

學校 Schools

前九龍英童學校

*Former Kowloon British School*



**前**九龍英童學校坐落於尖沙咀彌敦道136號，其建築為典型的維多利亞時代模式，是本港現存最古舊的英童學校建築。該校是由何東先生(後晉封爵士)於1900年捐出一萬五千元資助政府興建，並於同年7月20日由當時港督卜力爵士主持奠基儀式。1902年4月19日，學校正式開幕。至1930年代中期，該校已由創校時的小學發展成有約三百名學生的中學。第二次世界大戰後至1991年，校舍成為尖沙咀街坊福利會的會址，其後建築物被列為法定古蹟，並於重修後撥歸古物古蹟辦事處使用。

**F**ormer Kowloon British School was originally located at No.136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui. The building is a typical Victorian structure and it is the oldest surviving school building constructed for foreign residents in Hong Kong. In 1900, Mr. Ho Tung (later Sir Robert) donated \$15,000 to the Government to erect a school. The foundation stone was laid on 20 July 1900 by the then Governor Sir Henry Blake. The school was officially opened on 19 April 1902. In the middle of the 1930s, it was transformed from a primary school to a secondary school with about 300 students. After World War II, the building was used by Tsim Sha Tsui Kaifong District Welfare Association until 1991. The building has been used by the Antiquities and Monuments Office after it was declared a monument.



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01 前九龍英童學校為典型的維多利亞時代建築模式  
Former Kowloon British School is a typical Victorian structure

02 前九龍英童學校修復前面貌  
Former Kowloon British School before restoration

03 前九龍英童學校現用作古物古蹟辦事處  
Former Kowloon British School now houses the Antiquities and Monuments Office



學校 Schools

聖士提反女校主樓

*Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College*



**聖**士提反女子中學是本港首批女子學校之一，原位於堅道27號，其後校舍因1917年地震而受到嚴重破壞，故於1923年遷址至列堤頓道2號。建築物樓高四層，主樓的西翼和中央部分在1923年完成，而東翼則於1928年加建。學校的外牆採用兩種材料，地下的一層用麻石，一樓及以上則用磚塊，頂層更採用中國式的金字頂。

**S**t. Stephen's Girls' College is one of the first schools devoted to the education of girls in Hong Kong. It was originally located at No. 27 Caine Road and later moved to No. 2 Lyttelton Road in 1923 after the school was badly damaged by an earthquake in 1917. The building is a four-storey structure. The West Wing and the Central Portion of the Main Building were completed in 1923 while the East Wing was erected in 1928. The external walls were built of two different materials, with masonry work beneath the ground floor level and brickwork above it. The pitched roof is of timber construction with Chinese tiles.





01 聖士提反女校內貌  
Interior view of St. Stephen's Girls' College

02 走廊通道上之欄杆  
Balustrade of corridor

03 聖士提反女校主樓入口處  
Entrance of the Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College

04 聖士提反女校主樓鳥瞰圖  
Aerial view of the Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College

02





學校 Schools

聖若瑟書院的北座及西座

# North and West Blocks of St. Joseph's College



**聖**若瑟書院位於中環堅尼地道7號，是一所由羅馬天主教會主辦的學校，建校至今已有超過一百三十多年的歷史。書院的前身為建於1864的救恩書院，當時的校舍位於威靈頓街。至1875年，學校由六名喇沙修士會修士接辦，改名為聖若瑟書院，並於1876年遷往堅道9號。校舍先後經過數次的遷移，在1881年書院由堅道遷往羅便臣道8號，其後因校舍在1918年的地震中受到破壞，所以再遷往位於堅尼地道的新校舍，即書院現址。聖若瑟書院由三部分的建築物所組成，分別為在1920年啟用的教學樓(即北座)、在1925年啟用的科學樓或教堂樓(即西座)及於1963年建成的新教學樓。書院的北座和西座均是該校現存的戰前建築物，北座樓高四層，兩側建有鐘樓，一邊建有遊廊，而西座亦是樓高四層，頂部建有塔樓。

