

From:

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

To: Our friends

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# 活化歷史建築伙伴計劃「春日歷遊香港」 Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme "Springtime Heritage Adventure"



**春**季是出遊的最佳時節。發展局文物保育專員辦事處於2025年4月1日至5月31日舉行「春日歷遊香港」活動，邀請公眾到訪第一至第五期「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」（活化計劃）下14個項目，踏上不一樣的歷史建築春日悠遊之旅。精彩活動及體驗包括：

## 集印換領紀念品

活動期間，公眾可走訪位於各區的活化計劃歷史建築\*，收集以歷史建築外立面設計的蓋印，按集印數量換領限量版紀念品。

## 豐富活動及優惠

活化計劃歷史建築於活動期間提供一系列精彩節目（包括導賞團、專題展覽及講座、節日特備節目、藝文及生態活動、古蹟生態親子樂等），以及餐飲和其他優惠，為春日歷遊增添趣味。

Spring is the perfect time for excursions. The Commissioner for Heritage's Office (CHO) of the Development Bureau presents the "Springtime Heritage Adventure" from 1 April to 31 May 2025. Members of the public are invited to visit 14 projects under Batches I to V of the "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme" (Revitalisation Scheme) to embark on a special spring tour of built heritage exploration. Fascinating experiences and activities include:

## Stamp Prints Collection for Redemption of Souvenirs

During the campaign period, members of the public can visit historic buildings\* under the Revitalisation Scheme located across the territory and collect stamp prints featuring the façade of these buildings to redeem limited edition souvenirs based on the number of stamps collected.

## An Array of Activities and Offers

During the campaign period, the historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme offer a series of vibrant activities (including guided tours, thematic exhibitions and talks, special festival events, arts, cultural and eco-activities, family heritage eco-tours, etc.) as well as dining and other offers, adding spice to the spring adventure.



活化計劃是發展局於2008年推出的重點文物保育措施，至今共推出七期計劃，涵蓋24幢政府擁有的歷史建築，透過與非牟利機構合作活化再利用這些歷史建築，為其注入新生命。其中5個項目更獲得聯合國教育、科學及文化組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎。

The Revitalisation Scheme is a signature heritage conservation initiative launched by the Development Bureau in 2008. So far, 24 government-owned historic buildings have been included in seven batches of the Scheme. Through collaboration with non-profit-making organisations for adaptive re-use of these historic buildings, the buildings have been successfully injected with new life. Five of these projects have received the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

\*14個活化計劃歷史建築包括大澳文物酒店、香港浸會大學中醫藥學院－雷生春堂、YHA美荷樓青年旅舍、饒宗頤文化館、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、薄鳧林牧場、大坑火龍文化館、薈園何東夫人醫局、生態研習中心、聯和市場－城鄉生活館，及前流浮山警署－香港導盲犬學苑。相關地址及開放時間，請瀏覽文物保育專員辦事處或各活化項目網站（前流浮山警署－香港導盲犬學苑只在特定日子及時間開放，請留意文物保育專員辦事處的網頁資訊）。

\*14 historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme include 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, The Pokfulam Farm, Tai Hang Fire Dragon Heritage Centre, Sik Sik Yuen Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre Eco-Learn Institute, Luen Wo Market – House of Urban and Rural Living, and Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station – Hong Kong Guide Dogs Academy. For addresses and opening hours of the respective sites, please visit the websites of CHO or respective revitalisation projects (Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station – Hong Kong Guide Dogs Academy will be open on designated date(s) and time(s) only. Please refer to the information on the CHO website).



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府  
發展局

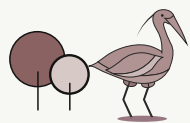
Development Bureau  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
of the People's Republic of China

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

# 「春日歷遊香港」蓋印收集及紀念品換領

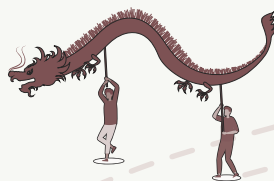
## "Springtime Heritage Adventure"

### Stamp Prints Collection and Souvenir Redemption



#### 參加及換領詳情

#### How to Play and Redeem



由2025年4月1日起於指定派發地點領取一張「春日歷遊香港－歷史建築蓋印冊」（蓋印冊）。派發地點包括14個活化計劃歷史建築、元創方及牛棚藝術村。

From 1 April 2025 onwards, collect one "Springtime Heritage Adventure – Heritage Pass" (Heritage Pass) from a designated collection point. Collection points include 14 historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme as well as PMQ and Cattle Depot Artist Village.



