

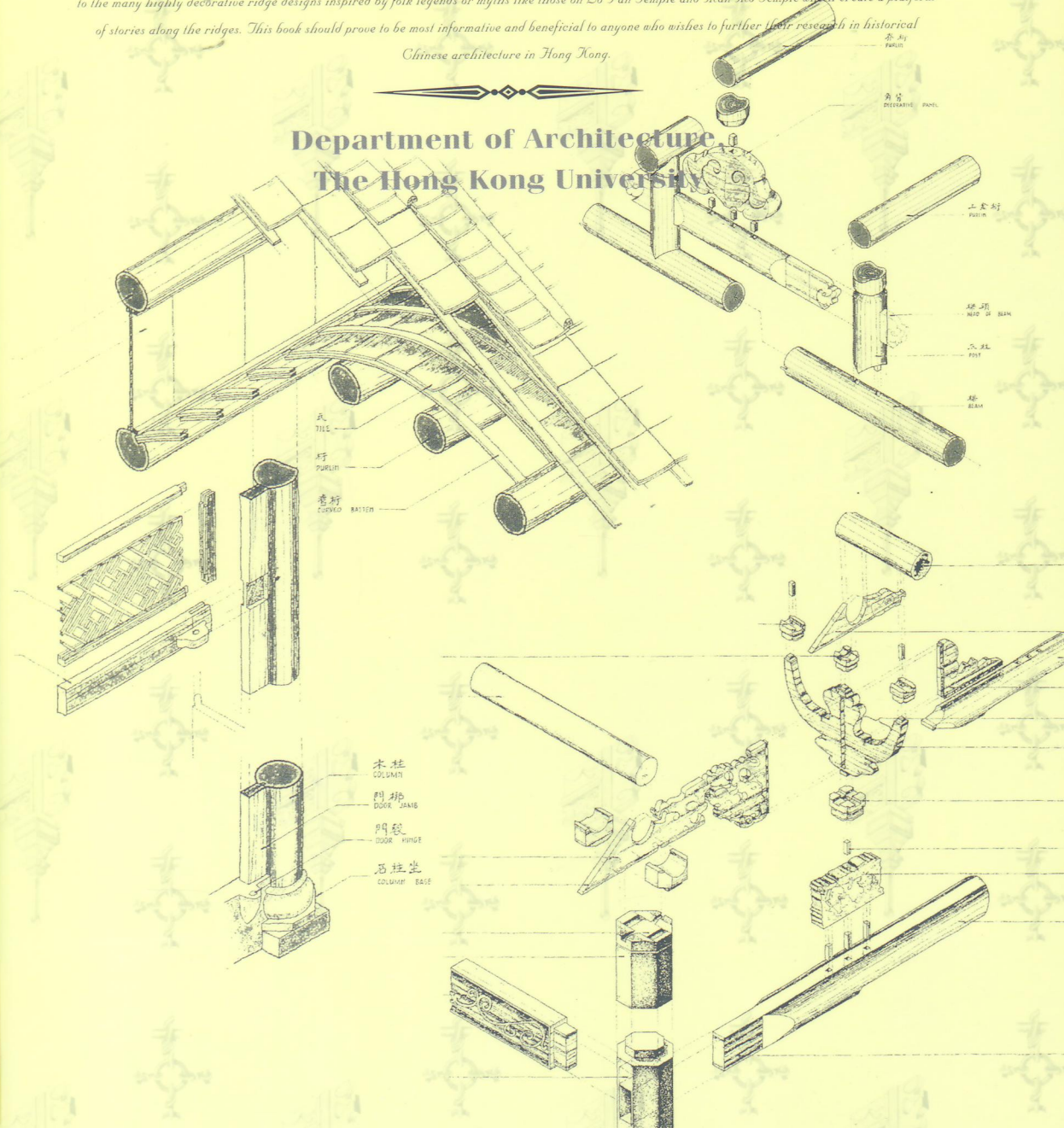
MEASURED DRAWINGS

VOLUME ONE

Hong Kong Historical Chinese Buildings

Measured Drawings Volume One on Hong Kong Historical Chinese Buildings features 26 buildings, which are sorted into five categories, namely Villages & Residences, Ancestral Halls, Study & Display Halls, Chinese Temples, and Tang Lou. Most of the buildings are situated in the New Territories. The prevalent paradigm in the study of traditional architecture in China usually centres around the examination of palace architecture. The residences featured in this book thus play an important part in presenting a more holistic picture of Chinese architecture. Besides documenting the overall planning and configuration of walled villages (which include Sam Jung Uk, Kai Hing Wai, Fui Sha Wai, etc.), different building details are introduced. For example, the ridges included in this book range from typical palace styling on the dragon head ridge ornaments of Tung Lin Kok Yuen, to the many highly decorative ridge designs inspired by folk legends or myths like those on Lo Pan Temple and Man Mo Temple which create a platform of stories along the ridges. This book should prove to be most informative and beneficial to anyone who wishes to further their research in historical Chinese architecture in Hong Kong.

Department of Architecture
The Hong Kong University



香港历史中式建筑

测绘图集上

香港大学建筑系

【测绘图集上——香港历史中式建筑】共分五章，分别是围村与民居、祠堂、书室与展室、庙宇和唐楼，收录了二十六个建筑测绘图，大部分分布在新界地区。我国传统建筑的研究，不少心血都花在宫殿建筑上，本书收录的民间建筑，相信能为我国传统建筑的蓝图画上有意义的一笔。大家除了可以了解香港围村的规划布局外（包括三棟屋、吉庆围、灰沙围等），更可看到各种不同的建筑细部。就以屋脊为例，除了东莲觉苑有最具宫殿风格的龙吻外，还有一些不受拘束、艺术丰富的民间屋脊装饰，如文武庙和鲁班先师庙，就在屋脊上演出了一曲曲传统戏剧。本书内的资料有助于学者对香港中式建筑作深入研究。

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贝思出版有限公司

责任编辑：徐 萍

《测绘图集》精选了香港大学建筑系自 1963 年以来学生的测绘图，分中式传统建筑和西式传统建筑两册，是从事和研究香港建筑十分难得的专业书。

这套书以测绘图为主，所附的简单说明，旨在抛砖引玉，引发更多有关香港历史建筑的讨论。其中一些资料不详，还有赖各方有识之士弥补不足。部分建筑现已拆除，令这批研究香港历史建筑的原始材料变得十分珍贵。

《测绘图集上》—香港历史中式建筑共分五章，分别是围村与民居、祠堂、书室与展室、庙宇和唐楼，收录了26个建筑测绘图，大部分分布在新界地区。我国传统建筑的研究，不少心血都花在宫殿建筑上，本书收录的民间建筑，相信能为我国传统建筑的蓝图画上有意义的一笔。大家除了可以了解香港围村的规划布局外(包括三棟屋、吉庆围、灰沙围等)，更可以看到各种不同的建筑细部。就以屋脊为例，除了东莲觉苑有最具宫殿风格的龙吻外，还有一些不受拘束、艺术丰富的民间屋脊装饰，如文武庙和鲁班先师庙，就在屋脊上演出了一曲曲传统戏剧。本书内的资料有助于学者对香港中式建筑作深入研究。

本书得以成功出版，全凭香港大学建筑系把多年来学生的测绘作品慷慨借出。至于文字介绍方面，则得益于中华人民共和国香港特别行政区政府文康广播局古物古迹办事处提供了不少资料，本书方能顺利出版。

Measured Drawings is a two volume collection of students' work in measured drawings since 1963 from the Department of Architecture, University of Hong Kong, creating an important reference work for those who are working or studying in the field of architecture.

