民生溯源
校史：校歌、校徽、校训汇纂
1963年属校友友会经略辑录
A. THE BIRTH OF MUNSANG COLLEGE
(1916-1925)

1916
Two businessmen Sir HO Kai and Mr. AU Chak-mun (also known as AU Tak) founded Kai Tak Investment Company to reclaim 120 acres of land in Kowloon Bay. A residential area with a few hundred houses, outside the Walled City, was developed near Lung Chun Pier. The remaining vacant area was then used as an airfield — initially as a British military flying unit and later became Kai Tak International Airport. In view of the lack of school facilities in that residential area, Dr. TS’O Seen-wan suggested raising funds to build a school.

著名華人紳商何啟先生與區德（別名：區澤民）先生等人合資經營「啟德投資公司」。該公司在九龍城寨對開的九龍灣北岸，進行大規模填海工程。完成之初填地有一百二十英畝，其中靠近城寨外龍津步頭一帶開闢成街道，築起數百棟民居，形成了九龍城寨以外一個新的住宅區；其餘的空地由政府收作英軍空軍基地（昔日啟德機場的前身）。在這新的住宅區，戶口漸繁，教育未備，兒童求學困難，1916年曹善允博士倡議集資興學。

1920
Mr. AU Chak-mun passed away and he bequeathed a donation of HK$10,000 to support Dr. TS’O Seen-wan’s plan. Later, Mr. MOK Kon-sang donated HK$10,000 as the start-up fund of the school. Rev. Arthur Dudley Stewart, Principal of St. Paul’s College, was entrusted with the preparation work.

區澤民（區德）先生逝世，遺囑捐資一萬元以資助曹博士之計劃，後得紳商莫幹生先生再資助一萬元作建校基金，並委托當時聖保羅書院校長史超域牧師進行籌備工作。

1924
Mr. Rufus HUANG, a teacher from St. Stephen’s College at Stanley, was appointed founding principal of the school. A three-storey building at 2 Kai Tak Bun was rented as the school building and the neighbouring open area as the playground. Some of the furniture was donated by Rev. Arthur Dudley Stewart.
In commemoration of the contribution of Mr. AU Chak-mun and Mr. MOK Kon-sang, the school was named after them as Munsang College.

The student enrolments increased to 72 a year after the School Opening.

B. THE BEGINNING PERIOD
(1926-1938)

1926 Classes began on 8 March, with one class each in junior secondary 1, 2 and 3. There were 18 male students.

The Anniversary Day of the College was marked on the same day since then.

That winter, the School Council was set up and Dr. TS’O Seen-wan became the first Council Chairman.

三月八日，本校正式上課，只辦初中男生部，學生十八人。及後，乃定每年此日為校慶日。同年冬天，校董會成立，曹善允博士成為首任校董會主席。

1927 The primary and kindergarten sections were set up.

1928 The boys’ senior secondary section was set up. No. 45 and 47 of Kai Yan Road near Kai Tak Bun were rented as school buildings owing to the increasing number of students. The ground floor was used as classrooms for the primary and kindergarten sections, whereas the second and third floors were used as the students’ dormitory.

The graduates of Class 1932

1930 It was the first year in which students (3 in total) graduated from the secondary section.

The College won two awards (i.e. the Team Champion and Individual Champion) in the 1st Kowloon Inter-school Chinese Essay Contest.

中學部首屆畢業生三人。

獲第一屆聯校中文論文比賽團體冠軍及個人冠軍。

The Munsang Soccer Team

民生足球隊
1932 A hall with a capacity of 200 was built at the back of the main school building at Kai Tak Tun. 建禮堂一座，可容二百餘人。

1934 The College became a special grant school and started receiving government subsidies owing to its outstanding performance. 本校成為特別補助學校。

1935 During the preparation of the 10th anniversary ceremony, it was suggested that the College should acquire land to build a campus instead of renting one. HK$11,000 was raised. 筹建十周年校慶活動，發起募捐，籌款建新校舍，共得一萬一千餘元。

1937 In July, the College bought 120,000 square feet of farm land at the end of Grampian Road near Hau Wong Temple. This tract of land became the bulk of the campus today. 七月購得嘉林邊道尾（現東寶庭道）、侯王廟附近農地為新校址，面積共十二萬方呎。

