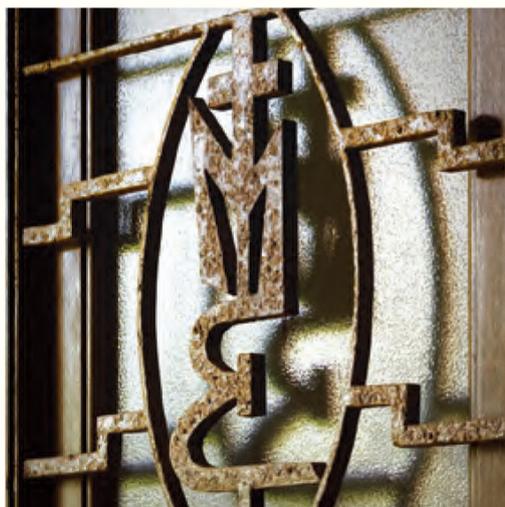




Béthanie 伯大尼

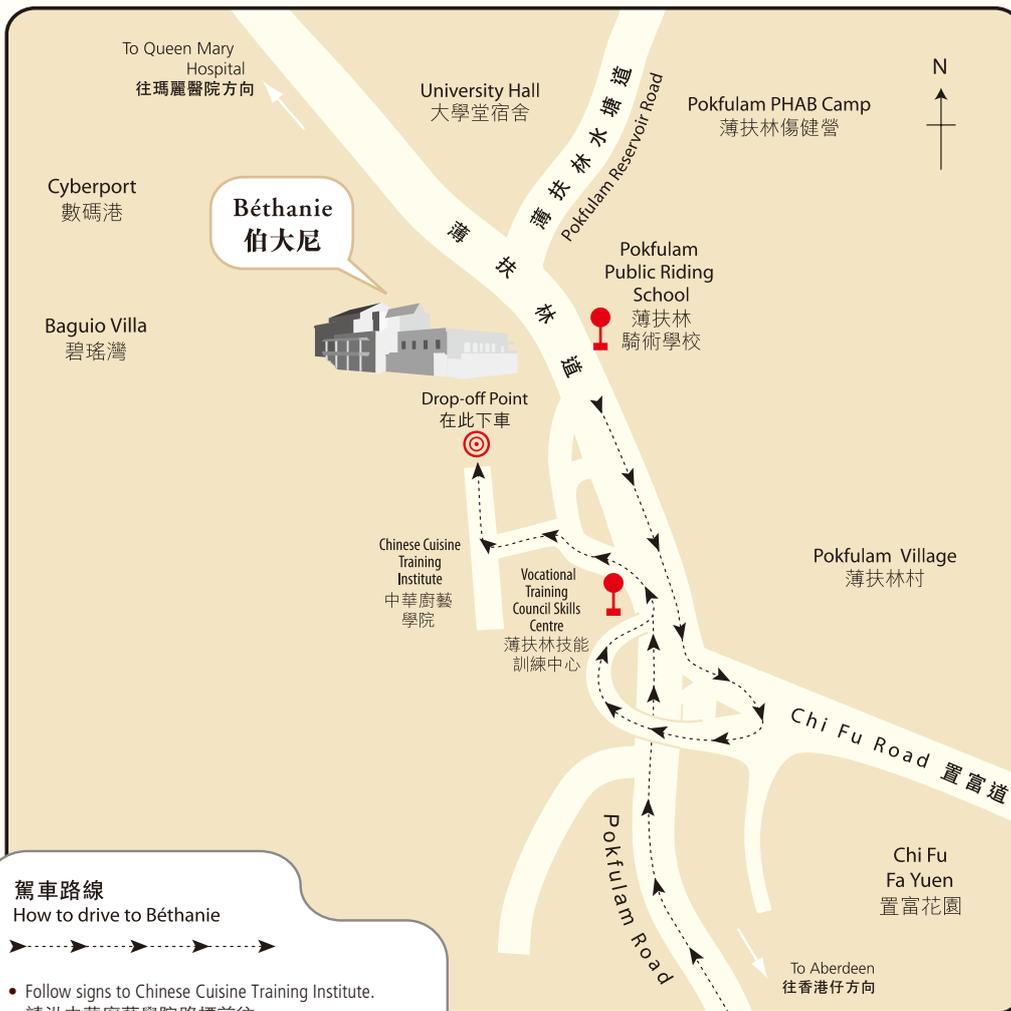
演藝學院古蹟校園

The Academy's Landmark Heritage Campus



139 Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong 香港薄扶林道139號

(follow signs to Chinese Cuisine Training Institute 請沿中華廚藝學院路標前進)