While actual measured drawings form the natural focus of this series, each set of drawings is complemented by a brief textual description. We aim to 'cast a brick to attract jade', encouraging a more fruitful discussion related to historical architecture in Hong Kong. It is impossible to recover all the fragments that have been lost over the years as is common with all historical research, and intellectuals are invited to fill in the gaps of knowledge. Some buildings have already been torn down, which makes the existence and availability of original materials even more precious. It is hoped that this series will be an aid to the endeavour.

Measured Drawings Volume One on Hong Kong Historical Chinese Buildings features 26 buildings, which are sorted into five categories, namely Villages & Residences, Ancestral Halls, Study & Display Halls, Chinese Temples, and Tang Lou. Most of the buildings are situated in the New Territories. The prevalent paradigm in the study of traditional architecture in China usually centres around the examination of palace architecture. The residences featured in this book thus play an important part in presenting a more holistic picture of Chinese architecture. Besides documenting the overall planning and configuration of walled villages (which include Sam Tung Uk, Kat Hing Wai, Fui Sha Wai, etc.), different building details are introduced. For example, the ridges included in this book range from typical palace styling on the dragon head ridge ornaments of Tung Lin Kok Yuen, to the many highly decorative ridge designs inspired by folk legends or myths like those on Lo Pan Temple and Man Mo Temple which create a platform of stories along the ridges. This book should prove to be most informative and beneficial to anyone who wishes to further their research in historical Chinese architecture in Hong Kong.

The successful publication of this series relies totally on the generosity of the Department of Architecture, University of Hong Kong, which lent all the photographs of measured drawings. As for the text, credit goes to the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Broadcasting, Culture and Sport Bureau, HKSAR Government, China. This body supplied much valuable data.

MEASURED DRAWINGS

VOLUME ONE

Hong Kong Historical Chinese Buildings

Department of Architecture
University of Hong Kong



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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, University of Hong Kong

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, material, function, design details, scale and proportions, relationship with its surroundings, climatic comfort, as well as its economic, social and political significance.

This volume contains drawings of Chinese Architecture found in Hong Kong. Interestingly enough, some traditional Chinese buildings were built after the British occupation of the Hong Kong island in 1842, when Kowloon and the New Territories (not yet named) were still under Qing Dynasty rule. The northern areas of the New Territories, such as Yuen Long, Sheung Shui, Fanling and Tai Po, were busy market towns with people trading on fixed market days. As such, they thrived and construction followed.

Traditional Chinese Architecture in Hong Kong belongs to 2 ethnic traditions, namely the Hak Ka (Hejia) and the Pearl River delta traditions which fill the gaps in the study of vernacular architecture in Guangdong as a whole.

It is unfortunate that as the urban areas expand and as the economy is no longer predominantly agricultural, traditional villages and market towns are disappearing rapidly. This volume contributes significantly to the study of traditional Chinese architecture, its culture, and social and economic organisation by documenting a vanishing world.

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.

身 言

龙炳图教授 香港大学建筑系

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。本册图集即是历年学生古建筑测绘绘图的汇编。

我们让每届学生参与建筑测绘，不仅是为了单纯地记录实体建筑，而是希望他们以此为媒介，从而掌握建筑设计中的功能布置、比例尺度原则、建筑营造过程中的构造方法、材料细部处理，以及建筑如何同环境互相适应乃至其所体现的政治、经济和社会价值。

本册图集收录的是散布于香港的传统中国建筑。饶有趣的是，有些传统建筑是在一八四二年即英国侵占香港岛之后兴建的。彼时九龙半岛和新界地区（尚未命名）仍归清朝政府管辖，新界北部地区如元朗、上水、粉岭、大埔等均是

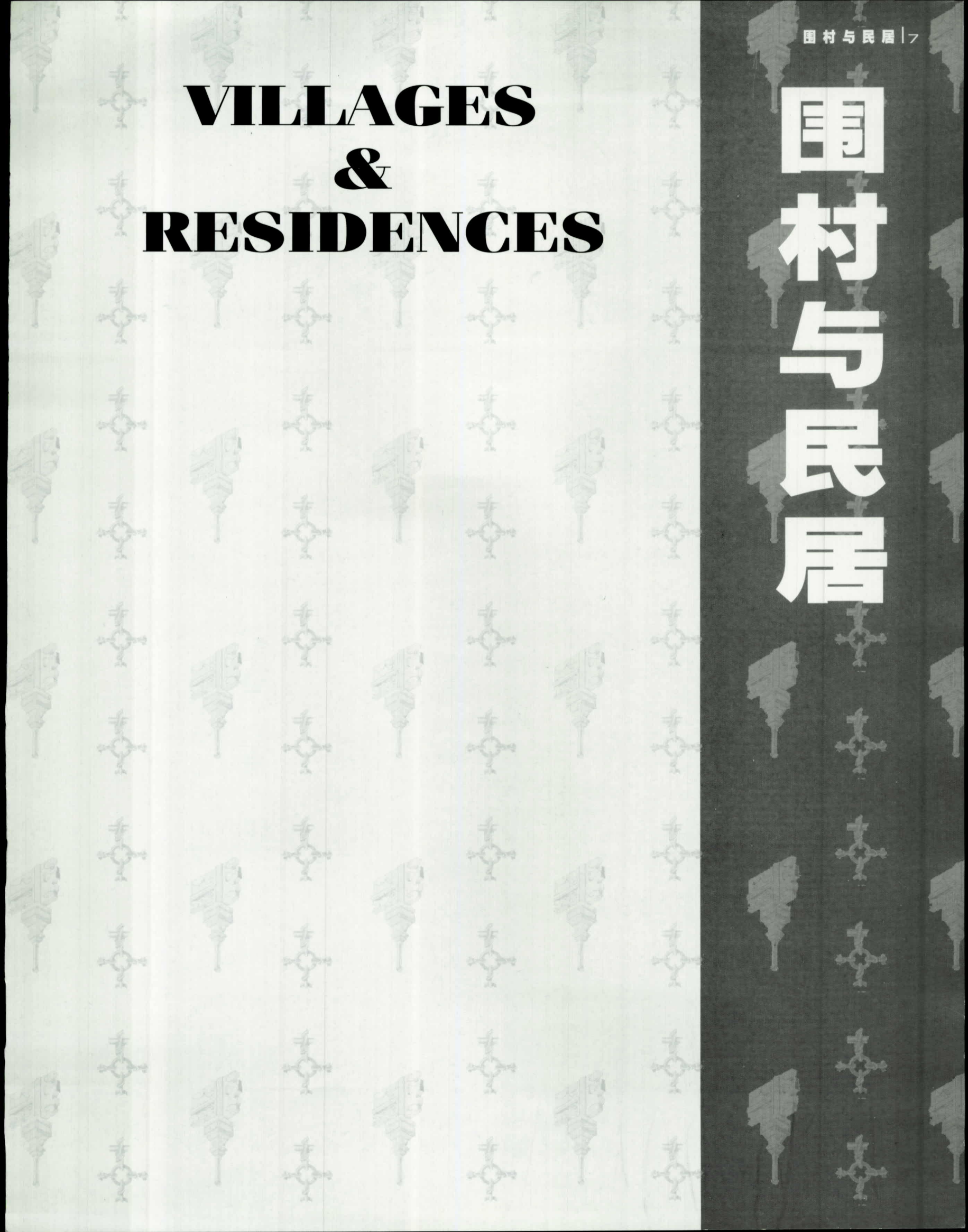
有固定交易时间的繁荣墟市。香港的传统建筑发端于客家民居和珠江三角洲地区的广东民居。对香港传统建筑的发掘和整理填补了广东地区民居研究工作的若干空白领域，从而使得整个研究工作日臻统一和完整。


