Remembering Our Urban Legacies

The Hong Kong Heritage Project’s (HKHP) flagship outreach event for 2013 explores local urban legacies through the collection of oral histories, written memories and the creative design talents of students from SCAD Hong Kong. The programme includes the recent ‘A Postcard for your Thoughts’ campaign, which delivered colourful postcards across the city and elicited hundreds of written memories, thoughts and experiences from the general public. Our favourite anecdotes will be showcased as part of a large-scale exhibition to be held at the Hong Kong Cultural Centre in January 2014. We’ve also featured a splash of colour on this issue to pay tribute to the postcard campaign’s branding and design, which is covered in further detail on page 8.

In this issue of Past & Present we also celebrate the old CLP Head Office on Argyle Street, an iconic urban landmark whose facade was re-designed (pictured) as part of the urban legacies postcard collection. The article on pages 2-4 explores the history of the building and its residential neighbour St George’s Mansions.

Finally, turn to page 6 to read a wrap-up of our recent activities including the sponsorship of the International Children Painting Competition, the animation of historic audio-reels and our recent CLP history exhibition.

我們於2013年初與香港浸會大學歷史系及羅凡施藝術設計（香港）大學（SCAD Hong Kong）等院校合作推出「重拾都市回憶」計劃，希望讓市民的個人體驗，傳遞更多香港故事，計劃內容包括了口述歷史訪談，個人小故事及藝術創作。其中的「選卡寄意」活動，乃是透過一系列色彩鮮艷的周年明信片，收集普羅大眾的回憶、感受和經歷。出色的回應將於2014年1月於香港文化中心大堂舉行的展覽中展出。今期我們特別以「選卡寄意」宣傳設計的銀白色調作主題，有關明信片圖像的創作過程，請見第8頁。

我們的「都市回憶」明信片系列展示的其中一個地標就是座落於亞皆老街的舊中電總部大樓，本期載有大樓及毗鄰聖佐治住宅大廈的歷史速寫，詳見第2至4頁。

最後，請於第6頁瀏覽我們的最新活動資訊，包括贊助香港國際青少年繪畫比賽，以動畫「活化」歷史建築以及中電歷史展覽等等。
Home to CLP’s headquarters for over 70 years, the Argyle Street Head Office and its residential neighbour St George’s Mansions were built as a reflection of Kowloon’s early ascendency as an urban, industrial and residential centre. These buildings were eventually joined together in 1968 to make room for CLP’s expanding workforce. *Past & Present* investigates the history of the Bauhaus landmark that was recently celebrated as part of the urban legacies postcard programme.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Ho Man Tin, an area bounded by Mong Kok, Hung Hom and To Kwa Wan, was a major Chinese residential district and one of only ten villages documented in a land survey made in 1861 shortly after the Kowloon peninsula’s transfer to British rule. The area was largely populated by Hakka settlers, many of whom worked in quarries supplying building stone to Hong Kong. Until 1895, Ho Man Tin was a sub-district of densely populated Yau Ma Tei, home to business activities and village settlements thanks to its relatively flat terrain.

In the 1920s, the eastern side of Mong Kok around Ho Man Tin began to be developed by private interests. Kowloon Hospital on Argyle Street was opened in 1925 and the Diocesan Boys’ School, established in 1869 under the name ‘Diocesan Home and Orphanage’, moved to its present-day site in Mong Kok in 1926. By the 1930s, the government was making a start on the site formation of the new Central British School (today’s King George V School) located near Argyle Street, whilst the Catholic Church was busy erecting St Teresa’s Church at the junction of Prince Edward Road and Waterloo Road.

One of the earliest business interests to take advantage of this up-and-coming area was the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company (HKECC), managed under the guidance of Jose Pedro Braga (J.P. Braga), Sir Robert Ho Tung and Sir Elly Kadoorie. The company purchased 30 acres of barren hills in the heart of Ho Man Tin for $326,000 at a public auction in November 1931. The project provided for the levelling of two granite hills and filling up of the valley and the building of a modern residential suburb of detached and semi-detached houses with gardens and wide approach roads from Argyle Street and Prince Edward Road. The scheme was the largest of its kind to be carried out by private enterprise in Kowloon at that time and would go on to create a garden city on Kadoorie Hill.