1938 The new school campus development started. 6 March was the first Home-coming Day, when the idea of setting up the Alumni Association was discussed. 筹建新校舍。三月六日為首次校友日，並籌辦校友同學會。

C. CAMPUS RELOCATION PERIOD (1939–1940)

1939 In September, a hall and 12 classrooms were completed. There were 525 students. On 26 November, the Munsang College Alumni Association was founded. 九月新校舍落成，計有禮堂乙座，課室十二間。學生共五百二十五人。十一月二十六日民生書院同學會成立。

1940 Mr. CHEN Sin-chak of the first graduating class succeeded Mr. Rufus HUANG as principal of the College. 黃映然校長功成身退，由本校第一屆畢業生陳先澤先生繼任校長。
D. WAR PERIOD (1941–1945)

1941  Mr. CHEN Sin-chak retired and was succeeded by Mr. CHUNG Heung-kui of the second graduating class. The Pacific War extended to Hong Kong in the winter of the year. The Japanese army occupied the school campus. School activities were suspended.

E. RESUMING PERIOD (1945–1954)

1945  In August, the Japanese army surrendered. However, the school campus was occupied by the British army. Civilian houses at Hau Wong Road were rented for the resumption of the College's primary section. Ms. WONG Foon-lin was the principal.

1946  In May, the campus on Grampian Road was returned to the College but only the primary section resumed operation. The number of students increased to 200.

1947  The main road in the school campus and the school gate were rebuilt. The College applied for termination of the status of special grant school and became a non-profit private school.

1949  The co-ed secondary section was re-established.

1950  The Student Association was set up, officials all being elected.

1953  Dr. TS'O Seen-wan, the Council Chairman, passed away.

F. CONSOLIDATION PERIOD (1955–1962)

1955  Mr. Palman CHAN was appointed Principal of the College.
      陳伯民接任校長職位。

1956  The kindergarten section resumed operation. A new building with 6 classrooms for the kindergarten section was completed.
      The College celebrated its 30th anniversary.
      復辦幼稚園，增建幼稚園平房式校舍六間（現A座前身）。
      舉行創校三十周年校慶活動。

1957  The first phase of the present Block D (Room 05-11) was completed.
      D座（現05至11室）校舍落成。

1958  An evening school section was established to meet community needs.
      為利便失學兒童，增辦夜校。

1960  The lyric of the school song was rewritten by Mr. YEUNG Si-duen.
      由楊士端老師另撰校歌歌詞。

1961  The sportsground was expanded to about 20,000 square feet with extra land leased from the government.
      Munsang College was classified as a private aided school by the Education Department.
      獲政府撥地，擴建運動場，面積二萬平方呎。是年秋，政府批准本校中學列為私立援助學校。

1962  The present Block C and the other classrooms of Block D were completed.
      第三期新校舍落成（C座及D座）。

G. EXPANSION PERIOD — CONSTRUCTION
   (1963–1977)

1963  The sixth and the seventh forms of the secondary section resumed operation.
      開始復辦預科班級。

1965  The school gate on Inverness Road was completed.
      本校延文禮士道校門建成。
1966 The College celebrated its 40th anniversary.
舉行四十周年校慶。

1968 The old hall was demolished for redevelopment.
開始拆卸舊禮堂。

1969 The new hall was completed on 9 January.
新禮堂落成。

1975 The conversion process of the secondary section to "subsidized" status commenced.
中學部開始轉為資助中學。

1976 On 6 March, the College celebrated its golden jubilee anniversary.
The old kindergarten premise was demolished and replaced by a new 6-storey building for the kindergarten/primary sections (Block A).
舉行創校五十周年校慶。
開始拆卸幼稚園平房式校舍，改建為一座樓高五層的教學大樓（現A座）。

1977 Block A was completed in June.
A座校舍落成。


1978 The secondary section officially became a "subsidized school". In the same year, Hong Kong started its 9-year free education.
The Government provided the College with an interest-free loan and a special grant to develop Block E, a building with specialized rooms.
中學部正式轉為資助中學，香港九年免費教育開始。
本校獲政府免息貸款及特別補助金建中學部專用室大樓（現E座）。

1979 Block E was completed.
E座大樓落成。

1980 Construction of a primary school library, a kitchen and a swimming pool started.
建游泳池、廚房及小學圖書館。

1981 Mr. Palman CHAN retired. Mr. Samuel LOI succeeded him.

On 26 May, the swimming pool was opened.

