

Understanding the meaning of  
heritage and historic buildings

Classification of heritage buildings  
– the Hong Kong practice

### **According to Historical Themes**

#### **1. Emergence of Great Clans and Hakka Communities in the Rural Area**

- 1.1 Establishment of Village Settlements
- 1.2 Establishment of Lineage Communities & Ancestral Halls
- 1.3 Development of Traditional Educational System
- 1.4 Establishment of Traditional Periodic Market Towns
- 1.5 Temples and Village Alliance System
- 1.6 Temples and Religious Beliefs

#### **2. Maritime Defence of Hong Kong before British Arrival**

- 2.1 Fortifications of Hong Kong in the Ming and Qing dynasties
- 2.2 Development of the Tariff System

#### **3. Establishment of Colonial Rule and Maintenance of Social Stability**

- 3.1 Establishment of Colonial Rule
  - 3.1.1 Establishment of Administrative and Judiciary Systems
  - 3.1.2 Establishment of Police and Internal Security Systems
  - 3.1.3 Establishment of Public Infrastructures and Transports
  - 3.1.4 Establishment of Coastal Fortifications
- 3.2 Self-governance of Chinese Communities
  - 3.2.1 Lineage Community and Village Alliance System in the Rural Area
  - 3.2.2 Chinese Voluntary Organizations in the Urban Area

#### **4. Economic Activities in the Colonial Period**

- 4.1 Commercial Activities in the Colonial Period
- 4.2 Market Activities including Periodic Markets and Market Buildings
- 4.3 Opium Trade
- 4.4 Local Industries

## **5. Social Development of the Colony**

### 5.1 Social Life of Wealthy Classes or Social Leaders

#### 5.1.1 Urban Area

#### 5.1.2 Rural Area

### 5.2 Social Life of Ordinary Chinese

### 5.3 Social Life of Overseas Chinese

### 5.4 Cultural Diversity and Non-Chinese Communities

#### 5.4.1 Non-Chinese Religious or Voluntary Organizations

#### 5.4.2 Non-Chinese Cemeteries

#### 5.4.3 Non-Chinese Recreation Clubs

## **6. Medical Development and Public Health of the Colony**

### 6.1 Government Medical Services

### 6.2 Medical Services Provided by the Chinese Community

### 6.3 Centralized Animal Slaughtering Facilities

### 6.4 Free Resting Places for Dying Chinese (義祠)

## **7. Western Education and Educational Reform in the Colonial Period**

### 7.1 Village Schools on Western Lines

### 7.2 Schools Established by Non-Chinese Religious or Voluntary Associations

### 7.3 Government Schools

## **8. Interaction between Hong Kong and Mainland China in Revolutionary Movements**

### 8.1 Dr Sun Yat-sen and Nationalist Activities in Hong Kong

### 8.2 Communist Activities in Hong Kong

## **9. Military and Guerilla Activities during Japanese Invasion and Occupation**

### 9.1 Military Defence against Japanese Invasion

### 9.2 Guerrilla activities in Hong Kong

## **10. Hong Kong in Post-war Years**

### 10.1 Influx of Refugees

### 10.2 Public Housing

### 10.3 Economic Boom

### 10.4 Cultural Diversities

### 10.5 Public Administration

### **According to Architecture Style**

1. Traditional Chinese
2. Hakka
3. Victorian
4. Regency (buildings built in Britain during early 19th C under the influence of King George IV, also to later buildings under the same style. )
5. Revival (復甦主義)
6. Neo classical
7. Art Nouveau
8. Spanish/Mediterranean
9. Colonial
10. Bauhaus (包豪斯)
11. Art Deco
12. Eclecticism (work, which incorporates a mixture of design from previous historical styles to create something that is new and original)
13. Functional style

### **According to Building type**

1. Ancestral hall
2. Chinese temple
3. Walled village (圍村)
4. Village house
5. Residence
6. Shop house
7. Military facilities, Western and Chinese
8. Judiciary buildings
9. Police station and prison
10. Government facilities
11. Maritime facilities
12. Institutional facilities (e.g. social welfares)
13. Educational facilities incl. universities ... village school
15. Medical/sanitary facilities
16. Religious buildings incl. cemetery
17. Cultural/entertainment venue
18. Private club
19. Urban facilities, incl. market place, waterworks, bridge, transportation
20. Private properties, incl. commercial bldg.
21. Industrial facilities
22. Streetscape
23. Commemorative images, incl. stone, plaque, inscription etc.
24. Other image or place of special significance

## Hong Kong heritages – the treasures we lost



二十世紀初在海旁的中環面貌。因佈滿得體的維多利亞式或新古典主義色彩的建築，在當時的亞洲區內，氣度不凡，有「維多利亞」城的稱號。



代表英政權的建築 – 高等法院

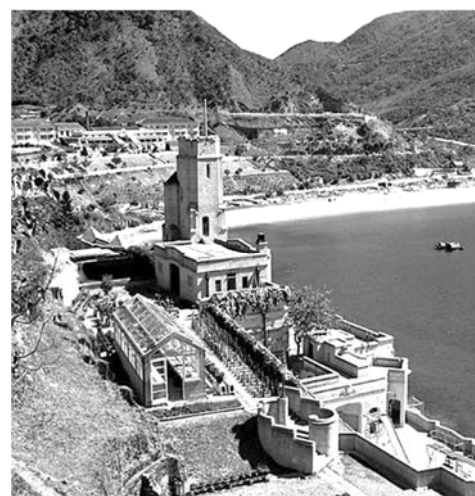
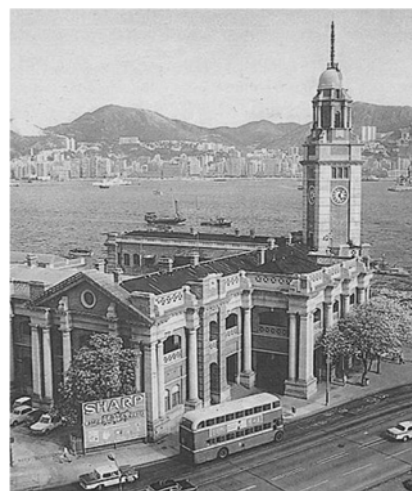




