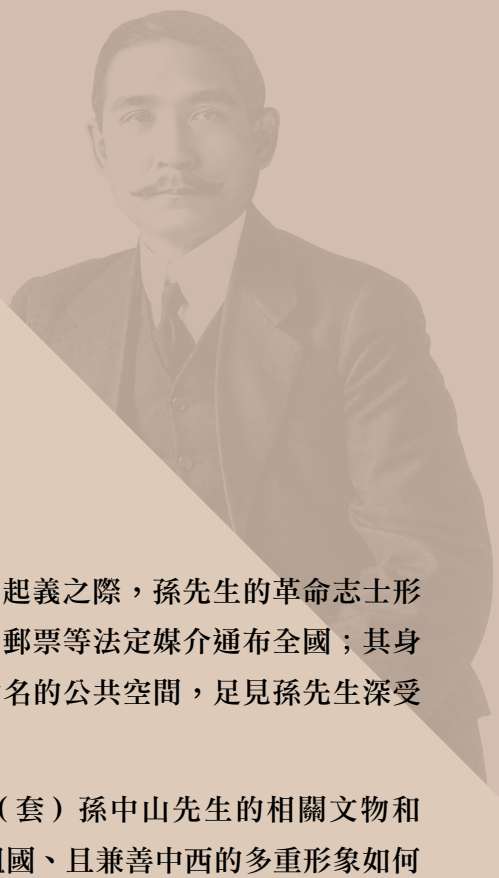
日新萬象 Timeless Impressions

孫中山形象的塑造與呈現
The Shaping and Representation of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Images

2026
13/11
|
2027
07/07



簡介
Introduction



孫中山先生（1866 - 1925）生活於影像技術和印刷媒體發展的時代。起義之際，孫先生的革命志士形象已在圖像和文字媒介流傳；革命成功，他的領袖形象鐫印於錢幣、郵票等法定媒介通布全國；其身後至今，偉大形象廣見於海內外的紀念郵品、鑄幣、塑像，及以其命名的公共空間，足見孫先生深受愛戴，永垂不朽。

2026年適逢孫中山先生誕辰一百六十周年，展覽透過展示逾80件（套）孫中山先生的相關文物和約100件歷史圖片、剪報和檔案，輔以多媒體節目，呈現孫先生熱愛祖國、且兼善中西的多重形象如何在不同時期的圖像、文字、實物以至公共空間中展現，回顧他的光輝人生。

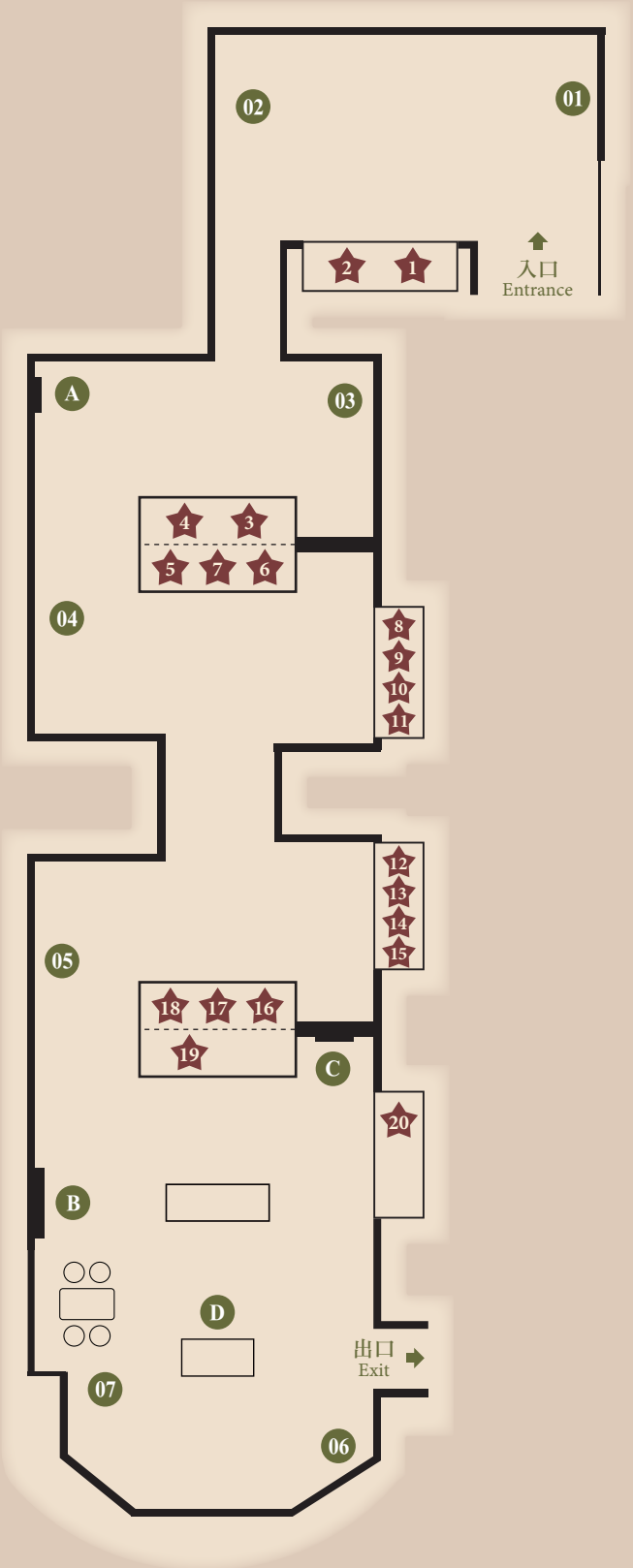
「日新」是孫先生的教名，是次展覽主題「日新萬象」除了表達孫先生多元形象的塑造與呈現外，亦寓意孫先生所倡導的平等、博愛、天下為公等理念，以及「振興中華」的願景，已通過其形象烙進每名中華兒女的心田，日新又新地煥發萬丈光芒，為民族之偉大復興作出貢獻。

Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866–1925) lived during the rise of photographic technology and print media. During the uprisings, his image as a revolutionary circulated widely through pictures and texts. Following the success of the revolution, his image as a revolutionary leader was struck on coins, printed on stamps, and other statutory media across the country. Since his passing, his image as a larger-than-life personage has continued to appear on commemorative stamps, coins, and in the form of sculptures at home and abroad, as well as at public spaces named in his honour – clear evidence of the lasting esteem in which he is held.

The year 2026 marks the 160th anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sen's birth. The exhibition features over 80 items (sets) of artefacts related to Dr Sun Yat-sen, as well as around 100 historical photographs, newspaper clipping and archival material, complemented by multimedia presentations, to illustrate how the multifaceted images of Dr Sun – patriotic yet well-versed in both Chinese and Western learning – have been shaped and represented through pictures, texts, physical objects and public spaces in different periods, offering a retrospective of his illustrious life.

The exhibition's Chinese title not only embraces Dr Sun's Christian name, but also metaphors the timeless impressions that his multilayered images impart upon us through shaping and representation, the process of which embodies his ideals of equality, *Bo Ai* (fraternity) and *Tian Xia Wei Gong* (the world is for all), together with his vision of 'revitalising China'. Through his images, these ideals have been enduringly impressed upon every Chinese heart, shining with ever-renewed brilliance and contributing to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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Exhibition Floor Plan



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Sun Yat-sen's Images in the Early Republican Period

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05 公共空間孫中山形象
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C 朱達誠專訪
Interview with Chu Tat-shing

D 給孫中山先生的話
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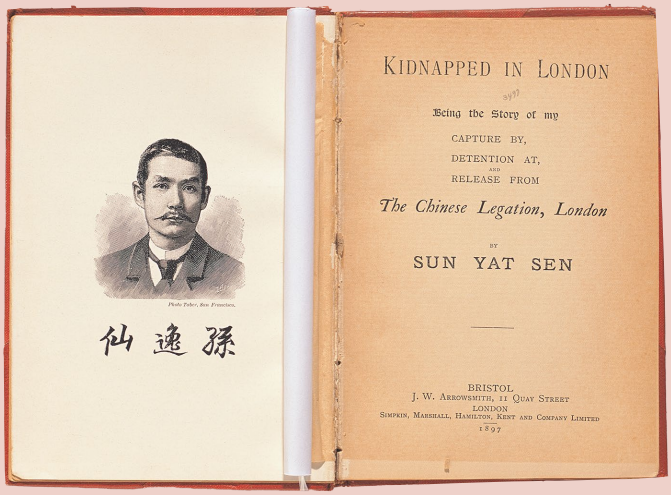