St. Joseph's College is located at No. 7 Kennedy Road, Central. It is a Roman Catholic missionary school and has over 130 years of history. Its forerunner, St. Saviour's College, was opened at Wellington Street in 1864. In 1875, six La Salle Brothers took over the school and renamed it as St. Joseph's College. It was moved to No. 9 Caine Road in 1876. The College then moved from Caine Road to No. 8 Robinson Road in 1881. Later, it moved to present site at No. 7 Kennedy Road after an earthquake in 1918 caused severe damage to the premises. St. Joseph's College is comprised of three buildings, the old building (the present North Block) which was erected in 1920, the Science Block or the Chapel Block (the present west block) completed in 1925 and the new building which was opened in 1963. The North Block and West Block are currently the only existing pre-war buildings of the College. The former is a four-storey building flanked by two clock towers at both ends and has verandahs on one side whereas the latter is also a four-storey structure with a turret on top.





- 01 聖若瑟書院鳥瞰圖  
Aerial view of St. Joseph's College
- 02 聖若瑟書院建校至今已有超過一百三十多年的歷史  
St. Joseph's College has over 130 years of history
- 03 北座兩側建有鐘樓  
The North Block is flanked by two clock towers at both ends

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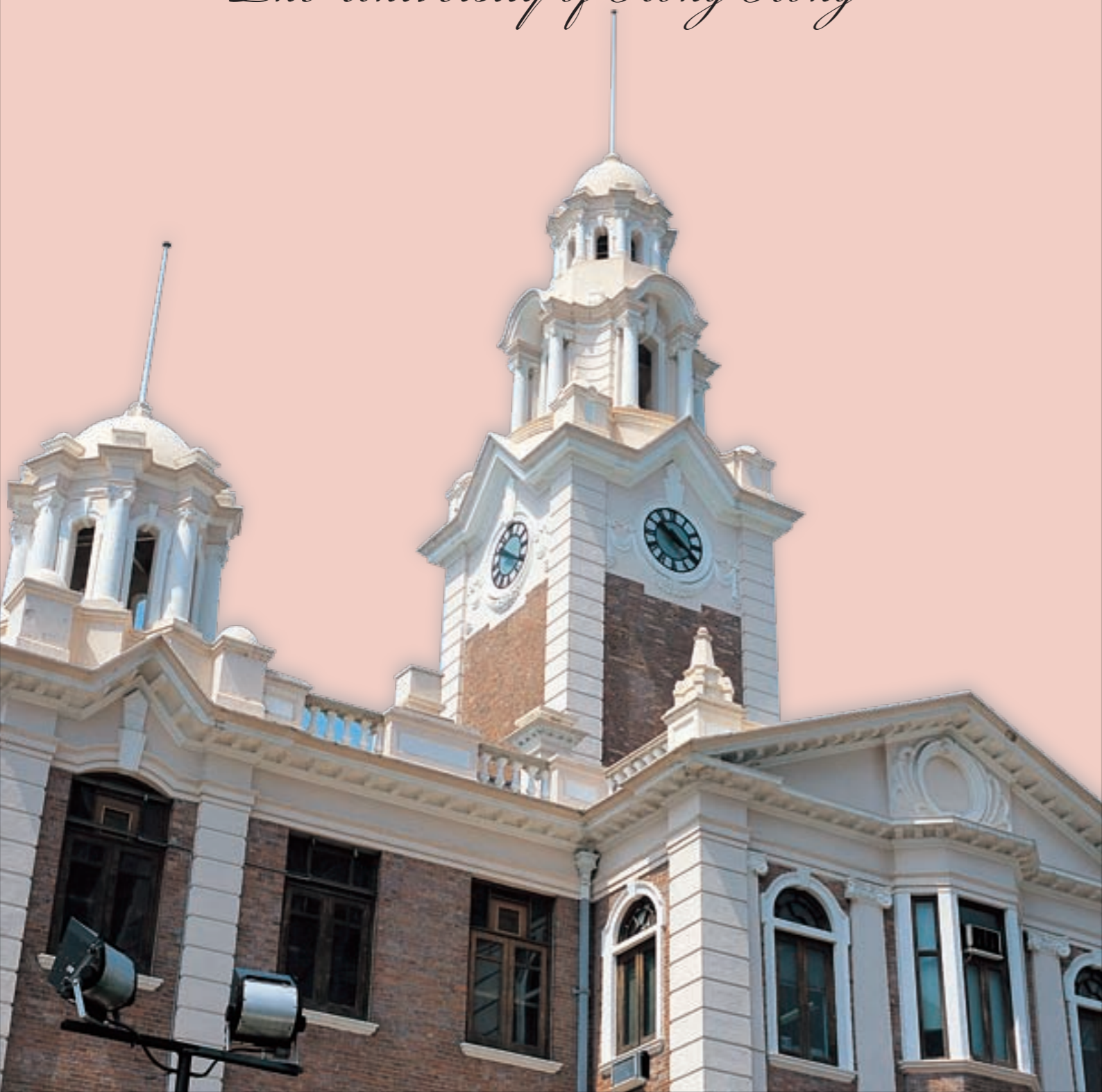




