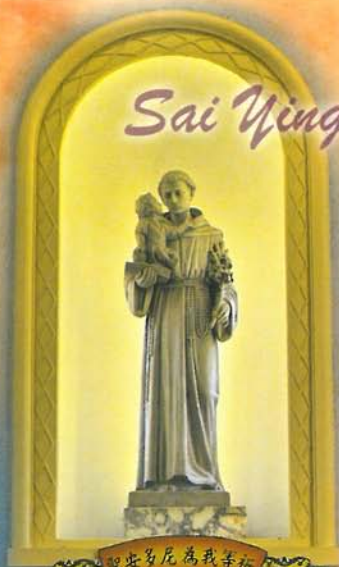


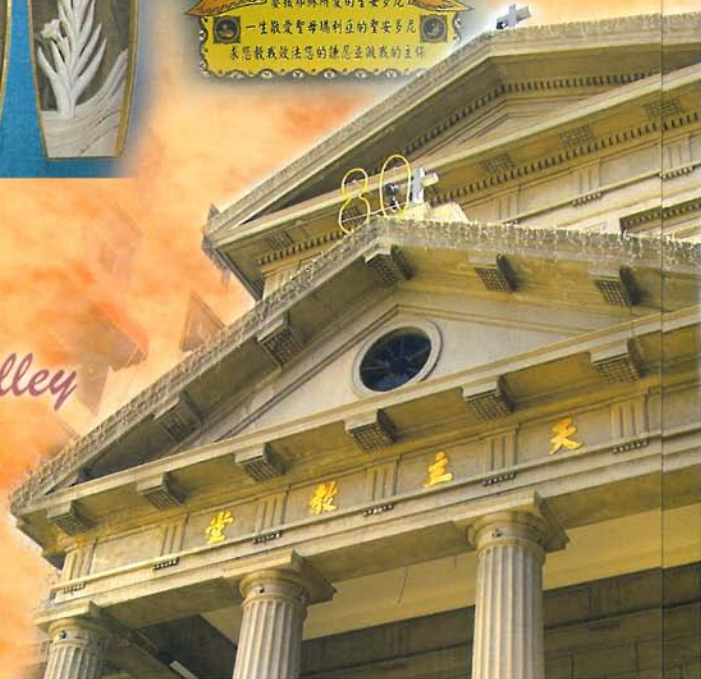
# The History of Evangelization in Hong Kong

Sai Ying Pun

Mid Levels



Happy Valley



# Preface

Continuing the spirit of former missionaries and establishing a new evangelization culture, we form a continuous process of missionary work. We can learn from the footsteps of the forerunners and from what they have left for us to develop new domains for evangelization work.

With the kind cooperation of the archivist of the Hong Kong Catholic Diocese, Rev. Louis Ha, the Working Group on the Year of Evangelization published 'Evangelization History of Hong Kong - Wun Yiu, Ting Kok and Yim Tin Tsai' and 'Evangelization History of Hong Kong - Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon Tong and Sham Shui Po' in May and October, 2005, respectively. We have printed a total of 60,000 copies of the two pamphlets, which are very popular among Catholics.

The evangelization history of Hong Kong is over a hundred years. The missionaries' footstep lied not only in New Territories and Kowloon. They first started their work on Hong Kong Island. In order for us to understand the evangelization history, with the help of Rev. Louis Ha, we now publish this third pamphlet. The three churches on Hong Kong Island are covered in this pamphlet - St. Joseph's Church (1871), St. Margaret's Church in Happy Valley (1923) and St. Anthony's Church in Sai Ying Pun (1953). The establishment of these three churches have either directly or indirectly involved with the evangelization work of the male and female religious congregations, especially in their education and charity work.

The Hong Kong Catholic Church today is well developed. We will never forget the greatest effort and contributions made by the missionaries and laity all these years in serving God and others. They started the difficult evangelization work empty-handed and this shows the collaboration of God and man. There would not be the present if there were not the past. Let us work hard in continuing the spirit of the former missionaries and establish a new evangelization culture for the Hong Kong Church.

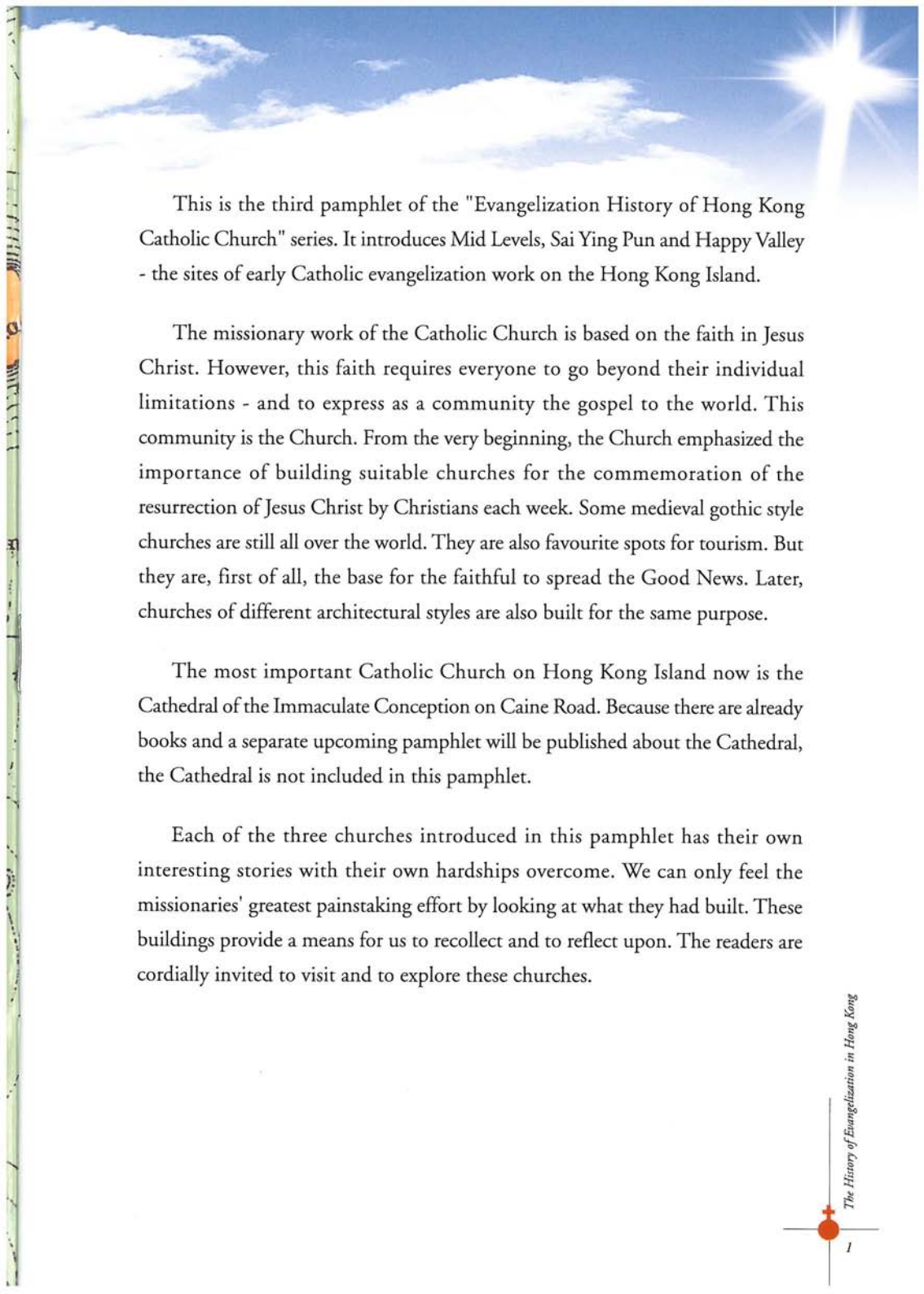

Chair of the Working Group on the Year of Evangelization

Fr. Ferdinand Lok

20th January 2006







This is the third pamphlet of the "Evangelization History of Hong Kong Catholic Church" series. It introduces Mid Levels, Sai Ying Pun and Happy Valley - the sites of early Catholic evangelization work on the Hong Kong Island.