晚清 孫中山形象
Sun Yat-sen's Images in the Late-Qing Period

1 1897年《倫敦蒙難記》初版
The first edition of *Kidnapped in London*, 1897

1897年，孫先生經康德黎醫生協助撰成《倫敦蒙難記》出版，其後譯本廣泛流傳。扉頁的孫先生銅版畫像是以他斷髮改裝後首張照片為藍本，右下角「Photo Taber, San Francisco」顯示拍攝地在舊金山。清廷密探憑這幀照片辨認孫先生。

With the assistance of Dr James Cantlie, Dr Sun's account of his detention in London was written up as *Kidnapped in London*. The frontispiece is a copperplate engraved portrait of Dr Sun—the earliest photograph of him after he cut his queue and adopted Western clothing, and the only public image of him in the late Qing period. At the lower right is inscribed 'Photo Taber, San Francisco', identifying the place that took the picture. It was by this photograph that Qing secret agents recognised Dr Sun.



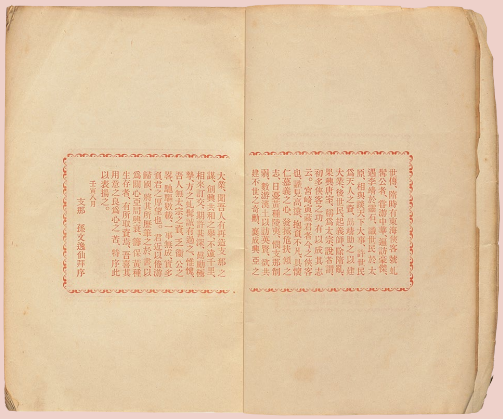
陳昌銳先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Chan Cheong-yui

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2 1902年宮崎寅藏著《三十三年落花夢》初版
The first edition of *My Thirty-three Years' Dream* by Miyazaki Torazo, 1902

宮崎寅藏於1897年結識孫先生後，深為欽仰，著手翻譯《倫敦蒙難記》；後以其身世及孫先生生平事跡，撰成此書。

Miyazaki Torazo met Dr Sun in 1897 and was deeply impressed by him. He began translating *Kidnapped in London* into Japanese and later wrote this book, which set out the story of his and Dr Sun's life.



陳昌銳先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Chan Cheong-yui



民初 孫中山形象

Sun Yat-sen's Images in the Early Republican Period

3 中國首套印有孫中山肖像的紀念郵票，1912年12月15日發行

China's first commemorative stamp set featuring Sun Yat-sen's portrait, issued on 15 December 1912



紀念郵票一套十二枚，面額壹分至伍圓。同期發行的另一套「中華民國共和紀念」郵票則以袁世凱肖像為圖案。

This commemorative stamp set consists of twelve stamps with denominations from one cent to five dollars. A concurrent set, 'Commemorative of the Restoration of the Republic of China', featured the portrait of Yuan Shikai.



郵票選用的孫先生照片

Photograph of Dr sun used for the stamps.

鄭祖蔭先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Cheng Cho-yam

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4 （左）1923年中央銀行汕頭分行發行的壹圓紙幣及（右）廣東分行發行的拾圓紙幣，美國鈔票公司承印

(Left) One-dollar banknote issued by the Swatow branch and (right) ten-dollar banknote by the Canton branch of The Central Bank of China in 1923, printed by the American Bank Note Company









1923年3月，孫先生在廣州重建陸海軍大元帥大本營，為打破軍閥壟斷金融局面，以及鞏固革命政權財政，委派宋子文籌備廣州中央銀行並發行此系列紙幣。鈔票正面印有孫先生肖像，部分鈔票會加蓋分行地名圓戳。

In March 1923, Dr Sun Yat-sen re-established the Headquarters of the Grand Marshal of the Army and Navy in Guangzhou. To break the warlords' hold on finance and strengthen the treasury of the revolutionary regime, he appointed T. V. Soong to prepare the Central Bank in Guangzhou and to issue this series. Dr Sun's portrait occupied the centre of the obverse. Some notes were overprinted with a circular chop giving the name of the issuing branch.

