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活化@Heritage  
活化歷史建築通訊  
A Newsletter on Revitalisation

To: Our friends

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## 歷史地標美利大廈活化為酒店 Historic Landmark Murray Building Gets New Life as Hotel



**美**利大廈前身為政府辦公大樓，這個中環的歷史地標現已活化成The Murray, Hong Kong, a Niccolo Hotel (The Murray)。作為發展局「保育中環」的八個項目之一，現時美利大廈已進行了大變身，改為擁有336間房間、可飽覽中環商業圈繁華景致和翠綠景色的酒店。

The Murray於2017年12月20日舉行落成揭幕儀式，慶祝保育工程竣工。儀式當日，行政長官林鄭月娥和會德豐控股（私人）有限公司執行主席吳光正擔任主禮嘉賓，美利大廈原建築師Ron Phillips亦有出席，與約二百多位嘉賓一同見證這個重要時刻。

林鄭月娥於致辭時表示，自己在多年公務員生涯中，曾兩度在美利大廈工作，能重回舊地感覺興奮。她又指，這個項目非常獨特，不僅是「保育中環」中唯一的商業項目，同時保留了大樓與鄰近地區的連繫，包括中區政府合署建築群、冠君大廈、香港公園及山頂纜車站等。此外，項目保育了一棵逾百年歷史的節果決明樹，預料會成為酒店的地標。

The Central historic landmark and former government offices building, the Murray Building, is set to enjoy a new life after being revitalised into a hotel, named as The Murray, Hong Kong, a Niccolo Hotel. As one of the eight projects under the Development Bureau's "Conserving Central" initiative, this building is now reborn as a 336-room hotel with panoramic views over the city's Central Business District and serene green surroundings.

A plaque unveiling ceremony was held on 20 December 2017 to commemorate the completion of the preservation of The Murray. The officiating guests included Mrs. Carrie Lam, the Chief Executive, and Mr. Peter Woo, Chairman of Wheelock Holdings Pte Limited. They were joined by Mr. Ron Phillips, the Murray Building's original architect, and around 200 guests who together witnessed the important moment.

In her speech, Mrs. Lam mentioned she was excited to return to the building where she worked twice in her public services career. She said that the project is unique as it is the only commercial project under the "Conserving Central" initiative. The project has also preserved the connectivity of the building to various locations, including the Central Government Offices Complex, the Champion Tower, the Hong Kong Park and the Peak Tram Station. In addition, a historic tree, an over 100-year-old Pink and White Shower is conserved in this project. The tree is anticipated to become the landmark of The Murray.



發展局  
文物保育專員辦事處  
Commissioner for Heritage's Office  
Development Bureau

美利大廈於1969年竣工，是當時最高的政府建築物。其窗口方位經過精心設計，以防止過多的直射陽光進入，此設計於1994年贏得「建築物能源效益獎」的優異獎。大廈周邊被主要幹道及道路圍繞，其中出色的設計包括其行車通道巧妙地與陡峭的紅棉路連接，而另一特色為其宏偉的三層高拱廊。這座建築被譽為可持續建築的先鋒典範。

吳光正於致辭時表示，九龍倉團隊很感恩有機會參與這個如此獨特的項目。團隊深受這座建築的能量、外牆、拱門和歷久常新的設計所啟發。他指出能夠參與此項目深感任重道遠。

The Murray在保留原有外牆的同時，亦因應現今城市的需求進行了一系列的提升工程，以及加入新功能設備，藉此延續建築物的生命力。酒店並在面向花園道的空間增設地面入口，重新連接建築物的地面樓層至周圍的都市空間。The Murray於2017年11月底獲發酒店牌照，預計於三個月內正式開業。

除美利大廈外，「保育中環」其他項目包括中環新海濱、元創方（前荷李活道已婚警察宿舍）、中區政府合署建築群、前法國海外傳道會大樓、香港聖公會建築群、中環街市及中區警署建築群。有關「保育中環」的詳情，請瀏覽：[https://www.devb.gov.hk/tc/issues\\_in\\_focus/conserving\\_central/](https://www.devb.gov.hk/tc/issues_in_focus/conserving_central/)



The Murray Building was completed in 1969 and was once the city's tallest government building. It was designed with its windows meticulously oriented to avoid intrusion of excessive direct sunlight. This design won the Certificate of Merit of the Energy Efficient Building Award in 1994. Other outstanding design features of the building which is surrounded by major roads on all sides, include its vehicular entrance neatly knitted into the steep Cotton Tree Drive, as well as its imposing three-storey arches. The building is recognized as a pioneering example of sustainable architecture.

Mr. Woo said in his speech that Wharf's team was grateful for being given the opportunity to take on this project. The team was inspired by the energy, façade, arches and timelessness of the architecture. He added that they felt humbled because the team has the responsibility to undertake this very important project to create a dialogue between the old and the new.