The missionary work of the Catholic Church is based on the faith in Jesus Christ. However, this faith requires everyone to go beyond their individual limitations - and to express as a community the gospel to the world. This community is the Church. From the very beginning, the Church emphasized the importance of building suitable churches for the commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ by Christians each week. Some medieval gothic style churches are still all over the world. They are also favourite spots for tourism. But they are, first of all, the base for the faithful to spread the Good News. Later, churches of different architectural styles are also built for the same purpose.

The most important Catholic Church on Hong Kong Island now is the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Caine Road. Because there are already books and a separate upcoming pamphlet will be published about the Cathedral, the Cathedral is not included in this pamphlet.

Each of the three churches introduced in this pamphlet has their own interesting stories with their own hardships overcome. We can only feel the missionaries' greatest painstaking effort by looking at what they had built. These buildings provide a means for us to recollect and to reflect upon. The readers are cordially invited to visit and to explore these churches.



# Mid Levels

Garden Road, Mid Levels, was originally a small steep creek. Chinese called it mosque water pit during the mid nineteenth century. It is now an covered drain. St. Joseph's Church is on Garden Road. It is surrounded by roads, parks and famous buildings - Hong Kong Park, Zoological and Botanical Gardens, Government House, U.S. Consulate, The Helena May etc. The Church is situated on a gore: the downhill one way road - Garden Road, another uphill one way road - Cotton Tree Drive. These roads form a two way double lane gore. People who drive to the church for the first time must be very careful in finding their way. They have to drive from Cotton Tree Drive and left turn into Kennedy Road. Then they must make a quick right turn into a narrow road that is underneath a flyover before they can get to the church.



*St. Joseph*



*St. Joseph's Church after the first reconstruction.*

Hong Kong

The original St. Joseph's was built in 1871. In that year, the Hong Kong Anglican Church was granted government subsidy to build St. Peter's Church for seamen. Therefore, Catholic missionaries also asked the government to subsidize the building of a Catholic Church for seamen and soldiers. The government offered the missionaries two choices: a subsidy of \$2,500 or a piece of land. They accepted the first offer and started fund raising. Many people supported them including Jews and Protestants. After obtaining the necessary fund, the missionaries could not find a place. The government finally had to offer them the present Garden Road lot, which was previously the land next to the Hong Kong British Army base. There were only three Catholic churches in Hong Kong at that time - St. Joseph's, Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Wellington Street and St. Francis of Xavier Chapel in Wanchai.



*The memorial plaque of foundation laying, 1967.*



*The receipt from the building contractor. 嘜囉坑 is the present Garden Road. Ko Shing Fu (高盛富) is Fr. Raimondi.*

In September 1874, a massive typhoon struck Hong Kong leaving severe damage. She also destroyed the newly built St. Joseph's. The roof was blown off and there were only two walls left. The reconstruction was finished two years later. The government subsidized \$3,000 for this reconstruction. At the front entrance of the church, there was a porch with a rose window. There were three scuttles on both sides of the simple reversed 'V' shaped roof. Although there were no flying buttresses and clock tower, it still has the gothic style. On the sidewalls were eight multi-coloured tipped French windows in between nine columns. Each of these columns had a small steeple on top. In front of the church was a tall palm tree and there were also many different kinds of trees around. This was a good gathering





*Fr. A. Granelli*

place for foreigners and expatriates. The present car park was once St. Patrick's Club for soldiers and sailors.

After the church was in use for 94 years, the maintenance of the roof became the problem unsolved. Fr. A. Granelli (1892-1976) was the rector of St. Joseph's Church from 1949 until 1966, when the church started the reconstruction.

During the last few years of Fr. Granelli's service there, he was facing a serious problem - the church roof was leaking and parts of the wall came off. Fr. Granelli put his biggest effort in fund raising for the reconstruction of the church. This was one of his greatest contributions to St. Joseph's. Besides his pastoral work at the parish, he worked for the Diocesan Tribunal. Fr. Granelli was a man of great vision. Shortly after three years of his arrival to Hong Kong, he founded Kung Kao Po with Fr. P. Lo (1889-1970) in 1928. This remains a weekly Catholic newspaper until now.

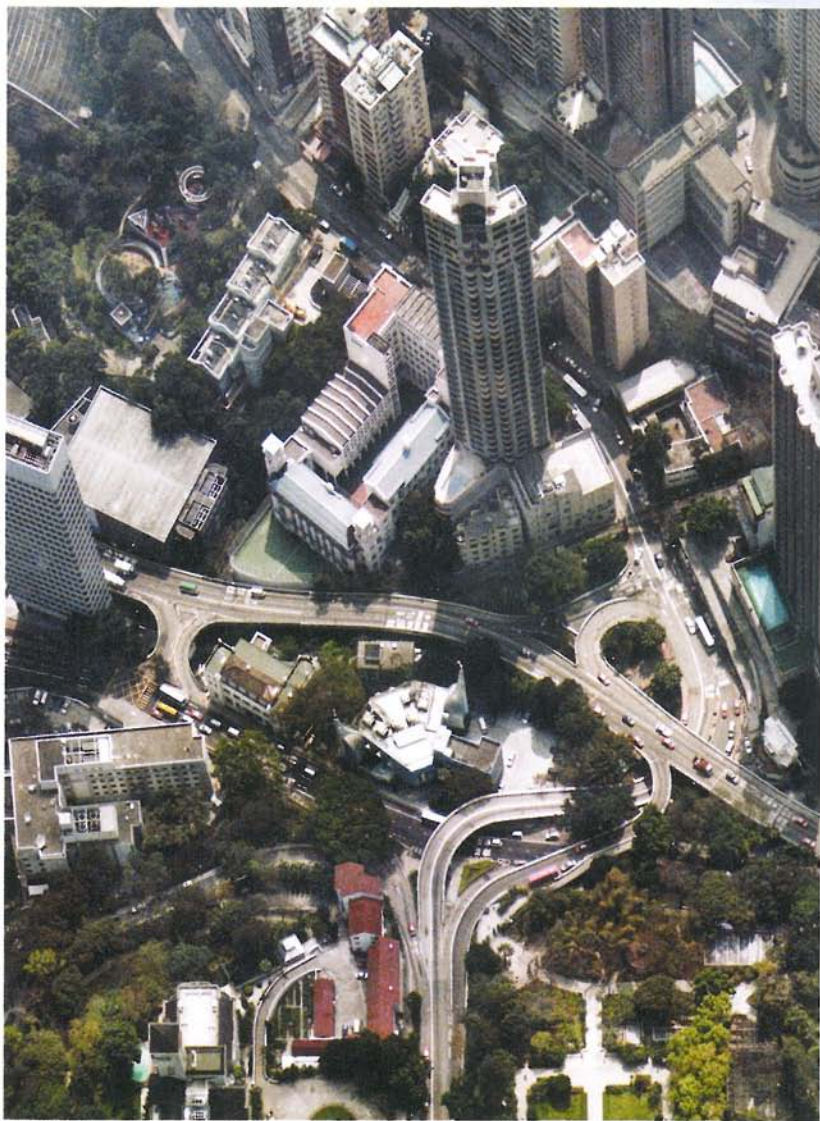


*Fr. P. Lo*



*The present St. Joseph's Church.*

Hong Kong



*From the skyview photo, St. Joseph's Church is situated at almost the center of the highways. One can roughly see the two crucifixes at the front and back of the church facing Cotton Tree Drive and Garden Road. It looks like St. Joseph holding his staff blessing the drivers for safe driving (2005).*



