

# 賞 · 識 港大歷史建築

HKU Heritage  
Sights and Sites



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# 序言 Introduction

香港大學（港大）是香港歷史最悠久的高等學府，在一個多世紀以來，一直是這城市豐富文化遺產不可或缺的部分。港大原是為居於香港的華人學生提供西式教育而創立，創校初期也歡迎來自廣州及其他內地城市、馬來亞、荷屬東印度群島、印度以至泰國的學生。其後數十年，港大已發展成為國際化、創新、跨學科合作和知識交流的平台，並通過它的國際地位，與內地的緊密聯繫和區域影響力，為社會作出貢獻。

在香港的高等學府中，港大擁有最多的歷史建築。港大校園建於薄扶林高低起伏的台地上，各幢大樓以庭院、樓梯、步道，水景等連結，代表自然與人類結合的成果，建構薄扶林一帶的景觀。每幢歷史建築與港大和香港的歷史發展皆密不可分。

2022年是香港特別行政區成立25周年，亦是香港大學成立111周年。發展局文物保育專員辦事處和古物古蹟辦事處（古蹟辦）與港大在這個饒富意義的一年，共同策劃及製作「賞·識港大歷史建築」語音導賞，讓參觀人士透過二維碼，以及古蹟辦網頁的語音導賞，靜心欣賞十三幢港大校園內及鄰近校園的法定古蹟和歷史建築，認識它們走過的歲月、欣賞它們設計和工藝的美。這本小冊子扼要介紹這些歷史建築，提升遊人在線上或實地參觀的樂趣。



我有如遊子歸家，  
因為香港與香港大學乃我知識之誕生地。

節錄自孫中山先生於1923年在香港大學的演講辭  
(中文翻譯)

*I feel as though I have returned home,  
because Hong Kong and The University of Hong Kong  
are my intellectual birthplace.*

Extract of the speech delivered by Dr Sun Yat-sen at  
The University of Hong Kong, 1923

For over a century, The University of Hong Kong (HKU), the oldest tertiary education institution in the city, has been an integral part of the city's rich cultural heritage. HKU was established to provide Western style education for the local Chinese community. It also welcomed students from Canton and other Chinese cities, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, India and even Thailand in its early years. Through subsequent decades, HKU has become a place of internationalisation, innovation, inter-disciplinarity, and knowledge exchange, and has made social contributions through its global presence, its engagement with Mainland China, and its regional significance.

The HKU campus includes an impressive number of historic buildings, more than any other tertiary institutions in Hong Kong, constructed on terraces made on the slopes of Pok Fu Lam with connected courtyards, stairs, walkways, water features, etc. It distinctly represents the combined works of nature and mankind, and forms part of the more extensive Pok Fu Lam landscape. Each historic building reflects the historical development of HKU and more broadly the development of Hong Kong.

The year 2022 marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and also the 111th anniversary of the founding of HKU. In this meaningful year, the Commissioner for Heritage's Office and the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) of the Development Bureau, together with HKU, have jointly produced an audio guide programme entitled "HKU Heritage Sights and Sites". By scanning the QR code or listening to the audio guide available on the website of AMO, visitors may at their own pace learn about the past and appreciate the exquisite design and craftsmanship of 13 declared monuments / historic buildings in and around the HKU campus. This booklet introduces briefly these 13 historic buildings, aiming to enhance the visitors' experience when browsing through the buildings, whether onsite or offsite.



# 香港大學校園內的法定古蹟

## Declared Monuments in The University of Hong Kong



1933年香港大學鳥瞰圖  
Aerial photo of The University of Hong Kong, 1933.

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CPAO Multimedia, The University of Hong Kong

港大校園坐南向北，南面靠山，北面向海，景觀雅緻。本部校園首座建築是本部大樓（外部為法定古蹟），它於1912年落成，位處校園重要位置，組成校園核心部分，也為港大日後的建築奠定了極高的標準。

港大成立後的首十年，已落實了基本目標，包括傳授知識和全人發展。學生除了課堂外，還必須於大學宿舍寄宿。1913年至1915年間，盧嘉堂、儀禮堂（外部為法定古蹟）和梅堂（外部為法定古蹟）三座位於地勢較高之處的學生宿舍相繼落成。學生會大樓，即現時的孔慶熒樓（外部為法定古蹟），於1919年正式啓用，為學生提供活動場所，讓學生除了課堂和住宿外，生活更為充實；學生會大樓透過巧妙設計，連結了本部大樓和般咸道。

第二次世界大戰前正值港大蓬勃擴展時期，當時興建了用作中文學院的鄧志昂樓（外部為法定古蹟）及用作中文圖書館的馮平山樓（外部為法定古蹟），這兩座建築物的位置與蜿蜒的般咸道互相呼應。港大於戰後制定了長遠的發展計劃，隨著不斷增加的學生宿舍需求，港大除了興建多座宿舍外，還購入了杜格拉斯堡（當時稱為「納匝肋修院」），並改用作大學堂宿舍（外部為法定古蹟）。

港大校園建築，種類多樣，反映了港大的發展歷史；而多元的建築風格，則反映香港對教育類建築品味的演化。在眾多港大的建築物中，古物事務監督已將其中七座建築的外部，根據《古物及古蹟條例》（香港法例第53章）列為法定古蹟；這七座法定古蹟營造了港大獨特的氛圍。

*Domus Stat potens Academia,  
Unde ab occiduis recens Ampliore fluit plagis  
Mox doctrina meatu.*

Lyrics in University's Anthem in Latin, 1912

磐基永固耀辰星 西來新學傳逾博 從此文瀾賴汝榮

港大校歌歌詞，1912年  
(中文翻譯)

*Strong stand the buildings of the University,  
whence modern learning soon will flow from western lands  
in more ample course.*

Lyrics in University's Anthem in English, 1912

The HKU campus was set on a landscape with hills at the south and the harbour at the north. The University's first building in the main campus, the Main Building (completed in 1912; its exterior is a declared monument), occupies a commanding position and forms the heart of the campus. It set a high standard for all subsequent buildings.

Within its first decade, the fundamental objectives of HKU were consolidated, which included the transmission of knowledge and development of personal character. Apart from attending classes, students were required to reside in university hostels. Three university hostels, i.e., Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall (its exterior is a declared monument) and May Hall (its exterior is a declared monument), were completed during the years 1913-1915 on higher ground within the campus. Opened in 1919, the Union Building (currently known as the Hung Hing Ying Building; its exterior is a declared monument) bridged the gap between class attendance and mandatory residence by providing a place for student-centred activities, and through its smart design linked up with the Main Building and Bonham Road.

The period before the Second World War was one of vigorous expansion, and included the construction of the Tang Chi Ngong Building (its exterior is a declared monument) for the School of Chinese and the Fung Ping Shan Building (its exterior is a declared monument) for a Chinese library. This pair of buildings responded seamlessly to the gentle curves of Bonham Road. The post-war period was the time when long-term plans for HKU were made. In response to a greater demand for student accommodation, new residential facilities were constructed, and Douglas Castle (then known as Nazareth) was acquired and converted for use as University Hall (its exterior is a declared monument).

The range of campus building types reflects the growth of the University, while the range of styles indicates changing tastes in regard to Hong Kong's institutional architecture. Among the buildings of HKU, the exteriors of seven have been declared as monuments by the Antiquities Authority under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53). They contribute to the University's unique ambience.

