



舊贊育醫院主樓及廣福祠擬宣布為法定古蹟 Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital and Kwong Fook Tsz Proposed as Declared Monuments

古物諮詢委員會於3月13日的會議上，一致支持將兩座一級歷史建築宣布為法定古蹟的建議。這兩座歷史建築分別是位於西營盤西邊街36A號的舊贊育醫院主樓，以及上環太平山街40號的廣福祠。此項建議獲得批准及刊憲後，香港的法定古蹟數目將增加至138項。

舊贊育醫院主樓 Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital

The Antiquities Advisory Board unanimously supported the intended declaration of two Grade 1 historic buildings as monuments at its meeting on 13 March. They are the Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital at 36A Western Street in Sai Ying Pun and Kwong Fook Tsz at 40 Tai Ping Shan Street in Sheung Wan. Upon approval and gazettal of this proposed declaration, the number of declared monuments in Hong Kong will increase to 138.



贊育醫院於1922年啟用，是香港第一所由華人公立醫局委員會創立、專為華人婦女興建的產科醫院，旨在以現代化方法提供產科服務和培訓華人助產士。醫院於1955年遷往醫院道新址，舊址在1961年改為社區中心，名為「贊育服務處」，並於1973年易名為「西區社區服務中心」，現時仍在公共醫療保健及社區服務方面擔當重要角色。

Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital (the Hospital) was opened in 1922. It was the first maternity hospital established by the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee for Chinese women in Hong Kong to provide maternity services and train Chinese midwives in modern methods. The Hospital was relocated to new premises on Hospital Road in 1955 and the old premises was converted into a community centre, Tsan Yuk Social Centre, in 1961, and renamed Western District Community Centre in 1973. It continues to play a significant role in public healthcare and community service.

廣福祠（又稱「廣福義祠」及「百姓廟」）於1895年於現址興建。廣福祠由殷商譚才及13名華人精英於1851年倡議興建，為來自內地但在港離世的華工提供一個可安放其神主牌的地方。它更收容病人、無依者及老人，並為他們提供診治服務。廣福祠展現了華人社群血濃於水的情感，也體現了華人對死亡和祭祀的傳統觀念。

Kwong Fook Tsz (the Temple), commonly known as Kwong Fook I Tsz and Pak Shing Temple, was built on its present site in 1895. The Temple

was proposed in 1851 at the instigation of the prominent businessman Tam Choy and 13 other members of the emerging Chinese elite, to offer a place to house the soul tablets of the Chinese labourers from the Mainland who had died in Hong Kong, as well as to provide refuge and medical services for the sick, homeless and elderly. The Temple demonstrates the inseparable ties and cohesion among the Chinese community and also stands as an embodiment of traditional Chinese beliefs about death and worship.

廣福祠 Kwong Fook Tsz



舊贊育醫院主樓

Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital

舊贊育醫院主樓樓高四層，設有地庫，採用新古典主義建築風格，糅合中式元素。主樓很多原有的重要建築元素至今均保持完好。

The Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital is a four-storey building with a basement featuring neoclassical architecture juxtaposed with Chinese elements. Many significant original architectural features of the Main Building remain intact in good condition.



▲ 花崗石門廊上方設有開放式三角楣飾，兩側各有一對托斯卡納式圓柱，花崗石門額及楹聯分別刻有前清官員兼學者陳伯陶及賴際熙的題字。

Granite portico surmounted by an open pediment and flanked by pairs of Tuscan columns. The granite lintel and couplets bear inscriptions by Chan Pak-tao and Lai Tsi-hsi respectively, who were prominent scholars and former senior officials of the Qing Dynasty.



▲ 螺旋形主樓梯連混凝土欄杆及金屬扶手。

Spiral main staircase with a solid concrete balustrade and metal handrails.

▼ 採用雙筒雙瓦鋪砌有交叉的四坡屋頂。

Hip and valley roof laying with double-layered pan-and-roll tiles.



