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ST. JOHN’S HALL
(UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG)

History and Register
1912-1952

With a Foreword by
THE RT. REVD. BISHOP R. O. HALL
M.C., M.A., D.D.,
署理教長

Compiled by S. K. Loong

PRINTED BY MAN CHEUNG PRINTING CO.
6 SHIN HING STREET
HONG KONG
This Book is dedicated to all St. John's men
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Acknowledgment

The compiler wishes to acknowledge the advice and help received from the Rev. George She, the Rev. Canon G. K. Carpenter and the Rev. Canon E. W. L. Martin, without whose assistance this book would have been quite impossible. Miss M. Chenalloy must also be thanked for typing and proofreading.
FOREWORD

My first home in Hong Kong was St. John’s Hall. That was thirty years ago in February 1922 on my first short visit to the Far East. Little did I imagine then that Hong Kong would ever be my permanent home, or that I should have my present close relationship with St. John’s Hall.

In 1953 St. John’s Hall is to become St. John’s College on a magnificent new site above the University Recreation Ground. This is a step forward in the close relationship that has always obtained between the Church and the University. It is a great venture of faith, made possible by a great act of generosity.

Before we move forward we look back to the past.

St. John’s great past deserves this greater future. We thank God for what St. John’s men have been both in the Hall and in their later public life; for what they are now and for what they have done. With gratitude for the past and confidence for the future we seek their continued interest and help as the Hall moves forward to its greater future.

And we know that many others who love the University and believe in it, will share with them in helping us to complete what we have undertaken.

R. O. Hall,
Bishop of Hong Kong.

May, 1952.
In 1910 Lord Lugard supported the first Building Fund appeal:—

"I support this appeal most gladly, for I look to the Mission Hostel to take continued charge of the boys whom the Mission has educated up to the time they enter the University, and to assist the University authorities in maintaining that high tone, and in developing character and morals upon which I have laid so much stress in the memos regarding the project. It would indeed be a matter of great regret if the C.M.S. should fail to continue its care and discipline of its own students, and to assist the University in what I regard as its highest and best task the training of the character of the undergraduates and inculcating a high moral standard and high ideals."

VI
BOARD OF CONTROL
1952

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G. A. Goodban, Esq.
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Rev. Canon G. K. Carpenter
Miss E. S. Atkins
Rev. Canon H. A. Wittenbach
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<td>Rev. W. H. Hewitt, M.A., B. D.</td>
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<td>1914-1915</td>
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<td>F. A. Britton, Esq., M.A.</td>
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HISTORY OF ST. JOHN’S HALL.

In the Memorandum setting forth the Objects of the proposed University, issued by Lord Lugard (then Sir Frederick) in March 1910, the following passage occurs:—

"In order to ensure discipline and moral education it has been decided that no external students shall be accepted unless they live in Hostels conducted under strict regulations framed by the Council. Such Hostels will consist exclusively of establishments founded and conducted by religious bodies who desire to maintain supervision, during their career at the University, over the pupils whom they have educated in their schools."

In accordance with this principle Lord Lugard approached the Church Missionary Society in Hong Kong privately to know whether they would be prepared to provide such a Hostel.

The result is ST. JOHN’S HALL.

The first Report, therefore, is able to state:—

"It must not be thought that the Halls of Residence erected by the Missions are merely tolerated by the University Council as providing necessary boarding accommodation for students without expense to the University. They have been started on the direct challenge of the founders of the University, and their moral and spiritual functions are recognised by the Council as an essential part of the University economy."
The Church Missionary Society were exceedingly fortunate in being already the possessors of a very fine site directly opposite to the gates of the new University. At that time the buildings were occupied by a Girls' School, known as "Fairlea", but in view of the need for a new hostel, it was decided to move the school to another site.

Under the direction of the Ven. Archdeacon E. J. Barnett the work of adapting the place to its new use was promptly put in hand, a building fund was opened for subscriptions, and the Diocese of Liverpool did much to make accomplishment possible. The old Fairlea building was adapted for the residence of students and of one member of the staff, and a fine new building was designed by Messrs. Denison Ram and Gibbs, to the East, providing accommodation for 28 students and the warden.

In the meantime the warden elect, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, in consultation with the University authorities and the Church Missionary Society, drew up the Constitution and Regulations of the new Hall of Residence.

When the University was formally opened in September 1912, St. John's Hall was the only Hostel ready for occupation, students entered for the University Hall having to be accommodated in the main building for the time being. The Rev. W. H. Hewitt took up his duties as warden, assisted by Mr. H. W. Turnbull who lived in the old building as yet separated from the new. At the old building, 1913, the students were settled in February.

During the building of the new hostel, applied to make the accommodation better, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt arranged the accommodation, and in order to extend the building, the Diocese extended the building for ten years.

The building was connected with the other buildings, and had been made more comfortable by the accommodation for the students being increased by the total of 28 students. The quarters suited them well.

