



香港大學

法定古蹟

Declared Monuments in
The University of Hong Kong





前言

Introduction

英國在十九世紀中佔領香港島及九龍後逐步引入西方的教育及學校制度。一九一零年，當時的香港總督盧嘉爵士在香港大學本部大樓主持奠基儀式，香港大學於一九一二年正式啟用，是香港歷史最悠久的高等學府。時至今日，香港大學部分學校建築仍然得以保存，其中七幢更列為法定古蹟。

Western education and methods of schooling were introduced after the British took over Hong Kong Island and Kowloon in the middle of the 19th century. In 1910, Sir Frederick Lugard, the then Governor of Hong Kong, laid the foundation stone for The University of Hong Kong and the university was officially opened in 1912. The university becomes the oldest tertiary education institution in the territory. Nowadays, some university buildings still well preserved and seven of them have been declared monuments.



香港大學本部大樓外部

The Exterior of the Main Building,
The University of Hong Kong



正門
Front entrance

香港大學的本部大樓是校園內首座建築物，百多年來一直是香港高等教育的象徵。

香港大學本部大樓由著名巴斯裔商人及慈善家麼地爵士捐貲興建。大樓於一九一〇年動工興建，至一九一二年落成。一九四一年十二月，太平洋戰爭爆發，

本部大樓被用作臨時醫院。日佔期間（一九四一至一九四五年）後期，大樓遭受嚴重破壞。大學直至一九四六年十月才復課。

這座樓高三層，比例勻稱，由多條古典的愛奧尼式花崗岩石柱支撐的紅磚大樓，布局工整。大樓以正面中央的鐘樓作為中軸線，每邊各建角樓兩座。入口門廊和東、西兩面的女兒牆上飾有三角形山花。大樓的遊廊，是西式建築物為適應亞熱帶氣候的設計。



文藝復興風格的花崗石柱
Renaissance style granite colonnades

香港大學本部大樓外部於一九八四年六月十五日列為古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。

建築物外部對外開放。



遊廊
Verandah

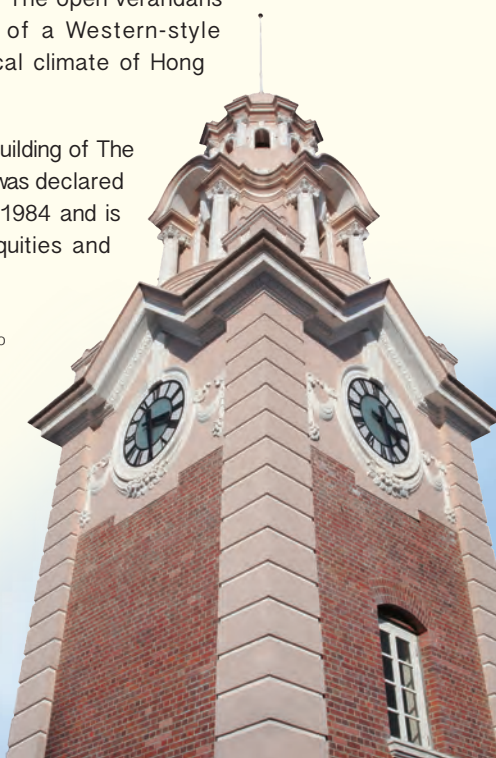
The Main Building of The University of Hong Kong, the first building constructed on campus, has been widely recognized for more than a century as an iconic monument of tertiary education in Hong Kong.

The Main Building of The University of Hong Kong was donated to the university by Sir Hormusjee Nawrojee Mody, a well-known Parsi businessman and philanthropist. Construction of the building started in 1910 and was completed in 1912. Following the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941, the Main Building was used as a temporary hospital. It was seriously damaged during the final stages of the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), and university classes did not resume there until October 1946.

Classical in style, this well-proportioned, three-storey red-brick building supported by granite columns of the Ionic order is designed symmetrically around the central axis of the clock tower and features pairs of turrets at both ends of the principal facade. Pediments surmount the entrance portico and the elevations of the east and west wings. The open verandahs reflect the adaptation of a Western-style building to the sub-tropical climate of Hong Kong.