學校 Schools



香港大學本部大樓外部  
*The Exterior of the Main Building of  
The University of Hong Kong*



香港大學本部大樓位於薄扶林道的香港大學，是該校最古老的建築物。大樓於1910年動工興建，1912年落成。樓高三層的大樓以渾圓的花崗岩石柱支撐，樓頂有一座鐘樓及四座塔樓，富有文藝復興時代的建築風格。此外，大樓內有四個庭院，其中兩個種有棕櫚樹。這大樓原本的設計已為日後的擴建作好準備，而擴建工程則在1952年進行，並在1958年再加建了多一層。

The Main Building of the University is located at The University of Hong Kong on Pok Fu Lam Road. It is the oldest of the university's structures. Construction commenced in 1910 and completed in 1912. The three-storey building was supported by granite columns in Renaissance style and surmounted by a tall clock tower and four turrets. There are four internal courtyards, two of which have palm trees. The original design of the building had already prepared for extension, which was carried out in 1952 and later in 1958 another extra floor was also added to the building.



學校 Schools  
香港大學本部大樓外部  
*The Exterior of the Main Building of  
The University of Hong Kong*

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- 01 香港大學本部大樓外部於1984年被列為法定古蹟  
The Exterior of the Main Building of the University was declared a monument in 1984
- 02 本部大樓正立面及拱形入口處  
The main façade of the Main Building and its arched entrance
- 03-04 大樓以渾圓的花崗石柱支撐  
Building was supported by granite columns





