

賞藝術·遊古今 Art Across Time



網站 Website



流動應用程式 App

旅遊事務署、中西區區議會及康樂及文化事務署合作更新孫中山史蹟徑，以「古今·藝術」為主調，透過本地九位藝術家獨特的視覺語言重新設計史蹟徑的紀念牌，呈現香港豐富的歷史和文化特色。邀請大家漫遊孫中山史蹟徑的16個史蹟點，跟隨孫中山在香港的足跡，包括他接受教育的學校及居住的地方、與友人談論國是的地方、民國成立前孫中山及其革命同志在香港展開革命活動的地點，以及介紹孫中山時期的香港。Tourism Commission, in collaboration with Central and Western District Council and Leisure and Cultural Services Department, undertook the revitalisation of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail. Under the theme of "art across time", nine local artists were engaged to redesign the plaques with their idiosyncratic visual lingo to showcase the rich historical and cultural characteristic of Hong Kong. You are invited to go for a walk on the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail to trace the footprints with 16 spots, including attractions relating to Dr Sun's education in Hong Kong and the schools he attended, the places he lived and the venues where he entered into heated discussions of national affairs with his friends, sites where revolutionary activities were held by Dr Sun and other revolutionaries before the Republic of China was founded as well as displays of Hong Kong in the time of Dr Sun.

14 《中國日報》報館 The China Daily Office

《中國日報》是孫中山指派陳少白於1900年在香港創立的革命報刊，於傳播革命思想扮演不可或缺的角兒。作品以傳統活字印刷的字體，混入現代社交媒體的視覺元素，重現《中國日報》中一些常見的內容。作品引導觀眾思考報章在社會發揮的作用。China Daily was established in 1900 by Chan Siu-pak on the order of Dr Sun Yat-sen. The newspaper played an important role in spreading the revolutionary ideology in that period. The work aims to recreate the content of China Daily by imitating traditional letterpress type mixed with modern visual elements. Through the work to ponder over the effect of nowadays newspaper in the society.

6 「四大寇」聚所楊耀記 Yeung Yiu Kee, the Meeting Place of the "Four Great Outlaws"

勝者為王，敗者為寇，四人曾在此商討反清、鼓吹共和，坐言起行竟創立了新的國家。Failure makes a rebel, success a prince; Four people used to discuss overthrowing the Qing government and advocating for the Republic at this place; Putting words into action, a new country emerged.

7 楊衢雲遇刺處 Site of Yeung Ku-wan's Assassination

中國革命先驅碑墓不名，身軀消逝、面容遺忘，但思想的光芒深深影響著後繼者，無名英雄的宗旨開通民智、盡心愛國，就是這樣承傳下去。The tombstone of the Chinese revolutionist was unnamed; His physical body disappeared, with his face forgotten. But the light of his thoughts influence the successors. "Enlighten the people's mind" and "Ducit Amor Patriae" (Led by Love of Country), the tenets of the unsung heroes inherited from generation to generation.

9 皇仁書院 Queen's College

剛入讀的孫中山很有可能參與了中央書院荷李活道新校舍的奠基禮。他及後在學業上的努力不懈和推動革命的影響力，像樹根氣根一樣，若干年後落地成長。本作品把孫中山年少的身影、皇仁書院的校刊《黃龍報》與對面街的中央書院原址作了個時空對照。It was very likely that Dr Sun Yat-sen had attended the foundation ceremony of the new Government Central School on Hollywood Road as a newly joined student. His prudence in pursuing study and persistence in advocating revolution look like the airy roots of the banyan tree that could only touch the ground after a certain number of years. This artwork depicts the silhouette of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the cover page of the Yellow Dragon (school magazine of Queen's College), and whispers with the original site of the Government Central School across the street.