廣福祠

Kwong Fook Tsz

廣福祠屬三進兩院的格局，建於高台之上，整座建築主要以青磚和花崗石建成，為當區的重要地標。

The Temple features a three-hall-two-courtyard layout on an elevated platform and is mainly constructed in grey brick and granite, which is a prominent landmark in the area.

▶ 最觸目的外部建築特色為前廳正脊上的石灣陶塑。這脊飾自1895年廣福祠於現址落成屹立至今，以中國小說《封神演義》為題。

The most notable architectural feature on the exterior is the Shiwan ceramics on the ridge of the entrance hall, which were manufactured in 1895 when the Temple was built on its present site, and feature the repertoire of the Chinese novel "The Investiture of the Gods".



▶ 正門的花崗石門楣和兩側的花崗石楹聯。

A granite lintel and a set of granite couplets flank the doorway of the main entrance.



▲ 供奉神祇的正殿。正殿內的神像包括地藏王菩薩、濟公和綏靖伯。

Sacrificial hall for worshipping deities. Statues in the sacrificial hall includes Ksitigarbha, Chai Kung and Shui Ching Pak.

大灣區教育文物徑（香港段）

細看「人與情：培育國家人才」主題下的歷史建築

Greater Bay Area Education Heritage Trail (Hong Kong Section)

A Closer Look at the Historic Buildings Under the Theme: "People and Sentiments: Nurturing National Talents"

上期探索了大灣區教育文物徑（香港段）的「科舉登第：嶺南傳統書院建築風格與藝術」主題下的部份歷史建築，今期細看另一主題「人與情：培育國家人才」涵蓋的10座歷史建築。這些歷史建築記錄了大灣區知名人士和學者的足跡與故事，或培育出具有現代知識及中西文化視野的精英。

In the last issue, some historic buildings under the theme "Triumph in the Imperial Examinations: Architectural Style and Art of Lingnan Traditional Study Halls" of the Greater

Bay Area Education Heritage Trail (Hong Kong Section) were explored. In this issue, we will take a closer look at ten historic buildings under another theme "People and Sentiments: Nurturing National Talents". These historic buildings documented the footprints and stories of prominent individuals and scholars in the Greater Bay Area or nurtured many elites who were equipped with modern knowledge and vision that bridged Chinese and Western cultures.

尋覓歷史建築的學者精英足跡

Finding the Footprints of Scholars and Elites in Historic Buildings



聖若瑟書院北座
及西座

North and West Blocks of St. Joseph's College

▶ 建築前身為救主書院，由羅馬天主教會創辦，後由喇沙修士會接管，更名為聖若瑟書院。校友包括顯赫的華商李石朋及其子——東亞銀行創辦人之一李冠春和李子方兄弟，以及「光纖之父」高錕。

The building was formerly the St. Saviour's College founded by the Roman Catholic Church, and was later taken over by the De La Salle Brothers, renaming it St. Joseph's College. The school graduates include prominent Chinese merchant Li Shek-pang and his sons, Li Koon-chun and Li Tse-fong, who were the co-founders of The Bank of East Asia, Limited, as well as Charles Kuen Kao, the "Father of Fibre Optics".



會督府（聖保羅書院）

Bishop's House (St. Paul's College)

▶ 建築南翼曾用作聖保羅書院的校舍，多年來培育出不少雙語精英，包括著名外交家伍廷芳博士、創辦香港第二份中文報刊《華字日報》的陳靄庭，以及在晚清革命中扮演重要角色的楊衢雲、胡幹之及何汝明等人。

The south wing of the building was once used as the campus of St. Paul's College. Over the years, the college nurtured many bilingual elites, including Dr. Wu Ting-fang, a renowned Chinese diplomat; Chan Oi-ting, the founder of *The Chinese Mail*, the second Chinese-language newspaper of Hong Kong; and Yeung Ku-wan, Wu Gon-chi and Ho U-ming, who played important roles in the late Qing revolutions.



