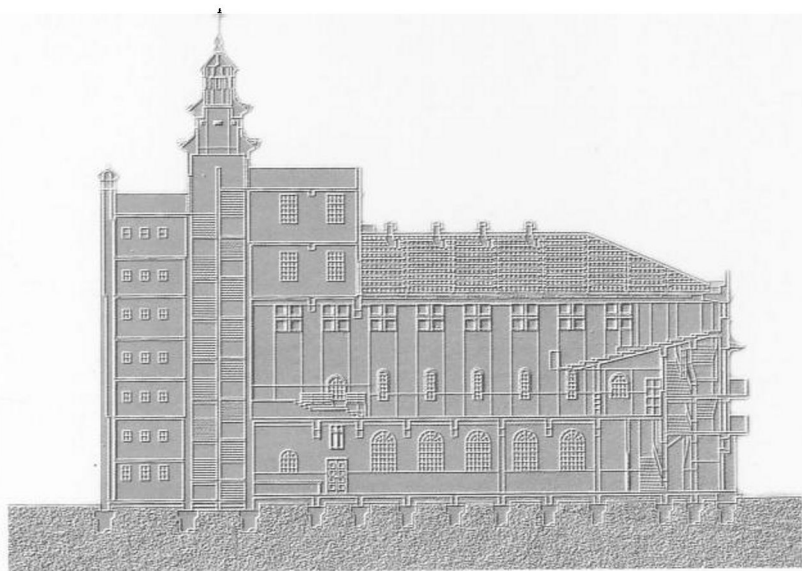
Demolished. Kwan and Associates Architects Ltd has been appointed to undertake the design work of a new Methodist church/office complex.

Building Style

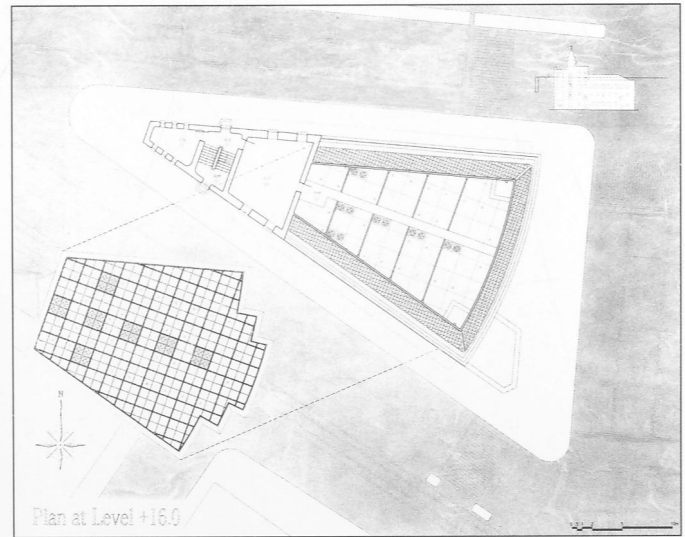
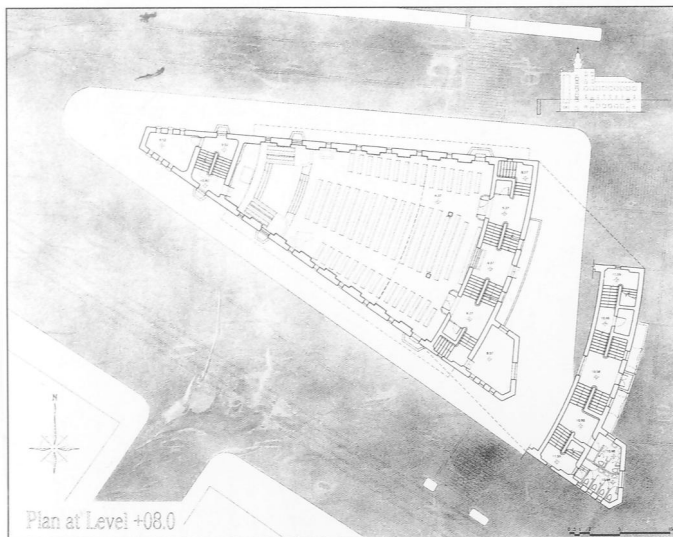
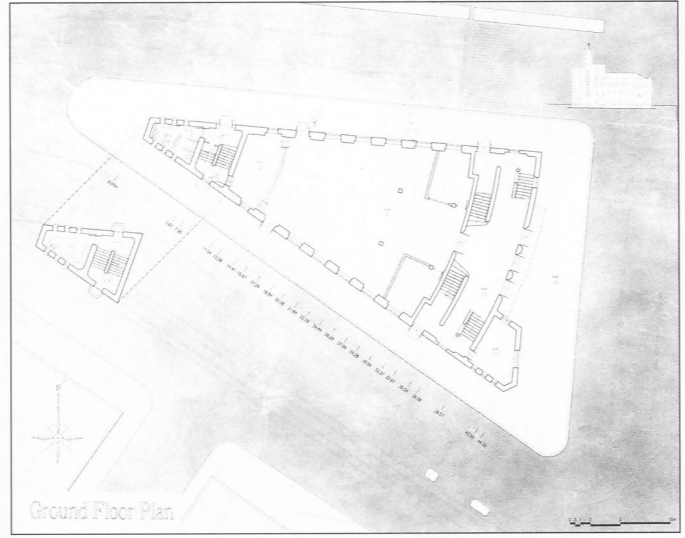
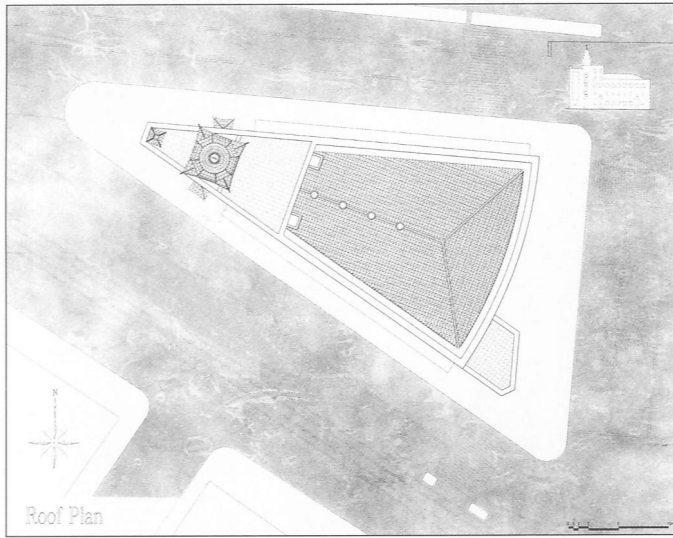
Limited by the site, the two-storey church was built in a triangular plan with the main hall on the second floor, while the secondary hall and office were situated on the first floor. There was a clear merging of Chinese and Western styles: a Chinese architectural style was seen on the pagoda bell tower, and the delicate verandahs on left and right sides (having coloured glazed cylindrical tiles with eaves and drips). Western architectural features were seen on the lintels, round arches and patterns of brickwork.