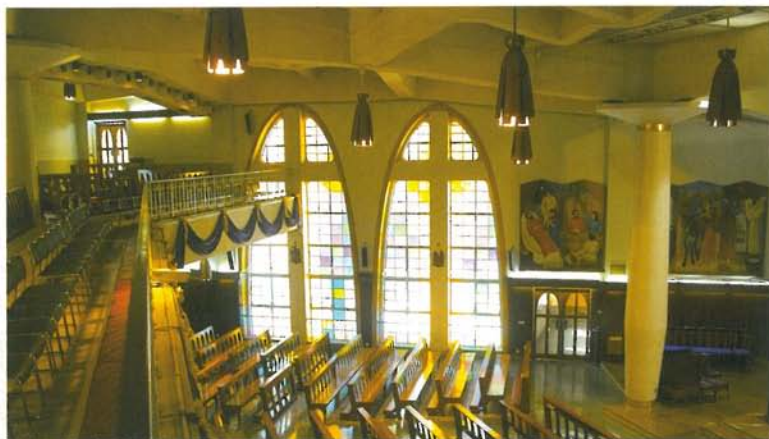


*Fr. S. Einaudi*

The second reconstruction of St. Joseph's Church was finished in 1968. Mr. Peter K. Ng was the architect. Fr. S. Einaudi (1926-2003) was the rector of the new church. During his nine-year service at the church, he established a good relationship with the community and endued them with the spirit of serving. Fr. Einaudi was also the vicar general of the Diocese and he had a very heavy workload. In 1985, Fr. Einaudi was called by the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples to be the spiritual director of the Seminary in Rome. After seventeen years of his departure, he came back to Hong Kong for pastoral work at the age of 76. However, a year later, he fainted due to cerebral hemorrhage when he was celebrating Mass. Fr. Einaudi passed away two hours later. From a Catholic point of view, his passing away was truly blessed.



*The blessed memorial plaque 1968.*



*The two parabola shaped windows show two big crosses. The lights hanging down from the roof look like lilies. Jesus and St. Joseph are symbolically and harmoniously represented in this environment.*





*Looking out from the main altar, the multi-coloured French windows form a splendid atmosphere.*

St. Joseph's Church is still a place of religious gathering for the expatriates and diplomats station in Hong Kong. Chinese professionals and government officials would also attend church service at St. Joseph's. There are only just over two hundred seats available but with few thousands of Catholics attending masses weekly. This is why there are altogether eleven Sunday masses every week. The earliest mass starts at 7:00am. There are a total of twenty-three masses one after another during Christmas time.





*Looking at St. Joseph's from Garden Road.*

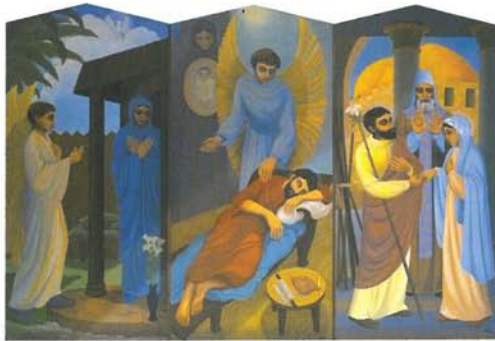


*St. Joseph's embossment.*

The church building is like a ship on land. This implies the church's mission of saving everyone in the world. The area that faces Garden Road has a cross and a hole that looks like an eye. The hull is light blue. There are three parabola shape arches with gold edges. At the centre of the hull there are three more arches. The one in the middle is an embossment of St. Joseph holding a saw on his left hand. He put his right arm to his chest while holding a hammer. Next to the St. Joseph's embossment, there are two more embossments of lily on each side. Inside these arches are wavy lines that give the impression of a hardworking craftsman working on the ship. The end of the ship faces Cotton Tree Drive. It also has a cross and the eye.







*Top - the visit of the Magi.  
Left - angel appeared to Joseph in a dream.*

Inside the church, on the back wall of the main altar, there are again three parabola shape arches. The middle one is the picture of Jesus. St. Joseph is on the left arch and our Lady on the right. There are two oriel columns on both sides of the altar. Under the lights, they look like two giant weaving shuttles spinning around. The church is like St. Joseph's workshop. At the back of the altar are two frescos of a Mexican painter F. Borboa (1923- ). The one on the right describes the annunciation of Mary, an angel appeared to Joseph in his dream and the marriage of Joseph and Mary. On the left of the altar, from right to left are - the priest holding child Jesus; Joseph, Mary and Jesus fled to Egypt and the baby Jesus in the Temple.



*Bottom pictures, Left picture  
Right - the priest holding child Jesus,  
Middle - flight to Egypt,  
Left - Child Jesus in the Temple,  
Top picture  
Joseph passed away.*

For the past forty years, St. Joseph has been the Sunday gathering place for Filipino Catholics. They brought strong rhythmic elements into the sacred music and also the great passion of their culture into the Masses. The baptismal font chapel is at the back of the church. The chapel next to it lays a woodcarving statue of the Filipino saint, Lorenzo Ruiz (1600-1637). He was a 17th century lay martyr. He was martyred at Nagasaki Japan together with nine Dominicans and six laymen during the Tokugawa Shogunage (1633-1637). This was the period of intense Christian persecution in the feudal Japan.



*St. Lorenzo Ruiz Chapel*



There is a white small and long wooden post standing at the Garden Road exit. On the post it is written - May Peace Prevail on Earth. This is the wish of everyone that comes out from St. Joseph's - wishing to bring the world all the blessings. The grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes is situated at a corner of the car park. Underneath the feet of our Lady, there is running water that symbolizes life. The sign of St. Joseph - lilies are grown next to the statue.

St. Joseph's College is quite near the Church. The school is founded by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The school was formerly St. Saviour's College specialized in commercial training in 1860. It situated in between Wellington Street and Pottinger Street. After the La Salle brothers' arrival from Europe in 1875, they took over the running of the school and changed its name to St. Joseph's College. The school was later moved to Hollywood Road, Caine Road



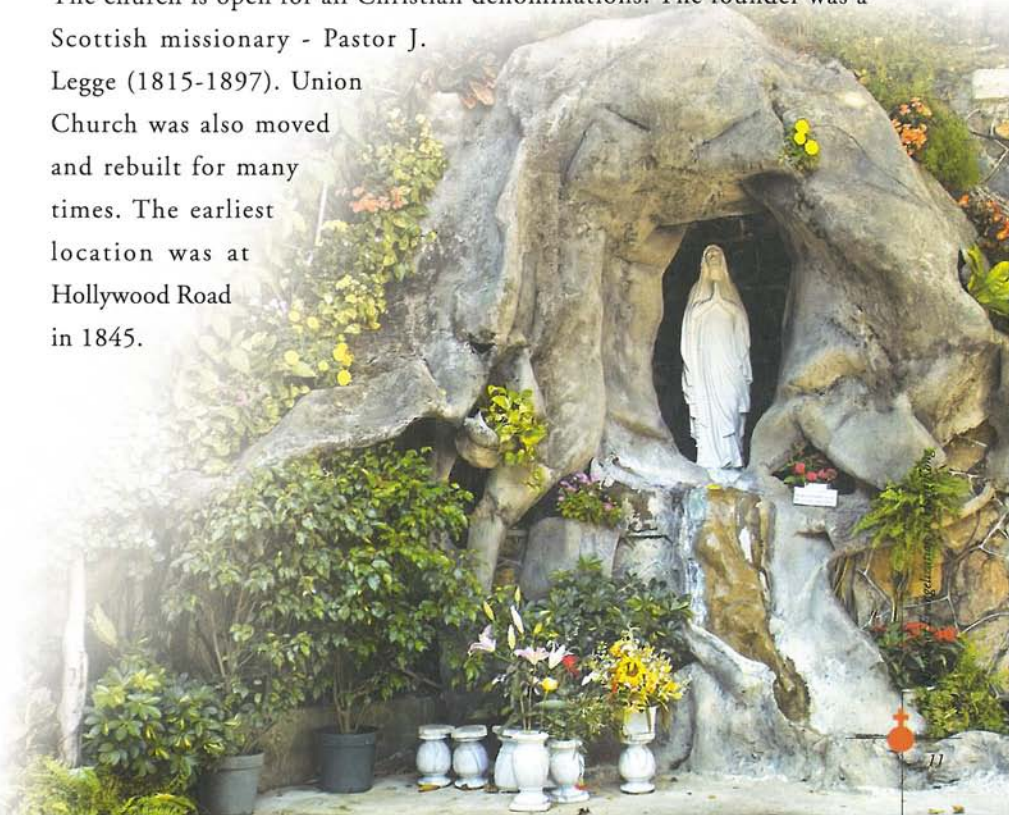
and Robinson Road respectively. The last move was to Kennedy Road (the present location) in 1918, just after the First World War. The present location of the school was originally the Club Germania. The school