Suitable for many purposes, which were served as a residence for the students, the old building (as the new building) had been designed for the purpose. The building was unsightly and not adapted to be pulled down and erec[ted]
yet separated from the new block. During the first term there was an entry of 33 students, 23 of them old boys of St. Stephen's College; and in January 1913, three more students were admitted.

During the following terms more students applied for residence, and it was found necessary to make temporary room for them by dividing up the Reading Room for this purpose. That such an arrangement should be permanent was unthinkable, and in January 1914, the Board of Control applied to the Church Missionary Society for permission to extend the buildings. Permission was granted in February and a loan was made, to be repaid in ten yearly instalments.

The extension took the form of a wing connecting the old building and the first block which had been put up, and provided possible accommodation for 24 students. This was completed in the autumn of the same year, and for some time the total room space available was sufficient for 60 students, though some of the rooms were not well suited to the purpose.

Such was the condition of affairs until 1920, in which year the old Fairlea building was condemned as a residence for students. The natural effects of old age (the building was certainly over 40 years old) had been hastened by the earthquake in 1918, though the results were not immediately apparent. The building continued to stand, unoccupied and unsightly, and it was most desirable that it should be pulled down and another more suitable building erected as soon as possible.
With the prospect of a large increase in the number of undergraduates at the beginning of 1922, the Board of Control obtained from the Church Missionary Society the use of St. Stephen's House standing just to the west of St. John's Hall as an annexe. This building was adapted to the purpose and opened in January 1922, and provided temporary accommodation for one member of the staff and suitable rooms for seven students, with the possibility of taking three more if absolutely necessary.

As has been seen, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt was the first warden. In 1914 he and Mrs. Hewitt sailed for England on a well-deserved furlough, leaving Mr. H. W. Turnbull, who was already in charge of the Fairlea building, as acting warden, with the assistance of Mr. F. A. Britton of St. Stephen's College until the completion of the new building rendered it unnecessary to have two men on the spot. Unfortunately in the spring of 1915, Mr. Turnbull's health failed, and he was ordered home by the doctors. The Rev. C. B. Shann then acted as warden in April pending the return of Mr. Hewitt. When however Mr. Hewitt got back to the Colony he was immediately transferred to take charge of St. Stephen's College, and Mr. Shann was given the substantive post. Since then the Rev. E. W. L. Martin (now Canon) thrice took charge of the Hall as acting warden, in 1916, 1920, and 1925, while Mr. Shann was in England on furlough. In 1922 when the opening of the annexe made it necessary once again to have a second member of the staff, the Rev. J. Romansis Lee, Lecturer in History at the University, kindly consented to fill the post, and remained until 1925. In October 1926 when the need became again necessary, (now Canon) Martin was transferred to St. Stephen's College.

In 1920 a tennis court was laid out, and tennis, which has been so successful, is now a popular competitive pastime. The gift of the championship shields in 1925 was one of the early legacies presented to the College in 1920 by the late Mr. M. Martin, another son of the late Canon, in whose memory the shields are inscribed. Each of these shields is awarded annually to the best player in the College in each of the two main events played.

The late Canon Martin started the tradition of the Congregational College's annual example of service and sacrifice. These dinners were first held in 1921 when a similar event was held in the early days. The annual dinner is often held in the Hall to receive guests to which the students and their youth
1926 whilst Mr. Martin was acting, it was found necessary to appoint the Rev. H. A. Wittenbach (now Canon) as acting warden in order to set Mr. Martin free for his duties as acting warden of St. Stephen's College.

In athletics St. John's Hall took a leading place in the earlier years particularly in the matter of tennis, winning the Cup many times presented for competition between the Hostels by Dr. G.P. Jordan. The gift of a silver cup for the singles tennis championship of the Hall by Mr. Wei Wing Hon, one of the first students to enter the Hall, led to a number of others incentive to sports being presented to the Hall. For this gift was followed in 1920 by the presentation by Mr. Ho Wing Kin of another large cup for tennis doubles in memory of his father, Sir Kai Ho Kai. Many other cups and shields subsequently followed, but only one or two of these survived the Occupation of 1942-1945.

The custom of holding an Annual Dinner was started in this Hall by the Rev. Canon E. W. L. Martin in 1916 on the occasion of the first general Congregation for the conferring of Degrees, an example that has been followed by the other Halls. These dinners have been held regularly except in 1921 when it was decided to give the money instead to the famine relief fund for sufferers in the North, thus recalling the concerts which were held in the Hall in the winter of 1915 on behalf of the sufferers from the floods in Canton. An attempt is being made to induce the old students of the Hall to regard the Annual Dinner as a re-union at which they may meet their old friends and renew their youth.
The Spring term of 1922 was a time of stress for the whole Colony owing to the general strike. The University was affected as was the rest of the community, but was promptly organised to meet the emergency. In St. John's Hall the students divided themselves into groups for the essential work of the house, such as the kitchen hands, the sanitary squads, and the house guards, etc. etc. In addition to this, members of the Medical Faculty volunteered for duties in the Hospital, and St. John's Hall was asked to provide an ambulance unit to look after the University area.

