

賞藝術 · 遊古今：孫中山史蹟徑 Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail: Art across time

旅遊事務署、中西區

區議會、康樂及文化事務署(康文署)合作，更新一九九六年已設立的孫中山史蹟徑，以藝術方式演繹孫中山先生及一眾革命烈士在香港的歷史，讓旅客遊走於他們當年的足跡。更新後的史蹟徑豐富了香港文化古蹟旅遊的內容，配合元創方(PMQ)、大館(前中區警署建築群)和香港旅遊發展局的「舊城中環」推廣，不僅將中西區變成文化古蹟遊

的主要景點，亦落實了《香港旅遊業發展藍圖》的策略。

更新計劃以「古今、藝術」為主調，邀請了本地九名藝術家設計獨特的藝術品以代替原有的紀念牌，從而呈現香港的歷史和文化特色。例如建築師朱國勇，他在孫中山先生曾就讀的中央書院歌賦街舊址重現書院的門廊，該藝術品不但兼備歷史與現代藝術元素，更成為遊客打卡自拍的熱點。

為配合推動智慧旅遊，史蹟徑所有藝術品都附有二維碼(QR Code)，遊客只要用智能手機一掃就可以找到史蹟徑網站(www.sunyatsenhistoricaltrail.hk)，或下載康文署的流動應用程式iM Guide(智博行)，瞭解詳細的歷史資訊和各藝術家的創作意念，以及收聽粵語、英語或普通話的語音介紹，將手機即時變成導賞機。

除了參觀史蹟徑，遊客還可到附近的孫中山紀念館，參觀更多有關孫中山先生的展品，並在以史蹟徑為主題的大型立體「打卡位」拍照，以及利用iM Guide參與遊戲，儲印花換取紀念品。史蹟徑的宣傳單張可在中西區民政處和旅發局旅客服務中心索取。



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create unique artworks to replace the original memorial plaques along the Trail to showcase the historical and cultural characteristics of Hong Kong. For example, architect Steven Chu re-created the doorway of the Government Central School, in which Dr Sun Yat-sen studied, at its original site at Gough Street. The artwork not only integrates history and modern art, but also becomes a popular place

for visitors to take selfies.

To tie in with the development of smart tourism, QR codes are attached on all artworks of the Trail. Simply scan the QR codes by phones, visitors can visit the website of the Trail (www.sunyatsenhistoricaltrail.hk) or download the LCSD's mobile application "iM Guide", to know more about the related history and artists' creative ideas. They can also listen to audio introductions in Cantonese, English or Putonghua, turning smartphones as audio tour guide equipment.

In addition to walking along the Trail, tourists can also visit the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum nearby to watch more exhibits related to Dr Sun and take photos at the 3D snapshot corner featuring the Trail or redeem souvenirs with stamps collected through participation in the in-app game in the iM Guide. Leaflets of the Trail are available at the Central and Western District Office or Visitor Centres of the Hong Kong Tourism Board.

The Tourism Commission, in collaboration with the Central and Western District Council and the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD), undertook the revitalisation of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail (the Trail), which was established in 1996. The revitalised Trail interpreted the history of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the revolutionaries in Hong Kong from an artistic perspective, enabling tourists to trace their footprints in the old days. Together with PMQ, Tai Kwun (the former Central Police Station compound) as well as the "Old Town Central" promotion by the Hong Kong Tourism Board, the revitalised Trail enriches the cultural and heritage tourism of Hong Kong, of which the Central and Western District becomes a focal attraction. It is also one of the initiatives to implement the strategy of the Development Blueprint for Hong Kong's tourism industry.

Under the theme of "art across time", nine local artists were invited to

推薦參觀路線

參觀孫中山史蹟徑，全程十六站，步行約需兩小時。遊客亦可參觀中環元創方一帶的「孫中山成長之路」（共九站，步行約需四十五分鐘），包括孫中山先生居住地方和就讀學府的舊址、與其他革命烈士相關的歷史地點等。詳情可瀏覽史蹟徑網站或下載iM Guide流動應用程式。

Recommended routes

The whole journey of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail, 16 spots in total, takes about two hours' walk. Visitors may also travel along the "Youth Journey of Dr Sun Yat-sen", which is in the vicinity of PMQ in Central (a highlighted route with nine spots, about 45 minutes walk) including former sites of Dr Sun's residential and education places, historical locations related to other revolutionaries, etc. For more details, please visit the website of the Trail or download the iM Guide mobile application.



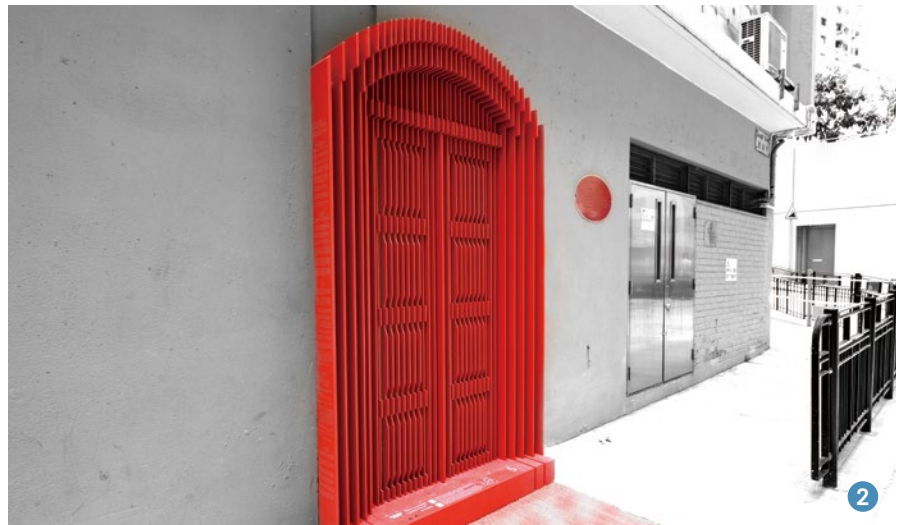
◆ 史蹟徑網站
Website of the Trail



◆ 康文署流動應用程式
iM Guide
LCSD's mobile application
"iM Guide"

第一站：香港大學

孫中山先生於一九二三年在香港大學演講，曾提及「香港與香港大學是我的知識誕生地」。¹



Spot 1: The University of Hong Kong

Dr Sun Yat-sen delivered a speech at the University of Hong Kong in 1923 and declared that "Hong Kong and The University of Hong Kong are my intellectual birthplace".¹

第五站：中央書院

中央書院原址在一八九三年改建為庇理羅士女子中學，現時為聖公會基恩小學。設計概念是重現一個消失經年的門廊。²

Spot 5: The Government Central School

The original site of the Government Central School became Belilios Public School in 1893 and is currently S.K.H. Kei Yan Primary School. The creative idea is a re-created doorway which vanished long ago.²

第七站：楊衢雲遇刺處

大型的金屬藝術品，重塑楊衢雲的精神面貌。³

Spot 7: Site of Yeung Ku-wan's assassination

The large metal artwork represents Yeung Ku-wan's aspiration.³

第九站：皇仁書院

本作品把孫中山先生年少的身影、皇仁書院的校刊《黃龍報》與對面街的中央書院原址作了個時空對照。⁴

Spot 9: Queen's College

This artwork depicts the silhouette of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the cover page of the *Yellow Dragon* (school magazine of Queen's College), and whispers with the original site of the Government Central School across the street.⁴