The new design of the Murray retains the façade while upgrading other aspects of the building and extending the life of the building by introducing new functions appropriate for the changing demand of the city. A new frontage on Garden Road has been created to reconnect the building with the city at ground level. The Murray has received its hotel license in late November 2017, and is scheduled to open within three months thereafter.

Other than The Murray, the "Conserving Central" initiative also comprises New Central Harbourfront, PMQ (Former Police Married Quarters on Hollywood Road), Central Government Offices Complex, Former French Mission Building, Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Compound, Central Market and Central Police Station Compound. For information about the "Conserving Central" initiative, please visit: [http://www.devb.gov.hk/en/issues\\_in\\_focus/conserving\\_central](http://www.devb.gov.hk/en/issues_in_focus/conserving_central)



# SCAD香港分校時裝展 歷史建築融入時尚設計

## Heritage Meets Fashion at SCAD Hong Kong



Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD)香港分校前身為北九龍裁判法院，屬二級歷史建築，活化為校園後榮獲聯合國教科文組織的嘉許。學校於1月11日假其校園舉行第四屆SCAD香港時裝展。當日活動由SCAD時裝設計學院院長Michael Fink策劃，展出25位來自世界各地的高年級學生和近年畢業校友的優秀作品。

商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華、中國著名時裝設計師郭培及多位舉足輕重的時裝界代表出席此時裝盛會，表彰SCAD學生在時裝設計技術和理念方面的成就。

SCAD香港分校副校長David Pugh博士表示：「SCAD學生具備能力成為未來具遠見的業界領袖，今次的時裝展便是最好的證明。」

是次時裝展印證SCAD香港分校致力培育年輕設計新秀，並為世界各地就讀SCAD的優秀人才提供頂級的展示平台。學生透過參與是次專業的時裝展，親身體驗後台運作。

前北九龍裁判法院建於1960年，當時主要審理涉及輕微罪行的案件。自上海街裁判法院及加士居道裁判法院先後於1957及2000年關閉，前北九龍裁判法院成為當時九龍審理案件的主要法院，至2005年完成其歷史使命。

在發展局「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」下，法院於2010年活化成一所提供藝術和設計課程的高等學府，並於2011年獲頒聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎榮譽獎。

有關SCAD香港分校的詳情，請瀏覽：  
<http://scad.edu.hk>

The Former North Kowloon Magistracy, a Grade 2 historic building, is now home to the Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD) Hong Kong. On 11 January, the institute hosted the fourth annual SCAD Hong Kong Fashion Showcase at its UNESCO award-winning campus. The show, curated by Mr. Michael Fink, Dean of the SCAD School of Fashion, showcased the designs of 25 senior fashion students and recently graduated alumni from across the globe.

The show was attended by Mr. Edward Yau, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development, Ms. Guo Pei, renowned Chinese couturière and VIP industry representatives. It was held in recognition of SCAD students' technical and conceptual achievement in fashion.

Dr. David Pugh, Vice President for SCAD Hong Kong, said: "At SCAD, our students are equipped with the tools to be visionary industry leaders of the future. The inspiring students work on the Fashion Showcase 2018 catwalk stands as testament to that."

The Fashion Showcase highlighted the university's commitment to professionally nurturing young design talent and provided a high-profile platform for the best talent from SCAD internationally. The students also gained first-hand experience of running the show's backstage operations for this professional production.

The Former North Kowloon Magistracy was built in 1960 to handle minor offences of the time. With the successive closures of the magistracies on Shanghai Street in 1957 and on Gascoigne Road in 2000, it became the major court, handling cases in Kowloon until the completion of its historic mission in 2005.

In 2010, under the "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme" of the Development Bureau, the magistracy was transformed into an institute of higher education offering arts and design courses. SCAD Hong Kong received an Honourable Mention at the 2011 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.

For information about SCAD Hong Kong, please visit: <http://scad.edu.hk>

相片來源 Photo Source: Savannah College of Art and Design 香港分校 (Hong Kong)

# 東華義莊文獻保育專題講座

## Talk on Preservation Issues about Tung Wah Coffin Home Archives



由香港公共圖書館及東華三院檔案及歷史文化辦公室合辦的「東華檔案與早期海外華人」講座及巡迴展覽系列，其中的「東華義莊文獻的保育及挑戰」專題講座於2月10日假沙田公共圖書館圓滿結束。

該講座由東華三院檔案及歷史文化總主任史秀英主講，向公眾介紹東華義莊文獻的重要性、所涉及的保育工作及未來的挑戰。

自19世紀中葉開始，不少華人為改善生活而遠涉重洋謀生，當中大多數人都盼望逝世後回鄉安葬，落葉歸根。當時，東華三院提供原籍安葬服務，為無數先僑完成最後的願望，而許多有關辦理原籍安葬服務的檔案仍獲得保存。這批檔案為研究以香港為中心的全球華人慈善樞紐的歷史提供珍貴資料，可說是香港獨有的世界級文化遺產。

