

「林蔭下 “Under The Trees” 的學校」展覽 Exhibitions

「林蔭下的學校：香港村校的歷史」展覽

“Under The Trees: The History of Hong Kong Village Schools” Exhibition

展出日期 Period : 14.5.2010 — 31.3.2011

地點 Venue : 香港教育博物館

Hong Kong Museum of Education

「林蔭下的學校：村校人和事」展覽

“Under The Trees: People and Stories from Village Schools” Exhibition

展出日期 Period : 21.7.2010 — 27.9.2010

地點 Venue : 香港歷史博物館一樓大堂

1/F Lobby, Hong Kong Museum of History

由香港教育學院主辦，康樂及文化事務署協辦，
香港教育博物館與香港歷史博物館籌劃。

The exhibitions are presented by
The Hong Kong Institute of Education in collaboration with
the Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Organised by the Hong Kong Museum of Education and
the Hong Kong Museum of History.

林蔭下的學校：香港村校的歷史

Under The Trees: The History of Hong Kong Village Schools

展覽緣起

Introduction

2006年，香港歷史博物館與香港教育學院合作進行香港鄉村學校研究計劃，蒐集並記錄村校的資料，以及進行口述歷史訪談，探究本港鄉村教育的發展。

In 2006, the Hong Kong Museum of History and The Hong Kong Institute of Education collaborated on a project named "An Exploratory Survey on Village Schools in Hong Kong", undertaking oral histories and collecting and recording information about village schools in order to study the development of rural education in Hong Kong.

村校校園遍植花木，綠樹成蔭，是以展覽以「林蔭下的學校」為主題，此亦村校的特色。

The village schools' campuses are often decorated with flowers and vegetation, with shade created by beautiful trees. The exhibitions "Under The Trees" fully depict this special characteristic of village schools.



長洲公立學校燦爛盛放的鳳凰木。
An extravagant display of flame trees blossoming in Cheung Chau Public School.



坪洋公立學校校園內的柏樹。
The cypresses resting in the campus of Ping Yeung Public School.

村校與鄉村教育的發展

The Development of Village Schools and Rural Education



華封學校前身為山廈張氏宗祠開辦的私塾。張氏宗祠又名華封堂，照片中可見宗祠外對聯：「華民愛國體，封爵振家聲」。
Wa Fung School was formerly the *Sishu* established by the Cheung Ancestral Hall of Shan Ha Village. At the entrance of the Cheung Ancestral Hall, also named as Wah Fung Tang, there are couplets describing that Wah Fung has a strong passion for the nation, and the family members were being honoured by the emperor.

China and made modifications, while others continued to provide basic education using traditional textbooks. Some introduced practical subjects to the curriculum, such as teaching the abacus and the epistolary art known as "*Chidu*". Schools with new teaching methods gradually appeared in the 1920s. In 1928, the Chinese Government adopted the "education system of Wu-Chen", which divided primary education into two levels, namely four-year junior primary education and two-year senior primary education. Many primary schools in Hong Kong followed this structure. The mainstream school education was a four-year junior primary education, which provided basic education for children.

本地鄉村學校歷史悠久，民間學舍如沙頭角的靜觀家塾、屏山的觀廷書室等，乃新界鄉村教育的前身。1898年，英國接管新界，對新界地區傳統的農村生活和習俗採放任政策，並無干預，新界地方上的教育著重科舉功名，由鄉紳大族主導。

Village schools have a long history. Their origins can be traced back to old-style private study halls, such as Tsing Kun Study Hall and Kun Ting Study Hall in Sha Tau Kok and Ping Shan respectively. The New Territories came under British administration in 1898, at which time the Government adopted a non-interference policy with traditional village life and customs. Education in the New Territories was often supported by big clans, and placed great emphasis on success in the civil service examination.