英皇書院

King's College

▶ 校舍是本港現存少數戰前官立學校之一。創校以來人才輩出，包括世界知名儒學學者劉殿爵教授，以及在中國史、香港史、東南亞史領域成就斐然的金應熙教授。

The school building is among the few existing pre-war government schools in Hong Kong and has cultivated many talented individuals, including Professor Lau Din-cheuk, an internationally renowned scholar of Confucian classics and Professor Jin Ying-xi who contributed immensely to the history of China, Hong Kong and Southeast Asia.



香港大學 本部大樓

Main Building of The University of Hong Kong

▶ 本部大樓是香港大學內歷史最悠久的建築。孫中山先生曾於1923年2月20日在此大樓內的大禮堂公開演講。大禮堂於1956年改稱「陸佑堂」，以紀念大學的贊助人——原籍廣東江門的馬來亞殷商及當地華人領袖陸佑博士。

The Main Building is the oldest building in The University of Hong Kong. On 20 February 1923, Dr. Sun Yat-sen delivered a public speech in its Great Hall. In 1956, the Great Hall was renamed Loke Yew Hall in honour of Dr. Loke Yew, a benefactor of the university, and a reputable merchant and Chinese leader in Malaya, of Jiangmen, Guangdong origin.





香港大學 鄧志昂樓

Tang Chi Ngong Building of The University of Hong Kong

▲ 此建築由祖籍廣東南海的香港華商鄧志昂獨力捐建，供香港大學中文學院使用。鄧志昂曾任東華醫院主席，是早期獲授太平紳士的華人之一。

The building, dedicated to The University of Hong Kong's School of Chinese, was solely funded by Tang Chi-ngong, a Chinese merchant in Hong Kong and a native of Nanhai, Guangdong. Tang was once the chairman of Tung Wah Hospital and was among the early Chinese appointed Justice of the Peace.



香港大學 馮平山樓

Fung Ping Shan Building of The University of Hong Kong

▲ 此建築由香港著名企業家、東亞銀行創始人之一馮平山捐資興建，最初為中文圖書館，現改作香港大學美術博物館。

The building was funded by Fung Ping-shan, a renowned Hong Kong entrepreneur and co-founder of The Bank of East Asia, Limited. The building was initially used as a Chinese library. Today, it houses the University Museum and Art Gallery, The University of Hong Kong.



大坑書館街12號

No. 12 School Street, Tai Hang

▲ 此處原址是晚清時期興建的「孔聖義學」，由著名華人領袖劉鑄伯創辦的「香港孔聖會」負責辦學。戰後由大坑坊眾福利會發起募捐，並獲華僑商人胡文虎捐資重建。現時此幢建築已活化為大坑火龍文化館。

This is the original site of *Hung Shing Yi Hok* (literally, Confucius Free School for the Poor) built in the late Qing Dynasty, which was operated by Confucian Society founded by renowned Chinese merchant Lau Chu-pak. The school was rebuilt after WWII with donations raised by the Tai Hang Residents' Welfare Association and contributions from Chinese entrepreneur Aw Boon-haw. The building has been revitalised into the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Heritage Centre.



中央書院 前皇仁書院遺址 (上圖) 及

皇仁書院童軍室 (下圖)

Central School, Site of Former Queen's College (top photo) and Scout Den of Queen's College (bottom photo)

▲ 中央書院為香港第一所由政府開辦，為華人男孩提供西式現代教育的學校，後更名為皇仁書院。書院畢業生包括清末革命重要人物孫中山先生和革命元勳廖仲愷、輔仁文社發起人之一謝纘泰，及東江縱隊港九獨立大隊成員黃作梅。位於荷里活道的前皇仁書院遺址現時已活化為元創方。

The Central School was the first government school providing Western education to Chinese boys in Hong Kong, and was later renamed as Queen's College. Its graduates include prominent figures in the late Qing revolutions, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Liao Zhong-kai, the founding figure of the revolution, and Tse Tsan-tai, a co-founder of Foo Yan Man Ser (Chinese Patriotic Mutual Improvement Association), and also Raymond Chok-mui Wong, a member of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Brigade of the East River Guerrillas. The site of Former Queen's College on Hollywood Road has been revitalised as the PMQ.



