

# 慈善與醫療：東華檔案與香港早期醫療發展

## Charity and Healthcare: Tung Wah Archives and Hong Kong's Early Healthcare Development

### 東華醫院的創立

### Founding of Tung Wah Hospital

東華三院源於1870年依法成立的東華醫院。時光荏苒，百多年後的今天，東華三院已發展為一個香港規模最龐大、服務多元化的慈善機構，轄下超過300個服務單位，涵蓋中西醫療衛生、教育、社會及文化等不同服務。

1851年，14名行業代表及商人申請於上環太平山街興建義祠，安放客死香港而無親無故的華人的神主牌位，名為廣福義祠，又稱百姓廟。由於管理不善，後來成為病危者被遺棄的地方。1869年4月報章揭發義祠的惡劣環境，促使政府關注華人的衛生和醫療情況，同年6月成立醫院籌備委員會，邀請華人代表討論籌建中醫院，長遠解決華人就醫及其他問題。1870年3月30日，香港政府通過《華人醫院則例》，成立東華醫院，以中醫中藥免費治療貧病華人。

東華的醫療歷史可說是香港醫療歷史的一個側寫，其醫療檔案更是研究香港醫療史、社會史、經濟史的重要材料。除了妥善保存這批檔案，東華近年著手推行多項檔案修復及數碼化計劃，為香港歷史的研究提供更多的參考素材。

The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals originated from Tung Wah Hospital, which was founded on legal grounds. Nearly 150 years have passed, Tung Wah has developed into the largest charitable organisation in Hong Kong with the most diversified services. More than 300 service centres provide Chinese and Western medicine, education, social and cultural services to the people of Hong Kong.

In 1851, 14 industry representatives and merchants filed an application to the Hong Kong government for the establishment of a communal ancestral hall in Tai Ping Shan Street, Shueng Wan, to house the spirit tablets of the Chinese who passed away in Hong Kong and had no family. The communal ancestral hall was known as Kwong Fook I-tsz, or Pak Shing Temple. Due to poor management, the communal ancestral hall became a place where critically ill people were left to die. In April 1869, newspapers reported on the appalling hygiene conditions in Kwong Fook I-tsz, prompting the government to pay attention to the hygiene and medical problems of the Chinese community. In June of the same year, a hospital preparatory committee was established to engage representatives of the Chinese community in discussion on the founding of a Chinese medicine hospital to provide long term medical services to the Chinese and solve other problems. On 30 March 1870, the Hong Kong government passed the *Chinese Hospital Incorporation Ordinance*, which saw the founding of Tung Wah Hospital to provide free Chinese medicine services to the impoverished Chinese.