不幸的是，随着城市化进程的加剧以及经济的转型，这些传统的村落和墟市已日渐式微，本册图集因而而对研究中国传统建筑及其所蕴含的社会经济文化价值具有重要的意义。

此次收录的测绘作品，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部历史。

**VILLAGES
&
RESIDENCES**

围村与民居






Villages and Residences

Scattered around Hong Kong, there are hundreds of villages representing the early settlement in Hong Kong. Usually the people in a village bears the same surname based on single clan with certain degree of family ties to one another. Now the old villages are gradually replaced by new town and the old life style of inhabitants can only be traced in the physical architectural forms.

The layout of these villages were derived from Chinese Feng Shui (风水) principles and internal planning was commonly established on a central axis with progression of space through different atriums or courtyards to the ancestral hall which was the most important spiritual part of the individual village. Houses of similar sized rectangular blocks surrounded the axis to give an overall rectangular village. Many villages were surrounded by protective walls. Walled villages are called wai (围) and villages without walls are called tsuen (村).

The villages were built with good consideration of environmental factors. The lanes inside the villages could afford passage of air and the houses were planned for cross ventilation. Courtyards helped to provide natural lighting to the surrounding rooms and overhanging lanes controlled excessive heat into the interior.



围村与民居

在香港，有数百个反映香港早期居住模式的村庄散落在各处。通常同一村庄的人姓氏相同，相互之间有一定程度的家族联系。现在这些老村庄已逐渐被新的市镇所取代，而居民以往的生活方式也只能从残留下来的建筑形式去探索。

村庄的平面布置源于中国风水原理，村内通常沿中轴线布置空间，通过不同的中庭或庭院通向每个村庄在精神上最重要的部分——祠堂。大小相似的长方形房屋围绕中轴布置，形成了整个长方形的村庄。许多村庄都用有保护作用的墙围起来。有墙的村庄叫作“围”，而无墙的村庄则叫作“村”。

围村建造时很注重与环境的关系。村内的弄堂能通风，房屋在方位设计上也考虑到对流通风。庭院为周围的房间提供自然照明，悬挑的屋檐则能控制过量的热气进入室内。

FUI SHA WAI

灰 沙 圍



Building Name

Fui Sha Wai

Location

Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories

Year of Construction

Unknown

Owner

Tang clan

Original Usage

Walled village

Building Style

The village is rectangular in plan. It is surrounded by a moat (which was later filled in). There are four watchtowers, with the only entrance situated at the southeast. Most houses have two halls: a kitchen in the front, and a living room and bedroom at the back. The two largest houses have an entrance offset towards the side instead of in the centre, and have 'cat arched back' fire-sealing gables.