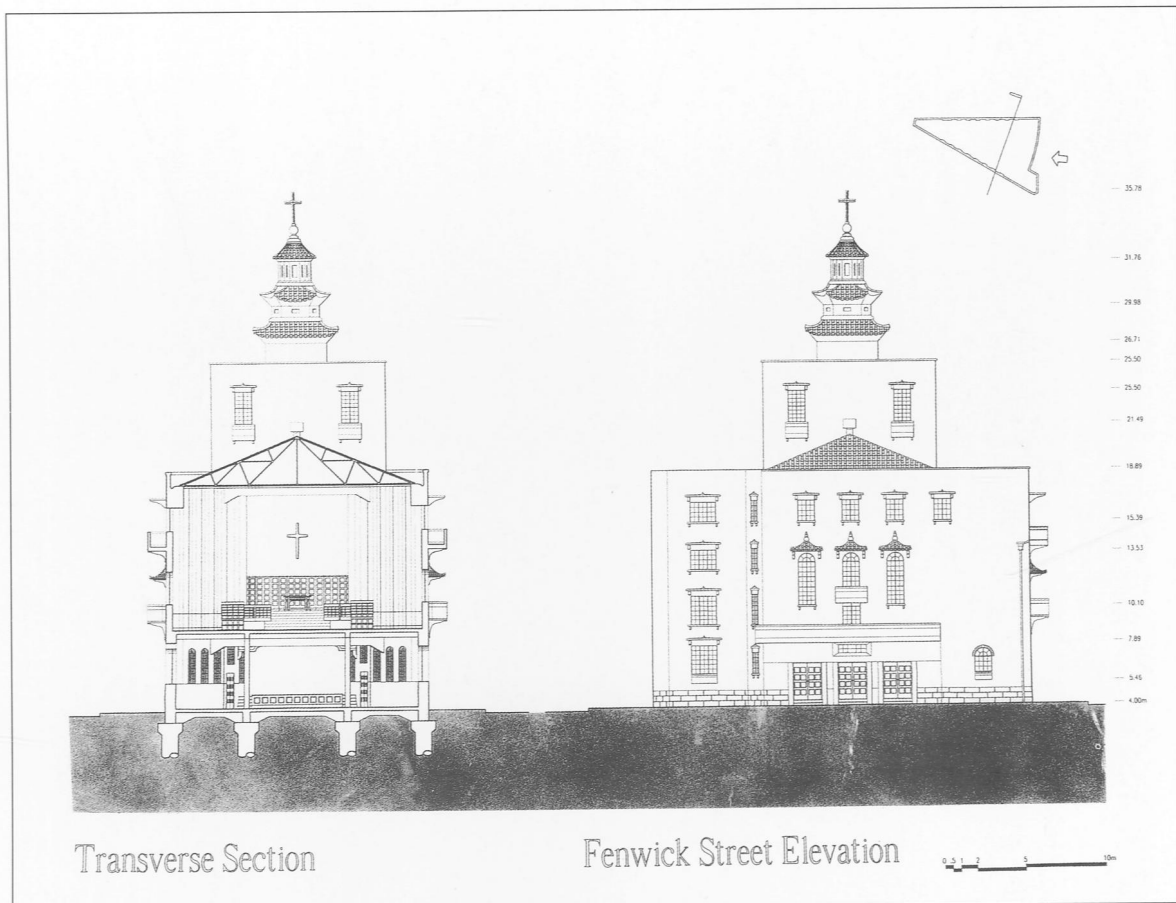
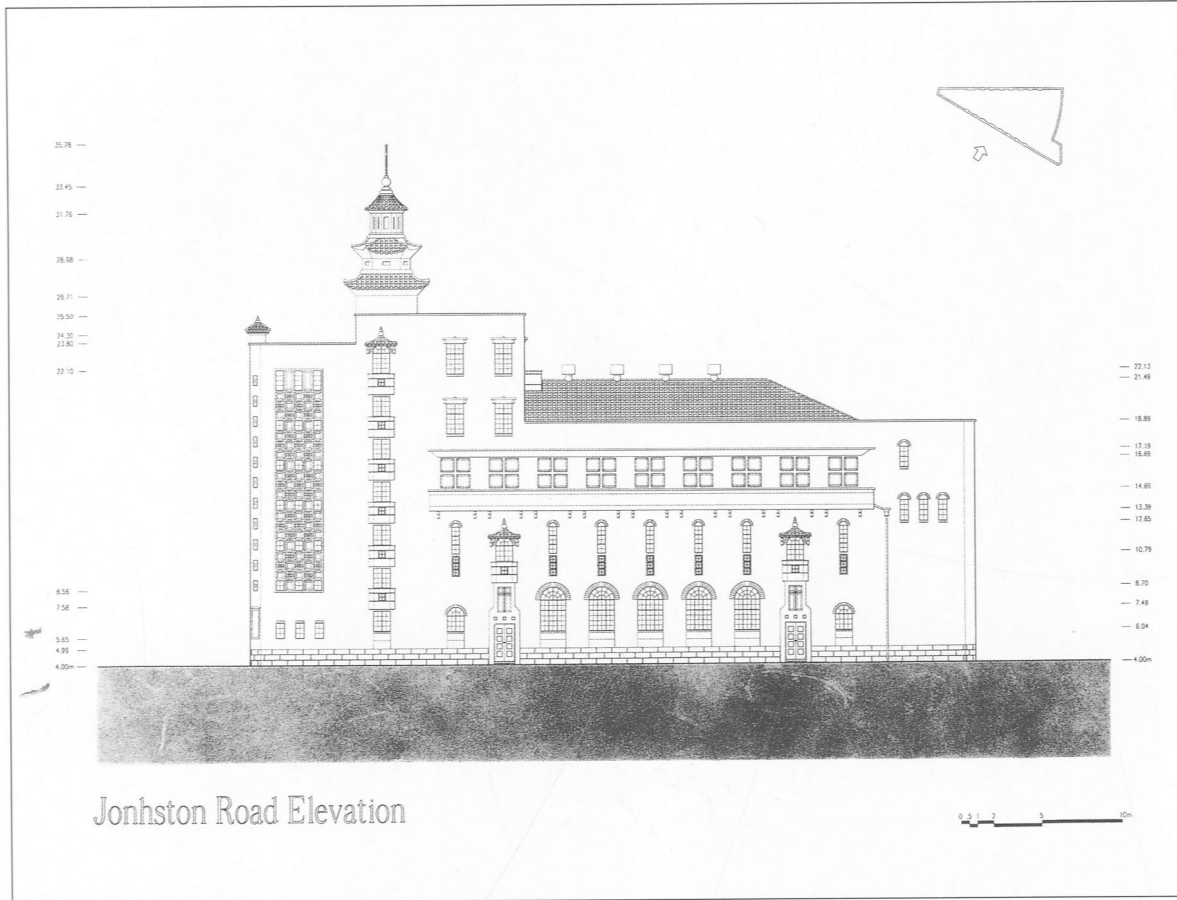
Year of Measured Drawings

