香港西式學校建築

Western School Buildings of Hong Kong

1841年以前，本地的學校教育依循清代（1644至1911年）的科舉制度，本地各族的子弟主要在私塾或書室等學習，參加科舉，考取功名。香港開埠後，西方的教育及學校制度逐步引入，最初由教會或華人慈善團體興辦學校，然後由政府推動官立學校的發展，為香港培育不少人才，對中國及香港的發展貢獻極大。時至今日，部分戰前興建的西式學校建築仍然屹立不倒，並列為法定古蹟，見證香港教育的發展。

Before 1841, local education followed the Imperial Examination System of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911). Lineage members mainly studied in *sishu* (private schools) or study halls in pursuit of official titles. With the establishment of Hong Kong as a colony, Western education and methods of schooling were introduced. Schools were first built by missionary or Chinese philanthropic organisations. Later, the Government promoted the development of government schools. The emergence of Western schools helped cultivate a number of talented young people in Hong Kong who went on to play significant roles in the development of both China and the territory. Nowadays, some pre-war Western school buildings still survive and have been declared monuments. As such, they bear witness to the evolution of education in Hong Kong.

金字屋頂
Pitched roof

寬闊的遊廊
Wide verandah

建築物今貌
The Building nowadays

前九龍英童學校
Former Kowloon British School

地址 | 尖沙咀彌敦道136號
Address | 136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui

正面入口今貌
Front entrance nowadays

1983年建築物的外貌
Exterior of the building in 1983

前九龍英童學校是本港現存最古舊的英童學校建築。1900年，何東先生（後晉封為何東爵士）捐出15,000元資助香港政府於九龍興建新學校予在港外籍學童，校址選定現時彌敦道的地段，並由港督卜力爵士主持奠基儀式。1902年4月19日，九龍英童學校正式開幕，提供小學教育。1923年，學校改名為中央英童學校，並改收中學生。由於校舍不敷應用，學校遂於1936年遷往何文田新校舍，並於1948年改名為英皇佐治五世學校；原校舍則被空置。二次大戰後，建築物曾為香港家庭福利會及尖沙咀街坊福利會所用。1992年重修後，建築物成為古物古蹟辦事處的辦公室。

前九龍英童學校以紅磚建成，具維多利亞時代的建築風格。為配合香港較炎熱和潮濕的氣候，建築物有寬闊遊廊、高樓底及金字屋頂等特色。

前九龍英童學校於1991年列為法定古蹟。

The Former Kowloon British School is the oldest surviving school building constructed for the community of expatriates residents living in Hong Kong. In 1900, Mr Ho Tung (later Sir Robert Ho Tung) donated $15,000 to the Hong Kong Government to erect a school in Kowloon for the education of foreign students. The site on Nathan Road was granted and the school's foundation stone was laid by then Governor Sir Henry Blake. The school was officially opened on 19 April 1902 to provide primary education. It was renamed the Central British School in 1923 and began accepting secondary students at that time. To accommodate an ever growing number of students, the school was relocated to its new premises in Ho Man Tin in 1936 and renamed the King George V School in 1948. The original building on Nathan Road was left vacant. After the Second World War, it housed the Hong Kong Family Welfare Society and the Tsim Sha Tsui District Kaifong Welfare Association simultaneously. Since its restoration in 1992, it has been home to the Antiquities and Monuments Office.

The Former Kowloon British School is a red-brick building featuring architectural style during Victorian period, but was modified to suit the hot and humid climate of Hong Kong by adding wide verandahs, high ceilings and pitched roofs.

The Former Kowloon British School was declared a monument in 1991.

聖若瑟書院
St. Joseph's College

地址 | 中環堅尼地道7號
Address | 7 Kennedy Road, Central

聖若瑟書院（前稱聖約瑟英文書院、聖約瑟書院、聖若瑟英文書院）是本港其中一所羅馬天主教教會學校，前身為1864年由羅馬天主教會在威靈頓街為葡籍學童開辦的救主書院。1875年，六名喇沙修士會修士接辦該校，改名為聖若瑟書院。1918年香港發生地震，校舍嚴重損毀，學校遂遷往堅尼地道現址，即德國會所舊址。書院的北座於1920年啟用，主要為教室；西座於1925年啟用，設有小教堂、實驗室和禮堂；東座及南座則於1963年落成。日佔期間（1941至1945年），書院曾遭日軍佔據，用作日軍的醫院倉庫，戰後於1946年重開。書院的小學部於1968年遷往灣仔活道的獨立校舍。