1 香港大學 The University of Hong Kong

香港一直被視為孫中山革命思想的搖籃。作品以1923年孫中山在香港大學發表的演說為題材，從演辭中擷取其中心思想，以互動方式，透過圖像、文字，讓公眾自行聯想，反思當年孫中山對社會、革命，以及自身理想的憧憬。Hong Kong had been regarded as the cradle of Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolution. The artwork is based on his speech delivered in the University of Hong Kong in 1923, extracting the concept from his speech and creating an interactive installation with texts and images to arouse the public reflection on Dr Sun's vision of society, revolution and future.

2 拔萃書室 The Diocesan Home and Orphanage

時代、政局、景觀、地標都變了，學府轉換成另一所。香港的學生知否孫中山在拔萃書室讀書的事蹟？扭曲的黑鐵形態；厚厚的史料。史料是恆久的定局嗎？置於方方正正的都市空間，怎樣演繹才是正常？光潔如玉？抑或滿布泥濘？The era, political situations, cityscapes and landmarks have all changed. The school became another one. Do Hong Kong students know about the history of Dr Sun Yat-sen studied, baptised and lived in Hong Kong. It looks like the building is remembering something, only at occasional moments.

10 雅麗氏濟濟醫院及香港西醫書院 The Alice Memorial Hospital and the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong

歷史的傳承，從社群、文化、空間的總體延續；到建築遺址的保留；到文物的重現；以至歷史照片的回溯；最後甚麼也沒剩餘。在當下擁擠密集的石屎叢林裡，每寸土地都承載痕跡，卻又被歲月洗擦得支離破碎。不斷被追趕的當下選擇忘記前世今生。模糊的歷史印象植根身體。看著都市景觀，遊走著名的荷李活道，從凝固的窗往外看，還可看見大海嗎？海岸線早遠去了，雅麗氏也隨之離去。那麼你又往那裡去？Inheritance of history, from general continuation of communities, culture and space; to preservation of abandoned architecture; to reappearance of relics; to backtracking of historical photographs; till there is nothing left. In the current crowded concrete jungle, every inch of land carries a trace of history, but is eventually shattered in the passage of time. Being constantly chased, the current moment chooses to forget the past and the present. Ambiguous impressions of history are deeply implanted inside the body. Facing the city scenery, wandering along the famous Hollywood Road, can we see the ocean via the frozen window? The coastline has gone. Alice has left. Then where are you going to?

4 美國公理會福音堂 The American Congregational Church

在現址大樓的外牆加一扇能看見過去的窗。雖然原來的建築物不復存在，因著變化的時日、季節和天氣投射出的光影，這扇窗仍舊透視著孫中山在港求學時的經歷、受洗及居住過的事跡。這好像建築物在回憶，某些時候才想起。Make a history-telling window on the external wall of the existing building. The original building was gone already. Under the lights and shades due to the changing time, season or weather, the window recalls the memories when Dr Sun Yat-sen studied, baptised and lived in Hong Kong. It looks like the building is remembering something, only at occasional moments.

11 道濟會堂 To Tsai Church

基督教對孫中山，以至整場革命影響深遠。作品欲帶出當年孫中山的革命思想與基督教的濟世精神兩者的核心價值，其實如出一轍。The ideology of Christianity influenced Dr Sun Yat-sen and the entire revolution. This installation represents the common core values of Dr Sun's revolutionary thoughts and the Christianity's salvation mission.

12 香港興中會總會 Hong Kong Headquarters of the Xingzhonghui

香港興中會總會原址，大門曾掛上乾字行招牌作掩飾。「乾字行」這個幌子背後，正是革命組織興中會。The original location of Xingzhonghui's Hong Kong headquarters used to be in disguise of the Kuen Hang Club. Its sign was hung on the front door. The work aims to reveal the true identity of Xingzhonghui, behind the "cover-up" of "Kuen Hang Club".

