Hong Kong Museum of Education

香港教育博物館

前言

香港教育的發展歷程極具特色，它同時反映着本港歷史的發展。從新界北氏族成立的書室開始，本地教育自開埠以來不僅受英國殖民地政府的影響，同時亦受到其他如教會及宣教團體早期在港辦學、中西學制並行、內地政治及社會的變化，以及自上世紀五十年代本港人口急劇增加等眾多獨特因素的影響，這些因素造就成香港市民所受教育的模式。

際此豐贍多變的發展歷程中，香港教育學院成立「香港教育博物館」。這所博物館不單是為學者及研究人員而設，更是為全港市民而設，它能夠讓大家認識塑造當今教育體系的人和事。與此同時，博物館又可讓人們分享各自在教育上的體驗。通過香港教育博物館，香港教育學院亦可以與校友及他們所服務的社區建立更緊密的聯繫。

香港教育博物館位於風光明媚的大埔校園內，它向大眾展示一系列非常吸引的文物和照片。當中的故事娓娓道出了香港教育由開埠直至近年的歷程。博物館有關師訓教育和師範院校早年發展的展覽，剛好配合本校十五週年校慶，以及前羅富國教育學院成立七十周年紀念的承傳。

以上所言只是香港教育博物館的起點！從校園展館開始，我們期望這所博物館將來會擴展至校園以外一個更大的場地，巨細無遺地展示香港教育的故事；以及成為一所「活」的博物館，讓昔日教學的環境與氣氛，活現在本港市民的眼中。

香港教育博物館顯示了本校不僅致力於與社會的融合，更希望能促進有關香港教育承傳的學術研究。香港教育博物館是本校教育承傳研究計劃的其中一個項目。其餘項目包括口述歷史及出版計劃、「教育與承傳」學術研討會、香港教育的研究館藏、香港教育研究的書目數據庫，以及可兼作「虛擬博物館」，收錄博物館文物資料的影像數據庫等。

香港教育學院非常感謝其他的博物館、學校、團體及個別人士對香港教育博物館成立的熱心支持和捐贈。隨著香港教育博物館的成長與壯大，我們希望社會各界能有更多的參與。我們歡迎各界人士捐贈文物，並與我們分享其寶貴經驗，讓大眾能對香港教育在社會及文化上的多元性有更進一步的體會。

香港教育學院校長

張炳良教授

香港教育博物館外貌。
Hong Kong Museum of Education (Exterior).

香港教育博物館室內展覽廳。
Hong Kong Museum of Education (Interior).

Foreword

The history of education in Hong Kong is fascinating for the way in which it can reflect the history of Hong Kong itself. Beginning with the establishment of clan study halls in what is now the northern New Territories area, the development of education has been influenced not only by the British colonial administration after 1842, but also by a diverse range of factors such as the early role of church and missionary bodies in the establishment of schools, the co-existence of Chinese and foreign educational systems, social and political changes in the Mainland, and the rapid increase in Hong Kong's population since the 1950s, creating a unique impact on the form of education our people have received.

Against the backdrop of this rich and varied history, The Hong Kong Institute of Education is proud to establish the Hong Kong Museum of Education. This is a museum not just for scholars and researchers, but for every citizen of Hong Kong, to learn the influences that have shaped the education systems of today. At the same time, it also serves to reflect on and share people's own experience of education. The Museum brings us closer to the community which we as an Institute - and our graduates as education professionals – are proud to serve.

Located on our beautiful Tai Po campus, the Museum of Education presents an interesting array of images and artifacts, accompanied by a narrative which traces the history of education in Hong Kong from pre-colonial times through to the recent past. The Museum also celebrates the 15th anniversary of the Institute (and the 70th anniversary of the former Northcote College of Education), by initially focusing on teacher education, and on the history and development of the early Teacher Training Colleges.

However, this is only the beginning of the journey for the Hong Kong Museum of Education! Commencing with this modest on-campus facility, our vision is to expand the Museum to larger premises off-campus in future, so that the full story of education in Hong Kong can be told in all its variety and detail, in a setting where we can recreate the atmosphere of teaching and learning of former times in a "living" museum, for the benefit and enjoyment of the Hong Kong community.