1982 The school hall was officially named as LIM Por-yen Hall.

1986 Dr. Rayson HUANG, the then Vice Chancellor of The University of Hong Kong, officiated at the celebration for the 60th anniversary of the College on 8 March. Our founding principal Mr. Rufus HUANG officiated at the inauguration ceremony of the Diamond Jubilee Building (Block F).

1987 The swimming pool was re-built.

1991 Mr. Rufus HUANG, our founding principal, passed away.

1992 Munsang College Alumni Association launched a fund-raising project to support the Block G expansion project.
### INTO THE MILLENNIUM (1993–PRESENT)

1993
In May, a new laboratory building (Block G) and a new lecture theatre, Dr. Daniel LAM Lecture Theatre, were completed.

Block C was renamed as LIM Por-yen Building.

Mr. Samuel LOI retired. Mr. MOK Kwai-sang succeeded him as the principal.

五月 G 座大樓及林思顯演講廳落成。
C 座命名為「林百欣樓」。
雷庭曾校長離職，由莫桂生副校長接任。

1995
Dr. Rayson HUANG officiated at the naming ceremony of Rufus HUANG Memorial Building.

舉行黃駿然創校校長紀念樓（E 座）命名典禮，校友黃駿松博士主持。

1996
On 8 March, the College celebrated its 70th anniversary.
The Munsang College Archive was opened.

三月八日舉行創校七十周年校慶。
民生書院歷史文物館落成。

1997
The Block G expansion project commenced with the addition of one extra floor and the installation of an elevator.

On 7 March, the College celebrated its 71st anniversary. A time capsule to be opened in 2047 was enshrined in the campus.

開始籌備在 G 座加建一層及增設升降機。
三月七日校慶時舉行時光錦囊入藏儀式，由校董陸恩敬先生主禮。

1999
Munsang College (Hong Kong Island) was founded at Sai Wan Ho. CHEUNG Pak-hong was appointed as the first principal.

九月在港島西灣河創立港島民生書院，張百順校友為首任校長。

2000
The expansion of Block G was completed.

The old library atop Block D was changed into an art and design room and a multi-media learning centre (MMLC) for the primary and the secondary schools respectively. The MMLC was financed by the Quality Education Fund.

A new computer room was built for the primary school. The Parent Teacher Association of the Secondary Section of Munsang College was established.
2001
The College celebrated its 75th anniversary.
舉行創校七十五周年校慶。

2003
The School Improvement Project [under the EMB] began with a new eight-storey block adjacent to Block E to be built to accommodate a student activity centre, six classrooms, a computer-aided learning language laboratory and a multi-purpose room.
由政府資助之學校改善工程計劃開始，預算於本校E座旁增建一座樓高八層校舍，內有學生活動中心、六間課室、電腦輔助學習室、語文學習室及多用途室等設施。

2004
Mr MOK Kwai-sang, the 7th Principal, retired and was succeeded by Ms. Kuby CHAN Yin-hung.
莫桂生校長於八月底榮休，由陳炤虹女士接任校長職位。

2005
A series of activities were organized between September 2006 and August 2006 to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the College, including the Kick-off Ceremony, academic seminars (8 rounds), the Solar Power Model Car Challenge, the Walkathon, the Open Days, the Opening Ceremony of the New Annex, the Reunion Dinner, the Music Festival, etc.
2005年9月1日至2006年8月31日為80周年校慶年，校董會決定盛大慶祝，於校慶年內舉辦多項慶典活動，包括：揭幕典禮、八次校慶講座、太陽能模型車比賽、步行籌款、開放日暨新翼剪彩禮、校慶聚餐及音樂大匯演等。

2006
The 80th anniversary dinner was held on 5 March at the Hongkong International Trade & Exhibition Centre. The 80th anniversary commemorative publication was issued on the same day. At present (March 2006), the student population of Munsang is 5,237 [the three sections of Munsang College and Munsang College (HK Island)].
2006年3月5日假九龍灣國際展貿中心舉行校慶聚餐並出版“80周年記念特刊”。目前，民生書院共有學生5,237人。（包括民生書院中、小、幼三部及港島民生書院）
民生八景