HKECC’s plot of land was situated between Kowloon Hospital on the east and the Diocesan Boys’ School on the west, fronting three main thoroughfares: Argyle Street, Waterloo Road and Prince Edward Road. The plot was situated within Boundary Street - the dependency of old Kowloon as distinct from new Kowloon, and was thought to be the only remaining site available for land development and residential building on the south side of the old boundary. By the mid-1930s, work undertaken by the Public Works Department and HKECC in the area adjoining Prince Edward Road was almost complete. Argyle Street, the important thoroughfare connecting Mong Kok and Kowloon City, was widened to its full width of 100 feet but was not yet open to traffic as the slopes had yet to be trimmed off.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, CLP’s offices were split between its headquarters in St George’s Building, Central and improvised accommodation at its Kowloon Tong substation (situated on Waterloo Road) which housed the managers, executive staff, and most of the accounts and distribution department. The Kadoorie Hill development provided an opportunity for CLP to centralise its administrative and management functions under one roof. A suitable 16,050 square foot plot of land on the south side of Kadoorie Hill fronting Argyle Street was identified and purchased for HK$33,752.40 in 1936. Next door to CLP’s proposed new administrative building stood a vacant plot of land that was addressed a few years later with an apartment scheme for two blocks of flats named ‘St George’s Mansions’ by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

Designed by celebrated architect Kwan Wing-hong (father of famous Hong Kong actress Nancy Kwan) of Davies, Brooke & Gran, both the CLP Head Office and St George’s Mansions were built in the heyday of the Art Deco movement, closely associated with the beginnings of Modernism. Although built for very different purposes (residential and office use), both buildings showcased the principle of functionalism. The CLP Head Office featured large general offices on the ground and first floors for the cashier and accountant staff, while the General Manager and assistant’s offices were situated on the second floor. In addition to offices, on the ground floor there was a large and attractive showroom where electrical household and other appliances were displayed.

(continued on page 4)
Art Deco on KadOoH Hill

One of Hong Kong’s best preserved and most notable examples of Streamlined Moderne and Bauhaus design (related to the Art Deco movement) can be found on KadOoH Hill. Construction of the houses began in the mid-1930s but came to a halt during the war years. In the 1930s an extensive site development program was undertaken so that by December 1959 the Rent Roll included 57 houses, some of which were built in the Bauhaus tradition whilst others exoticated design elements of Streamlined Moderne. This style was most influenced by the streamlinied bodies of airplanes, ships, and automobiles – reflecting the growth of modern transportation and travel in the 1930s. The smooth wall surfaces, rounded corners and nautical influences showcased on the houses in KadOoH Hill all conform to this streamlinied aesthetic.

現時惟本地一些保存得較完好，最知名的流線型現代主義建築物位於加多利山。1930年代中期，發展商開始在加多利山興建樓房。到1930年代，當地進行大規模的土地開發，根據地租登記冊的紀錄，到1959年12月的冊內約57間，其中一些採用革新的包豪斯風格，另一些則採用流線型現代主義的設計元素。後者主要受到飛機、輪船及汽車的流線型設計所影響，反映1930年代新興運輸工具及交通的發展。加多利山建有許多有著平頂及弧形外緣的房屋，往往令人聯想到北海，都是流線型現代主義美學的體現。

中華電力的舊總部屹立亞皆老街逾七十載，原有的辦公大樓與毗鄰的聖佐治住宅大廈（St George’s Mansions）都是興建於九龍開
發為市區、工業及住宅區的初期，因應後來
中電的業務擴展需要，兩組建築物於1968年
合而為一。這所包豪斯風格的標誌，最近還
成為我們「都市回憶」明信片系列的十個主
角之一，今期「傳承」為您細說它的往事。

在1920年代，投資者開始趕緊何文田街的旺角東，引發該區蓬勃發展；於亞
皆老街的九龍醫院於1925年開始運作；而前為何文田聖若瑟學校（Diocesian Home and Orphanage，於1969年創辦）的拔萃男書院亦於1926年遷至今天的
旺角學校；至1930年代，當時政府開始為亞皆老街附近的全新中華英
童學校（Central British School，現為英華書院附屬中學）奠基；同期天主
教香港教區亦於太子道及製衣老街交界興建聖德肋撒堂。