*Chapel of the Baptismal Font*

started the first team of scouts in Hong Kong and hence it is Hong Kong's first group. Opposite the church is Union Church, a church of rich historical value. The church is open for all Christian denominations. The founder was a Scottish missionary - Pastor J.

Legge (1815-1897). Union Church was also moved and rebuilt for many times. The earliest location was at Hollywood Road in 1845.



# Sai Yung Pun

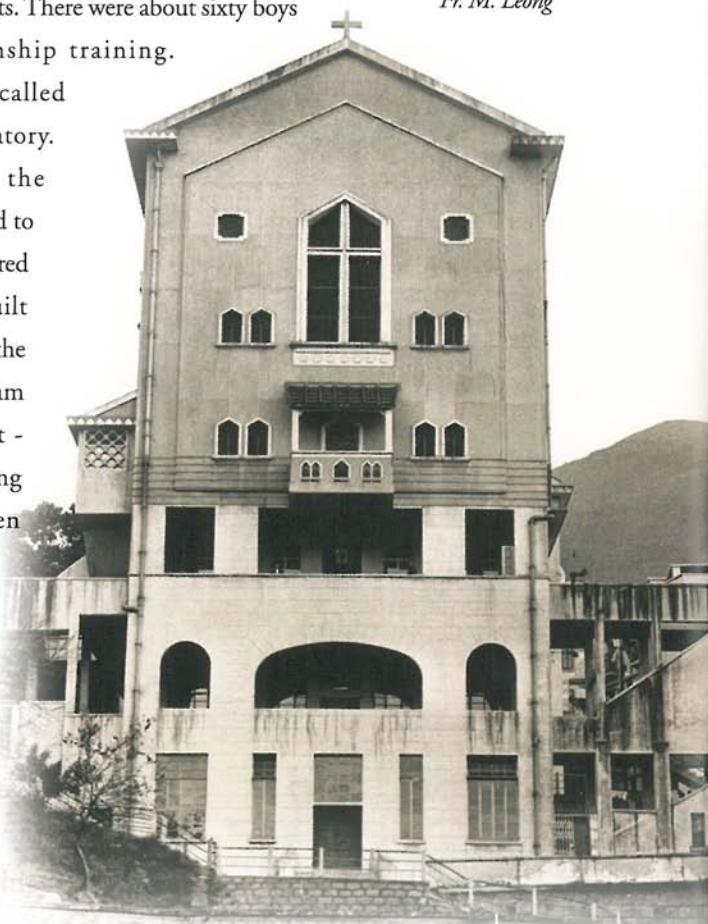


The first Catholic mission station in Western District of Hong Kong was at the intersection of Third Street and Pokfulam Road. Hong Kong Government gave the Church the land to build a boy's home in 1863. The rent was merely a dollar a year. The dormitory and the school were finished a year later. It was run by a Chinese priest Fr. M. Leong (?-1904). He hired two teachers and two servants. There were about sixty boys receiving craftsmanship training.



*Fr. M. Leong*

Later the place was called the Western Reformatory. The chapel inside the reformatory was opened to local Catholics. The Sacred Heart Church was built later in 1879. It was at the intersection of Pokfulam Road and High Street - the present Caritas Ling Yuet Sin Kindergarten location.



*A historical photo of St. Anthony's Church.*



HONG KONG





*The receipt to the reformatory (養正院) from the building contractor*

Sacred Heart Church was closed in 1892. The property and the ownership were given to the Canossian Missions. They changed the premises to Sacred Heart School. The changing of ownership was to exchange the land for building the Rosary Church on Chatham Road, Tsim Sha Tsui. Catholics in Hong Kong West moved their place of worship to Bonham Road, the present location of King's College. There was a small chapel - St. Anthony's. This chapel was a gift by a Catholic for fulfilling a votive promise to St. Anthony. Anthony of Padua (1195-1231) was born in Lisbon, Portugal. He became a religious at a young age. He was gifted in giving

homily and he devoted himself to charitable work. He died at the age of 36. On the day of his funeral, miracles happened everywhere that his remains went pass. It was a Tuesday and hence the devotion to St. Anthony is made on Tuesdays. Many laities over the world ask St. Anthony for petitions to the Lord.



*St. Anthony*



*The old St. Anthony's Church situated at the present King's College site.*

Thirty years later in 1922, the Church exchanged the Bonham Road chapel with the government for the Wong Nai Chung Road lot in Happy Valley (the present St. Margaret's Church). After nearly sixty years, St. Anthony's was moved back to the original reformatory site - Third Street. The reformatory was run by the Salesians since 1927. It was then changed to St. Louis Technical School. The founder of the Salesians, St. John Bosco (1813-1888) requested the Pope in 1870's (early stage of SDB) to give SDB the permission to preach in Hong Kong. However, it was not until fifty odd years later (1927) that the Salesians started their service in Hong Kong. One year after St. Bosco's canonization (1935), the



*At the center of the photo, the building with green roof is St. Anthony's Church. The main road in front of the church connects Pokfulam Road (top right) and Bonham Road (bottom left) 2005.*

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HONG KONG

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Saleians founded their technical school in Aberdeen (Aberdeen Technical School). The original training section of St. Louis Technical School was moved to Aberdeen. The technical school became St. Louis School.



*The Foundation laying stele (horizontal)*  
*"In the 1933th year of the birth of Jesus Christ*  
*The Society of Don Bosco built the new church*  
*for the glory of the Lord and in respect of St.*  
*Anthony. Bishop Valtorta of the Hong Kong*  
*Diocese presided the ceremony on 13th June,*  
*Hong Kong."*

The Salesians planned to build the Pokfulam Church in 1931. A solemn foundation laying ceremony was held two years later. However, the project was stopped after the completion of the foundation and part of the retaining wall due to worldwide economic depression. Somehow, difficult times continued - Second World War and the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. All constructions were stopped. The present St. Anthony's Church was finished twenty years after the foundation was laid in 1953. The church is on Pokfulam Road - the road in





*The front view of the church, the front door and the main church.*



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between Third Street and Hill Road. The left sidewall of the church is parallel with the road outside. It is right opposite to Loke Yew Hall, the main building of The University of Hong Kong. In 1960s, all public transport from Central to University had their termini at the entrance area of the church.