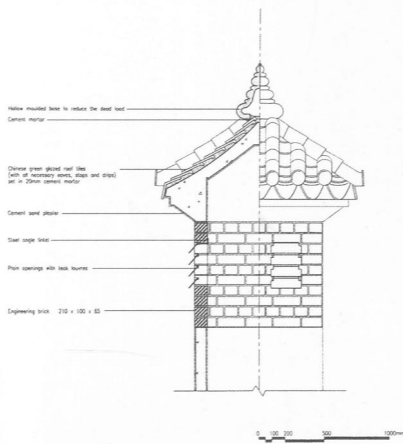
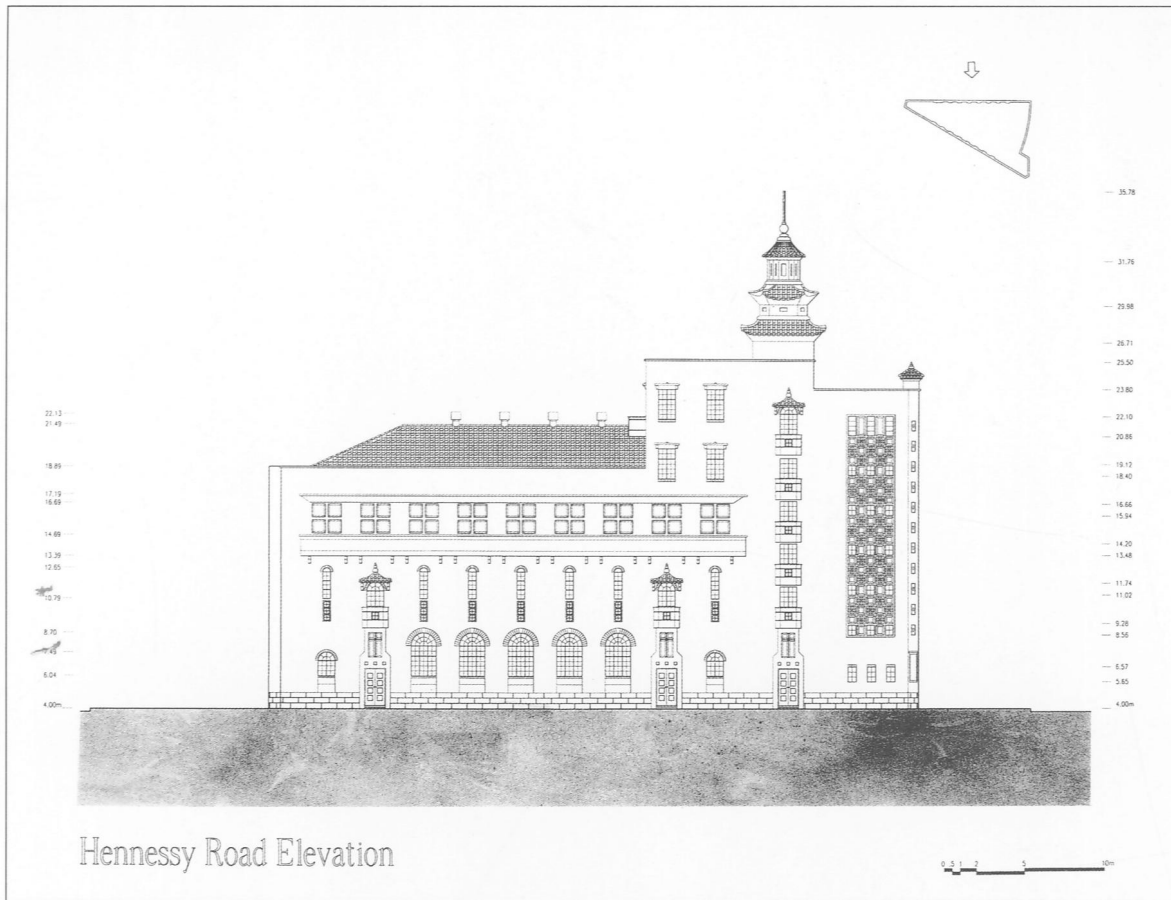
1992~1993



