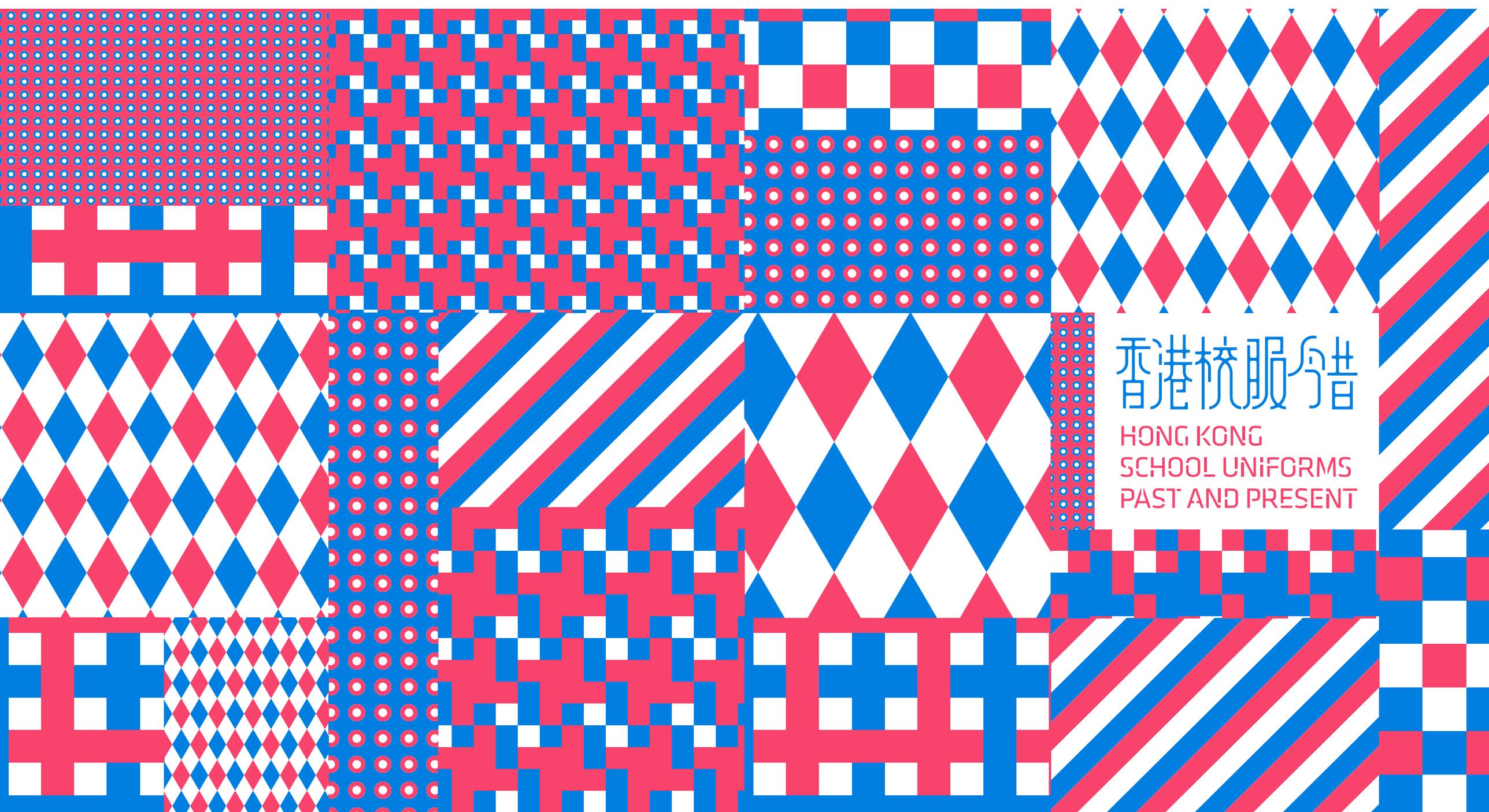


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香港校服今昔
HONG KONG
SCHOOL UNIFORMS
PAST AND PRESENT



香港教育大學
The Education University
of Hong Kong



香港教育博物館
Hong Kong Museum of
EDUCATION

香港校服今昔

序言

十九世紀四十年代到二十世紀二十年代，入讀私塾或傳統中式私人學校的學生會跟就讀教會、慈善機構或政府開辦學校的學生一樣，穿著當時的中式服裝。因此我們在舊相片中，不難見到一群群穿著馬褂或長衫¹ 的男生和穿著上衣下裙或旗袍² 的女生。聖保羅女書院³ 於一九一八年要求所有學生穿著校服，以加強對學校的認同，在當年來說是一個全新概念。很快地幾乎香港所有學校都制定了自己不同款式的校服，然而穿著校服仍只是不成文的做法，亦非強制。換句話說，有關校服的各種安排完全由學校自行決定。直至二零一四年六月，平等機會委員會始推出《種族平等與校服》指引⁴，協助學校制訂及推行種族文化共融，以及符合平等原則的校服。

相比其他亞洲大城市，香港雖然地方細小，卻擁有2,179⁵ 間日校，涵蓋中小幼及特殊教育。儘管大量學校密集在這細小的城市中，這些學校的校服在款式、布料、徽章和顏色設計上皆各有特色，在視覺上盡顯每所學校的獨特性。

現今校服為香港每所學校建立了各自的群體身份，但關於這個課題的學術文獻卻極為貧乏，實在令人驚訝。學校網站、年報、檔案和學生回憶錄偶爾會提及校服起源和演變等有趣的零碎資料，但要搜集完整的校服歷史則頗為困難。儘管如此，由於媒體總在每個新學年開始時報道一些學校古老舊事，因此校服近來逐漸成為一個有趣的話題。無論是旗袍風格的校服、中山裝（扣鈕企領夾克，襟前五個鈕扣及四個口袋）或水手裝皆曾被報道。

為了稍為填補社會有關「校服」學術研究的空白，並期望引起各界對這個課題的關注，香港教育博物館很高興能策劃首個以「香港校服」為主題的展覽，讓訪客了解校服在這一百多年來的發展，同時亦希望透過展示校服，給我們的童年印象和當中不斷轉變的教育模式作一個視覺總結。

這展覽既陳列了不同時代的經典校服，也展示了一些配飾。校服不僅加強學生對學校的認同感，更是青少年驕傲的源泉。它可能曾經是青少年反叛的戰場，但最終仍會喚起校服主人或甜或苦的終身回憶。藉著這個展覽，我們希望年紀稍長的來賓可以憶起他們曾經熟悉的校服，而年輕人則可以慶幸他們今天所穿的校服是何等舒適和實用。