# 本部大樓

## Main Building

# 1912

東耀長光永不灰

港大校歌歌詞，1912年  
(中文翻譯)

它是美景之中的高貴地標

英國詩人、港大英文教授 (1953-1964年) 埃德蒙·布倫登  
(中文翻譯)

本部大樓是港大本部校園內歷史最悠久的建築，於1910年動工興建，1912年竣工，由香港傑出的巴斯裔商人和慈善家麼地爵士捐助興建；一個多世紀以來，大樓被公認為香港高等教育的標誌建築。

本部大樓由亞洲著名的利安建築師事務所的 Alfred Bryer 設計。他的設計不僅包括豐富的新古典建築特色，同時呈現具原創性的本地元素。這座紅磚大樓，樓高三層，比例勻稱，由多條古典的愛奧尼式花崗石柱支撐，布局工整。大樓以正面中央的鐘樓作為中軸線，兩端各建角樓一對。入口門廊和東、西兩側的女兒牆均飾有三角形山花。

大樓以英國「紅磚大學」作參考，大量使用清水紅磚，而不是花崗石、石灰岩或砂岩作鋪面。紅磚相對精工雕琢的石塊，是較為樸素的建築材料。大樓使用紅磚，反映港大是踏實、開放和民主的教育機構。大樓的開放式遊廊，實為適應香港亞熱帶氣候而設計的西式建築。

在港大成立初期，本部大樓容納了港大所有學院，包括文學院、工程學院及醫學院，還有演講室、圖書館、行政辦公室，甚至診所和臨時學生宿舍。孫中山先生曾於1923年2月20日在大禮堂發表演講，當中他提到香港和港大都是他知識的誕生地。1941年12月香港保衛戰期間，本部大樓改作大學臨時醫院，救治戰時傷者和來自瑪麗醫院的病人。戰時和日佔期間，大樓部分地方曾被掠奪一空，又遭受嚴重破壞，大禮堂的木製屋頂，更被拆除作燃料。大學在戰時暫停授課，大樓的修復工程在1945年年底展開，至1946年10月竣工後才恢復授課。

本部大樓最初的平面布局呈「日」字形，大禮堂位於中央，兩側各有一庭院。1950年代，大樓向南面增建新翼，加建了兩個庭院，使大樓的平面布局變成「田」字形。加建工程由當時新成立的建築學院創院院長哥頓·布朗教授負責，建築風格和物料都遵循大樓原有的設計。

為紀念大學的早期贊助人陸佑博士，大禮堂於1956年改稱為陸佑堂。禮堂一直是舉辦大學重要學術和社交活動的場地，例如頒授學位典禮和高桌晚宴等。

香港大學本部大樓外部於  
1984年6月15日列為法定古蹟  
(建築物外部對外開放)







本部大樓內的庭院  
Courtyard inside the Main Building

The Main Building is the oldest structure on the HKU main campus. Construction began in 1910 and was completed in 1912. Sir Hormusjee Mody, a distinguished Parsi businessman and philanthropist in Hong Kong, donated the cost of the building. It has been widely recognised for more than a century as an iconic monument of tertiary education in Hong Kong.

The Main Building was designed by Alfred Bryer of Leigh & Orange, a major architectural firm in Asia. It was designed with exuberant neo-classical features while at the same time demonstrating originality with a series of local adaptive elements. The 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 extensive use of fair-faced red bricks has symbolic significance as it references Britain's "red-brick universities", which are clad with bricks instead of granite, limestone, or sandstone. As a humble building material, in contrast to dressed stone, the use of red bricks is indicative of affordable and outwardly democratic institutions. The building's open verandahs reflect the adaptation of a Western-style building to Hong Kong's subtropical climate.



本部大樓內的庭院  
Courtyard inside the Main Building

*May the new light of wisdom ever shine out from the East!*

Lyrics in University's Anthem in English, 1912

*A noble landmark (set) amid scenes of especial beauty*

Edmund Blunden, British poet, Professor of English in HKU (1953-1964)

The Main Building originally housed all the faculties of HKU, including Arts, Engineering, and Medicine, as well as lecture rooms, a library and administrative offices, and even a clinic and temporary student hostel. Dr Sun Yat-sen delivered a speech at the Great Hall on 20 February 1923. In his speech, he mentioned both Hong Kong and HKU as his intellectual birthplace. During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, the building was converted into a University Relief Hospital to treat both the war-wounded and patients from Queen Mary Hospital. Parts of the building were severely damaged and badly looted during the war and the Japanese occupation period. The roof timber of the Great Hall was taken down as fuel. University classes were suspended during the war and were not resumed, until October 1946, when the restoration works, begun in late 1945, had been completed.



第二次世界大戰後的本部大樓，可見受損的大禮堂屋頂。

The Main Building after the Second World War, showing the damaged roof of the Great Hall.

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University Archives, The University of Hong Kong

Originally, the Main Building had a footprint that resembled the Chinese character "日" (literally "sun") with the Great Hall established in the middle and sandwiched by two courtyards. In the 1950s, the building was extended with an addition of two new courtyards and a further wing at the south, creating the current footprint resembling the Chinese character "田" (literally "field"). These additions, led by Professor Gordon Brown, the founding Dean of the then newly established Faculty of Architecture, followed the architectural language and building materials of the original design.

In 1956, the Great Hall was renamed Loke Yew Hall in memory of Dr Loke Yew, an early benefactor of HKU. It has been a venue for hosting important academic and social events of the University, such as degree-awarding congregations and high-table dinners.

The exterior of the Main Building of The University of Hong Kong was declared a monument on 15 June 1984.

(Its exterior is open to the public.)



# 儀禮堂和梅堂

Eliot Hall and May Hall

# 1914 & 1915

儀禮堂和梅堂是港大直接管理的第二和第三座學生宿舍，至今仍屹立本部校園內。它們和兩座附屬宿舍聖約翰堂及馬禮遜堂，以及盧嘉堂共五座宿舍，在1915年年底可共容納多達270位學生。儀禮堂以港大第一任校長儀禮爵士命名，而梅堂則以港大第二任校監兼第十五任香港總督梅含理爵士命名。儀禮堂及梅堂分別於1914年及1915年啟用。

1941年12月香港保衛戰期間，儀禮堂改用作大學臨時醫院，救治戰時傷者和來自瑪麗醫院的病人，梅堂則作為醫療人員和海外學生的主要住所。1942年元旦，大學在梅堂秘密舉行了畢業典禮，向在戰時參加期末考試並及格的十四名醫科生頒授戰時學位。戰後，儀禮堂於1946年重開，梅堂則於1948年1月1日重開。儀禮堂在1956年曾一度改用作體育館，到1963年翻新後再用作男生宿舍。

1966年6月的連場暴雨令位於舍堂東面附近的斜坡發生嚴重山泥傾瀉。儀禮堂及梅堂須緊急疏散，並進行全面修復，宿生須搬到盧嘉堂和其他宿舍暫住，兩座宿舍東端的舍監宿舍最終須拆卸。1969年，港大將盧嘉堂、儀禮堂和梅堂合併為一大型宿舍群，命名為「明原堂」，三座宿舍則改稱為盧嘉翼、儀禮翼和梅翼。

本大學的畢業生將帶著從校園和宿舍練成的  
生命標準、責任概念、品格和理想，奔向中國。

節錄自盧嘉爵士於1912年港大開幕禮的演講辭  
(中文翻譯)

我們一有空閒，便沿梅舍後小徑經過莫理遜舍  
向山上走，繞幾個彎，不到一個小時就可以爬到  
山頂。在山頂上望一望海，吸一口清氣，對於  
我成了一種癮。

朱光潛教授〈回憶二十五年前的香港大學〉

為配合校園發展的需要，盧嘉翼於1992年被拆卸，原址現在是莊月明文娛中心和莊月明化學樓的一部分；儀禮翼和梅翼則恢復原名，即儀禮堂和梅堂。

儘管儀禮堂和梅堂已改用作大學辦公室及教學設施，它們昔日原為學生宿舍的歷史，體現了港大延續不輟的舍堂文化，亦反映了港大對培養學生全面發展的願景。

儀禮堂和梅堂建於台地上，建築設計十分相近，非常和諧協調。它們是由香港本地建築師樓甸尼臣藍及劫士設計，樓高三層，以紅磚建造，立面展現豐富的建築特色，包括正門入口上方的弧形楣飾、粗面磚柱、多立克式柱頭和簷楣。正立面和背立面皆建有金屬欄杆露台。這些豐富的視覺元素，表現了愛德華年代廣泛採用的古典風格。位於正立面牆身的中式陶製漏窗與紅磚形成鮮明對比，雙層中式金字瓦頂則體現傳統中式建築工藝與西式建築風格的融合。

儀禮堂及梅堂外部於2018年11月16日列為法定古蹟  
(建築物外部對外開放)





*The graduates of this University will go forth into China with standards of life, with conceptions of duty, with characters and ideals formed during their training within these walls and the affiliated hostels.*

Extract of the speech of Sir Frederick Lugard at the opening ceremony of HKU, 1912

Eliot Hall and May Hall are respectively the second and the third purpose-built student residential halls under the direct management of HKU, and still stand on the main campus. Along with two affiliated hostels (i.e. St. John's Hall and Morrison Hall), and Lugard Hall, the five halls could accommodate up to 270 students by the end of 1915. Eliot Hall is named after the first Vice-Chancellor of HKU, Sir Charles Eliot, while May Hall is named after the second Chancellor of HKU and the fifteenth Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Francis Henry May. Eliot and May Halls were opened in 1914 and 1915 respectively.