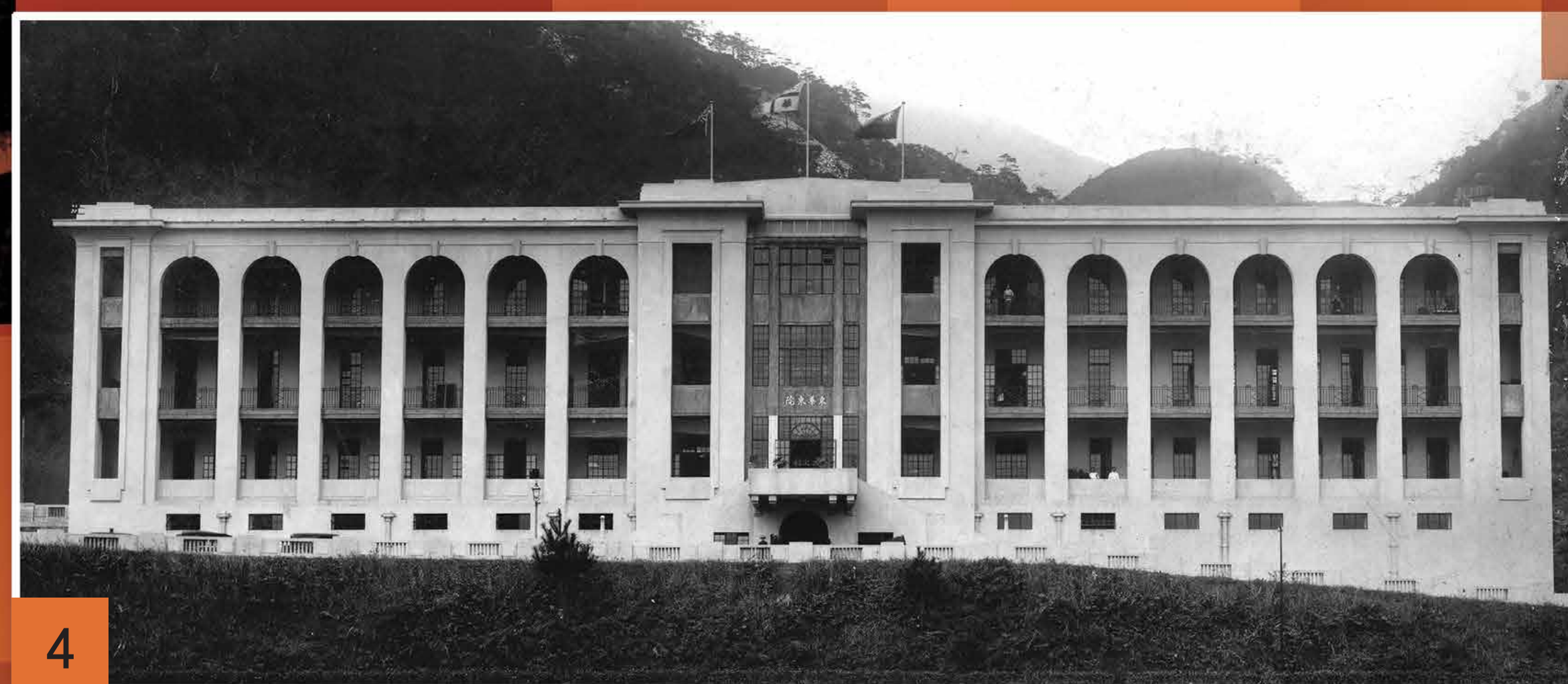
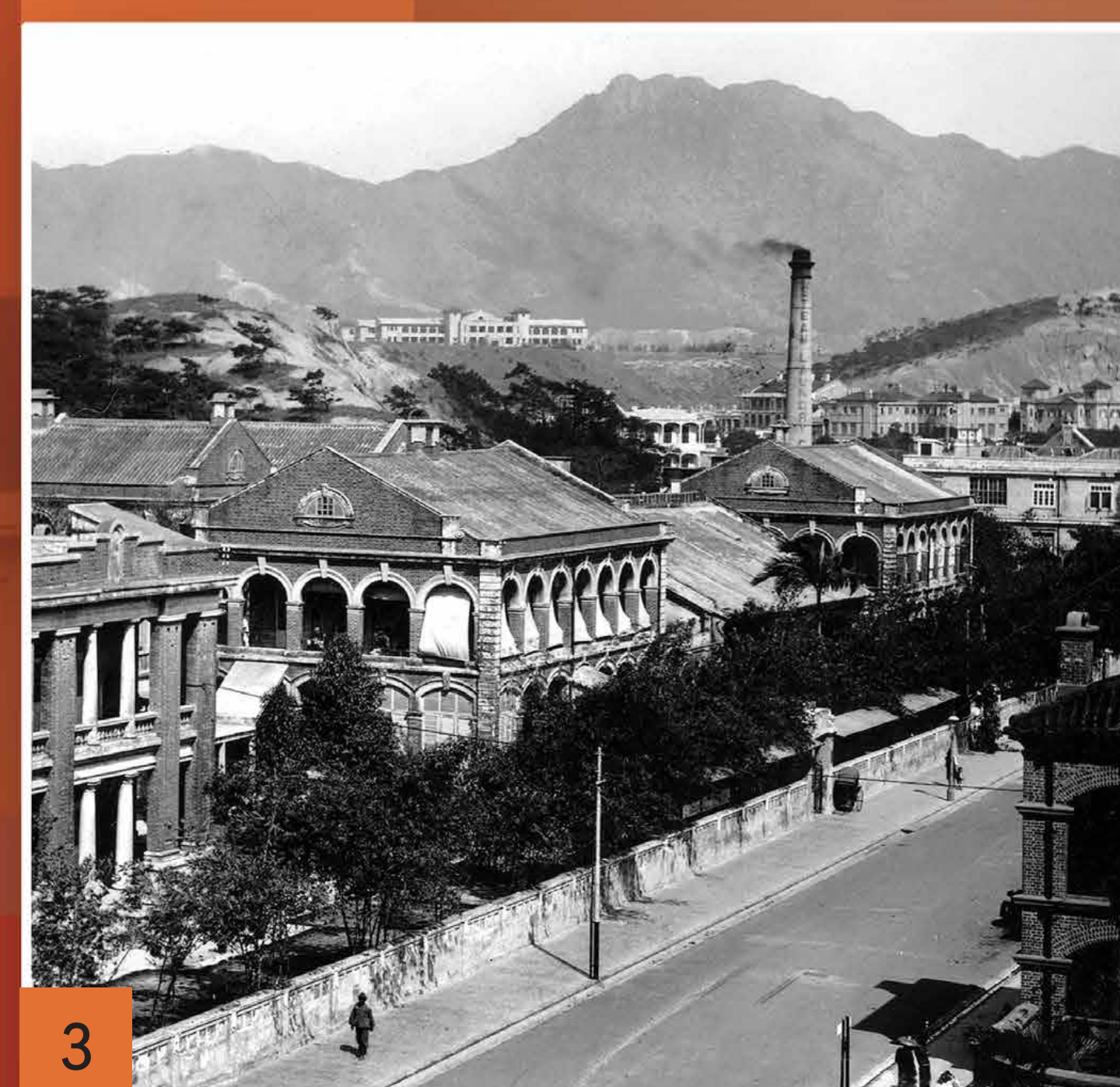
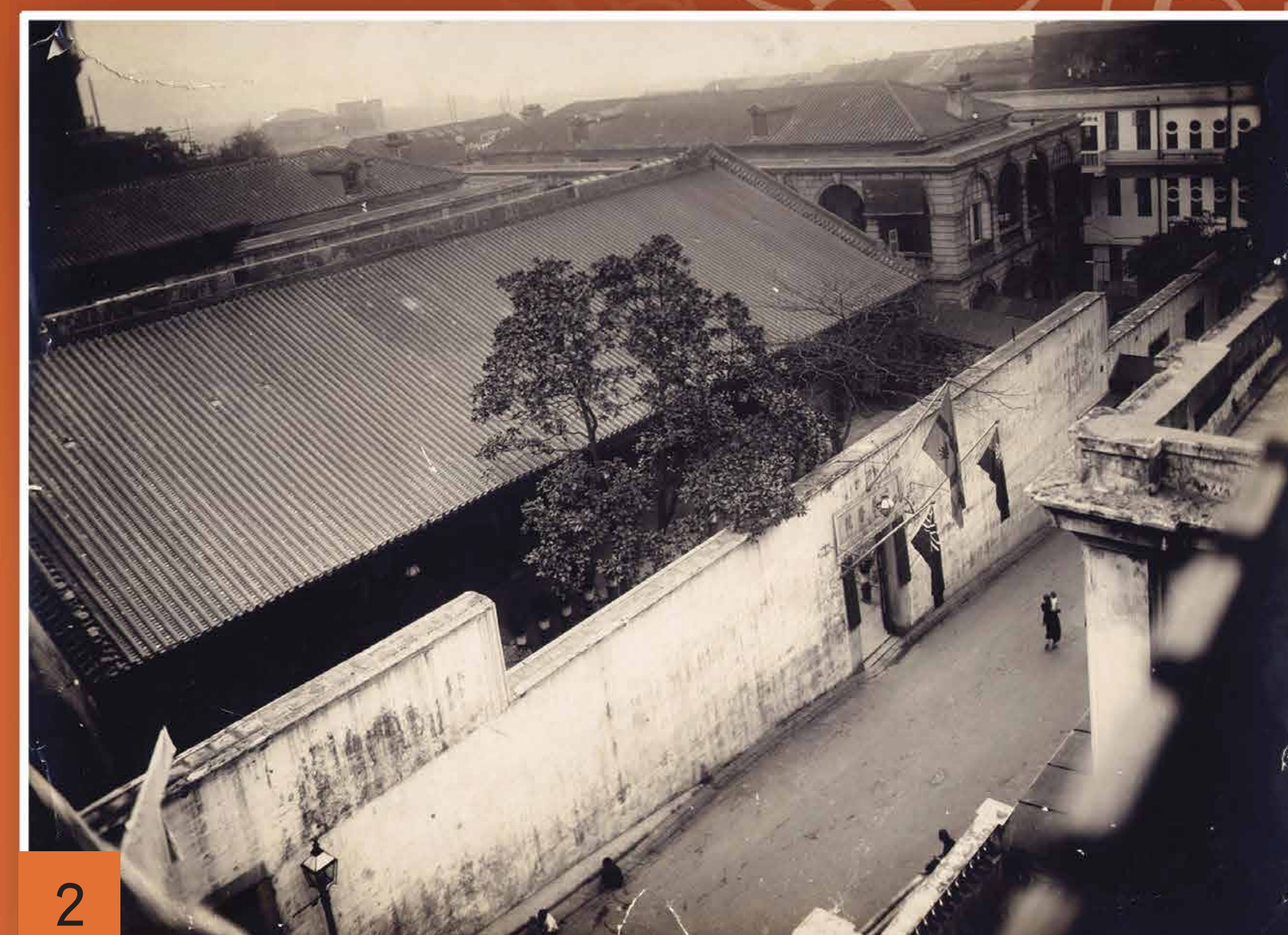
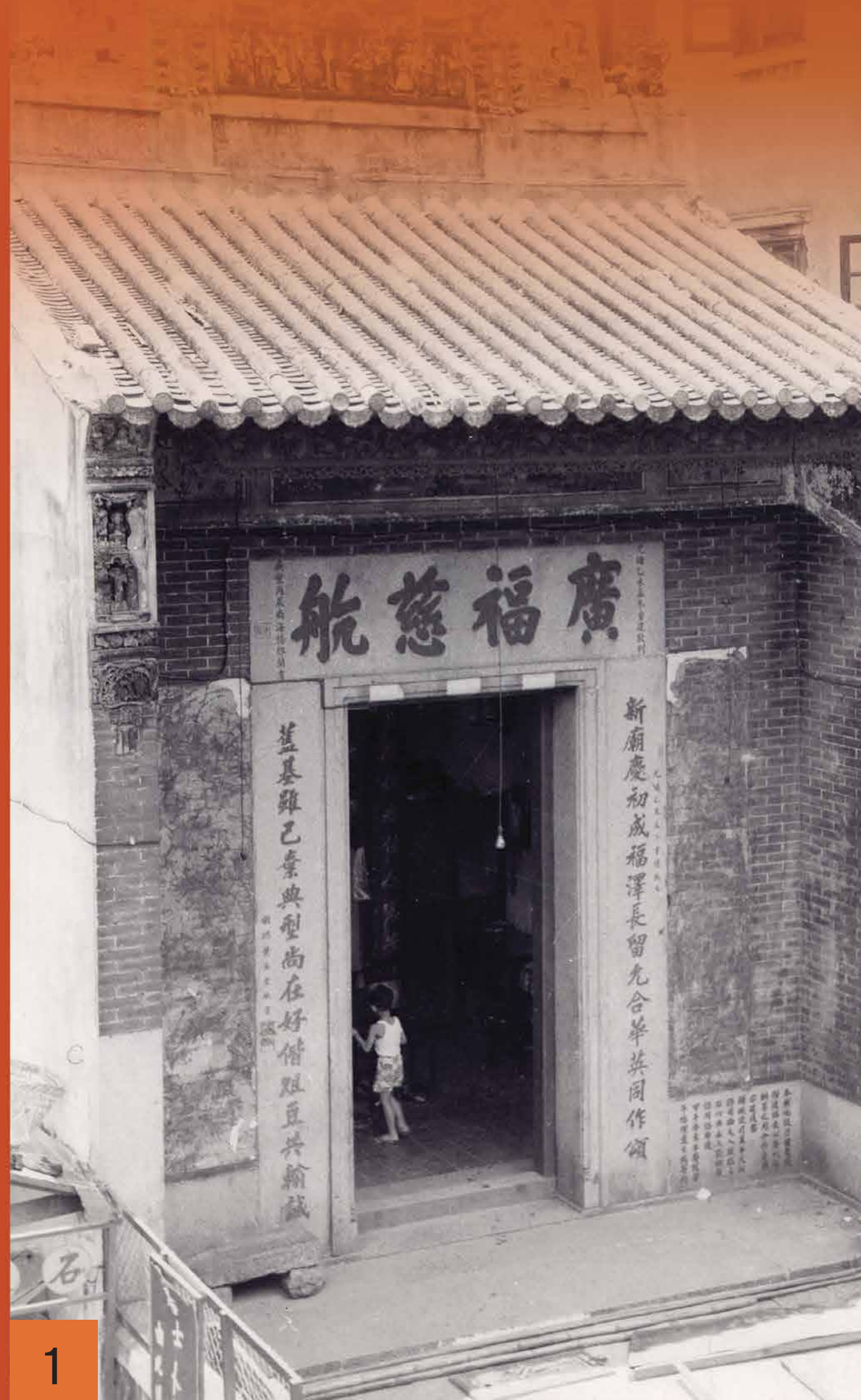
The history of Tung Wah's medical services reflects the history of Hong Kong's healthcare development, whereas its medical archives are important materials for the research on the history of Hong Kong's healthcare services as well as social and economic development. In addition to preserving its medical archives, Tung Wah has implemented a number of archive restoration and digitisation projects in recent years to provide more reference materials for research into Hong Kong history.