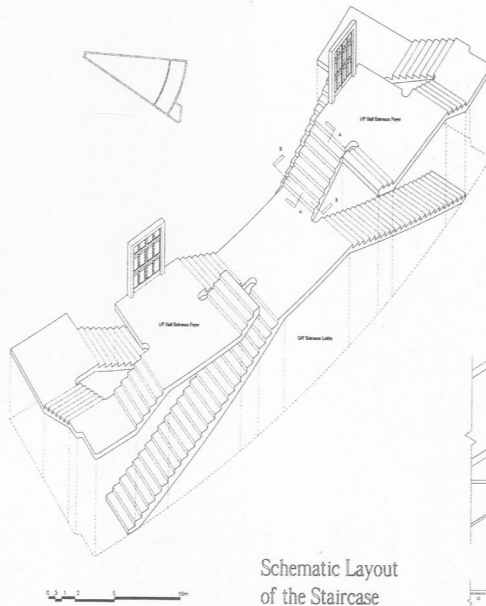
建筑物名称:	中华循道公会礼拜堂
地点:	香港湾仔轩尼诗道三十六号
建筑年代:	一九三五年
业主/建筑师:	基督教循道卫理联合教会/梅雅达
原来用途:	教堂
现在用途:	现已拆卸。关永康建筑师有限公司被委任重新兴建一幢新的教堂暨商业楼宇。
建筑特色:	三角形平面布局因地制宜,第一层是副礼堂和办公室,第二层才是主礼堂。建筑明显融合中西方建筑特色:中式建筑特点体现于屋顶塔式钟楼,建筑物两旁的小阳台也盖以琉璃筒瓦屋檐,檐边配有瓦当和滴水。西式建筑特色见于楣部设计、拱形窗户和红砖的纹理设计等。
测绘图制作年份:	一九九二、一九九三年