During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, Eliot Hall was converted into the University Relief Hospital to treat the war-wounded and patients from Queen Mary Hospital, while May Hall served as the main residence for medical staff and overseas students. On New Year's Day 1942, a secret graduation ceremony was held at May Hall, and wartime degrees were granted to 14 medical students who had taken and passed their final examinations at the time of the Japanese invasion. After the war, Eliot Hall was reopened in 1946 and May Hall on 1 January 1948. Eliot Hall was converted into a gymnasium in 1956 and renovated as a male student residential hall in 1963.



位於同一山坡上，由高至低為梅堂、儀禮堂和盧嘉堂（已拆卸）。

From the higher terrace to the lower terrace of the same slope were May Hall, Eliot Hall and Lugard Hall (demolished).

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University Archives, The University of Hong Kong

In June 1966, a prolonged period of torrential rain caused a massive landslide on an adjacent slope at the east side of the halls. Eliot and May Halls were evacuated immediately for extensive repair. Students were relocated temporarily to Lugard Hall and other residential halls. The wardens' quarters at the east end of Eliot and May Halls had to be demolished. In 1969, the University combined the three halls into one large residential cluster named Old Halls and renamed the three halls as Lugard, Eliot and May Wings.

1966年發生嚴重山泥傾後，部分建築拆除後加建兩道扶壁。

After the severe landslide in 1966, two buttresses were erected where the building had to be partially demolished.



*Whenever we had free time, we would walk up the Peak along the back path of May Hall, past Morrison Hall, and make a few bends to reach the Peak in less than an hour. Looking at the sea from the Peak and taking a few breaths of fresh air have become an addiction for me.*

Professor Zhu Guang-qian  
(Translated from Chinese)



牆上的中式陶製漏窗，與紅磚互相映襯。  
Chinese-style ceramic air grilles on the facade contrast with the red brick

The Lugard Wing was demolished in 1992 for campus development. The site is currently part of the Chong Yuet Ming Amenities Centre and Chong Yuet Ming Chemistry Building, while Eliot Wing and May Wing were reassigned their original names - Eliot Hall and May Hall, respectively.

Although the Eliot and May Halls have been converted into university offices and teaching facilities, their original use as student residences speaks to the continuing hall culture of HKU. They also reflect HKU's vision of nurturing well-rounded students.

The design of these two university halls is similar and their sitting on terraces creates an impressive ensemble. They are three-storey red-brick buildings designed by Denison, Ram and Gibbs, a local Hong Kong architectural firm. The facades are decorated with an intriguing vocabulary of architectural elements, including curved pediments over entrance doorways, rusticated columns, Doric capitals, and cornices. Balconies with metal balustrades can be found on both front and rear elevations. Such visual richness reflects the Edwardian fascination with classicism. As a contrast to the red brick walls, Chinese-style glazed ceramic air grilles are found on the front elevations. The pitched, double-tiled Chinese roofs reflects the sensible integration of aspects of traditional Chinese architecture with imported architectural styles.

The exteriors of Eliot Hall and May Hall were declared as monuments on 16 November 2018.

(The exteriors of the buildings are open to the public.)



# 孔慶熒樓

Hung Hing Ying Building

1919

孔慶熒樓由商人及港大名譽司庫遮打爵士、時任署理港大校長佐敦教授和工程學院院長史密斯教授捐助興建，於1919年2月由時任香港總督司徒拔爵士正式揭幕。孔慶熒樓最初是學生會大樓，從1919年至1946年是港大學生會的會址。第二次世界大戰後，大樓用作教務處、校董會司庫和秘書的辦公室，並改稱為行政大樓。1974年，大樓用作高級教職員聯誼會。1986年，大樓以已故商人孔慶熒先生的名字命名，以表彰他和他的家人對港大的捐助。孔慶熒樓現時由發展及校友事務部使用，亦內設香港大學基金會會議廳等。

孔慶熒樓由李杜露建築師樓設計，樓高兩層，以紅磚和木桁架建造。它的設計與毗鄰的本部大樓十分相似，具新古典主義建築風格。

努力工作，但也要有適量的娛樂，保持身心靈活。

史密斯教授  
(中文翻譯)



孔慶熒樓的主入口原位於大樓的北立面

The main entrance of the Hung Hing Ying Building was originally at the north elevation of the building.

© 香港大學檔案館  
University Archives, The University of Hong Kong

中央半圓屋頂（或稱「穹頂」），以中央的頂塔及四周的裝飾性窗戶和帶飾線的簷口作裝飾，是整座大樓最矚目的建築特色。左右兩翼的副樓呈長方型。面向般咸道的北立面原為大樓的主入口，低層中央設有門廊，左右飾以柱廊；上層設有裝飾性的金屬欄杆。至於面向本部大樓的南立面，則有延伸的門廊和弧形圓拱山牆，與弧形的半圓屋頂互相輝映。建築的金字屋頂以中式雙筒雙瓦形式築砌，這亦見於校園其他歷史建築。



大樓上層的圓形大廳

Rotunda on the upper floor of the building

孔慶熒樓外部於1995年9月15日列為法定古蹟  
(建築物外部對外開放)





中央圓頂以頂塔作裝飾。  
The central dome is adorned by a roof lantern.

The Hung Hing Ying Building was constructed with financial support from Sir Catchick Paul Chater, a businessman and Honorary Treasurer of HKU, Professor Gregory Paul Jordan, Acting Vice-Chancellor, and Professor Cades Alfred Middleton Smith, Dean of Engineering. It was officially opened by the then Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, in February 1919. Originally designed as the Union Building, it accommodated the Hong Kong University Students' Union from 1919 to 1946. After the Second World War, the building was used for administrative purposes, housing the Registry and the Office of the Bursar and Secretary to the University Council, and was named the Administration Building. In 1974, it was converted into the Senior Common Room for the academic and senior administrative staff of HKU. In 1986, the building was named after the late businessman Mr Hung Hing Ying, in recognition of his and his family's donations to HKU. Now, it accommodates the Development and Alumni Affairs Office and the HKU Foundation Chamber, etc.

The exterior of Hung Hing Ying Building was declared a monument on 15 September 1995.  
(Its exterior is open to the public.)

*Work a lot, but keep your minds and bodies elastic with a reasonable amount of recreation.*

Professor Middleton Smith

Designed by Little, Adams and Wood, the Hung Hing Ying Building is a two-storey building in red bricks with wooden trusses. Its design follows the dictates of Neo-classicism, an appropriate style given its proximity to the Main Building.

The central dome structure, or rotunda, adorned by a roof lantern in the middle, with ornamental windows and a moulded cornice, is the most impressive element. Two rectangular blocks project on each side as wings. The north facade, facing Bonham Road, where the original main entrance was located, has a portico at the centre and a verandah at both sides on the lower floor, with decorative metal railings on the upper floor. On the south elevation facing the Main Building, there is an extended portico with a segmental arched pediment which follows the curvature of the dome. As seen in other campus buildings, the Chinese pitched roofs are laid with double layered pan-and-roll tiling.