講座讓公眾進一步了解東華三院在保存有關東華義莊豐富的歷史檔案方面的重要工作。透過這批完整及有系統的檔案，除了可窺探早期香港社會各方面的情況，更有助重塑香港不同時期的發展軌跡。

The talk on “Preservation and Challenges: Tung Wah Coffin Home Archives” was held at Sha Tin Public Library on 10 February. The talk was part of a series of “Tung Wah Archives and Early Overseas Chinese” talks and roving exhibitions organized by Hong Kong Public Libraries in collaboration with the Records and Heritage Office of Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs).

Ms. See Sau-ying, Head of Records and Heritage Office, TWGHs, spoke at the talk and she introduced to the public the importance and conservation of the Tung Wah Coffin Home Archives, as well as the challenges facing ahead.

Since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, many Chinese people travelled abroad to earn a living in the hope of improving their lives, and most people wished to be buried in their hometown after they died. TWGHs provided bone repatriation services to fulfil the last wishes of many overseas Chinese. Many records of this service have been preserved, and today the archives yield invaluable information for research on Hong Kong’s role in a global Chinese philanthropic network which are world class cultural heritage unique to Hong Kong.

Through the talk, the audience learnt about the important works of TWGHs in collecting and maintaining comprehensive and organized historical records relating to Tung Wah Coffin Home. These records shed light on different aspects of early Hong Kong society, and also help to reconstruct the path of Hong Kong’s development at different point of time.

### 關於東華義莊



東華三院於1899年獲政府批地於大口環興建東華義莊，為等候將先人運返原籍安葬或在本港覓地安葬先人的人士，提供暫存棺柩和骨殖的地方。至19世紀末至20世紀初，亦兼顧為在船身上身故的海外華僑作後事安排及棺骨運送至原籍安葬等服務，其後於1974年起增設龕位以安放先人骨灰。東華義莊為應付需求，分別於1926、1947及2003至2004年進行了多次擴建及修葺工程。義莊於2005年榮獲聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎優異項目獎。

下一場「細談東華三院檔案的修復工作」專題講座將於3月10日假九龍公共圖書館舉行。有關更多公共圖書館的講座詳情，請瀏覽：<https://www.hkpl.gov.hk>

#### About Tung Wah Coffin Home

Tung Wah Coffin Home was established in 1899 when the Government granted land in Sandy Bay so that the coffin home could provide temporary storage for coffins and urns waiting to be transferred either to the deceased's native homelands or burial places in Hong Kong. From the late 19th to early 20th century, Tung Wah Coffin Home also provided funeral arrangements for overseas Chinese who died on ships and needed to transfer their coffins to native homelands. Niches for urns have also been provided since 1974. To cope with increasing demand, extensions and repair work were carried out in 1926, 1947 and between 2003 and 2004 respectively. The coffin home won an Award of Merit at the 2005 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

The upcoming TWGHs' talk “Conservation of Tung Wah Archives” will be held on 10 March at the Kowloon Public Library. For more information on future talks at public libraries, please visit: <https://www.hkpl.gov.hk>

# 香港醫學博物館舉辦古蹟建築講座

## Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Holds Talk on Architectural Heritage

上環太平山區是香港開埠初期較早發展的區域，遊走於巷里之間，隨時看到中國式及愛德華風格的建築，能加深我們對香港歷史及文化的認識。屬愛德華風格的香港醫學博物館於1月20日舉辦了歷史建築講座，特別邀請了香港建築中心董事李培基建築師，講解愛德華風格的建築特色。講座上，李培基介紹了這類建築的外貌特徵、設計佈局及比較本港的愛德華風格建築，引發參加者對保護文物的興趣。講座後，博物館導賞員亦即場為參加者作嚮導，介紹醫學博物館主樓建築特色。透過實地考察，既加深大家對此類古蹟的認識，亦對香港歷史有更深入了解。



The Tai Ping Shan area in Sheung Wan is one of the earliest developed areas at the beginning of the colonial years in Hong Kong. Taking a walk in this area, which is dotted with Chinese and Edwardian style buildings, allows us to appreciate the city's architectural heritage and learn more about its history and culture. The Edwardian-style Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences held a talk on architectural heritage on 20 January. Architect Mr. Kevin Li, Board of Directors of Hong Kong Architecture Centre, was invited to introduce the characteristics of the Edwardian architectural style.

At the talk, Mr. Li talked about the key exterior features and design layouts of Edwardian-style buildings, and compared the architectural elements of buildings of this style in the city. The talk has successfully aroused the participants' interest towards heritage preservation. It was followed by a guided tour led by the museum docents to share more about the architectural features of the museum's main building. Participants were able to obtain an in-depth understanding of this kind of built heritage as well as the city's history through touring around the site.