Financial Position Of The Hall In 1922

The land on which St. John's Hall stands is the property of the Church Missionary Society, held for them by the Church Missionary Trust Association in London. The cost of the first building amounted to £7,000, and of this sum £6,555 came from England. The balance of the money required was raised by a loan of £5,441 bearing interest at 5 per cent. The cost of the extension in 1914 (£25,500) was covered by donations amounting to £1,000 and a second loan by the Church Missionary Society, of £1,252 without interest and repayable in ten yearly instalments. This loan was paid off finally in 1919, advantage being taken of the high rate of exchange, while a further donation was made in England. In the meantime the first loan had been reduced to £2,500 and all expenses paid, including ground rent, rates and all repairs, which in 1920 amounted to over $4,000 due to the weakness of one of the retaining walls.
Plans For Extension In 1923-1925

Already in 1920 the old Fairlea building had been condemned as a residence for students. It was urgently necessary to pull down this old building and rebuild it to provide additional students’ rooms, a proper entrance to the Hall, and accommodation for a married warden. Another most desirable addition to the Hall was that of a Chapel, without which such an institution must be considered as incomplete. An appeal for money towards the Building Fund was thus launched in 1923. Originally, the campaign was in conjunction with the University and Morrison Hall; but later on, independent action to raise money for the extension had to be decided on, because the University Appeal for further endowment, in which the needs of Morrison and St. John’s Halls were embodied, brought no benefit to the Hostels. A Building Committee was therefore formed in June 1923, consisting of Dr. the Hon. S. W. Tso, the Rev Dr. T. W. Pearce and the Rev. C. B. Shann to raise funds for the two Halls.

Messrs. Little Adams and Wood were appointed architects for the extension scheme in 1924 and the cost of the building was $43,000. The Government offered a loan of $30,000 for the furtherance of the scheme with the guarantee of the University as security, and the loan was to bear interest at 5 per cent, to be payable in ten instalments, repayment to commence five years after the date of the loan. The remainder - about $13,000 - was raised by the present and past students of the Hall. Thus the West Wing was extended in 1925, and it was not until 1931 that the Hall was free of debt,
largely due to the effort of Mr. Shann. The only outlay not covered by the income of the Hall has been the salary of the wardens, which in the case of missionaries is met by the Church Missionary Society. Even now in 1952 the wardens receive no salaries at all from the Hall funds.

The Rev. N. V. Halward (now Bishop) acted from 1926-1933 as subwarden living in the old house used as an annexe to the Hostel. Many old St. John's men would still remember his early morning coaching of would-be champions at the annual University Sports. Unfortunately, St. John's Hall was never able to compete successfully with the athletes of other Halls, although it was many times the winner of the Tennis Championship.

Pre-War Period (1931-1938)

The Ven. C. B. Shann (who returned to Hong Kong after the War and was appointed Archdeacon from 1946-1947) retired at the end of 1931 after 16½ years of wardenship. Under his careful supervision a considerable debt was wiped off, and when the Hall was handed over to the Rev. G. K. Carpenter (now Canon) in 1932 there was a balance on the right side for the first time. In December 1932, the Rt. Rev. R. O. Hall succeeded the Rt. Rev. C. R. Duppuy as Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, and another era for the Hall as for the Diocese began to dawn.

During 1932 alterations to the warden's quarters were planned under the direction of Mr. Carpenter. An expenditure of $40,000 was approved for further extensions and alterations in accordance with plans...
drawn up by Mr. I. N. Chau, architect, a former student of the Hall. Two outside fire escape ladders were also built and fitted with doors which, when opened, rang a shrill alarm bell, and for some time the curiosity of students and others led to the alarm ringing at unexpected moments, fortunately, chiefly in the daytime. An elaborate system of grills protected these ladders from being used as an unauthorised method of entry, but these grills had to be extended after a practical demonstration by a resident showed that the original protection could be climbed round and over. Mr. Carpenter was also responsible for adapting the roll-call room as a Chapel, by making a new Nestorian Cross window and a small sanctuary. Here prayers have been held morning and evening during term, attendance being voluntary, and the services led by students as well as the wardens.

In 1938 an artesian well with electric pump was installed at a cost of $3,000 in order to supplement the nullah water supply which proved to be very unreliable during the dry season.

It may be recalled that Mr. Carpenter brought his family to St. John’s Hall when he was transferred from St. Stephen’s College, and his children remember with much pleasure the years when the Hostel was their home, and the students played the part of elder brothers, sometimes too indulgently in the matter of peanuts and sweets. Perhaps mention should also be made of the annual launch picnic, a very happy and long awaited event. It is now known that some students owe their meeting with their future wives to a St. John’s Hall picnic!
The War Period (1939-1941)

In January 1939, the Rev. George She took over the duties of warden from Mr. Carpenter until the Japanese attacked Hong Kong on December 8, 1941, when the Hall was requisitioned by the Government for use as quarters for the Auxiliary Fire Service.