和記棧 Wo Kee Chan

和記棧今日已不復存在，只餘德己立街20號納入孫中山史蹟徑。相隔百載，就讓我們跟隨偉人的步伐，從微縮模型裡捕捉歷史在光影之間留下的痕跡。Wo Kee Chan is no longer here, and only Number 20 of D'Aguliar Street remains as part of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail. A century is gone. Let us follow the footstep of a giant in history and catch the glimpses of days gone by in the miniature world of light and shade.

16 孫中山時期的香港 Hong Kong in the Time of Dr Sun Yat-sen

百年前中環街頭的老照片，呈現了十九世紀晚期香港的社會面貌。創作時我特意為黑白的照片加上色彩，試圖還原當日的景色，再以立體浮雕形式展現，希望觀眾有置身十九世紀孫中山身處香港時的感受。The old pictures of the streets of Central a hundred years ago depict the social landscape of Hong Kong in the late 19th century. During the creative process, I specially added colours to the black-and-white fotomo photos in an attempt to restore the scenes of the old days and displayed them in a 3-dimensional relief. I want to give the viewers a sense of being there in the era of Dr Sun Yat-sen during the 19th century.

5 中央書院 The Government Central School

重現一個消失經年的門廊，通過它連接到西方文化、教育、歷史及知識的領域。This is a re-created doorway which was vanished long ago, through which led to the horizons of western civilisation, education, history and knowledge.

8 輔仁文社 Foo Yan Man Ser

作品以「輔仁文社」以文會友以輔仁仁，十二字構思而成。此十二字從紙卷中躍出，代表當年文社各人身體力行，積極推動改革。The artwork was inspired by the twelve Chinese characters of the society's name, Foo Yan Man Ser and the profound meaning that implied in the name. The characters spring out from the scroll, representing the society's members earnestly putting their words into actions and taking the reform forward.

13 杏謙樓西菜館 Heng Yin Lau Restaurant

以浮雕重現出杏謙樓當年座落於擺花街和砵甸乍街交界處之繁華景象，因有關杏謙樓之資料已難以考究，此為藝術家之構思。The artwork recaptures the hustle and bustle scene of the restaurant stood on the junction of Lyndhurst Terrace and Pottinger Street. There is no documentation on the style and outlook of the restaurant's architecture. The artwork is the artist's imaginary representation.

3 中國同盟會招待所 Reception Centre of the Tongmenghui

以「翻開的歷史書」為創作原點，此站為孫中山史蹟徑其中一個章節。設計就同盟會歷史所引發的感受與聯想，轉化為不同意象，重新整合成一本立體書。讓參觀者聯繫書本內容與同盟會部分事件，藉此對這個革命組織有概括的認識。"An opened history book" as the origin of the artwork, this is one of the chapters of Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail. The feelings and fantasies triggered by the history of Tongmenghui transform into various images and form a pop-up book. By connecting the content of the book to various incidents of Tongmenghui, it deepens the public understanding on this revolutionary organisation.