樓梯兩側的花形裝飾圓窗  
The flower-shaped ornamental circular windows on both sides of stairs





# 鄧志昂樓

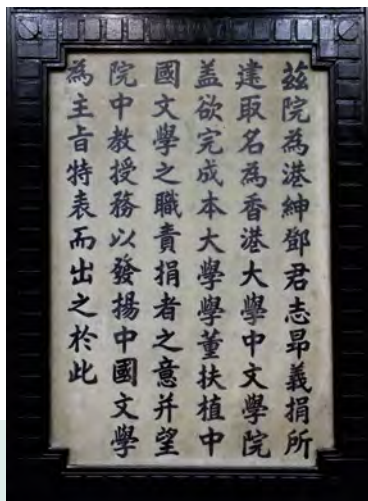
## Tang Chi Ngong Building

# 1931



鄧志昂樓由慈善家鄧志昂先生捐助興建，供港大中文學院使用，以推動中國典籍、歷史、哲學、文學及翻譯的發展。大樓於1931年9月28日由時任香港總督貝璐爵士揭幕，其後四十三年，這裏凝聚了眾多致力於中國文化研究和教育的學生、教授和學者。自1975-76學年起，鄧志昂樓為教育系使用；1982年至2012年，亞洲研究中心（1952年成立，原稱東方文化研究院）亦遷入鄧志昂樓。現時，大樓用作饒宗頤學術館，展示德高

望重，已故饒宗頤教授的藝術作品及珍藏。饒教授曾於1952年至1968年在鄧志昂樓工作。



取名為香港大學中文學院……

捐者之意並望院中教授務以發揚中國文學為主旨。

鄧志昂樓內牌匾

香港大學於二十世紀應將為中國學問之所在，名傳十八省而人所仰望，猶如牛劍之於英人……教研中國之語言、文學、歷史、考古、民俗及信仰等繫其文明之一絲一縷，以為其正道指引。

節錄自金文泰爵士1935年在倫敦皇家帝國學會的演講  
(中文翻譯)

鄧志昂樓建於俯瞰般咸道的山坡上，設計糅合了古典主義和裝飾藝術風格的特色。大樓樓高三層、平頂、設計對稱；外牆飾有上海批盪。雖然裝飾不多，正立面仍可見到受古典主義啟發的建築特色，例如多立克風格的模塑，在入口楣樑處的三豎線花紋和排檔間飾，以及地下和一樓之間外牆上的希臘式螺旋紋飾帶。正立面的五個露台，以中央的露台為焦點，左右各建兩個，添加充足窗戶，猶如為連接戶外提供禮儀通道。露台的圍欄以金屬通花鑲板裝飾，令露台更覺輕巧，並與正門嵌板的圖案互相呼應。位於屋頂楣飾中央的旗杆，體現了大樓興建時期甚為流行的裝飾藝術風格。在正立面、室內開幕紀念碑記及位於般咸道的牌樓上，可見大學的英文「UNIVERSITY」中的「U」以「V」取代（這兩個字母在拉丁文是可交換使用的），這也是大樓興建時期流行的做法。



1930年代的鄧志昂樓  
The Tang Chi Ngong Building in the 1930s

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University of Hong Kong Libraries, Special Collections,  
The University of Hong Kong



大樓外的英文開幕誌慶牌匾  
Memorial plaque of the opening in English outside the building

鄧志昂樓外部於1995年9月15日列為法定古蹟



走廊兩旁的木製牌匾，刻有中文學院畢業生的名字。

The timber boards on both sides of the corridor, inscribed with the names of graduates of the School of Chinese.

The Tang Chi Ngong Building was funded by the philanthropist Mr Tang Chi Ngong and designed to house the University's School of Chinese to promote the development of Chinese classics, history, philosophy, literature and translation. The building was officially opened by Sir William Peel, the then Governor of Hong Kong, on 28 September 1931. For 43 years, the School attracted students, professors, and scholars who were dedicated to the field. Starting from the 1975-76 academic year, the building was used by the Department of Education. In 1982, the Centre of Asian Studies (established in 1952 as the Institute of Oriental Studies) moved to the building, where it remained until 2012. At present, the building serves as the Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole, a place for displaying the art and artefacts of the late Professor Jao Tsung-I, a revered artist and scholar who worked in the building between 1952 and 1968.

*The University of Hong Kong should become during the course of the 20th century a famous seat of Chinese learning, to which men throughout the 18 provinces would look ... as Englishmen look at Oxford and Cambridge ... for authoritative guidance in the study of their language, their literature, their history, their archaeology, their folklore, their religious beliefs, and the whole fabric of their civilisation.*

Extract of Sir Cecil Clementi's address to the Royal Empire Society in London, 1935

The Tang Chi Ngong Building, which overlooks Bonham Road from its position on sloping ground, shows aspects of classicism and Art Deco. The three-storey, flat-roofed building is symmetrical in elevation, with its exterior finished with Shanghai plaster. Although restrained in decoration, the front elevation displays such classically-inspired features as Doric-style mouldings, the use of triglyphs and metopes in the entrance dentil cornice, and a horizontal band of Greek key-pattern fretwork between the ground and first floors. Five balconies, one centrally-placed as part of the building's frontispiece and two on each side of the front facade, enliven ample windows and seem to provide ceremonial access to the outside. Decorative metal grillwork lightens the balcony balustrades and echoes the pattern on the panels of the main door. The flagpole on the roof, positioned centrally on a low pediment, shows the influence of Art Deco, a popular style at the time the building was constructed. The use of the letter "V" in place of "U" as in "VNIVERSITY" can be found on the front facade, on the plaques inside the building which commemorate its opening and at the building's gateway on Bonham Road, etc. The two letters are interchangeable in Latin, and this reflects a common practice at the time when the building was constructed.

*It is the donor's wish that the building should be called "The School of Chinese" and that to the teaching and study of Chinese the first claim to its use should be assigned.*

Plaque inside Tang Chi Ngong Building  
(Translated from Chinese)



饒宗頤學術館開放時間：

星期一至星期五：上午10時至下午5時

\*星期六、星期日、公眾假期及大學假期休息

Opening hours of Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole:

Monday to Friday: 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

\*Closed on Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays and University Holidays



3917 5598



<https://www.jaotipe.hku.hk/>

The exterior of the Tang Chi Ngong Building was declared a monument on 15 September 1995.



# 馮平山樓

Fung Ping Shan Building

1932

馮公在文，竝世妙偶，高閣載營，典冊是守。  
日積月藏，乃臻富有，君子作人，斯德能久。  
奕奕新成，與公不朽。

許地山教授，1935年



馮平山先生是企業家及東亞銀行創始人之一，他於1929年致函港大第四任校長康寧爵士，表示有意捐贈十萬港幣，為港大興建一所中文圖書館。馮平山先生與大學詳細討論後，答應增加捐款，並資助圖書館的文具、電燈、風扇、家具及書架等開支。圖書館（現為馮平山樓）於1931年開始動工興建，1932年竣工，命名馮平山圖書館，以誌其慷慨捐贈。圖書館創建目的是支持新成立的中文學院的運作。館內收集與國學相關的書籍，聚焦藝術、文化、歷史和文學。圖書館自成立以來，不但服務港大和香港社會，還服務來自世界不同地方的學者。

在1941年12月香港保衛戰期間，馮平山樓改作大學臨時醫院，救治戰時傷者和來自瑪麗醫院的病人。1953年，中國藝術及考古學陳列所成立，在馮平山圖書館的一個房間舉行展覽。1962年，馮平山圖書館的藏書轉移到新建成以應付學生和學者需要的港大圖書館總館，原馮平山圖書館則改作為馮平山博物館，並於1964年正式對外開放。博物館成立以來，聚焦收藏和展示中國古代文物，例如青銅器、瓷器、書畫、陶器等，以配合教授及推廣中國藝術及文化的目的。



馮平山樓的背立面  
Rear elevation of  
the Fung Ping Shan  
Building

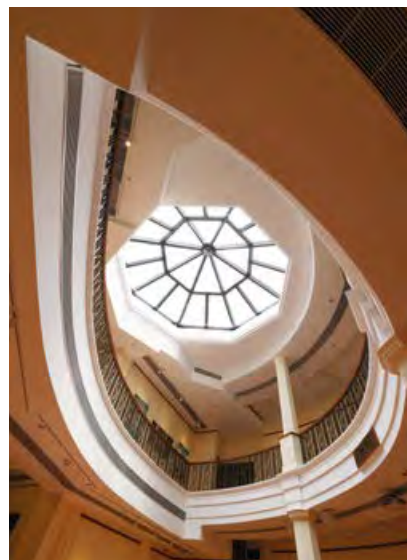


1950年代的馮平山圖書館  
Fung Ping Shan Library in the 1950s

© 香港大學檔案館  
University Archives, The University of Hong Kong

博物館於1994年易名為香港大學美術博物館，旁邊的新翼徐展堂樓於1996年開放，以通道連接馮平山樓。

馮平山樓由利安建築師事務所設計，樓高三層，以紅磚砌築，正立面有間距均等的淺色裝飾，例如壁柱、窗框、三角楣飾、矮牆及帶飾線的簷口等。大樓平面布局呈對稱的扇形，中央的空間為中庭，兩側翼樓是房間。大樓中庭的弧形展廳，以八角柱支撐，從屋頂中央的大型天窗採光。



中庭的展廳從屋頂的天窗採光  
The gallery at the atrium is lit  
by the skylight.