### 有關香港醫學博物館

### About Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences

屬法定古蹟的香港醫學博物館建於1905年，為一幢樓高兩層的西式建築。建築物前身是「細菌學檢驗所」，為了預防和治療十九世紀末肆虐香港的鼠疫而建，於1906年正式啟用，是本港首間專為醫學化驗而設的建築物。二次大戰後改名為「病理檢驗所」，1970至1990年代用作衛生署醫療用品倉庫。1995年，建築物改用作香港醫學博物館，並於1996年正式開幕，向公眾展示香港醫學歷史和發展。

Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences, a two-storey western-style declared monument, was constructed in 1905. The building originally housed the Bacteriological Institute, which was opened in 1906 to prevent and cure the plague that was prevalent in Hong Kong in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The institute was also the first purpose-built medical laboratory in Hong Kong. After the Second World War, it was renamed the Pathological Institute, and the building was used as a medical supply storeroom by the Department of Health between the 1970s and the 1990s. In 1995, it was converted into Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences. It opened to the public in 1996, showcasing the history and development of medical sciences in Hong Kong.



有關香港醫學博物館的資料，請瀏覽：  
<http://www.hkmms.org.hk/zh/home-zh>

For information about Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences, please visit:  
<http://www.hkmms.org.hk/en/home>

# 走進梅夫人婦女會 探溯本港歷史

## Exploring Hong Kong's Heritage at The Helena May



梅夫人婦女會已屹立於花園道逾百年，是一所坐落於香港心臟地帶的獨特歷史建築。婦女會的主樓外部為法定古蹟，屬本港重要的建築遺產例子之一。該會於2月3日為香港女童軍總會的會員舉辦了一場免費導賞團。

活動當日，一眾參加者遊覽了歷史悠久的會所大樓，欣賞其愛德華古典復興的建築風格，當中糅合了藝術學院式、巴羅克及風格主義的建築特色；並親身學習傳統的英式下午茶和餐桌禮儀。梅夫人婦女會許多年前曾借出地庫予香港女童軍總會作為步操場地，自此兩者建立了深厚的合作關係。

梅夫人婦女會致力服務社區和公眾，除了定期為中小學和不同機構舉辦免費導賞團，亦於每月的其中一個星期六上午提供公眾導賞服務。公眾可藉此機會到訪會所大樓，欣賞其歷史和建築特色，並進一步認識該會的服務。此外，婦女會每年亦會舉辦慈善市集和開放日。

梅夫人婦女會由港督梅含理爵士的夫人成立，在嘉道理爵士和何甘棠先生的捐贈支持下於1916年落成。婦女會起初只為單身的歐籍職業女性提供住宿，自1985年起亦為所有國籍的婦女提供服務。日佔期間（1941至1945年），建築物曾被日軍佔用，作為日軍宿舍，及後改作香港公共圖書館；至1947年才重開使用。婦女會現時為會員及其賓客提供住宿、餐飲、宴會廳及圖書館服務。

有關梅夫人婦女會的資料，請瀏覽：  
<http://www.helenamay.com>

Situated in a distinctive heritage building in the heart of Hong Kong, The Helena May has graced Garden Road for over 100 years. With the exterior of its Main Building declared as a monument, this exclusive women's club stands out as a superb example of the city's architectural heritage. On 3 February, The Helena May arranged a free heritage tour to the members of Hong Kong Girl Guides Association (HKGGA).

On the day, participants toured around the historic club building, which was built in the Edwardian Classical Revival style with Beaux Arts, Baroque and Mannerist features. They also had the opportunity to learn about traditional English tea and dining etiquette. The collaborative relationship between The Helena May and HKGGA started many years ago when the club's basement was used as the drill ground for HKGGA.

The Helena May plays an active role in reaching out to the community and the public. The club regularly organises free heritage tours for primary and secondary schools and different organisations. Complimentary public tours are offered once a month on Saturday mornings. The public are welcome to visit and appreciate the club's living history and architectural features as well as to learn about its services. The club also hosts charity bazaars and open day annually.

The Helena May was founded by Lady Helena May who was the wife of the Hong Kong Governor Sir Henry May. The building was constructed in 1916 with the financial support of Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. Ho Kom-tong. It was originally used as a hostel for single working European women but has accepted women of all nationalities since 1985. The building was requisitioned and used as a dormitory for Japanese soldiers during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945) and was later used as the Hong Kong Public Library. Reopened in 1947, the club now provides accommodation, catering, function rooms, and a library for its members and guests.

To learn more about The Helena May, please visit: <http://www.helenamay.com>



相片來源 Photo Source: 梅夫人婦女會 The Helena May

歡迎意見  
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