駕車路線

How to drive to Béthanie



- Follow signs to Chinese Cuisine Training Institute. 請沿中華廚藝學院路標前往。
- Very limited hourly charged car parking available on site. Octopus card required for access and payment. 伯大尼只有極少量時鐘車位，須以有效八達通咭進出入及繳費。

For hiring or visiting the Béthanie, please contact the Academy Customer Services Department at 2584-8633 or CS@hkapa.edu.

有興趣租用或參觀伯大尼，歡迎聯絡演藝客務部 2584-8633 或 CS@hkapa.edu。

Venue Hiring 場地租用: 2584 8633

Facility Management 設施管理: 2584 8899

For the information of public transport to the Béthanie, please visit the Academy's website: www.hkapa.edu/about/getting-here

有關前往伯大尼的公共交通資訊，請參閱演藝網頁：www.hkapa.edu/tch/about/getting-here

INTRODUCTION

Located in Pokfulam, Béthanie was built by the Missions Étrangères de Paris in 1875 and was used by them as a sanatorium for almost a century. This heritage building was later used by The University of Hong Kong from 1978 to 1997, at which time it was returned to the Government. In 2000, the Architectural Services Department commissioned a feasibility study to investigate the restoration and potential adaptive uses of Béthanie.

In March 2003, the Legislative Council approved capital works funds for The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts (the Academy) to restore Béthanie and two neighbouring Dairy Farm cowsheds as its associated campus. The campus has helped relieve the shortage of space encountered by the Academy in recent years.

The Academy appointed architect Mr Philip Liao to oversee the restoration of Béthanie. The renovation included reinstatement of the original pitched roof. The restoration was completed in November 2006 and Béthanie has become the home of the Academy's School of Film and Television.

Béthanie and the adjacent historic Dairy Farm cowsheds, now known as the Wellcome Theatre, house two performance venues, an exhibition hall, a chapel and a museum dedicated to Béthanie and its founders. This site is a landmark serving the local community and overseas visitors. In addition to full-time Film/TV academic activities and part-time performing arts courses organised by the Academy, the museum is open to the public and the chapel is used for church services and wedding ceremonies.

In 2013, the Government announced that the Antiquities Authority declared the Béthanie as a monument under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance. The Béthanie was also awarded an Honourable Mention at the 2008 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage Awards.

2003



Since 2006



位於薄扶林的百年歷史建築伯大尼修院，1875年由巴黎外方傳教會建成，作為傳教會士休養之所。修院在百年後關閉成為政府建築物，後交香港大學之用，1997年搬離，建築物再交政府產業署管理。

建築署在2000年就如何善用伯大尼修院的可行性進行研究。立法會於2003年3月，批准香港演藝學院（演藝）將伯大尼及隔鄰的牛棚進行復修工程，改建作其分校舍。伯大尼有效舒緩演藝多年來空間不足的困難。

演藝委托建築師廖宜康監督復修計劃，工程包括還原伯大尼原來的金字屋頂。復修工程於2006年竣工，伯大尼及由牛奶公司牛棚改建成的惠康劇院，現作演藝電影電視學院教學之用。

伯大尼共有兩個表演場地、一間展覽廳、小教堂和博物館。博物館展示修院的歷史，並介紹其鄰近村落的歷史，是香港勝地之一。除用以教學外，演藝亦於伯大尼舉辦兼讀課程，博物館則開放予公眾，教堂可舉行宗教活動及婚禮。

2013年，政府宣布古物事務監督根據《古物及古蹟條例》將伯大尼修院列為法定古蹟。伯大尼於2008年獲聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎的榮譽獎。

簡介

HISTORY



1685 THE FRENCH MISSION

The Missions Étrangères de Paris, or French Mission, first arrived in Asia in 1685. Under the devoted efforts of Father Osouf and Father Charles Edmond Patriat, Béthanie was built between 1873 and 1875 as a sanatorium, a place for priests from all over Asia to rest and recover from tropical diseases before returning to their missions.