聖若瑟書院的北座和西座是該校現存的戰前建築物，北座樓高四層，兩側建有塔樓，一邊建有遊廊；西座亦是樓高四層，頂部建有小塔。

聖若瑟書院的北座及西座於2000年列為法定古蹟。

1930年代的聖若瑟書院
（香港政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供）
St. Joseph's College in the 1930s
(Courtesy of Hong Kong Public Records Office of the Government Records Service)

北座屋頂的塔樓
Towers on the roof of North Block

北座遊廊的石柱
Stone columns of verandah of the North Block

書院今貌
The College nowadays

St. Joseph's College is a Roman Catholic missionary school. Its forerunner, St. Saviour's College, was opened on Wellington Street, Central in 1864 by the Roman Catholic Church solely for the education of Portuguese students. In 1875, six La Salle Brothers took over the school and renamed it St. Joseph's College. The earthquake in 1918 caused severe damage to the school premises and the College moved to its present site on Kennedy Road previously occupied by the Club Germania. The North Block, comprising classrooms, was opened in 1920 while the West Block, containing a chapel, laboratories and the old hall, was opened in 1925. The East and South Blocks were built in 1963. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the College was used as hospital stores by the Japanese Army. It was re-opened in 1946. The Primary Section moved to independent premises on Wood Road, Wan Chai in 1968.

The North and West Blocks stand as the only existing pre-war buildings of the College. The former is a four-storey building flanked by two towers with verandahs on one side. Also a four-storey structure, the West Block is crowned by a turret.

The North and West Blocks of St. Joseph's College were declared monuments in 2000.

位於北座屋頂的宗教裝飾
Religious decorations on the roof of the North Block

聖士提反女子中學
St. Stephen's Girls' College

地址 | 半山區列堤頓道2號
Address | 2 Lyttelton Road, Mid-Levels

聖士提反女子中學是本港首批女子學校之一，部分學生更成為香港大學首批招收的女學生。為宣揚基督教教義及提供女子教育，英國海外傳道會於1906年創辦聖士提反女校，初建於堅道27號，期後遷至列堤頓道現址。該址由威爾斯親王於1922年4月7日訪港期間奠基，校舍於1924年1月25日由港督司徒拔爵士夫人主持開幕。主樓的西翼和中央部分在1923年完成，東翼則在1928年加建。1940年，校舍改作臨時醫院。日佔時期（1941至1945年），日軍把校舍用作訓練中心。1945年學校復課，並先後於1949及1958年增建小學校舍及金禧樓。

學校主樓樓高四層，由四翼組成，中央為學校禮堂，以何東爵士命名；牆身以花崗石及紅磚築砌，屋頂為金字木桁架及中式瓦面結構。這座西式建築物的設計概念和布局與中國傳統合院式風格相類似，別具特色。

聖士提反女子中學主樓於1992年列為法定古蹟。

St. Stephen's Girls' College was one of the first schools to devote itself to the education of girls in Hong Kong. Some of its students became the first girls or females admitted to the University of Hong Kong. Founded in 1906 by the Church Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of England, the College was charged with the mission of spreading the Christian faith and educating girls. Originally located at 27 Caine Road, the College was later moved to its present site on Lyttelton Road. The foundation stone of the new premises was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on 7 April 1922. Officiated by Lady Stubbs, wife of the then Governor Sir Reginald Stubbs, the opening took place on 25 January 1924. The west wing and central portion of the Main Building were completed in 1923 while the east wing was finished in 1928. In 1940, the College was converted into an emergency hospital. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese Army used the premises as a training centre. Re-opening in 1945, the Junior School Building and the Jubilee Building were added in 1949 and 1958 respectively.

The Main Building is a four-storey structure with four wings enclosing a school hall in the centre named after Sir Robert Ho Tung. The load bearing walls consist of masonry work below the ground floor surmounted by brickwork. Its pitched roof rests on a timber truss system covered with Chinese pan-and-roll tiles. The design concept and layout of this Classical-style building are of particular interest because of their similarities to a traditional Chinese courtyard house.

The Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College was declared a monument in 1992.

