



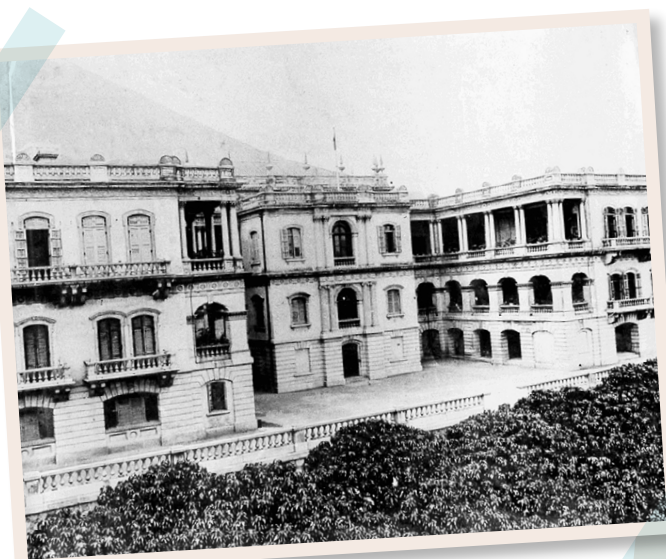
少年時代的孫中山先生在香港中西區留下了不少足跡。他曾於區內多所書院接受教育，為日後的革命事業奠下了基礎。請隨老師到訪下列三個地點，然後把拍攝到的照片貼在空格內，看看不同時代的同一地點有何不同。

In his youth, Dr Sun Yat-sen left a lot of footprints in the Central and Western Districts. He attended a number of schools there and built a solid foundation for his future revolutionary career. Follow your teacher to the three sites below. Take photos and paste them in the spaces provided for a comparison of the same sites in different times.



孫中山史蹟徑

DR SUN YAT-SEN HISTORICAL TRAIL



昔日的皇仁書院
Queen's College in the past

一八八四年，孫先生入讀中央書院。一八八九年，中央書院更名維多利亞書院，並遷至鴨巴甸街及荷李活道交界，一八九四年再改名皇仁書院。一九五零年，皇仁書院遷往銅鑼灣現址。

In 1884, Dr Sun enrolled at Government Central School. In 1889, the school was renamed Victoria College and relocated to the junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road. In 1894, it changed its name again to Queen's College. In 1950, Queen's College was relocated to its present site in Causeway Bay.

今日的皇仁書院舊址，
仍是原來的皇仁書院嗎？

Is Queen's College still
located at its original site?



皇仁書院舊址今貌

Present view of the former site of Queen's College



昔日的雅麗氏利濟醫院
Alice Memorial Hospital in the past

從舊照片可以看到
時代及環境的變遷。

The old photo shows how
the times and environment
have changed.



一八八七年，何啟與倫敦傳道會創辦雅麗氏利濟醫院。同年，孫先生在該院附設的香港西醫書院習醫。一八九二年，孫先生以第一名的成績畢業。畢業後，孫先生原計劃在香港行醫，但由於畢業文憑未被香港政府承認，只好轉往澳門行醫。

In 1887, Ho Kai and the London Missionary Society founded the Alice Memorial Hospital. In the same year, Dr Sun began studying medicine at the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong attached to the hospital. In 1892, Dr Sun graduated from the college first in his class. Dr Sun had wanted to practise medicine in Hongkong upon graduation, but since his diploma was not recognised by the Hong Kong government, he went to Macau to practise medicine.

雅麗氏利濟醫院舊址今貌
Present view of the former site of the Alice Memorial Hospital



道濟會堂於一八八八年由倫敦傳道會華人基督徒所創立。孫先生在香港西醫書院就讀時，常到此教堂參加聚會。後因教堂不敷應用，故遷建新堂於般咸道與西摩道交界，名為合一堂。

The To Tsai Church was founded by Chinese Christians of the London Missionary Society in 1888. When Dr Sun studied at the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, he often attended services at this church. After some time, the church could no longer accommodate its growing congregation. It was relocated to new premises at the intersection of Bonham Road and Seymour Road, and renamed Hop Yat Church.

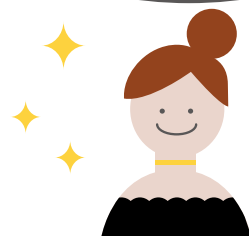


昔日的道濟會堂
To Tsai Church in the past



道濟會堂舊址今貌
Present view of the former site of the To Tsai Church

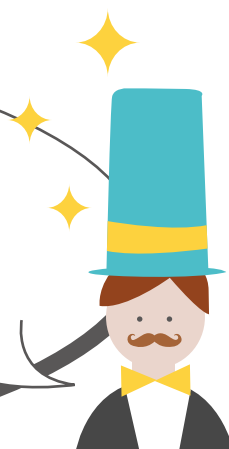
你還能找到這幢建築物嗎？
Can you still find this building?





如果沒有歷史圖片，你會否知道上述地點的原貌？
由於時代的變遷，大部分與孫先生有關的建築都已經被拆掉。現在，
我們只能從歷史圖片憑弔孫先生在港求學和展開革命事業活動的事跡。因此，
我們要小心珍惜和保存文物，讓文化繼續傳承下去。

Do you know the origins of the above sites without historical images? With the passage of time, the majority of buildings associated with Dr Sun have been demolished. Today, we can only revisit Dr Sun's days as a student and as he embarked on his revolutionary journey in Hong Kong through historical images. Therefore, we must treasure and preserve artefacts, so that our cultural heritage can be passed down from generation to generation.



試試找出你認為值得保留的建築物，把它拍攝下來，然後貼在上面的空格內，並寫下它的歷史故事。
Look for a building you think is worth preserving. Take a photo of the building and paste it in the space above. Write a brief description about its history in the space provided.