當年首批看好這個開発發展的商家包括香港建新營造有限公司的主席布力架（Joseph Pedro Braga），並獲政府向何文田及士丹頓創建托管所。建新營造於
1931年11月一新公倉第30,000,000港元獲得位於何文田中區深坑段一塊面積
約30公頃的土地，隨後在該區開築土地，包括何文田東面的花園道、黃泥涌
溪兩側路馬路，打開一整個連接士丹頓及士丹頓深坑洋房的現代化市郊住宅區，
並擴闊亞皆老街，這裡是當時九龍區內首個私人企業進行的最大型發展計劃，後來進
展成一個名為加多利山的「花園城市」。

建新營造購入的地上地皮臨九龍醫院，西臨友誼男書院，面向亞皆老街舊、新打老道、
太子道等三條循環大道，並剛好在界限街以南，位處新舊九龍的交界處，當年被
認為是新界以內最後一段可供發展住宅區的土地。時至1930年代中期，工
務局及建新營造在附近太子道的工務已大體完成，而連接各處往返九龍城的交通幹
道亞皆老街亦擴闊至100呎，只是因為有斜坡工程，未能在開通時正式通車。

由於建新營造與中電有着共同的大樓案，加多利山發展項目可不分揔中電當時辦
公用地不足的問題。建新營造在加多利山地皮，而面對亞皆老街的位置物業到1931
16,050方呎的確合適地皮，於1956年以33,752,400港元標售於中電。中電
購入該地段後在破地興建一座新總部大樓，將所有行政及管理職能集中一處，大
樓旁邊的一幅空置土地亦才開始發展，興建了兩棟住宅大廈，由艾利基治建築
命名為聖佐治住宅大廈（St. George’s Mansions）。

中電總部大樓及聖佐治住宅大廈均由Davies, Brooke & Green建築師事務所的著
名建築師與Henderson合作設計。設計的靈感源於美國的現代主義建築，建築層次以
全遮蔽為特點，特別是早期現代主義的象徵，兩棟建築物雖然「為辦公室」為住宅，
但都展示了功能主義的內涵。中電總部大樓及兩棟大廈的布局均設有大型的辦公室，供出租
及會計師的職員使用。而總經理及助理的辦公室則設於二樓。除了辦公室外，地
面還設有一個漂亮的大型停車場，展示各式家私和其他電器產品。

就電總樓最經典的部份可說是以裝飾藝術風格設計的鐵窗。設計採用了幾
何元素。頂部裝飾了一排由Cathay Ceramics Ltd.供應的玻璃磚，外側則
是一層樹脂圓形窗面，地板採用系統排列的白色花瓶，方便在任何位置洗手。辦公室
設有電話和響鈴線路。窗頂設有隔熱的層，避免鋁製層的冷涼。此外，大廈各處安裝多
個銅製時鐘，包括欄杆內三個直徑八呎的時鐘。1941年版的「香港及遠東建築及房地產
雙月刊」《The Hong Kong and South China Builder》中便有一篇關於中電
總部的故事專題文章。（下轉第4頁）
The prominent feature of the new Head Office was the Art Deco-inspired central clock tower adorned with geometrical motifs and surrounded by rows of glass brick supplied by Cathay Ceramics Ltd. The exterior of the building was surfaced with tapestry glazed facing tiles. A floor grid system with bronze outlet boxes enabled telephone and bell connections to be provided to desks in any position whilst avoiding unsightly external wiring. In addition, synchronous clocks were provided throughout the building, including three eight-foot diameter clocks in the clock tower. The new headquarters were featured in a spread page article in the 1941 edition of The Hong Kong and South China Builder, a bi-monthly periodical of building and real estate in Hong Kong and the Far East.