1 約攝於1950年代的廣福義祠  
The Kwong Fook I-tsz, photo taken in 1950s.

2 二十世紀初的東華醫院  
Tung Wah Hospital in the early 20th century

3 1930年代的廣華醫院  
The Kwong Wah Hospital in the 1930s

4 1929年落成的東華東院  
The Tung Wah Eastern Hospital completed in 1929



CHARITY AND HEALTHCARE

FOUNDING OF TUNG WAH HOSPITAL



東華三院

Tung Wah Group of Hospitals



# 慈善與醫療：東華檔案與香港早期醫療發展

## Charity and Healthcare: Tung Wah Archives and Hong Kong's Early Healthcare Development

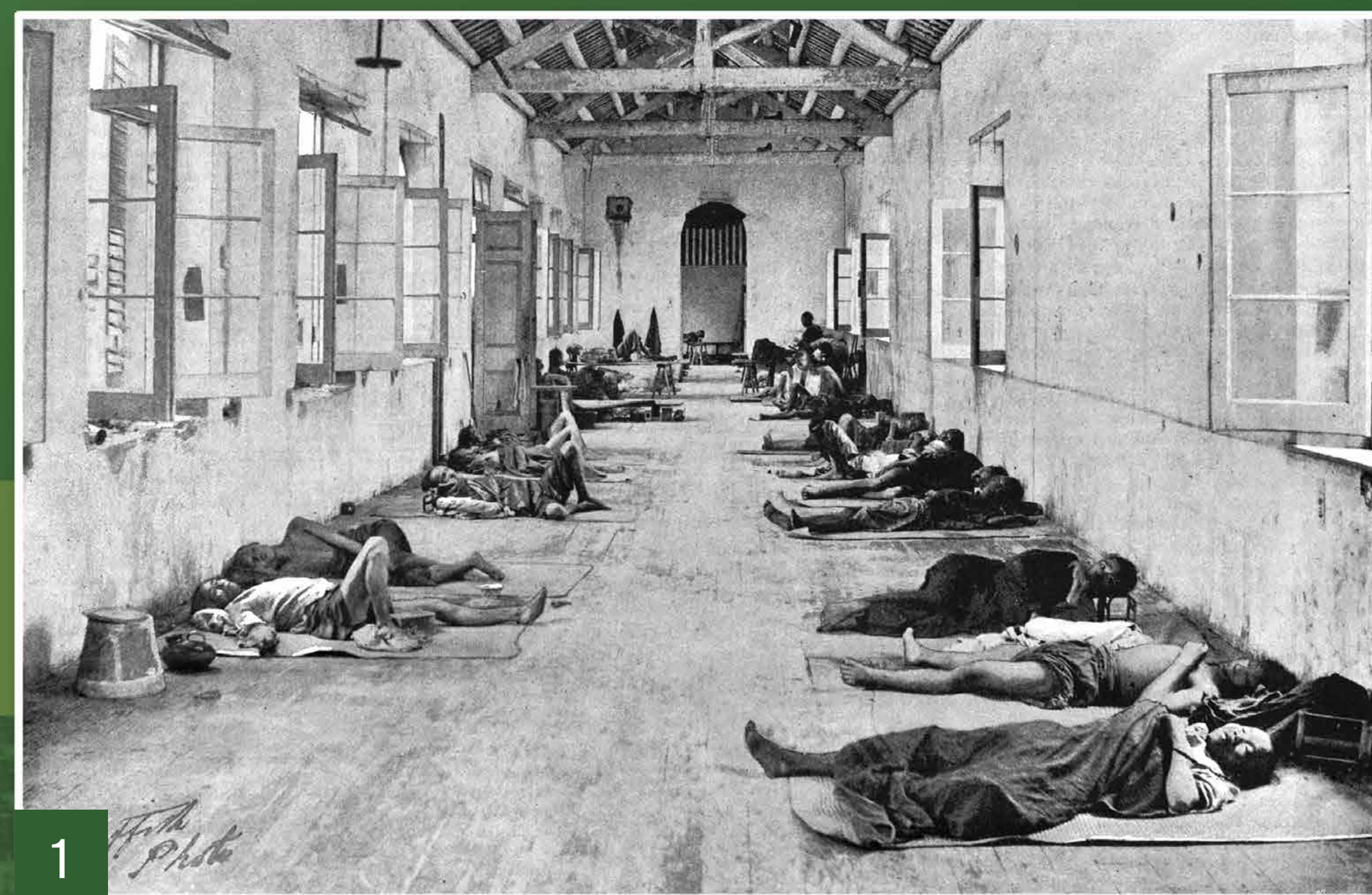