巴黎外方傳教會

巴黎外方傳教會於1685年來到亞洲展開傳教工作。經奧塞神父和白德禮神父努力下，伯大尼於1873至1875年間建成，為傳教會士提供休養之所。在此休養的會士於亞洲不同地方傳教，部份只是暫住，有些因病而要休養。

1873-1875 FIRST SANATORIUM IN FAR EAST

Béthanie was the first sanatorium in Hong Kong and the Far East. Its architect was Father Pierre Marie Osouf, Head of the French Mission in Hong Kong at the time. The project took two years to complete, despite the interruption of one of the worst typhoons in Hong Kong's history.

遠東首間療養院

伯大尼是香港和遠東區第一所療養院，由當時巴黎外方傳教會會長奧塞神父設計。雖然建築期間遭遇香港有史以來最強颱風之一吹襲，但整項工程仍能在兩年內完成。



1875 FATHER PATRIAT

The Béthanie building was completed in 1875. Father Charles Edmond Patriat (1828-1887) was the first Director of Béthanie. On the left side of the Chapel near the altar is a stone memorial to him. The Latin inscription from Proverbs reads 'The good man wins the favour of the Lord'.

白德禮神父

伯大尼於1875年建成。首任院長是白德禮神父(1828-1887)。在小教堂正祭台左面有一塊石碑紀念他，上面刻有取自箴言的拉丁文：「善心的人，必得上主喜悅」。

1886 DAIRY FARM

The two octagonal cowsheds near Béthanie were built by the Dairy Farm Company, founded in 1886 by Sir Patrick Manson, a Scottish surgeon, and five Hong Kong businessmen. Their goal was to produce a hygienic supply of milk and dairy products at affordable prices for the growing population of Hong Kong.

牛奶公司

鄰近伯大尼的兩座八角形牛棚屬牛奶公司。其創辦人是蘇格蘭籍外科醫生文遜和五名香港商人。他們的目標就是要為當時不斷增長的香港人口提供價錢大眾化及合乎衛生的牛奶及牛奶製品。

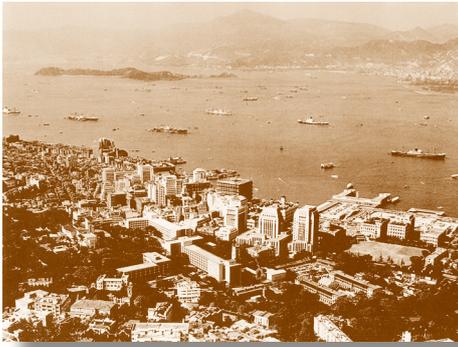


1941 WORLD WAR II

During World War II, Hong Kong was occupied by the Japanese. Béthanie was commandeered by Japanese troops but after two days' house arrest, the Fathers were allowed to leave and took refuge in the nearby Taikoolau village until the end of the war. Following the 1949 Communist revolution in mainland China, foreign missionaries were expelled and the French Mission's role in Hong Kong was downsized.

香港淪陷時期

第二次世界大戰期間，香港被日本佔領，伯大尼亦不幸免，幸而神父在日軍佔領兩天後獲准逃到附近的太古樓暫住，直至戰事結束。隨後中國內地連串革命，驅逐外國傳教士出境，巴黎外方傳教會在香港的角色大為減弱。



1974 SOLD TO HONGKONG LAND

Béthanie was sold to Hongkong Land in 1974 and had a demolition order hanging over its head for five years. The Government resumed the site in 1975 and in 1981 Béthanie was declared a Grade II listed building.

售予置地集團

巴黎外方傳教會於1974年把伯大尼售予置地集團，集團更頒佈了五年的拆卸令，但最終這座建築物於1975年交還政府，1981年成為二級歷史建築。

1978 HKU PRESS

This heritage building was used by The University of Hong Kong from 1978 to 1997, at which time it was returned to the Government. In 2000, a feasibility study was commissioned to investigate its restoration and potential adaptive uses.

香港大學出版社

伯大尼在1978年起交香港大學管理，曾作出版社儲存書籍之用。出版社於1997年搬離，建築物再交政府產業署管理。建築署在2000年就如何善用伯大尼修院的可行性進行研究。



1983 CLOSING OF THE COWSHEDS

In 1983, Dairy Farm decided to close down the Pokfulam farm. Cows were sold off to smallholders and the cowboys pensioned off or redeployed into other arms of the Dairy Farm Company. Milk was supplied from over the border.