The church's entrance and the gate facing the main road are not in use. The clock tower on top does not have a bell either. However, there are always lightings hanging on both sides of the clock tower during Christmas or special feast days. Watching from the Bonham Road side, it gives a very imposing view. Laity usually enter or leave the church using the entrance of St. Anthony's School. There are no columns inside the church and it gives a spacious feeling. It is like a mini sky view in the church. The roof is decorated with horizontal and vertical lines. This



gives the feeling of one being inside a big caravan. The far front of the church is the main altar with a round arch at the back. On

*The church before Vatican II, there was the statue of St. Anthony on the main altar.*

*The statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus*



*The statue of Mary Help of Christians*





*Left - relics holder of Saint Anthony's skin*

*Right - the middle of the oval shaped box holds the saint's bone.*

each side there is a statue of gold painted angel playing trumpet. The statue of Mary Help of Christians is on the left of the arch and the statue on the right is Sacred Heart of Jesus. At the top centre of the arch behind the altar, there is an embossment with the Latin words "Fide et Caritate" - meaning "by faith and love". Before the liturgical reformation in 1960s, there was the statue of St. Anthony hung behind the main altar. Now the statue is put to the side altar on the right. There is a specially made relics holder on the side altar. The holder looks like a small round desk mirror. In the middle of the holder is a palm size round box. There enshrined St. Anthony's bone every Tuesday and other days were the skin of the saint. The relics of St. Anthony are highly respected by Catholic laity. St. Anthony is especially invoked for the recovery of the things lost.





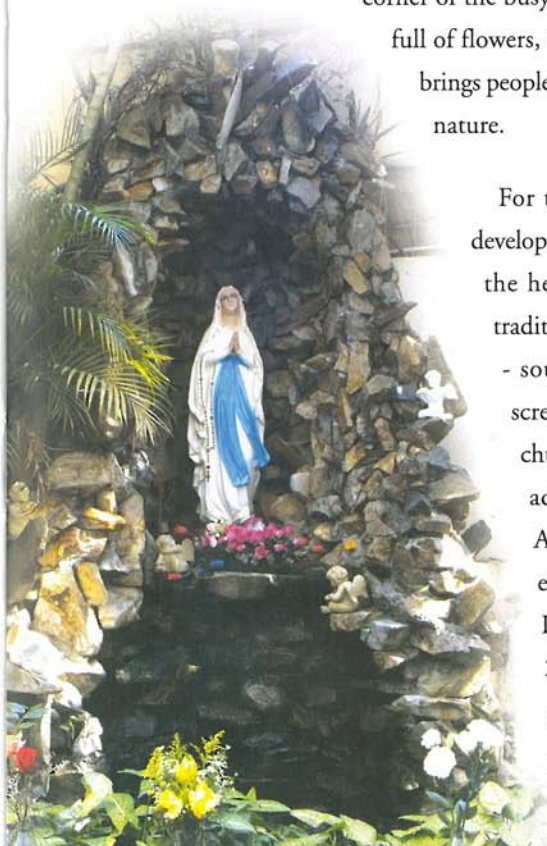
Besides the statue of St. Anthony holding the infant Jesus, there are also some special statues. One is the statue of Mary Help of Christians wearing a crown, her left hand holding infant Jesus and right hand holding a scepter. The other one is at the easily spotted area of the entrance - the statue of St. John Bosco. There he affectionately put his left hand over St. Dominic Savio's (1842-1857) shoulder. The Salesians pay special devotion to these saints. At the outdoor area of the church, there is also a grotto

of Our Lady of Lourdes. It is a corner of the busy city that is full of flowers, a place that brings people back to the nature.



*St. John Bosco and St. Dominic Savio*

For the past decade, St. Anthony's Church develops her pastoral and evangelization work with the help of latest advanced technology. The tradition of St. Anthony's Church is innovative - sound system, lighting, projector, movie screen, electronic bulletin board outside the church, parish website, computerized parish administration, giant plasma display etc. After a long and strenuous preparation, the evangelization activity - Jesus loves West Point procession was held on 13th June 2004 - St. Anthony's feast day. It was the pioneering work of its kind. The Eucharist procession was on a convertible, with



singing, dancing and praying alongside. The procession started from St. Anthony's Church on Pokfulam Road to Queen's Road West via Hill Road. There were also seven evangelization teams distributing evangelization umbrellas, medals and VCDs etc.

Fr. A. Ghilardini (1913-1974), then the rector of the new St. Anthony, put the biggest effort into building the new church. It was until the end of 1960s that the church was run by Chinese. The first Chinese rector was Fr. Francis Lau. He installed air-conditioning for the church.



*Fr. A. Ghilardini*



*Fr. T. Yu*

The Salesians contribute tremendously to the Hong Kong Catholic Church and the society. They established technical schools, evening schools, retreat house and the youth work. Fr. T. Yu (1921-2000) also studied Cantonese words. He published a dictionary of Cantonese homonyms. The present Bishop of Hong Kong Diocese - Cardinal Joseph Zen, is also a Salesian priest. Cardinal Zen pays particular attention to social justice and he speaks out for the oppressed and the marginalized according to the spirit of the Gospel.

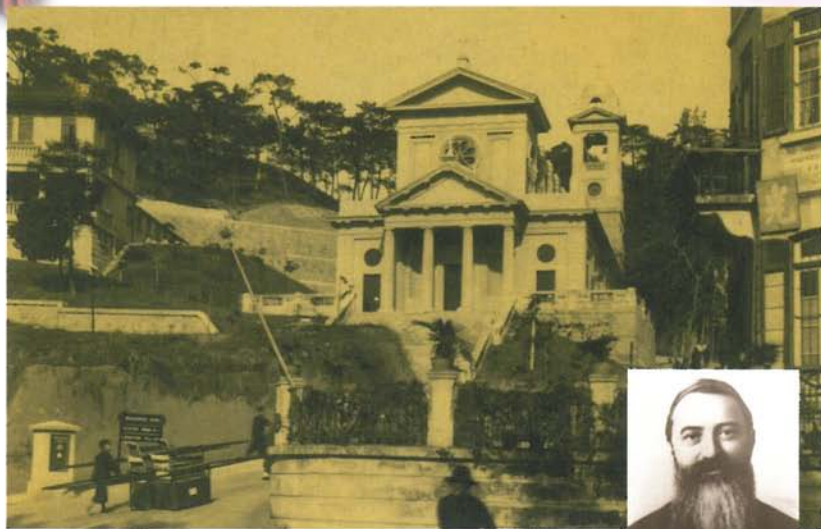


*The only two columns of the church at the entrance.*

HONG KONG



# Happy Valley



*St. Margaret's Church - at the times when sedan chairs were still the means of transportation in Hong Kong.*

*Bishop D. Pozzoni*

Margaret Alacoque (1649-1690) was born in the 17th century France. She entered the Visitation Convent at the age of twenty-three. During her eighteen years of religious life, she had several visions of Christ. In these visions, she saw Jesus' heart was crowned with thorns and burnt with fire. Margaret experienced deeply of Jesus' great suffering and love for mankind. She then dedicated her whole life to the spreading of the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and requested others to reciprocate Jesus' love. There were two reasons for the Happy Valley church to name after St. Margaret. The first reason was the timing. As there was an increasing number of Catholics in Wanchai area, St. Francis Xavier's Chapel was unable to accommodate them. In 1920, Bishop Pozzoni (1861-1924) wrote to the Hong Kong Government for land in Happy Valley to build a new church. This was also the same year that Pope Benedict XV announced the canonization of Margaret Alacoque. The second reason was that the church exchanged the lot of the western district chapel which is lot Sacred Heart of Jesus with the government in order to obtain the lot of land in Happy Valley. For these





gold - Catholic Church. Inside the porch, there are two giant sculptures on each side. One is St. Peter holding a book on one hand and a key on the other. Here Peter was granted by Jesus the pathway that leads people to the kingdom of God. The other sculpture is the one of St. Paul. Who is holding a sword on one hand and a book on the other. St. Paul spread the Good News to the world but he was martyred under the sword for the sake of the Good News.