Creation Year of Measured Drawings

1963



測繪圖制作年份：

一九六五年

建築物名稱：

灰沙圍

地點：

新界元朗屏山

建築年代：

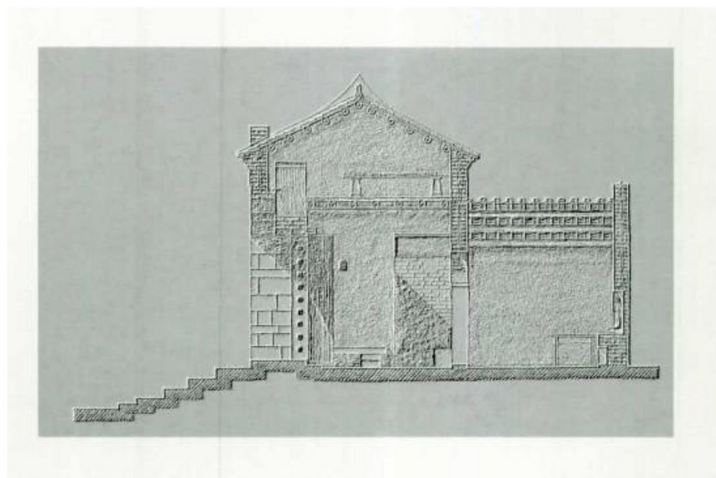
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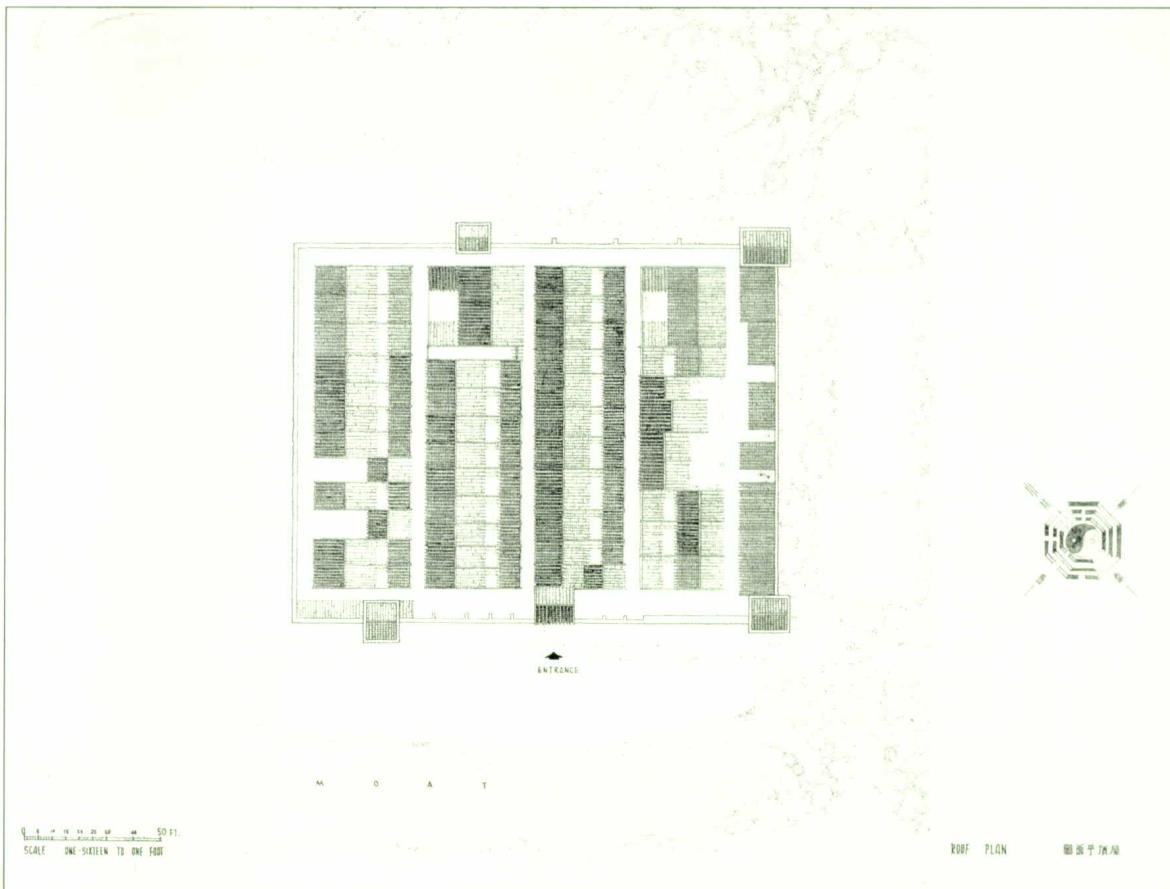
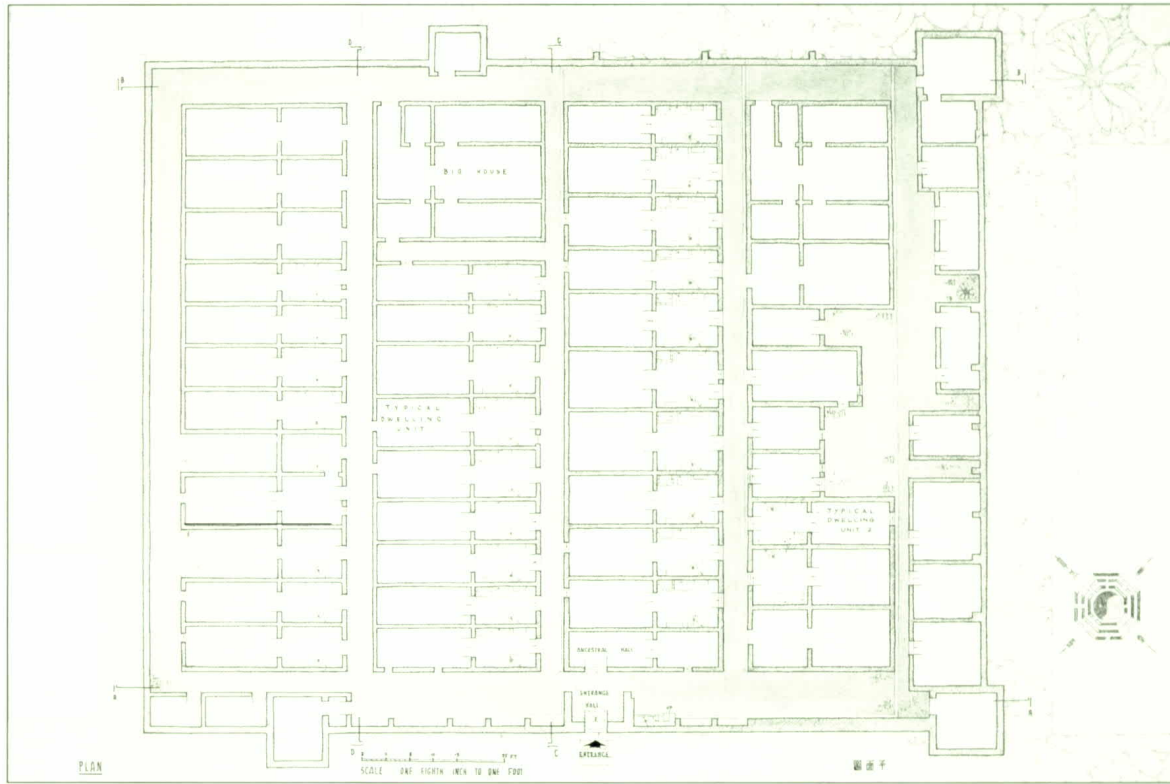
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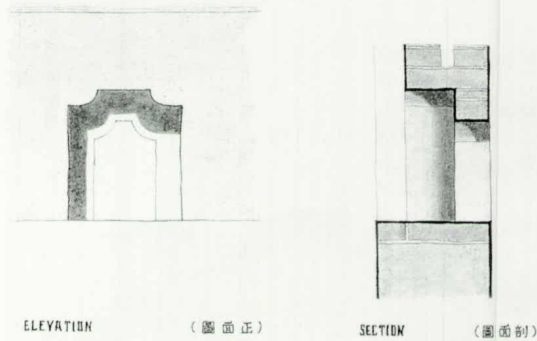