During these three years, Mr. She was assisted by Mr. T. C. Cheng, and later by the Rev. S. K. Cheung as subwarden. Those were years when the population of the Colony rose from under a million to about twice that number owing to the large influx of refugees from Shanghai, Canton and other parts of China. The students in residence were at full capacity, i.e. 70, the majority of them being medical students. As in former years the Hall fared poorly in athletics, but won in successive years the Championship for tennis and put up quite a good show in football, basket-ball, badminton and aquatics. The spiritual life of the University was notably quickened by two or three outstanding residents of the Hall, particularly by Luke Lim of North Borneo who died nobly in the Battle of Hong Kong. Later on in Burma, India and Malaya throughout the Pacific hostilities, St. John's men contributed in various capacities to the general war effort. Colonel Lim Bo Seng of Singapore who took a prominent part in running the Chinese Mobilization Council, was perhaps the most attractive and outstanding character. He managed to escape to India before the Japanese occupied Singapore, and then went on to Chungking to collect Straits-born Chinese who would be suitable to enter Malaya as underground resistance fighters.

November 1941, a sub-missionary Frank Harries led a party of local Chinese to the S. China Sea seeking to spread Christianity. Their journey was a harrowing one across the sea and back again by primitive means, both instances could be considered to be epic by the standard of Christian heroism. Frank was able to raise funds for the university and dies in the struggle for liberation. The students in the University were decorated for their full participation in the war effort. In 1952 the University was granted the accolade of a university status.

The University was once again in its former glory before the war. The University has become a beacon of light and hope to all who enter its gates. In the years immediately after the war, the University has been instrumental in providing education and opportunities for all the world's people. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has been a beacon of light and hope to all who enter its gates. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world.

As the University has continued to evolve, it has become a beacon of light and hope to all who enter its gates. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world. The University has continued to attract students from all over the world.
resistance agents then known as Force 136 under the S.E. Asia Supreme Allied Command. On November 6, 1943 Colonel Lim landed alone from a submarine at the Strait of Malacca. Thereafter his exploit with other British and Chinese agents both inside and outside the Malayan jungles is an epic by itself. Unfortunately he was captured whilst raising funds for the guerillas in Penang in 1944 and died gallantly under torture. In 1945 after liberation, Colonel Lim was given in Singapore the funeral he deserved. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of Major-General, and now in 1952 a memorial pagoda is to be built on Singapore’s esplanade to perpetuate the remembrance of this Malayan Chinese hero of the Japanese Occupation. St. John’s Hall has always had strong Malayan connection and is really proud of its South Seas members’ achievements in peace as in war.

The St. John’s Hall Chapel thus became just before the War the religious centre of the University. In addition to this, an orchestra of some thirty instrumentalists was created under the inspiration of the warden who was ably supported by several students. The garden was also improved by a grant from Sir Robert Ho Tung, while the late Professor Hsu Ti-shan, Professor of Chinese, supervised the formation of a Chinese garden complete with ponds and bridge, etc.

As the University population increased with the influx of refugees, the Hall became too small for the demand; and so it was decided to build a larger edifice further up the road opposite the
University Cricket Ground. A piece of land was granted by Government, and tentative plans were drawn up for rebuilding, but unfortunately, the Pacific hostilities broke out in 1941.

The Japanese Occupation (1942-1945)

At dawn on December 8, 1941, the Japanese Army suddenly attacked Hong Kong. At once the Government requisitioned St. John's Hall for defence purposes. The students could remove only a few of their belongings. By noon on that fateful Monday they left, some to serve in the Volunteer Defence Corps, others in the various emergency services. On December 11 the Auxiliary Fire Brigade took possession of the Hall. Finally the warden who had remained alone in charge of the building, also left. By then Hong Kong was in a state of siege with Kowloon already in control of the enemy. On Christmas Day 1941, the Island capitulated after a heroic defence and the cruel years of occupation began.

In the wake of the victorious invaders came a reign of terror lasting three days, when shooting and looting proceeded without let or hindrance. Only after January 3, 1942, did large scale pillaging come to an end. St. John's Hall was by then occupied by an infantry company waiting for orders to proceed South. When it left at the end of two months the Hall was so despoiled that most of the movable property was irreparably ruined.

On the departure of the Japanese soldiers, the warden was permitted to return to St. John's Hall in the company of one Mr. Miura of the Japanese Gendarmerie. While by 1944-1945, the building was occupied by the Accommodation Department. The war soon西省 imprisoned the St. John's School building for hogswood by means of the walls remaining at Hall on liberation.