馮平山樓外部於2018年11月16日列為法定古蹟



*The efforts of Master Fung in promoting ancient culture are great and unique in this world. The construction of this grand library to house valuable Chinese books will enhance the development of a rich collection from generation to generation. Mr Fung's character has reached so extraordinary a level that his merits and virtues as a cultivated gentleman will be everlasting. Now with the newly completed library named after him, Mr Fung Ping Shan will become immortal.*

Professor Hsu Ti-shan, 1935  
(Translated from Chinese)

Mr Fung Ping Shan, an entrepreneur who co-founded the Bank of East Asia, wrote a letter to Sir William Hornell, the fourth Vice-Chancellor of HKU, in 1929, expressing his wishes to donate HK\$100,000 for constructing a Chinese library for HKU. After further discussions with the University, Mr Fung Ping Shan agreed to increase the donation and be responsible for the cost of stationery, lightings, fans, furniture and bookshelves, etc. for the library. The construction work of the library (currently the Fung Ping Shan Building) finally began in 1931 and was completed in 1932. The building was named to commemorate the entrepreneur's generosity. The purpose of the library was to support the newly-founded School of Chinese by collecting books related to Chinese Studies, with a focus on arts, culture, history and literature. Since that time, the Fung Ping Shan Library has served not only HKU and the Hong Kong community, but also scholars from different parts of the world.

During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, the building was converted into the University Relief Hospital to treat the war-wounded and patients from Queen Mary Hospital. In 1953, the Museum of Chinese Art and Archaeology was established, with exhibitions being held in one of the rooms of the Fung Ping Shan Library. In 1962, the growing collections of the Fung Ping Shan Library were transferred to the newly constructed Main Library of the University to cater for the needs of students and scholars. The library building was converted into the Fung Ping Shan Museum and was officially opened in 1964. Since its beginning, the museum has focused on collecting and exhibiting Chinese antiquities such as bronzes, ceramics, paintings, and pottery, with objectives that align with the teaching and promotion of Chinese art and culture.

The museum was renamed the University Museum and Art Gallery in 1994. In 1996 an adjacent new wing, named the T. T. Tsui Building, was opened with a linking path connecting with the Fung Ping Shan Building.

Designed by Leigh & Orange, the Fung Ping Shan Building is a three-storey red-brick building articulated by evenly distributed light-coloured decorative features, including pilasters, window architraves, pediments and a moulded cornice and parapet on its main facade. The building's symmetrical fan-shaped plan includes an atrium in the middle and wings for side rooms. The atrium features a two-storey gallery supported on octagonal columns and lit by a prominent skylight.



馮平山圖書館建立初期的內部  
Interior view of the Fung Ping Shan Library in the early period of establishment

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University Archives, The University of Hong Kong



位於中庭的展廳以八角柱支撐  
The gallery at the atrium is supported by octagonal columns.

🕒 香港大學美術博物館開放時間：  
星期二至星期六：上午9時30分至下午6時  
星期日：下午1時至下午6時  
\*星期一、公眾假期及大學假期休息

Opening hours of the University Museum and Art Gallery:  
Tuesday to Saturday: 9:30 am - 6:00 pm  
Sunday: 1:00 pm - 6:00 pm  
\*Closed on Mondays, Public Holidays and University Holidays

☎ 2241 5500  
🌐 <https://umag.hku.hk/visit/>

The exterior of the Fung Ping Shan Building was declared a monument on 16 November 2018.



# 大學堂

University Hall

# 1861

(港大於1954年購入 Acquired by HKU in 1954)

大學堂是香港大學擁有，歷史最悠久的建築物。它由蘇格蘭商人杜格拉斯·林柏於1861年建成，用作他公司的總部和住宅，並命名為「杜格拉斯堡」。法國外方傳道會於1894年購入杜格拉斯堡，並進行修繕和加建工程，加設神職人員住所、小聖堂、地下室和印刷工場，並將建築物改名為「納匝肋修院」。第二次世界大戰後，法國外方傳道會的活動大減，納匝肋修院於1953年停止運作。當時正值港大在薄扶林南找尋住宿設施，以容納不斷增加的學生和教職員，港大遂於1954年購入這座建築，將它用作大學學生宿舍；並於1956年9月，將納匝肋修院改名為「大學堂」，成為男生宿舍。



大學堂樓高三層，融合都鐸和哥德建築風格。一樓和二樓外部有都鐸式拱門的柱廊、屋頂有矮牆、小尖塔及角樓；位於外部的花崗石主樓梯由地面通往宿舍一樓，樓梯口有一對神秘動物雕像，俗稱為「四不像」，傳說學生若觸摸了四不像，考試便會不及格。

大學堂外部於1995年9月15日列為法定古蹟  
(建築物外部對外開放)

“在這些高牆內，沒有一個是陌生人”

大學堂格言  
(中文翻譯)



1968年的大學堂  
University Hall in 1968

政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供  
Courtesy of the Public Records Office of the Government Records Service

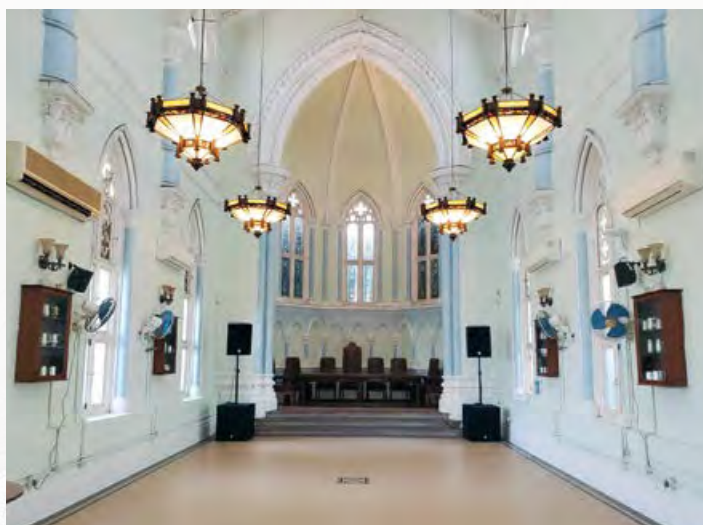
大學堂內有一條鑄鐵螺旋樓梯，是在巴黎製造，連接三個樓層。昔日的小聖堂現用作飯堂，它有繫樑屋頂，支撐金字屋頂的建造，屋頂以中式瓦片鋪砌；飾有窗花格的哥德式窗戶和玫瑰窗也是小聖堂的重要建築特色。小聖堂下面的活動室原是地下室，巨大的石圓柱和厚重的拱墩，及肋狀拱頂，不僅支撐著上面小聖堂的重量，更營造了安寧和莊嚴的氣氛。



大學堂的主立面和位於主入口樓梯的「四不像」  
The main facade and the mysterious statue at the main entrance staircase



University Hall is the oldest building owned by HKU. It was built around 1861 by Scottish businessman Douglas Lapraik as his headquarters and residence, and named "Douglas Castle". The building was sold to the French Society of Foreign Missions in 1894. The society undertook repairs and addition works to the building. Accommodation for the clergy, as well as a chapel, crypt, and printing house were built. The building was renamed "Nazareth". After the Second World War, the activities of the French Society of Foreign Missions diminished considerably, and Nazareth was given up in 1953. At the time, as a result of increased demand, HKU was looking for residential facilities for students and staff members to the south of Pok Fu Lam. HKU acquired the castle for use as an undergraduate residential hall in 1954. In September 1956, Nazareth was renamed "University Hall", and became a residential hall for male students.