於2025年4月1日至5月31日期間，到訪14個活化計劃歷史建築，每到一幢建築，即可在蓋印冊上蓋上一個該建築的所屬蓋印，並按集印數量，換領紀念品。

From 1 April to 31 May 2025, visit 14 historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme, obtain one custom stamp print of the building for your Heritage Pass and redeem souvenirs based on the number of stamps collected.

收集的蓋印數量 Number of stamp prints collected	最多可換領以下紀念品 Souvenir item(s) for redemption (maximum)
4個不同活化計劃歷史建築印章蓋印 4 different stamp prints of historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme	活化歷史建築帆布手挽袋一個 Canvas tote bag featuring historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme (1 piece)
6個或以上不同活化計劃歷史建築印章蓋印 6 or more different stamp prints of historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme	活化歷史建築帆布手挽袋一個及特別磁石貼一套 Canvas tote bag featuring historic buildings under the Revitalisation Scheme (1 piece) AND special magnet set (1 set)

\*如紀念品換罄，或以其他紀念品替代，恕不另行通知。

In the event that souvenirs run out, they may be replaced with an alternative without prior notice.



於換領日期內，以先到先得方式換領紀念品，數量有限，換完即止。換領紀念品時請出示已蓋印的蓋印冊正本。

Souvenir stock is limited and redemption will be made on a first-come, first-served basis while stocks last during the redemption period. Please present the original Heritage Pass with stamp prints at the time of redemption.

**換領日期**  
**Redemption Period**  
2025年6月1日（星期日）至 6月30日（星期一）  
星期一至三、五：上午10時至下午6時  
星期六、日及公眾假期：上午10時至晚上7時  
星期四（公眾假期除外）休館

1 June (Sunday) to 30 June 2025 (Monday)  
Monday to Wednesday and Friday: 10am - 6pm  
Saturday, Sunday and public holidays: 10am - 7pm  
Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays)

**換領地點**  
**Redemption Point**  
尖沙咀海防道九龍公園香港文物探知館  
Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui

活動詳情  
Programme Details



www.heritage.gov.hk



hkheritagelive

# 大灣區教育文物徑（香港段）

## 探索「科舉登第：嶺南傳統書院建築風格與藝術」主題下的歷史建築

### Greater Bay Area Education Heritage Trail (Hong Kong Section) Exploring Historic Buildings Under the Theme "Triumph in the Imperial Examinations: Architectural Style and Art of Lingnan Traditional Study Halls"

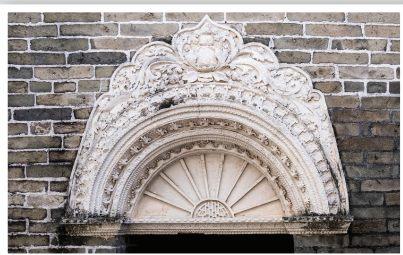
**粵** 港澳三地攜手籌劃首條大灣區文物主題遊徑，介紹教育相關的歷史建築。香港段分為四個主題，其中「科舉登第：嶺南傳統書院建築風格與藝術」主題包羅昔日用作培育族中子弟的香港現存中式傳統書室、書院，及兼具教育功能的宗祠，共涵蓋17座歷史建築。今期與大家重點探索當中部份建築。

Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao joined hands to plan and set up the first heritage trail in the Greater Bay Area, featuring historic educational buildings. The Hong Kong section comprises four themes, with one of the themes on "Triumph in the Imperial Examinations: Architectural Style and Art of Lingnan Traditional Study Halls" to highlight Hong Kong's existing traditional Chinese study halls, schools and ancestral halls with educational function, which were used to nurture young clansmen in the past. Amongst 17 historic buildings under this theme, we will explore some in this issue.

#### 重點探索一：嶺南風格 Exploration 1: Lingnan Style

這些書室、書院及宗祠的木雕、石雕、壁畫和灰塑裝飾皆精巧細緻，是昔日工匠巧手之作，充份體現嶺南傳統建築的藝術。

The intricate wood carvings, stone carvings, mural paintings, and plaster mouldings on these study halls, schools and ancestral halls showcase the exceptional craftsmanship of past artisans, and exemplify the architectural and artistic heritage in the Lingnan region.