The Hong Kong Museum of Education reflects the Institute's strong commitment not only to an active engagement with the community, but also to fostering research into the history of education in Hong Kong. The Museum is one part of a number of education heritage research projects being undertaken at the Institute, including an oral history project and several publications, a conference on "Education and Heritage", a research collection of documents relating to education in Hong Kong, a bibliography of Hong Kong educational research, and an image database which serves as a "virtual museum" of educational artifacts collected by the Museum.

The Hong Kong Institute of Education appreciates the support of many museums, schools, organizations and individuals who have contributed both to the establishment of the Hong Kong Museum of Education and to the donation of artifacts. As the Museum grows and expands, our aim is to seek greater community engagement with this project, and we welcome the donation of items and the sharing of experiences to provide further insight into the social and cultural diversity of education in Hong Kong.

Professor Anthony B.L. Cheung,
President,
The Hong Kong Institute of Education

香港教育的發展 The Development of Education in Hong Kong

二十世紀以前
Education before the Twentieth Century

根據歷史記載，鄧族在宋代遷入錦田後興建力瀛書院，乃本港最早的教育機構。隨後定居於新界的氏族亦紛紛開設書室，不少仍保存至今。

The earliest formal educational institution in Hong Kong is reputed to be the Li Ying Study Hall in Kam Tin, established by the Tang clan after moving to the New Territories area during the Song Dynasty. The Tang and other local clans subsequently built many other study halls in the area, many of which are still intact today.

開埠初年，外國傳教機構如倫敦傳道會及聖公會等在本港教育方面扮演著重要的角色，英華書院和聖保羅書院等教會學校相繼出現。1862年，政府開設中央書院，培育雙語精英。1865年，教育司署成立，政府開始重視對教育的推行與管理。

In the early years of colonial Hong Kong, religious bodies such as the Anglican Church and foreign missionary organizations such as the London Missionary Society were the main providers of education, founding schools such as St. Paul's College and Ying Wa College. Formal Government involvement in education in Hong Kong commenced with the establishment of the Central School in 1862, set up initially to train a bi-lingual elite. The Education Department itself was established in 1865, to introduce some degree of regulation of the variety of educational establishments and practices then on offer.

1860年，聖公會創辦拔萃女書院及嘉諾撒仁愛修會創辦意大利修會學校(即嘉諾撒聖心書院)，標誌著女子教育的開始與發展。1887年，香港西醫書院成立，為本港首所專上學院。

The commencement of education for women began in 1860, with the Anglican Church and the Catholic Canossian Daughters of Charity respectively establishing the Diocesan Girls' School and the Italian Convent School (now the Sacred Heart Canossian College). In 1887, the first higher education institution in Hong Kong - the Hong Kong College of Medicine - was established.

意大利修會學校(即嘉諾撒聖心書院)，於1860年成立。*(照片由嘉諾撒聖心書院提供)*
The Italian Convent School (now the Sacred Heart Canossian College), established in 1860. *(Courtesy of the Sacred Heart Canossian College)*

1853年，聖保羅書院開辦師範生培訓課程，乃本地教師培訓的開始。1881年，政府在灣仔開辦官立師範學堂，提供職前教師培訓，學堂其後於1883年停辦。

In 1853, the offering of a teacher training course by St. Paul's College marked the beginning of local teacher education in Hong Kong. This was followed some time later by the establishment in 1881 of the Government Normal School in Wan Chai, providing training for teachers. However, this school was short-lived and closed in 1883.

二十世紀初期至中葉
Early to Mid Twentieth Century

香港教育在二十世紀初期有著顯著的發展。香港大學於1912年成立，1917年設教育學系，開辦教師培訓課程，該系又於1931年開設晚間義學，收容貧窮學生就讀。為保持入學學生的素質，香港大學於1935年首次舉行中學畢業會考，該試其後改由教育司署負責，大學則另設入學試以作甄選。

The early twentieth century witnessed a number of significant developments in education in Hong Kong. The University of Hong Kong was founded in 1912, and the Department for the Training of Teachers was established by the University in 1917 to provide formal teacher training courses. In 1931, the Department also set up free evening schools for children from poorer families. In order to maintain the standard of students entering the University, the first Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination (HKCEE) was introduced in 1935. The HKCEE was later conducted by the Government Education Department, but with The University of Hong Kong also setting up its own entrance examination for student admissions.