是次展覽承蒙多間學校、機構、公司及個別人士鼎力相助，不勝銘感。在此，我們特別感謝洪強博士擔任這個展覽的數碼媒體藝術顧問，陳美怡小姐提供校服繪畫，以及金綸和豐昌順兩大校服商的支持並提供校服作展覽用途。

¹ 寬鬆長上衣和下褲。

² 又稱長衫，源自滿族婦女的寬闊、鬆身衣服，為一條直身中國裙。

³ 聖保羅男女中學學校歷史，<http://www.spcc.edu.hk/chi/school-history>，2018年8月8日下載。

⁴ 平等機會委員會：《種族平等與校服》，http://www.eoc.org.hk/eoc/Upload/booklets/schoolUniform/2014_02.pdf，2018年8月8日下載。

⁵ 教育局：《2017／18 學年學生人數統計》https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/about-edb/publications-stat/figures/Enrol_2017.pdf，2018年8月8日下載。

HONG KONG SCHOOL UNIFORMS PAST AND PRESENT

CURATORIAL STATEMENT

From 1840s to 1920s, students attending Sishu or traditional Chinese private schools wore the Chinese costume of the time as did those who went to missionary, charity and government sponsored institutions. Thus it is not difficult to find images showing groups of male students in Magua¹ (馬褂) or Cheongsam² (長衫) and girls in blouse and skirt and Qipao³ (旗袍). When in 1918 St Paul's Girls' College⁴ required all its students to wear school uniform to reinforce a sense of group identity, this concept was quite new. Despite the rapid adoption of different uniforms by almost all schools in Hong Kong, there is still no ordinance nor regulation making the practice compulsory. In other words, uniform remains entirely at the discretion of the school. In June 2014, however, the Equal Opportunities Commission did introduce a Guide on "Racial Equality and School Uniforms"⁵ to help schools to make their uniform codes racially and culturally inclusive.

Though small size when compared to other great cities in Asia, Hong Kong has 2,179⁶ day schools covering kindergarten, primary and secondary levels, and special needs. Despite having a large number of schools in quite a small urban area, it is noteworthy how each has managed to differentiate itself in the styling, fabric, badging and colour design of its uniform, so much so that the choice of uniform makes the visual identity of each school in some way unique.

With uniform now central to how almost every Hong Kong school constructs a group identity, the paucity of academic literature on the subject is surprising. School websites, annual reports, archives and student memoirs occasionally offer interesting asides about how their uniforms originated and evolved but it is difficult to glean much

sense of a general history. Nonetheless, school uniform has recently become a topic of interest, at the beginning of each new school year, as the press may report tales infused with nostalgia for some older practices. School uniforms following the style of Qipao, the Chinese Tunic Suit (a high jacket with buttoned collar, five front buttons and four pockets) or sailor suit have been given coverage.

To redress the academic neglect of the subject and help inform the community, the Hong Kong Museum of Education is therefore glad to curate this first thematic exhibition on Hong Kong school uniforms, giving visitors an overview of its development over the past 100 years while hoping also that it may act as a visual summary of wider changes in our conception of childhood and our approach to education.

The exhibition both showcases school uniforms that were typical of their time and also displays some accessories. A school uniform goes beyond helping schools forge a stronger sense of identity. A source of pride in juniors, it may become a battleground for teenage rebellion finally evoking the lifelong memories of the wearer, sweet or bitter. We hope a visit to this exhibition will take our older visitors back to uniforms with which they were once familiar and even make some of our younger ones glad of the sometimes more comfortable and more practical clothes they wear today.

We owe our gratitude to many schools, organisations, companies and individuals that have made this exhibition possible. Special thanks go to Dr Hung Keung for his advice on using digital media art in this exhibition, Ms Sheila Chan for her drawings, and school uniform suppliers Kam Lun and Fung Cheong Shun for their provision of school uniforms and support.

¹ A Manchurian style of dress for men.

² A long, loose gown for men.

³ A one-piece Chinese dress (also known as Cheongsam) originated from the wide and loose Manchurian style of dress for women.

⁴ St Paul's Co-educational College's school history. Retrieved August 8, 2018 from <http://www.spcc.edu.hk/school-history>

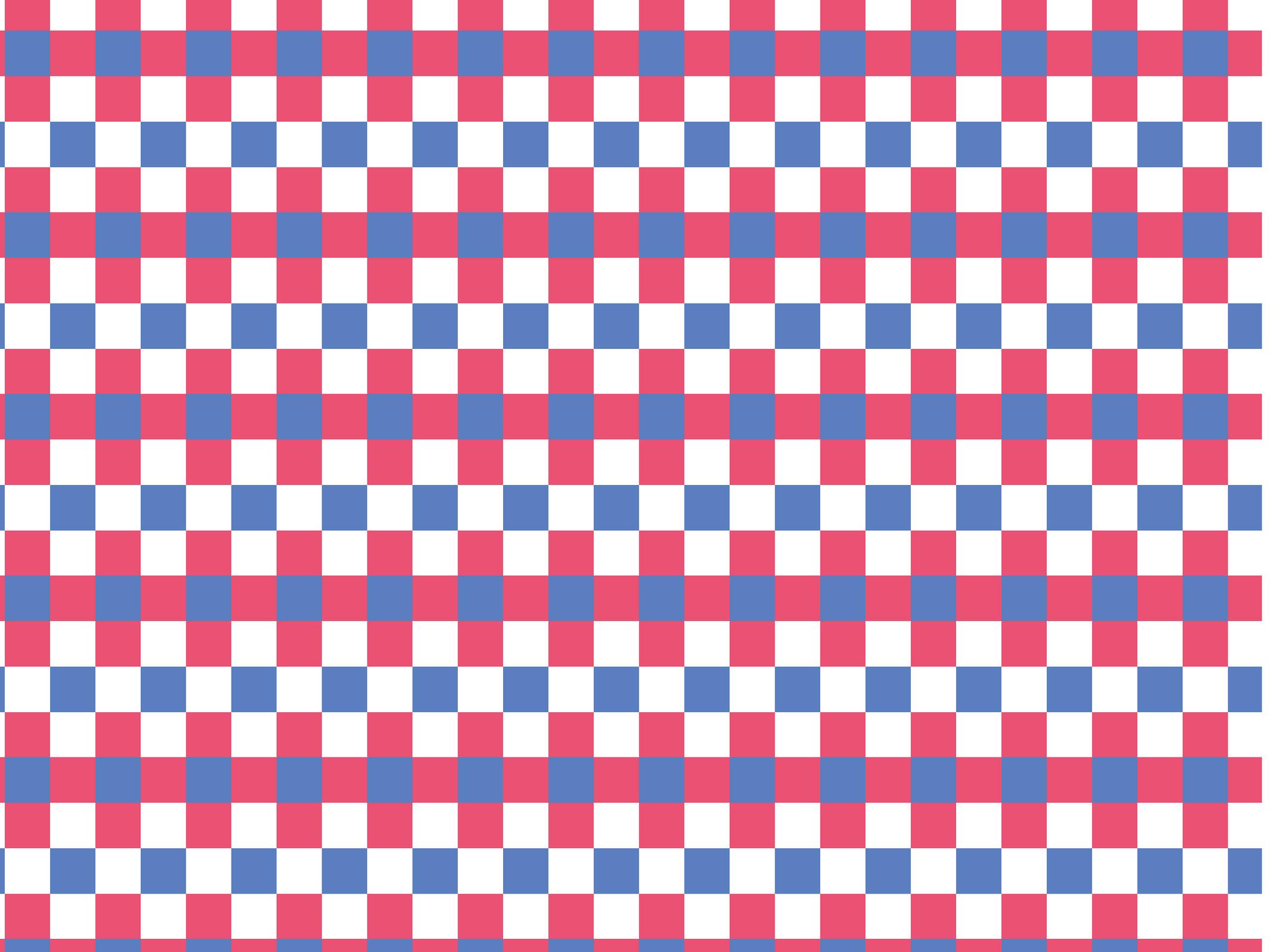
⁵ "Racial Equality and School Uniform" Guide. Retrieved August 8, 2018 from http://www.eoc.org.hk/eoc/Upload/booklets/schoolUniform/2014_02.pdf