清暑軒具西式元素的灰塑裝飾。  
Plaster mouldings with Western elements at Ching Shu Hin.



力榮堂書室正立面牆頭飾有反書，十分罕見。  
Mirror writing calligraphy on the wall frieze of the front façade of Lik Wing Tong Study Hall, which is very rare.



植桂書室後進的木雕神龕，手工細緻。  
The wooden altar embellished with delicate carvings in the rear hall of Chik Kwai Study Hall.

#### 重點探索二：國際嘉許 Exploration 2: International Recognition



應龍廖公家塾是上水鄉廖族於清道光十八年（1838年）興建的書塾及祠堂。其修復工程榮獲2006年聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎榮譽獎。

Liu Ying Lung Study Hall was built by the Liu clan of Sheung Shui Heung in the eighteenth year of the Daoguang reign of Qing dynasty (1838) as both a study hall and an ancestral hall. Its restoration project was awarded an Honourable Mention in the 2006 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.



敬羅家塾是大埔頭鄧族的書室和宗祠，確切建造年份已無從稽考，據說是明朝第十三代鄧氏族人所建。其修復項目榮獲2001年聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎優異項目獎。

King Law Ka Shuk is both a study hall and an ancestral hall of the Tang clan of Tai Po Tau. The exact year of its construction is unknown, but it is said to have been built by the thirteenth generation of the Tang clan ancestors in Ming dynasty. Its restoration received the Award of Merit in the 2001 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.



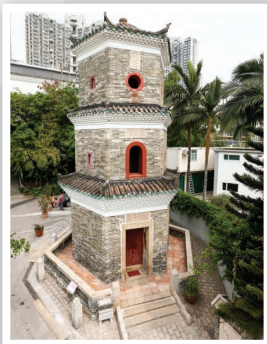


### 重點探索三：屏山鄧族文化

### Exploration 3: Culture of Tang Clan in Ping Shan

元朗屏山是香港歷史最悠久的地區之一。鄧族定居屏山後，先後興建多所傳統中式建築。貫連這些傳統建築的屏山文物徑是香港首條文物徑，讓市民領略鄧族文化及新界傳統面貌。今期「科舉登第：嶺南傳統書院建築風格與藝術」主題的其中四座歷史建築就位處屏山文物徑。

Ping Shan in Yuen Long is one of Hong Kong's most historically significant areas. The Tang clan, after settling in Ping Shan, built numerous traditional Chinese buildings. Ping Shan Heritage Trail, the first of its kind in Hong Kong, links up these traditional buildings to provide visitors with an opportunity to learn about the folk culture of the Tang clan and the traditional life in the New Territories. Four historic buildings under the theme "Triumph in the Imperial Examinations: Architectural Style and Art of Lingnan Traditional Study Halls" in this issue are located along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail.



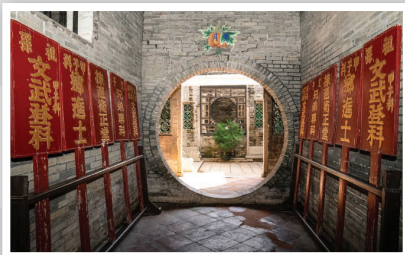
聚星樓約於明洪武年間（1368至1398年）建造，距今已有六百多年歷史，是香港現存唯一的六角形古塔。鄧氏族人亦稱其為「文塔」，寓意護佑族中子弟文運昌盛。

Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, built more than 600 years ago during the Hongwu reign of Ming dynasty (1368–1398), is the only surviving hexagonal-shaped ancient pagoda in Hong Kong. The Tang clan also refers to it as a "literati pagoda", believing it would bring academic success to the clan members.



觀廷書室，又稱「崇德堂」，於清同治九年（1870年）落成，兼具教學及祭祀祖先功能。

Kun Ting Study Hall, also known as "Shung Tak Tong", was built in the ninth year of the Tongzhi reign of Qing dynasty (1870) to serve as a venue for education and ancestral worship.



清暑軒於清同治十三年（1874年）興建，為到訪毗鄰觀廷書室的學者及賓客提供下榻的地方。日佔期間，屏山鄧族曾把清暑軒改作臨時收容所及中轉站。

Ching Shu Hin was built in the thirteenth year of the Tongzhi reign of Qing dynasty (1874) to accommodate scholars and guests visiting the adjacent Kun Ting Study Hall. During the Japanese Occupation, it was converted into a temporary shelter and transit point by the Tang clan of Ping Shan.