十九世紀末位於皇后廣場的太子行(前)及皇后行，建築做形優雅，氣派不凡。



代表洋商、買辦及英國  
經貿勢力的西式建築







代表洋商、買辦及英國  
經貿勢力的西式建築

香港會大樓



自明、清以來，香港本土居民以  
「客家」祖藉為主，大多以農務  
為生，他們的圍村式的房宅，可  
算是香港典型的傳統民族建築。



反映英治的建築－  
高等法院大樓(上) 及  
港督府



其他位於新界  
各處的鄉村房舍







軍警相關建築－原作為英軍軍官辦事處  
及原樓遷移至赤柱海旁的美利樓



殖民地時期駐香港英軍三軍  
總司令的官邸。80年代翻修  
成為茶具文物館



中區警署及域多利監獄



中區(上)及深水埗警署



由尖沙咀兵營改建而成的文物探知館





現作為醫學博物館(上)及  
社區中心的前政府設施



現作為食物環境衛生署食  
物安全中心的前政府設施



位於尖沙咀現用作古物古跡辦事處的前聖安德列教堂附樓

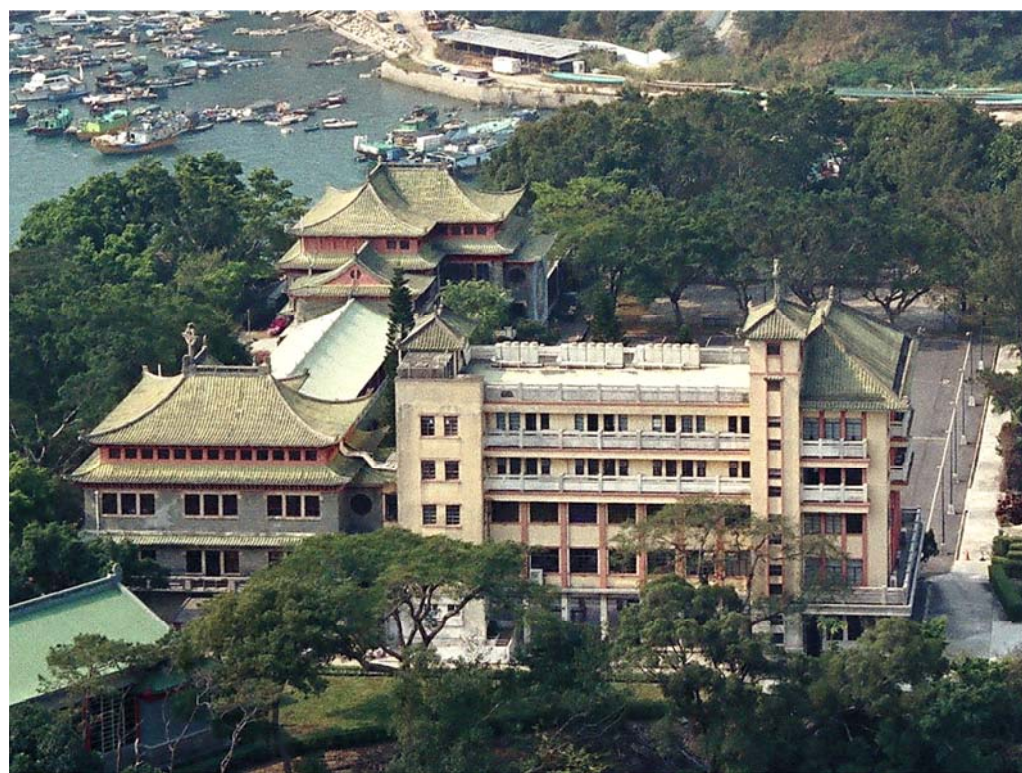


聖約翰教堂(上)及  
聖母無原罪座堂





散佈在香港九龍各處的其它教堂



位於跑馬地由何東夫人於1935年興建的東蓮覺苑，作宏揚佛法之意願。



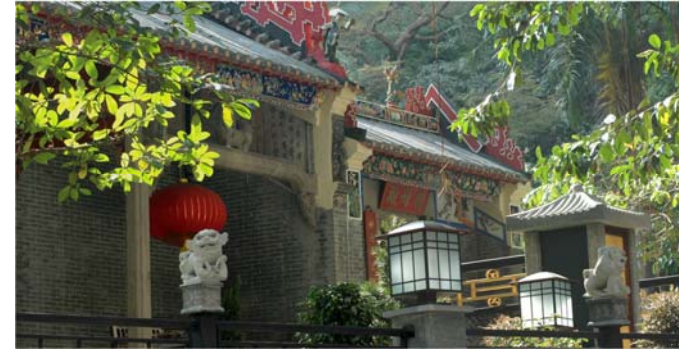
30年代包浩斯風格的建築代表  
—灣仔街市大樓(上)  
及律敦治療養院主樓





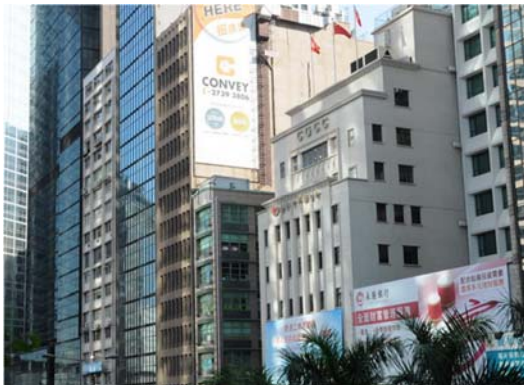


位於上環的文武廟(上)  
及銅鑼灣天后廟

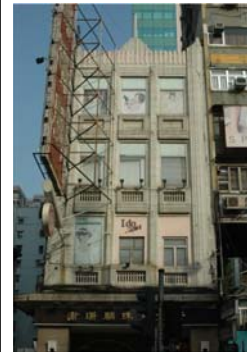


油麻地天后廟(上)  
及灣仔北帝廟

#### Other commercial buildings



二十世紀初在香港、九龍各區大量興建的住宅樓房，部分帶有騎樓，但主要已由磚木斜瓦頂改為鋼筋混凝土結構，樓高普遍達四至五層。由發展商購地，作小片區的興建出售。







座落於全港多處富裕人家的私人宅苑



座落於全港多處富裕人家的私人宅苑



Major discussion points included in this lecture:

- The meaning and criteria of heritage
- The meaning and variety of heritage sites
- The variety of buildings as a major heritage objects
- The meaning and variety in civilization/culture when studying heritage
- Some representing preservation cases from a global prospective