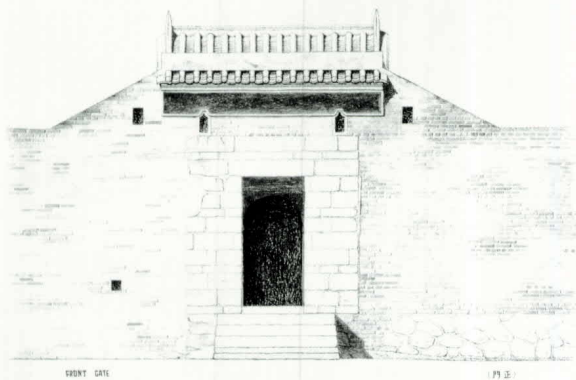
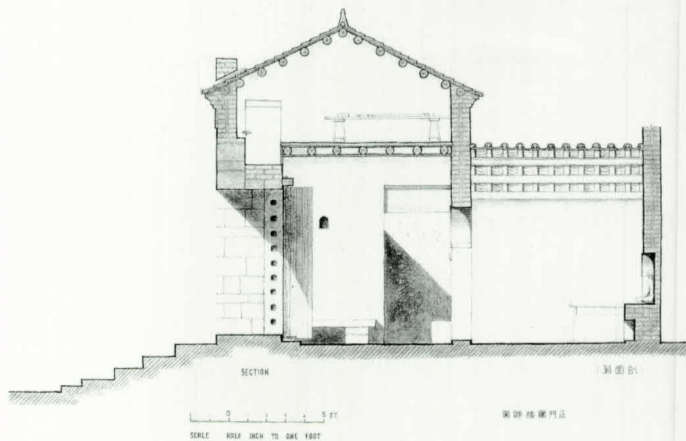
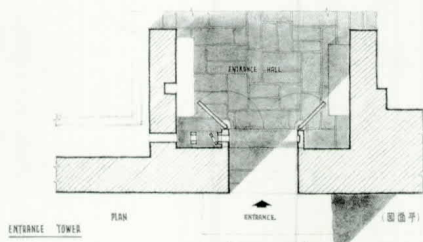
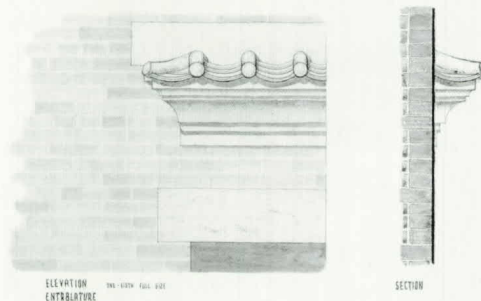
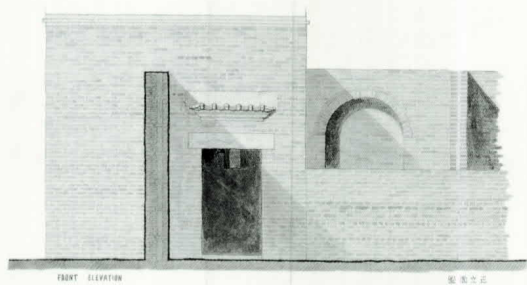
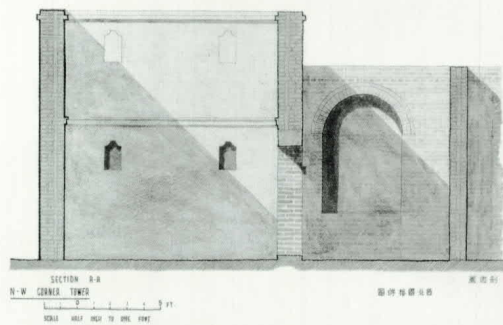
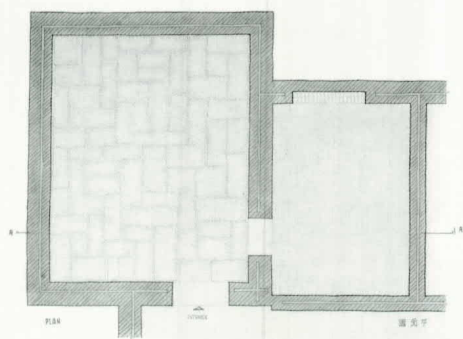
鄧氏家族，由屏山鄧見峰創建