香港大學教育學系開辦之夜間義學，1932年。 *(照片由香港大學教育學院提供)*
The free night school, Hong Kong University Education Society, 1932.
(Courtesy of the Faculty of Education, The University of Hong Kong)

二十世紀初，私立漢文中學紛紛在香港成立，政府因而須加強對教育的監管，從1913年開始，所有學校均須註冊。二十年代，在總督金文泰大力推動下，官立漢文中學及香港大學中文系相繼成立。

In the early twentieth century, there was a substantial rise in the number of private vernacular secondary schools set up or re-located in the colony. The Government became aware of the need to improve the regulation of education providers in Hong Kong, and introduced school registration from 1913. In the 1920s, both the Government Vernacular Middle School and the Chinese Department of the University of Hong Kong were established, with the strong support of the then Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi.

此外，政府亦重視教師的培訓，先後於1914年在香港科技專科學校設立夜間漢文師資班，1920年開辦官立漢文師範學堂及官立漢文女子師範學堂，以及1926年成立大埔官立漢文師範學堂等。

The Government also began to place more emphasis on formal teacher training at this time. In 1914, evening vernacular teacher training classes were provided by the Hong Kong Specialist School of Science and Technology. This was followed by the establishment of the first specialist teacher education institutions in Hong Kong - the Vernacular Normal School for Men and the Vernacular Normal School for Women in 1920, and the Government Tai Po Vernacular Normal School in 1926.

1935年，賓尼報告書建議成立師範學校以訓練教師。政府於1939年成立香港師資學院 (即羅富國教育學院，簡稱「羅師」)，旋因戰事而停課。

In 1935, the Burney Report proposed the setting up of a new teacher training school, leading in 1939 to the establishment of the Training College, later renamed as the Northcote College of Education (abbreviated as "Luo Shi"). However, the College closed shortly thereafter, due to the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong during the Second World War.

戰後發展
Post-War Developments

戰後本港人口急增，適齡學童眾多，政府大力發展小學教育，興建學校，亦有以徙置區天台作校舍。

After the Second World War, the rapid increase in the population of Hong Kong led to a shortage in both the provision of school buildings and in the number of places available for school-age children. While the Government acted to expand primary education and build more schools, tenement and rooftop schools were established in resettlement areas to try to cope with the growth in demand.

戰前學前教育機構寥寥可數。至五十年代，很多辦學團體開辦幼稚園和幼兒園，為幼童提供學習和群體相處的機會。

一群小學生正在徙置區天台上課，1964年。 *(照片由政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供)*
Primary school students taking classes on the rooftop of a resettlement block, 1964.
(Courtesy of the Public Records Office, Government Records Service)

Before the war, very few pre-school educational institutions had existed in Hong Kong. It was not until the 1950s that an increasing number of educational bodies began to set up kindergartens and nurseries, providing opportunities for young children to learn and participate in activities.

這時期教師供不應求，很多學校須聘用未曾在本地接受師資培訓的暫准教師任教。除「羅師」重開外，總督楊慕琦於1946年在其粉嶺別墅建立鄉村師範學校(簡稱「鄉師」)，開辦數屆後至1954年合併於1951年開設的葛量洪師範專科學校(即葛量洪教育學院，簡稱「葛師」)，政府於1960年又開設第三師範專科學校 (即柏立基教育學院，簡稱「柏師」)。

The supply of trained teachers at all levels was not sufficient to meet this demand. Many schools had to employ staff who did not possess local teaching credentials, but who were granted temporary permission to teach by the Government. In addition to the re-opening of the Northcote Training College, new teacher education institutions were established. The Rural Training College (abbreviated as "Xiang Shi") was founded in 1946 in the Fanling villa of the then Hong Kong governor, Sir Mark Aitchison Young and operated for several years until 1954, when it was incorporated into the Grantham Training College (abbreviated as "Ge Shi"), which itself had been established in 1951 to address the shortage of primary teachers. Eventually the Third Training College, shortly afterwards renamed as the Sir Robert Black Training College (abbreviated as "Bai Shi"), was established in 1960.