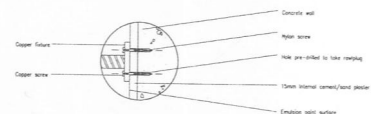


Section / Elevation of Chimney

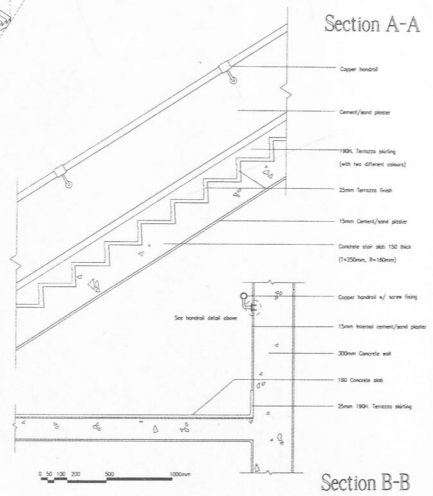


Schematic Layout of the Staircase

Analysis of the Entrance Staircase



Connection Detail of Handrail

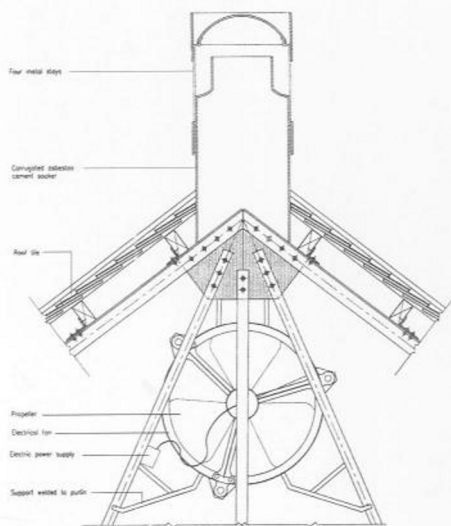
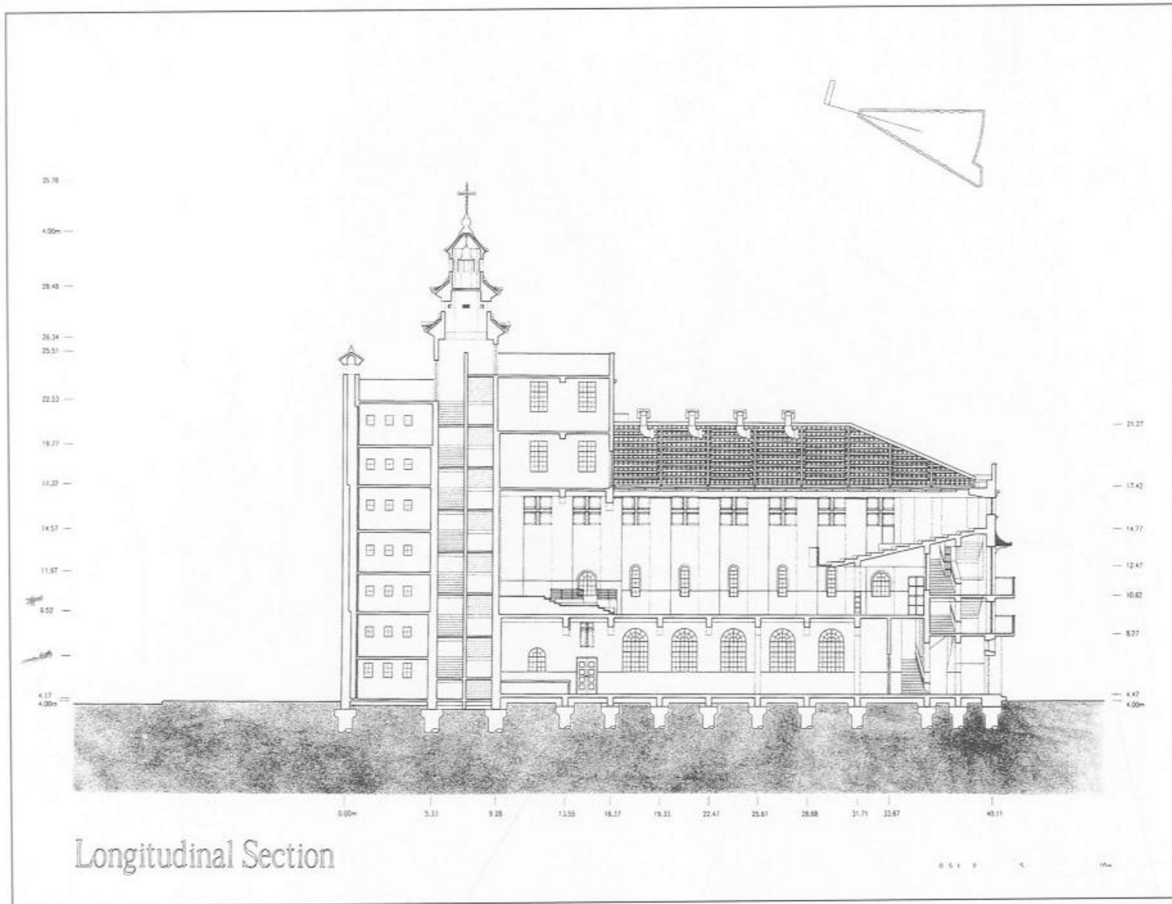