The exterior of the Main Building of The University of Hong Kong was declared a monument on 15 June 1984 and is protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

The exterior of the building is open to the public.





香港大學大學堂外部 The Exterior of University Hall, The University of Hong Kong



角樓
Corner Tower

大學堂約於一八六一年由蘇格蘭商人杜格拉斯·林柏興建，作為其公司總部及寓所之用，建築物亦因此命名為「杜格拉斯堡」。法國外方傳道會（又稱「巴黎外方傳教會」）其後於一八九四年購入杜格拉斯堡，還將它易名為「納匝肋修院」。法國外方傳道會於一九五三年撤離

納匝肋修院。一九五四年，香港大學購入納匝肋修院，並計劃改作學生宿舍。大樓自一九五六年起用作男生宿舍，名為「大學堂宿舍」。

大樓的設計糅合了都鐸、哥德及新文藝復興時期的建築風格。納匝肋修院的主要建築特色仍得以保存。一樓和二樓的外廊飾有石柱，並建有具都鐸建築風格的尖拱。屋頂上的雉堞式女兒牆和小尖塔及角樓，是這座城堡式建築物最矚目的建築特色。

大學堂外部於一九九五年九月十五日列為古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。

建築物外部對外開放。



正門樓梯
Staircase at main entrance

University Hall was built around 1861 by a Scottish businessman, Douglas Lapraik, as his headquarters and residence and named after him as 'Douglas Castle'. The French Society of Foreign Missions (also known as the Missions Étrangères de Paris) bought the building in 1894 and renamed it 'Nazareth'. The French Society of Foreign Missions gave up Nazareth in 1953, and The University of Hong Kong acquired it in 1954 for use as a hostel for undergraduates. Now known as University Hall, the building has served as a hall of residence for men since 1956.

The building is a charming edifice that blends Tudor, Gothic and Renaissance Revival architectural styles. The significant architectural features that characterised Nazareth remain: colonnaded verandahs with Tudor arches delineate the first and second floors of the building, while the embattled parapets and pinnacles on the roof as well as the corner towers are the most distinctive features of this castle-like building.

The exterior of University Hall was declared a monument on 15 September 1995 and is protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

The exterior of the building is open to the public.





香港大學孔慶熒樓外部

The Exterior of Hung Hing Ying Building,
The University of Hong Kong

孔慶熒樓原為香港大學學生會一九一九年至第二次世界大戰前的會址，由遮打爵士、佐敦教授及其他人士捐助建成。大樓於一九一九年二月由當時的香港總督司徒拔爵士正式揭幕。

第二次世界大戰後，建築物曾暫作校務處，其後於一九七四年改用作高級職員休息室，一九九六至二〇一二年期間由音樂系所用。香港大學為感謝孔慶熒先生家人慷慨捐助，於一九八六年正式將建築物命名為孔慶熒樓。

孔慶熒樓樓高兩層，是一座具古典復興建築風格的紅磚建築物。大樓中央的半圓形屋頂別緻矚目；左右兩翼則為長方型副樓，兩翼的南立面均豎立了高矗的煙囪，而北立面則建有柱廊。



大樓圓頂
Dome of the building

樓高兩層的孔慶熒樓，是一座具古典復興建築風格的紅磚建築物。大樓中央的半圓形屋頂別緻矚目；左右兩翼則為長方形副樓，兩翼的南立面均豎立了高矗的煙囪，而北立面則建有柱廊。

孔慶熒樓外部於一九九五年九月十五日列為古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。

建築物外部對外開放。



正立面
Front elevation

Since its establishment in 1919, Hung Hing Ying Building originally housed the Hong Kong University Students' Union until the Second World War. The building was built with financial assistance from Sir Paul Chater and Professor G. P. Jordan among others. It was formally opened in February 1919 by Sir Reginald Stubbs, the then Governor of Hong Kong.