⁶ Student Enrolment Statistics, 2017/18. Retrieved August 9, 2018 from https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/about-edb/publications-stat/figures/Enrol_2017.pdf, page

香港校服的演變

The Evolution of

Hong Kong School Uniforms



校服的引入及 早年香港校服的狀況

1870年代到美國留學的
中國兒童穿著馬褂
*Chinese children wearing
Magua on the way to study
in America, 1870s*



中國在晚清經歷大變，西式教育開始在華發展，西式學堂及其校服，也被視為中國現代化的元素。香港於一八四零年代開埠後，西方傳教士來港辦學，除了引進西式教學模式和課程內容，部分學校也要求學生穿著整齊劃一的服裝，校服文化開始萌芽。二十世紀前半期，中國政局不穩，一些學校陸續遷到香港，例如培道中學、真光中學等。民國政府對校服素有規定，這些老牌學校在港開辦時，不少亦保留其原來的校服款式。一些百年老校的校服設計，歷經多年傳承，更成為香港的文化遺產。在法律上，香港從來沒有針對校服實施任何規管，既沒有強制學生穿著校服，也沒有規範校服的款式。校服在香港早年的小型私立學校或新界傳統私塾，皆未普及。

THE INTRODUCTION OF SCHOOL UNIFORM AND EARLY HONG KONG SCHOOL WEAR



1919年聖保羅女書院
首屆畢業生

*First class of graduates of
St. Paul's Girls' College, 1919*

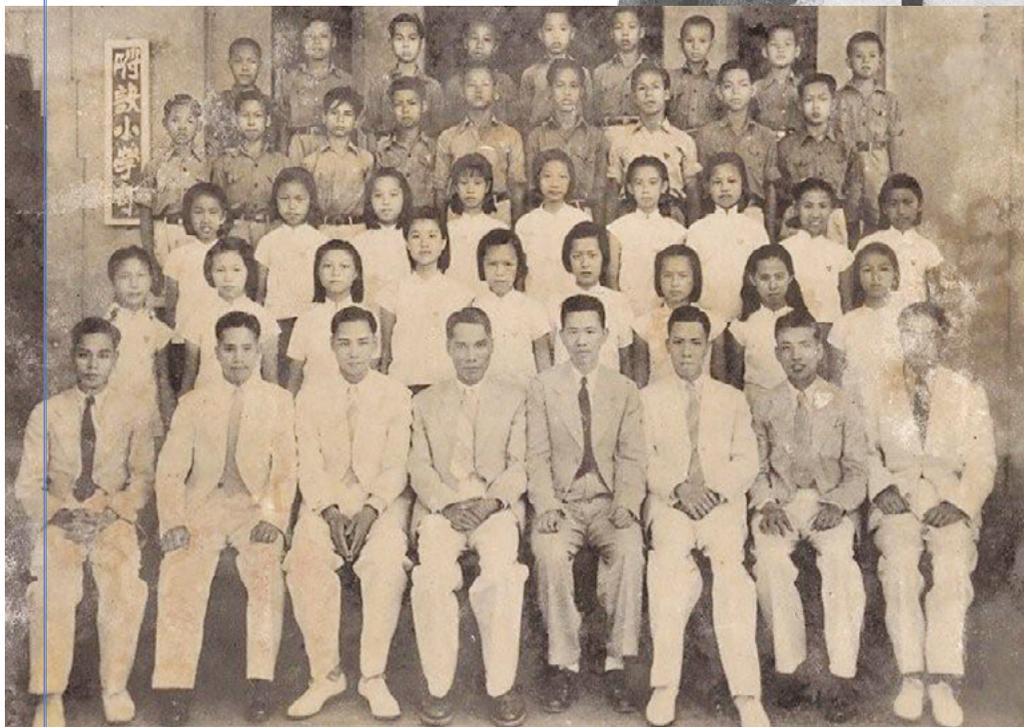
圖片提供：聖保羅男女中學
*Courtesy: St. Paul's
Co-educational College*



China underwent great changes during the late Qing dynasty. Western schooling with its uniforms was seen as an instrument of modernisation. Since Hong Kong developed into a trading port in the 1840s, missionaries from the West came to the city to establish schools. These mission schools brought in Western teaching methods and curricula. Some of these schools required students to wear tidy and uniform clothes. This marked the birth of a school uniform culture. In the first half of the 20th century, political instability in China led to a number of schools such as Pooi To Middle School and True Light Middle School moving to Hong Kong. China's Republican government had already laid down a number of school uniform rules, so these schools also brought their uniforms and dress codes when they opened branches in Hong Kong. Some of these schools are now a century old and their uniforms can be considered part of Hong Kong's cultural heritage. Yet Hong Kong still has no single ordinance or set of city-wide rules to make the wearing of uniforms or even a dress code mandatory. In earlier times school uniform was not a popular idea in small private schools or traditional Sishu in the New Territories.