七十年代，香港成為亞太區的工商業中心，總督麥理浩廢除升中試，致力推動九年免費教育，而在師訓方面亦相應配合，除原有者外，政府於1974及1982年分別開設香港工商師範學院及語文教育學院，以強化這些方面的教育。

In the 1970s, Hong Kong developed rapidly as an industrial and commercial centre. The Governor at the time, Sir Murray MacLehose, endeavoured to introduce a nine-year compulsory education scheme. In line with this development, teacher education also expanded in scope, and the Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College and the Institute of Language in Education were set up in 1974 and 1982 respectively, to further enhance teacher training.

二十世紀後期
Later Twentieth Century Developments

九十年代期間，政府擴展專上教育，香港科技大學於1991年落成，成為香港大學及香港中文大學(1963年成立)之外的第三間大學。政府其後並把香港理工學院、香港城市理工學院、香港浸會學院、嶺南學院、香港公開進修學院等專上學院升格為大學。

During the 1990s, with the expansion of higher education by the Government, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology was established as the third university, alongside The University of Hong Kong, and The Chinese University of Hong Kong (which had been established in 1963). In addition, various tertiary institutions such as the Hong Kong Polytechnic, the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Baptist College, Lingnan College and the Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong were upgraded to university status.

為改善師資培訓和發展教學專業，1992年教育統籌委員會第五號報告書強調教師專業化，建議把羅富國教育學院、葛量洪教育學院、柏立基教育學院、香港工商師範學院、語文教育學院合併升格為香港教育學院。香港教育學院遂於1994年正式成立。

In addition to these developments, in 1992 the Education Commission Report No. 5 stressed the need to professionalize teacher training, and proposed that the Northcote College of Education, the Grantham College of Education, the Sir Robert Black College of Education, the Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College and the Institute of Language in Education be amalgamated and upgraded to become a single teacher education institution. With this, The Hong Kong Institute of Education was founded in 1994.

羅富國教育學院，般咸道校舍。
Northcote College of Education, Bonham Road Campus.

香港官立鄉村師範專科學校，「張園」校舍。
(照片由馮翰文先生攝，鄺啟濤先生提供)
Rural Training College, "Cheung Yuen" Campus.
(Photo taken by Mr. Fung Hon-man, courtesy of Mr. Kwong Kai-to)

葛量洪教育學院，加士居道校舍。
Grantham College of Education, Gascoigne Road Campus.

柏立基教育學院，琵琶山校舍。
Sir Robert Black College of Education, Piper's Hill Campus.

香港工商師範學院，灣仔校舍。
Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College, Wan Chai Campus.

語文教育學院，位於醫院道。
Institute of Language in Education, Hospital Road.

師訓院校：校舍與課程
Teacher Training Colleges : Campuses & Curricula

羅富國教育學院
Northcote College of Education

1939年，香港師資學院在醫院道臨時校舍成立，於1941年正式遷往般咸道校舍，並以當時的總督羅富國爵士命名，稱為羅富國師範學院，其後於1967年改稱羅富國教育學院。

The Training College, as it was first known, was established in 1939 on a temporary campus on Hospital Road. It was later moved to the Bonham Road campus in 1941, and was named the Northcote Training College after the then Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote. It was subsequently re-titled the Northcote College of Education in 1967.

羅富國教育學院初時設兩年制課程，並分中、英文部，學員須成功完成兩次的實習教學方可畢業，初期畢業生多任教官校。

The Northcote College of Education was divided into a Chinese and an English division. Students had to successfully complete two block practices in order to graduate, and many of them taught in government schools after graduation.

此對聯是由李超源博士撰句送贈羅富國教育學院。
The couplet was composed by Dr. Li Chao-yuan and donated to the Northcote College of Education.

在早期「羅師」的課外活動中，成就最突出的要算是戲劇。透過演出，學員能加強其聲線及表情訓練，有助於日後的教學工作。

In the early years of the "Northcote College", drama was one of the most popular extra-curricular activities. Through acting, students could enhance the use of their voice and facial expressions, which was beneficial to their future teaching careers!