The building was temporarily used by the Registry after the Second World War, and later converted into the Senior Common Room in 1974. It housed the Department of Music from 1996 to 2012. The building was named in honour of Mr Hung Hing-ying in 1986 in recognition of his family's donations to the university.

The two-storey Classic Revival red-brick building has an impressive rotunda at the centre and two rectangular blocks projected on each side as wings, each of which has a tall chimney stack on the south elevation and colonnaded verandahs on the north elevation.

The exterior of Hung Hing Ying Building was declared a monument on 15 September 1995 and is protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

The exterior of the building is open to the public.





香港大學鄧志昂樓外部

The Exterior of Tang Chi Ngong Building,
The University of Hong Kong

鄧志昂樓由本地著名慈善家鄧志昂先生於一九二九年捐助興建，並以他的名字命名，供新成立的中文學院使用。

香港大學於一九一二年成立後不久，即設立文學院。一九二七年校方獲得本地和海外華人捐款，成立中文學院，惟學院成立初期並無專用課室。一九二九年鄧志昂先生慷慨捐貲，於現址興建新教學大樓。取名鄧志昂中文學院。大樓於一九三一年九月二十八日由當時的香港總督貝璐爵士主持開幕。直至一九五〇年代初，大樓一直用作中文及其他文科課程的主要授課地點。一九八二年至二〇一二年期間，大樓由亞洲研究中心使用，現在用作饒宗頤學術館。



「上海批盪」的外牆
Walls in Shanghai plaster

鄧志昂樓樓高三層，是一座設計勻稱的平頂建築物，具新古典主義建築風格。大樓四面各樓層的窗戶均沿垂直軸線排列，整齊有致。外牆飾以模仿琢石鑲嵌造型的上海批盪，地下和一樓之間的外牆更有希臘式螺旋紋飾帶。正門入口有石造緣飾圍繞，門廊上方的檐楣裝有捲軸式托架，楣上更有鋸齒狀裝飾。

鄧志昂樓外部於一九九五年九月十五日列為古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。

饒宗頤學術館開放時間

星期一至五：上午10時至下午5時

星期六、日、公眾假期及大學假期休息

網址：www.hku.hk/jaotipe

The building is named after Mr Tang Chi-ngong, a well-known local philanthropist, who donated it to The University of Hong Kong in 1929 as a home for the new School of Chinese.

The University of Hong Kong established its Faculty of Arts soon after its formal opening in 1912. With the support of local and overseas Chinese, the School of Chinese was founded in 1927, but the School lacked proper facilities until the generous donation by Mr Tang Chi-ngong allowed a new building to be constructed at the current site in 1929. This was named the Tang Chi-ngong School of Chinese. Its official opening by Sir William Peel, the then Governor of Hong Kong, took place on 28 September 1931. Chinese studies and other arts subjects were taught in the building until the early 1950s. It housed the Centre of Asian Studies from 1982 until 2012 and now houses the Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole.

The symmetrically built, three-storey, flat-roofed Tang Chi Ngong Building is of Neo-classical style. Windows are arranged in regular pattern aligned on vertical axes through three storeys for all four sides. The Shanghai plaster surfacing is grooved to resemble ashlar masonry with a horizontal band of Greek key pattern fretwork between the ground and first floors. The granite door surround of the main entrance has an entablature over the doorway with dentiled moulding supported on console brackets.

The exterior of Tang Chi Ngong Building was declared a monument on 15 September 1995 and is protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

Opening Hours of Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole

Monday to Friday: 10am - 5pm

Closed on Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays and University Holidays

Website: www.hku.hk/jaotipe





香港大學馮平山樓外部

The Exterior of Fung Ping Shan Building,
The University of Hong Kong

馮平山樓原名馮平山圖書館，建於一九三一年，為香港大學的中文圖書館，由熱心推動本地華文教育的已故華商領袖及慈善家馮平山先生捐助興建，因而以其名字命名。大樓於一九三二年十二月十四日由當時香港總督貝璐爵士揭幕啟用，並於一九三四年一月正式向公眾開放。