05 大樓富有文藝復興時代的建築風格  
The building was designed in Renaissance style

06 本部大樓樓頂上之鐘樓  
The tall clock tower on the roof of the Main Building



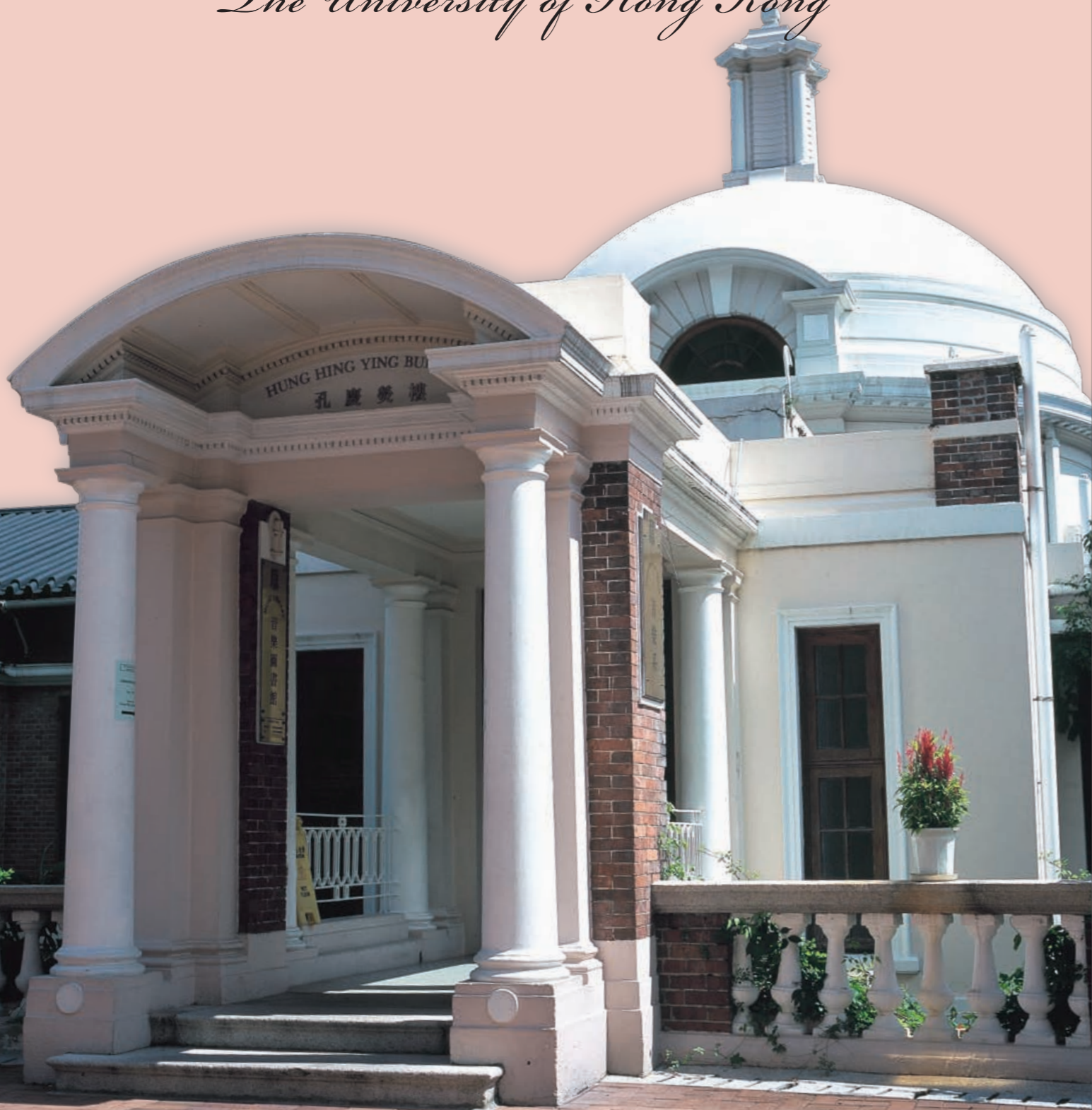


學校 Schools



香港大學孔慶熒樓外部

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



孔慶熒樓位於薄扶林道的香港大學，建於1912年，並在1919年2月由當時之總督司徒拔爵士正式揭幕，其建築經費是來自遮打爵士、佐敦教授及其他人士的捐款。大樓是一座兩層高的圓頂建築物，屬英愛德華時期的建築風格，地下的一層是地庫，正式入口則設於二樓。該大樓原供香港大學學生會使用，至1974年改為高級職員休息室。在1986年，校方為答謝孔慶熒先生家人的慷慨捐助，遂將大樓命名為孔慶熒樓。大樓現作為音樂系的辦公室及圖書館。

The Hung Hing Ying Building is located at The University of Hong Kong on Pok Fu Lam Road. The building was constructed in 1912 with financial assistance from Sir Paul Chater, Professor G.P. Jordan and other patrons and was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, in February 1919. It is a two-storey Edwardian style structure characterized by a central dome. The main entrance is located on the second floor while there is a basement on the ground floor. The building was originally used by the student union and was later converted into Senior Common Room in 1974. It was named in honour of Mr. Hung Hing Ying in 1986 for his family's donation to the university. The building currently houses the library and the office of the Department of Music.





01-02 孔慶英樓內貌  
Interior views of Hung Hing Ying Building

03 大樓是一座兩層高的圓頂建築物，  
屬英愛德華時期的建築風格  
The building is a two-storey Edwardian style  
structure characterized by a central dome





學校 Schools

香港大學鄧志昂樓外部  
*The Exterior of Tang Chi Ngong Building  
of The University of Hong Kong*



香港大學鄧志昂樓由鄧肇堅父親鄧志昂慷慨捐資於1929年建成，作為中文學院，建築物因此以他命名。大樓在1931年9月28日由當時港督貝璐主持揭幕儀式，並在正門外和大樓內鑲嵌雲石碑以作紀念。建築物樓高三層，屬平頂式建築物，外牆鋪以上海批盪。建築物現時用作為香港大學亞洲研究中心。

Tang Chi Ngong Building was built in 1929 with a generous donation from Mr. Tang Chi Ngong, father of Sir Tang Shiu Kin, as a School of Chinese. Hence, the school was named after him. The building was officially opened by Sir William Peel, the Governor of Hong Kong, on 28 September 1931 and was named in honour of Mr. Tang Chi Ngong in recognition of his generous donation. Plaques were established in the entrance hall and inside the building to commemorate this event. It is a three-storey flat-roofed building with Shanghai plaster surfacing. The building is now used as the Centre of Asian Studies.