*Four Greek style supporting pillars.*



*St. Peter*



*St. Paul*



*Fan shaped rectangular checkered embossments.*

*The cylindrical dome*



The magnificently built front porch and the broad stone steps together form a solemn and romantic scene. Many Catholics would request St. Margaret's Church as their first choice of having their wedding ceremony.

After entering the front door of the church, the most stunning site is the zenith Roman style cylindrical dome that lined neatly with

rectangular checkered embossments. The dome shows roundness and harmonious feeling but the checkered embossments show orderliness. At the very front end of the cylindrical dome, there is a transparent semicircle window. Just like an eye from above that is looking after the faithful inside the church. At the far front end of the main altar lies an arch. The left hand side of the altar is a spiral staircase with iron railing. The staircase leads straight to the clock tower. This reminds one the sense of transcendence. Behind the altar is a painting of Jesus appearing to St. Margaret, who diligently promoted the devotion to Sacred Heart of Jesus. Before the liturgical reformation, the altar was abutted against the wall of the forefront part of the church. The dolomitic monument was right next to the altar and this showed the solemnity of the church.



*Top - Jesus appeared to St. Margaret Mary Alacoque  
Left - spiral staircases that looks like a gene mapping.*

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Inside the church there are two rows of columns with bases of waist height. These columns form two aisles. On the walls of the aisles, there are multicoloured French windows. With the simple colour combination - yellow, blue, red and green, it gives an atmosphere of joy.



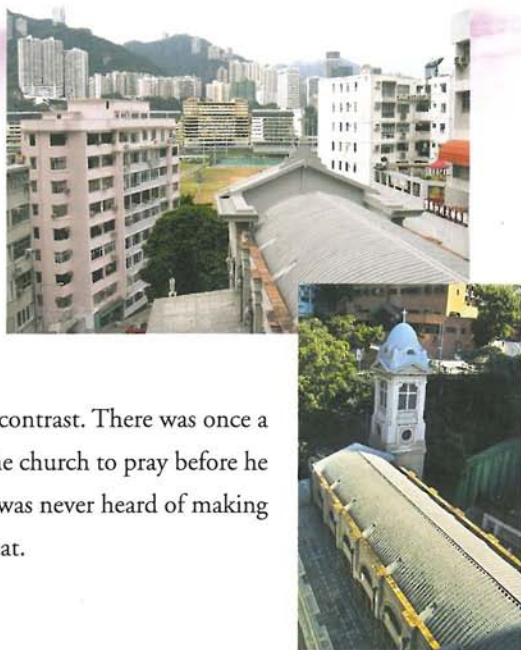
*The semi-circle window that looks like an eye from the sky.*



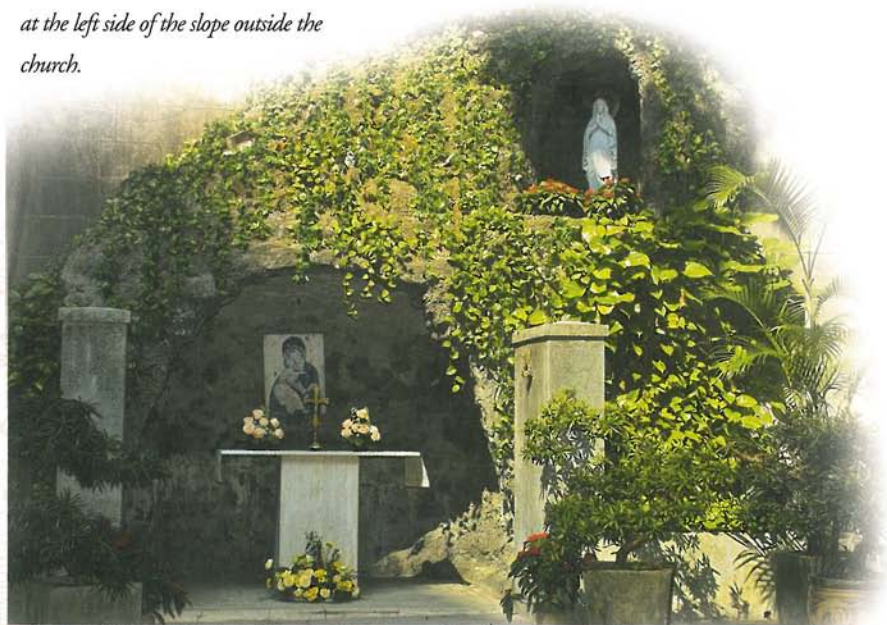
*Left- the baptismal font  
Right- the church before Vatican II*



St. Margaret's Church situates at the junction of Wong Nai Chung Road and Broadwood Road. Geographically, the church has a unique among other churches: it faces the racecourse and a catholic cemetery on the other side of the racecourse. This is a very interesting contrast. There was once a rumour that a catholic went inside the church to pray before he entered the racecourse. However, he was never heard of making huge donation to the church after that.



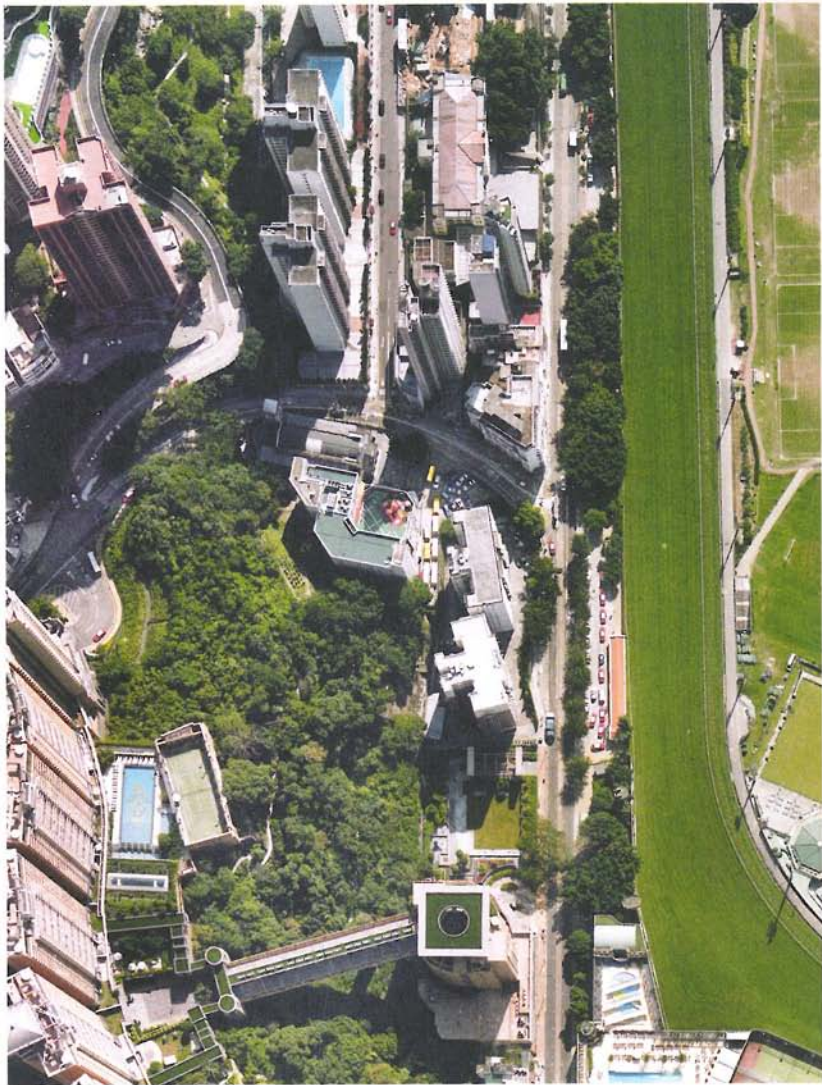
*The grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes situated at the left side of the slope outside the church.*



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*From the sky view photo, it is difficult to identify St. Margaret's. It is located at the center of the photo. It faces the straight Ventris Road and the horizontal arc shape Broadwood Road. Even for those who have visited the church, they would need a strong imagination to figure out the actual view of the church from the top, 2003.*

The year 2005 was the 80th anniversary of St. Margaret's Church. There was yellow silk fabric hanged inside the church for the whole year. This signified God's elected ones commemorating the covenant of God inside the tabernacle.