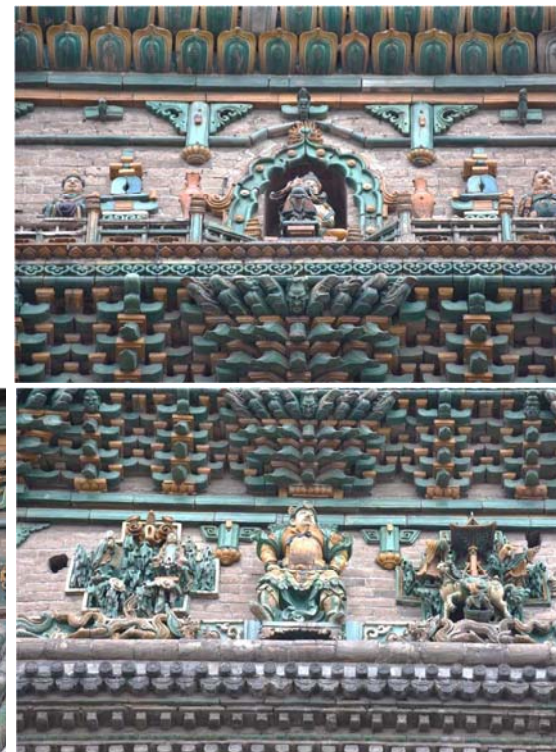


個案: 山西廣勝寺

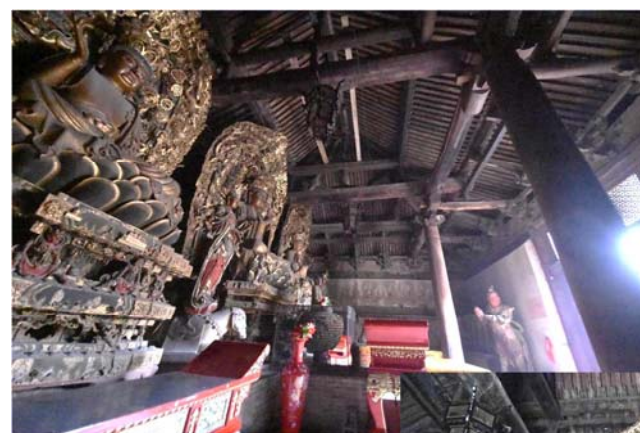




塔面細緻的琉璃塑像



淡化的壁畫



嚴重舊化的泥木雕像



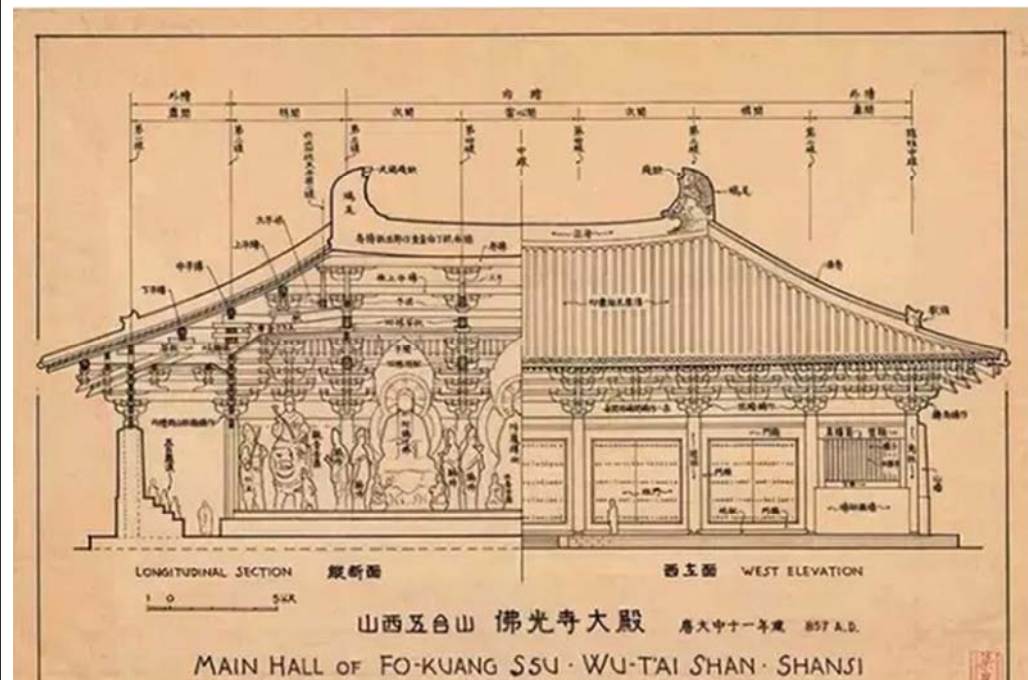




## 佛光寺 (山西)

佛光寺歷史悠久，寺內佛教文物珍貴，故有“亞洲佛光”之稱。寺內正殿即東大殿，於西元 857 年建成。從建築時間上說，它僅次於建于唐建中三年（西元 782 年）的五台縣南禪寺正殿，在全國現存的木結構建築中居第二。佛光寺的唐代建築、唐代雕塑、唐代壁畫、唐代題記，歷史價值和藝術價值都很高，被人們稱為“四絕”。

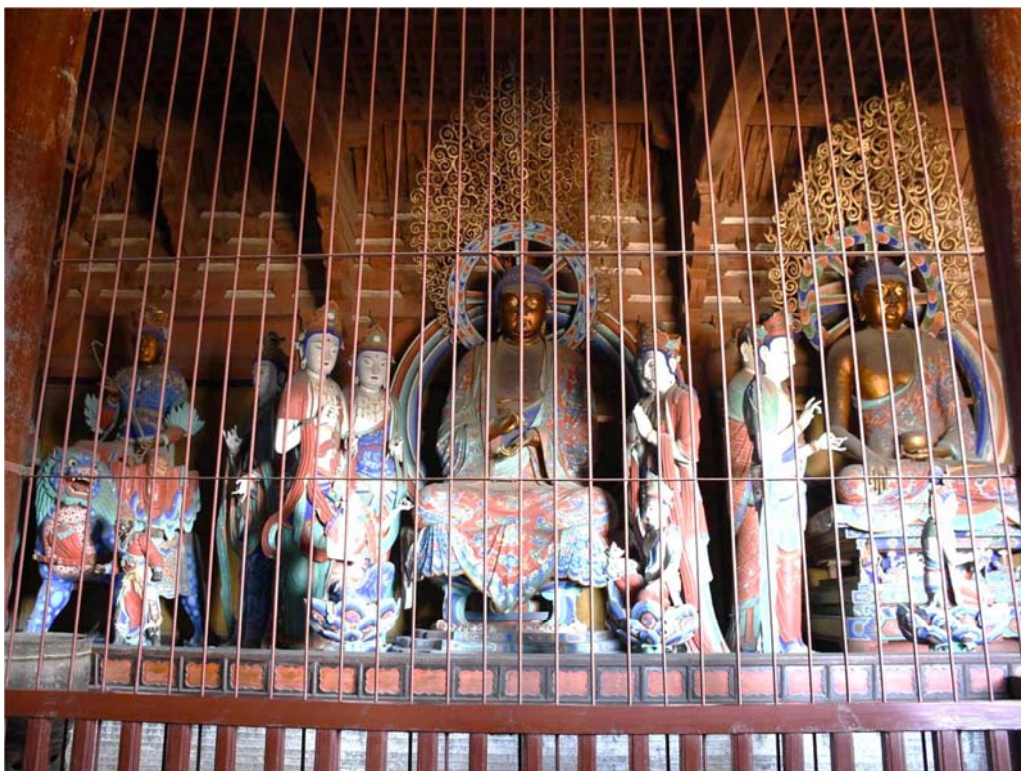
佛光寺建在半山坡上。東、南、北三面環山，西面地勢低下開闊。寺因勢而建，坐東朝西。全寺有院落三重，分建在梯田式的寺基上。寺內現有殿、堂、樓、閣等一百二十餘間。其中，東大殿七間，為唐代建築；文殊殿七間，為金代建築，其餘的均為明、清時期的建築。