Section A-A

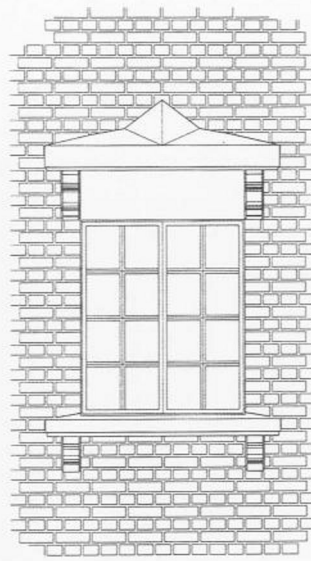
Section B-B

370450

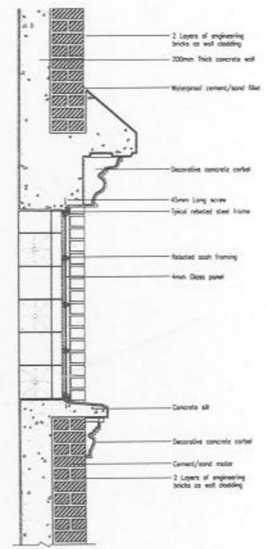




Section of Roof Ventilator



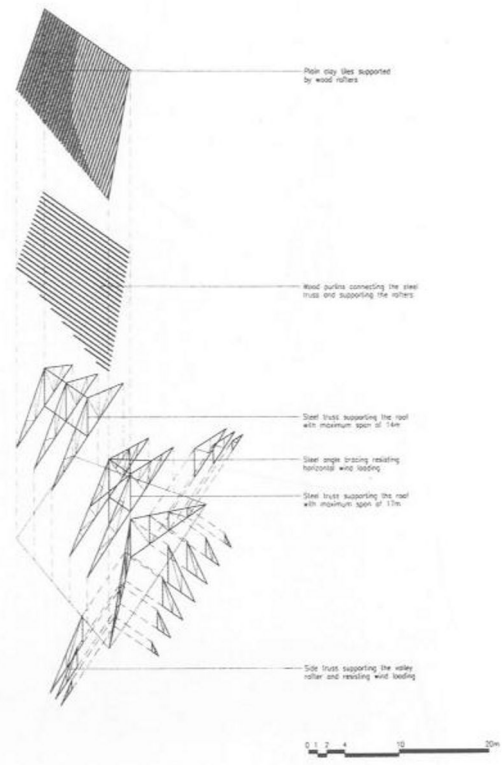
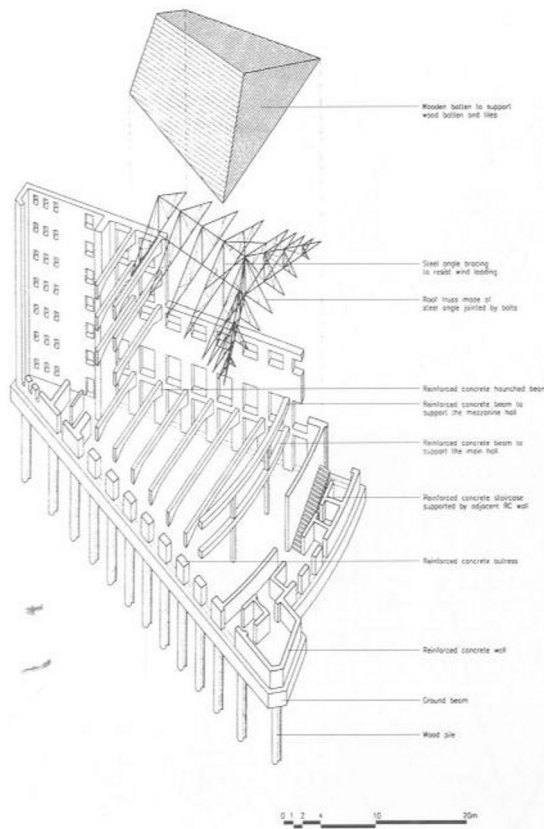
External Elevation of a High Window



Window Section

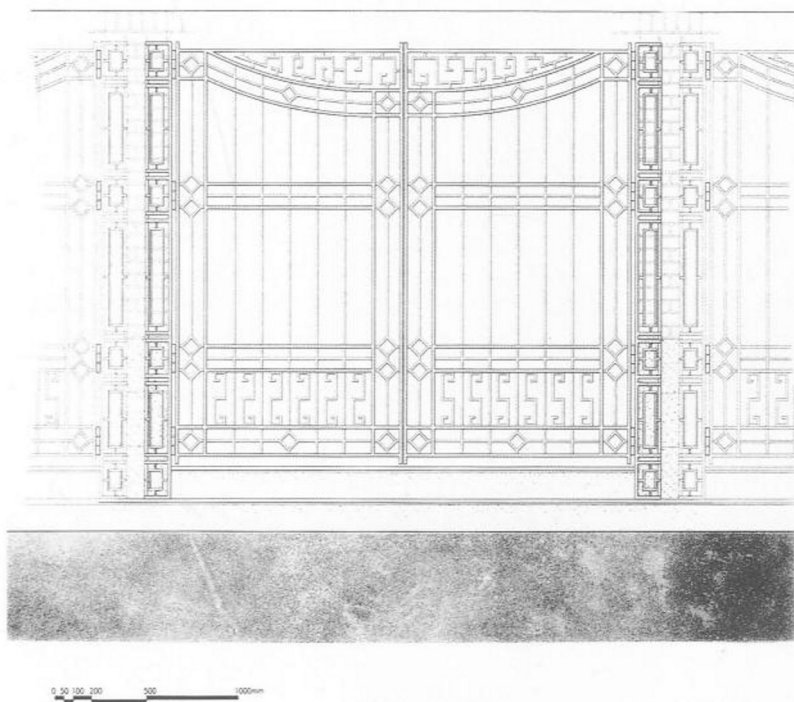
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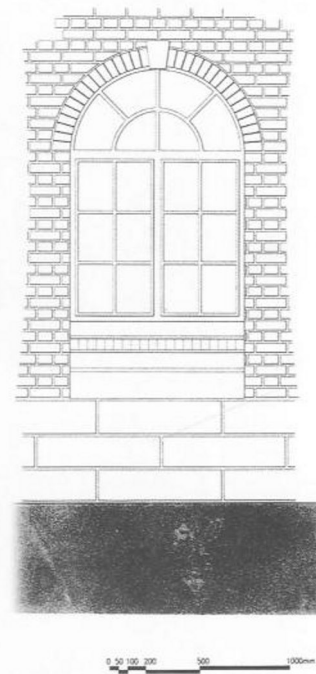