1923年聖士提反女子中學的北面入口（香港政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供）
North gate of St. Stephen's Girls' College in 1923 (Courtesy of Hong Kong Public Records Office of the Government Records Service)

學校內貌
Interior of the College

北面入口今貌
North gate nowadays

從高空俯覽整座建築物
Bird's eye view of the building

英皇書院
King's College

地址 | 香港般咸道63A號
Address | 63A Bonham Road, Hong Kong

英皇書院是本港現存戰前官立學校校舍之一，現時的般咸道校舍始建於1923年，1926年竣工。由於校舍在1927年被軍方徵用，作為英軍上海防衛隊的宿舍和醫院，因此英皇書院於1928年3月5日才由港督金文泰爵士主禮開幕。1941年12月太平洋戰爭爆發後，英皇書院曾用作救護站。日佔期間（1941至1945年），日軍將校舍用作飼養軍用騾馬的馬廄。校舍在戰時遭嚴重破壞，經修復後於1950年重開。

這座紅磚校舍落成時，建有東翼、南翼和北翼，三翼大樓環繞用作學校操場的中央方庭而建。位於般咸道和西邊街交界正門入口的弧形柱廊上則建有鐘樓（現已拆除），柱廊由花崗石對柱支撐，建有意大利文藝復興風格的邊孔，而愛奧尼亞式柱頭上更飾有渦形托座。校舍內，新古典主義風格的建築特色舉目可見，例如拱形柱廊、飾有石柱的外廊、粗琢隅石、模製簷楣、圍繞窗戶的古典風格石砌緣飾等，令這幢文物建築顯得古典雅致。

英皇書院校舍的東翼、南翼和北翼，以及部分護土牆和邊界牆於2011年列為法定古蹟。

1933年的英皇書院，鐘樓仍清晰可見
（英皇書院提供）
King's College in 1933, in which the bell tower could still be seen
(Courtesy of King's College)

飾有石柱外廊的學校南翼
South wing of the College with colonnaded verandahs

書院今貌
The College nowadays

King's College is one of the surviving pre-war government school buildings in Hong Kong. The construction of the present Bonham Road campus began in 1923 and was completed in 1926. It was not until 5 March 1928 that the College was officially opened by the then Governor Sir Cecil Clementi since it was requisitioned by the Military Authorities as the quarters and hospital for the British Shanghai Defence Force in 1927. With the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941, the College was used as a first aid station. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the College was used as a military mule and horse stable for the Japanese Army. Badly damaged during the war, the College was re-opened in 1950 after refurbishment.

This red-brick school building comprised an east wing, a south wing and a north wing when it was first constructed. The three wings were arranged in collegiate style around a central courtyard which served as a playground. There was a bell tower (now removed) above the colonnaded curved entrance porch at the junction of Bonham Road and Western Street. The porch was supported by granite coupled columns with Ionic Order capitals featuring volute brackets and Italian Renaissance style side openings. Notable Neo-classical features such as arched colonnades, colonnaded verandahs, rusticated quoins, moulded cornices and classical stone surrounds to the windows are readily apparent.

The east, south and north wings together with parts of the retaining walls and boundary walls of King's College were declared monuments in 2011.

東翼
East wing

北翼
North wing

遊廊
Verandah

聖士提反書院
St. Stephen's College

地址 | 赤柱東頭灣道22號
Address | 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley

書院大樓今貌
School House nowadays

聖士提反書院由聖公會班為蘭會吏長，以及何啟爵士、曹善允博士等多位華人賢達所創立，祈能以教育救國，並為上層華人子弟提供良好的英文教育。聖士提反書院最初於1903年在西邊街建校，1924年遷往般咸道。現時的赤柱校園於1928年施工，當中的書院大樓是最先落成的建築物，於1930年3月25日開幕，其他戰前建築包括馬田宿舍、一至五號平房及舊實驗室等。約於1941年12月15日，書院大樓被英軍接管，改為緊急軍事醫院。不久日軍侵港，於同年聖誕節佔領了聖士提反書院，並在書院大樓發動「聖士提反書院大屠殺」。日佔時期（1941至1945年），聖士提反書院連同鄰近的赤柱監獄守衛宿舍曾用作赤柱拘留營。戰後，聖士提反書院於1947年重開。

聖士提反書院的書院大樓不但是本港最古老仍提供寄宿服務的校舍建築，亦是少數現存曾用作赤柱拘留營的建築物之一。書院大樓呈H形，包括東、西兩翼，由中座連接起來。大樓的粗灰批盪、寬闊懸挑的屋簷、拱形門窗和拱形遊廊均是典型的工藝美術風格建築特色，其金字屋頂更是為適應香港的亞熱帶天氣而興建。

聖士提反書院的書院大樓於2011年列為法定古蹟。

1930年代初聖士提反書院的書院大樓（聖士提反書院提供）
School House of St. Stephen's College in the early 1930s (Courtesy of St. Stephen's College)

大樓露台、拱道及拱形門窗
Balcony, arched windows and doorway of the building

圖書館內貌
Interior view of the library

遊廊
Verandahs

St. Stephen's College was established by the Rev. Bishop Banister of the Anglican Church and a number of prominent Chinese members of the community such as Sir Ho Kai and Dr Tso Seen-wan. Their collective aspiration was to save China through education and provide English education in particular for the Chinese children of the upper classes. The College was first opened on Western Street in 1903 and moved to Bonham Road in 1924. Construction of the present Stanley campus started in 1928. Opened on 25 March 1930, the School House was the first building completed under the project. Other pre-war buildings include Martin Hostel, Bungalow Nos. 1-5 and Old Laboratory. Around 15 December 1941, the School House was converted into an emergency military hospital by the British Army. The Japanese Army captured St. Stephen's College on Christmas Day that year and committed the "St. Stephen's College Massacre". St. Stephen's College, together with the nearby Stanley Prison Warders' Quarters, were used as the Stanley Internment Camp during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The College was re-opened in 1947.