關閉牛棚

1983年，牛奶公司決定關閉薄扶林的牧場，將乳牛賣給規模較小的牧場，並遣散牧童或安排他們到其他部門工作。牛奶則由中國內地供應。

2003 THE ACADEMY

In 2003, the Government allocated Béthanie and the neighbouring Dairy Farm cowsheds to The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts. The Academy held a Ground Breaking Ceremony at Béthanie on 12 December 2003 and restoration began.

新主人—香港演藝學院

到2003年，政府將伯大尼和隔壁的牛奶公司牛棚批予香港演藝學院使用。學院於同年12月12日舉行動土儀式，正式展開復修工程。



2006 RE-OPENING OF BÉTHANIE

After restoration, Béthanie houses the Academy's School of Film and Television. In addition to the academic facilities, it has two performance venues, an exhibition hall, a chapel and a museum.

伯大尼重現

伯大尼在香港演藝學院復修後，成為其電影電視學院的新校舍。除教學設施外，伯大尼有兩個表演場所、一間展覽廳、一間小教堂和一間博物館。

2013 MONUMENT

The Government announced that the Antiquities Authority declared the Béthanie as a monument under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance. The Béthanie was also awarded an Honourable Mention at the 2008 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage Awards.

法定古蹟

政府宣布古物事務監督根據《古物及古蹟條例》將伯大尼修院列為法定古蹟。伯大尼於2008年獲聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎的榮譽獎。

歷史

HIGHLIGHTS



BÉTHANIE

The metal grilles on the front doors contain the letters 'ME' (see cover), standing for 'Missions Étrangères' or French Mission. Over the front door lintel is Béthanie's motto, a Latin inscription from St John's Gospel — 'Lord, the one whom you love is sick'.

伯大尼

伯大尼入口的鐵門上面的「ME」（見封面）字樣是巴黎外方傳教會的縮寫，原用了裝飾派藝術的設計。在正門上方，刻有一句拉丁文，取自若望福音：「主啊！你所愛的病了！」。

THE CHAPEL

The chapel is built in neo-Gothic style. Its stained glass windows were removed in 1974 when Béthanie was sold. Nine of the original windows were found and restored, and the remaining ten windows were replaced with replicas of the original designs with the generous support of St John's Cathedral.

小教堂

小教堂是新哥德式設計，拱形圓頂。當中的彩畫玻璃窗於1974年伯大尼業權售出時被移走。復修過程中尋回九扇，在聖約翰座堂的協助下，學院按原本圖案複製其餘十扇玻璃窗。



THE MAIN ALTAR & CHAPEL DOORS

The original chapel main altar, reredos, communion rails and sacristy doors were returned on loan by kind permission of the Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong. Through the generous support of NWS Holdings, the original chapel doors were restored and reinstated.

正祭台及教堂門

承蒙天主教香港教區，借出伯大尼小堂原有的正祭台、祭台屏風、聖體欄及祭衣室門在小教堂擺放。新創建集團贊助教堂門重裝工程，讓其得以恢復原貌。

GROUND FLOOR

The floor tiles in the ground floor corridor and in the chapel were probably imported from France. The ground floor rooms are used as editing suites and recording studios.

地下

地下走廊及小教堂所用的地磚在香港是獨一無二的，相信是從法國入口。地下的房間現為剪接室及錄影室。





SIR Y K PAO STUDIO

The second floor was added in the 1960's with a flat roof. It now houses the spectacular multifunction Sir Y K Pao Studio, sponsored by Dr Helmut Sohmen and Professor Anna Pao Sohmen. In the restoration process the original pitched (sloping) form was reinstated with a glazed roof.

包玉剛禮堂

位於二樓的包玉剛禮堂，是一間琉璃屋頂的多功能活動室。1960年代伯大尼上層曾以平頂取代。復修工程後，回復本來的金字屋頂，配以深色和反射熱力的玻璃，增添自然光和透明度。

JACKIE CHAN SUITE

Also on the second floor is the Jackie Chan Suite, supported by the Jackie Chan Charitable Foundation, with a 70-seat screening room, an audio visual room and a production design room. Although Béthanie retains its distinctive traditional architecture, it has been fully modernised to meet the needs of a world-class film and television school.