Next door, St. George’s Mansions comprised two residential blocks containing six well-appointed flats each. The main entrance hall was located at the centre of the building, which allowed for the symmetrical disposition of the rooms on either side of the doorway. Each flat contained six rooms, the living and dining rooms being combined into one large room with a spacious veranda facing the street. The ‘service section’, common to apartment blocks of the time, was conveniently grouped around the service yard in the rear. The CLP Head Office was completed in 1940, whilst St George’s Mansions received its first tenants in November 1941.

In December 1941, Hong Kong fell to the Japanese. The CLP Head Office, together with CLP’s other assets, came under Japanese military control. St. George’s Mansions, too, were believed to have been occupied. In September 1945, having survived the war years in reasonably good condition, St. George’s Mansions were taken over by the British Military Administration for a number of months. In the post-war years, CLP kept pace with Hong Kong’s postwar industrial development, supplying electricity to the textile mills and shipbuilding concerns. In 1955, the government’s first resettlement estate at Shek Kip Mei was given supply and in the same year, CLP’s consumer base hit 65,412, more than doubling the pre-war level. In light of this rapid pace of development and expanding operations, CLP purchased the first apartment block within the St George’s Mansions complex in 1959 for HK$1,000,000 and acquired the remaining block for HK$1,750,000 in 1968. The residential units of St George’s Mansions, with their balconies subsequently enclosed, were connected together to form one building and converted into office use as part of the headquarters. The story of the 1930s built ‘apartments de luxe’ had come to an end.

In May 2012 CLP moved to its new headquarters in Hung Hom, marking the return of the company to the site of its former Hok Un Power Station.

The Garden City Movement

The garden city movement was an approach to urban planning founded in 1898 by Ebenezer Howard in the United Kingdom. Garden cities were intended to be self-contained communities surrounded by green-belts, containing carefully balanced areas of residences, industry, and agriculture. Coinciding with the development of Kowloon, the concept of the ‘garden city’ or ‘garden suburb’ arrived in Hong Kong in the 1920s. One of the first garden city developments in Hong Kong was financed by Francisco Paulo de Vasconcellos Soares. He developed a small residential development in Ho Man Tin and named the streets Peace, Liberty and Victory Avenues. Another garden city project was planned in Kowloon Tong by The Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Company. Little of these pioneering garden city projects remain in Hong Kong today.

'花園城市運動'是Ebenezer Howard爵士於1898年在英國開始提倡的城市規劃模式。理想中的花園城市是一個周邊綠化的獨立社區，其中的住宅、工業和農業用地分佈平均。這概念於1920年代流傳至香港，剛好遇上九龍城的積極發展。在香港興建的首個花園城市項目之一是一個位於何文田的住宅發展項目，投資者為Soares，其中的街道命名為「和平」、「自由」及「勝利」。另外一個類似的項目在九龍塘發展，由九龍塘及新界發展公司 (Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co.) 計劃。這些當年號稱現代的建築項目，今天大部份已成為歷史陳跡。
Collecting Memories of Ho Man Tin 何文田回憶錄

HKHP recently collected interviews and written narratives in a bid to document the history of Ho Man Tin and its surrounding locality.

Home to 1930s style landmarks such as CLP's old Head Office and the Maryknoll Convent School, the Ho Man Tin District provides a glimpse of urban Kowloon’s early development and architectural style. Yet despite the district’s distinctive built heritage and close proximity to bustling Mong Kok, Yau Ma Tei and Tsim Sha Tsui, the area has yet to be fully documented in official narratives. HKHP has sought to fill this gap by recording oral history interviews with members of the local community in partnership with the History Department of the Hong Kong Baptist University. A total of 53 oral histories have been recorded with members of the local community such as old girls from the Maryknoll Convent School. Situated at the corner of Waterloo Road and Boundary Street, the school welcomed 400 pupils at its opening in September 1937. It was the first building to be occupied by the Japanese during the war years and served as a hospital for wounded Japanese soldiers until May 1946, some nine months after the war ended.

Further down Waterloo Road is the Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market, Hong Kong’s oldest fruit market established in 1913. During the post-war years the market sold an array of produce including poultry and vegetables as well as fruit until the government moved those industries to a nearby spot in 1965. Today, the Yau Ma Tei market is solely dedicated to fruit and provides around 70 percent of Hong Kong’s supply. Students from Hong Kong Baptist University interviewed the President and Vice President of the Kowloon Fruit & Vegetable Merchants Association (Hong Kong) Ltd. in an attempt to find out more about the lives of those who had worked in the historic market.