許楚翹先生（左）/ 許嘉賢女士（右）捐贈 Donated by Mr Hui Cho-kiu (left) / Ms Hui Ka-yin (right)

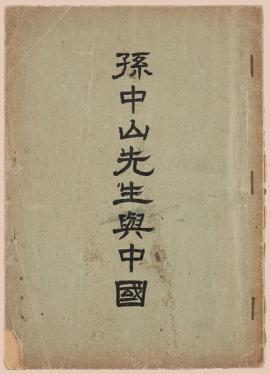


孫中山身後形象

Sun Yat-sen's Images after His Passing

5 1925年4月出版《孫中山先生與中國》

Dr Sun Yat-sen and China, published in April 1925



此書系統介紹孫先生思想及其對中國歷史進程的影響，由知名出版家高爾松、高爾柏編著。

This book offered a systematic account of Dr Sun's thought and his influence on the course of Chinese history. It was compiled by the well-known publishers Gao Ersong and Gao Erbai.

香港科技大學圖書館捐贈 Donated by the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Library

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6 （上）1941年英國華德路公司設計之中央銀行伍百圓法幣校樣（正面）
（下）1947年中華書局有限公司設計之中央銀行伍百圓關金券校樣（正面）

(Upper) Design proof (obverse) for the 500-yuan Chinese National Currency (CNC) note of The Central Bank of China, designed by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London in 1941

(Lower) Design proof (obverse) for the 500-Customs Gold Unit (CGU) note of The Central Bank of China, designed by Chung Hwa Book Company Limited in 1947





英國華德路公司為當時世界頂級印鈔商，清末已受清政府委託印製票證及紙鈔，故中央銀行委託其設計及印刷新幣。

中華書局則在上海等地引進先進彩色膠印及凹版設備，技術冠居民營印務，中央銀行遂外包予其設計及印刷部分關金券，以解現鈔供應之急。

而紙幣校樣是指紙幣正式印刷前，印刷廠為檢查設計細節、圖案顏色、紙張及印刷效果而特別印製的測試樣張，多由官方或印鈔廠留存。

Waterlow & Sons Limited of Britain, then among the world's leading security printers, had already been commissioned by the Qing government to print fiscal paper and banknotes. The Central Bank of China therefore entrusted the firm with the design of the new CNC.

Chung Hwa Book Company, for its part, introduced advanced colour offset and intaglio equipment in Shanghai and elsewhere, and led the private printing trade in technical capacity. To ease the shortage of notes in circulation, The Central Bank of China contracted part of the design and printing of the CGU notes to the company.

A banknote proof refers to a test print, specially produced by the printing plant, to check the design details, colours, paper and printing quality before the formal printing of a banknote. Such proofs are usually retained by the issuing authority or the printing plants.

林準祥博士藏 Dr Otto C. C. Lam collection

7 1934年孫中山像銀元
Sun Yat-sen silver dollar, 1934



國民政府為了紀念孫先生功績，於1934年發行的銀元，正面為孫先生左側面肖像，背面為一艘雙桅帆船，寓意國運昌隆。

The Nationalist government issued in 1934 a silver dollar to commemorate Dr Sun's achievements. The obverse bears a left-facing portrait of Dr Sun; the reverse shows a two-masted junk, a symbol of the national prosperity.

張耀強先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Cheung Yiu-keung

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8 孫中山紀念懷表，約1928年
Sun Yat-sen commemorative pocket watch, c. 1928

琺瑯表面燒有孫先生攝於1911年之肖像，十五石瑞士機芯和表殼均刻有CEIBCO（謙信洋行縮寫）標記，由上海德國謙信洋行在瑞士訂造，或為中國首批紀念表之一。

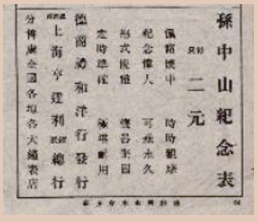
The enamel dial was fired with a portrait of Dr Sun taken in 1911. Both the 15-jewel Swiss movement and case are marked 'CEIBCO' (the abbreviation for China Export-Import & Bank Co.), indicating that the watch was commissioned in Switzerland by CEIBCO, a Shanghai-based German film. It is believed to be one of the earliest commemorative watches issued in China.





孫先生1911年攝於溫哥華。
Dr Sun photographed in Vancouver in 1911.





另一德商禮和洋行亦推出在德國製造的紀念表，售價二元。圖為兩則1928年的相關廣告，左則設計融入南京中山陵。

Another German firm, Carlowitz & Co., also issued a commemorative watch sold at two dollars each, manufactured in Germany. These images were two relevant advertisements from 1928, of which the left one incorporated Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, Nanjing in the design.