科舉廢除後，不少傳統私塾跟隨內地學制改變，維持教授傳統的識字課本，並加入珠算、尺牘等實用知識。1920年代開始，新式的學校教育陸續出現。1928年國民政府公布「壬辰學制」，小學初小四年，高小兩年，本港不少小學奉行此制。學校教育以初小四年為主流，為兒童提供基本識字教育。

After the abolition of the civil service examination, many study halls followed the education system of



1934年創立的私立高小鐘聲學校，採國民政府學制，設初小四年、高小兩年。（照片由鐘聲學校提供）
In 1934, Chung Sing Private Senior Primary School was established. It adopted the education system of the Chinese Government, in which primary education was divided into two levels, namely four-year junior primary education and two-year senior primary education.
(Courtesy of Chung Sing School)



華山公立學校募捐冊。
(華山公立學校提供)
Record of donations to
Wah Shan Public School.
(Courtesy of Wah Shan Public
School)

村校創校之後，學生人數不斷增加，但由於校舍課室數目不足，可提供的學額有限，不少學校在1960及1970年代期間須擴建校舍，有擴充至逾18班者，學生人數超過800人。

Despite the establishment of more village schools, the number of students continued to grow. However, there were still a limited number of school places available due to the shortage of classrooms. Many village schools had to expand their campuses in the 1960s and the 1970s, with some schools increasing to more than 18 classes and enrolments over 800 students.

到了1990年代，越南難民的子女成為部分村校的生源；其後隨著新來港學童的增加，邊境交通相繼改善，村校多了每天由內地過境來港讀書的跨境學童；回歸以後，原駐守香港的尼泊爾僱傭兵有部分選擇留港定居，聚居於元朗及錦田一帶，他們的子女部分就讀於村校。以上因素均使部分村校從低潮中再度冒起。

群雅學校擴建校舍募捐冊。
(群雅學校提供)
Record of donations for school
expansion, Kwan Ah School.
(Courtesy of Kwan Ah School)



小商新村公立學校少數族裔學生上英文班情況。
Students of Small Traders New Village Public
School attending English class. Many of them
belong to ethnic minorities.

In the 1990s, the children of both Vietnamese refugee families and recently arrived immigrants from Mainland provided a new source of students for village schools. Later, cross-border transportation improved and the time to travel between Shenzhen and Hong Kong became shorter, and this attracted "cross-border school children" who commuted each day from the Mainland to study in village schools. Furthermore, after the hand-over of Hong Kong to China in 1997, some Nepalese soldiers, formerly under British administration, decided to settle in Hong Kong permanently, and lived in the Yuen Long and Kam Tin districts. Their children also became a new source of students for village schools. All of the above factors led to a revival of some village schools.

踏入21世紀，政府偏重成本效益的教育政策導致很多村校結束。2003年，教育統籌局向立法會教育事務委員會提交《統整成本高使用率低的小學》文件，該文件指出：村校位置相對偏遠，收生成本較市區為高。政府建議統整鄉村學校，教育局並即時停止部分正在進行中的學校改善工程，不少村校於2003至2008年期間無奈被迫結束。

Entering the twenty-first century, the Government placed a great emphasis on the cost-effectiveness of the education system. This led to the closure of many village schools. In 2003, the Education and Manpower Bureau submitted a document on the "Consolidation of High Cost and Under-utilized Primary Schools" to the Panel on Education of the Legislative Council. The report stated that as the locations of village schools were relatively remote, the average cost of each village school place was far higher than that in urban districts. It was therefore suggested that some village schools be integrated. The Education Bureau terminated a number of school enhancement projects and many village schools were reluctantly closed between 2003 and 2008.



公立聯光學校結校禮上的佈景，2008年。
The backdrop of a farewell ceremony for the
closure of Luen Kwong Public School, 2008.

村校來源

The Origins of Village Schools

祠堂 Ancestral Halls



鳳溪公立學校曾在廖萬石堂上課。
Fung Kai Public School once used Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall as its school building.

廟宇 Temples



永安學校第一屆畢業典禮，背景是元朗大樹下的天后古廟，1951年。（照片由永安學校提供）
The First Graduation Ceremony of Wing On School, 1951. The background of the photo was taken under a big tree and in front of the Tin Hau Temple in Yuen Long. (Courtesy of Wing On School)

個人創辦 Privately Funded Schools



中華基督教會長洲堂錦江小學前身為「長洲女校」。圖為該校員生合照，1960年。
（照片由中華基督教會長洲堂錦江小學提供）
The Cheung Chau Girls' School was later established as the Church of Christ in China Cheung Chau Church Kam Kong Primary School. The photo depicts the staff and students of Cheung Chau Girls' School, 1960.
(Courtesy of the Church of Christ in China Cheung Chau Church Kam Kong Primary School)

家塾及書室 Sishu and Study Halls



群雅學校前身——學生在溫瓊光家中廳堂上課。
School building of Kwan Ah School — Students had classes in the study hall of Wan King-kwong.