仁敦岡書室，又稱「燕翼堂」，建成年份難以稽考，但根據正廳牌匾，書室曾於清同治九年（1870年）進行大規模修繕。書室除紀念先祖外，也是培育族中子弟的學堂，採用傳統私塾教育。

Yan Tun Kong Study Hall is also known as "Yin Yik Tong". Its year of construction is hard to verify, but a plaque in the rear hall records that it underwent large-scale restoration in the ninth year of the Tongzhi reign of Qing dynasty (1870). It was built to commemorate the ancestors and provide traditional private education to young clansmen.



屏山文物徑網址：<https://www.amo.gov.hk/tc/heritage-trails/ping-shan-heritage-trail/index.html>

Website of Ping Shan Heritage Trail: <https://www.amo.gov.hk/en/heritage-trails/ping-shan-heritage-trail/index.html>



### 大灣區教育文物徑（香港段）專頁

[www.amo.gov.hk/tc/heritage-trails/greater-bay-area-education-trail/index.html](http://www.amo.gov.hk/tc/heritage-trails/greater-bay-area-education-trail/index.html)

### Dedicated page for the Greater Bay Area Education Heritage Trail (Hong Kong Section)

[www.amo.gov.hk/en/heritage-trails/greater-bay-area-education-trail/index.html](http://www.amo.gov.hk/en/heritage-trails/greater-bay-area-education-trail/index.html)



# 到訪「恐龍會客室」

## A Visit to Dinosaur Parlour

設於尖沙咀九龍公園香港文物探知館庭院內的「恐龍會客室」為譜寫香港的恐龍故事揭開序幕。今期讓我們一起探索這座蘊藏香港古生物發現和資訊的會客室。

The Dinosaur Parlour, located in the courtyard of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre (HDC) in Kowloon Park, Tsim Sha Tsui unveils Hong Kong's dinosaur story. Let's explore Hong Kong palaeontology discoveries and information showcased in the Parlour.



### 清修區 Preparation Area



中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所（古脊椎所）專家及工作人員於清修區內清修赤洲出土的恐龍化石，利用氣動筆、錘子和鑿子等工具，小心清除包裹化石的岩石。「清修」是清理修復的意思，講求「慢工出細貨」。

Experts from the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (IVPP) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and staff members prepare dinosaur fossils excavated from Port Island in the Preparation Area, using tools such as pneumatic air scribes, hammers and chisels to remove the rocks enclosing the fossils carefully. "Preparation" refers to cleaning and restoring the fossils. The work is done slowly and meticulously.



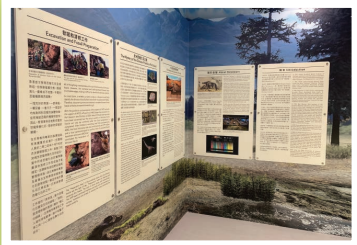
### 展示區 Display Area



展品包括從赤洲出土的恐龍化石及在香港發現的動植物化石，包括水生動物介形蟲、菊石、蕨類植物等。

Exhibits include dinosaur fossils excavated from Port Island, as well as animal and plant fossils found in Hong Kong, such as ostracod, ammonite and ferns.

### 更多探索點 More to Explore



場內展板介紹恐龍、化石的形成與發現、赤洲恐龍化石之謎，以及發掘和清修工作等資料。此外，探知館內各處可見貓館長與恐龍的插圖佈置。

Inside the Parlour, there are panels featuring information on dinosaurs, formation and discovery of fossils, mystery of dinosaur fossils on Port Island, as well as excavation and preparation works. In addition, illustrations of Cat Curator and dinosaur can be seen everywhere at the HDC.