香港官立鄉村師範專科學校及葛量洪教育學院
Rural Training College and Grantham College of Education

鄉村師範學校於1946年在總督楊慕琦的粉嶺別墅成立，其後遷往位於屏山的張園。

The Rural Training College was founded in 1946 and was originally located in the Fanling villa of the then Governor, Sir Mark Aitchison Young. It was subsequently re-located to Cheung Yuen in Ping Shan.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, HONG KONG

RURAL TRAINING COLLEGE

畢業證書，香港官立鄉村師範專科學校，1956年。
(鄺啟濤先生捐贈)
Graduation Certificate, Rural Training College, 1956.
(Donated by Mr. Kwong Kai-to)

「鄉師」的最大特色是設有農科課程，學員必須在學校自設的農場實習。在兩年制的課程中，學員除修讀課程要求的科目外，更需要擔任實驗小學的行政及課堂工作。「鄉師」其後在1954年合併於葛量洪師範專科學校。

A distinctive feature of the College was its Agricultural Science program, which required students to practice farming methods in the College grounds. In the course of a two-year curriculum, in addition to core subjects, students also had to carry out administrative and teaching duties in experimental primary schools. The Rural Training College merged with the Grantham Training College in 1954.

1950年，隨著人口膨脹，政府制定擴展小學教育的計劃，在翌年開辦以當時總督葛量洪爵士命名的葛量洪師範專科學校，最先借用英皇書院作為校舍，後遷往九龍加士居道繼續運作，初時開辦一年制課程。「葛師」於1967年改稱葛量洪教育學院。

In 1950, the Government formulated plans to expand primary school education to cope with the drastic increase in population. Consequently, the Grantham Training College was established, named after the then Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham. It was originally located at King's College, before eventually being moved to the Gascoigne Road campus in Kowloon. In the early years of the College, a one-year programme was offered. The College was subsequently re-titled the Grantham College of Education in 1967.

「小學校內的藝術活動」— 葛量洪教育學院專科教師畢業論文，1976年。*(楊又蓮女士捐贈)*

Thesis entitled "Art Activities in Primary Schools", Grantham College of Education, 1976. *(Donated by Ms. Yeung Yau-lin)*

柏立基教育學院
Sir Robert Black College of Education

政府在1960年成立第三師範專科學校，開設一年制課程，初時設於老虎岩官立小學，旋遷往紅磡鶴園街一標準校舍，又於1974年遷往位於琵琶山的新校舍，學習環境及設備等較前大幅改善，教學設備如實驗室等配套齊全。「柏師」於1967年改稱柏立基教育學院。

The Sir Robert Black College of Education was established in 1960 as the Third Training College, which provided a one-year program in its early days. The College initially shared premises with the Lo Fu Ngam Government Primary School before moving to a building of its own in Hok Yuen Street, Hung Hom. The standard of the learning environment and facilities such as laboratories were significantly improved when the College moved to a new campus at Piper's Hill in 1974. It was eventually re-titled as the Sir Robert Black College of Education in 1967.

柏立基教育學院校服，1970年代。*(吳香生博士借出)*

School uniform of the Sir Robert Black College of Education, 1970s. *(Courtesy of Dr. Ng Heung-sang)*

香港工商師範學院
Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College

1974年，香港工商師範學院成立，主力培訓工商科目如工藝繪圖、商業訓練及會計原理等科的教師，亦提供其他課程如工場導師課程及專科短期課程等。

Established by the Government in 1974, the Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College mainly provided training for students in subjects such as technical drawing skills, business practices and accounting. Pre-service training programmes such as workshop instructor training and short-term special courses were also offered.

香港工商師範學院源於摩利臣山工業學院的工業教師及工場導師訓練學系，初時以摩利臣山小學及維多利亞工業學校為工商師範學院校舍。

The College originated from the former Department of Technical Teacher and Workshop Instructor Training of the Morrison Hill Technical Institute. The College made use of the Morrison Hill Government Primary School in Wan Chai and the Victoria Technical School as its campuses, when it was first established.