義學 Free Schools



長洲公立義學舊址，今已有近百年歷史。
An old site of Cheung Chau Public Free School, with nearly a hundred years of history.

村校的校園

School Campuses

村校著重環境設計，大樹環繞，與大自然融為一體；偌大的校園有的設有籃球場、足球場、草坪，並種植鳳凰木、木棉、龍眼、荔枝等。早期的校舍除教員室和課室外，多沒遮蓋，《華僑日報》曾為不少村校捐建助學亭，使師生免受日晒雨淋之苦。

Village schools place a great emphasis on their environmental design and landscape architecture. Many of their campuses are surrounded by trees and are close to nature. Some campuses have basketball courts, football pitches and lawns, with trees and vegetation such as flame trees, cotton trees, longans and lychees. The campuses of village schools are mostly open air, except for staff rooms and classrooms. Wah Kiu Yat Po raised funds for the building of pavilions for many village schools, in order to provide shelters.



從謙學校的花園。
Flower bed of Tsung Him School.

School Campuses



寶覺分校蓮花池。
Lily pond in Po Kok Branch School.



元朗理民府覆函，關於小商新村公立學校申請興建避雨亭事宜，1972年。（小商新村公立學校提供）
A reply from the District Office of Yuen Long, regarding an application for the building of a pavilion from the Small Traders New Village Public School, 1972.
(Courtesy of Small Traders New Village Public School)

村校的教學

Teaching



聖公會錦田聖約瑟小學的學生一同在農園中種菜，照片攝於1960年代。
（照片由聖公會錦田聖約瑟小學提供）
Students in Sheng Kung Hui Kam Tin St. Joseph's Primary School growing vegetables in a school farm, 1960s.
(Courtesy of Sheng Kung Hui Kam Tin St. Joseph's Primary School)

二十年代開始，鄉村學校有的按國內課程在儒家經書的基礎上加入西方學科；有的按政府的課程標準開設國文、算學、英文等科目。

In the 1920s, some village schools followed the curriculum in China, where both Confucian classics and Western subjects were adopted. Some followed the Hong Kong Government syllabus, and included subjects such as Chinese, Mathematics and English.

戰後村校多設農村常識科，其他課程與市區學校無異。1990年代以後，政府的學校改善工程提昇了村校設施。

After the Second World War, most of the village schools provided the subject — “General Knowledge of Rural Life”.

The curricula were the same as those provided by schools in urban areas. After the 1990s, the Government’s “School Improvement Programme” helped to enhance facilities of village schools.



國語補充教材。（鐘聲學校提供）
Chinese supplementary textbooks.
(Courtesy of Chung Sing School)

村校的貢獻

The Contribution of Village Schools

提供基礎教育予新界學童

早年新界交通不便，教育尚未普及，不少村童有失學之苦。村校令偏遠地方的學童得以接受基礎教育。

Provision of Basic Education

Due to the lack of transportation and unpopularity of education in the early years of the New Territories, many children living in villages were unable to attend schools. After the Second World War, the rapid development of village schools gave many school children living in remote areas access to basic education.



村校讓學生能夠接近大自然，圖為東莞學校一年級學生喜獲的收成。

Students can stay close with nature when studying in village schools. The photo depicts a Primary One student of Tung Koon School with his great harvest.

輔助主流學校的不足

村校師生關係密切，學校接近大自然，部分未能適應市區學校的學童，如新移民、少數族裔及有特殊教育需要的學生可得到更適切的照顧。

Auxiliary to the Mainstream Schools

The student-teacher ratio of village schools is comparatively low. This helped to foster an intimate and harmonious relationship. With the wide open spaces of campuses, these village schools can take better care of students who were unable to adapt to the urban schools, such as children of recent immigrants, those belonging to ethnic minorities and children requiring special education.



村校師生比例較低，彼此之間的關係較為密切，圖為古澳學校學生上美術課情況。

The student-teacher ratio of village schools is comparatively low. This helped to foster an intimate and harmonious relationship between them. The photo depicts students attending an Art class in Kat O School.