1940年九龍仿林中學
附設小學部畢業生合照

*Group photo of graduates of the
Affiliated Primary School of
Fong Lam Middle School, 1940*



校服在香港的普及進程

THE POPULARITY OF SCHOOL UNIFORM IN HONG KONG

社會需要具備一定的經濟力量及成熟的教育體制，校服才能得以普及。開埠以來，香港人口雖然一直上升，但早期來港的移民，以單身漢為主。直至戰後，適齡學童才大幅增加，令學校蓬勃發展。一九五零年代，隨着「小學擴展的七年計劃」等政策的實施，公私營學校及學童數目大幅上升，以校服識別各校學生，日形重要。適逢香港製衣業進入黃金時期，正好滿足校服市場的大量需求，也使校服在二十世紀五六十年代逐漸普及。時至今日，大部分學校也要求學生穿著制服上學。

It may be that idea of school uniforms will only become popular when an education system achieves a certain maturity and the society a reasonable level of affluence. Since its inception, Hong Kong has seen quite dramatic increases in its population. The early immigrants to Hong Kong were mostly single men, so for many the education of children was not a priority. It was not until after WWII that we saw a rise in the school age population and the development of schools to cater for them. In the 1950s, implementing such government policies such as the '7-year primary school expansion programme', led to a sharp increase in the number of private and public schools. More schools meant a great need for one institution to differentiate itself from another and school uniform was a way to do that. There was a fortunate coincidence between this growing desire for uniforms and the rise of a Hong Kong textile industry able to cater to that demand. This favourable combination of factors ensured the development of a school uniform culture in the 1950s and 1960s. Today the majority of schools require uniforms for students of all levels.

香港校服文化的形成

1960年民生書院
小學五年級學生

Primary five students of
Munsang College Primary School,
1960

圖片提供：民生書院
Courtesy: Munsang College



由於香港對於校服並無統一規範，所以多元風格正是香港校服文化的重要特色。校服設計會因學校的辦學理念、服裝潮流、生產技術發展、性別區分，以至其他社會經濟因素而改變。部分學校樂於跟隨潮流改良校服，造就現今較舒適和休閒的校服款式。與此同時，亦有一些學校刻意保留其校服傳統，以提升學生對學校的認同感。這些不同選擇與變化，交織成豐富多樣的香港校服文化，並刻劃出不同時期的風格。

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HONG KONG SCHOOL UNIFORM CULTURE

1960年代
橫頭磡神召會康樂學校
Assembly of God Hebron Primary
School (Wang Tau Hom), 1960s



As there is no overarching regulatory framework for school uniforms, a marked feature of the city's schools is the diversity of styles. Designs vary according to institutional ethos, changes in fashion, developments in production techniques, variations in how we differentiate between the sexes and other socio-economic factors. Some schools are happier to adapt uniforms to changes in fashion than others. Such schools may now promote a more relaxed and informal approach to student dress. Others have a stronger attachment to an older uniform design and see in it a way to conserve a sense of school identity and tradition and resist the idea of changing their traditional uniforms. These differences of approach weave the rich and variable cultural tapestry of school uniforms in Hong Kong.



不同年代的主流校服

1921年聖保羅女書院畢業生合照

Group photo of graduates of St. Paul's Girls' College, 1921

圖片提供：聖保羅男女中學

Courtesy:
St. Paul's Co-educational College



香港早期的中學，女生校服以大襟唐裝和旗袍為主，男生則流行恤衫西褲，亦有不少學校採用中山裝。戰後初年，小學大幅增加，當時不論男女，皆以恤衫配連身工人褲為校服。現今女生校服最常見的設計為連身裙配腰帶和恤衫襯半身裙。這種設計在五六十年代已經開始流行，但因當時布料顏色有限，為求學生穿著整潔，校服多選用白色。到了六七十年代，隨著織物染料的改進，校服顏色日見多樣化。從七十年代開始，陸續有條紋、格子，甚至蘇格蘭格紋等設計被引進校服，女生校服更多採用恤衫配半身裙設計。男女生的校服亦普遍有夏季和冬季之分。到了九十年代，香港校服的款式已經相當多元化，就連變化較少的男生校服也漸漸各有差異，運動服和短下襠恤衫更成為近年流行的設計。

近年的校服不僅在設計上日趨多元，就連質料也不斷改進，例如會採用無害染料或防敏布料。

MAINSTREAM SCHOOL UNIFORMS OF DIFFERENT DECADES



1971年
保良局幼稚園開學典禮
Opening ceremony
of Po Leung Kuk
Kindergarten, 1971

圖片提供：
保良局歷史博物館

Courtesy:
Po Leung Kuk
Museum

In old days, secondary school girls mainly put on Maids' Suit and Qipao while boys wore fashionable shirts and trousers. The Yat-sen suit (also known as Chinese Tunic suit) was also adopted in a number of schools. As the number of primary schools in Hong Kong underwent such a great increase after WWII, the 'Overalls paired with shirt' was a kind of popular unisex formula for school wear at that time. Nowadays the most common design of school dress is the 'one-piece dress with waist belt' and 'two-piece shirt and skirt'. This design has been popular since the 1950s or 1960s. Because of the limitations in fabric colours and an interest in ensuring that students presented in clean clothes, white was the obvious choice. In the 1960s and 1970s, school uniforms afforded more colour choices with improvements in fabric dyes. Since the 1970s designs with stripes, checks and even tartans have been introduced into school uniforms. The blouse and skirt type of school uniform has also been widely adopted for girls with different summer and winter codes also becoming common for both sexes. In the 1990s there was already considerable diversity in Hong Kong's school uniform styles. Even the most common feature of boys' uniforms shows some variation. Tracksuit and untucked short-sleeved shirts are a recent development.

The growing diversity in design apart, the quality of available fabrics has continued to improve in recent years. Fabrics used for school uniform, for example, should be free from toxic dyes or allergens.