Post War

The Hall was destroyed by fire in 1949. Tung Garden was in a pre-war condition to rebuild and years leased by the West End. Six months a loan from the Corporation was made with other help. This was when the walls had to push up a request of the Department of Housing the repairs.
Gendarmerie. The Hall was thus left alone for a while by the Occupation Authorities. But in May 1942, the Hall was again requisitioned this time to accommodate Anglo-Indian and Eurasian refugees. The warden was turned out and shortly after imprisoned. As the War progressed conditions in St. John’s Hall worsened; and by January 1945, the building itself was so thoroughly looted for firewood by the inmates and others that only four walls remained. Such was the condition of the Hall on August 31, 1945, when Hong Kong was liberated.

Post Liberation Period (1945-1952)

The Hall, as related above, was completely destroyed by looters during the Occupation. The Ho Tung Garden had become a wilderness. Plans were at once made to rehabilitate the building as it was in pre-war days. The Education Department agreed to rebuild the West Wing in exchange for a three years lease of that Wing without rent, and so the West Wing was the first to be rebuilt in 1946. Six months later the East Wing was rehabilitated by a loan from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. In September 1947, the Hall was reopened with only the East Wing available for residence. This was designed to accommodate 40 students, but had to put up some 60 students for one term at the request of Dr. D. J. Sloss, the Vice-Chancellor, pending the reopening of May Hall.

In 1947 and 1951 Mr. She went on furlough. During his absence on both occasions Mr. Loong assumed the duties of acting warden. In July 1950 the West Wing was duly relinquished by the
Government after three years as Northcote Training College Primary School. St. Paul's Boys' College then took possession of this Wing and proceeded at once to build another storey on top of it. It is hoped to hand over to the College the East Wing as well when the new St. John's College is completed on the site chosen before the war.

In January 1952, there were 47 students in residence, most of them in the Medical Faculty as was the case before the War. The number in residence was smaller and they were thus less able to muster strong teams of football, basketball and tennis. Indeed in no form of sports in this period did the Hall distinguish itself, but the residents again redeemed themselves by success in their academic examinations. Perhaps there will be a better balance between mind and body when the new St. John's College is built.

Professor L. Forster, formerly Professor of Education in the University, wrote about the University as follows:

"...Undoubtedly the western system of education is truncated or even emasculated when the Christian teaching is left out of it. This deficiency in the University of Hong Kong is supplied by the Halls of residence provided by the different churches ......."

During the past 40 years of the Hall's existence some 600 students have passed through the portals of St. John's Hall. Many of these members have since become prominent as doctors, lawyers, journalists, accountants, teachers, professors, clergy...
men, engineers, architects and merchants, taking a leading part in commerce, industry, education and government. It is too numerous to mention individuals by name, but Major-General Lim Bo Seng of Singapore whose career was curtailed by the Japanese as already mentioned above; Dr. Foo Ping Sheung who has risen to ambassadorial rank; Dr. the Honourable Chau Sik-nin and the Honourable Kwok Chan who have reached the Legislative Council; Mr. Fung Ping Fan who has been serving on the Urban Council; and Mr. Hin-shing Lo who has become the First Magistrate, in Hong Kong, are the more notable ones among the many successful St. John's men.

And so today in 1952, the Hall not only carries on the good work begun by its Founders in 1912, but also looks forward to a new chapter of further growth and expansion as it seeks to develop Christian character and qualities of leadership in the students of this and future generations.

* Mr. H. W. Turbull was subsequently appointed Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrew's University in 1921.

ST. JOHN'S HALL REGISTER
1912 — 1952

香港大學
聖約翰堂同學錄

1912.
Ho Wing Kin
Wei Wing Lock
Wei Wing Hon
Yip Hin Fong
Lo Kwan Iu
Woo Loy Kung
Foo Ping Sheung
Li Sik San
Lo Tak Hin
Yung Kai Man
Cheung Wing Tai
Wong Siong Cie
Leung Nai Hang
Leung Nai Chun
Lai Hau Yeung
Lau Chan

1913.
Chan Wai
Cheung Kwok Pi
Yung Hin
Yen Yu
Ho Kai
Tay Gan
Woon Chiu
Mok Hin
Yew Man
Chau Yat
Cheung Sau
Lo Cheung

1914.
Ng Sze Yau
Poon Yat
Ma Tsun
Yip King
Hau On
Wong Ka
Lo Kun
Chau Chiu
Lei Kun
Cheung Pak
Un Ka Tin
Chung Ting

1915.
Lim Bang
Leung Heung
Lee Chun
Woo Pak
So Kwan
Ng Sze Chiu
1913.
Chan Wing To, Thomas
Cheung Sai Yik
Kwok Ping Chiu
Yung Hin Lun
Yen Yu Chuen
Ho Kai, Wing Yuen
Tay Gan Tin
Woon Chau Foon
Mok Hing
Yew Man Cheung
Chau Yat Kwong
Cheung Sun Wing
Lo Cheuk Shing

1914.
Ng Sze Yuen
Poon Yan Chi
Ma Tsung Cheung
Yip King Ling, Robert
Hau On Wa
Wong Kam Hong
Lo Kun Un
Chau Chik-kan
Lei Kun Kwong
Cheong Chee Hai
Un Ka Tsun
Chung Tsung Kwai

1915.
Lim Bang Im
Leung Hoi Hung
Lee Chung Chee
Woo Pak Ming
So Kwan Lap
Ng Sze Cheung

Ip Kam Wa
Chau Iu Nin
Ng Kien Pak
Wong Wai Hon
Chen Ah Poh
Chau Shiu Ching
Kwok, G. S. K.

