

From:

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

To: Our friends

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## 細看法定古蹟般咸道官立小學 Closer Look on Declared Monument Bonham Road Government Primary School



木門、木/鋼框窗戶及其小五金，以及意大利批盪作飾面的水泥階磚，均保存得十分良好

The timber doors, timber/steel-framed windows with their ironmongery, and cement tiles with terrazzo finishes are kept in very good condition

**般**咸道官立小學的白色校舍，擁有弧形外牆，線條簡單，極具特色與美感。這幢戰前落成的建築昔日為專上學校校舍，現時為般咸道官立小學校址，一直用作教育用途。政府今年7月宣布把校舍列為法定古蹟，現在讓我們一同認識這座校舍的歷史和建築特色。

### 校舍80年

般咸道校舍建於1940年至1941年，為香港首間全日制師範學院——羅富國師範學院的舊校舍。日治期間，學院關閉，校舍被日本憲兵用作總部，及至1946年重開。學院1962年遷往沙宣道，般咸道校舍由香港中文大學聯合書院使用，直至1971年書院遷往沙田。1973年完成翻新工程後，校舍交還當時已易名的羅富國教育學院作分校，直至學院1997年併入香港教育學院並遷往大埔新校舍。自2000年1月起，這幢歷史建築一直為般咸道官立小學校舍。

The white premises of Bonham Road Government Primary School feature a curved façade. Despite the simple silhouette, the aesthetic school premises are full of distinctive features. Having once been the premises of a post-secondary college, this pre-war building is now home to the Bonham Road Government Primary School and has all along been serving education purposes. This July, the Government declared the school premises as a monument. Let's learn more about the history and architectural features of this school building.

### School premises with 80 years of history

The Bonham Road campus was built between 1940 and 1941 to serve as the old premises of the Northcote Training College, the first full-time teacher training college in Hong Kong. During the Japanese occupation period, the college was closed and the site was used as the headquarters of the Japanese Military Police. In 1946, the college was reopened and later moved to Sassoon Road in 1962. The Bonham Road campus was then used by the United College of The Chinese University of Hong Kong until its relocation to Sha Tin in 1971. Following the completion of its renovation in 1973, the Bonham Road campus was returned to the then renamed the Northcote College of Education (NCE). The NCE used the site as its sub-campus until its amalgamation into The Hong Kong Institute of Education and relocation to a new campus in Tai Po in 1997. This historic building has been home to the Bonham Road Government Primary School since January 2000.



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

## 現代流線型風格建築

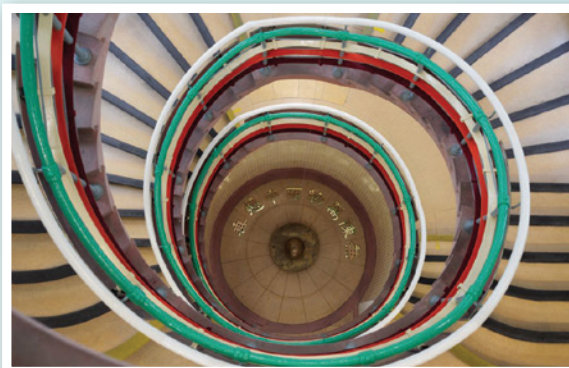
校舍主樓樓高三層，以混凝土建造，另建有地庫；建築呈E字形布局，中間部分狹長，兩端各有附翼，左右對稱。主樓的設計是現代流線型風格建築的典型例子，特點是多用曲線及橫線，着重功能，極少裝飾。建築物最富特色的是面向般咸道的弧形外牆連中央旋轉樓梯，而主樓內的木門、木/鋼框窗戶及其小五金、意大利批盪作飾面的水泥階磚，以至木地板，均為具歷史價值的建築構件，並保存得十分良好。



校舍呈E字形布局，中間部分狹長，兩端各有附翼  
Built on an E-shaped plan, the school building comprises a long centre portion and a wing on each end

## Streamline Moderne building

The campus' main building is a three-storey concrete structure with a basement. Built on an E-shaped plan, it comprises a long centre portion and a wing on each end with a symmetrical layout. The main building is a typical example of Streamline Moderne architecture, characterised by curves and horizontal lines and functionality with minimal ornamentation. The most distinctive feature of the building is the central spiral staircase with a curved façade facing Bonham Road. The timber doors, timber/steel-framed windows with their ironmongery, cement tiles with terrazzo finishes, as well as timber floorboards inside the main building are examples of historic building elements, and are kept in very good condition.