林準祥博士藏 Dr Otto C. C. Lam collection
鳴謝東方表行提供維修保養
With thanks to Oriental Watch Company for the repair and maintenance

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9 孫中山先生紀念手表，約1928年
Sun Yat-sen commemorative wristwatch, c. 1928



表面印有孫先生攝於1911年之肖像，純銀殼底蓋內面以手工鐫刻「紀念中山　發揚民治」。「民治」按孫先生解說，屬三民主義「民權」的實踐。國民黨為紀念奉安大典，曾於1926年至1928年間透過上海德商委託瑞士訂製約二百隻紀念手表，分贈參與奉安大典的政府官員及高級軍官，此造工精湛的十五石瑞士機芯男裝軍官手表或為其一。

The dial bears a portrait of Dr Sun taken in 1911. The inside of the silver case back was hand-engraved with the eight-character 「紀念中山　發揚民治」(Commemorating Sun Yat-sen; advocating government by the people). In Dr Sun's own account, *minzhi* (government by the people) is the practical expression of *minquan* (democracy), one of the *Three Principles of the People*. To mark the grand funeral of Dr Sun, the Kuomintang commissioned around 200 commemorative wristwatches from Switzerland through a German firm in Shanghai between 1926 and 1928, for presenting to government officials and senior military officers who attended the ceremony. This finely-crafted 15-jewel Swiss movement officer's trench wristwatch is believed to be one of those.





孫先生1911年攝於上海。
Dr Sun photographed in Shanghai in 1911.

林準祥博士藏 Dr Otto C. C. Lam collection

10 孫中山像郵票，香港中華書局承印

Sun Yat-sen postage stamp, printed by Chung Hwa Book Company Limited in Hong Kong



1927年國民政府統一郵政權後，孫先生的肖像成為常用郵票主圖。1937年盧溝橋事變前，郵票由北平財政部印刷局或英國德納羅公司印製，自1938年起有在香港印製。

After the Nationalist government unified postal authority in 1927, Dr Sun's portrait became the principal design of ordinary stamps. Before the Marco Polo Bridge Incident of 1937, stamps were printed either by the Peiping Printing Bureau of the Ministry of Finance or by the Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd. in London. From 1938 onwards, some such stamps were printed in Hong Kong.



1931年12月19日，英國《倫敦新聞畫報》刊載國民政府為紀念孫先生誕辰（11月12日）而發行的肖像郵票。

On 19 December 1931, the British weekly *The Illustrated London News* published the portrait stamps issued by the Nationalist government to commemorate Dr Sun's birthday on 12 November.

李喬峰先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Lee Kiu-fung

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11 「抗戰建國」紀念郵票，1942年7月7日發行

'China's War of Resistance' commemorative stamp, issued on 7 July 1942



美國首枚印有中文的郵票，以誌中國全面抗日戰爭五周年。票面中央標註1937年盧溝橋事變及1942年郵票發行日期，並列林肯與孫先生的肖像及名言—林肯蓋茲堡演說「民有、民治、民享」，對應孫先生三民主義「民族、民權、民生」，以表達兩人理念相通。

The first United States stamp to feature Chinese characters, this was issued to mark the 5th anniversary of China's full-scale War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. The centre of the stamp shows the dates of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident of 1937 and of the stamp's issue in 1942. Portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Dr Sun appeared side by side, with the quotations 'Of the people, By the people, For the people' from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and 'Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood' from Dr Sun's *Three Principles of the People*, suggesting a correspondence between their ideals.

招思虹女士捐贈 Donated by Ms Zhao Sihong

12 「孫中山誕生九十周年」紀念郵票，中國人民郵政於1956年11月12日發行

'90th Anniversary of the Birth of Sun Yat-sen' commemorative stamps, issued by China Post on 12 November 1956





此為中華人民共和國第一套孫先生紀念郵票，一套二枚，主圖為孫先生遺像，旁有他的「今後之革命非以俄為師，斷無成就」題辭。

It was the first set of two stamps of Dr Sun issued by the People's Republic of China. The stamps bear Dr Sun's portrait, with the inscription beside it: 'The revolution henceforth cannot succeed unless we take Russia as our teacher'.