The School House of St. Stephen's College is not only the oldest surviving school building still providing boarding services in Hong Kong, but also one of the very few remaining structures used as part of the Stanley Internment Camp. It is an H-shaped building consisting of an east wing and a west wing connected by a central block. Rough-cast rendering, wide overhanging eaves, arched windows and doorways and arcaded verandahs are typical features of the Arts and Crafts style. Its pitched roofs also reflect an adaptation to Hong Kong's sub-tropical climate.

The School House of St. Stephen's College was declared a monument in 2011.

瑪利諾修院學校
Maryknoll Convent School

地址 | 九龍塘窩打老道130號
Address | 130 Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong

瑪利諾修院學校由瑪利諾女修會（又名「聖道明瑪利諾女修會」，原名「聖道明海外傳教女修會」）於1925年在尖沙咀柯士甸道創辦，最初是一所幼稚園。1933年，九龍塘窩打老道的新校舍開始興建。1936年，港督郝德傑爵士為學校主樓主持奠基儀式。翌年，瑪利諾修院學校遷至新校舍，提供幼稚園至預科程度的教育，校舍自此亦成為區內地標。1942至1945年間，校舍曾改作日軍醫院。主樓旁邊的修院在二次大戰前開始興建，1953年竣工。1960年，學校的中學部遷往何東道的新校舍，窩打老道校舍主樓便由小學部使用，而主樓旁的修院在1997年小學改為全日制後亦歸小學部使用。

學校主樓採用中世紀修道院或學院的布局設計，列柱迴廊圍繞露天中庭。禮堂內的拱頂天花、面向界限街的麻石階梯、尖拱門、四坡或斜折線形屋頂和建築物正面的塔樓，均是主樓顯著的建築特色。

瑪利諾修院學校包括學校主樓和修院於2008年列為法定古蹟。

Maryknoll Convent School was first established on Austin Road, Tsim Sha Tsui in 1925 as a kindergarten by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic (originally named "The Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic"). Construction of the new campus on Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong started in 1933. In 1936, Sir Andrew Caldecott, the then Governor of Hong Kong, laid the cornerstone of the Main Building of the School. Upon completion of the construction one year later, the School moved to the new campus and began providing education for students from kindergarten to matriculation. A landmark in the area since, the School was used as a Japanese military hospital from 1942 to 1945. Construction of the Convent next to the Main Building, which began before the Second World War, was finally completed in 1953. In 1960, the Secondary Section was moved to the new school building at Ho Tung Road. From then onward, the Primary Section has remained in the Waterloo Road Main Building, eventually taking over the Convent as well when it adopted whole-day sessions in 1997.

The Main Building adopts the medieval monastery or collegiate layout of an open peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters. The auditorium's vaulted ceiling, the granite staircase facing Boundary Street, pointed arches, hipped or gambrel-shaped roofs and the single tower at the facade are all notable features of the Main Building.

Maryknoll Convent School including the Main Building and the Convent was declared a monument in 2008.

迴廊
Cloisters

木樓梯
Wooden staircase

學校今貌
The School nowadays

1930年代的瑪利諾修院學校（香港政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供）
Maryknoll Convent School in the 1930s (Courtesy of Hong Kong Public Records Office of the Government Records Service)

列柱迴廊圍繞的露天中庭
Open peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters

現為法定古蹟的香港西式學校建築分布圖
Location map of Western School buildings which are declared monuments in Hong Kong

1. 前九龍英童學校
   （現為古物古蹟辦事處的辦公室）
   Former Kowloon British School
   (Now the Antiquities and Monuments Office)

2. 聖若瑟書院
   St. Joseph's College

3. 聖士提反女子中學
   St. Stephen's Girls' College

4. 英皇書院
   King's College

5. 聖士提反書院
   St. Stephen's College

6. 瑪利諾修院學校
   Maryknoll Convent School

* 除特別情況外，所有學校並不對外開放。
Except exceptional cases, all schools are not open to the public.

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