寺內四絕之一 -- 雕塑



寺內四絕之一 -- 壁畫





寺內四絕之一 -- 題記



日本，唐招提寺復修

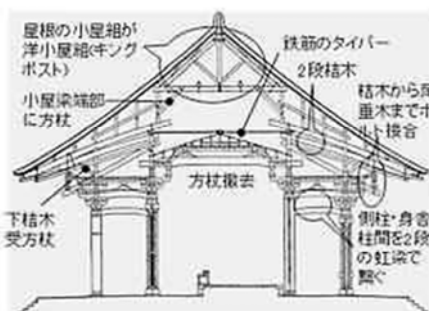


<p>位於奈良市的唐招提寺是由中國唐代高僧鑑真和尚親手興建的，是日本佛教律宗的總寺院，這座具有中國盛唐建築風格的建築物被確定為日本國寶。</p> <p>唐代高僧鑑真（西元688—763年）第6次東渡日本後，于天平寶字三年（西元759年）開始建造，大約於西元770年竣工。寺院大門上紅色橫額“唐招提寺”是日本孝謙女皇仿王羲之、王獻之的字體所書。寺內，松林蒼翠，庭院幽靜，殿宇重重，有天平時代的講堂、戒壇，奈良時代（西元710—789年）後期的金堂，鎌倉時代（西元1185—1333年1333）的鼓樓、禮堂及天平以後的佛像、法器和經卷。</p> <p>禦影堂前東面有鑑真墓，院中植有來自中國的松樹、桂花、牡丹、芍藥、“孫文蓮”、“唐招提寺蓮”、“唐招提寺青蓮”、“舞妃蓮”、“日中友誼蓮”和揚州的瓊花等名花異卉。</p>	<p>招提寺內文物名單 (List of heritage items)</p> <p>書跡・典籍、古文書</p> <p>根本說一切有部戒經・老母六英經</p> <p>戒律傳來記 上卷</p> <p>四分律刪繁補闕行事鈔 卷下之三</p> <p>大般若經 卷第176</p> <p>大毘盧遮那成佛神變加持經</p> <p>法華經(開結共)覺盛筆</p> <p>四分戒本、梵網經2帖、寶篋印陀羅尼經、唯識三十頌・大乘百法名門論・般若心經 以上5帖 寶治元年書寫の奥書あり 覺盛筆</p> <p>瑜伽師地論 卷第38</p> <p>唐招提寺一切經 宋版4,456帖、和版88帖、寫本250帖、附 元版五部大乘經(内和版83卷寫本29卷) 269卷</p> <p>令私記斷簡(軍防令、營繕令、關市令)</p> <p>唐招提寺文書 2卷</p> <p>南瞻部洲大日本國正統圖(傳香寺舊藏)</p>
<p><b>雕刻 (List of heritage items)</b></p> <p>木造彌勒如來坐像(講堂安置)</p> <p>木造厨子入釋迦如來立像(禮堂安置)</p> <p>木造大悲菩薩坐像(中興堂安置)</p> <p>木造如來形立像(頭部缺)</p> <p>木造傳獅子吼菩薩立像</p> <p>木造傳大自在菩薩立像(兩手缺)</p> <p>木心乾漆菩薩立像 2軀</p> <p>木造寶生如來立像</p> <p>木造大威德明王像</p> <p>木造不動明王坐像 湛海作</p> <p>木造行基菩薩坐像</p> <p>木造菩薩頭</p> <p>銅板押出佛像 5面</p> <p>木造如來形坐像・地藏菩薩立像・菩薩形立像(頭部缺)・天部形立像(傳梵天)</p> <p>木造如來坐像(傳釋迦如來、多寶如來)2軀</p> <p>木造持國天・增長天立像(講堂安置)</p> <p>木造地藏菩薩立像(地藏堂安置)</p> <p>木造大日如來坐像</p> <p>木造藥師如來立像</p> <p>木造傳衆寶王菩薩立像</p> <p>木造菩薩立像(面部・左手缺)</p> <p>木造天部形立像(傳帝釋天)</p> <p>木造聖德太子立像</p> <p>木造十一面觀音立像(1900年重文指定)</p> <p>木造吉祥天立像</p> <p>木心乾漆佛頭(1902年重文指定)</p> <p>銅板押出三尊佛像</p> <p>磚製阿彌陀如來像(傳文殊菩薩像)</p>	<p><b>繪畫</b></p> <p>絹本著色十六羅漢像</p> <p>絹本著色大威德明王像</p> <p>絹本著色法華曼荼羅圖</p> <p>紙本著色東征繪卷 蓮行筆</p> <p><b>(List of heritage items)</b></p> <p><b>工藝品</b></p> <p>太鼓縁(1915年重文指定)</p> <p>鉦鼓縁(1915年重文指定)</p> <p>鉦鼓縁 一對(1959年重文指定)</p> <p>牛皮華鬘殘闕(ごひけまんざんけつ)8枚分</p> <p>金銅金剛盤</p> <p>金銅舍利容器</p> <p>金銅法具類(金剛盤、五鈷鈴、獨鈷杵、三鈷杵)</p> <p>金銅法具類(火舎2、六器24、灑水器1、塗香器1)</p> <p>金銅蓮瓣飾法具(火舎1、花瓶2、飲食器2、塗香器1)</p> <p>銅香水壺</p> <p>黒漆華盤</p> <p>黒漆舍利廚子</p> <p>鑄銅三具足</p> <p>日供舍利塔</p> <p>法會所用具類(羯鼓1、木製楯3枚、木製柄香爐3)</p> <p>唐招提寺勅額</p> <p>梵鐘</p>