第一景
红焰吐火，光与生命
校道两旁及教室楼侧之数株大影树，
五六月间，一片花海，殷红如血，乃
本校著名自然美景之一。令人深切体
会为何影树又名火焰之花。亦若民生
儿女之崇高精神，燃烧自己，照亮别
人。大门侧球场边之第一株影树，种
於1950年。

第二景
巨橡盈根，民生基業
1962年栽种之橡树，早已巍然矗立，根叶并
茂，高逾六、七十呎，枝横四、五十呎，白日
遮荫中庭，黄昏百鸟归巢，成为我校特色之
一，有稳若泰山，恆荫後人之美，也显示出十
年树木，百年树人之意。

第三景
石栗守護，門開若無
校门旁之石栗树，乃60年代栽种，衬托校
门低矮围栏，自由舒展，平安不设防，象
徵民生胸怀坦荡，慧眼尽见善美，世界
大同。

第四景
古柏幽森，欣欣向榮
1966年3月8日，四十年校
慶日，在当时之校门正上门
（延文礼士道，植校纪念
共十八株柏树，亭亭直直，
已成为九龍仔公园鸟瞰一
景，为坊众乐道。
第五景
林百欣堂，泱泱大道
1969年落成之大礼堂，设计卓越，
宽大无柱，外形大方，当年被选刊
于某世界性之建筑杂志内，列为优质
秀建筑作品。而林百欣校友于事业
成功之余，不忘关注母校发展，时
有提点校政，出建设言，诚为我辈
学习典范。

第六景
鑽禧大楼，创建精神
1986年六十周年校庆日，由创校校长黄映然
先生主持动土仪式，同年12月落成，由林百
欣校友主持揭牌。其建筑设计新颖及美，获赞
许，乃校友梁志天则师作。今令路者驻
足浏览欣赏，民生校誉，默默上扬。

第七景
五福常青，阵致长成
1988年11月13日，五十週年校友
日，傍小学校舍旁依校道种植五
株松树以为纪念。民生人士，代
代成长，民生精神，松柏长青。

第八景
木棉花园，乐育菁莪
新大楼侧，木棉树下之石凳花园，
乃今日乘生最爱徜徉之处。该两株
木棉，无人栽种，于70年代在校园
中自然生长，至1993年新翼建筑
时，政府派员审定，认定为变种木
棉，不常有，不能砍伐，故校方
斥巨资数万元移植于现在位置，弥足
矜贵。

(编者按：民生八景已被校董会选用通讯80周年校庆纪念邮票。)
(资料来源：2005年《校友之声》)
校 歌
（歌詞自1962年起採用）

楊士端老師 詞

學海征帆 晨曦遠照九萬里前程
學海無涯 同游共渡敬業又樂群

光與生命 基督真理吾輩貴篤行
夏絃春誦日知所無月母忘所能

五嶺之陽 春風化育樑棟百年成
即物窮理 修身致用不負此青衿

燈傳校訓 人人為我我要為人生
士先器識弘毅任重光大我民生

校歌舊歌詞（1926-1962）
梁廣照老師 撰

1. 鶴嶺之陽，蒼海之濱，吾校矗凌雲。煙波浩淼，舳舡成群，來往似遊鯨。

2. 同學少年，來自嶺南，或來自浙北；百里殊俗，千里殊風，都沐詩書澤。

3. 筆書萬卷，驚人一鳴，九萬里前程：中原攬鬱，志切澄清，占得大橫庚。

（資料來源：民生書院校刊第11期／民國26年5月11日出版）

（資料來源：2009年《校友之聲》）
1. 九万里前程：九在中文文義上是一極數，是廣大之義。猶言「前程萬里」，比喻學子前途遠大。

2. 五嶺之陽：五嶺是大庾嶺、越城嶺、騎田嶺、萌渚嶺、都嶺（一說是揭陽，見《辭海》，中華書局）嶺的總稱，是長江與珠江流域的分水嶺。《史記·張耳陳馮餘列傳》：“北有長城之役，南有五嶺之戍。”陽：山的南面。《爾雅》：“山南曰陽。”（見《漢語大辭典》，漢語大辭典出版社）