成龍組合活動室

同樣位於二樓的成龍組合活動室，包括一間70座位的放映室，一間視聽室和製作設計室。伯大尼既保留獨特的傳統建築風格，亦全面現代化，以配合國際級電影電視學院的需求。



BNP PARIBAS MUSEUM (CONVERTED WINE CELLAR)

The basement was used as a wine cellar and dry goods store. Under the patronage of BNP Paribas, this cellar was converted into a museum recording the history of Béthanie and of the French Mission's activities throughout Asia during the past three centuries.

法國巴黎銀行博物館（由酒窖改建）

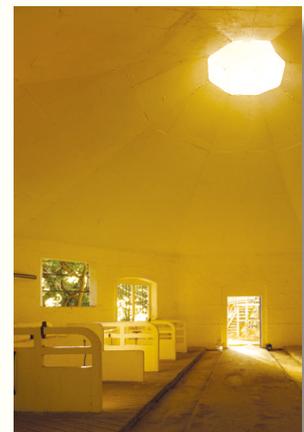
伯大尼的地窖曾經儲存不少法國入口的餐酒。復修工程後，地下的酒窖改建成博物館，由法國巴黎銀行贊助，介紹伯大尼和巴黎外方傳教會在亞洲過去三個世紀的傳教歷史。

WELLCOME THEATRE (CONVERTED COWSHED)

Dairy Farm sponsored the conversion of two interconnected octagonal cowsheds into a modern theatre. The first octagon is a foyer and exhibition area; the second is a performing space that can also be used for seminars, film screenings and functions. The original octagonal roof and a milking stall have been retained for visitors' appreciation.

惠康劇院（由牛棚改建）

牛奶公司贊助香港演藝學院將鄰近的兩座八角形牛棚改建成惠康劇院。當中一個牛棚變身為展覽大堂，而另一個則成為表演場地，內設有活動座位，可作會議及電影放映等各項活動。改建後仍保留八角形屋頂和其中一座牛棚，讓訪客感受當年的牧牛情況。



景點

THE SEARCH ...

In 2003, the HKSAR Government asked The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts (the Academy) to project-manage the restoration of Béthanie, an 1875 former French Mission sanatorium at Pokfulam, to be the new home of our School of Film and Television. Naturally our first instinct was to preserve and retain as far as possible the heritage features of the building.

However, we soon discovered that retro-fitting air-conditioning, fire services, electrical distribution and lighting into a 130 year-old Grade II listed building without destroying its aesthetic appeal was easier said than done, not to mention satisfying the acoustic and technological specifications of film and television training facilities. Little did we know at the time that the search for missing features of the building would lead us to other continents ...

The architect of Béthanie, Fr Pierre-Marie Osouf, was the Head of the French Mission in Hong Kong and was later appointed Archbishop of Tokyo. His genius is evident in the beautiful neo-gothic Béthanie chapel which is without equal in Hong Kong.

This perfectly proportioned space with its vaulted ceilings and flying buttresses inspired us to strive for the highest possible degree of historic accuracy in its restoration, but our idealism was dampened by the fact that many of the chapel's components had disappeared in 1974 when the French Mission sold the building. It took three years of 'detective' work to track them down.

Nineteen stained glass windows had been removed from the chapel after the sale of Béthanie, but their whereabouts were unknown at the time we were assigned the building. There were sightings of Béthanie glass as far afield as the Franciscan Fathers' Studium Biblicum at Jardines' Lookout and the Church of St Bonaventure at Tsz Wan Shan. Both buildings had lovely stained glass, but they were the wrong shape and size to have come from Béthanie. A tip-off from the Antiquities and Monuments Office pointed us towards a Government store, but its custodians advised us that the windows in their care had come from a chapel in Central, and so the trail went cold.

In early 2004, fresh enquiries led to Zetland Hall in Kennedy Road, where we found seven stained glass windows of the same shape and size as the bricked up window openings at Béthanie. Our interest rapidly increased when we noticed the 'fleur de lys' motifs, suggesting French origin. We decided then and there that if the original Béthanie windows couldn't be found, we would copy the Zetland Hall glass.

According to Mr Bruce Humphrey, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Zetland Hall, their windows had been discovered in crates in 1985 by an architect working at Chi Fu Fa Yuen, just a few hundred metres from Béthanie. As the glass was obviously quite old, it was taken into a Government store for safekeeping. In 1998 the same architect was engaged by the Freemasons to renovate Zetland Hall for its forthcoming 50th anniversary. The dining hall design called for stained glass, and the Freemasons successfully applied for permission to restore and use the glass in the Government store. Mr Humphrey led us to the store where he recalled there were at least two more windows from the same set. It was the very same store that we had previously been advised had no Béthanie glass, but because of the conflicting provenance we had no definitive proof that the entire set had come from Béthanie.