昔日的小聖堂，現時用作飯堂。  
The chapel has been used as the Dining Hall.



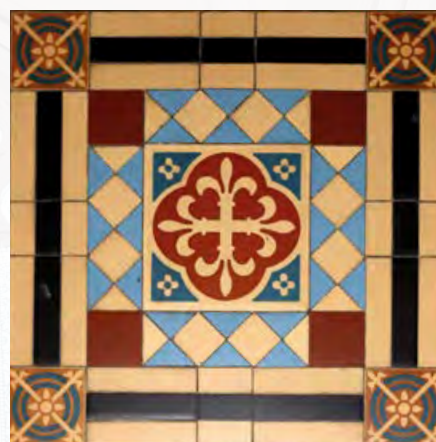
鑄鐵螺旋樓梯  
The cast iron spiral staircase

*Within these walls none is a stranger.*

Motto of University Hall

University Hall is a three-storey building which blends Gothic and Tudor architectural features. On the building's exterior, there are verandahs with Tudor arches on the first and second floors, parapets and pinnacles on the roof, and corner towers. A granite staircase leads to the first floor of the dormitory block. A pair of mysterious animal statues stand at the foot of the staircase, in Chinese called "四不像" (literally means "neither fish nor fowl"). Legend has it that students who touch them would fail their examinations.

Inside the building, a cast iron spiral staircase, made in Paris, connects all three floors. The chapel, which now serves as the Dining Hall, has a tied timber beam roof providing support for the pitched construction; Chinese tiles are used to cover the roof. Gothic windows with traceries and a rose window are other important architectural features in the chapel. The Common Room below the chapel was once a crypt. Here, massive columns, bold impost, and sturdy ribbed vaults support the loading of the chapel above and provide a serene and dignified atmosphere.



大學堂內的圖案地磚  
Patterned floor tiles inside the University Hall



The exterior of the University Hall was declared a monument on 15 September 1995.  
(Its exterior is open to the public.)



# 香港大學校園內及 鄰近校園的已評級歷史建築

## Graded Historic Buildings in The University of Hong Kong and Adjacent Areas

### 薄扶林水務建築

#### Pok Fu Lam Waterworks Structures

1860年代起，政府開始在香港島興建包括水塘的供水系統，以滿足因為人口增加對食水的需求。西環濾水廠於1890年代建成，改善了供水衛生的問題。

西區抽水站和濾水廠則始建於1910年代，以應付香港島西部對用水不斷增加的需求。到1930年代，它們被納入香港仔河谷供水計劃之內，成為香港仔水塘的附屬水務設施，擴建其規模以過濾和供應食水到香港島西部。

由於職員需要監察水質和操作供水設施，因此政府在水務設施旁建造職員宿舍。部份水務建築現已悉心活化，獲得新生命。

Since the 1860s, water supply systems, including reservoirs, have been constructed on Hong Kong Island to meet the demand for freshwater. The completion of the West Point Filters in the 1890s enhanced the hygiene of water supply.

The Elliot Pumping Station and Filters were first constructed in the 1910s to meet the increasing demand for water at the western end of Hong Kong Island. In the 1930s, these facilities functioned as auxiliary waterworks of the Aberdeen Reservoir under the Aberdeen Valley Water Scheme, expanding their scale for filtering and distributing water to the western part of Hong Kong Island.

The staff had to monitor the water quality closely and operate the filters and the pumps, and so accommodation for them was constructed in the vicinity. Nowadays, some of these waterworks structures have been given a new life through thoughtful adaptive reuse.



### 西環濾水廠

#### West Point Filters



西環濾水廠舊貌  
West Point Filters in the past

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University Archives, The University of Hong Kong

根據歷史文獻及地圖，西環濾水廠原稱「薄扶林濾水池」。濾水池在1890年代投入運作時，設有四個濾池，濾池的過濾介質以粗糙碎石、方形石塊、粗沙和幼沙分層組成。1903年，增設兩個濾池。平房和兩座工人宿舍是西環濾水廠水務歷史建築群仍然保存的建築。

According to historical documents and maps, the West Point Filters were originally called the "Pokfulam Filter Beds". When completed and put into operation in the 1890s, the facility was equipped with four filter beds, their filtration materials consisting of layers of coarse broken stones, stone cubes, coarse sand and fine sand. In 1903, two more filter beds were added. The bungalow and two workmen's quarters are what remains of the historic waterworks complex of the West Point Filters.



# 平房

## Bungalow

# 1890s



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西環濾水廠的平房始建於1890年代，作為西環濾水廠看守員的住所。平房一直用作政府人員宿舍，直至2006年最後一戶遷出為止。

平房是西環濾水廠最具特色的建築，它樓高一層，建築類型受印度平房設計影響，經演變後在十九世紀末的英國非常流行。北和東立面的L形遊廊甚為罕見，亦反映平房設計為適應本地環境而作出改變。

平房以本地花崗石作基座，上面以磚塊建成。基座設有通風口，具有阻隔地面濕氣及防範白蟻的功能。平房主體部分的金字頂，以中式雙筒雙瓦形式築砌，煙囪顯示平房在冬天是以壁爐取暖。

The Bungalow of the West Point Filters, first constructed in the 1890s, served as the Watchman's House for the West Point Filters. The building has been used as government quarters, the last household moving out in 2006.

The Bungalow has a unique character amongst the buildings of the West Point Filters. It is a single-storey structure that belongs to a building type influenced by the Indian bungalow, which, in its modified form, became an especially popular housing type in Britain during the late nineteenth century. The L-shaped verandah at the north and east elevations is atypical, demonstrating the adaptability of the housing type to local conditions.

The Bungalow's masonry foundation is made of local granite, while the building itself was built of bricks. Ventilation openings provide for air circulation, an important function given Hong Kong's humidity and the threat of termite infestation. The main part of the roof is pitched and laid with double-layered Chinese pan-and-roll tiles. The chimney indicates that the Bungalow was equipped with fireplace to keep the house warm in cold weather.



平房屋頂上的煙囪  
The chimney on the roof of the Bungalow



遊廊的花崗石扶手及欄杆柱  
The granite balustrade and balusters at the verandah

西環濾水廠的平房於2010年12月21日獲古物諮詢委員會評為一級歷史建築  
The Bungalow of the West Point Filters was accorded a Grade 1 status by the Antiquities Advisory Board on 21 December 2010.



# 兩座工人宿舍

## Two Workmen's Quarters

# 1890

—八九〇年代至二十世紀上半葉

1890s to the first half of the twentieth century



這兩座工人宿舍建於1890年代至二十世紀上半葉，比平房的建築時間稍晚，是昔日華籍工人的宿舍。兩者皆為單層磚砌金字頂建築，屋頂以中式雙筒雙瓦形式築砌。

位於東面的宿舍，外牆現時髹上白漆，本為平房的延伸，設置了廚房和廁所，以及華籍工人宿舍。

位於西面，距離平房較遠的宿舍，外牆用清水紅磚，以荷蘭式築砌法築砌，丁順相間的築砌法令結構牆有足夠的承重力；建築曾是西環濾水廠華籍工人宿舍和廚房。

The two Workmen's Quarters were constructed at a later period than the Bungalow, probably between the 1890s and the first half of the twentieth century. In the past, they provided accommodation for Chinese workers. They are both single-storey pitched-roof brick buildings with Chinese double-layered pan-and-roll tiles.

The one at the east, currently painted white, was originally intended to be an extension of the Bungalow, accommodating its kitchen and toilets while also serving as quarters for Chinese workers.

The one further to the west is in fair-faced red brick laid in Flemish bond. The alternating stretchers and headers provide the strength required for structural walls. The building housed the workmen's quarters and a kitchen for Chinese workers.



西環濾水廠的兩座工人宿舍於2009年12月18日獲古物諮詢委員會評為二級歷史建築  
The two Workmen's Quarters of the West Point Filters were accorded  
Grade 2 status by the Antiquities Advisory Board on 18 December 2009.