1916.
Chun Wing Ching
Yeung Tso Wing
Ang Swee Cheng
Wong Tai Cho
Leung Sai Yen
Lei Chung Ching
Wong Tse Ting
Kwong Hing Fuk
Fok Nai Hang
Tan Soo Kim
Yung Loo Lin

1917.
Wong Hing Kwong
Ngan Shai Leung
uej. Heng Leong
Lee Chan Fong
Tam Yam Yeuk
Yang Ssu Chien
Yung Kung Lin
Choo Siu Kin
Wong Siet Lam
Soo Hoy Mun
Cheung Wai Hon
So Wai Ki
Chao Kuo Liang
Chau Ching Lam
1918.
Wee Cheng Giok
Lui Chan Kin
Lim Khoo Leng
Chau Sik Nin
Taam Cheung Huen
Leung Yun Chat
Ng Shu Heung
Tan Soo Beng
Leon Shiu Kwan
Kwek Pock Hing
Yew Hon Ping
Ma Chiu Ki

1919.
Chau Tin Sheung
Chau Tang Ying
Chau Man Hap
Nemazee, Ahmed
Lee Keng Ann
Kwok On
Wong Pak Wun
Ling, Andrew
Phoon Sek Wing
Lam Shiu Kwong
Deng Hso Han

1920.
Cheng Yik Kwan
Chau Cheng Yuk, Dickson

1921.
Im Chiu He
Veloso Bonaventura M.
Hu Tsai Kuen
Zia I Ding
Kwok Chan
Mak Yuk Sang
Kong Kam Chuen
Lo Ying Tsuen
Chiao Siu Ying
Su Chiu Pao
Wong Ping Lu
Wong Hong Kwok

1922.
Tseng Tit Sang
Woo Hau Sin
Ma Wai Man

1923.
Hsu Chiu
Pun Yuk
Mok Hing
Ng Yook
Tsang Fu
Wong Mok
Tan Tiong
Chee Chiu
Jap Boon
Chan Ki Yuen
Wan Ye Po
Woo, Francis Chok Heng
Lim Chuan Hoe
Lam, Kau Kwong
Lim Hung Ngan
Kawn Kring Krai
Chum-Long, Vephula
Ho Man Hay
Lee Koon Lam
Wong, Augustus Din
Yui Zong Chen
Hsu Hau Lee
Chiu, Frank K.
Chan Shu Chung
Hsu Chen Chang
Lee Kwok Cheung
Yeh Ta Chen
Lam Chi Wie
Mak Chun Poy
Shin Lok Shang
Thong Keat Cheong
Yeung Tso Sheung
Kam Cheung Fai

Tsang Wah Shin
Tsang Wah Kit
Wong Shing Hong
Foo Few Ting
Fan Chi Kuen
Lee Chuen Shing
Souza, E. L. de
Tye Soo Chong

1924.

Ting Cheng Shing
Commissariat, D.
Wong Shing Cheong
Ma Tsu Hsing
Chow Kwong Ju
Lung Tin Tong
Lo Ming Chuen
Tang Chan Pui
Chung Kue Suen
Loke Chan Hing
Yip Yuet Fong
Lam U Pak
Au King
Wong Koon Wah
Kho Khong Kha, Xien
Lim Lay
Lim Chuan Leung
Wai Pang Nin
Liang Ting Min
Chan Yik King
Ng Chung Sik
Chan Wai Yui
Tan Teng Kau
Lee Teck Jin
Suen Jue Yow, E. W.
1925.
Tso Yuk Wa
Tsang Chao Hua
Pun Yuk Man
Wong Yau Chi
Yau Hing Kwai
Chan Chi To
Woo Kai Fan
Ip Tuen Shing
Lim Ek Quee
Loh Meng Whai

1926.
Choo, Felix
Oon Goan Ek
Chan Shing Chue
Ng Yeok Kin
Lam Kow Cheung
Ng Tai Ping
Ng Tin Fong
Pow Yue Lam

1927.
Cheah, T. C.
Lo Chong Fai
Tsai Ai-le
Lau Yong Boon
Chan Seck Fong
Ling Ke Dieh
Lien Tsoong Kya
Tsau Tsoong Ji
Hoshimi, Frank E.
Tay Kum Swan
Bee Hoat Teck
Ip Kun Im
Fung, Basil