參與藝術家 Participating Artists

朱國勇 Steven Chu

葉家偉 Alexis Ip

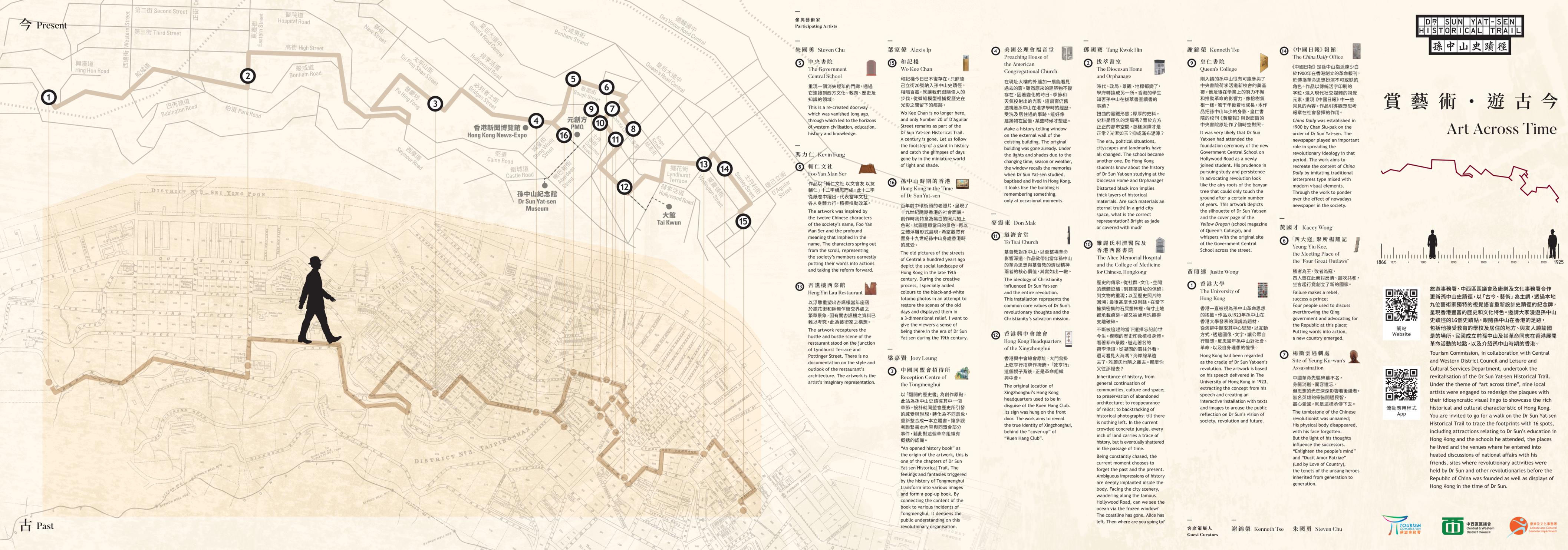
鄧國藩 Tang Kwok Hin

謝錦榮 Kenneth Tse

黃國才 Kacey Wong

客席策展人 Guest Curators

謝錦榮 Kenneth Tse 朱國勇 Steven Chu



Present

Past

# 1

## The University of Hong Kong

香港大學



1911年成立的香港大學  
The University of Hong Kong founded in 1911  
© 香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

香港大學是香港首間大學，於1911年成立；孫中山於1887至1892年就讀的香港西醫書院，於1912年併入香港大學成為醫學院。1923年2月20日孫中山訪問香港大學，在「大禮堂」（現稱陸佑堂）公開演說，當中曾提及「香港與香港大學是我的知識誕生地。」

Founded in 1911, The University of Hong Kong (HKU) is the territory's oldest institute of higher learning. Dr Sun Yat-sen studied from 1887 to 1892 at the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, which was incorporated into the HKU in 1912 as the Faculty of Medicine. Dr Sun visited the HKU on 20 February 1923 and gave a public speech in the Great Hall (now Luke Yew Hall), in which he declared that "Hong Kong and The University of Hong Kong are my intellectual birthplace".

# 2

## The Diocesan Home and Orphanage

拔萃書室



拔萃書室 The Diocesan Home and Orphanage  
© 拔萃男書院 Diocesan Boys' School

1883年初，在夏威夷已求學四年的孫中山轉讀美國公理會的奧阿厚書院，至年中從夏威夷返回家鄉翠亨村。同年年底，孫中山來港求學，首先进入讀聖公會開辦的拔萃書室（今拔萃男書院），次年4月轉讀中央書院。

After studying in Hawaii for four years, Dr Sun Yat-sen

enrolled at the Oahu College, founded by the American Congregational Church, in early 1883, and returned to his hometown of Cuiheng half a year later. He then came to Hong Kong towards the end of 1883, where he initially attended the Diocesan Home and Orphanage (now Diocesan Boys' School), which had been founded by the Anglican Church, before transferring to the Government Central School in April 1884.