# 西區抽水站及濾水廠

## Elliot Pumping Station and Filters

政府為應付香港島西部對用水不斷增加的需求，早於1910年代已經計劃興建新的水務設施；這段時間亦正值港大早期擴張階段。工程師最後選址薄扶林道旁的前義律炮台興建水務設施，待英軍於1914年交出炮台用地後，西區抽水站及濾水廠的興建工程旋即在同年展開，並於1919年竣工。

隨著歲月過去和整體供水運作考慮，西區抽水站及濾水廠的濾水設施最終於1993年停止運作。因應港大在2012年擴建，它們被納入百周年校園的發展計劃中。

To meet the increasing demand for water at the western end of Hong Kong Island, construction of new waterworks was scheduled for as early as the 1910s, the period of HKU's decade of expansion. A suitable location was finally identified at the site of the former Elliot Battery alongside Pok Fu Lam Road, which had been surrendered by the British Army in 1914. The construction of the Elliot Pumping Station and Filters started at the same year and was completed in 1919.

However, as time passed and with the wider review of water supply arrangement, the water treatment facilities of the Elliot Pumping Station and Filters finally ceased operation in 1993. With the expansion of HKU in 2012, the site was included as part of the Centennial Campus development proposal.

1960至1970年代鳥瞰西區抽水站及濾水廠

Aerial view of Elliot Pumping Station and Filters in the 1960s to 1970s

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# 工人宿舍

## Workmen's Quarters

# 1919



工人宿舍建於1918至1919年，作為華籍員工宿舍，是單層紅磚建築，設計簡約，呈矩形布局，提供基本住宿設施。宿舍昔日設有苦力房間、看守員房間和辦公室，輔以浴室、廚房和廁所。南立面的遊廊具英印融合特色，遊廊頂部的椽條一端嵌入磚牆，並由另一邊鑄鐵柱上的墊板支撐。遊廊頂部是金字主屋頂的無縫延伸，以中式雙筒雙瓦形式築砌，糅合了本地建築特色。這類小型工人宿舍的設計在1910至1920年代的香港甚為普遍。

工人宿舍現為香港大學訪客中心，於2014年啟用。



工人宿舍的中式雙筒雙瓦屋頂

The double-layered, Chinese pan-and-roll tiles roof of the Workmen's Quarters

西區抽水站及濾水廠的工人宿舍於2010年1月22日  
獲古物諮詢委員會評為三級歷史建築

The Workmen's Quarters of the Elliot Pumping Station and Filters  
was accorded a Grade 3 status by the Antiquities Advisory Board  
on 22 January 2010.

The Workmen's Quarters was built between 1918 and 1919 as quarters for the Chinese staff. The one-storey red brick structure with a rectangular plan was designed to be a practical building, providing basic living accommodation. It comprised a coolies' room, a watchman's room and an office, together with associated bathrooms, kitchens and latrine facilities. The verandah on the south elevation is an Anglo-Indian feature. Its timber rafters are embedded in the brick wall on one end, and supported by a plate resting on cast-iron columns on the other. The roof of the verandah is a seamless extension of the main pitched roof, which is laid with double-layered, Chinese pan-and-roll tiles, an indication of local adaptation. This type of design for small-scale staff quarters was common in Hong Kong during the 1910s and 1920s.

The Workmen's Quarters is now known as HKU Visitor Centre, which was opened in 2014.



工人宿舍的紅磚牆壁和煙囪

The red-brick wall and chimney of the Workmen's Quarters



香港大學訪客中心開放時間：

星期一至星期六：上午9時30分至下午5時

星期日：上午11時至下午5時

\*公眾假期及大學假期休息

Opening hours of HKU Visitor Centre:

Monday to Saturday: 9:30 am - 5:00 pm

Sunday: 11:00 am - 5:00 pm

\*Closed on Public Holidays and University Holidays



3917 7853



<https://www.visitorcentre.hku.hk/>



# 高級職員宿舍

## Senior Staff Quarters

# 1925



高級職員宿舍，樓高兩層，建於1925年，用作場地管理職員的宿舍。建築是具西方工藝美術風格，並融合中式建築特色的優秀例子。宿舍的牆壁和煙囪由本地開採的粗磨花崗石塊築砌。正立面的法式窗戶和露台將室外自然景觀引入室內，增加建築物內外的連繫。金字屋頂以中式雙筒雙瓦形式築砌，與其他本地的英式建築相似。除此之外，門廊和露台屋頂的垂脊都飾有獨特的彎角末端，具中式建築風格。

宿舍每層的原來空間布局基本相同。東面有四間房間，設有壁爐，為高級職員所用；住客可以從遊廊或露台觀賞北面海港的全景或南面的山景。西面的僕人宿舍房間較小。宿舍的高級職員和僕人住宿空間，有各自的樓梯進出。

高級職員宿舍現稱為逸夫苑，自2013年起用作香港大學出版社的書店和辦公室。



逸夫苑垂脊的彎角末端  
The "horned" ends to the hip ridges at the Run Run Shaw Heritage House

西區抽水站及濾水廠的高級職員宿舍於2009年12月18日  
獲古物諮詢委員會評為二級歷史建築

The Senior Staff Quarters of the Elliot Pumping Station and Filters  
was accorded a Grade 2 status  
by the Antiquities Advisory Board on 18 December 2009.



高級職員宿舍舊貌

The Senior Staff Quarters in the past

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CPAO Multimedia, The University of Hong Kong

The two-storey Senior Staff Quarters was built in 1925 as quarters for site managers. It is an excellent example of the fusion of the Western Arts and Crafts style and Chinese architectural characteristics. Locally-quarried, rough-honed granite is used for both the walls and the chimneys. The French windows and balcony on the primary elevation intend to fully utilise nature and to provide more immediate access from the interior to the exterior. Similar to other local British buildings, the pitched roofs use Chinese pan-and-roll tiles. Also in the Chinese style are the distinctive "horned" ends to the hip ridges, which are found on the roofs of the porch and balcony.

Originally, the interior layout of each floor was largely identical. On the east side, there was a spacious four-roomed flat with fireplaces for senior staff members. Either a verandah or balcony provided sweeping views of the harbour to the north – or hill views to the south. Rooms at the adjoining servants' quarters on the west were much smaller. There were separate staircases for senior staff and servants to access the spaces.

The Senior Staff Quarters is now known as the Run Run Shaw Heritage House, and since 2013, it has been used by Hong Kong University Press as a bookshop and office.

🕒 香港大學出版社書店開放時間：

星期一至星期五：上午10時至下午5時

\*星期六、日、公眾假期及大學假期休息

Opening hours of the bookshop of Hong Kong University Press:

Monday to Friday: 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

\*Closed on Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays and University Holidays

☎ 3917 7801

🌐 [https://hkupress.hku.hk/hkup\\_bookshop](https://hkupress.hku.hk/hkup_bookshop)



# 濾水廠房

## Treatment Works Building

# 1931



濾水廠房建於1930至1931年間，以輔助香港仔河谷供水計劃的運作。濾水廠房透過機械化流程和投放化學物質提升濾水系統的速度和過濾能力。在絮凝和消毒過程中加入明礬（硫酸鋁）、石灰、氯等化學物，提升食水質素。

濾水廠房由三層高的化學樓和兩層高的操作室組成，操作室兩側各有一排濾池。廠房是實用的鋼筋混凝土結構，但在固定間距的樑柱結構之間，以紅磚築砌，令建築份外引人注目。屋頂矮牆建有裝飾鑲板，正立面中央的一塊塑有「H.K.W.W. 1930-1931」字樣，顯示建築的建造年份。

雖然濾水廠房已停止運作，但廠房內原有的喉管、泵、閥門等設施仍然保持完整。遊客可從橫跨它的觀景平台欣賞這座建築。



濾水廠房上的裝飾鑲板顯示了建築物的建造年份。  
The year of construction is shown on the decorative panel at the front elevation of the Treatment Works Building.