This social history was complemented by written narratives gathered during the ‘A Postcard for your Thoughts’ campaign. The initiative aimed to evoke memories and share collective heritage across Hong Kong by inviting members of the public to write their thoughts and experiences of urban landscapes on the back of our SCAD Hong Kong designed postcards. The postcards featured several renowned Ho Man Tin landmarks such as St. Teresa’s Church, erected at the junction of Prince Edward Road and Waterloo Road in 1932. Both oral history interviews and the public’s written narratives will be showcased as part of our upcoming exhibition at the Hong Kong Cultural Centre in early January 2014. Turn to page 8 to see the original postcards designed by talented students from SCAD Hong Kong.

Maryknoll Convent School

For many years most of the teachers at Maryknoll Convent School were American nuns from the Roman Catholic Maryknoll Order. Sister Deborah Rose, originally from the United States, shared her memories of her arrival to Hong Kong in 1946: “When we got off the ship, there were about five Sisters to welcome us. And they were in a lorry… there were some buses, but they ran infrequently and they were so jam-packed that we wouldn’t have fit in. Our luggage would have to be claimed later, so in the conveyance we arrived at the Boundary Street gate. It was part school and part convent. Our bedrooms were classrooms that were turned into dorms. Six Sisters in one classroom, and we had curtains that were Chinese silk, a kind of muslin; your shadow could be seen but not totalement… and so that’s the way we lived for how many years? I arrived in 1946 but the convent wasn’t ready until 1952, so we were living in classrooms for six years.”

In Maryknoll Convent School elderly students, most of them coming from America according to Sister Deborah Rose, in the early days of the school’s history lived in the dormitories of the school. The dormitories were small and the space was shared by multiple students. The rooms were cramped and the conditions were艰苦. The school also offered a variety of extra-curricular activities, including sports, arts, and language classes.

In 1952, the school moved to its current campus in the Kowloon Peninsula. The new campus provided more space and better facilities for the students. The school continued to offer a modern and comprehensive education, catering to the needs of Hong Kong’s growing population. Today, Maryknoll Convent School remains a respected institution, producing many successful alumni in various fields.

本項目展望透早前進行的口述歷史訪談及收集的個人小故事，勾勒出何文田及其鄰近區域的近代歷史。

今天的何文田還矗立著不少建於1930年代的歷史性地標，如中電郵信部大樓及馬利諾修院學校等。這些建築物除了顯示當年的設計特色外，還反映了這一帶的悠久歷史，見證了九龍的早期市區發展。何文田區風光古雅，與繁華的旺角、油麻地及尖沙咀等舊區相隔咫尺之遙，然而歷史文獻對其記載著實不多。有見及此，本項目組訪問香港浸會大學歷史係，就區內進行了共33個口述歷史訪談，受訪者多是區內年長，亦包括馬利諾修院學校的師生，馬利諾修院學校死者之長孫及現任街坊，於1937年創校，首屆入讀的學生逾400人。在香港淪陷時期，校舍是本港第一艘日本佔領的建築物，當時被用為拘留所，冊及戰爭結束後9個月，即1946年5月，校舍恢復辦學。

在寫著記者和另一端的油麻地商場建於1913年，是香港最古老的水果批發市場。在二戰後的十數年間，這裡除了水果之類外更設有蔬菜賣家，直至政府1965年將水果以外其它貨品類別安排到附近市場售貨。今日的果欄只售水果，並爺農 голld的百貨之七十的需求。深大學生訪問了九龍果菜同業商會的主席及副主席，從而了解了果菜市場的一個過程和生活脈絡。