### 「恐龍會客室」開放時間：

- 星期一至三、五：上午10時至下午6時
- 星期六、日及公眾假期：上午10時至晚上7時
- 聖誕前夕及農曆新年除夕：上午10時至下午5時
- 星期四（公眾假期除外）、農曆年初一及二休館

### Opening hours of Dinosaur Parlour:

- Monday to Wednesday and Friday: 10am - 6pm
- Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays: 10am - 7pm
- Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve: 10am - 5pm
- Closed on Thursdays (except Public Holidays) and the first two days of Chinese New Year

### 「恐龍會客室」網址

#### Website of Dinosaur Parlour



<https://www.amo.gov.hk/tc/visitor-centre/exhibitions/heritage-discovery-centre/dinosaur-parlour/index.html?year=2024>

### 有關赤洲恐龍化石

於新界東北水域香港地質公園的赤洲首次發現的恐龍化石，經古脊椎所專家初步鑑定，屬白堊紀時期（約一億四千五百萬至六千六百萬年前）的大型年長恐龍。

由於化石破碎及風化嚴重，專家推測恐龍死後，可能迅速被沙石淹埋，其後被大水沖刷出地表，經流水搬運，再次被埋藏於發現地點。發掘出土的骨骼化石分佈散亂，現需清修和拼湊還原，以待專家進一步研究。

### About the Dinosaur Fossils from Port Island

Dinosaur fossils were first discovered on Port Island within the Hong Kong Geopark in the northeast waters of the New Territories. Experts from IVPP have preliminarily concluded that the fossils belonged to large aged dinosaur from the Cretaceous period (about 145 million to 66 million years ago).

Since the fossils were fragmented and well-weathered, experts speculated that the dinosaur might have been buried by sand and gravel soon after death. The body was later exposed and carried by water currents, then reburied at the site of discovery. The excavated bone fossils were scattered and will be prepared and pieced together for further study by the experts.



# 兩座古蹟校園慶祝創校周年

## Two Heritage Campuses Celebrating Anniversaries

### 聖若瑟書院慶祝創校150周年 St. Joseph's College Marks 150th Anniversary

**聖**若瑟書院前身為救主書院，由羅馬天主教會於1860年代創辦，其時不少學生為葡人子弟。1875年，喇沙修士會抵港，接管救主書院，學校更名為聖若瑟書院。書院於1918年遷至堅尼地道現址。1920年代，書院北座和西座啟用，並於2000年被列為法定古蹟。

St. Joseph's College was formerly St. Saviour's College, founded in the 1860s by the Roman Catholic Church. At the time, many of its students were Portuguese. In 1875, the De La Salle Brothers came to Hong Kong and took over St. Saviour's College, and renamed it St. Joseph's College. The school was relocated to its present campus on Kennedy Road in 1918. The North and West Blocks of the College were inaugurated in the 1920s, and was declared a monument in 2000.

聖若瑟書院150周年：  
St. Joseph's College 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary:  
<https://150.sjc.edu.hk/>



為慶祝創校150周年，由學校師生和校友共同設計和繪畫了一輛「聖若瑟電車」，車身一側畫上書院北座，該電車於2月初至3月初在港島區行駛。

To mark the College's 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary, students, teachers, and alumni came together to design and paint the "SJC Tram", with an illustration of the College's North Block on one side. The tram ran across Hong Kong Island from early February to early March.

### 瑪利諾修院學校慶祝100周年 Maryknoll Convent School Celebrating its Centenary



為慶祝創校100周年，瑪利諾修院學校於校園標誌性的外立面上演動感燈光匯演。  
Maryknoll Convent School presented a dynamic light show on the iconic façade of the campus to celebrate its centenary.

資料及相片來源 Source of Information and Photo:

聖若瑟書院、瑪利諾修院學校 St. Joseph's College, Maryknoll Convent School

**瑪**利諾修院學校由瑪利諾女修會於1925年創辦。該校最初位於柯士甸道，後遷至1937年落成的窩打老道校舍。學校主樓和修院於2008年被列為法定古蹟。修院原為瑪利諾修女營辦的繡花作坊，支援地區貧窮女性，1971年改作修女宿舍，於2019年移交予瑪利諾修院學校基金會。主樓現為小學部使用。

Maryknoll Convent School was founded by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic in 1925. It was initially located on Austin Road and was then relocated to its current campus, which was completed in 1937, on Waterloo Road. The Main Building and Convent Building of the school was declared a monument in 2008. The Convent Building was originally used as a sewing workshop by the Maryknoll Sisters to train and support poor female workers in the district. In 1971, it was converted to a dormitory for the Maryknoll Sisters, and was handed over to the Maryknoll Convent School Foundation in 2019. The Main Building is now being used by the primary section.

瑪利諾修院學校100周年：  
Maryknoll Convent School 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary:  
<https://www.mcs100th.com/>

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