村校與社區關係密切

每年天后誕，長洲漁會公學借出場地上演神功戲；重陽節惇裕學校的學生參與文族的祭祀活動。學校不只是學習的地方，也是承傳族群文化的場地。



惇裕學生每年參加的「文族青山省墓」活動。（照片由惇裕學校提供）

Students of Tun Yu School participate in an activity named "Man clan grave-visit in Tuen Mun" each year. (Courtesy of Tun Yu School)

Close Connection with the Community

During the Tin Hau Festival every year, there are Chinese Opera performances at the playground of Cheung Chau Fisheries Joint Association Public School. During Chung Yeung Festival, the Students' Union of Tun Yu School participates in the ceremonial rituals of the Man clan. Village schools are more than places for study, they are venues for promoting our cultural heritage.

今天的村校

Village Schools of Today

昔日的村校服務本村，今天村校的收生多元化。現存的村校，校舍有的仍是平房，但已在原來校舍上擴建，增添多媒體設施和特別室等，亦有完全轉型為新式的多層建築。元朗光明英來學校的新校舍，其外貌不容易令人聯想到其與村校的關係，只因創校的歷史脈絡而仍稱之為村校而已。到了今天，村校與其他學校一樣，需要面對知識型經濟和社會急劇轉變的挑戰。

In the past, village schools provided education only for children living in the same village. Nowadays, village schools serve students coming from other villages, and the background of students has become diversified. Some village schools still maintain campuses with bungalow-style single-storey buildings, while others construct new school buildings, for example with multi-media facilities and special function rooms. Some have demolished the old campuses and transformed them into standard campuses or multi-storey school buildings. Kwong Ming Ying Loi School in Yuen Long has a new modern campus with an innovative design. It is difficult to associate it with a village school when looking at its exterior. Yet, it is still classified as a “village school” due to its school background and history. Similar to other schools in urban districts, village schools have to face challenges of knowledge-based economy and rapid changes in society.



光明英來學校新校舍於2006年落成，校內設有各類型特別用途室、圖書館、禮堂和小型演講室等。

The new school campus of Kwong Ming Ying Loi School was completed in 2006. It has various special function rooms, a library, an assembly hall and a lecture room.



山咀公立學校電腦室。

Computer room of Shan Tsui Public School.



發揮創意，粉嶺公立學校的瓷磚畫。

The mosaic in Fanling Public School fully displays students' creativity.

總結

Conclusion

村校的歷史最早可追溯至新界傳統的私塾。今天的村校，既承傳昔日的基礎，同時又在迅速轉型的社會發展中求變。村校的創立、發展、式微和轉化，均反映本港鄉村教育的發展。

The earliest village schools can be traced back to *Sishu* in the New Territories. Village schools of today have to maintain their traditions on the one hand, and respond to the rapidly changing society on the other hand. The establishment, development, decline and transformation of village schools reflect the development of rural education in Hong Kong.

Conclusion

林蔭下的學校：村校人和事

Under The Trees: People and Stories from Village Schools

這次研究共探討了50多間村校的緣起與辦學歷程，每間學校均有饒有趣味，或甚具特色的軼事趣聞。下為舉隅數則：

In the research for these exhibitions, we reviewed the origins and school histories of about 50 village schools. A lot of interesting stories and anecdotes appeared. The following are some examples:

石屎叢林之下的小矮人

1960、1970年代葵涌及荃灣發展為衛星城市。葵涌公立學校從前的小山丘原處高高在上的地理優勢不復再現，田間的鄉村小學變成了隱蔽在石屎叢林之下的小矮人。到訪友人不由而同地總會有一個疑問：「葵涌公立學校不是鄉村學校嗎？何以自己會找到工廠區去了？」2005年初到葵涌公立學校任教的韓老師，就曾經這樣形容學校：

「怎麼一所『村校』竟座落在工廠區，或是我走錯了方向？經過一陣的尋覓，終於找到校門。……簡潔樸實的平房與四周高聳的工廠大廈形成有趣的對比，我仿如置身沙漠中的綠洲、凡塵中的淨土。」（《葵涌公立學校校訊》第五期，2005。）

Dwarf in Concrete Jungle

Kwai Chung and Tsuen Wan were developed into satellite cities in the 1960s and 1970s. A lot of industrial buildings sprung up in the former agricultural area of Kwai Chung, and the hillock on which Kwai Chung Public School was situated consequently lost its prominent geographical position. The village school which previously stood in an open field became a dwarf hidden in a concrete forest. Visitors of the school often asked, "Isn't Kwai Chung Public School a village school? Then why have I come to a factory area?" Mr. Hon, a teacher employed at Kwai Chung Public School in early 2005 once described the school like this:

"A village school that was situated in a factory area baffled me, and I wondered whether I had taken a wrong turn. After a bit of a search, I eventually found the school. There was an interesting contrast between the simple and down-to-earth school building with its bungalow style and the surrounding high-rise industrial buildings. It allowed me an oasis and pure land kind of experience." (*Newsletter of Kwai Chung Public School*, No. 5, 2005)



學生開墾土地，可見葵涌公立學校建校初期的環境。（照片由葵涌公立學校提供）
The picture shows the environment of Kwai Chung Public School in its early years, with students cultivating the land. (Courtesy of Kwai Chung Public School)



葵涌公立學校四周被高樓大廈包圍，2006年。
Kwai Chung Public School is surrounded by high-rise buildings, 2006.

到訪的「活教材」

八鄉公立同益學校有很多小動物「到訪」，例如貓頭鷹、蝙蝠、松鼠、燕子等。上常識課時很適合拿來作教材，例如，隨處可以找到真的毛蟲，讓老師講解毛蟲的變態過程，學生聽得興趣盎然。

Visits from “Living Teaching Materials”

Pat Heung Tung Yik Public School had many animal “visitors”, such as owls, bats, squirrels and swallows. They were good teaching materials for the subject of General Studies. For example, a teacher could easily find a real caterpillar to interest his students when teaching them about the metamorphosis from a caterpillar to a butterfly.



八鄉公立同益學校師生合照。（照片由羅玉珍女士提供）
Group photo of staff and students of Pat Heung Tung Yik Public School. (Courtesy of Ms. Law Yuk-chun)



八鄉公立同益學校校舍，現被評為三級歷史建築。
School building of Pat Heung Tung Yik Public School. It has been classified as Grade III historic building.

「以物易物」交學費

大埔頭村鄧波憶述，他於1930年代入讀敬羅家塾（即後來的啟智學校），入學時要跪拜孔子。有一些異姓的村民親屬子弟，在取得族長父老等同意後，亦可以入讀敬羅家塾。波叔憶述：

「以前入學有儀式，會用芹菜敬拜孔子。……我們從前交學費不是講錢的，好像是用一年多少擔穀來計算。」

Paid School Fees by Bartering

Tang Po of Tai Po Tau Village remembers that when he studied in King Law Study Hall (later known as Kai Chi School) in the 1930s, he had to prostrate himself before the portrait of Confucius when he went to the school for the first time. Children who came from different clans could also study in the school after seeking approval from the clan leaders and local villagers. He recalled,

“A ceremony would be held when students first entered the school. The new students would arrive with Chinese celery, and prostrate themselves before the portrait of Confucius... We used grain instead of money to pay for the school fees.”



《先師孔子行教像》。
Portrait of Confucius.



啟智學校前身為敬羅家塾。
Kai Chi School was formerly King Law Study Hall.



「林蔭下的學校」公開講座

“Under The Trees” Public Lecture Series

公開講座系列將由2010年5月至9月份，分別在香港教育博物館、香港中央圖書館及香港歷史博物館舉行。

Public lecture series will be organised from May to September, 2010 at the Hong Kong Museum of Education, the Hong Kong Central Library and the Hong Kong Museum of History.

地點 Venue : 香港教育博物館 Hong Kong Museum of Education

日期 Date : 14.5.2010

時間 Time : 14:00 – 17:00

講者 : 鄭文耀先生，前教育局副秘書長

Speaker : Mr. Cheng Man-yiu, former Deputy Secretary, Education Bureau

題目 : 香港學校校舍的演進

Title : The Modifications of School Buildings in Hong Kong

時間 Time : 14:15 – 15:00

講者 : 蕭麗娟女士，香港教育學院教育承傳計劃顧問委員會成員

Speaker : Ms. Susanna Siu, Member of the Education Heritage Advisory Committee, HKIEd

題目 : 香港的傳統書室及家塾與修繕

Title : Traditional Study Halls and Family Study Halls in Hong Kong and their Conservation