# 危機與機遇： 十九世紀末的鼠疫對東華的衝擊

## Crisis and Opportunity: Impact of the Bubonic Plague in the Late 19th Century on Tung Wah Hospital

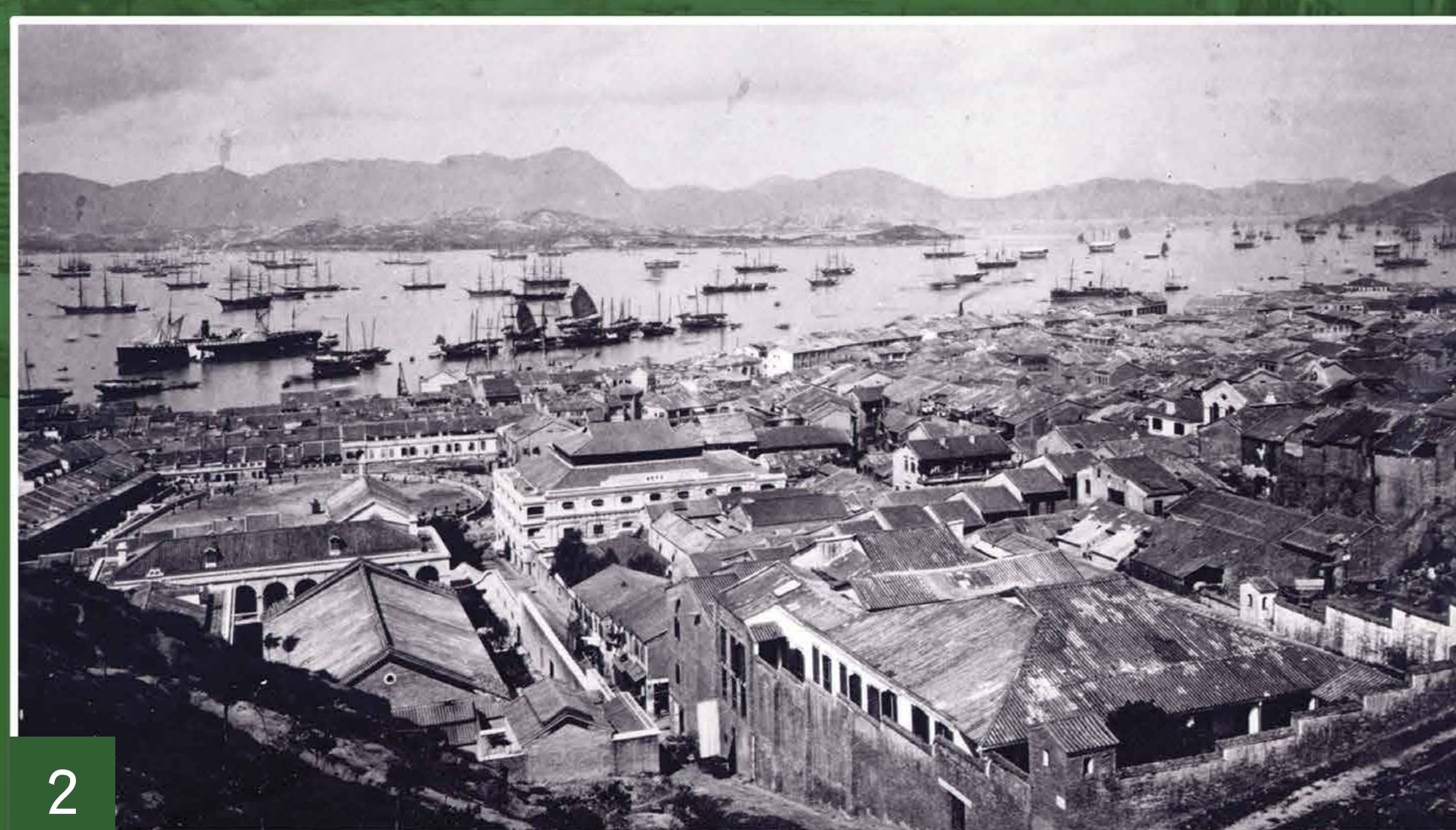
1894年5月，香港發現首宗鼠疫病例，疫症隨即爆發，兩個月內有近2,000人染病死亡。華人人口密集的上環太平山區成為重災區，當時的殖民地政府為防止疫情擴散，就公共衛生問題對華人採取強硬措施；又宣佈香港為疫埠，不容許患者到廣州就醫，並強行把東華醫院的住院患者送到海上隔離，引起市民強烈不滿。東華醫院居中調停，卻因而受到政府與市民夾擊，更觸發對東華醫院存廢問題的爭論。1896年，政府成立委員會就東華醫院的存廢及運作問題作出調查，結果東華醫院得以保留，但必須引入西醫及推行一系列醫療改革。自此東華醫院成為一間中西醫兼備的醫院。後於1911年成立的廣華醫院和1929年成立的東華東院，亦同時提供中醫及西醫服務。