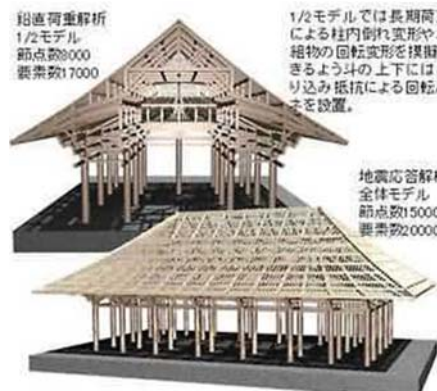




元禄改修



明治改修



1/2モデルでは長期荷重による柱内倒れ変形や斗組物の回転変形を模擬できるよう斗の上下にはめり込み抵抗による回転バネを設置。

地震応答解析 全体モデル 節点数15000 要素数20000



日本，唐招提寺復修









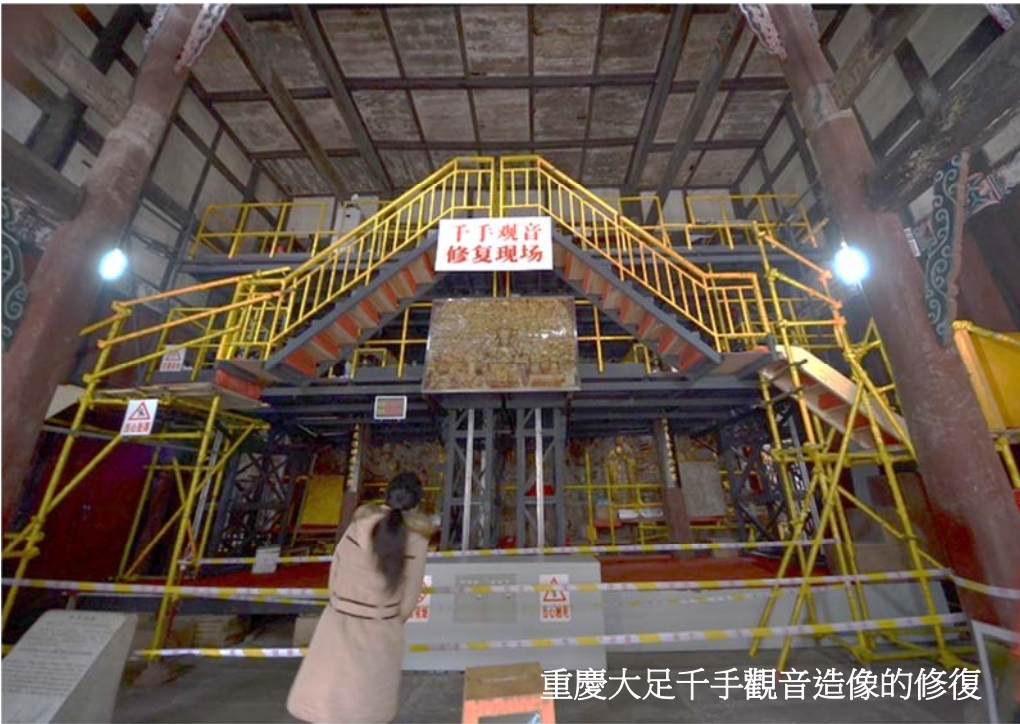






修復千手觀音









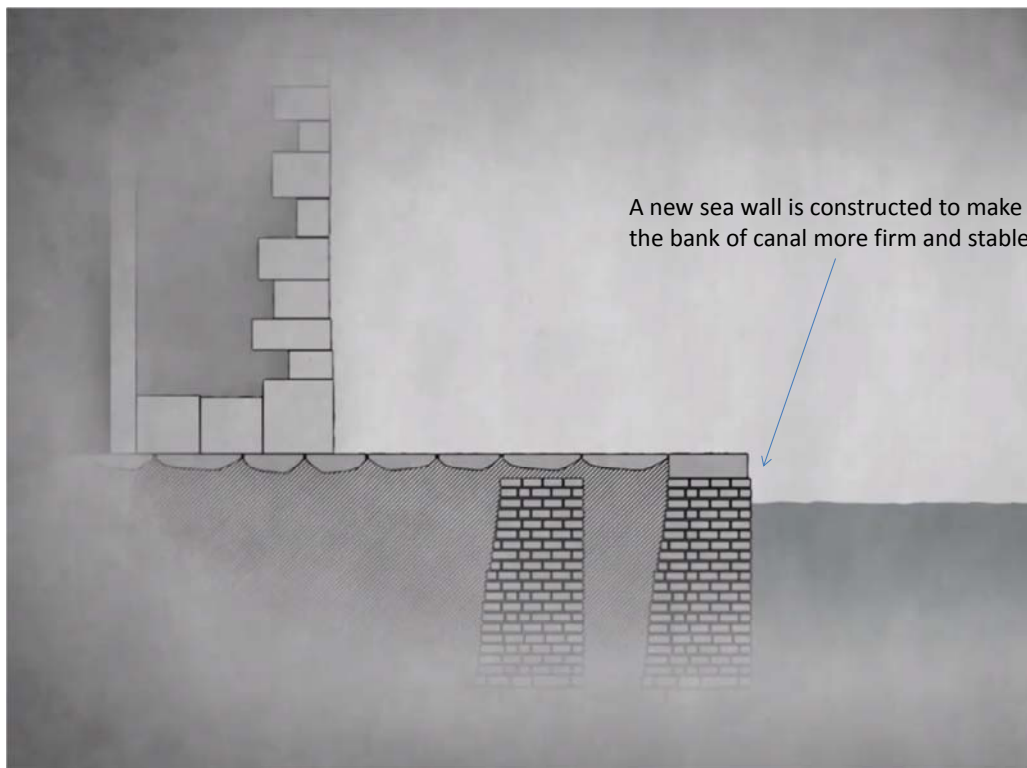
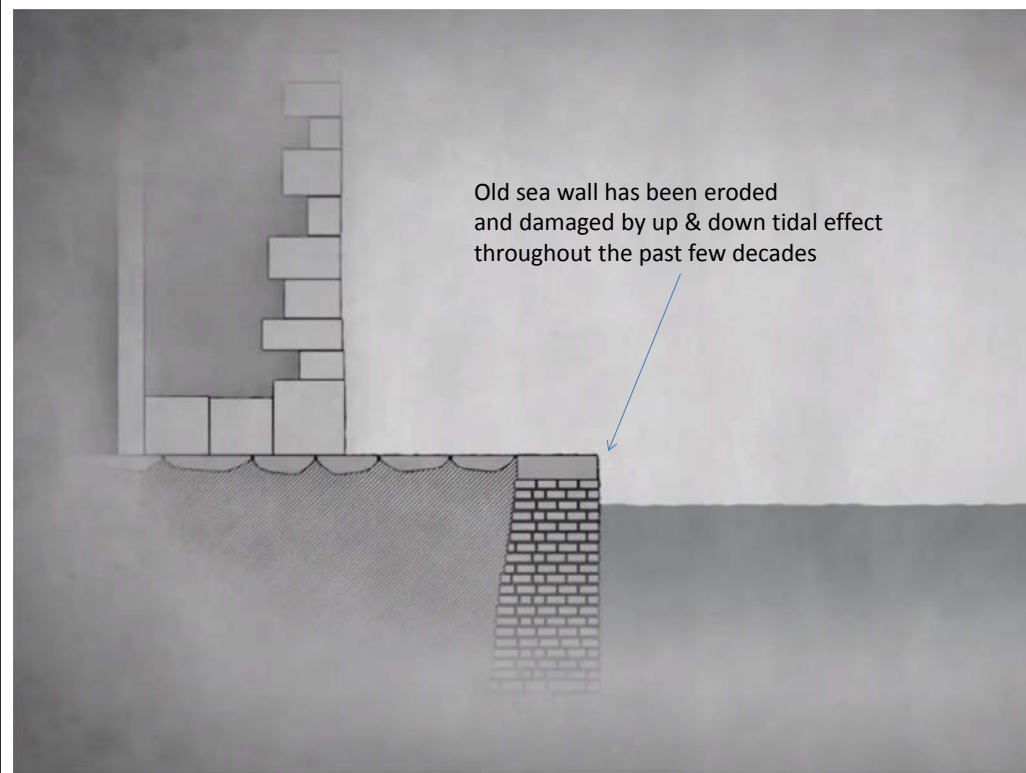
山西喬家大院