# 3

## Reception Centre of the Tongmenghui

中國同盟會招待所



約1900年的普慶坊 Po Hing Fong in circa 1900  
© 香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

established by the end of the same year, and it set up reception centres on Caine Road, Po Hing Fong, Morrison Hill Road, Lan Kwai Fong and Queen's Road to provide safe havens for revolutionaries.

孫中山於1905年在日本東京創立中國同盟會，並出任總理；而中國同盟會香港分會則在同年年底成立。中國同盟會香港分會曾於堅道、普慶坊、摩厘臣山道、蘭桂坊及皇后大道等處設立招待所，以接應革命黨人。Dr Sun Yat-sen founded the Tongmenghui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) in Tokyo, Japan in 1905 and served as its first leader. The Hong Kong branch was

# 4

## Preaching House of the American Congregational Church

美國公理會福音堂



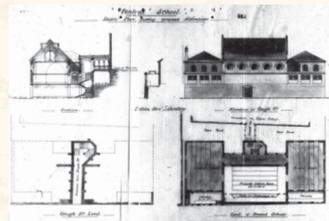
孫中山受洗紀錄 Baptism record of Dr Sun Yat-sen  
© 中華基督教會公理堂 China Congregational Church

When Dr Sun Yat-sen arrived in Hong Kong in late 1883, he initially attended the Diocesan Home and Orphanage of the Anglican Church as a day pupil. He lived in the Preaching House of the American Congregational Church (now China Congregational Church) at 2 Bridges Street and was baptised here later, taking the Christian name "Yat-sen (Rixin)". Dr Sun continued to live at the Preaching House even after transferring to the Government Central School.

# 5

## The Government Central School

中央書院



中央書院圖則 Plan of The Government Central School  
© 香港歷史檔案館 Hong Kong Public Records Office

founded in 1862 as the first government secondary school providing a Western education in Hong Kong, and it produced many bilingual members of the territory's elite who were enlightened by modern knowledge and held both Chinese and Western perspectives. Dr Sun Yat-sen enrolled in the upper classes of the school on 15 April 1884 and graduated in 1886.

中央書院於1862年創辦，當時稱為「大書館」，為香港第一所提供西式現代教育的官立中學，培養出大批具備現代知識及中西文化視野的中英雙語精英。孫中山於1884年4月15日入讀中央書院高中部，至1886年畢業。The Government Central School was

# 6

## Yeung Yiu Kee, the Meeting Place of the "Four Great Outlaws"

「四大寇」聚所楊耀記



「四大寇」與關景良（站立者）的合照，1888年。  
The "Four Great Outlaws" and Kwan King-jeung (standing), 1888.  
© 香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

and Yeung Hok-ling at Yeung Yiu Kee, the shop owned by Yeung Hok-ling's family, at 8 Gough Street, where they were able to talk freely about the politics and anti-Qing revolutionary cause. As their views violated traditional mindset, they were called the "Four Great Outlaws".

孫中山在港習醫時，經常與尤列、陳少白、楊鶴齡等志同道合的友人，在歌頓街8號楊鶴齡的祖業楊耀記內討論時局甚至暢談革命。正因為時常大放厥辭，叫人側目，他們四人被稱為「四大寇」。

When Dr Sun Yat-sen was studying medicine in Hong Kong, he often met with his close friends Yau Lit, Chan Siu-pak

# 7

## Site of Yeung Ku-wan's Assassination

楊衢雲遇刺處



楊衢雲 Yeung Ku-wan  
© 香港大學圖書館 Hong Kong University Library

1895年，楊衢雲加入剛成立的香港興中會總會，並曾擔任會長；先後參與了廣州和惠州起義，但均不成功。1900年起，楊衢雲在結志街52號二樓的寓所內教授英文；1901年1月為清廷派出的刺客所槍殺。Yeung Ku-wan joined the newly established Hong Kong Headquarters of the Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society) as its president in 1895. The society then planned uprisings in Guangzhou and Huizhou, both of which ended in failure. From 1900, Yeung taught English at his residence which was on the first floor of 52 Gage Street. He was murdered in January 1901 by an assassin sent by the Qing government.