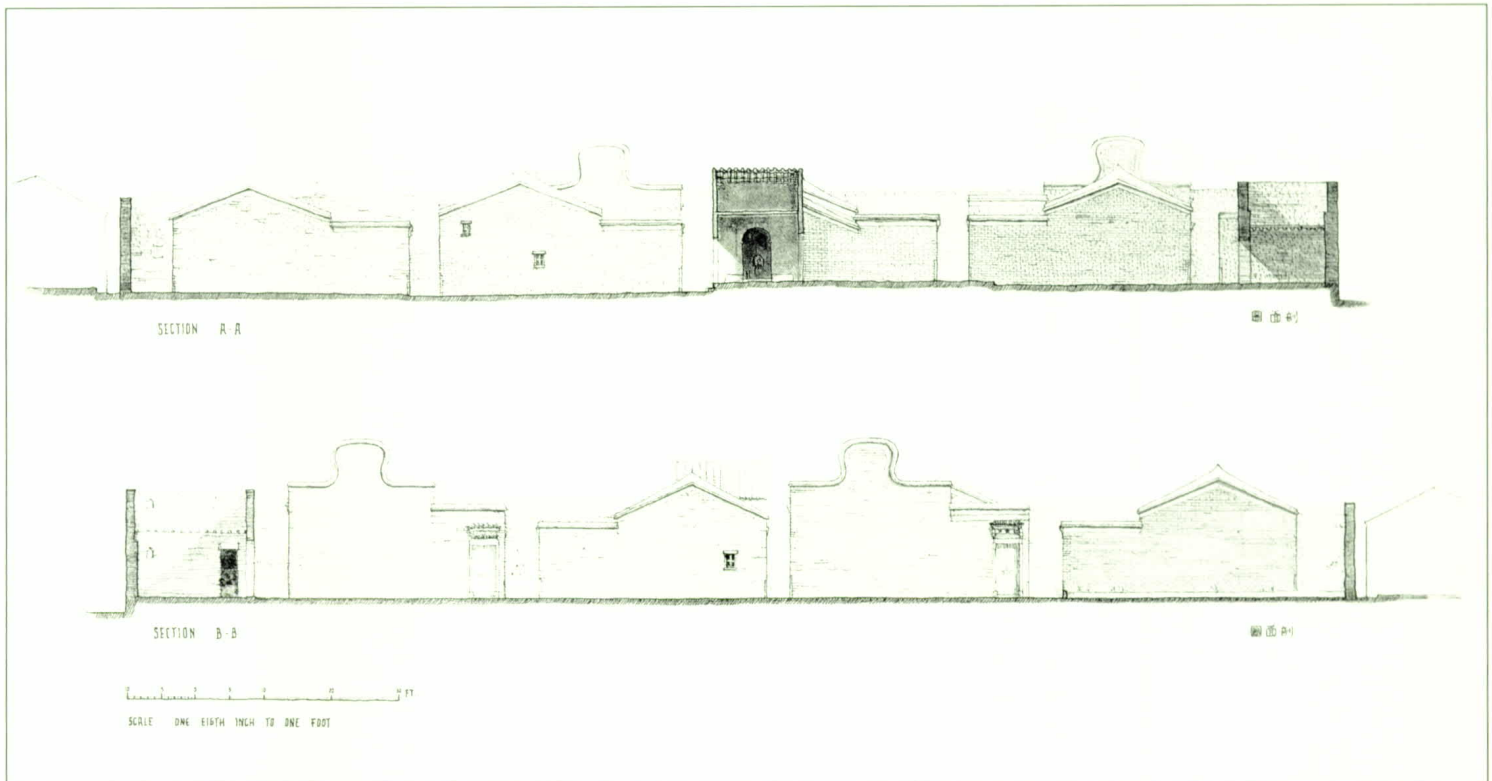
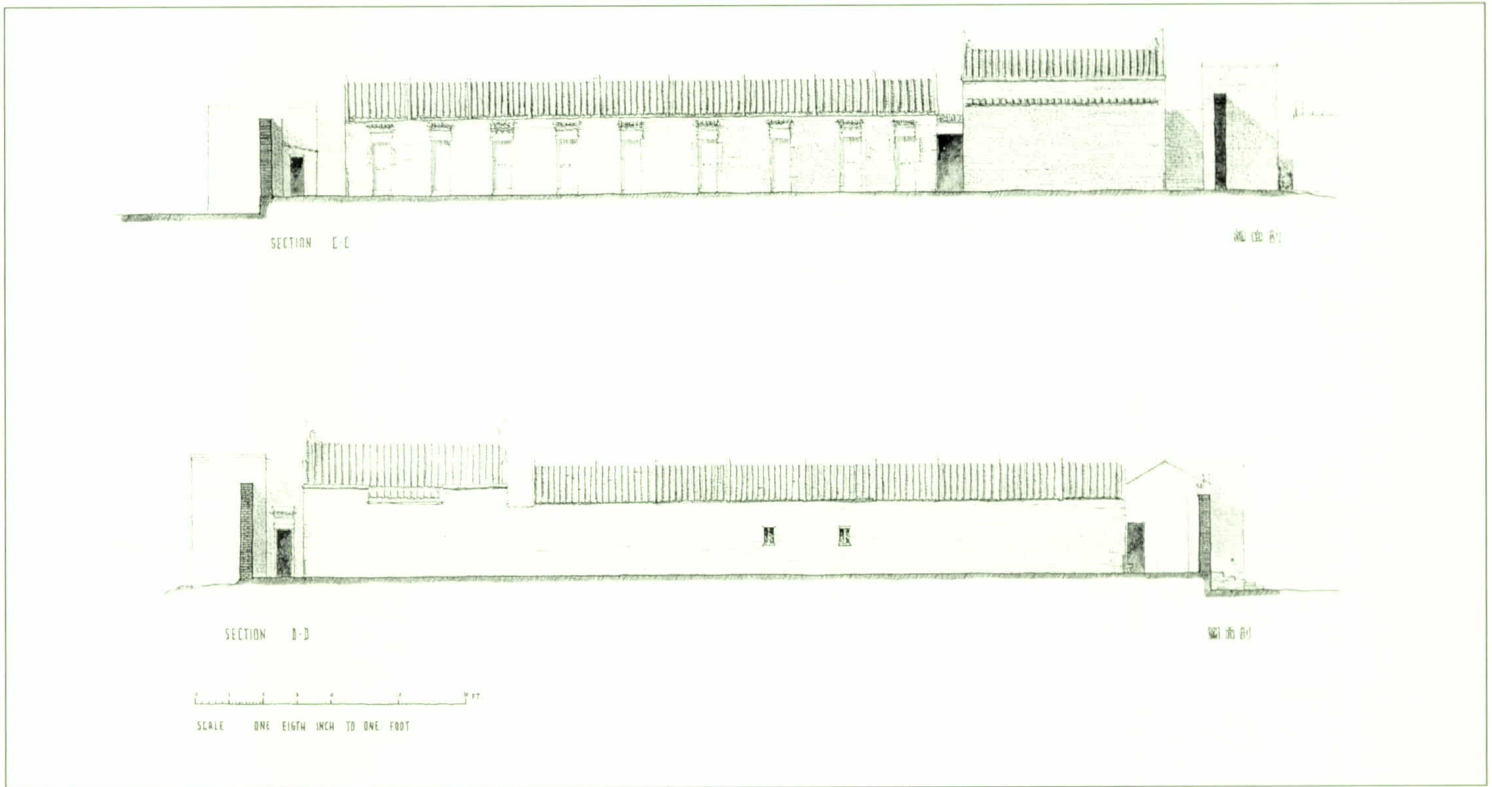
建築特色：

