

西區社區中心 – 景點導賞



Western District Community Centre - Attraction Highlights




第一站：地下大堂 Stop 1: Ground Lobby






- 西區社區中心座落在舊贊育醫院西邊街原址。舊贊育醫院由華人公立醫局委員會創立，於 1922 年啟用，是香港第一所華人婦產科醫院，旨在以現代化方法提供產科服務和培訓華人助產士。為應付戰後急增的產科服務需求，醫院於 1955 年遷往醫院道新址。
- 舊贊育醫院主樓在 1961 年至 1971 年間改為社區中心，名為「贊育服務處」，並於 1973 年易名為「西區社區服務中心」。時至今日，仍繼續在公共醫療保健及社區服務方面擔當重要角色，服務當區市民。
- Western District Community Centre is accommodated at the premises of the Old Tsan Tuk Maternity Hospital on Western Street. The Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was established by the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee and opened in 1922. It was the first maternity hospital for Chinese women in Hong Kong with objectives of providing maternity services and training Chinese midwives in modern method. To cater for the rapidly increasing demand for maternity services in the post-war period, the Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was relocated to the new premises on Hospital Road in 1955.
- The Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was converted into a community centre named “Tsan Yuk Social Centre” from 1961 to 1971, and renamed “Western District Community Centre” in 1973. Until now, it has continued to play a significant role in serving the local community in public healthcare and well-being.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 舊贊育醫院為華人領袖和西方醫療專業人員在香港早期產科發展及服務的合作，豎立良好的典範，亦見證了於十九世紀末在中西區出現的重要醫療設施群。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital exemplifies the co-operation between Chinese leaders and Western medical professionals in the early development and provision of maternal health services in Hong Kong. It also bears witness to the emergence of a cluster of important medical facilities in the Central and Western District in the late 19th century.
<p>第二站：主樓外立面</p> <p>Stop 2: Façade of the Main Building</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 舊贊育醫院主樓是由李杜露建築師樓設計和興建，坐落於斜坡臺地上，樓高四層，北端設有地庫。主樓採用新古典主義建築風格，糅合中式元素。 ● 二樓中央部分上方有一凸出的簷篷，上有齒狀飾簷口，底部是方形和圓形圖案交替的裝飾。正立面的左右兩側，均有暗拱及暗小圓窗；三樓頂部建有簷篷。有交叉的四坡屋頂採用木桁架結構，以承托雙筒雙瓦屋面。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital, designed and constructed by Messrs Little, Adams and Wood, is constructed on a sloping terrain and is four-storey high with a basement at its northern end. It features neoclassical architectural style combined with Chinese elements. ● Over the centre section of the second floor is a projecting canopy with a dentil cornice and alternate square and circle-shaped motifs on the soffit. This central section is flanked by two blocks, each featuring blind arches, blind oculi, and a plain canopy over the top of the third floor. The hip and valley roof has a timber truss system that supports the double-layered pan-and-roll tiles.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 為應付醫院服務需求，醫院於1939年在主樓兩翼各加建一層，作為護士長及受訓助產士的宿舍。這次加建在外部沿用紅磚鋪砌，牆角飾有隅石，與原有建築物十分配合。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To cope with the demand for the hospital's services, one storey was added to each of the two end wings of the Main Building in 1939 as quarters for the matrons and midwives in training. By using red bricks for the exterior of these extensions and continuing the pattern of quoins at the wall corners, these additions harmoniously match with the original fabric.
<p>第三站：正門</p> <p>Stop 3: Main Entrance</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 主樓面向西邊街，正立面設計對稱，中央有花崗石門廊，正門入口上方有開放式三角楣飾，兩側各有一對托斯卡納式圓柱。 ● 花崗石門額刻有由清代官員兼學者陳伯陶的楷書題字「贊育醫院」。托斯卡納式圓柱外側的花崗石板上刻有另一清代官員兼學者賴際熙的楷書楹聯「好生之謂德 保赤以為懷」。石額的題字和入口的楹聯顯示醫院與華人的關係密切，以及醫院對照顧當地居民的熱忱。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facing Western Street, the front elevation of the Main Building is symmetrical in design with a granite portico at the centre surmounted by an open pediment over the main entrance, and is flanked by two pairs of Tuscan columns. ● The granite lintel bears the inscription “贊育醫院” (Tsan Yuk Hospital) in regular script written by Chan Pak-tao, a Qing official and scholar. The granite panels flanking the Tuscan columns are inscribed with the Chinese couplet “好生之謂德 保赤以為懷” (literally means “life-cherishing defines virtue; infant-guarding shapes compassion”) in regular script by Lai Tsi-hsi, another Qing official and scholar. The lintel and the couplet at the entrance signify the close association between the hospital

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 主樓基座以毛石層列築砌而成，石縫以雙斜角勾縫。基座的作用是使土地的高度一致，亦構成地庫與地下的外牆。基座之上是承重紅磚牆，構成一至三樓的外牆。磚塊以英式砌法鋪砌，並有隅石裝飾以突顯牆角，加強建築物的視覺效果。 	<p>and the Chinese community, as well as its dedication to the care of the local residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The plinth of the Main Building is composed of coursed rubble masonry pointed with double-struck joint finishes. It is used to level the height difference of the site and also forms the exterior of the basement and ground floor. Above the plinth are the load-bearing red brick walls, which form the exterior from the first to the third floor. The bricks are laid in English bond with quoins to accentuate the wall corners, enhancing the building's visual character.
<p>第四站：主樓內部</p> <p>Stop 4: Interior of the Main Building</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 建築物內部佈局對稱，裝飾較簡約，最具建築特色的是圍繞著中央井道的螺旋形主樓梯。混凝土欄杆飾有幾何圖案，頂部設有金屬扶手。 ● 室內仍可看到獲保留的建築特色，包括正門後方的花崗石壁龕、部分橫楣氣窗等。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The interior layout of the building follows a symmetrical plan and is minimally decorated throughout. The most imposing feature is the spiral main staircase that surrounds a central well. The concrete balustrade with geometrical patterns is topped with a metal handrail. ● Other architectural features remaining in situ can also be seen inside the building, including the granite niches behind the main entrance and some transom windows, etc.

<p>五站：主樓後立面</p> <p>Stop 5: Rear Elevation of the Main Building</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 室內的螺旋形主樓梯構成主樓後立面向外凸出的弧形結構。 ● 為配合建築物用途的改變，及符合法例要求，主樓進行加建和改建工程，包括在後立面加建兩條混凝土走火通道。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The spiral main staircase inside the building forms the projecting bay at the rear elevation of the Main Building. ● Some additions and alterations to the Main Building, including addition of two concrete fire escapes at the rear elevation, were carried out to adapt the building to the changes in its use and fulfil the statutory requirements.
<p>第六站：附屬建築</p> <p>Stop 6: Annex Block</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 戰後產科服務需求急增，旁邊的西約公立醫局於 1949 年關閉後，舊贊育醫院將此兩層高建築物用作附屬建築。主樓二樓樓梯有一門口，可通往連接主樓與附屬建築物的天橋。 ● 現時此兩層高的建築屬二級歷史建築，現由非牟利機構進駐，舉辦與歷史、文化和古蹟相關的活動。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demand for maternity services increased rapidly after the war. When the neighbouring West Point Dispensary closed down in 1949, Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital acquired this two-storey building as an annex. A doorway on the second floor of the staircase of the Main Building gives access to the bridge connecting the Main Building and the adjacent Annex Block. ● This two-storey building is currently a Grade 2 historic building. It is now occupied by a non-profit-making organisation that hosts activities related to history, culture, and heritage.