SCHMATIC STRUCTURAL DIAGRAM

STRUCTURAL AXONOMETRIC OF THE ROOF

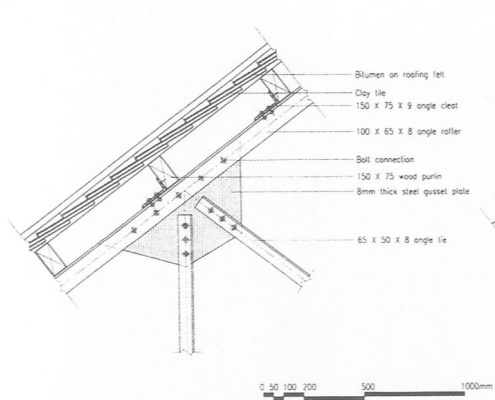


Elevation of Main Entrance Gate

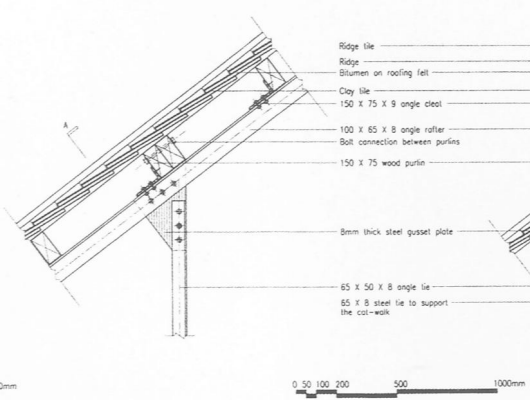


External Elevation of a Typical Window

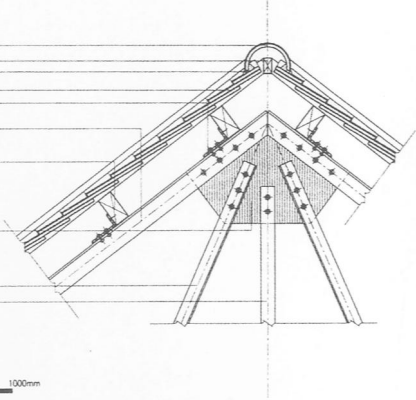




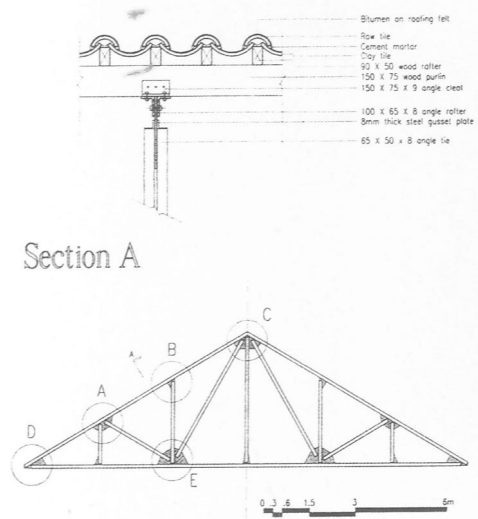
Detail A



Detail B

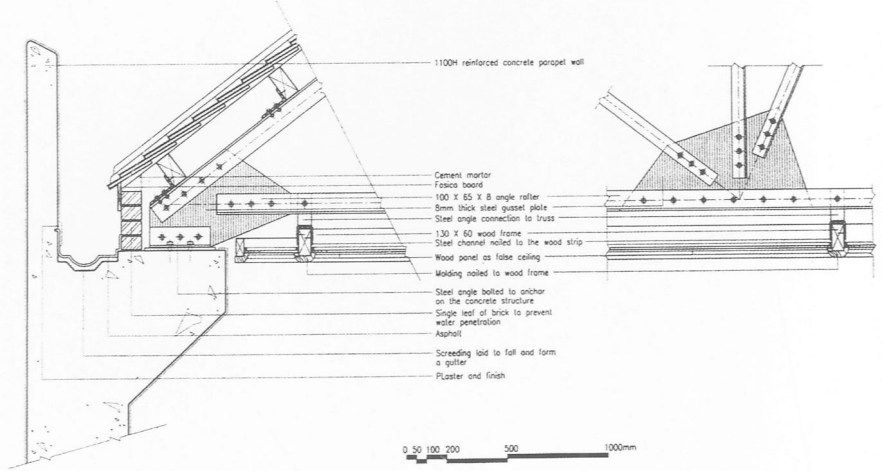


Detail C



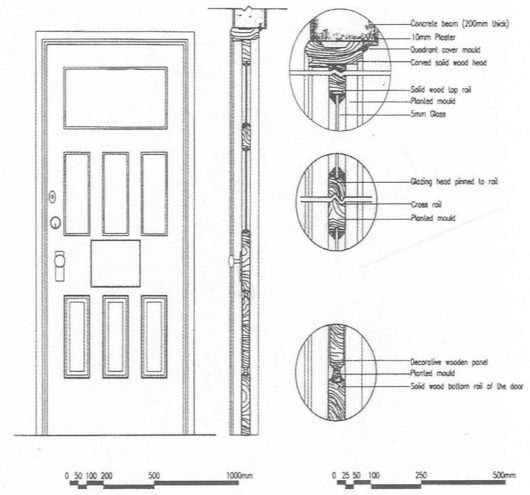
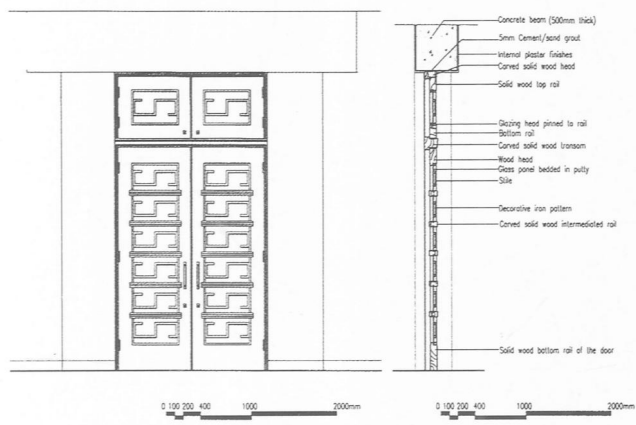
Section A