除了口述歷史訪談外，我們亦希望藉著本項目早前舉辦的「悉卡寄意」明信片活動，從回憶中收集個人小故事以豐富區內的歷史。活動中的一系列「都市回憶」明信片由藝術家設計（香港）大學（SACD）學生創作主圖設計，以及內十個地標為題，透過時空交錯的影像引導讀者的思維，並鼓勵他們以郵寄文字分享與地標有關的感受和記憶。其中有多個地標位於何文田區，例如位處太子道及馬廈士道交界，建於1932年的聖瑪治堂，這些口述歷史訪談資料以及明信片小故事輯還將會在本項目於2014年1月在香港文化中心舉辦的展覽中展出，請到第8頁欣賞

SCAD學生創作主圖的設計。”

Maryknoll Convent School 1940s, courtesy of The Jewish Historical Society of Hong Kong

Maryknoll Convent School, 1940s, courtesy of The Jewish Historical Society of Hong Kong

Maryknoll Convent School, 1940s, courtesy of The Jewish Historical Society of Hong Kong
ANIMATING HISTORIC AUDIO REELS

HKHP is set to breathe new life into historic audio reels with the help of creative young animators. The project began with the restoration and digitisation of seven audio reels housed in the HKHP archive that revealed the voice-over narration of agricultural films produced by the Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association (KAAA) and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Department over 60 years ago. The audio recordings vividly describe the lives of farmers and the challenges faced by rural village communities in the post-war years. HKHP has engaged students from City University’s Creative Media Master’s course to produce a five minute animation to accompany the historic audio soundtracks, which will be featured as part of an upcoming exhibition in partnership with Hulu Culture in early 2014.

YOUNG ARTISTS PAINT TSIM SHA TSUI

The first International Children Painting Competition in Hong Kong (ICPC) concluded on 30 August 2013 with a flurry of media attention and original art pieces depicting the city’s diversity. 80 finalists from 15 countries and regions enjoyed their fifth and final day of onsite painting at the Tsim Sha Tsui Promenade, one of the most heritage-packed areas in Hong Kong. Whilst some contestants painted The Peninsula Hotel, the oldest hotel in Hong Kong, others were beguiled by the iconic Tsim Sha Tsui Clock Tower, a memory of the Kowloon Canton Railway Terminal built in 1915. The ‘best painting of the day’ award went to Russian national Polina Gavrilova, who faithfully captured the spirit of the 125 year old Star Ferry.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

During the past few months HKHP received a number of important acquisitions that further enriched its archival holdings. Kadoorie Estates, Ltd. donated a series of historic tenancy agreements from Kadoorie Avenue and Braga Circuit dating back to 1937, which reveal the principally corporate, trading, shipping and aviation tenancy base of Kadoorie Hill in the early twentieth century. HKHP also added a rare artefact to its collection when a substation danger notice plate was identified at the Water Supplies Department, Sai Yee Street Depot, by a retired CLP employee and donated to the archive by CLP Power. The metal artefact will be repaired and cleaned by a professional conservator later in the year. A further addition to the archive was acquired from Paul Tohen, General Manager, Operations Planning and Support, The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, who donated his extensive personal collection of postcards, luggage labels, photographs and menus depicting all facets of The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited’s history.

MINI EXHIBITION ON CLP’S CLOCK TOWER

This October HKHP will showcase its historic treasures at a 3-week-long exhibition in CLP’s Head Office. The exhibition will focus on the history of CLP’s old Argyle Street Head Office, a Bauhaus inspired building designed by architect Kwan Wing-hong (father of famous Hong Kong actress Nancy Kwan). The exhibition will feature original documents along with photographs and other archival materials. Turn to pages 2 – 4 of this issue for further information on the history of the building and its residential neighbour St George’s Mansions.

DIGITISING NEW TERRITORIES HISTORY

Hong Kong’s New Territories features prominently in HKHP’s archival collection thanks to extensive record and photograph donations from the Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden (KFBG). HKHP is working to increase its understanding of this collection and generate wider accessibility to its holdings by digitising key items that will be made available online via a pop-up website. The digitised items so far include a series of rare KAAA educational pamphlets spanning the 1960s – 1970s and a total of 5,800 Kodak slides depicting Guinica activities, farm scenes and special visits. The records have been digitised and catalogued in an effort to digitally preserve the collection.
歷史留聲「動起來」