校服的功能

校服作為一個群體的制服，除加強集體認同感之外，也有更廣泛的功能，包括：

- 維持學校形象和校風
- 培育學生的正面行為和紀律
- 避免因衣服的選擇而突顯財富差距
- 讓學生專注於學習，而非追逐衣着潮流，表現自我
- 保持衛生和安全
- 促進學生和諧相處，加強凝聚力
- 有效識別闖入學校的人士

1970至80年代
庇理羅士女子中學
Belilios Public School, 1970-80s
圖片提供：庇理羅士女子中學
Courtesy: Belilios Public School



THE FUNCTIONS OF SCHOOL UNIFORM



1996年保良局戴蘇小疆幼稚園
*Po Leung Kuk Tai So Shiu Wan
Kindergarten, 1996*

圖片提供：
保良局歷史博物館
Courtesy: Po Leung Kuk Museum



School uniform is now seen to have a broader function than that of simply creating a strong collective identity. Its functions include:

- maintaining the image and ethos of a school
- supporting positive behavior and discipline
- avoiding showcasing disparities of wealth through a choice of clothes
- keeping students focused on study and not on fashionable forms of self-presentation
- maintaining hygiene and safety
- nurturing harmony and cohesion
- making trespassers on school grounds more clearly identifiable

香港早期校服

Early School Uniforms
in Hong Kong



馬褂

MAGUA

清末年代，不少新界的鄉村氏族流行著家族式的宗祠教學，並設立小班學校如私塾(俗稱「卜卜齋」)、書院和書室等。因當時還沒有校服的概念，學生普遍穿著日常衣服上課，如男生會穿上以清朝滿族的旗服為基礎的長衫馬褂。馬褂身長至腰、對襟盤扣及潤袍大袖，套於衫之外，搭配束腳褲、布鞋和黑色便帽。

1906年皇仁書院獎學金得獎
學生穿著馬褂和西服

Scholarship recipients of
Queen's College wearing
Magua and Western suit, 1906

圖片提供：
皇者仁風校史館

Courtesy: Queen's College
History Museum



In the late Qing China, the Chinese traditional Sishu (private school) usually held at the ancestral hall was popular in the villages in the New Territories. As the concept of school uniform was yet to evolve, students simply put on their daily wear to school, which was in fact itself quite uniform. For male students, Magua was the basic dress code of the time. Manchurian in style, the Magua consisted of a waist-high jacket with Chinese frog closures down the front and wide and large sleeves worn on top of the long gown. It was paired with belted trousers, cloth shoes and a black cap.

長衫(長袍)

CHEONGSAM (LONG GOWN)

二十世紀初，華人學校的數目逐漸增加，學校普遍要求學生穿著整齊服飾上課，制服的概念開始萌發。華人服飾隨清朝被推翻和中華民國成立而改變，加上西洋文化的衝擊，簡約的長衫取代了馬褂成為當時男學生的流行衣著。相比馬褂的潤袍大袖，長衫講求輕巧修長的剪裁，以白色棉質長袍搭配束腳褲。



1920年代
皇仁書院學生穿著長衫
Students of Queen's College
wearing Cheongsam in 1920s

圖片提供：
皇者仁風校史館
Courtesy: Queen's College
History Museum

In the early 20th century, the number of Chinese schools gradually increased. Schools began to insist on students wearing tidy clothes and an embryonic notion of a dress code began to develop. The Magua was replaced by a kind of simple long gown or robe as the mainstream school wear for male students following the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty and the birth of the Republican government in China. The marked features of this long gown in contrast with those of the Magua are lightness, a slender fit and a white cotton robe, paired with belted trousers.



大襟裝

MAIDS' SUIT



2018年瑪利諾神父教會學校(小學部) –
大襟裝仍是該校女生的校服
*Maryknoll Fathers' School –
the maids' suit still remains the
school uniform for the girls of its
primary section, 2018*



在二十世紀三十年代，大襟裝是其中一種學校服式，由女傭所穿的衣服發展而來的。大襟裝指上襖衫下褲的兩截式校服，其上衫為立領、中袖及兩側有小袂，領和襟位均有簡單邊飾。選色一般是全白色或淺藍色。

In the 1930s, one style of school dress was developed from the clothes worn by housemaids at that time. This style comprised a two-piece suit consisting of a blouse and trousers. The top blouse had a high collar and small splits at both sides, with simple binding on the collar and front flap. The chosen colour was generally white or light blue.

工人褲

OVERALLS

工人褲源於十八世紀歐洲工人所穿的工作服。工人們為免弄髒衣服，在褲子上縫上圍裙，成為了工人褲的雛型。一九五零年代初，香港工業迅速發展，市民的衣著以實用簡約為主，不少學校亦把校服改換成工作服款式，工人褲便是一例子。工人褲通常採用舒適的棉質布料，並以藍、灰、綠等簡樸素色為主，內搭白恤衫。

Originating in the 18th century Europe, overalls developed from how workmen stitched an apron to a pair of trousers to protect their other clothes from dirt. In the early 1950s, as industries in Hong Kong developed rapidly, dress styles became more practical. A lot of schools also followed this trend and adopted overalls as part of their school uniform. This school outfit was usually made of comfortable cotton fabric with colours mainly blue, grey or green, paired with a white shirt.