# 8

## Foo Yan Man Ser

輔仁文社



輔仁文社的成員 Members of Foo Yan Man Ser  
原載於《中華民國開國前革命史》  
Originally published in *Revolutionary History before Founding of Republic of China*

Foo Yan Man Ser (Chinese Patriotic Mutual Improvement Association or Furen Literary Society) was founded by Yeung Ku-wan and Tse Tsan-tai and occupied the site on the first floor of 1 Pak Tsz Lane in 1892, with an aim to enlighten the public, but it often held meetings to discuss political issues and reforms in China in private. Dr Sun Yat-sen maintained close contacts with its members, and Yeung and Tse later became the core members of the Hong Kong Headquarters of the Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society), with Yeung serving as its president for a time.

# 9

## Queen's College

皇仁書院



皇仁書院荷李活道校舍 Queen's College on Hollywood Road  
© 香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

new premises of the Government Central School at the junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road was presided over by the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir George Ferguson Bowen. Dr Sun Yat-sen had just enrolled at the school, and it is thought likely that he attended the ceremony. The school moved to the new site in 1889, when it was renamed Victoria College; it changed its name to Queen's College in 1894.

# 10

## The Alice Memorial Hospital and the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong

雅麗氏利濟醫院及香港西醫書院



1890年代的雅麗氏利濟醫院（圖右）  
The Alice Memorial Hospital (right) in the 1890s  
© 香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

then transferred to the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, which was attached to the Alice Memorial Hospital, to continue his medical training the next year. Dr Sun graduated with distinction in 1892. The college was integrated into The University of Hong Kong as its Faculty of Medicine in 1912.

孫中山於1886年秋入讀廣州的博濟醫院習醫；次年轉到剛成立、附設於雅麗氏利濟醫院的香港西醫書院繼續習醫，至1892年以優異成績畢業。1912年，香港西醫書院併入香港大學成為醫學院。Dr Sun Yat-sen began studying medicine at the Canton Hospital of Guangzhou in the autumn of 1886. He

# 11

## To Tsai Church

道濟會堂



1921年的道濟會堂 To Tsai Church in 1921  
© 中華基督教會會一堂 The Church of Christ in China Hop Yat Church

often attended the gatherings held by the To Tsai Church next door to the hospital, and it was here that he established the interpersonal network that later provided support for his revolutionary cause. Both the Alice Memorial Hospital and the To Tsai Church were founded by the London Missionary Society to help the local Chinese by healing their bodies and saving their souls.

孫中山在港習醫期間，居住在香港西醫書院（即雅麗氏利濟醫院）的宿舍內，因此經常參加與醫院相鄰的道濟會堂所舉辦的聚會，從而建立了日後革命事業的人際網絡。雅麗氏利濟醫院和道濟會堂均由倫敦傳道會開辦，以利濟和道濟華人社群。When Dr Sun Yat-sen was studying medicine in Hong Kong, he lived in the lodgings at the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong (i.e. Alice Memorial Hospital). Dr Sun

# 12

## Hong Kong Headquarters of the Xingzhonghui

香港興中會總會



黃詠商 Wong Wing-sheung  
© 香港大學圖書館 Hong Kong University Library

興中會是孫中山於1894年年底在夏威夷創立的革命組織，矢志推翻清廷。1895年2月，該會在香港成立興中會總會，黃詠商成為首任會長，以士丹頓街13號為會址，取名「乾亨行」作掩飾，並策動革命史上首次起義——「乙未廣州之役」。

The Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society) was the revolutionary organisation founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen in Hawaii in 1894 with the aim of overthrowing the Qing government. The Hong Kong Headquarters was set up in February 1895 under the guise of Kuen Hang Club, at 13 Staunton Street with Wong Wing-sheung as its first president, and it then proceeded to plan and organise its first revolutionary attempt, the Guangzhou uprising.