1928.
Xan Kho Khong Kha
Wei Cheuk
Chau Woon Nin
Sze-to Eng Kei
Boon Yuen Fong
Lim Bo Chin
Lim Bo Seng
Au Yeung Ching Wo
Shek Pui Tim
Kan Lai To
Lau Tok Boon
Cheng Chung Yin
Tay Soo Boon
Qwek Cheng Kim
Chung Hon Kwan

1929.
Chaun Kwok Wa
Tam Yuk Tsun
Li Ka Tung
Tan Chu Song
Chow Koxik
Ng Kam Sooi
Chan Shu Fatt
Fung Ping Fan
Fung Ping Wah
Li Yau Sing
Fung Sze Hei
Fung Shan Lam
Wong Laan Ki
Fung Moe Chie
Woo Yee Sin
Chin Thin Chean
Jorge, F. J. M.
Ng Kwong Yuen

1930.
Loch Zaa
Fung Ting
Leung Ting
So Tsan
Wong Shek
Lau Pin
Leung Kow
Teo Sock
Chan Jiong

1931.
Li Ka Ting
Wong Wai
Wong Cheung
Woo Tin
Tsam Kwok
O Pu Shek
Lee Cheuk
Lim Soo
Chen Kiong
Chow Nan
Chau Shu
Chan Seng
Lim Bo
Mok Hing
Lo Kwan
Fok Chun
Wong Ping
Li Kam Fong
Chan Yeong
Heng, Weng

1932.
Cheng Wai
Selnoy
1930.
Loch Zau Liang
Fung Tin Yau
Leung Tin Sun
So Tsang Yee
Wong Shiu Ming
Lau Ping Kwong
Leung King Hon
Teo Soon Wan
Chan Jim Fui

1931.
Li Ka Tit
Wong Hong
Wong Ching Kuen
Woo Tin Kit
Tsang Koon Cook
O Pu Sheung
Lee Ching Ju
Lim Soo Kok
Chen Khye Wing
Chow Nai Chung
Chau Sai Chak
Chan Sik Kan
Lim Bo Yam
Mok Hing Bun
Lo Kwong Mia
Fok Chuen Fui
Wong Peng Tong
Li Kam Tong
Chan Ye Sun
Heng, William

1932.
Cheng Wing Kwai
Selnoy

Ng Cheong Ling
Lo Teng Do
Saint Srimata
Koh Eng Hwee
Fung Fa Lun
Foo Chee Guan

1933.
Wong Cho Tong
Touw Kiat Sik
Pun Yiu Kwan
Choa Keng Ju
Kwik Han KhioK
Lo Hong Hing
Choong Ka Khey
Leung Sik Kwan
Wong Yee Wa
Khachee Vasudhara
Tang Chi Keung
Pradith Suvarnapradije
Tang Ching Tuan
Kwok Hin Fong
Li Hing Lan
Lo Hung Chun
Kam Sheung Woo
Chang, George
Li Hin Lun
Chu Kwok King
Lam Shing Kui
Law Chung Hung
Law Chung Kam
Tan Kem Khoo
Tan Ek Khoo
Chee Mieng Chun
Kwong Ping Chi

— 21 —
1934.
Leung Po Kwai
Tsang Kai Ng

1935.
Hiew Liew Nam
Tam Chin Wah
Wong Mun Hon
Ling, Samuel
Ung Chaik Siong,
George
Wong Cheong Chee
Chong Kia Tuan
Wong Yun Nam
Tan Ek Chiang
Yoong Meng Pow
Heng, Wilson
Lee Sau Chung

1936.
Wong, Stephen
Chia Kee Sian
Luke Lim
Wong Kai Wing
Yeoh Joo Tek
Lim Meng Liang
Chin Yew Chew
Goh Kwang Hung
Tang Hung Tak
Yoong Yew Moyne
Yue Pui Lam, David

1937.
Mather, R. A.
Yap Jin Yau
Yap Miao Foo

Chang, Fred
Yeoh Kong Ping
Yeoh Oon Khor
Toh Ah Hiew
Huang Hsing Tsung,
John
Ip Hung Hoe
Ip Ching Yu
Yue King Shun
Lee, James,
Tang Pak Wai
Wong Mook Foo
U. Bei Dak, Peter
Wong Tsz Sham
Yue Sui Lam

1938
Lo Wing Yung
Chow Jwee King
Ngim Khek Kwan
Pang Khee Ann
Matthews, C. N.
Lim Chiul Lang
Tam Kong Ee
Ho Hock Kim
Li Hin Tong
Huang, Rayson
Chau Yun Piu
Chin Hon Ngi
Cheung On Tak
Lui Chin
Kang Chong Pew
Fung Kam Fat
Chan Kam Fai
Wong Cho Hin
Lim Thiam Tet

1939.
Cheung, W.
Cheang, P.
Chan A.
Ho Sai Chee
Hang, Pin
Huang, Lui
Kwon, H.
Leung, Peter,
Leung, Leo
Lui But Shiu
Mok H.
Ng Yat S.
Ng Sui F.
Pau, B.
Shi Ka
Tho Ka Kwai
Tam Ser
Tan Hee
Yeung, H.
Yeung, T.
Tam Kwok
Lim Ch.
Chow S.