1967年穿校服的兒童 –
男童穿著工人褲
*Children in school uniform –
boys wearing overalls, 1967*

照片提供：政府新聞處
*Courtesy: Information
Services Department*

中山裝

CHINESE TUNIC SUIT



1940年志強中學附小畢業照

Graduation photo of a
primary school, 1940

圖片提供：劉智聰先生

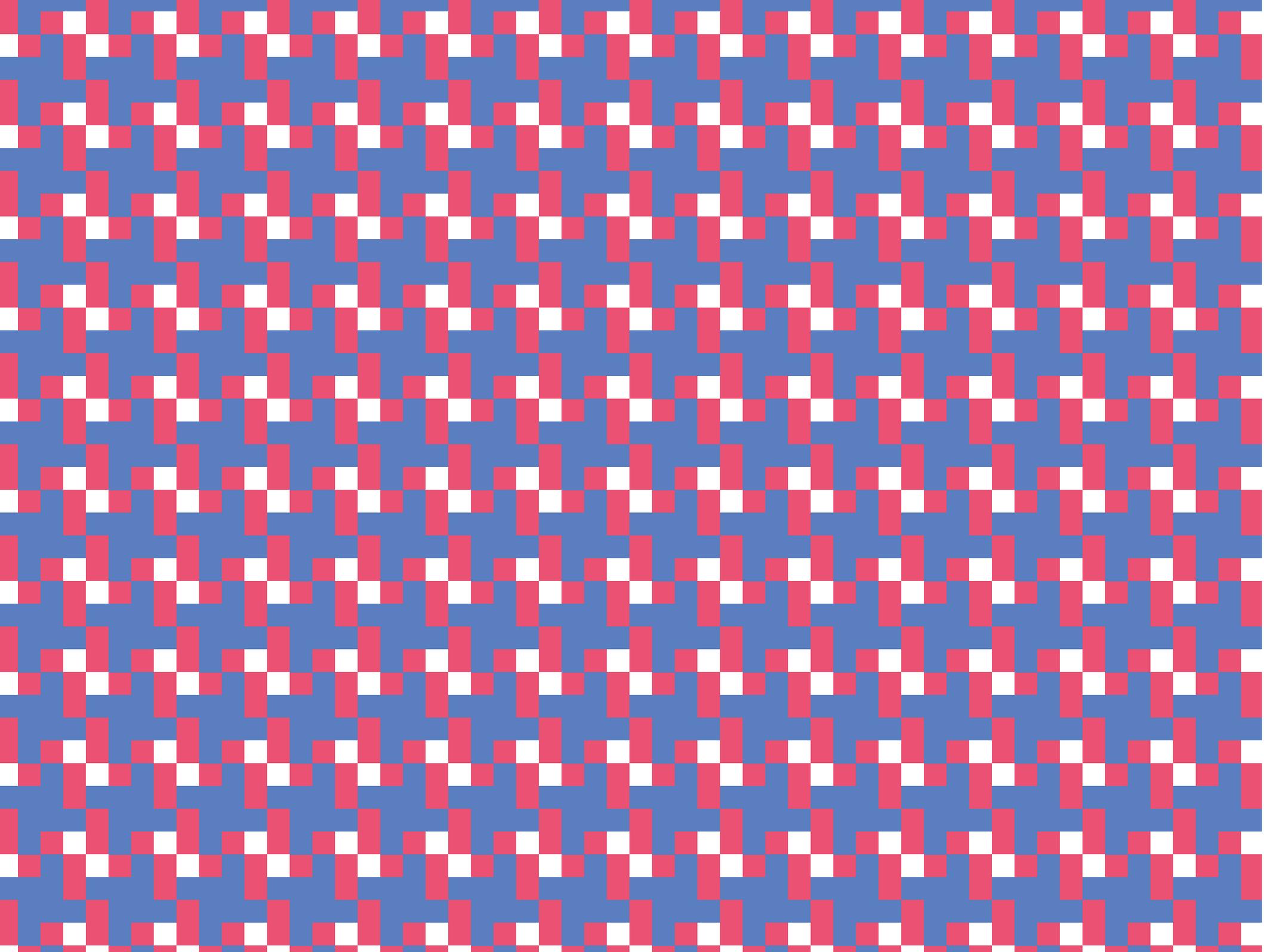
Courtesy: Mr Lau Chi-chung

中山裝是以中華民國國父孫中山先生的名字命名的一種人民服裝。這是民國時期參照日式軍服特點設計出來的，表現了當時中國進步的民族主義精神。上衣是高領夾克，配有領扣。襟前有五個鈕扣和四個口袋。據說這些細節具有象徵意義：三個袖扣代表了孫中山先生的三民主義；襟前有五個鈕扣象徵五個政府部門；四個口袋代表四個中國美德（禮、義、廉、恥）。三十至四十年代，許多學校都採用中山裝為校服。

The Chinese Tunic suit is often referred to as a Zhongshan suit in recognition of how Sun Yat-sen (better known as Sun Zhongshan) made this into a form of national dress. It was a modification of the Japanese military uniforms of the Republican era and expressed China's adoption of a more progressive nationalist ethos. The top, which was paired with trousers, had a high jacket with buttoned collar, five front buttons and four pockets. These details are said to have symbolic meanings: the three cuff-buttons represent Sun's Three Principles of the People; the five front buttons, the five branches of government; and the four pockets, the four Chinese virtues (propriety, justice, honesty and shame). The Zhongshan suit was adopted as a uniform in a number of schools in the 1930s and 1940s.

經典校服款式

Classic School Uniforms



旗袍/長衫校服

QIPAO (OR CHEONGSAM) SCHOOL UNIFORM



1930年代
聖士提反女子中學的中六學生
*Form six students of St. Stephen's
Girls' College, 1930s*
圖片提供: 聖士提反女子中學
*Courtesy:
St. Stephen's Girls' College*

旗袍原為清朝滿族婦女的服裝，寬鬆的直筒長袍配以闊袖和精緻裝飾是其特色。上世紀二十年代出現了一種揉合滿族和當代時尚服飾元素的現代版旗袍，成為中國城市女性的日常衣著，香港婦女也紛紛效仿。它也迅速取代當時流行的「上衣下裙」兩截式的女裝校服。自從二十年代起，旗袍校服這款突顯企領、斜襟和兩側開衩的簡單連衣裙，至今仍被香港十六所中學採用為校服。這些學校的旗袍校服，其顏色、綑邊、兩側開衩和金屬徽章各不相同，但只有培道女子中學高年級學生的夏季制服是白色，而其餘學校則採用不同調子的藍色。

'Qipao' was originally the attire of the Manchu women of the Qing dynasty. It comprised a loose, straight cut long gown with wide sleeves and elaborate embellishments. In the 1920s, a modern form of 'Qipao' with both Manchu and contemporary fashion elements became city women's daily wear in China. Women in Hong Kong followed suit. It was also quickly adapted to replace the once popular 'blouse and skirt' type school uniform for girls at that time. This Qipao school uniform had a one-piece dress with high collar, front-flap and splits at both sides. After its introduction in the 1920s, it was taken as the simplest form of the dress and remains the school uniform for 16 secondary schools in Hong Kong. These 'Qipao' uniforms are distinguished from one another by colour, binding, splits at both sides and metal badge. Of all these schools, only Pooi To Middle School keep the white colour for their summer uniform for senior form students while the rest adopt different shades of blue.

白色連身裙

ONE-PIECE WHITE COLOUR DRESS



1973-74年英皇書院女學生
Girls of King's College, 1973-74
圖片提供: 英皇書院舊生
*Courtesy:
Old students of King's College
(Figs)*

在眾多的校服款式之中，短袖、齊膝的白色連身裙可說是最簡樸的女生校服。要區別各校學生除了靠助縫在校服襟上的校徽外，不同顏色的腰帶、蝴蝶結或領帶亦成為了重要的識別特徵。例如保良局屬下的資助學校統一以白色連身裙配搭紅色腰帶及紅白格子領帶為中學女生夏季校服。其小學女生校服則近似東華三院屬下中學的女生校服，但只配搭紅腰帶。

The simplest form of school dress for girls in many Hong Kong schools is this one-piece, short-sleeved, knee-high white dress. Apart from the school badge sewed on the front for school identity, a waist belt and ribbon or tie are often added to make it more outstanding. Aided secondary schools of Po Leung Kuk have a red belt and a white-red checkered tie while its primary counterparts have just the red belt similar to that of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals' secondary schools.