大樓內的旋轉樓梯  
The spiral staircase inside the main building

## 主樓地庫曾作防空洞

校舍一直用作教育用途。現時主樓外牆正門入口仍隱約看到昔日「羅富國師範學院」英文名稱的痕跡。此外，主樓興建時，地庫設有兩個防空洞，各有氣閘，亦可作逃生出口之用；現已用作圖書館和活動室。這種防空洞的設計在香港現存的歷史建築中頗為罕見。

### Main building's basement once as air-raid shelters

The campus has all along been serving education purposes. At present, the trace of the name "Northcote Training College" can still be identified on the façade of the main entrance of the main building. Two air-raid shelters, both with an airlock that could be used as a means of escape, were built in the basement during the construction of the main building. At present, the shelters are used as a library and an activity room. Air-raid shelters with this design are quite rare in the existing historic buildings in Hong Kong.



校舍興建時地庫設有兩個防空洞，現已用作圖書館和活動室

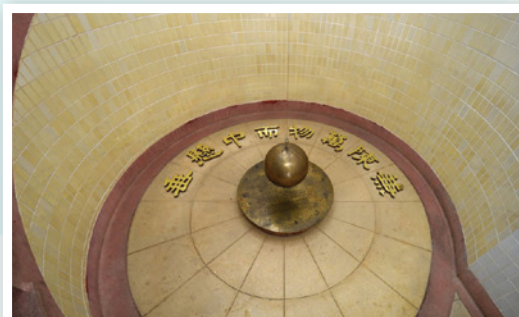
The two air-raid shelters, built in the basement during the construction of the campus, are now used as a library and an activity room

## 校方致力推廣文物保育

校方在校本課程中加入歷史建築元素，加強學生的保育意識。另外，以法國物理學家 Jean Bernard Léon Foucault 命名的傅科擺 (Foucault Pendulum) 是學校興建時安裝的天文裝置。傅科擺自旋轉樓梯頂部吊下，除增加同學對物理的興趣，也像一個圖騰，為校方悉心保存的其中一件校內文物。校方一直教導學生小心保護文物，例如在窗戶張貼通告或學生作品時，同學們會用魚絲把物品掛起，避免損壞具歷史價值的窗戶。

### School endeavours to promote heritage conservation

The school has specifically incorporated elements about historic buildings into its school-based curriculum, so as to strengthen the conservation awareness of its students. The Foucault Pendulum, named after the French physicist Jean Bernard Léon Foucault, is an astronomical device installed during the construction of the school. The pendulum hangs from the ceiling at the spiral staircase. Apart from arousing students' interest in physics, it also serves as a totem, one of the campus artefacts properly preserved by the school. The school has been teaching students to conserve heritage with care. Students would, for example, use fishing line to hang notices or students' works at those windows with historic value, in order to avoid damage on the windows.



傅科擺天文裝置  
The Foucault Pendulum - an astronomical device

# 法定古蹟孫中山紀念館 十五周年慶祝活動及2021年同樂日

## Declared Monument Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum Launches 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Programmes and Fun Day 2021



為慶祝法定古蹟孫中山紀念館成立15周年，館方舉辦了一連串公眾講座及工作坊，當中包括10月23日由香港大學建築學院副教授李浩然博士主講的「中華復興建築背後的歷史、政治與美學—從孫中山說起」、11月20日由博物館專家顧問鄭寶鴻先生主講的「從老照片看甘棠第的左鄰右里」等公眾講座。此外，11月並舉行了「孫中山蛋糕音樂盒製作」和「印章雕刻工作坊」各兩節，合共四節的工作坊。



