


東華三院文物館
Tung Wah Museum




上環文武廟
Man Mo Temple, Sheung Wan



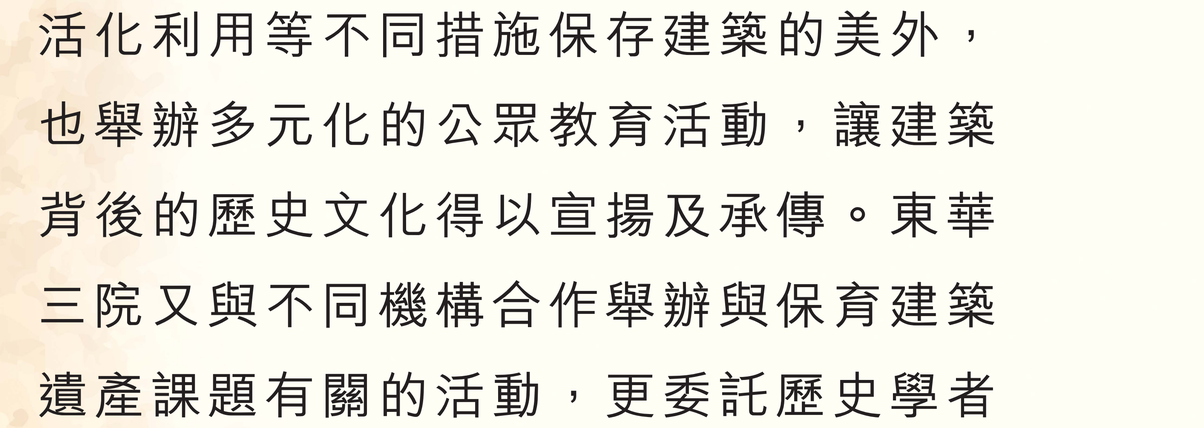

馬場先難友紀念碑
Race Course Fire Memorial

# 保育承傳：東華三院的歷史建築保育

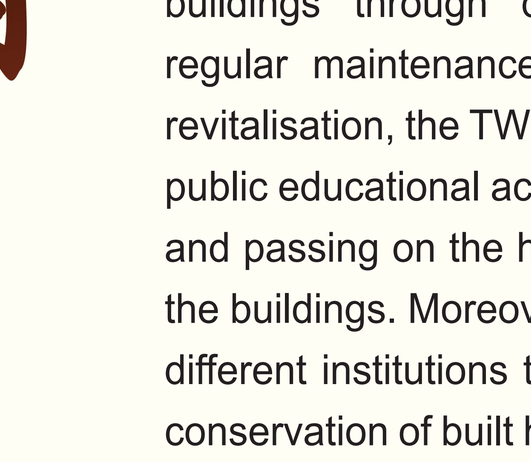
## Passing It On: Heritage Conservation Work by the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals

東華三院除保留珍貴的檔案及文物外，也管理11座已評級歷史建築，包括5座法定古蹟。每座歷史建築各具特色，功能涵蓋醫療、教育、民間宗教、殮葬、災禍紀念各範疇。東華三院非常重視歷史建築的保育，除透過定期保養、修復翻新、活化利用等不同措施保存建築的美外，也舉辦多元化的公眾教育活動，讓建築背後的歷史文化得以宣揚及承傳。東華三院又與不同機構合作舉辦與保育建築遺產課題有關的活動，更委託歷史學者對建築進行研究，出版相關書冊。

In addition to preserving valuable archives and relics, the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs) also manages 11 historic buildings, including five declared monuments. Each of them has unique features with different functions covering healthcare, education, folk beliefs, funeral services and disaster memorials, among others. The TWGHs attaches great importance to the conservation of historic buildings. Apart from preserving the “beauty” of buildings through different measures, such as regular maintenance, restoration, renovation and revitalisation, the TWGHs also organises a variety of public educational activities with a view to promoting and passing on the history and culture embodied in the buildings. Moreover, Tung Wah co-operates with different institutions to hold activities relating to the conservation of built heritage, and also commissions historians to carry out architectural studies and publish their work.




油麻地天后古廟
Tin Hau Temple, Yau Ma Tei




東華義莊
Tung Wah Coffin Home

《東華歷史印記》短片

Video of “The imprint of Tung Wah”

PASSING IT ON
HERITAGE CONSERVATION
TUNG WAH GROUP OF HOSPITALS

東華三院
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
SINCE 1870

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PASSING IT ON
HERITAGE CONSERVATION WORK

# 法定古蹟：東華三院文物館



1970年代的東華三院文物館
Tung Wah Museum, 1970s



2015年的東華三院文物館
Tung Wah Museum, 2015

## Declared Monument: Tung Wah Museum

位於窩打老道的東華三院文物館原為於1911年落成的廣華醫院大堂。1958年廣華醫院進行重建工程，獨保留醫院大堂；1970年東華三院百周年紀念，將大堂闢為「東華三院文物館」，開始收藏和整理與東華三院有關的文物及檔案。2010年列為法定古蹟。文物館建築糅合中西建築精髓，館內掛滿歷史悠久的牌匾及對聯。2016年廣華醫院再次進行大型重建工程，這座逾百年的歷史建築將見證第三代廣華醫院的誕生。

Located on Waterloo Road, Tung Wah Museum was originally the main building of Kwong Wah Hospital, which opened in 1911. In 1958, Kwong Wah Hospital underwent redevelopment – all structures except the main building were demolished and reconstructed. In 1970, the centenary of the TWGHs, the main building was officially converted into Tung Wah Museum, with the aim of preserving and organising the relics and archives of the TWGHs. The museum was declared a monument in 2010. The museum blends Chinese and Western architecture with numerous historic plaques and couplets hanging inside. In 2016, another large-scale redevelopment project commenced in Kwong Wah Hospital and this century-old building has been preserved to witness the establishment of the third generation of Kwong Wah Hospital.