時間 Time : 15:00 – 15:45

講者 : 鄭啟濤博士，香港教育學院榮譽院士

Speaker : Dr. Kwong Kai-to, Honorary Fellow, HKIEd

題目 : 香港官立鄉村師範專科學校與村校特色

Title : The Characteristics of the Rural Training College and Village Schools

時間 Time : 15:45 – 16:30



地點 Venue : 香港中央圖書館 Hong Kong Central Library

地下演講廳 Lecture Theatre, Ground Floor

講者 : 梁操雅博士，香港教育學院社會科學系助理教授

Speaker : Dr. Leung Cho-nga, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, HKIEd

題目 : 教育與承傳：口述歷史所扮演的角色

Title : Education and Heritage: The Role of Oral History

日期 Date : 19.6.2010

時間 Time : 10:30 – 12:30

講者 : 香港官立鄉村師範專科學校舊生、前鄉村學校校長及教師

Speaker : Alumni of the Rural Training College, former principals and teachers of village schools

題目 : 教育與承傳：村校的人和事

Title : Education and Heritage: People and Stories

日期 Date : 20.6.2010

時間 Time : 14:30 – 16:30



地點 Venue : 香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

地下演講廳 Lecture Hall, Ground Floor

講者 : 羅慧燕博士，香港教育學院教育政策與領導學系助理教授

Speaker : Dr. Lo Wai-yin, Assistant Professor, Department of Education Policy and Leadership, HKIEd

題目 : 林蔭下的學校：鄉村學校的特色、興起和蛻變（一）

Title : Under The Trees: Characteristics, Rise and Development of Village Schools in Hong Kong (I)

日期 Date : 21.8.2010

時間 Time : 15:00 – 17:00

講者 : 余惠冰博士，香港教育學院教育政策與領導學系高級專任導師

Speaker : Dr. Yu Wai-bing, Senior Teaching Fellow, Department of Education Policy and Leadership, HKIEd

題目 : 林蔭下的學校：鄉村學校的特色、興起和蛻變（二）

Title : Under The Trees: Characteristics, Rise and Development of Village Schools in Hong Kong (II)

日期 Date : 4.9.2010

時間 Time : 15:00 – 17:00



如有任何更改，恕不另行通知。

Please note that the above information is subject to change without prior notice.