01 香港大學鄧志昂樓外部於1995年被列為法定古蹟  
The Exterior of Tang Chi Ngong Building of The University of Hong Kong was declared a monument in 1995

02 鄧志昂樓樓高三層，屬平頂式建築物，外牆鋪以上海批盪  
The building is a three-storey flat-roofed building with Shanghai plaster surfacing

03 鄧志昂樓正門入口處  
Main entrance of Tang Chi Ngong Building





學校 Schools

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



香港大學大學堂原名杜格拉斯古堡，約於1861年至1867年間由蘇格蘭商人杜格拉斯·立畢建成，以作為其公司及寓所。建築物樓高三層，揉合了都鐸式及哥德式的建築風格。其後，古堡被法國傳道會於1894年購入，還將其改名為拿撒勒樓，重新裝修後更加建一座印刷房。至1953年，法國傳道會遷離拿撒勒樓。香港大學於1954年購入該建築物，於1956年起正式用作男學生宿舍，並改稱為大學堂。

University Hall was originally known as Douglas Castle. It was probably built between 1861 and 1867 by a Scottish merchant, called Douglas Lapraik. The three-storey building signifies a splendid edifice in a blend of Tudor and Gothic architectural style. It was renamed as Nazareth House when it was sold in 1894 by the Lapraik family to the French Mission. Considerable alterations and extensions to the building were carried out by the French Mission, and a printing house was added. The French Mission then moved out in 1953 and Nazareth House was sold to The University of Hong Kong in 1954. The building was converted as a dormitory for male students in 1956 and renamed as University Hall.





01 大學堂內貌  
Interior view of University Hall

02 大學堂採合了都鐸式及哥德式的建築風格  
University Hall was built in a blend of Tudor and Gothic  
architectural style

03 大學堂正門入口處  
Main Entrance of University Hall

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學校 Schools

瑪利諾修院學校  
*Maryknoll Convent School*



瑪利諾女修會於1925年創辦瑪利諾修院學校，該校最初是一所幼稚園，校址位於柯士甸道。1937年，瑪利諾修院學校遷至窩打老道的新校舍，為幼稚園至預科程度的學生提供教育，校舍自始亦成為區內的地標。

學校運作因二次大戰而中斷，校舍由1942至45年曾改作日軍醫院。主樓旁邊的修院在二次大戰前開始興建，於1953年竣工。1960年，學校的中學部遷往何東道5號的新校舍，此後，窩打老道學校主樓便一直由小學部使用。

於1937年落成的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。禮堂內羅馬式的拱頂天花、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。

Maryknoll Convent School was first established at Austin Road in 1925 as a kindergarten by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. In 1937, the School moved to the new campus on Waterloo Road providing education for students from kindergarten to matriculation. It has been a landmark in the area since then.

School operation was interrupted by the Second World War and 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 5 Ho Tung Road. Ever since, the Primary Section has remained in the Waterloo Road Main Building.

The layout of the 1937-built Main Building adopts the medieval monastery or collegiate layout of an open peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters. Vaulted ceiling of Romanesque style in the auditorium, the granite staircase facing Boundary Street, pointed arches, hipped or gambrel-shaped roofs and the single tower at the facade are notable features of the Main Building.