第二次世界大戰期間，大樓曾用作存放私人、學校及政府機構的藏書。一九五三年，中國藝術及考古學陳列所成立，在馮平山圖書館其中一房間舉行展覽。一九六二年，馮平山圖書館的藏書轉移至新建的香港大學圖書館總館，其後馮平山圖書館改作馮平山博物館，一九九四年更名為香港大學美術博物館，並於一九九六年新翼徐展堂樓建成後對外開放。馮平山博物館是本港同類型博物館中，歷史最悠久而持續運作的博物館。

這座建築樓高三層，設計對稱，平面布局呈扇形，中間設有弧形部分。立面主要以紅磚砌成，以巨型壁柱、窗框、三角楣飾，矮牆及帶飾線的簷口作裝飾。大樓中庭上層有一弧形展廳，以八角柱支撐，從屋頂中央的大型天窗採光。此外，以實木精雕而成的早期門、窗戶及其原裝黃銅配件，大多保存至今。

馮平山樓外部於二零一八年十一月十六日列為古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。

香港大學美術博物館開放時間

星期二至六：上午9時30分至下午6時

星期日：下午1時至6時

逢星期一、公眾假期及大學假期休息

網址：www.umag.hku.hk





背立面尚存的舊窗花

Several old patterned metal window grills retained at the rear elevation

Fung Ping Shan Building, originally named Fung Ping Shan Library, was constructed in 1931 as a library for Chinese books of The University of Hong Kong. The building was named after its donor, the late Mr. Fung Ping Shan, who was an eminent Chinese entrepreneur and enthusiastic promoter of Chinese education in Hong Kong. It was opened on 14 December 1932 by Sir William Peel, the then Governor of Hong Kong, and was officially opened to the public in January 1934.

During the Second World War, the building was also used as a repository of books for private individuals, schools and government organisations. In 1953, the Museum of Chinese Art and Archaeology was established and exhibitions were held in one of the Fung Ping Shan Library's rooms. In 1962, the collections of Fung Ping Shan Library were transferred to the newly constructed Main Library of The University of Hong Kong. The original library building was converted into Fung Ping Shan Museum. It was renamed the University Museum and Art Gallery in 1994, before its new wing, the T.T. Tsui Building, was opened to the public in 1996. The museum is the oldest one of its kind in continuous operation in Hong Kong.



正門近景

花崗石門圍上附有優美的古典飾邊

Close view of the front entrance

Carved granite doorway is decorated with elegant Classical surround.



背立面
Rear elevation

This three-storey, symmetrically constructed building has a fan-shaped floor plan with a rounded central section. The facade is mainly constructed of red brick and is decorated with giant pilasters, window architraves, pediments, parapets and moulded cornices. The atrium features a high-level circular gallery supported on octagonal columns, which is lit by a prominent skylight on the roof. Most of the old finely carved hardwood doors and windows with original brass fittings are still in place.

The exterior of Fung Ping Shan Building was declared a monument on 16 November 2018 and is protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

Opening Hours of The University Museum and Art Gallery

Tuesday to Saturday: 9:30am - 6pm

Sunday: 1pm - 6pm

Closed on Mondays, Public Holidays and University Holidays

Website: www.umag.hku.hk





香港大學儀禮堂外部

The Exterior of Eliot Hall,
The University of Hong Kong

儀禮堂於一九一四年啓用，是第二幢由香港大學直接管理的學生宿舍，以香港大學首任校長儀禮爵士命名。

第二次世界大戰期間，儀禮堂曾被徵用作臨時醫院，以支援瑪麗醫院。儀禮堂於一九五六年曾一度改作體育館，經翻新後於一九六三年重新用作宿舍。一九六六年六月，儀禮堂和梅堂旁邊斜坡因連場暴雨，發生嚴重山泥傾瀉，兩幢宿舍須緊急疏散以待全面維修。兩幢宿舍東端的舍監宿舍均須清拆。大學趁此機會將盧嘉堂、儀禮堂及梅堂合併為一大型宿舍群，改名為明原堂，由盧嘉翼、儀禮翼及梅翼組成，並於一九六九年正式啓用。一九九二年，盧嘉翼被拆卸，儀禮翼亦回復原名儀禮堂。