本項目得到充滿創意的年青動畫師幫忙，將歷史聲音賦予它們生命。我們在修復及數碼化檔案庫藏錄音帶期間，發現一批六十多年前由葛連理農業情報局及香港農業合作社示範農業影片的錄音帶資料。這些錄音帶順利地播出了二戰後的香港農村生活以及農民面對的具體挑戰。我們將兩位香港城市大學創意媒體學生，配合這段旁白製作5分鐘的錄影，預計於2014年初在香港文化中心的展覽中展出。

「筆」一樣的尖咀咀

首屆國際青少年繪畫比賽（ICPC）於2013年8月30日在銅鑼灣的將軍澳展開閉幕，小畫家的傑作充分表現香港的多元化面貌。來自13個地區的680位入圍參賽者在第五天亦即最後一天在尖沙咀參加生，這一帶古蹟林立，有全港最具歷史的半島酒店，有建於1915年的普樂鐵路終點站的鐘樓遺址，自然為各小畫家帶來不少靈感。當日最佳作品獎由來自俄羅斯的Polina Gavrilova奪得，他的畫作以2013年歷史的昆明小輪為題。

新添standen

近數月來我們收到各方的寶貴捐贈，檔案庫藏豐富不少！先以美適農業發展有限公司捐出一批糧食加工及布力架物料的購貿協議書，再見20世紀初加多利山洋房的住客來自企業、貿易、船務及航空業居多，其中最舊的購貿協議書乃於1937年簽署。另一珍貴舊物是一位已退休中電職員在洗衣街水務署工場發現的博士中電電表舊物標牌，由多種電力指針，我們已安排專家清洗該電表標牌及清洗，還有香港上海大酒店有限公司營運部顧問經理陳寶山先生捐贈的私人印章，包括大量顯耀香港上海大酒店多姿多彩的歷史的舊明信片、行李標籤、照片及餐具。

中電總部的一鱉半爪

這個十月香港社會發展局項目再度在中電總部大樓展出珍貴庫藏。今次的展覽為期三週，主題是中電啓德街舊總部，展品包括歷史文件真，照片及其他文物；有關中電舊總部及則聯營大廈的歷史，詳見第2至4頁。

新界歷史數碼化

有關葛連理農業暨植物園捐贈大批文獻及照片，本項目檔案庫內有關於新界的史料數量可謂相當可觀，為方便各界人士取得這些資料作參考研究用途，我們正將重要的檔案數碼化，務求可以盡量在網上分享。已完成的包括一系列由葛連理農業暨植物園於1950至70年代印製的珍貴的教育單張，以及約5,000幅記錄了地方風光及名人到訪情形的柯達幻燈片，數碼化除了可以方便交流外，還可確保原本不致受到損毀。
HKHP collaborated with Hong Kong's leading international design school, SCAD Hong Kong, to produce ten urban heritage postcards for this summer's 'A Postcard for your Thoughts' campaign. Students from the Industrial Design, Graphic Design and Photography departments worked together to create the postcard concepts, which feature historic photographs and use four dimensional rendering techniques to depict the passage of time. The students took part in fact-finding field trips and conducted research so as to better understand the history of each landmark. The original art pieces will be displayed as part of HKHP's upcoming exhibition at the Hong Kong Cultural Centre in January 2014.

義為「惠卡寄意」活動製作「都市回憶」明信片主圖像的薩凡諾藝術設計 (香港) 大學學生包括主修攝影、平面設計及工業設計的同學。他們到不同地標的歷史照片，以「四次元」手法帶出歲月流逝的感覺，在着手創作之前他們亦做了不少準備功夫，包括實地考察及拍攝，以及研究地標的歷史背景等等。我們將會於2014年1月在香港文化中心舉行的展覽中展出學生的原作。

GET IN TOUCH
聯絡我們

The Hong Kong Heritage Project is a non-profit organisation established in 2007 to preserve history and promote heritage awareness in Hong Kong. It comprises a unique collection of public-access archives originating from the Kadoorie family and their interests, and outreach programmes aimed to engage the public and educate youths.

香港社會發展回顧項目於2007年成立，是一個以保存香港歷史和推廣傳統文化意識為宗旨的非牟利機構。項目由康欄家族及其利益的珍貴檔案及公

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