In May of 1894, the first case of bubonic plague was discovered in Hong Kong. This was followed by an epidemic which claimed the lives of close to 2,000 people in two months. Tai Ping Shan District in Sheung Wan, which had a large Chinese population, was badly affected. At that time, the colonial government implemented harsh hygiene and infection control measures on the Chinese community in a bid to prevent the plague from spreading. Hong Kong was declared an infected area and patients were forbidden to seek medical treatment in Guangzhou. In addition, those infected with the bubonic plague in Tung Wah Hospital was forcibly quarantined on a ship at sea. These measures caused an outcry among the Chinese. Tung Wah Hospital tried to mediate between the government and the public, but was attacked by both sides. The epidemic also sparked debates over whether Tung Wah Hospital should be closed down. In 1896, the government appointed a committee to investigate the operation of Tung Wah Hospital and whether it should be closed down. It was decided that Tung Wah Hospital could continue to operate, but Western medicine services and medical reform initiatives had to be introduced. From then on, Tung Wah Hospital became a hospital offering both Chinese and Western medicine services. Kwong Wah Hospital, founded in 1911, and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, founded in 1929, also offered Chinese and Western services simultaneously.

- 1 1894年5月香港爆發鼠疫不久，政府在堅尼地城徵用玻璃廠，成立由東華醫院主理的鼠疫中醫院，以緩和華人不滿情緒。  
In May 1894, shortly after the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Hong Kong, the government requisitioned a glass factory in Kennedy Town to set up a plague hospital providing Chinese medicine service managed by Tung Wah to ease the ire of Chinese.
- 2 上環太平山區，1894年的鼠疫重災區。  
Tai Ping Shan district in Sheung Wan, the worst hit area when bubonic plague raged through Hong Kong in 1894
- 3 1894年英軍到太平山區進行防疫消毒工作  
British troops sterilising the Tai Ping Shan district in 1894
- 4 《一八九六年調查東華醫院委員會報告書》(中譯本)  
Report of the Commission to Inquire into the Working and Organisation of the Tung Wah Hospital (1896) (Chinese translation)



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CRISIS AND OPPORTUNITY  
IMPACT OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE  
IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY ON TUNG WAH HOSPITAL



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# 傳承與創新：領先發展中西醫結合治療

Tradition and Innovation:

Pioneering Integrated

Chinese and Western Medicine Services



二十世紀中期的東華醫院中西醫贈醫所  
Free outpatient clinic of Tung Wah Hospital  
in mid-20th century

自香港回歸以來，東華一直配合政府發展中醫藥的政策，積極推行各項計劃，包括與兩岸四地醫療專業人員和本地大學合作交流，近年更多次舉辦大中華地區中西醫藥研討會。東華亦資助屬下中西醫護人員到內地及海外探訪研習、進行中醫藥臨床科研，並於轄下醫院成立中西醫交流會。

2014年，東華率先參與醫院管理局推出的「中西醫協作先導計劃」，屬下的中醫藥研究中心與東區醫院和東華醫院合作，組成中西醫專家工作小組，共同制訂臨床方案，為患有下腰、肩頸痛或中風的住院病人提供中醫治療。

東華三院的醫療歷史，見證中西醫兩個完全不同的制度由最初互相抗拒、排斥，進而演變到互相合作，體現了東華在中西醫結合治療方面破舊立新及勇於嘗試的精神。

東華三院一直秉承贈醫施藥的傳統，致力幫助貧病者。時至今日，除了政府每年資助的200張免費病床外，東華也為有需要的市民提供免費病床、免費中西醫普通科門診及西醫專科門診服務，每年受惠人次約90萬。2019/20年度，東華預算用於免費醫療服務的支出為6,920萬。

Tung Wah Group of Hospitals has continued its long-standing tradition to offer free medical services to the needy. Presently, in addition to the 200 free beds sponsored by the government each year, Tung Wah provides free beds, free Chinese and Western medicine general outpatient services, and free Western medicine specialist outpatient services to those in need with around 900,000 visits per annum. The estimated expenditure for free medical services in 2019/20 is \$69.2 million.

Since the return of sovereignty of Hong Kong to Mainland China, Tung Wah has responded to the government policy by actively developing its Chinese medicine services. Collaboration and exchanges with medical professionals from the Mainland, Taiwan, Macao and Hong Kong are promoted through organising large-scale symposia on Chinese and Western medicine. Tung Wah also supports Chinese and Western medicine professionals to join study tour in the Mainland China and overseas, conducts clinical researches on Chinese medicine, and sets up the Journal Club of Chinese and Western Medicine.