儀禮堂的設計風格是以首幢由香港大學直接管理的學生宿舍盧嘉堂為原型，是一座樓高三層，以紅磚建造的建築。其立面展現豐富的建築元素，包括正門門口上方的弧形楣飾、粗面磚柱、多立克式柱頭、窗沿和簷楣。建築物的正面和背面均附有安裝了欄杆的露台；正面則飾有中式陶製漏窗，與紅磚外牆形成鮮明對比。中式金字屋頂以雙筒雙瓦鋪砌，糅合本地建築特色，展現不同的建築風格。

儀禮堂外部於二零一八年十一月十六日列為古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。



建築物外部對外開放。

屋簷之下有多個裝飾性的托架，其下方飾有簷楣
The roof eaves with numerous supporting brackets as a design feature, and a moulded cornice underneath



面向梅堂的背立面
Rear elevation facing May Hall

Eliot Hall was opened in 1914 as the second student residential hall under the direct management of The University of Hong Kong. It was named after Sir Charles Eliot, the first Vice-Chancellor of The University of Hong Kong.

During the Second World War, Eliot Hall became a relief hospital providing additional support for Queen Mary Hospital. The building was turned into a gymnasium in 1956, and subsequently renovated as a student residential hall in 1963. In June 1966, a prolonged period of torrential rain caused a massive landslide on the slope adjacent to Eliot Hall and May Hall, which led to an immediate evacuation of the two halls and necessitated extensive repairs. Two wardens' quarters at the east end of Eliot Hall and May Hall had to be demolished. The university took this opportunity to combine Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall into one large residential unit named Old Halls, which was opened in 1969 and consisted of three wings, namely Lugard Wing, Eliot Wing and May Wing. Eliot Wing reverted to its old name Eliot Hall when Lugard Wing was demolished in 1992.



一九六六年發生嚴重山泥傾瀉後，倒塌部分加建兩道扶壁。
Two buttresses were erected at the collapsed portion after the severe landslide in 1966.



正立面的粗面磚柱及造型精美的門廊

Rusticated brick piers and an elaborate shaped portico at the front facade

The design of Eliot Hall was modelled upon Lugard Hall, which was the first student residential hall under the direct management of The University of Hong Kong. It is a three-storey red-brick building with facades featuring a rich variety of architectural elements, including curved pediments over the entrance doorways, rusticated columns, Doric capitals, window sills and cornices. Balconies with balustrades can be found on both the front and rear elevations. Chinese-style ceramic grilles are also found on the front elevation and provide a contrast with the red brick wall. The pitched and double-tiled Chinese roofs are a local adaptation reflecting a fusion of architectural styles.

The exterior of Eliot Hall was declared a monument on 16 November 2018 and is protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

The exterior of the building is open to the public.





香港大學梅堂外部

The Exterior of May Hall,
The University of Hong Kong

梅堂於一九一五年一月一日啓用，是第三幢由香港大學直接管理的學生宿舍，以第十五任香港總督兼香港大學第二任校監梅含理爵士命名。



正門近景
Close view of the main entrance

第二次世界大戰期間，大學職員和學生大多住在梅堂。一九四二年元旦，港大於梅堂舉行學位頒授典禮，向日軍攻佔香港期間應考畢業試的十四名醫科生頒授戰時學位。戰事結束後，梅堂進行翻新並於一九四八年一月一日重開。一九六六年六月因連場暴雨引發山泥傾瀉，儀禮堂及梅堂備受破壞。一九六九年維修完成後，大學將盧嘉堂、儀禮堂及梅堂三棟宿舍合併為一大型宿舍群，改名為明原堂。一九九二年，盧嘉翼被拆卸，梅翼亦回復原名梅堂。