2003年，香港政府批准香港演藝學院（演藝）復修前巴黎外方傳教會建於1875年的伯大尼修院，作為演藝電影電視學院的校舍。我們當時的首個反應，是希望儘量保存和維持其古蹟建築的特色。

但我們不久即發現，要在不破壞這座130年的二級歷史建築美學下，同時為建築物加設空調、防火設施、電力和燈光裝置，還要考慮添置為配合電影電視教學需要的隔音設備和其他高科技設施，實在是知易行難。當時我們更料不到在把建築物回復原貌的歷程中，除要花上大量時間，更把我們帶到世界其他大陸去 ...

伯大尼的建築師為奧塞神父，他是當年香港巴黎外方傳教會會長，期後成為日本東京的副主教，他的建築天賦可見於其設計的歌德式小教堂。小教堂的哥德式拱形窗和優美飛扶壁，在香港可謂獨一無二。



Stained glass 彩畫玻璃

這座優美的建築，啟發我們要在復修工程上力臻完美，務求讓小教堂回復原貌。只可惜，小教堂內的大部份陳設已於伯大尼1974年出售時被撤走。演藝因而展開了三年的搜尋旅程。

首先，小教堂牆上的19扇彩畫玻璃窗，在伯大尼出售時已全被搬走，到2003年演藝展開復修工程時仍然下落不明。曾有人說，位於渣甸山的方濟會思高聖經學會，和慈雲山的聖文德堂藏有伯大尼的彩畫玻璃窗。但經學院查證，該兩座建築雖有漂亮的彩畫玻璃窗，但其形狀和大小卻與伯大尼的不符。古物古蹟辦事處建議我們到政府倉庫一試，但倉庫的管理員卻說他們的玻璃窗原屬中環一所教堂。搜尋工作因而碰壁。

2004年初，新線索指引我們到堅尼地道共濟會的雍仁會館。我們發現他們的七扇彩畫玻璃窗不單形狀和大小與伯大尼小教堂的相同，窗上的法國王室紋章圖案，更顯示其源自法國的特徵。學院當時決定，如未能尋回原屬伯大尼有的彩畫玻璃窗，便以雍仁會館那些作伯大尼玻璃窗的複製藍本。

雍仁會館理事會主席布斯，坎飛利表示，他們的玻璃窗是由一位建築師於1985年，在距離伯大尼只有數百米的置富花園發現。由於玻璃窗已頗為殘舊，遂被放置在政府倉庫。1998年，這位建築師負責監督雍仁會館50周年成立慶典的裝修工程。會館飯廳的設計需要一些彩畫玻璃窗，共濟會成功向政府申請應用存放在其倉庫的玻璃窗。坎飛利還說，在同一批玻璃窗中最少還有兩扇儲存在政府倉庫。但那個倉庫的館理員卻曾表明沒有收藏伯大尼的彩畫玻璃窗。由於各方面對玻璃窗的來源有所分歧，演藝亦無法肯定其出處。

In July 2005, Prof Alain Le Pichon, the French historian commissioned by the Academy to research and write a book about the history of Béthanie, returned from the French Mission Archives in Paris with around 200 historic photographs of Béthanie and other French Mission subjects that he had retrieved to illustrate the book. These photographs were an invaluable reference for the restoration project, showing the various phases of the building's development. Among them were three photos taken inside the Béthanie chapel in the 1950s or 1960s, that proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the restored glass at Zetland Hall, and indeed the two windows remaining in the Government store, were from Béthanie. The mystery was solved.

We then began the delicate process of negotiating with the Freemasons to return the Zetland Hall glass to its origins at Béthanie. Happily, Mr Humphrey and his Board of Trustees embraced the spirit of our quest. The two windows in the Government store were also restored and reinstalled, including the remarkable Sacred Heart window centred above the altar. The remaining ten windows that were either missing or beyond repair have been replaced with duplicates of the available designs to complete the set of 19 windows.