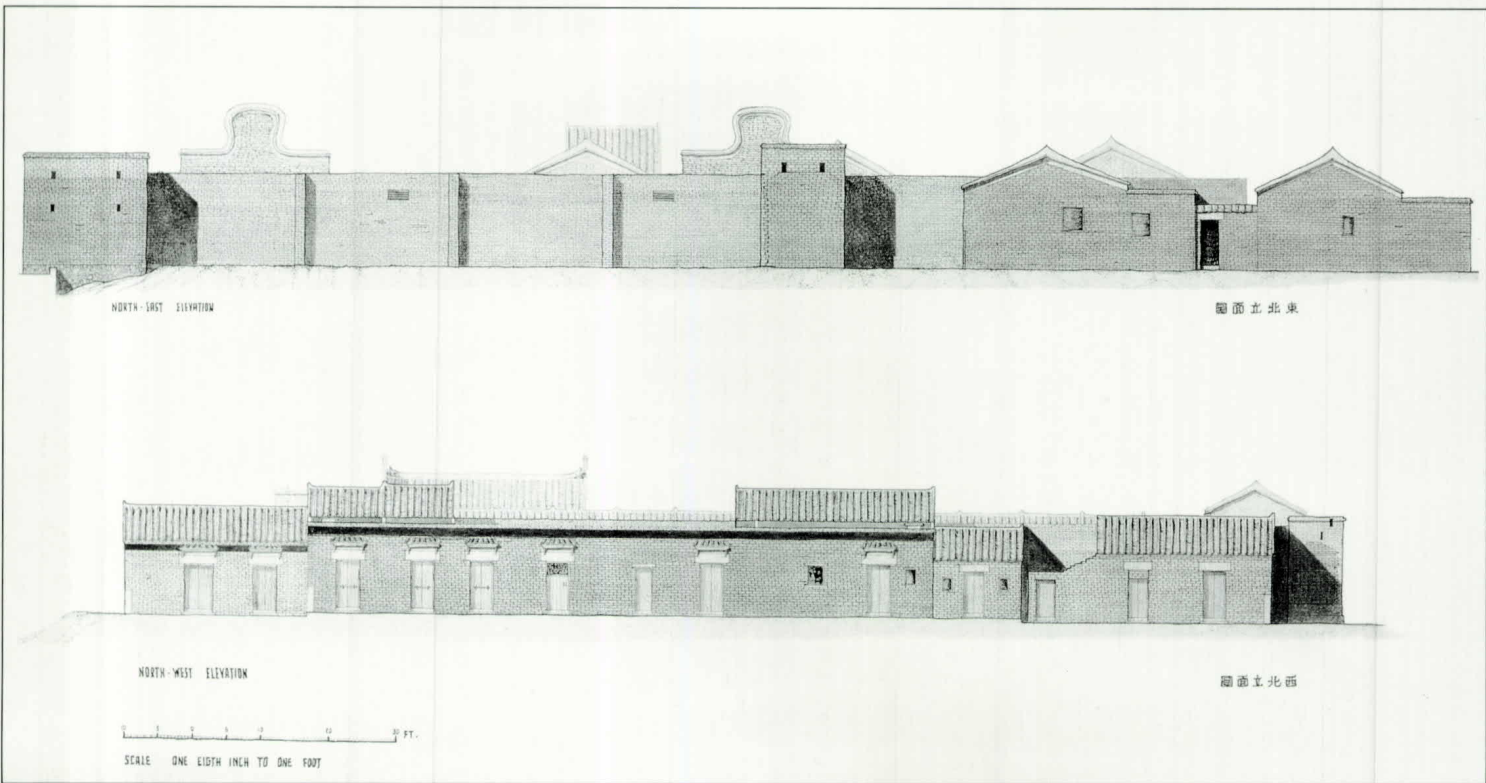
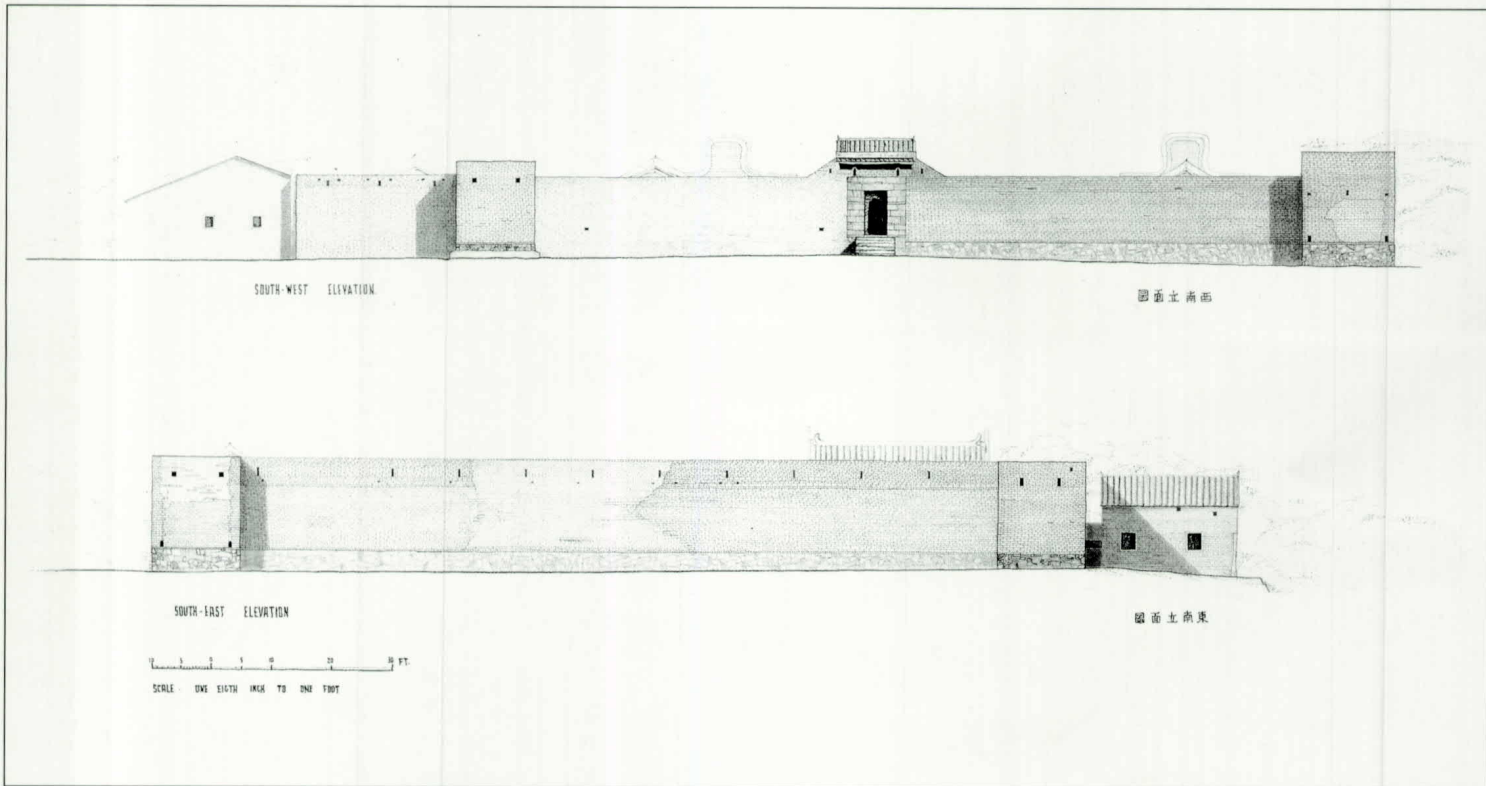
圍村矩形布局，四周圍以护城河(后已填平)。四面有哨樓，只有一个位于西南面的入口。大部分住宅两房两进，前面为厨房，后面为厅堂和睡房。其边中两房，入口并不设于中轴线，而设于旁。这两间房子有猫拱式封火山墙。