To celebrate the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum, a declared monument, a series of public lectures and workshops have been organised, including the “History, Politics and Aesthetics of Chinese Renaissance Architecture – It all begins with Dr Sun Yat-sen” lecture on 23 October by Dr Lee Ho-yin, Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong, as well as the “Exploring the Neighbourhood of Kom Tong Hall from the Historical Photos” lecture on 20 November by Museum Expert Advisor Mr Cheng Po-hung. In November, four workshops, namely the “Dr Sun Yat-sen Cake Music Box Workshop” and “Stamp Carving Workshop” have been conducted with two sessions each.

為了加深大眾對孫中山先生的革命歷程及對紀念館的認識，館方將於12月11日舉辦同樂日，節目包括：

To further enhance public understanding of Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary journey and the museum's history, a rich array of programmes will be conducted through the Fun Day on 11 December. This includes:

### 工作坊 Workshops

#### 速寫 X 孫中山

- 正午12時至下午6時
- 地下高層陽台及二樓展廳
- 活動前15分鐘開始派籌

#### Quick Sketch x Dr Sun Yat-sen

- 12noon - 6pm
- Balcony, UG/F and Exhibition Gallery, 2/F
- Quota tags will be distributed 15 minutes before the activity commences

#### 送你一個盒：孫中山紀念館禮物盒製作坊

- 下午2時至3時30分/ 下午4時至5時30分
- 地下高層展覽廳
- 可預先報名，詳情請瀏覽博物館網頁

#### Box Presentation: SYSM Gift Box-Making Workshop

- 2pm - 3:30pm / 4pm - 5:30pm
- Exhibition Gallery, UG/F
- Prior registration is available, please browse the museum website for details

#### 環保先「蜂」：蜂蜜唇膏製作

- 上午11時至下午1時/  
下午1時30分至3時30分/ 下午4時至6時
- 二樓活動室
- 可預先報名，詳情請瀏覽博物館網頁

#### “Bee” Friendly — Making a Honey Lipstick

- 11am - 1pm / 1:30pm - 3:30pm /  
4pm - 6pm
- Activity Room, 2/F
- Prior registration is available, please browse the museum website for details

### 講座 Lecture

#### 甘棠第的今生—由孫中山紀念館成立說起

- 香港中文大學歷史系客席教授  
丁新豹博士主講
- 下午3時至5時
- 地下高層專題展覽廳
- 現場名額：30（先到先得，滿座即止）
- 講座以粵語進行，現場和網上同步進行

#### Present Life of Kom Tong Hall – the Founding of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum

- By Dr Joseph Ting Sun-pao, Adjunct Professor, Department of History, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- 3pm - 5pm
- Special Exhibition Gallery, UG/F
- On-site quota: 30 (First come, first served)
- The lecture will be conducted in Cantonese and delivered in hybrid mode

可預先報名活動的截止報名日期為12月7日，報名表格已上載至：[https://hk.drsunyat-sen.museum/zh\\_TW/web/sysm/fun\\_day\\_2021.html](https://hk.drsunyat-sen.museum/zh_TW/web/sysm/fun_day_2021.html)。若報名人數超額，將以抽籤方式決定。

The application deadline for programmes open for prior registration is 7 December. The application form has been uploaded to: [https://www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/Museum/sysm/en\\_US/web/sysm/fun\\_day\\_2021.html](https://www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/Museum/sysm/en_US/web/sysm/fun_day_2021.html).

Places will be allocated by lot drawing if applications exceed the quota.