香港工商師範學院壓印。
Embossed Stamp of the Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College.

語文教育學院
Institute of Language in Education

香港從1978年起推行九年免費教育，為提高教師的中、英語文教學專業水平，政府於1982年成立語文教育學院。

Hong Kong began the implementation of nine years of compulsory education in 1978, and to enhance the professional standards of teachers using Chinese and English as the medium of instruction, the Institute of Language in Education was set up by the Government in 1982.

除教師培訓外，語文教育學院亦重視出版論著、學術研究及國際間的專業交流等，課題多與香港語文教學有關。

Apart from teachers' training, the Institute of Language in Education focused on research, publishing, and international academic exchanges relevant to language teaching in Hong Kong.

校舍初時位於旺角登打士街柏裕商業中心，環境欠佳、設備不足，後遷往上環兩所中學作為校舍，學習環境及設施便得以改善。

In the early years, the Institute campus was located at the Park-in Commercial Centre in Mong Kok. However, due to the lack of facilities at this location, the Institute was later moved to two secondary school campuses in Sheung Wan, with a resulting improvement in the teaching and study environment.

語文教育學院院舍及課程發展計劃書，1982年。
Development Plan and Curricula of Courses, Institute of Language in Education, 1982.

教育為本、超越教育：邁向教育大學
"Education Plus" - Towards a University of Education

2009年乃香港教育學院成立十五周年紀念，若以1881年政府在灣仔開辦官立師範學堂計算，學院可謂建基於一百二十八年的師訓教育的基礎；若以來自的五所院校中最早於1939年成立的羅富國教育學院計算，它的師訓承傳亦逾七十載。

The year 2009 marks the 15th anniversary of The Hong Kong Institute of Education. Beginning with the establishment of the Government Normal School in Wan Chai in 1881, the Institute of Education has built on a history of 128 years of formal local teacher education in Hong Kong. The history of the Institute itself can be traced back more than 70 years, to the establishment in 1939 of the Northcote Training College, the earliest of the five original Training Colleges and Institutes.

香港教育學院成立於1994年，由前五所師範學院合併而成，並於1997年遷往新落成的大埔校園。學院專注師資培訓及教育專業發展的工作，目前開辦教育博士、教育碩士、榮譽教育學士等不同程度的學位課程。

The Hong Kong Institute of Education was established in 1994 with the amalgamation of the former Colleges and Institutes. A new campus was constructed in Tai Po, and occupied in 1997. The Institute specializes in teacher training and professional development, but offers a diverse range of programmes from undergraduate through to masters and doctoral levels.

學院於2004年獲授予自我評審資格，並在2007年發表未來十年的發展藍圖，邁向教育大學之路，並將學院的教育及研究活動，擴展至亞太地區。

The Institute was granted self-accrediting status in 2004. In 2007, it set out a ten-year Development Blueprint, paving the way towards becoming a University of Education, and to expanding educational and research activities in the Asia-Pacific region.

目前，香港的中、小學教師不少都是香港教育學院或其前身師範學院的畢業生。學院亦重視幼兒教育方面的師資培訓，近80%的幼稚園教師曾修讀學院所開設的課程。

At present, many of the primary and secondary school teachers of Hong Kong are graduates of the Institute or its former Colleges. The Institute also plays a key role in teacher training in early childhood education, with approximately 80% of the kindergarten teachers having undertaken courses offered by the Institute.

學院任重道遠，致力培育新一代具專業訓練的學位教師，以配合香港邁向知識型經濟社會。

The Institute is taking up the challenge of cultivating new generations of well qualified professional teachers, who are equipped to meet the needs of Hong Kong as a knowledge-based economy.

香港教育學院，大埔校園。
The Hong Kong Institute of Education, Tai Po Campus.

地址及聯絡詳情

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Location & Contact Details

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Tai Po, New Territories.

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開放時間

星期一至星期日
上午10:00至下午5:00
學院假期及公眾假期休館
免費入場 歡迎公眾人士參觀

Opening Hours

Monday to Sunday
10:00 am – 5:00 pm
Closed on Institute and Public Holidays

The Museum is open to the public
Admission Free