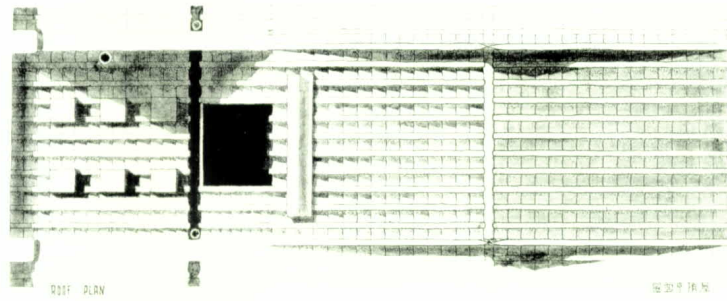






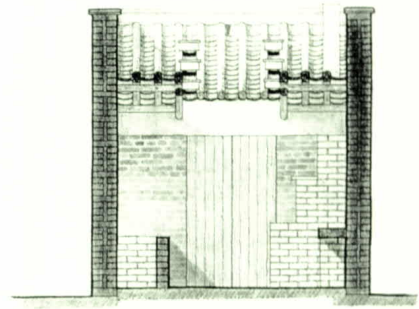
9245





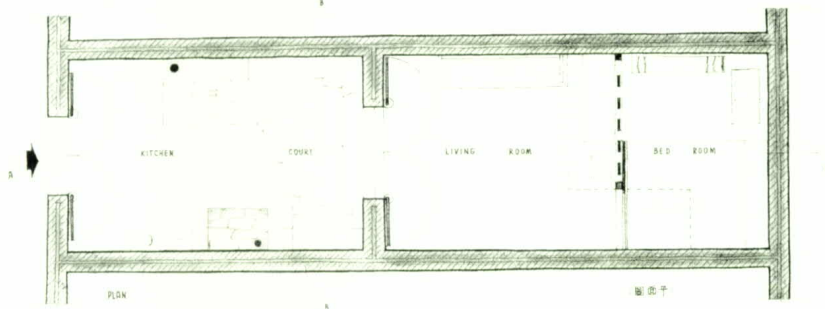
ROOF PLAN

屋頂圖



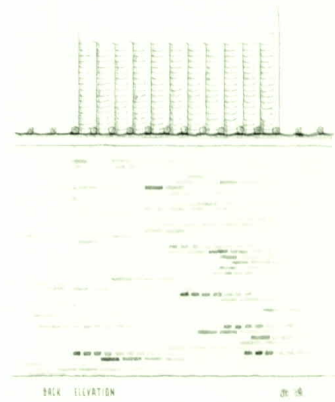
SECTION A-B

一圖磚七柱連脊



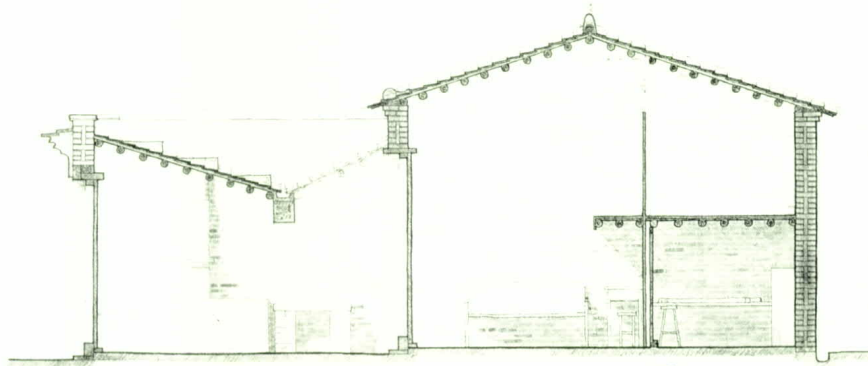
FLOOR PLAN

圖面



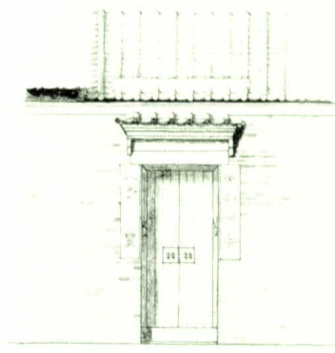
BACK ELEVATION

圖面



SECTION C-D

圖面

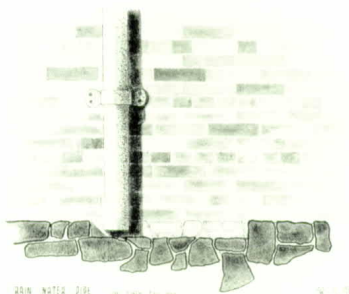


FRONT ELEVATION

圖面

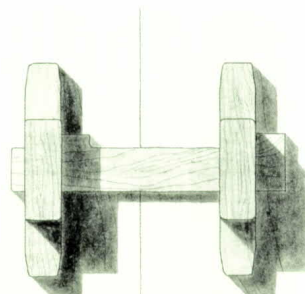
TYPICAL UNIT 2

SCALE HALF INCH TO ONE FOOT



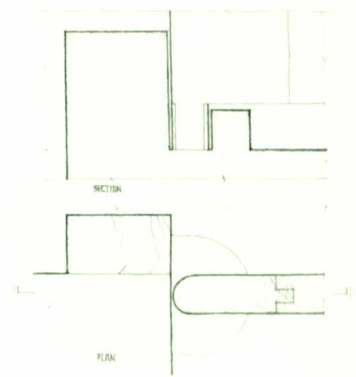
RAIN WATER PIPE

圖面



TIMBER DOOR BAR

圖面



SECTION

PLAN

DOOR HINGE DETAIL
HANG FULL SIZE



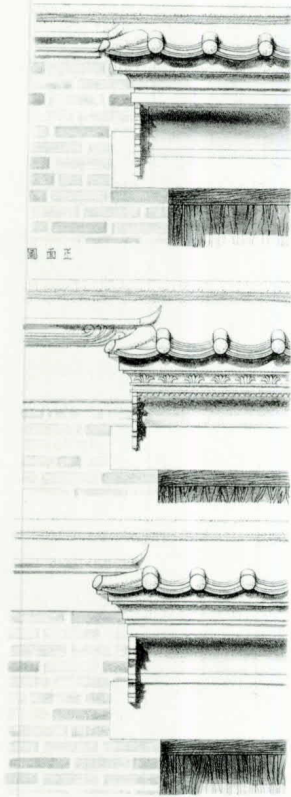


FIGURE 2
FRONT ELEVATIONS

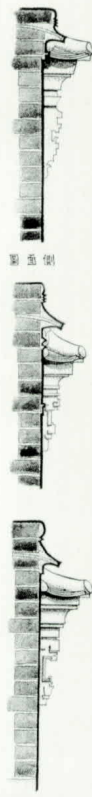
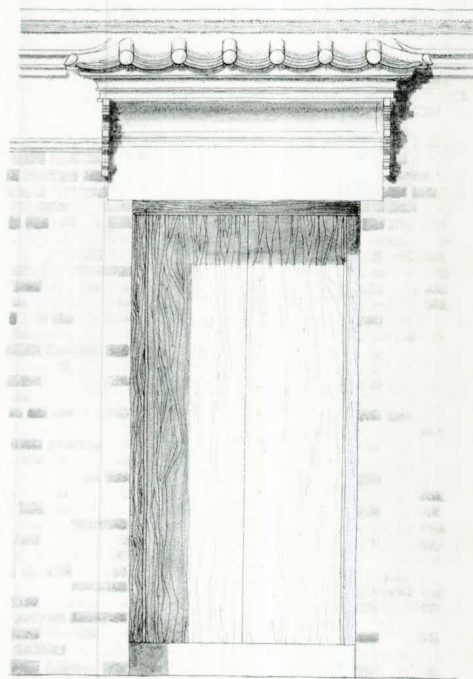
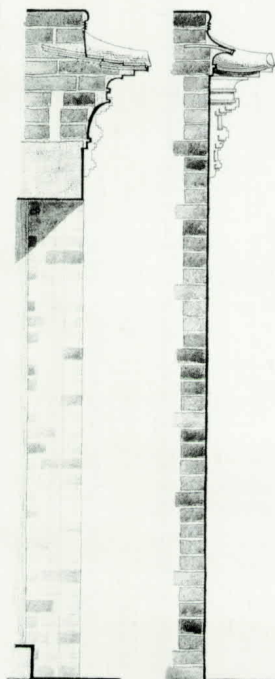


FIGURE 3
SIDE ELEVATIONS



FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION

SIDE ELEVATION

ENTRANCES TO TYPICAL UNITS 2

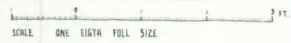


FIGURE 4
DOOR AND LINTEL