## 有關孫中山紀念館

孫中山紀念館館址「甘棠第」，1914年興建，以第一任屋主何甘棠的名字命名。何甘棠是何東的胞弟，不但是傑出商人，也是著名的社區領袖和慈善家。何氏家族一直居於甘棠第，直至1960年將大宅售予鄭氏商人，翌年大宅再轉售予耶穌基督後期聖徒教會。2004年政府購入甘棠第，並將大宅修繕改建為孫中山紀念館。紀念館於2006年對外開放，2010年列為法定古蹟。

有關孫中山紀念館的資料及活動詳情，請瀏覽：  
<https://hk.drsunyatsen.museum>

### About the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum

Built in 1914, the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum is situated at Kom Tong Hall, which was named after its first owner Ho Kom-tong. As a younger brother of Robert Ho Tung, Ho Kom-tong was a prominent businessman and a well-regarded community leader and philanthropist. Ho's family lived in Kom Tong Hall until they sold it to a merchant surnamed Chang in 1960. One year later, it was sold to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 2004, the Government bought the building, restoring and converting it into today's Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum. The museum opened in 2006 and was declared a monument in 2010.

For more information about the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum and its activities, please visit:  
<https://hk.drsunyatsen.museum>



相片來源：孫中山紀念館  
Photo Source: Dr Sun Yat-Sen Museum

# 馬灣東灣仔北遺址入選「百年百大考古發現」 Tung Wan Tsai North Site on Ma Wan Island Listed in “China's Top 100 Archaeological Discoveries of Past Century”

今年10月在河南省三門峽市舉行的第三屆中國考古學大會會議，公布香港馬灣東灣仔北遺址入選中國「百年百大考古發現」，其他入選的考古發現包括北京周口店遺址、秦始皇陵和南海一號沉船等。

1997年6月至11月，古物古蹟辦事處聯同中國社會科學院考古研究所發掘馬灣東灣仔北遺址，發現新石器時代中期(約公元前三千年)、新石器時代晚期(約公元前二千年)及青銅器時代早期(約公元前一千年)的史前文化遺存，出土19座新石器時代和1座青銅器時代墓葬，當中15座罕有地保存了古代人骨殘骸，並出土幾何印紋陶器、磨製精美的石環和玦、魚骨飾物、貝殼工具等陪葬器物。專家鑑定這些人骨具有亞洲蒙古人種特徵，與廣東珠江流域的新石器時代晚期人骨體質特徵有共通點。東灣仔北遺址的考古發現不單為研究香港地區史前時期提供寶貴資料，更有助建立嶺南地區史前文化發展序列。

部分重要馬灣東灣仔北考古出土文物，現正在香港文物探知館展出，歡迎參觀。



編號C7新石器時代晚期墓葬保存年齡大於40歲的女性骸骨，隨葬物品有石玦、魚骨飾物、陶釜等

Burial C7 of Late Neolithic contained a female skeleton of age over 40 and burial items including stone slotted rings, fishbone ornaments and pottery cauldrons

At the third China Archaeological Congress held in Sanmenxia, Henan Province in October this year, the Tung Wan Tsai North site on Ma Wan Island in Hong Kong was announced as one of “China's Top 100 Archaeological Discoveries of Past Century”. Other archaeological discoveries on the list include the Zhoukoudian site in Beijing, the mausoleum of China's first emperor, Qinshihuang, and the Nanhai No.1 shipwreck.

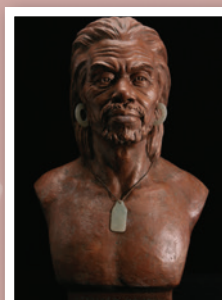
The archaeological excavation at Tung Wan Tsai North was conducted by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences between June and November 1997, in which prehistoric cultural remains from the Middle Neolithic (c. 3000 B.C.), Late Neolithic (c. 2000 B.C.) and Early Bronze Age (c. 1000 B.C.) were found. Nineteen burials from the Neolithic and one burial from the Early Bronze Age were unearthed, of which fifteen of them contained ancient human skeletal remains. Burial items comprising pottery wares with impressed geometric patterns, polished stone rings and slotted rings, fishbone ornaments and shell tools were also unearthed. The experts identified that the human skeletal remains bore general characteristics of the Asian Mongoloid race and shared similar physical characteristics with the late Neolithic skeletal remains in the Pearl River region in Guangdong. The discovery of the Tung Wan Tsai North not only provides valuable information for studying the prehistoric period of Hong Kong, but also helps establish the sequence of prehistoric cultural development in the Lingnan area.