Tung Wah took the lead to join the "Integrated Chinese-Western Medicine Pilot Programme" launched by the Hospital Authority in 2014. TWGHs Chinese medicine clinical research centres work with Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital and Tung Wah Hospital to provide Chinese medicine treatments to inpatients suffering from low back pain, shoulder and neck pain, or stroke, based on the clinical protocol developed by a working group comprising Chinese and Western medicine experts.

The history of Tung Wah's medical services bears testimony to the change in the relationship between Chinese and Western medicine in Hong Kong, from excluding to complementing each other. It also exemplifies Tung Wah's adventurous and innovative spirit in developing its integrated Chinese and Western medical services.



2003年沙士期間東華三院與醫院管理局召開新聞發佈會，公佈中醫藥治療沙士的科研結果。  
During the outbreak of SARS in 2003, TWGHs and the Hospital Authority announced the research findings on the treatment of SARS by Chinese medication.



於2009年成立的東華三院王澤森上醫館，為市民提供高質素、個人化、具系統性及全面的中西醫結合健康管理計劃。TWGHs Wilson T.S. Wang Centre of Integrated Health Management was established in early 2009 and offers high-quality, personalised, systematic and comprehensive integrated Chinese and Western therapeutic solutions to the public.

TRADITION AND INNOVATION

PIONEERING INTEGRATED

CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE SERVICES



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# 保育與傳承：

# 東華三院的歷史文化工作

Conservation and Passing on Legacies:

Tung Wah's Work in History and Culture



1917年的廣華醫院總冊詳細記錄了出入院病人姓名、性別、籍貫、住址、擔保人及病徵，甚至醫院病人提供膳食及使用燃料的支出等資料。

Kwong Wah Hospital Registry in 1917. It recorded the information regarding the admission and discharge of patients with personal details, such as name, gender, hometown, address and sickness symptoms, as well as accounts of hospital expenses on patients' food and fuel consumption, etc.

With its long history, Tung Wah has in its collection vast quantities of historical records and relics. Many scholars believe that studying the historical records and relics of Tung Wah helps them understand the history of Hong Kong and, in particular, the city's early Chinese community. Tung Wah established the Records and Heritage Office in 2010 to conserve, develop and share the history and culture of the group, while promoting heritage conservation work and providing cultural services.

In addition to the rich collection of historical records and relics, Tung Wah also manages a number of historic buildings, including the declared monuments Tung Wah Museum, TWGHs Man Mo Temple and Race Course Fire Memorial. Over the years, Tung Wah has carried out restoration work of various scopes on its historic buildings, so that the original appearances of the structures from different time periods can be preserved.



東華三院文物館於2010年被香港政府列為法古蹟

Tung Wah Museum was declared a monument by the Hong Kong government in 2010

In 2016 the TWGHs Maisy Ho Archives and Relics Centre was established and be able to collect and preserve historical records as well as relics more effectively and on a larger scale. In recent years, the Records and Heritage Office carried out several archive restoration, documentation and digitisation projects to facilitate experts and scholars at home and abroad to view Tung Wah archives online.

東華三院歷史源遠流長，保存了相當豐富的歷史檔案和文物。不少學者認為，研究本院的歷史檔案和文物有助他們了解香港，特別是早期華人社會的歷史。東華三院於2010年成立檔案及歷史文化辦公室，致力保護、開發及分享東華三院的歷史文化，推廣文物保育工作及提供文化服務。

除大量珍貴的歷史檔案和文物外，東華轄下亦有多座具歷史價值的建築，包括已列為法定古蹟的東華三院文物館、東華三院文武廟和馬場先難友紀念碑。歷年來，東華因應不同需要為轄下的歷史建築作不同程度的修復，令不同年代建成的建築群得以保持原貌。

2016年東華三院何超蓮檔案及文物中心成立，有效地收集和保存更多機構的檔案和文物。近年，東華三院檔案及歷史文化辦公室進行多個文獻修復、整理及數碼化計劃，讓香港以至世界各地的專家學者可透過互聯網查閱東華三院的歷史檔案。



為了與公眾分享我們努力的成果，我們精心選取了部分檔案上載至「珍藏・分享——東華三院文物館檔案」網站

To share the fruit of our efforts with members of the public, we uploaded a number of carefully selected records to the "Preserve and Share – Tung Wah Museum Archives" website



東華舉辦不同的文化活動，分享機構的歷史文化。

TWGHs organised various kinds of cultural activities for sharing the history and culture of the Group

CONSERVATION AND PASSING ON LEGACIES

TUNG WAH'S WORK IN HISTORY AND CULTURE



東華三院

Tung Wah Group of Hospitals