1940.
Tan Hock, J.
Lam Yuk
Ngan C.
Lau Yu Chuen  
Siem, T. D.  
Lay Nam Chiu, Andrew  
Chow Wai Wee  
Wong Yat Hung  
Low Fang Kang  

1939.  
Cheung Mung Wah  
Cheang Hon Loon  
Chan Ah Keng  
Ho Sai Kong  
Hang Fu Shan  
Huang, Raymond  
Kwon Hon Ning  
Leung Ping Lun  
Leung Hin Lun  
Lui But Chung  
Mok Hing Yiu  
Ng Yan Yee  
Ng Sui Ching  
Pau, Blaise D.  
Shi Ka Hock  
Tho Kai Seng  
Tam Shiu Lo (S.D'Saroj)  
Tan Hee Wong  
Yeung Ming Hon  
Yeung Woon Lam  
Tam Kwong Lam  
Lim Ching Lam  
Chow Swee King  

1940.  
Tan Hock San  
Lam Yun Jaak  
Ngan, Ching Lam  

Li Man Kim  
Tay Lai Hee  
Chen Kwok Chong  
Kan Yuet Fai  
Quek Kai Tong  
Moraes, Basil  
Meltzer, J. H.  
Khoo Oon Jin, Eugene  
Khor Suan Sim  
Somasagaram, M.  
Yoong, Y. P.  
Kom Choi Kuen  

1941.  
Kwong Chi Keung  
Zem, M.  
Lim Peng Thiam  
Tay Koon Lim  
Lim Kee Chin  
Poon Yee Kit  
Chakhavanij, Kasame  
Lai Kuen Tee  
Lam King Tak  
Yanne, Edward  
Chan Kwoon Kau  
Fuah Yau Sim  
Tan Biew  
Tan Yuke Hung  
Woo, Edward  
Tay Soo Choon  
Cheung Man Wah  
Man Kwok Kwan  
Kwok, T. C.  
Chin Hee Hing, Henry  
Kwong Kwok Kwai  
Ho Man Hung
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<td>Cheng, William</td>
<td>Lin Teh Chang</td>
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<td>Wong Cheng Ho</td>
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<td>Wong Hong Kwok, Alfred</td>
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<td>Cheng Ming Chor</td>
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<td>Gong Ngie Huong</td>
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Luey, Leslie  
Ong Yong Koon, Frederick  
Yap Kwee Song, Charles  
Yu Chi Chiu  
Wong Ming Lik  
Sun Sik Lun, Ronald  
Sun Kwei Kuen, Clifford  
Chau Kai Heem  
Wei Chi Cheung  
Chan Shu Fook  
Chan Nai Yan  
Tam Sai Kit  
Wong Heck Ming  
Thong Ka Leong  
Fung Yuen Seen

1950.
Yip Shing Wai  
Yip Shing Yue  
Wong Kie Ngok, Alec  
Au Ka Hung, Peter  
Lim Boon Thong  
Leung Wing Chiu  
Dang Shu Biu  
Chan Hong Fat  
Fung Man Wing  
Leung Sau Ki  
Wong Hong Cheuk  
Chan Siu Yui, Franklin  
Lau Ben

1949.
Lim, William  
Fok Yik Chiu  
Mak Lim  
Yang Tit Liang  
Yang Lieh Sung  
Wong, Kenneth  
Chu Ka Wing  
Yu Shu Wah  
Lau Yu Chiu  
Chan Shing Kee  
Kan Pun Cheong  
Woo Po Shing  
Chang, Theodore  
Chan Hong Ching  
Tong Tai Kwan  
Lee Pak Fong

1951.
Han Wee Fong  
Lim Chin Pang  
Tan Hock Meng  
Kwan Man Kwan  
Teo Ah Lim  
Yeung Kwok Ping  
Lau Cho Chak
The Entrance about 1914

The Entrance in 1920
The entrance about 1934
The Postwar Entrance (1952)
The old "Palace" and 1914 Block

The Library and Common Room in the Library
The Dining Room in the Twenties
The Ven. & Mrs. C. B. Sham with students in 1929
The 1932 Basketball Champion Team with Bishop Hallward and Canon Carpenter
The 1940 Orchestra with the Rev. George She
The 1941 Graduates with Rev. George She, Prot Gordon King

and Rev. S. K. Cheung

The West Wing destroyed during the Japanese Occupation
The West Wing destroyed during the Japanese Occupation
The Hall after Rehabilitation in 1947
The Rehabilitated Wardens' Quarters
A Bird's eye view of the Hall in 1952