Selected archaeological relics unearthed at Tung Wan Tsai North are now on display at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre. Members of the public are welcome to visit.



專家根據C7墓葬出土的骸骨，復原馬灣東灣仔北女性先民半身像

Experts constructed the bust of a female early settler in Tung Wan Tsai North on Ma Wan Island based on the skeleton unearthed from burial C7



專家根據C81墓葬出土的骸骨，復原馬灣東灣仔北年約30至40歲男性先民半身像

Experts constructed the bust of a male early settler aged between 30 and 40 in Tung Wan Tsai North on Ma Wan Island based on the skeleton unearthed from burial C81

# 2021古蹟周遊樂暨巡迴展覽舉行至十二月

## Heritage Fiesta Cum Roving Exhibition 2021 Continues Until December

發 展局文物保育專員辦事處舉辦的「2021古蹟周遊樂暨巡迴展覽」自9月舉行以來，廣獲公眾正面迴響。活動讓公眾可以近距離欣賞及了解第一至第三期活化歷史建築伙伴計劃的10個歷史建築活化項目，當中包括大澳文物酒店、香港浸會大學中醫藥學院一雷生春堂、YHA美荷樓青年旅舍、鏡宗頤文化館、綠匯學苑、石屋家園、We嘩藍屋、香港新聞博覽館、香港青年協會領袖學院和虎豹樂園，以及「保育中環」措施旗下的元創方。

Presented by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau, "Heritage Fiesta cum Roving Exhibition 2021" has been receiving an overwhelming response from the public since its launch in September. The event provides an opportunity for the public to appreciate historic buildings up close and learn more about their background. The featured buildings include 10 revitalisation projects under Batches I to III of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme, namely Tai O Heritage Hotel, Hong Kong Baptist University School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun, YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel, Jao Tsung-I Academy, Green Hub, Stone Houses Family Garden, Viva Blue House, Hong Kong News-Expo, The HKFYG Leadership Institute and Haw Par Music, together with PMQ, a project under the "Conserving Central" initiative.

導賞活動雖已圓滿結束，巡迴展覽將繼續舉行至12月31日。12月份展覽詳情如下，大家趕緊把握最後機會。

Although the guided tours have been concluded, the roving exhibition will continue until 31 December. Check out the exhibition schedule in December below and grab your last chance to visit.

展覽日期 Date	場地 Venue
01.12 - 13.12.2021	中環展城館地下專題展覽區 Thematic Exhibition Area, G/F, City Gallery, Central
01.12 - 31.12.2021	灣仔入境事務大樓一樓大堂 Lobby, 1/F, Immigration Tower, Wan Chai
02.12 - 16.12.2021	駱克道公共圖書館 Lockhart Road Public Library 柴灣公共圖書館 Chai Wan Public Library
03.12 - 12.12.2021	銅鑼灣時代廣場有蓋廣場 Covered Piazza, Times Square, Causeway Bay
18.12 - 31.12.2021	青衣公共圖書館 Tsing Yi Public Library 元朗公共圖書館 Yuen Long Public Library



YHA美荷樓青年旅舍導賞團帶參加者走進「美荷樓生活館」  
The YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel guided tour led visitors around the Heritage of Mei Ho House museum



香港新聞博覽館導賞員向訪客介紹不同主題，以及與香港相關的新聞事件

Docent from the Hong Kong News-Expo briefed visitors different themes and news events relating to Hong Kong

相片來源：  
YHA美荷樓青年旅舍、香港新聞博覽館  
Photo Source:  
YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel, Hong Kong News-Expo



中環國際金融中心一期  
One International Finance Centre, Central

活動詳情請瀏覽：[www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/whatsnew/events\\_62.htm](http://www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/whatsnew/events_62.htm)  
For details about the event, please visit: [www.heritage.gov.hk/en/whatsnew/events\\_62.htm](http://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/whatsnew/events_62.htm)