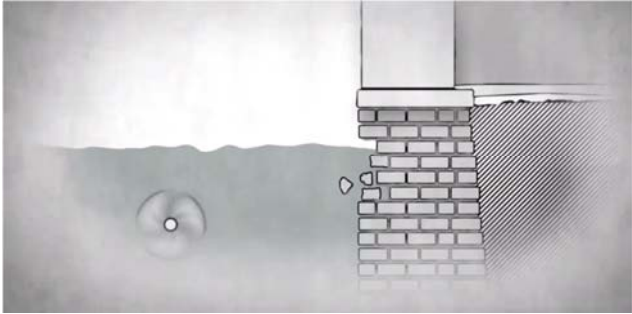




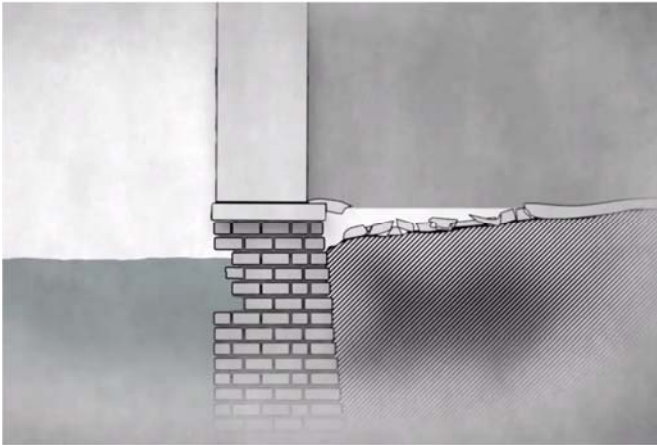
Repairing the canals  
and the entire city of Venice, Italy







Foundation or base of buildings further eroded by tidal water and caused settlement of the floor on the building interior



The condition of brick with signs of heavy erosion & salification



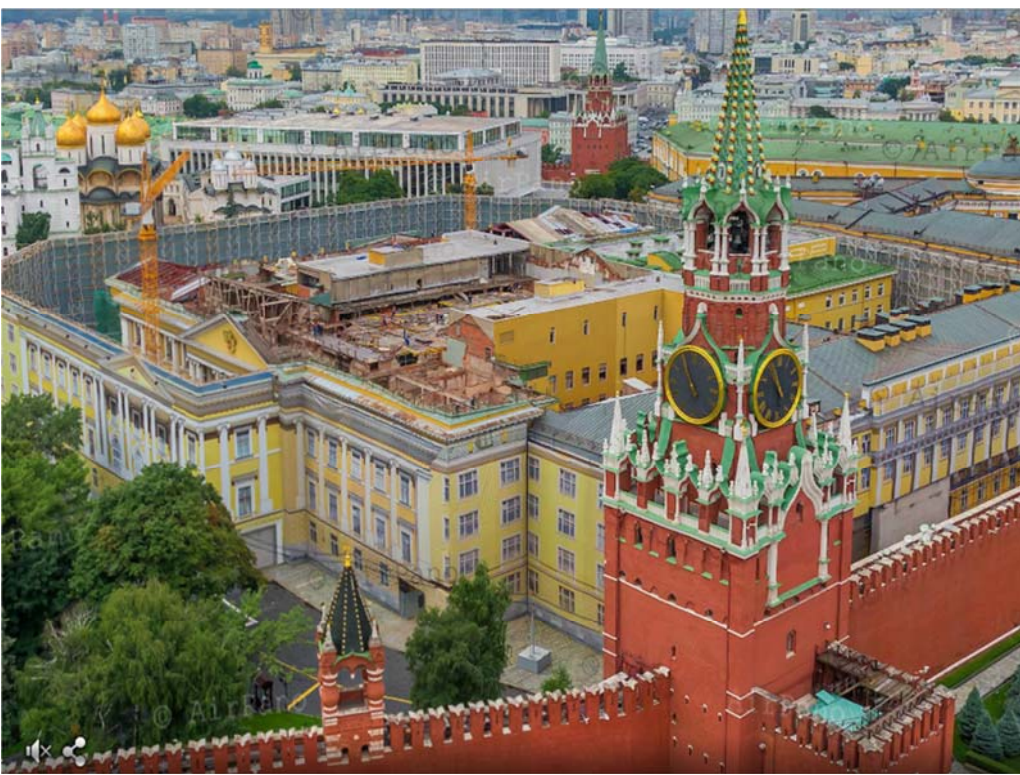
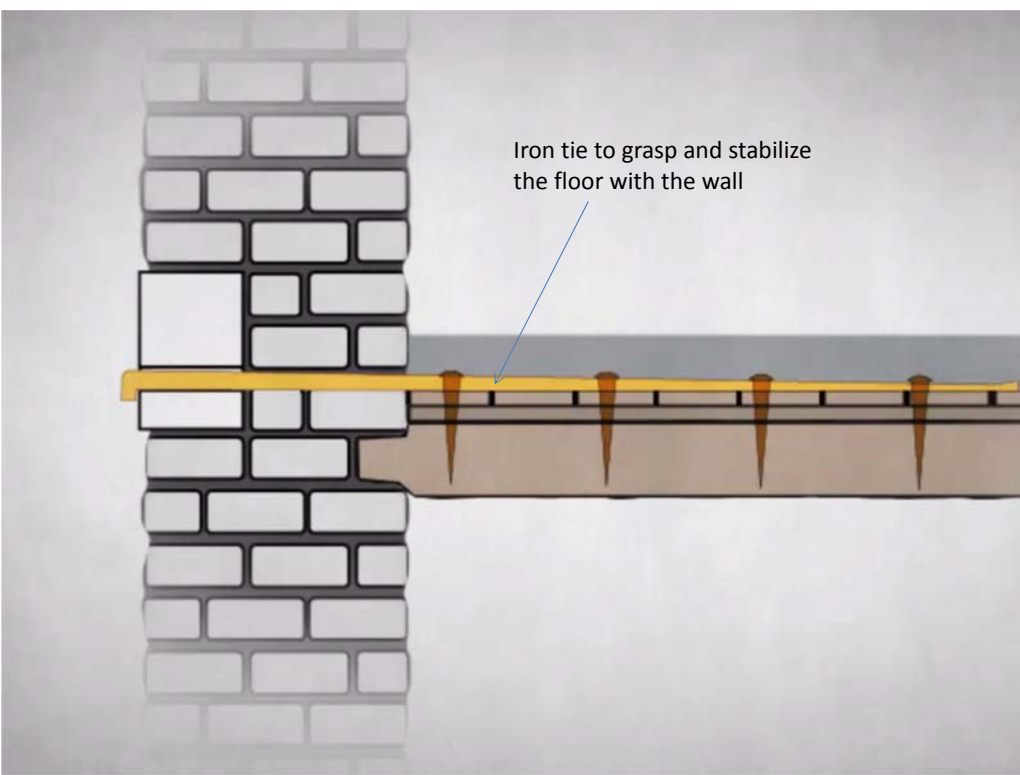