# 13

## Heng Yin Lau Restaurant

杏謙樓西菜館



杏謙樓原址（圖右），約1925年。  
Original site of Heng Yin Lau Restaurant (right), circa 1925.

鄭寶鴻先生 Mr. Cheng Po Hung

杏謙樓是十九世紀末香港有名的西菜館，位於擺花街和砵甸乍街交界處，孫中山習醫時常與友人在此談論國是。Heng Yin Lau was one of Hong Kong's most well-known Western-style restaurants in the late 19th century. Situated at the intersection of Lyndhurst Terrace and Pottinger Street, it served as a favourite meeting place for Dr Sun Yat-sen and his friends to discuss the national affairs while he was studying medicine.

# 14

## The China Daily Office

《中國日報》報館



陳少白 Chan Siu-pak  
© 香港大學圖書館 Hong Kong University Library

1899年，孫中山命陳少白來港籌辦革命機關報，第一份機關報《中國日報》遂於1900年1月創刊。除了出版革命報刊，該報館更為興中會以及各地革命黨人提供聚會議事的場所，1900年惠州起義的大本營即設於報館三樓。

In 1899, Dr Sun Yat-sen instructed Chan Siu-pak to set up a newspaper in Hong Kong to provide propaganda against the Qing government, and *China Daily* was first published in January 1900. The newspaper's office served not only to publish the revolutionary newspaper, but also as a contact point for members of the Xingzhonghui and revolutionaries from different places. The Huizhou uprising in 1900 was planned and organised on the second floor of the office.

# 15

## Wo Kee Chan

和記棧



謝纘泰 Tse Tsan-tai  
© 香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

和記棧位於德己立街20號四樓，表面上是一間行船舖，其實是革命機關；革命黨人在此策劃了1903年「王寅廣州之役」。此役由謝纘泰統籌，並獲香港富商李紀堂資助，但以失敗告終；謝纘泰從此退出革命，轉而籌辦《中華早報》，以輿論鼓吹改革。Set up as a seamen's boarding house located on the third floor of 20 D'Aguilar Street, Wo Kee Chan served as a base for revolutionary activities, and it was here that the Guangzhou uprising of 1903 was planned and organised; led by Tse Tsan-tai and supported financially by Li Ki-tong, a wealthy Hong Kong merchant, it eventually failed. Tse withdrew from the revolutionary campaign and founded the *South China Morning Post* with the aim of promoting reform and revolution.

謝纘泰從此退出革命，轉而籌辦《中華早報》，以輿論鼓吹改革。Tse withdrew from the revolutionary campaign and founded the *South China Morning Post* with the aim of promoting reform and revolution.

# 16

## Hong Kong in the Time of Dr Sun Yat-sen

孫中山時期的香港



1910年代的西營盤皇后大道西  
Queen's Road West in Sai Ying Pun in the 1910s  
© 香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

From the mid-19th century onwards, Hong Kong became the door of Southern China and a hugely important shipping hub in the Far East, forming a global transportation network. This picture shows the Central harbour view in the 1870s, with many vessels berthed in the harbour.

十九世紀中起的香港已是一個國際商埠，也是外資商行及銀行的集中地。照片展示1870年代中環畢打街以西的海旁，洋行林立。Hong Kong in the mid-19th century was already an international trading port and home to branches of many foreign companies and banks. This picture shows the waterfront to the west of Pedder Street, Central in the 1870s, lined with foreign trading companies.

孫中山來港期間，香港已是一個華洋雜處的都會，街道兩旁中西店舖林立。照片展示1910年代的西營盤皇后大道西，是當時典型的華人社區。Hong Kong was already a metropolis with Chinese and foreign residents living side by side when Dr Sun Yat-sen first arrived here, with a large number of Chinese and Western shops. This picture shows Queen's Road West in Sai Ying Pun in the 1910s, a typical Chinese community at that time.