The photographs of the Béthanie chapel set us two more challenges – they revealed a magnificent altar and reredos which we subsequently located in storage at a church in Tsuen Wan, and twelve statues of the apostles above the altar, each approximately 90cm high. Of these no trace remained – even the corbels on which they were standing had been removed and the mountings plastered over. Neither the French Mission nor the Catholic Diocese had any record of them.

Alain kindly agreed to telephone Fr Caminondo, the Head of the French Mission in Hong Kong at the time Béthanie was sold, to see if he had any idea where the statues had been assigned. This octogenarian missionary, now living with his family in France, remembered giving a couple of statues to The Sisters of Our Lady of the Angels. Unfortunately, none of the Sisters had any recollection of receiving statues from the French Mission.

Undaunted, we enquired again whether they had any apostle statues at all. Lo and behold – three statues, around 90cm high, were found in an art room at one of their schools. They matched the archival photographs in every detail, and with the kind permission of the school, the statues of St Matthew, St Thomas and St Paul have been accurately replicated by the Academy's props department using a silicone molding technique.

Father Caminondo also remembered giving a statue to an architect working for Leigh and Orange as a thank-you present for his work on the new French Mission House. After a series of enquiries, the statue of St Peter was located along with its retired owner in the USA. This statue has been reproduced by copying from a photograph.

So, four statues have been found and eight are still at large at the time of writing. The statues are distinctive in several respects – they are all 90cm (3 feet) high, with an irregular octagonal base, upon which the name of the saint is written in Latin in gothic script. On the back of each statue near the base is the maker's hallmark – a heart emanating rays of light.

Philip Soden
Béthanie Project Director and Associate Director (Operations) of
The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts
November 2006

在復修伯大尼工程進行的同時，演藝委約了法國歷史學家樂艾倫教授，編寫有關伯大尼歷史的書籍。樂艾倫於2005年7月往巴黎外方傳教會總會檔案庫進行資料搜集，找到約二百幅有關香港伯大尼修院攝於不同時期的珍貴歷史照片，這批照片對復修工程極具參考價值。其中三幅照片顯示伯大尼小教堂約1950或60年代的內部模樣，證實了雍仁會館和政府倉庫的彩畫玻璃窗均來自伯大尼。疑團終於解開。

演藝於是與共濟會仔細商討有關將雍仁會館玻璃窗送還伯大尼的可行性。幸好坎飛利及其理事會成員均支持復修伯大尼原貌的信念，慷慨送回七扇玻璃窗，政府倉庫的兩扇窗亦歸還小教堂。這九扇窗中，包括正祭台對上，位於小教堂中央的聖心圖案玻璃窗。演藝按照原有的設計複製其餘十扇玻璃窗。全部19扇窗已重現伯大尼小教堂。

樂艾倫從巴黎帶來的伯大尼小教堂照片，還為復修工程增添了兩項挑戰。

首先是原放於教堂內的祭台和祭台屏風，我們其後在荃灣一教堂發現其芳蹤。其次還有約90厘米高的12門徒聖像。這些聖像連底座也被搬走，巴黎外方傳教會和天主教香港教區，均沒有關於聖像的紀錄。

樂艾倫於是致電曾於伯大尼出售時任巴黎外方傳教會的香港區總務長，詢問他聖像的下落。這位八十多歲的神父現與家人居於法國，他記得曾將數個聖像送給天神之后傳教女修會。演藝於是聯絡女修會，可惜修會中沒有人有接收聖像的記憶。

演藝鏗而不捨再向女修會查詢該會的所有聖像紀錄，她們終於在其管轄的一所學校之美術室，找到三個約90厘米高的聖像。它們與照片中的聖像非常契合。該校允許演藝道具製作部以矽樹脂倒模科技，複製這三個分別為聖瑪竇、聖多默和聖保祿的聖像。



Statues of St Paul & St Thomas 聖保祿和聖多默像

法國神父還記得他送了一個聖像給利安公司的建築師，感謝他為巴黎外方傳教會設計新會院。經過多方查詢，終於在利安公司的退休美國僱主家裡，找到聖伯多祿像。聖像已根據其照片複製。

至目前為止，演藝只找到四個聖像，還有八個下落不明。它們的特徵是：高90厘米（三尺），有不規則的八角形底座，底座上刻有歌德式字體拉丁文的聖徒名字。在聖像背面近底部刻有製造商的標記：一個有光線射出的心形圖案。

蘇迪基

伯大尼工程總監暨香港演藝學院副校長（常務）

2006年11月

尋找...



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