油麻地天后古廟及其鄰接建築物

Tin Hau Temple and Adjoining Buildings in Yau Ma Tei

▲ 此九龍規模最大的廟宇建築群除包括天后古廟、公所及福德祠外，還有兩所書院。當時廟宇義學是以捐獻支持，為區內水陸居民子弟提供免費教育。

This largest temple compound in Kowloon consists of two Shu Yuen (schools) in addition to Tin Hau Temple, Kung Sor and Fook Tak Tsz. The free schools in the temple were funded by donations at the time to provide free education for the children of both boat people and land dwellers in the area.



香港青年協會領袖學院 慶祝成立五周年

The HKFYG Leadership Institute Celebrates 5th Anniversary

香港青年協會領袖學院於3月15日舉行成立五周年典禮。該學院是由三級歷史建築 — 前粉嶺裁判法院活化而成，是發展局第三期「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」（活化計劃）項目之一。

發展局局長甯漢豪與一眾嘉賓出席典禮，並參觀學院各項設施及提供的活動，包括課程示範、主題展覽和市集。這些活動展示了學院過去五年的活化和發展成果，以及未來的發展願景。

甯漢豪於典禮致辭時感謝香港青年協會團隊的努力，把昔日法院化身為培育青年領袖的學院，為歷史建築賦予新生命，同時妥善保留其建築特色，讓它成為多部電影和電視劇的取景地。

香港青年協會領袖學院一直提供多元的培訓課程，至今逾4萬名青年領袖在這幢前粉嶺裁判法院完成培訓。此外，學院透過「文化保育大使計劃」及「活化建築導賞團」等項目，結合文化傳承與創新保育元素，為北部都會區「城鄉共融」的發展貢獻一分力。

有關香港青年協會領袖學院

前粉嶺裁判法院於1960年建成，並於1961年啟用，是新界首座裁判法院。隨着新的粉嶺法院大樓於2002年落成，前粉嶺裁判法院便終止運作。在發展局活化計劃的資助及技術支援下，前粉嶺裁判法院於2018年完成復修，並活化為香港首間領袖學院。

The HKFYG Leadership Institute (the Institute) held its 5th anniversary ceremony on 15 March. Housed in the Former Fanling Magistracy, a revitalised Grade 3 historic building, the Institute is one of the projects under Batch III of the Development Bureau's "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme" (Revitalisation Scheme).

Ms. Bernadette Linn, the Secretary for Development and other distinguished guests attended the ceremony and



▲ 圖示發展局局長甯漢豪（左二）參與活動示範，從中了解學院如何善用法院進行培訓青年領袖的工作。

Photo shows Ms. Bernadette Linn, the Secretary for Development (second from left) participating in activity demonstrations, gaining insights into how the Institute has been utilising the courthouse in providing youth leadership training.

explored the Institute's facilities and activities, including course demonstrations, thematic exhibitions and market, all of which showcase the Institute's achievements in revitalisation and development over the past five years as well as its vision for the future.

In her speech at the ceremony, Ms. Linn commended the team of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups for its dedication to transforming the former courthouse into a hub for youth leadership training, giving a new life to the historic building while retaining its architectural features appropriately, making it a popular filming location for a number of movies and TV dramas.

The HKFYG Leadership Institute has been offering diverse training programmes, with over 40 000 young leaders having received training in this Former Fanling Magistracy. Moreover, through initiatives such as "Cultural Ambassador Programme" and "Heritage Guided Tours", the Institute has integrated cultural inheritance with innovative conservation approaches, with a view to contributing to the "Urban-Rural Integration" development of the Northern Metropolis.