3. 春風化雨：義同春風化雨。《孟子·盡心上》：“有如時雨化者。”漢劉向《說苑·貴德》：“吾不能以春風風人，吾不能以夏雨雨人，吾顧必矣。”後遂以春風化雨比喻良好教養的普及與深入。

4. 樑柱百年成：樑柱常作梁棟（或樺），屋脊柱曰梁，負梁柱曰樑，是屋宇的主結構，比喻崇大任的人材。百年是指“百年樹人”，謂培養人才不易，是一項久長計劃。

5. 敬業樂群：專心學業，樂於與朋友探討學問，相互切磋。語出《禮記·學記》：“一年視其既甄志，三年視敬業樂群也。”語譯為：“入學一年後考核標點經文的能力，辨別其志向而取正：入學三年後考核是否專心學業，樂於合群。”（見《新譯禮記讀本》，台灣三民書局）

6. 夏聶春濤：語出《禮記·文王世子》：原文作“春聶夏弦”。指春季誦讀詩篇，夏季鼓吹樂章。聶：口誦歌樂之篇章。弦：以琴瑟彈奏詩章之音節。（見《新譯禮記讀本》，台灣三民書局）

7. 日知所無，月忘其所能：語見《論語·子張篇》：“子夏曰：「日知其所亡，月無忘其所能，可謂好學也已矣。」”語譯為：“子夏說：「每天能夠學到一些不知道的東西；每月能夠温習已學到的東西；這樣，便可以說是好學了！」”集注：“亡，讀作無。”皇侃《論語義疏》：“亡，無也。所能，謂已識在心者也。既日日識所未知，又月月

8. 即物窮理：接觸事物而窮究其理，是宋明理學中
的認識論觀點。朱熹《四書章句集注》：“所謂致
知在格物者，言欲致吾之知，在即物而窮其理
也。” 王夫之說即物即事就是在客觀事物的考察，窮
理就是對事物規律的認識。（見《漢語大辭典》，上海辭書出版社）

9. 修身致用：修身是儒家的道德修養之權。儒家重
視人的自我道德修養，以自作道德修養是治人
的基本。孟子以修行為齊家治國平
天下的根本。荀子強調內省。致用是儒家教育思
想中關於實證，增益知識和學習目的的學說。（見《中國儒學百科全書》，中國大百科全書出版社）

10. 青矜：青色交領的長衫，古代學子和明清秀才的
常服。《詩經·鄭風·子衿》：“青青子衿，悠悠我心。”《毛傳》：“青矜，青領也，學子之所服。”
（見《漢語大辭典》，漢語大辭典出版社）

11. 士先器識：器識指器局（器量：度量；胸襟）與
見識。《新唐書·裴行儉傳》：“行儉曰：士以致
達，器識，後文藝。”是謂做學問前，先培養器
量和見識。（見《漢語大辭典》，漢語大辭典出版社）

12. 弘毅任重：弘指心胸寬廣，毅指堅毅、剛強。語
出《論語·泰伯》：“曾子曰：「士不可以弘毅，
任重而道遠，仁以之為己任，不亦重乎？死而後
己，不亦遠乎？」”曾子認為士人把實現仁德作為
自己的任務，任務是重大的，所以要求士人心胸
寬廣。士人奮鬥到死才會停止，路途是遠遠的，
所以要求士人意志剛強。（見《漢語
d辭典》，漢語大辭典出版社）
民生的校徽

(民國廿七年 / 1938)

(民國三十年 / 1941)

(六零年代)

(1970 年手冊)

(1999–2006)

(畢業禮儀微禮所用校徽)

(原掛於林百欣堂的銅校徽)
民生校訓

(一) 光與生命 (Light & Life)

① 《馬太福音 5:14-16》
你們是世上的光……你們的光也當照在人前……叫他們看見你們的好行為……便將榮耀給你們在天上的父。

② 《約翰福音 14:6》
耶穌說：“我就是道路、真理、生命：若不藉着我，沒有人能到父那裏去。”

③ 《約翰福音 8:12》
我是世界的光，跟從我的，就不在黑暗裏走，必要得著生命的光！

(二) 人人為我，我為人人 (One for All, All for One)

(40年代譯法：一人為大眾，大眾為一人)
（語出法國文豪大仲馬 (Alexandes Dumas) 名著《三劍俠》/The Three Musketeers）(First Published: March – July, 1844)