格子圖案校服

CHECK SCHOOL UNIFORM

1970年代伊利沙伯中學
的女學生

*Girls of Queen Elizabeth School,
1970s*

圖片提供：伊利沙伯中學舊生會

*Courtesy: Queen Elizabeth School
Old Students' Association*



為了使自己的校服顯得與眾不同，一些學校於一九六零年代開始在校服加入格子或蘇格蘭格子圖案，這些圖案於夏季的連身裙及冬季的半身裙中為最常見。到了八十年代，充滿異國風情的蘇格蘭格子圖案更成為不少本地學校設計校服時的首選圖案。

Since the 1960s check and sometimes even Scottish tartan patterns have given schools another way to make their uniforms different. Checks and tartans are mostly adopted in one-piece dresses for summer uniforms or skirts for winter uniforms. In Hong Kong, the tartan has an almost exotic look and this made it a preferred choice for many schools in the 1980s.

水手裝校服

SAILOR SUIT SCHOOL UNIFORM



水手裝源於十九世紀的英國和歐洲，並因被當時年僅四歲的英國愛德華王子穿著而成為潮流。香港的水手裝校服可遠溯自一九四零年代，其盛行時期甚至比七八十年代開始在日本流行的水手校服更早。除複雜的領口外，水手裝整體設計簡潔，用色樸素。香港的水手裝款式有連身裙和水手領上衣配半身摺裙兩大類。顏色方面以白色和海洋色系為主，因應不同配搭而變化萬千。由於水手裝校服於日本非常盛行，香港的水手裝校服難免給人東洋風的感覺，例如昔日新法書院的藍色水手裝校服就很容易令人聯想到當時流行的日本文化。正如年幼英國王儲穿著這款航海服飾的可愛模樣，水手裝總給人活潑、可愛的感覺，所以很多幼稚園都樂於在設計校服時採用這元素。

The child's sailor suit originated from a fashion once made popular in the UK and Europe in the 19th century by the four year old Prince of Wales, Albert Edward. This school uniform appeared in Hong Kong in the 1940s, and became popular earlier than in Japan where it became quite widespread in the 70s and 80s. As a whole, the sailor suit is simple in design and colour, the extravagant collar apart. The Hong Kong style features a one-piece dress or 'blouse and pleated skirt' all with the typical sailor collar mainly in white and ocean tones, creating different variations and styles through mix and match. The popularity of this type of school uniform in Japan has inevitably led to the Hong Kong counterpart being considered somewhat Japanese in style. One of the typical examples was the blue sailor suit school uniform from the former New Method College. Just as when it was first modelled by a four year old crown prince the sailor suit is often still thought cute today and many kindergartens remain keen to adopt its elements in their school uniform design.

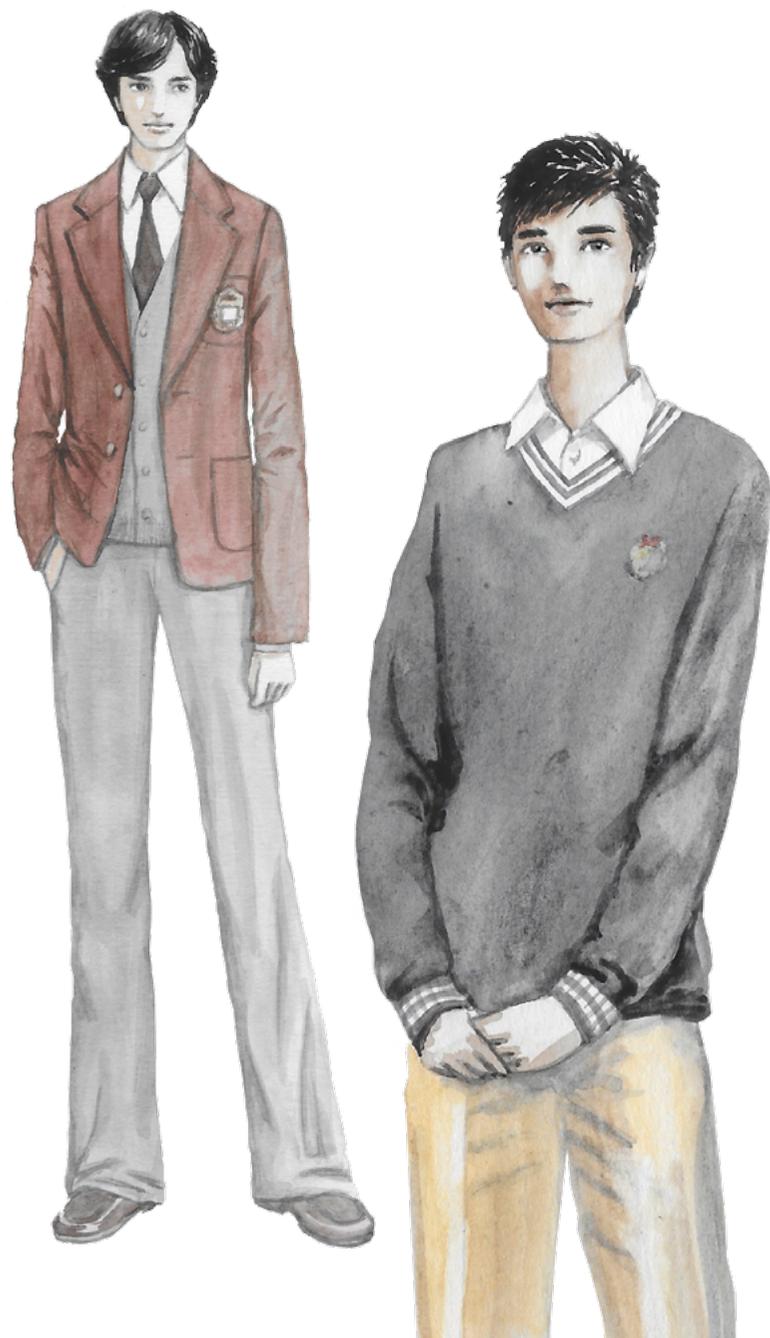
1979年新法書院小學畢業合照
*Group photo of graduates of a
primary school, 1979*