鄉村學校的校徽

Village Schools' Badges



杯澳公立學校
Bui O
Public School



長洲漁會公學
Cheung Chau
Fisheries Joint
Association
Public School



長洲公立學校
Cheung Chau
Public School



長洲聖心學校
Cheung Chau
Sacred Heart
School



香港長洲順德
公立學校
Cheung Chau
Shun Tak
Public School



鐘聲學校
Chung Sing
School



中華基督教會
長洲堂錦江小學
CCC Cheung Chau
Church Kam Kong
Primary School



中華基督教會
大澳小學
CCC Tai O
Primary School



粉嶺公立學校
Fanling
Public School



鳳溪第一小學
Fung Kai No.1
Primary School



海濱學校
Hoi Bun School



開明學校
Hoi Ming School



聖家學校
Holy Family
School



啟智學校
Kai Chi School



錦田公立
蒙養學校
Kam Tin
Mung Yeung
Public School



金錢村何東學校
Kam Tsin Village
Ho Tung School



吉澳學校
Kat O School



敬修學校
King Sau
School



僑所公立學校
Kiu Saw
Public School



冠英學校
Koon Ying School



古洞公立
愛華學校
Ku Tung Public
Oi Wah School



葵涌公立學校
Kwai Chung
Public School



群雅學校
Kwan Ah
School



國民學校
Kwok Man School



光明英來學校
Kwong Ming
Ying Loi School



藍地福音學校
Lam Tei
Gospel School



公立聯光學校
Luen Kwong
Public School



六鄉新村公立學校
Luk Heung San Tsuen
Public School



南丫北段
公立小學
Northern Lamma
School



八鄉公立同益學校
Pat Heung Tung Yik
Public School



坪洋公立學校
Ping Yeung
Public School



寶覺分校
Po Kok
Branch School



三和公立學校
Sam Wo
Public School



沙頭角中心小學
Sha Tau Kok
Central Primary
School



山咀公立學校
Shan Tsui
Public School



公立石湖學校
Shek Wu
Public School



聖公會錦田
聖約瑟小學
SKH Kam Tin
St. Joseph's
Primary School



崇正公立學校
Shung Ching
School



天主教崇德小學
Shung Tak Catholic
Primary School



小商新村
公立學校
Small Traders
New Village
Public School



打鼓嶺嶺英
公立學校
Ta Ku Ling
Ling Ying
Public School



大埔師範紀念學校
Tai Po Normal School
Memorial School



丹竹坑公立學校
Tan Chuk Hang
Public School



從謙學校
Tsung Him
School



屯門學校
Tuen Mun
School



惇裕學校
Tun Yu
School



東莞學校
Tung Koon
School



通德學校
Tung Tak
School



華封學校
Wa Fung
School



華山公立學校
Wah Shan
Public School



新界神召會
惠群學校
Wai Kwan
Primary School



永安學校
Wing On School



攸潭美學校
Yau Tam Mei
School



天主教英賢學校
Ying Yin Catholic
Primary School



元岡公立學校
Yuen Kong
Public School



育賢學校
Yuk Yin School

香港教育博物館 Hong Kong Museum of Education

地址及聯絡詳情 Location & Contact Details

香港教育學院 香港大埔露屏路10號D1座平台

The Hong Kong Institute of Education, D1- P, 10 Lo Ping Road, Tai Po, New Territories

電話 Phone : 2948 8814

網址 Website : <http://www.museum.ied.edu.hk>

電郵 Email : hkme@ied.edu.hk

開放時間 Opening Hours

上午十時至下午五時（星期一至星期日）

學院假期及公眾假期休館

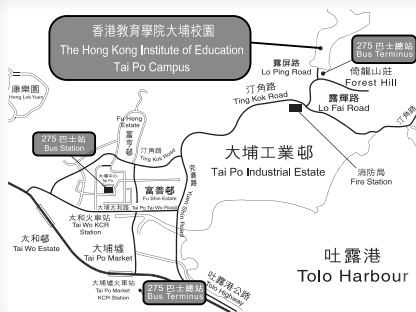
免費入場 歡迎公眾人士參觀

10:00 am – 5:00 pm (Monday to Sunday)

Closed on Institute and Public Holidays

The Museum is open to the public

Admission free



香港歷史博物館 Hong Kong Museum of History

地址及聯絡詳情 Location & Contact Details

香港九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南100號

100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

電話 Phone : 2724 9042

網址 Website : <http://hk.history.museum>

電郵 Email : hkmh@lcsd.gov.hk

開放時間 Opening Hours

上午十時至下午六時（星期一，星期三至星期六）

上午十時至下午七時（星期日及公眾假期）

星期二休館

10:00 am – 6:00 pm (Monday, Wednesday to Saturday)

10:00 am – 7:00 pm (Sunday and Public Holidays)

Closed on Tuesdays





香港教育學院

香港教育博物館

「文物徵集」活動

香港教育博物館成立於2009年，
是一所以收藏、修復、研究、詮釋及展覽
有關香港教育發展及其歷史的專題博物館。

本館藏品豐富，包括舊照片、歷史文獻、
證書、通訊錄、牌匾、校徽、校服、教具、
教科書、筆記本及獎座等。

我們歡迎任何與香港教育發展
及其歷史相關的文物捐贈，
冀能展現出香港教育在社會與文化上的多元性。

假如您的收藏具備歷史價值和文化意義、
能喚起「香港人」的集體回憶，
我們歡迎閣下把文物捐贈或借予本館，
並複製至我們的香港教育數碼圖像資料庫，
以供教育和研究之用。

如欲了解更多關於「文物徵集」活動的詳情，
歡迎瀏覽本館網頁 www.museum.ied.edu.hk，
或致電 2948-8814，又或電郵至 hkme@ied.edu.hk
與本館職員聯絡。



The Hong Kong Institute of Education

Hong Kong Museum of Education Call for Donation of Artefacts

Established in May 2009, the Hong Kong Museum of Education acquires, conserves, researches and exhibits materials relating to the history and development of education in Hong Kong.

Our Museum has a wide range of collections, including old photographs, manuscripts, certificates, newsletters, plaques, school badges, school uniforms, teaching tools, textbooks, lecture notes and trophies.

We welcome donations of artefacts of all kinds that can provide insight into the social and cultural diversity of education in Hong Kong.

If you have items of historical interest and cultural significance, which can instill memories of the experience of education of “Hong Kong People”, please consider donating them to the Museum, or lending them for reproduction in our Hong Kong Education Image Database Project, for education and research purposes.

For more information on our collection campaign, please contact our Museum Office at hkme@ied.edu.hk or 2948-8814 (tel) or see our website at www.museum.ied.edu.hk