鄭祖蔭先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Cheng Cho-yam

13 「孫逸仙先生誕生120周年」紀念郵票，澳門郵政於1986年11月12日發行
（上）首日封
（下）小型張

'120th Anniversary of the Birth of Dr Sun Yat-sen' commemorative stamp, issued by Macao Post on 12 November 1986
(Upper) First-day cover
(Lower) Miniature sheet





首日封郵票繪畫孫先生青年形象，背景是東望洋燈塔；左下方展現其於1912年訪澳形象，以下榻的「春草堂」為背景。小型張則描繪在澳門行醫、身穿長衫的孫先生，背景是他曾行醫的鏡湖醫院。

The stamp on the first-day cover depicts Dr Sun as a young man, with the Guia Lighthouse in the background. At the lower left of the cover, he is shown on his visit to Macao in 1912, against the Chun Chou Tong Pavilion, where he stayed. The miniature sheet portrays Dr Sun, practising medicine in Macao in a long gown, with Kiang Wu Hospital, where he had worked, in the background.

香港浸會大學藏 (上) / 香港歷史博物館藏 (下)
Hong Kong Baptist University collection (upper) / Hong Kong Museum of History collection (lower)

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14 「孫中山誕生一百四十周年」紀念郵票，香港郵政於2006年11月12日發行
（左）小型張首日封
（中）首日封
（右）小型張

'140th Anniversary of the Birth of Dr Sun Yat-sen' commemorative stamps, issued by Hongkong Post on 12 November 2006
(Left) Miniature sheet first-day cover
(Centre) First-day cover
(Right) Miniature sheet







這是香港首套以紀念孫先生為主題的郵票，以孫先生自青年至晚年的歷史照片為圖像。小型張首日封以1923年2月20日孫先生在香港大學演講後與師生合照為背景；小型張主圖則選用孫先生於廣州大元帥府的肖像，背景綴以香港孫中山史蹟徑路線圖。

This was Hong Kong's first set of stamps dedicated to the commemoration of Dr Sun Yat-sen, drawing on historical photographs of him from his youth to his later years. The background of the miniature sheet first-day cover is a group photograph of Dr Sun with teachers and students after his speech at the University of Hong Kong on 20 February 1923. The main image of the miniature sheet is a portrait of Dr Sun at the Grand Marshal's headquarters in Guangzhou, set against a route map of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail in Hong Kong.

香港浸會大學藏 (左) (中) / 香港歷史博物館藏 (右)
Hong Kong Baptist University collection (left) (centre) / Hong Kong Museum of History collection (right)

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15 2011年中國人民銀行發行辛亥革命一百周年紀念金幣

Commemorative gold coin for the centenary of the 1911 Revolution, issued by People's Bank of China in 2011





中國長城硬幣投資有限公司捐贈
Donated by China Great Wall Coins Investments Ltd.

16 1947年3月刊載於美國漫畫雜誌《Real Life Comics》的孫中山先生傳記故事漫畫

Biographical comic strip on Dr Sun Yat-sen, published in the American magazine *Real Life Comics* in March 1947



漫畫描繪孫先生於香港學醫、發動廣州乙未起義、宣傳革命及辛亥革命成功後宣誓就任臨時大總統的情景。

The strip depicts Dr Sun studying medicine in Hong Kong, launching the Guangzhou Uprising of 1895, spreading the revolutionary cause, and taking the oath of office as Provisional President after the success of the 1911 Revolution.

| 香港浸會大學藏 Hong Kong Baptist University collection

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17 「紀念孫中山先生百年誕辰」郵票，蘇聯於1966年發行

'Centenary of the Birth of Dr Sun Yat-sen' commemorative stamp, issued by the Soviet Union in 1966



蘇聯為孫先生發行百年誕辰紀念郵票，反映其崇高榮譽。

The Soviet Union issued a commemorative stamp for the centenary of Dr Sun's birth, reflecting the high esteem in which he was held.

| 鄭祖蔭先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Cheng Cho-yam

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18 「孫中山先生130誕辰紀念專輯」，坦桑尼亞於1997年發行

（左）小全張
（右）小型張

'130th Anniversary of the Birth of Dr Sun Yat-sen Commemorative Issue', issued by Tanzania in 1997
(Left) Souvenir sheet
(Right) Miniature sheet