宗教建築 Religious Buildings

聖約翰座堂  
*St. John's Cathedral*

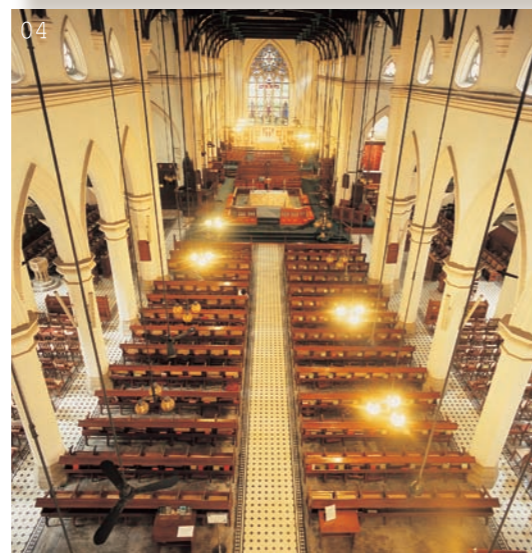
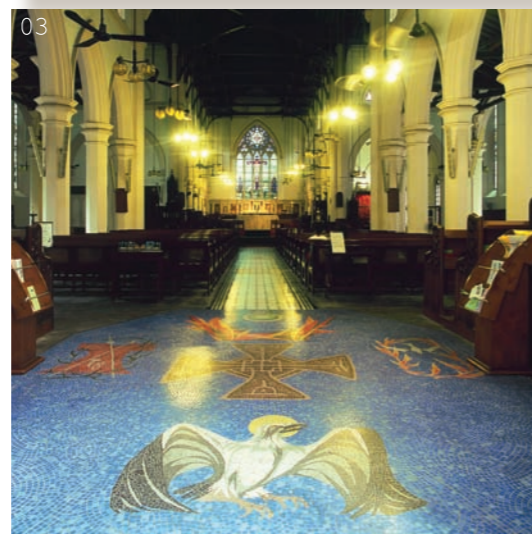


**聖**約翰座堂是香港現存歷史最悠久的西式教會建築物，位於中環花園道四至八號。座堂成十字形，有一鐘樓建於入口處，富有歌德式建築的風格。於1847年3月11日，座堂由當時的港督戴維斯爵士奠基，並於1849年落成啟用。座堂曾於1873年進行局部改建，並由愛丁堡公爵奠基。日佔時期(1941年至1945年)座堂曾用作日本人的會所。由於座堂於戰時遭受嚴重破壞，故座堂委員會曾將其復修。

St. John's Cathedral is located at Nos. 4 - 8 Garden Road, Central, which is the oldest surviving ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The building was built in Gothic style with a bell tower above the main entrance. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir John Davis, on 11 March 1847 and the building was completed in 1849. The Cathedral underwent extension in 1873, with the foundation stone laid by the Duke of Edinburgh. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the building was converted to a clubhouse for the Japanese. The building was seriously damaged during the war and was fully repaired later.

01 約1870年的聖約翰座堂 (照片由香港歷史博物館提供)  
St. John's Cathedral, c. 1870  
(photograph provided by courtesy of Hong Kong Museum of History)





02 聖約翰座堂的鳥瞰圖。圖中可見座堂成十字形  
Aerial view of St. John's Cathedral. The Cathedral can be seen in cruciform plan

03-05 聖約翰座堂內貌  
Interior views of St. John's Cathedral



宗教建築 Religious Buildings

前法國海外傳道會大樓  
*Former French Mission Building*



**前**法國海外傳道會大樓位於中環炮台里1號，於1843年至1846年曾為港英時期港督的官邸。在1915年被法國外方傳道會使用前稱為「拱北行」。這座建築物樓高三層，以花崗石和紅磚蓋成，屬新古典建築風格。大樓曾於1917年進行重建，並在大樓的西北隅加建了一座圓頂小教堂，而該項工程的竣工日期更鑄在外牆的一塊小石碑上。於1953年，大樓轉售予香港政府，並先後用作教育署總部、維多利亞地方法院、最高法院及政府新聞處，現為終審法院大樓。

**F**ormer French Mission Building is located at No.1 Battery Path, Central. The building was used as a residence for the Governor of Hong Kong between 1843 and 1846. The building was called "Beaconsfield" before it was used by the French Mission in 1915. It was constructed in granite and red bricks in Neo-Classical style. Rebuilding took place in 1917 and a chapel was built in the northwest corner with a cupola projecting above the roof. The rebuilding was marked by a small granite plaque with the completion date mounted on an external wall. In 1953, the building was purchased by the Government and was successively used as the office of the Education Department, the Victoria District Court, the Supreme Court and the Information Services Department. It is now used as the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal.





01 前法國海外傳道會大樓經修復後，現為終審法院大樓  
Former French Mission Building is now used as the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal after restoration

02 1987年之前法國海外傳道會大樓  
Former French Mission Building as seen in 1987

03 拱形走廊及古典式圓柱  
Arched corridor and classical columns