About the HKFYG Leadership Institute

The Former Fanling Magistracy, built in 1960 and opened in 1961, was the first magistracy in the New Territories. The Magistracy ceased operation after the completion of the new Fanling Law Courts Building in 2002. With funding and technical support under the Revitalisation Scheme of the Development Bureau, the restoration of Former Fanling Magistracy was completed in 2018, and the building has been transformed into the first leadership institute in Hong Kong.

◀ 圖示發展局局長甯漢豪（左五）與一眾嘉賓出席香港青年協會領袖學院成立五周年典禮。

Photo shows Ms. Bernadette Linn, the Secretary for Development (fifth from left) and other guests attending the 5th anniversary of The HKFYG Leadership Institute.



2024年香港建築文物保育大獎 聯和市場及魯班先師廟獲嘉許

Luen Wo Market and Lo Pan Temple Receive Honours in the HKICON Conservation Awards 2024

香港建築文物保護師學會於3月24日公布2024年香港建築文物保育大獎得主。屬發展局第五期「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」項目之一的聯和市場—城鄉生活館，其活化工程及展覽部份分別獲頒「活化大獎」及「詮釋項目—特別表揚獎」。獲發展局「歷史建築維修資助計劃」資助的魯班先師廟復修項目則獲頒「復修大獎」。

On 24 March, the Hong Kong Institute of Architectural Conservationists (HKICON) announced the winning projects of the HKICON Conservation Awards 2024. The revitalisation

and exhibition of Luen Wo Market – House of Urban and Rural Living, one of the projects under Batch V of the Development Bureau's "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme", were conferred with the "Award in Adaptive Reuse Category" and "Special Mention in Interpretation Category" respectively. The Repair and Maintenance of Lo Pan Temple, funded by the "Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme on Built Heritage" of the Development Bureau, was bestowed with the "Award in Restoration Category".

聯和市場—城鄉生活館

Luen Wo Market – House of Urban and Rural Living

「活化大獎」及「詮釋項目—特別表揚獎」
"Award in Adaptive Reuse Category" and
"Special Mention in Interpretation Category"



相片來源 Photo Source: MATTER Ltd.

評審小組評語摘要 Extract of Jury's Comments

- 復修工程細緻復原了入口簷篷與建築標誌，並保留原有標誌作詮釋用途。

The restoration efforts are notable for their meticulous process of reconstructing the entrance canopy and building signage while preserving the original signage for interpretation.

- 項目為這座現代主義建築賦予新生命，透過新增的零售與社區功能，延續其昔日的市集用途，並重新連繫社區與歷史建築，是活化歷史建築的典範。

The project gives a new lease of life to this modernist building, with its new retail and community functions paying respect to the original market use. This is an excellent example of adaptive reuse that reconnects the historic site to the local community.

- 評審充分肯定團隊對這座歷史建築重要性的理解，以及在保育過程中積極邀請社區參與。

The jury panel appreciates the project team's understanding of the significance of the heritage place and engagement of local communities in the conservation process.



相片來源 Photo Source:
One Bite Design Studio Ltd.

魯班先師廟

Lo Pan Temple

「復修大獎」
"Award in Restoration Category"



相片來源
Photo Source:
古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and
Monuments Office

評審小組評語摘要 Extract of Jury's Comments

- 團隊面對廟內狹小空間及運輸困難下完成復修工程，並為廟內引入燈光，以及拆除廟內供桌正面及正門兩側泥塑的金屬保護網，讓建築原貌得以完整呈現。

The project team overcame the challenge of a tiny site with transportation difficulties, introduced a new lighting system inside the hall, and removed the previously obscuring wire mesh protection of the offering table in the hall and the clay figurines on both sides of the entrance to reveal the authenticity.

- 傳統工藝傳承人及社區參與修復工作，屬可持續保育的典範。

The engagement of bearers of traditional craftsmanship and the community in the restoration works makes this project an exemplar of sustainable conservation practices.

復修過程、展覽及工作坊片段
Video clips of restoration process and the
convening of display and workshop



香港建築文物保育大獎詳情
Details of the HKICON Conservation Awards



歡迎意見



WE WELCOME

YOUR COMMENTS

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