坦桑尼亞為參與在香港舉行的第11屆亞洲國際集郵展覽會而特別發行。小全張以「天下為公」為主題，配以不同服飾的孫先生畫像郵票；小型張以孫先生在廣洲大元帥府工作情景設計。

It was specially issued by Tanzania for joining the 11th Asian International Stamp Exhibition held in Hong Kong. The souvenir sheet is themed on *Tian Xia Wei Gong* (the world is for all), featuring stamps with portraits of Dr Sun in different attire. The miniature sheet depicts Dr Sun at work in the Grand Marshal's headquarters in Guangzhou.

| 鄭祖蔭先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Cheng Cho-yam



公共空間 孫中山形象
Sun Yat-sen's Images in Public Space

19 孫中山先生誕辰130周年暨中山艦打撈紀念章，中國國民黨革命委員會於1996年11月12日發行

Commemorative medal for the 130th anniversary of the birth of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the salvage of the warship *Zhongshan*, issued by the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang on 12 November 1996





中山艦原名永豐艦，1917年加入中華民國軍政府海軍。1922年陳炯明叛變，孫先生的部隊在此艦反擊。孫先生逝世後，永豐艦更名為中山艦，以誌紀念。1938年10月該艦在武漢會戰中被日機炸沉，1997年打撈出水，經復修後於2009年改建為中山艦博物館。

The warship *Zhongshan* was originally named *Yongfeng* and joined the navy of the Military Government of the Republic of China in 1917. During Chen Jiongming's mutiny in 1922, Dr Sun rallied troops for a counterattack from aboard this ship. After Dr Sun's passing, the ship was renamed *Zhongshan* in his memory. In October 1938, during the Battle of Wuhan, the ship was sunk by Japanese aircraft. It was salvaged in 1997, restored and converted into the Zhongshan Warship Museum in 2009.

馮錦標先生捐贈 Donated by Mr Fung Kam-piu

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20 孫中山紀念館孫中山銅像之泥模稿、石膏模稿、石膏模具、玻璃纖維模稿及小型銅像

Clay cast, plaster cast, plaster mould, fibreglass cast and miniature bronze model of the bronze statue of Sun Yat-sen at the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum

銅像製作自設計至成型，大抵遵循「泥塑→翻制→鑄造」流程。

The making of the bronze statue, from design to completion, generally follows the process of 'clay modelling → moulding → casting'.



泥模稿 Clay cast

泥模稿為銅像創作之原型，泥質柔軟可塑，便於反覆琢磨人物神態、衣紋與動態，是決定銅像最終造型、比例及藝術風格的根本。

The clay cast is the bronze statue's initial form. Soft and malleable, clay allows repeated refinement of the figure's expression, the folds of the clothing and the pose. It is undamental in determining the statue's final form, proportions and artistic style.



石膏模稿及模具 Plaster cast and mould

泥模稿完成後，以石膏翻製成像，再經細緻打磨修整以定稿。繼而由石膏像翻製陰模（凹模），精準記錄表面細節；大型銅像須按結構將石膏模具分拆成若干部件（如頭部、軀幹、四肢），以便分段鑄造和組裝。

Once the clay model is finished, it is cast in plaster and carefully polished and adjusted to establish the definitive version. A negative mould (concave mould) is then made from the plaster figure to record surface details with precision. For a large bronze statue, the plaster mould must be divided into several parts according to its structure—such as the head, torso and limbs—to facilitate sectional casting and assembly.



玻璃纖維模稿 Fibreglass cast

最後以石膏模具翻製玻璃纖維模稿以製作鑄造銅像的模具。玻璃纖維堅固輕便，不易開裂變形，可直接製作砂型外模或翻製蠟模，確保銅像與原樣尺寸一致。

Finally, a fibreglass figure is cast from the plaster mould to make the mould for the bronze statue. Strong yet lightweight, and resistant to cracking or deformation, fibreglass can be used directly to make a sand outer mould or a wax model, ensuring that the bronze statue matches the original dimensions.



小型銅像 Miniature bronze model

小型銅像為大型銅像的參考模型。

The miniature bronze statue serves as a reference model for the large bronze statue.

朱達誠先生藏 Mr Chu Tat-shing collection



香港中環半山衞城道7號
7 Castle Road, Mid-Levels, Central, Hong Kong
孫中山紀念館一樓展覽廳
Exhibition Gallery, 1/F, Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum

2367 6373

hk.drsunyatsen.museum

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