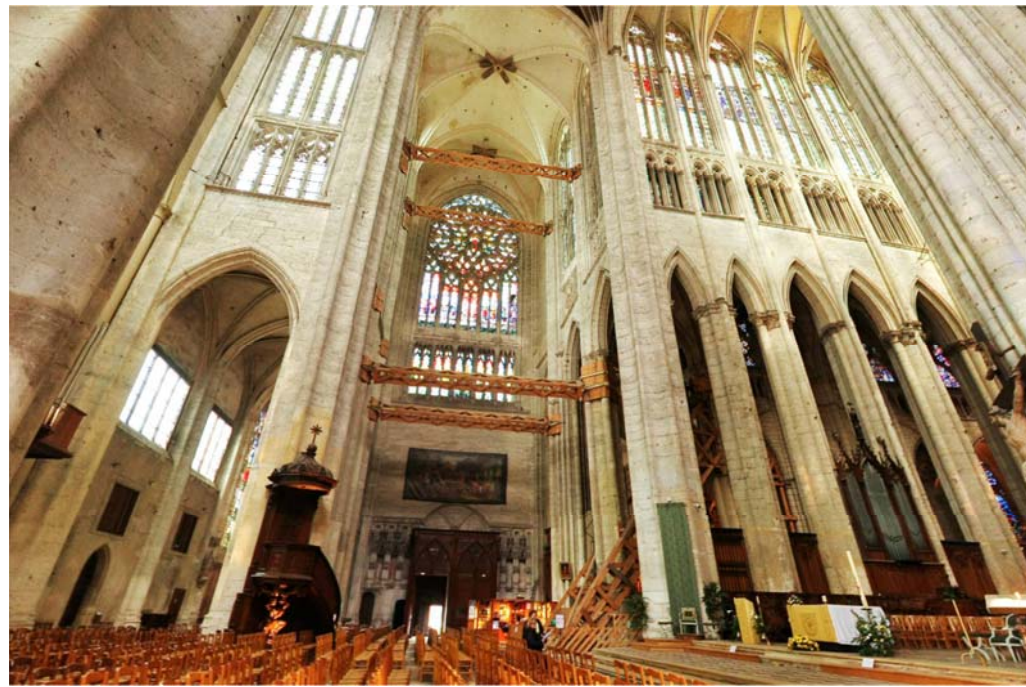




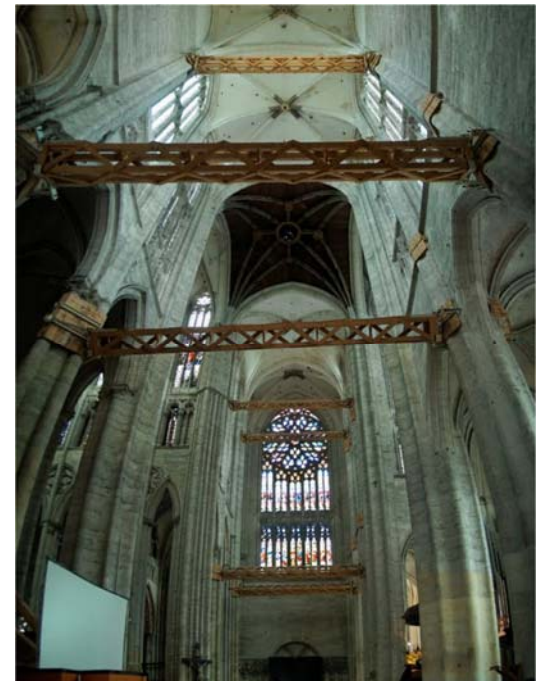
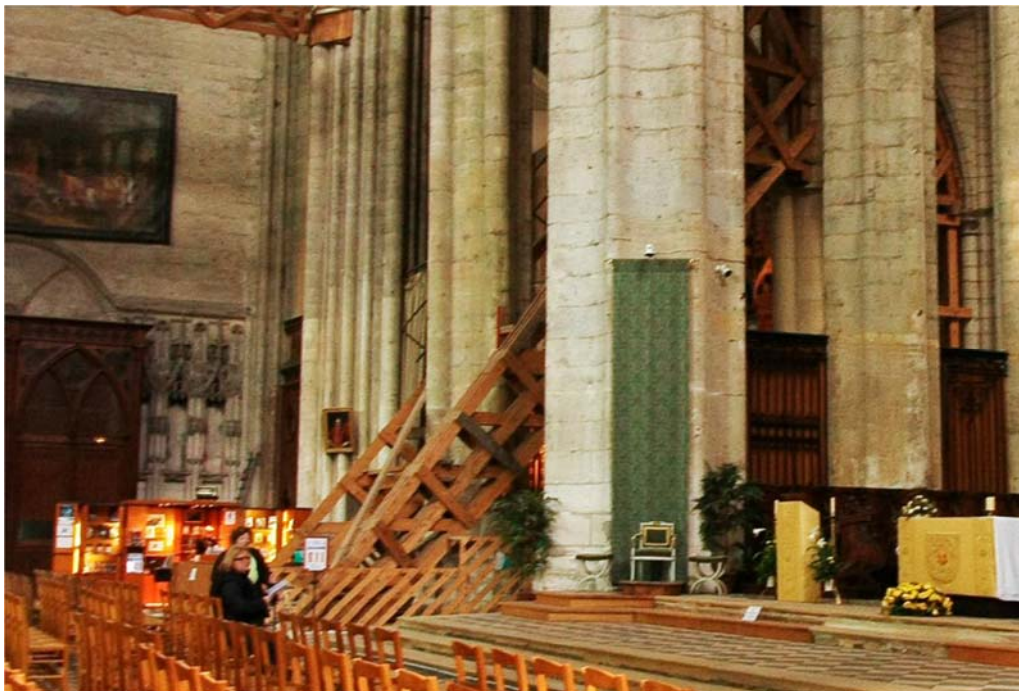
the Beauvais Cathedral  
in Beauvais, France