與儀禮堂一樣，梅堂的設計風格是以盧嘉堂為原型，是一座樓高三層，以紅磚建造的建築。其立面展現豐富的建築元素，包括正門門口上方的弧形楣飾、粗面磚柱、多立克式柱頭、窗沿和簷楣。建築物的正面和背面均附有安裝了欄杆的露台；正面則飾有中式陶製漏窗，與紅磚外牆形成鮮明對比。中式金字屋頂以雙筒雙瓦鋪砌，糅合本地建築特色，展現不同的建築風格。

梅堂外部於二零一八年十一月十六日列為古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。

建築物外部對外開放。



背立面
Rear elevation

May Hall was opened on 1 January 1915 as the third student residential hall under the direct management of The University of Hong Kong. It was named after Sir Francis Henry May, the second Chancellor of The University of Hong Kong and the 15th Governor of Hong Kong.

During the Second World War, May Hall served as the main residence for staff and students. On New Year's Day 1942, a University congregation was held in May Hall and wartime degrees were granted to fourteen medical students who took their final examinations at the time of the Japanese attack. After the war, May Hall was renovated and reopened on 1 January 1948. In June 1966, a massive landslide caused by prolonged period of torrential rain led to damage of Eliot Hall and May Hall. The university combined Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall into a large residential unit named Old Halls in 1969 after an extensive repairs. May Wing reverted to its old name May Hall when Lugard Wing was demolished in 1992.

Like Eliot Hall, the design of May Hall was modelled upon Lugard Hall. It is a three-storey red-brick building with facades featuring a rich variety of architectural elements, including curved pediments over the entrance doorways, rusticated columns, Doric capitals, window sills and cornices. Balconies with balustrades can be found on both the front and rear elevations. Chinese-style ceramic grilles are also found on the front elevation and provide a contrast with the red brick wall. The pitched and double-tiled Chinese roofs are a local adaptation reflecting a fusion of architectural styles.

The exterior of May Hall was declared a monument on 16 November 2018 and is protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

The exterior of the building is open to the public.

香港大學校園內的法定古蹟位置圖

Location Plan of Declared Monuments
in the campus of The University of Hong Kong



- 1 香港大學本部大樓外部
The Exterior of the Main Building, The University of Hong Kong
- 2 香港大學大學堂外部
The Exterior of University Hall, The University of Hong Kong
- 3 香港大學孔慶熒樓外部
The Exterior of Hung Hing Ying Building, The University of Hong Kong
- 4 香港大學鄧志昂樓外部
The Exterior of Tang Chi Ngong Building, The University of Hong Kong
- 5 香港大學馮平山樓外部
The Exterior of Fung Ping Shan Building, The University of Hong Kong
- 6 香港大學儀禮堂外部
The Exterior of Eliot Hall, The University of Hong Kong
- 7 香港大學梅堂外部
The Exterior of May Hall, The University of Hong Kong

公共交通 Public Transport

以下公共交通路線並不直達各古蹟，下車後需步行前往。

Walking is required as the following public transports do not reach the declared monuments directly.

前往本部大樓、大學堂、孔慶熒樓、鄧志昂樓、馮平山樓、儀禮堂、梅堂

To Main Building, University Hall, Hung Hing Ying Building, Tang Chi Ngong Building, Fung Ping Shan Building, Eilot Hall and May Hall

港鐵 MTR

香港大學站 / 西營盤站
HKU Station / Sai Ying Pun Station

新巴 New World First Bus

4, 4X, 23, 30X, 91, 93, 94, 970, 970X

城巴 Citybus

7, 37A, 37B, 40, 40M, 71, 90B, 103, 973

專線小巴 Green Minibus

8, 10, 22, 22X, 22S, 28, 28M, 31, 31X

前往大學堂

To University Hall

城巴 Citybus

43M, A10

專線小巴 Green Minibus

23, 23M

以上交通資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關交通機構或運輸署公布為準。

The above transport information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the announcement of the transport companies or the Transport Department.







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