*Fr. P. De Maria*

The first two rectors of this church only served for a very short time. The first one was the former rector of St. Frances Xavier's Chapel in Wanchai - Fr. Petrus De Maria (1866-1923). Fr. Petrus passed away few weeks shortly after he went back to Italy to rest for his illness. The second rector was Fr. E. Valtorta (1883-1951). However, he served the church for less than two years. He was appointed as the Vicar Apostolic of Hong Kong and later the bishop of Hong Kong.

During Bishop Valtorta's governing, the Hong Kong Church was changed from Apostolic Vicariate to the Diocese of Hong Kong. Bishop Valtorta became the first bishop of Hong Kong. He experienced a very difficult period - the Second World War. Before this (1930s), the whole world was experiencing economic depression. The investments of the Hong Kong Diocese were at loss. There were some constructions going on (including the building of St. Teresa's Church on Prince Edward Road). The cash flow of the Church was tight and she was facing bankruptcy. Bishop Valtorta asked for the help of his missionary society. The P.I.M.E. Institute at Milan sent cash to help out the situation. Eventually, the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide in Rome granted approval for P.I.M.E. to set up a Hong Kong procura at



*Bishop Valtorta*

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*Bishop F. Hsu*

St. Margaret's Church in 1933. There was a priest representative from the procura. He was also in charge of the management and the pastoral work in the parish. This lasted until 1971 when Bishop Francis Hsu (1920-1973), the local clergy, took over the Diocese. The debt owed to P.I.M.E. was repaid then and St. Margaret's Church was again under the management of the Hong Kong Diocese.

The parish priest that served the longest period was Fr. L. Gambaro (1924-1997). He served the parish for 20 years from 1968-1988. The existing hall and office building next to the church was built when Fr. Gambaro was in charge. The old dormitory for parish priests was demolished in order to build the new office. The temporary parish office was moved into two containers next to the church. The priests lived temporarily in St. Paul's Primary School (run by Sisters of St. Paul de Chartes) while the new building was under construction.



*Fr. L. Gambaro*

On the left hand side of Ventris Road are St. Paul's Catholic Primary School and St. Paul's Secondary School. These schools are well admired by both Catholic and non-Catholic parents. The convent of Sisters of St. Paul de Chartes is situated inside St. Paul's Hospital and St. Paul's Convent School. There is also a magnificently designed chapel - Christ the King Chapel. The congregation also established nurseries to take care of orphans.

There are some famous schools within the service area of St. Margaret's Church - Wah Yan College and Pun U Association Wah Yan Primary School, run by the Jesuits, St. Joseph's Primary School, run by La Sallian Brothers.

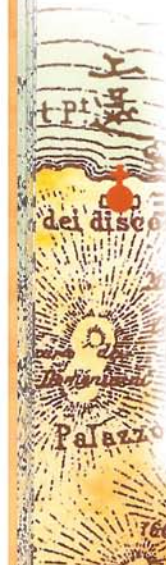
## Reflection

Many missionaries ran around raising funds to build churches. This occupied much of their precious time. Although the Catholic Church needed places for gathering and worship, the building of churches does not mean building up the Church.


The building and maintenance of churches can be a heavy financial burden. People constantly question whether it is economically worthwhile since the churches are only used during weekends. Some suggested to make use of churches efficiently during weekdays. Somehow, from the point of view of the Church, to provide a nice and quiet spiritual place in the crowded city is much more worthwhile than its economic benefits.

Although the relationship between matter and spirit is not necessary always in opposition, they mostly come together. Church buildings can be seen as a convenience and also as a burden. They are powerful symbols but also have their limitation. It is necessary to avoid paralyzing the church's spiritual mission of evangelization by spending too much effort in building churches. We need to constantly examine and balance the need of building churches and the mission of the Church.

The three churches on Hong Kong Island - Mid-Levels, Sai Ying Pun and Happy Valley have their individual historical characteristics: St. Joseph's at Mid-Levels is built especially for foreigners, Sai Ying Pun was the first evangelization site of Salesians of Don Bosco in Hong Kong, Happy Valley was once the base of P.I.M.E. Hong Kong is a good passageway for the West to enter China. Different international organizations including religious institutes all hope to have Hong Kong as their bases. The evangelization history of Hong Kong reflects strongly the international side of Catholicism.







Today is the era of multinational, international and globalization. The chances of meeting each other increased through traveling, trading and communication. However, the degree of possessing knowledge, technology and information varies in different places. Hence there exists extreme disparity between the rich and the poor worldwide. It is a pity that this problem is still unsolved despite that people have more chances to communicate and understand each other.

If we were to live harmoniously, we need to look to a higher level - beyond the social, economic and political benefits. Since religious institutes have their mission to go beyond all these categories, they should offer their special contribution to the world.



## Public Transportation Information

### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Address : 37, Garden Road, Hong Kong.

Telephone : (852)2522-3992, (852)2525-2629

Bus Station : Garden Road (opposite to the Church)

City Bus : 12, 12M, 3B, 40

New World First Bus : 23, 23A

### ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH

Address : 69A, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong.

Telephone : (852)2546-6221/3

Website : <http://www.anthonychurch.org>

Green Public Light Bus : 55 (outside Kingsfield Tower, Pokfulam Road)

Green Public Light Bus : 10 (St. Pauls' College, Bonham Road)

Bus Station : 47 Pokfulam Road (outside St. Stephen's Church College)

City Bus : 37B, 7, 71, 91, 973P, 973

New World First Bus : 3A, 4, 94, 970, M49P

\*P: special route during peak hours only

### ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH

Address : 2A, Broadwood Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong.

Telephone : (852)2576-2810

Website : <http://smc.catholic.org.hk>

Bus Station : 115-121 Wong Nai Chung Road (outside Rose Court)