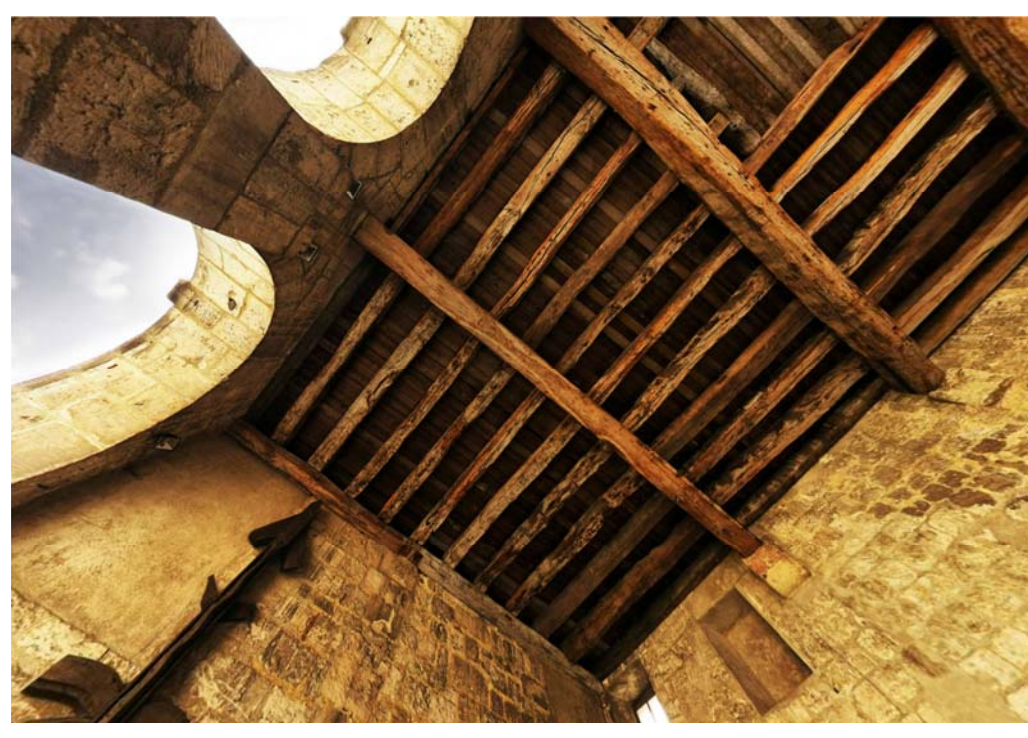
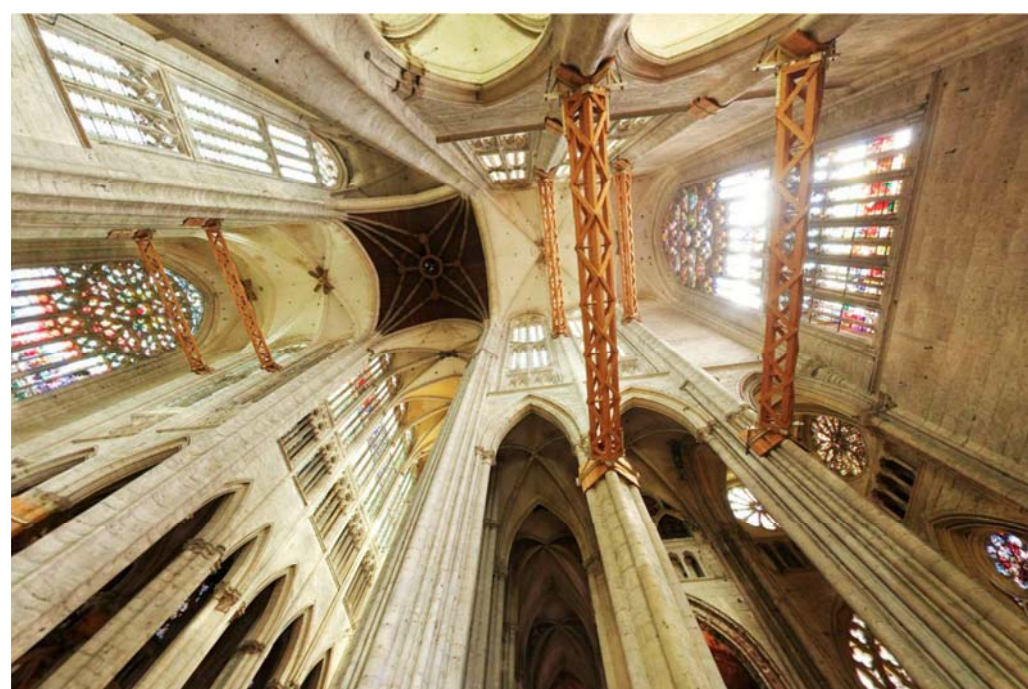




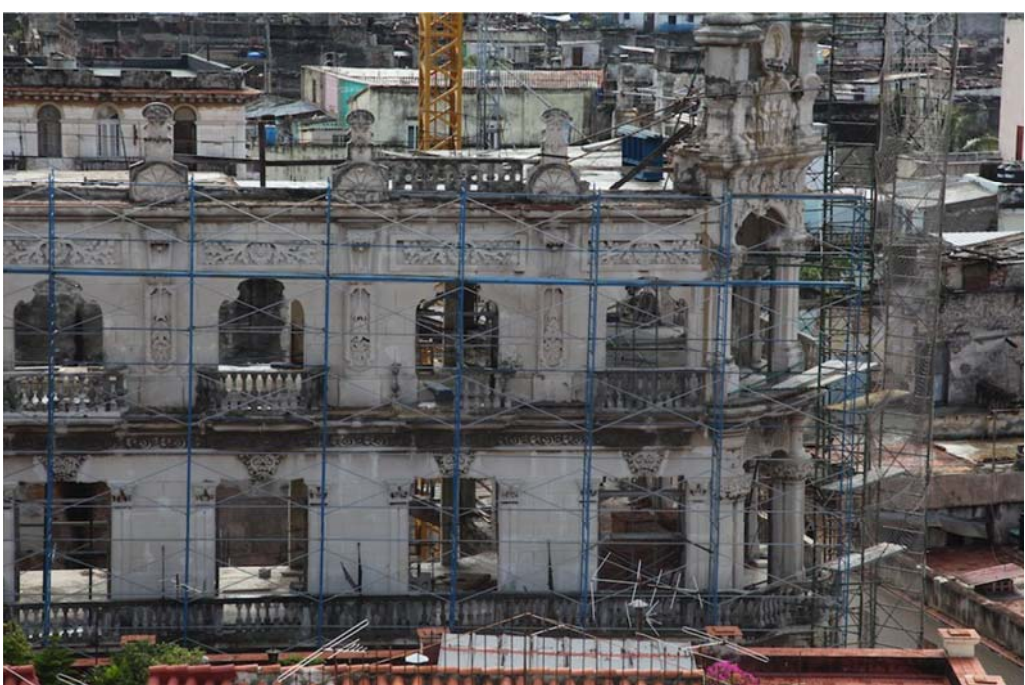
Strengthening of the Beauvais Cathedral in France with the tallest Gothic vault in the world











End of Part 1 presentation