The Treatment Works Building was constructed between 1930 and 1931 to supplement the operation of the Aberdeen Valley Water Scheme. Built as a filtration plant, the Treatment Works Building aimed at increasing the speed and capacity of the filtration system by mechanical processes and the dosing of chemicals. Chemicals, such as sulphate of alumina, lime and chlorine, were added to the water during the process for coagulation and sterilisation to enhance the drinking water quality.

The building is a three-storey Chemical House with a two-storey operating gallery. A row of filter beds extends along each side of the operating gallery. As a utilitarian reinforced-concrete structure, the regular framing of columns and beams coupled with red-brick infill panels are appealing. Decorative panels adorn the roof parapet, with the central panel at the front elevation incised with "H.K.W.W. 1930 -1931", indicating the period during which this building was constructed.

Although the building is no longer in service, the original equipment, including pipes, pumps, and valves, is still intact. Visitors are able to appreciate the building from a landscaped platform that spans the site.



西區抽水站及濾水廠的濾水廠房於2010年1月22日  
獲古物諮詢委員會評為三級歷史建築  
(這幢歷史建築不對外開放)

The Treatment Works Building of the Elliot Pumping Station and Filters was accorded a Grade 3 status by the Antiquities Advisory Board on 22 January 2010.  
(This historic building is not open to the public.)

## 後記 Epilogue

香港特別行政區政府發展局感謝香港大學支持文物保育，校園內及鄰近校園的地方，現時已有七幢歷史建築的外部獲古物事務監督（現時為發展局局長）根據《古物及古蹟條例》列為法定古蹟；另有六幢已獲古物諮詢委員會評級。這群組的歷史建築建構了獨特的大學氛圍，也建構了薄扶林的文化景觀。

發展局文物保育專員辦事處和古蹟辦與港大共同策劃及製作的「賞·識港大歷史建築」語音導賞，配合這小冊子，鼓勵市民悠閒地細味港大校園及鄰近的歷史建築，欣賞和認識它們的美、歷史和群組氛圍。

港大致力保育大學的歷史建築，從悉心保養、到謹慎修復和周詳規劃活化再利用都一絲不苟。港大深明歷史建築的價值，它們於建構具吸引力和獨特學習環境的重要性，以及社會對它們的重視。

港大校園不是靜止的地方，隨著發展計劃落實，大學的核心歷史建築群會不斷擴展，新的中心亦已建立。時到今天，港大1912年的校歌精神仍然延續著：

## 磐基永固耀辰星

The Development Bureau of the Hong Kong SAR Government is grateful for the support of HKU in conserving its historic buildings. In and around the campus, there are already seven historic buildings, the exteriors of which have been declared as monuments under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance by the Antiquities Authority (currently the Secretary for Development), and another six historic buildings have been graded by the Antiquities Advisory Board. These historic buildings help to create a distinct ambience in the University as well as the cultural landscape of Pok Fu Lam.

The Commissioner for Heritage's Office and AMO of the Development Bureau and HKU have jointly produced the audio guide programme, "HKU Heritage Sights and Sites", which, complemented by this booklet, aims at encouraging visitors to appreciate at their leisure the historic buildings in the campus and its vicinity, their beauty and history, as well as their ambience.

HKU has long been committed to conserving its built heritage, from careful maintenance and sensitive restoration to thoughtful adaptive reuse. It understands the value of its historic buildings and how they help create an attractive and unique learning environment. It understands, too, that the buildings are valued by the broader community.

The HKU campus is not a static place. Its original core of historic buildings has been continuously enlarged as new programmes are developed and new centres are established. The line of the University's Anthem is as relevant today as it was in 1912:

*Domus Stat potens Academia*  
(Strong stand the buildings of the University)



# 遊客須知

## Notes for Visitors

1. 所有進入港大校園的遊客須提前最少14天在香港大學網上登記平台預約參觀。在星期一至六上午8時前及下午6時30分後、星期日或公眾假期到訪則無須預約。  
更多關於預約參觀的最新資訊請瀏覽香港大學「遊客登記及須知」：  
[https://www.hku.hk/visitors/c\\_visiting-hku.html](https://www.hku.hk/visitors/c_visiting-hku.html)
2. 請愛惜法定古蹟和歷史建築；遊覽時靜心欣賞，尊重使用者及保持校園清潔及寧靜。
3. 遊覽時需要遵守校園規則，並避免騷擾大學成員及校內所進行的活動。
4. 建議遊覽前先詳閱此小冊子，擬定遊覽路線。
5. 部分古蹟及歷史建築物不對外開放，只可參觀外部。
6. 古蹟及歷史建築物的開放時間各異，也可能更改或暫時關閉，擬定行程時，請先留意港大管理部門的公布。
7. 遊覽時請遵守交通規則及照顧同行小孩和長者。
8. 如有查詢，歡迎致電 2208 4488 與古物古蹟辦事處或 2859 2111與港大聯絡。

### 公共交通

請瀏覽 <https://www.hkemobility.gov.hk> 搜尋交通工具及路線，以便預先計劃行程。

以上資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關機構公布為準。

1. All visitors to HKU campus should make an online reservation to visit the campus up to 14 days in advance. No registration is needed for entry on public holidays in Hong Kong, Sundays, or weekdays before 8am or after 6:30pm.  
For updated information on tourist flow management and to make reservations, please visit HKU's website:  
<https://www.hku.hk/visitors/visiting-hku.html>
2. Please treasure the declared monuments and historic buildings, visit leisurely, respect users of the buildings and keep the campuses clean and quiet during your visit.
3. Please observe the general rules and regulations of the University and avoid causing any disturbance to members of the University and its activities during your visit to HKU campuses.
4. Please read this booklet beforehand to plan your visit in advance.
5. Some of the declared monuments and historic buildings are not open to the public. You may appreciate them from the outside.
6. The opening hours of the declared monuments or historic buildings open to the public are different, subject to changes and may be temporarily suspended. Please refer to the websites of the respective management bodies of HKU when planning your visit.
7. Please abide by traffic regulations and take care of the accompanying children or seniors during your visit.
8. For enquiries, please call the Antiquities and Monuments Office on 2208 4488 or HKU on 2859 2111.

### Public Transport

Please browse <https://www.hkemobility.gov.hk> to search for the routes of different transportation modes for pre-trip planning.

The above information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the announcement of the relevant organisations.



大學堂  
University Hall

鄧志昂樓  
Tang Chi Ngong Building

梅堂  
May Hall

孔慶熒樓  
Hung Hing Ying Building

儀禮堂  
Eliot Hall

本部大樓  
Main Building

馮平山樓  
Fung Ping Shan Building

香港大學站C1出口  
HKU Station Exit C1

逸夫教學樓  
Run Run Shaw Tower

鄭裕彤教學樓  
Cheng Yu Tung Tower

賽馬會教學樓  
The Jockey Club Tower

周亦卿樓  
Chow Yei Ching Building

香港大學站  
A1出口  
HKU Station Exit A1

黃克競樓  
Haking Wong Building

大學道 University Drive

薄扶林道 Pok Fu Lam Road

般咸道 Bonham Road

圖書館  
Library Building

鈕魯詩樓  
Knowles Building

梁銓琚樓  
K.K. Leung Building

徐展堂樓  
T.T. Tsui Building

太古堂  
Swire Hall

大學街  
University Street

莊月明文娛中心  
Chong Yuet Ming Amenities Centre

明華綜合大樓  
Meng Wah Complex

柏立基學院  
Robert Black College

大學道 University Drive

旭蘇道 Kotewall Road

## 賞·識 港大歷史建築 HKU Heritage Sights and Sites

西區抽水站及濾水廠—高級職員宿舍  
Senior Staff Quarters,  
Elliot Pumping Station & Filters

西區抽水站及濾水廠—工人宿舍  
Workmen's Quarters, Elliot Pumping Station & Filters

西區抽水站及濾水廠—濾水廠房  
Treatment Works Building,  
Elliot Pumping Station & Filters

西環濾水廠—平房  
Bungalow, West Point Filters

西環濾水廠—兩座工人宿舍  
Two Workmen's Quarters,  
West Point Filters







中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府  
發展局

Development Bureau  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
of the People's Republic of China

文物保育專員辦事處  
Commissioner for Heritage's Office



香港大學  
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG



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