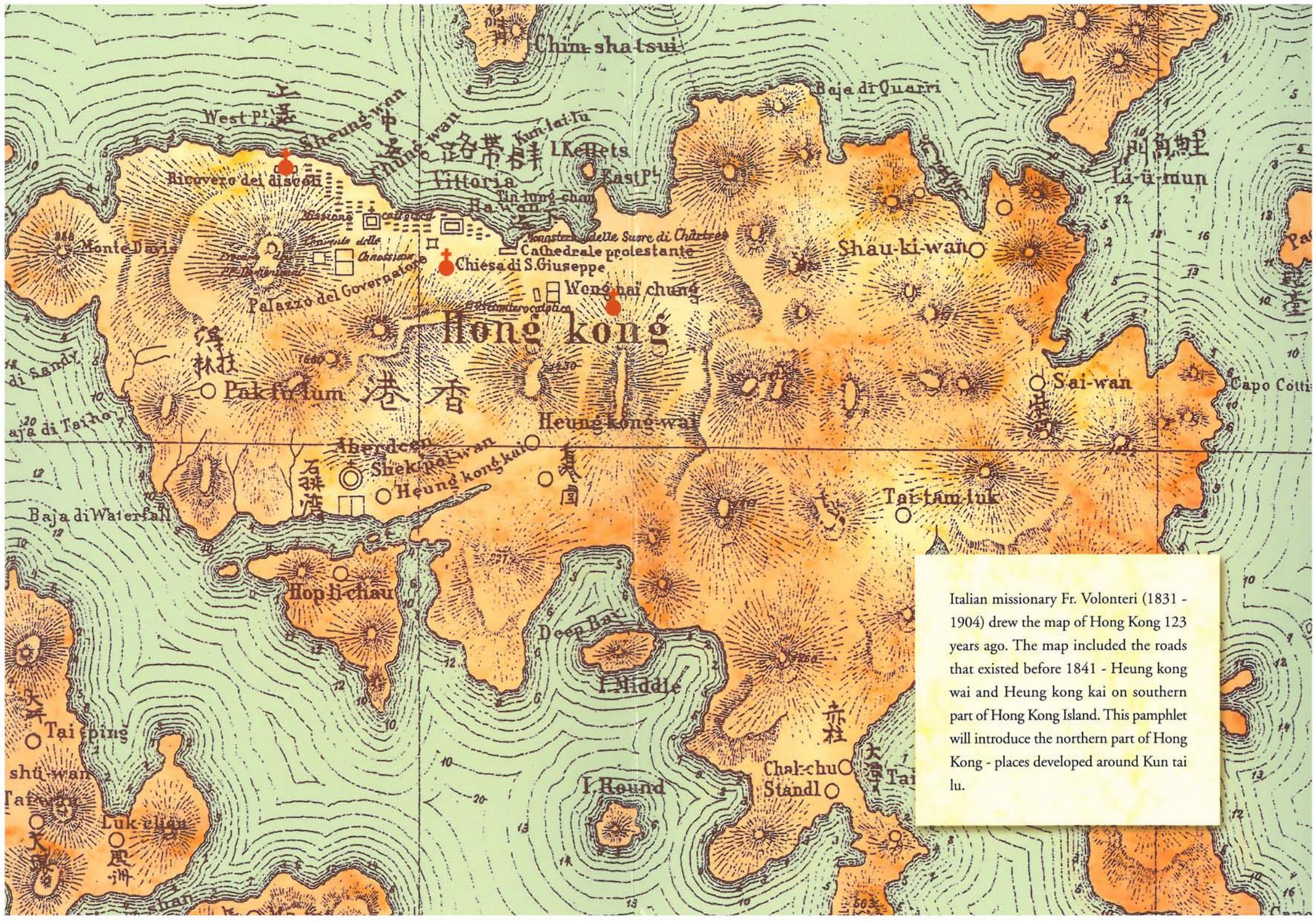
City Bus : 1, 10, 1M, 5S, 8S, 8X

New World First Bus : 19

Kowloon Motor Bus / City Bus : 117

Tram : Happy Valley





West Pt. 西  
Sheung wan 上環  
Chung wan 中環  
Kun tai lu 路帶  
Kettets 軒  
East Pt. 東  
Victoria 維多利亞  
Tin lung chan 添龍軒  
Nunastero delle Suore di Chârettes 修女會  
Cattedrale protestante 新教教堂  
Chiesa di S. Giuseppe 聖若瑟堂  
Weng nai chung 文咸街  
Palazzo del Governatore 督憲府

Hong kong 香港  
Heung kong wai 上環  
Heung kong kai 下環

Aberdeen 石塘咀  
Shek po wan 石塘咀  
Hop li chau 鴨脷洲  
Deep Bay 深水灣  
I. Middle 中環  
I. Round 圓環

Chak chu Standl 赤柱

Italian missionary Fr. Volonteri (1831 - 1904) drew the map of Hong Kong 123 years ago. The map included the roads that existed before 1841 - Heung kong wai and Heung kong kai on southern part of Hong Kong Island. This pamphlet will introduce the northern part of Hong Kong - places developed around Kun tai lu.





## Acknowledgement

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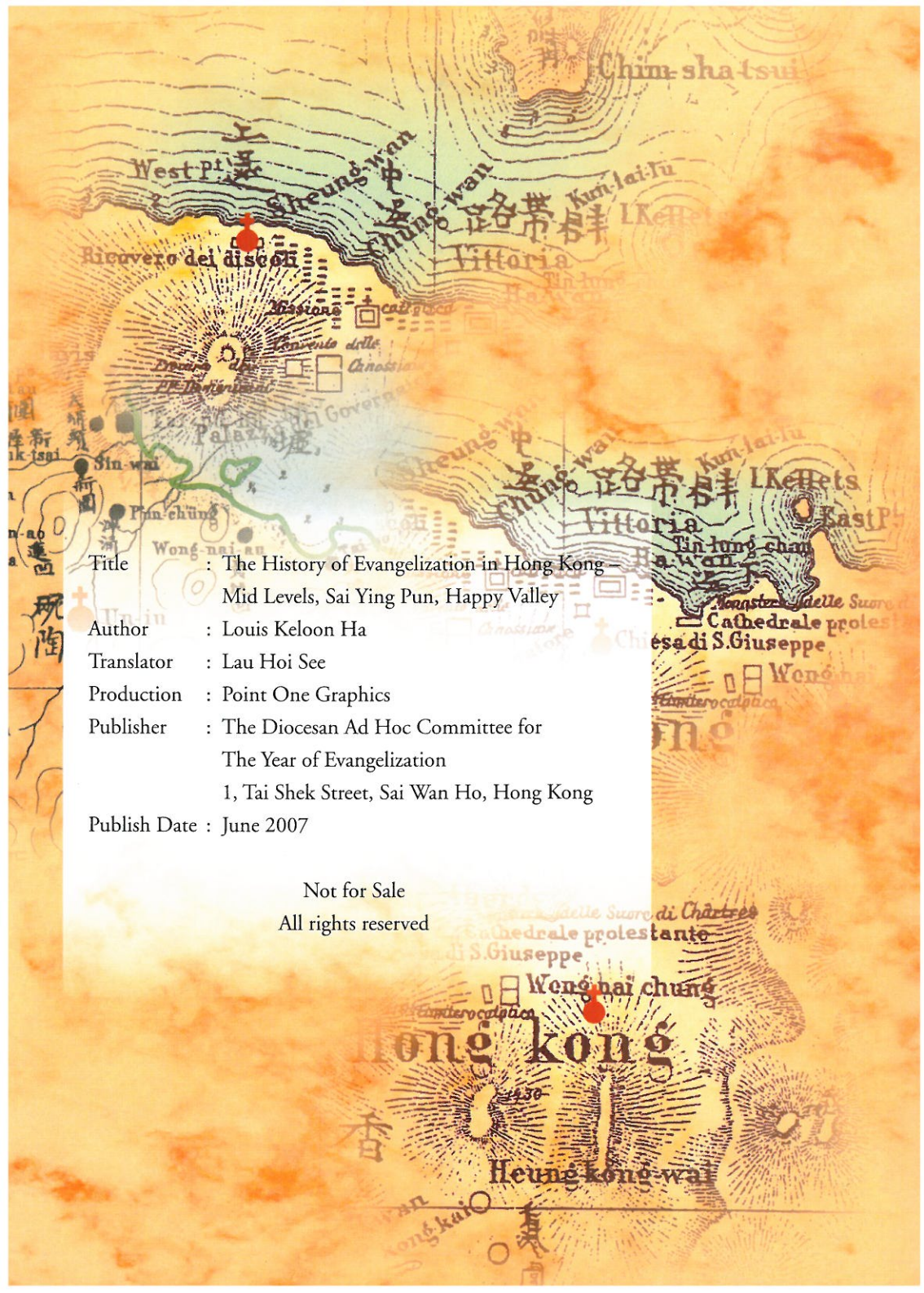
\* Hong Kong Diocesan Ad Hoc Committee for  
the Year of Evangelization

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\* Hong Kong Catholic Diocesan Archives

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Wong nai chung  
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 Heung kong wai