圖片提供 Courtesy:
Mr. Junio Edmond Hui



恤衫與西褲校服

SHIRT-AND-TROUSERS SCHOOL UNIFORM



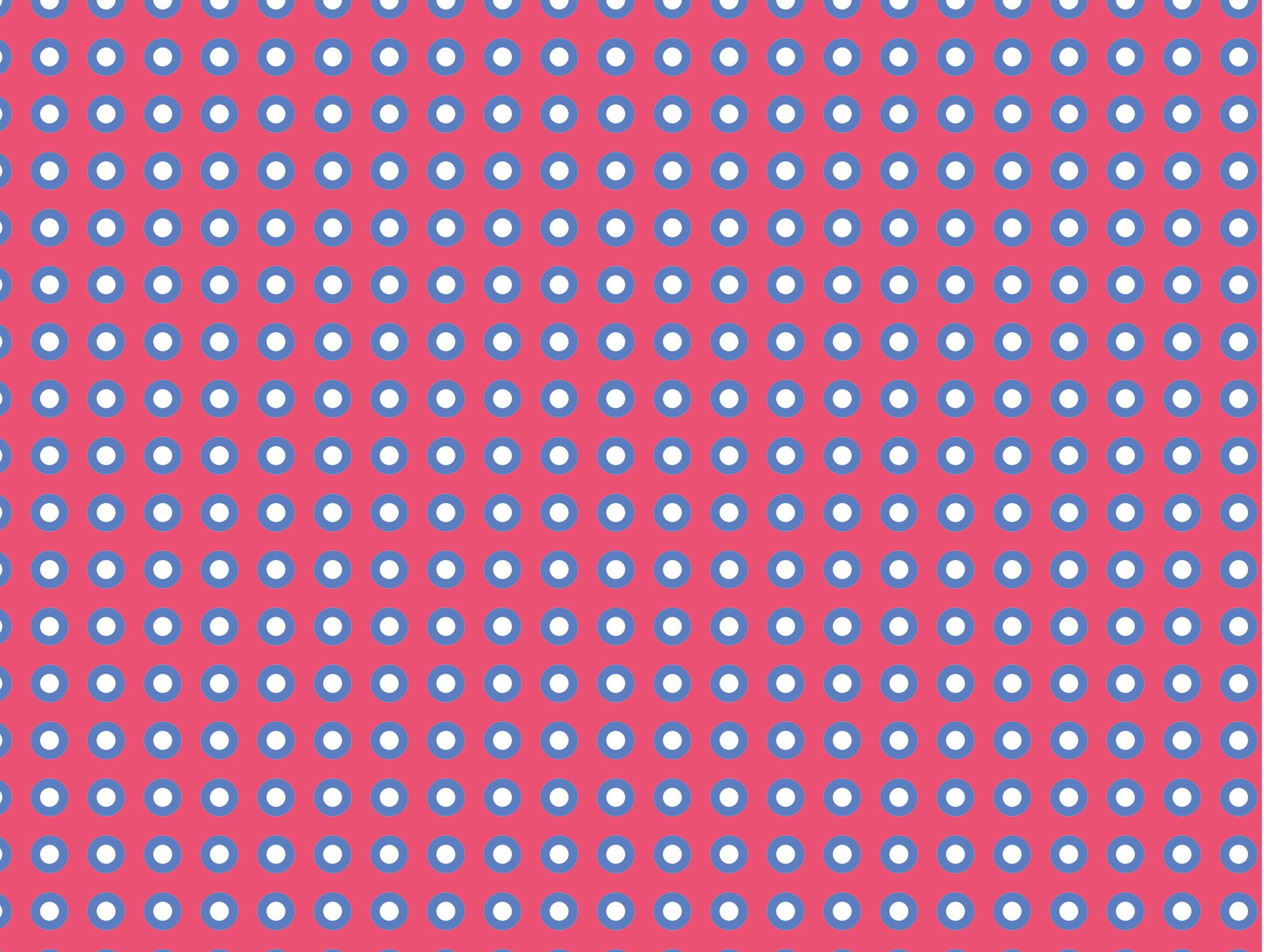
1960-70年代
伊利沙伯中學的學生
*Students of Queen Elizabeth
School, 1960-70s*
圖片提供：伊利沙伯中學舊生會
*Courtesy: Queen Elizabeth School
Old Students' Association*

香港中學男生校服自五十年代以來沒有多大變化，基本都是恤衫配西褲。夏天以白色短袖恤衫配白色或灰色西褲為主，冬天則為長袖恤衫配物料較保暖的長西褲。而小學男生在夏季則會穿著短褲，這大概是仿倣英國學校的做法。

Secondary boys' uniforms have not changed much since the 1950s. The basic combination is still a white short-sleeved shirt and a pair of trousers and while one can find a range of colours white and grey are the most popular in summer. Long-sleeved shirts are generally worn in winter. Winter trousers may also be made of a warmer fabric. For primary school boys, shorts replace trousers in the summer, a practice perhaps modelled on that of some UK schools.

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香港教育博物館成立於二零零九年五月，旨在收藏、保存、研究及展示有關香港教育歷史、文化及發展的文物。

藏品

本館收藏具歷史價值的本地教育文物，當中包括有教學用具、校服、課本、獎杯、證書、文獻及歷史照片等。我們亦歡迎所有具有歷史價值、文化意義和趣味，或能喚起香港人對教育的集體回憶的文物捐贈。

展覽

本館舉辦專題展覽，主題如香港的師訓發展、鄉村學校的淵源和歷史、香港學校建築演變、香港教育學院夥伴辦學團體傳承歷史珍藏展等。本館還會舉辦特展，與香港及區內其他博物館和組織合辦展覽等。

MISSION

Established in May, 2009, the Hong Kong Museum of Education acquires, conserves, preserves, researches and exhibits materials related to the history, culture and development of education in Hong Kong.

COLLECTION

The Museum currently houses a collection of education related items and artefacts of historical value in Hong Kong. These items include teaching tools, school uniforms, textbooks, trophies, certificates, historical documents and photographs. We welcome donations of artefacts of all kinds with historical value, and cultural significance and interest that can bring back the memories of Hong Kong people's education experiences.

EXHIBITIONS

The Museum hosts thematic exhibitions on themes such as the development of teacher training in Hong Kong, the origins and history of local village schools, the evolution of school buildings in Hong Kong and the educational heritage treasures of school-sponsoring bodies. The Museum also hosts special exhibitions and co-organises exhibitions with other museums and organisations in Hong Kong and the region.

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