# 中環街市完成首階段修復活化工程

## Phase One of the Restoration and Revitalisation Works of Central Market Completed

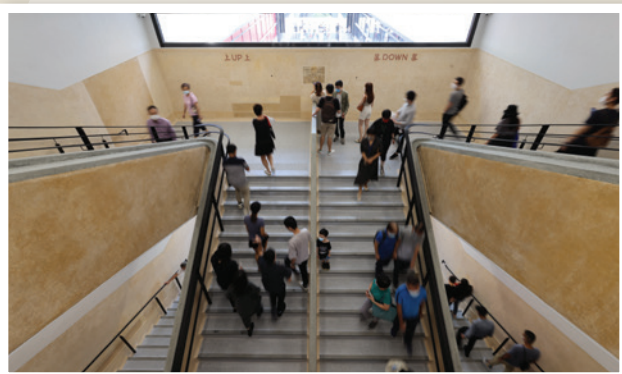


**屬**「保育中環」措施旗下項目之一的歷史建築—中環街市，由市區重建局負責進行修復及活化，現已完成首階段工程，並開放予市民享用。活化後的中環街市除提供100多個零售和食肆單位，亦設有綠化開放休憩空間，以及社區活動空間，可供舉辦各式各樣的藝術展覽、表演和文化活動，讓街市變身為「Playground for All」社區熱點。

The Central Market, a historic building and one of the projects under the “Conserving Central” initiative, has had its restoration and revitalisation carried out by the Urban Renewal Authority. The first phase of works has completed and is now open for public. The revitalised Central Market provides over 100 leasable units for retail and F&B, together with green open leisure space, and community spaces for a variety of art exhibitions, performances, and cultural activities, transforming the place into a “Playground for All”.

### 保留原來建築元素及歷史痕跡

#### Retaining the original architectural elements and traces of history



水磨石主樓梯連接上下各層，是中環街市標誌性的建築元素之一。The terrazzo grand staircase connecting the upper and lower floors was one of the prominent architectural elements of the Central Market.



保育團隊盡力就每一類型食品所經營的攤檔作保育，合共保留13個檔口。The preservation team tried their best to preserve the stalls for each type of food, and a total of 13 stalls were retained.

### 有關中環街市 About Central Market

中環街市於1939年落成啟用，屬第四代中環街市，由工務局設計。日佔期間，「中環街市」被改名為「中央市場」，直至1993年恢復原名。1994年，部分中環街市改作中環購物廊，成為半山自動扶梯的起點。2003年，中環街市停止運作。其建築設計從街市功能的角度出發，設計平實，沒有多餘裝飾；一排排的玻璃窗，以及橫向的簷篷，凸顯現代流線風格特色。

Completed and opened in 1939, the Central Market is the fourth generation of the market designed by the Public Works Department. During the Japanese Occupation, the Chinese name of the market was converted until name resumption in 1993. In 1994, part of the Central Market was converted to the Central Escalator Link Alley Shopping Arcade which is the starting point of the Mid-levels escalator system. In 2003, Central Market ceased operation. The architectural design of the Central Market, plain without unnecessary decorations, is based on the function and activities of the market. It has rows of glass windows and prominent projecting horizontal canopies highlighting the “Streamline Moderne” style.

了解更多有關中環街市的歷史故事及活動詳情，可瀏覽：

To know more about the historical story and activities details of the Central Market, please visit:  
[www.centralmarket.hk](http://www.centralmarket.hk)

資料及相片來源：市區重建局  
Information and Photo Source:  
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香港九龍尖東麼地道68號帝國中心7樓701B室 Unit 701B, 7/F, Empire Centre, 68 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
電郵 Email: [wbenq@devb.gov.hk](mailto:wbenq@devb.gov.hk) 電話 Tel: 2906 1560 傳真 Fax: 2906 1574 網址 Homepage: [www.heritage.gov.hk](http://www.heritage.gov.hk)  
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