Typical Roof Truss



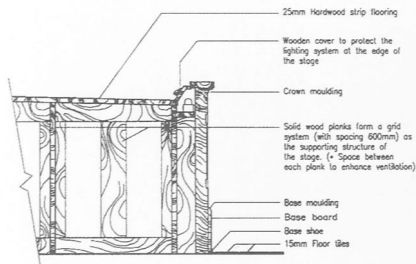
Detail D

Detail E

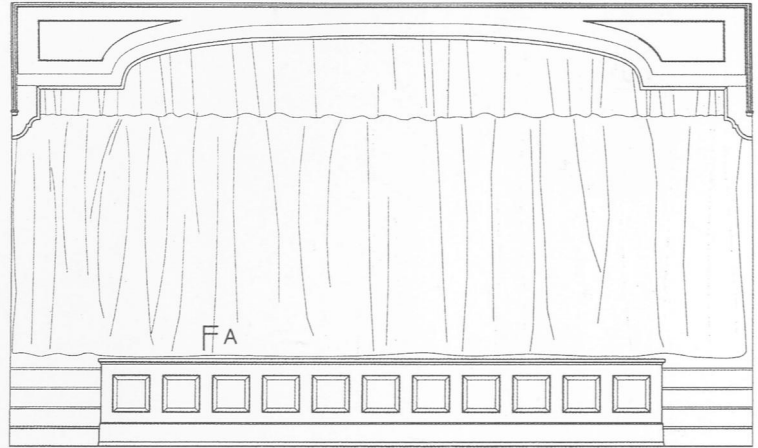


Auxiliary Hall Main Door





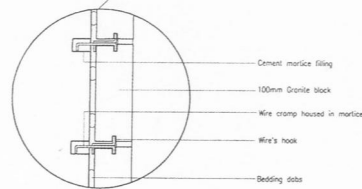
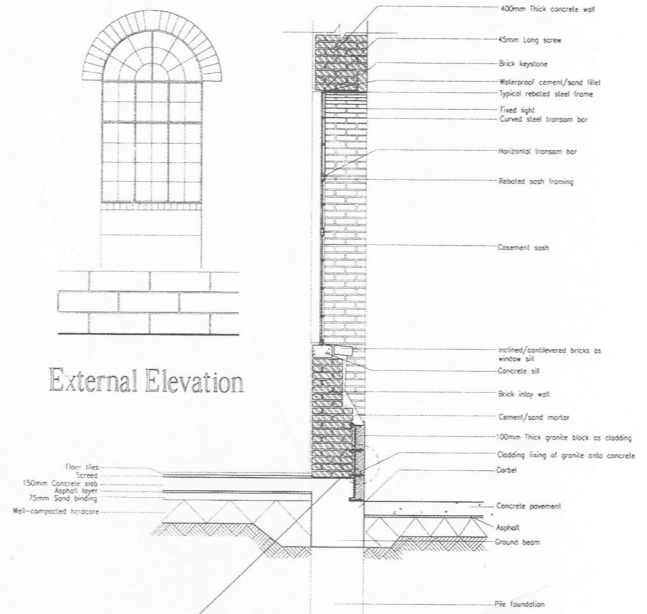
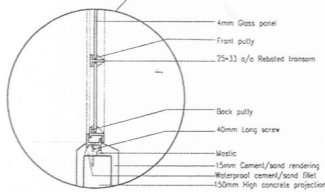
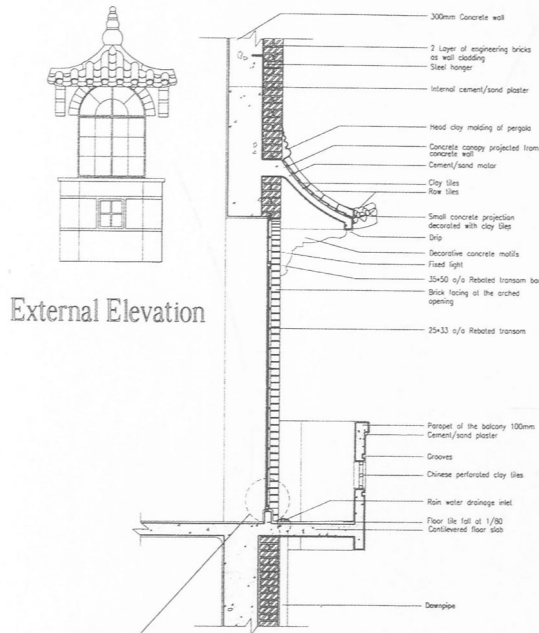
0 50 100 200 500 1000mm



LA

Stage of Auxiliary Hall

0 100 200 400 1000 2000mm



Typical Window Sections

0 2 4 1 2m