# 法定古蹟：上環文武廟

位於上環荷李活道，由文武廟、列聖宮和公所三座建築物組成，建於1847至1862年間。廟內大殿供奉文昌（文帝）及關帝（武帝），列聖宮供奉諸神列聖，公所當年為華人議事及排難解紛的場所。1908年政府制訂《文武廟條例》，把文武廟交予東華醫院管理。2010年列為法定古蹟。自1957年起，東華三院每年舉行秋祭典禮。2014年，此項秋祭儀式納入香港非物質文化遺產清單。

## Declared Monument: Man Mo Temple, Sheung Wan

Located on Hollywood Road in Sheung Wan, the Man Mo Temple compound is made up of Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Kung and Kung Sor, built between 1847 to 1862. The Man Cheong (God of Literature) and Mo Tai (God of Martial Arts) are revered in the main hall of Man Mo Temple; various deities are worshipped in Lit Shing Kung. The Kung Sor used to be where Chinese people discussed matters and resolved disputes. In 2010, Man Mo Temple was declared a monument. Since 1957, TWGHs has held Autumn Sacrificial Rites at Man Mo Temple every year. In 2014, the rites were included in the inventory of intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong.



19世紀末的文武廟
Man Mo Temple in late 19th century



上環文武廟
Man Mo Temple, Sheung Wan

DECLARED MONUMENT
TUNG WAH MUSEUM

東華三院
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals

DECLARED MONUMENT
TUNG WAH MUSEUM

# 馬場先難友紀念碑

法定古蹟：

## Declared Monument:
## Race Course Fire Memorial



1918年2月26日，逾萬名中外人士於跑馬地馬場觀看一年一度的新春打吡大賽，未料由竹棚搭建的看台不勝負荷塌下，引起大火，導致逾600人葬身火海。災後東華醫院積極救災，協助處理罹難者遺骸。及後政府撥出掃桿埔上咖啡園地段作為罹難者的永久墓園。墓園於1922年動工興建，是本港唯一一座以公眾募捐形式，為災禍罹難者而建的公墓。香港賽馬會及東華分別於1974年、1983年、1993年及2010年出資進行修葺工程，至今仍保存原貌，2015年列為法定古蹟。

On 26 February 1918, over 10,000 people from Chinese and international communities joined the annual Lunar New Year Derby Day races at the Happy Valley Racecourse. Due to overloading, the bamboo-built stands collapsed and caused a disastrous fire that eventually claimed the lives of more than 600 people of various nationalities and backgrounds. After the calamity, the Tung Wah Hospital swiftly undertook relief work and assisted in the collection of the bodies of the deceased. The government then allocated an area known as Coffee Garden in So Kon Po for use as the permanent cemetery for the victims. The Race Course Fire Memorial commenced construction in 1922 which is the only communal grave in Hong Kong constructed using donations solicited from the public and for the victims of a disaster. With funding from the Hong Kong Jockey Club and the TWGHs, the Memorial was renovated in 1974, 1983, 1993 and 2010, and its original appearance is still preserved. In 2015, it was declared a monument.

# 天后古廟

法定古蹟：油麻地

## Declared Monument:
## Tin Hau Temple, Yau Ma Tei



九龍區最大的天后廟，約建於1865年，原位於北海街和廟街交界附近，約1876年遷建現址，1928年正式移交廣華醫院管理。天后古廟包含五座建築物，天后廟居中，左方為觀音樓社壇及書院；右方為城隍廟和福德祠。東華三院於2018年5月8日復辦大型天后賀誕活動，以承傳本土傳統文化。天后廟現由華人廟宇委員會委託東華三院管理。2020年列為法定古蹟。

Built around 1865, the largest Tin Hau Temple in Kowloon was originally located at the junction of Pak Hoi Street and Temple Street, and was moved to the current location around 1876. The management of the temple was officially transferred to Kwong Wah Hospital in 1928. The Temple comprises five buildings with the Tin Hau Temple in the middle, the Kwun Yum Lau She Tan and Hsu Yuen on the left, and the Shing Wong Temple and Fook Tak Temple on the right. The TWGHs resumed the organisation of large-scale activities to celebrate the birthday of Tin Hau on 8 May 2018 so as to preserve the local traditional culture. The Tin Hau Temple is now managed by the TWGHs under a commission from the Chinese Temples Committee. In 2020, it was declared a monument.

# 東華義莊

法定古蹟：

## Declared Monument:
## Tung Wah Coffin Home



東華義莊建於1899年，佔地約6,050平方米，由多組建於不同時期的建築物所組成。2003年進行大型修復工程，並於2005年先後獲香港古物古蹟辦事處及聯合國教育、科學及文化組織頒發修復大獎。東華保存的義莊文獻更是東華於上世紀為已故本地及海外華人辦理原籍安葬服務而留下的珍貴歷史檔案，是了解和研究香港作為全球華人慈善樞紐的重要資料。2020年列為法定古蹟。

The Tung Wah Coffin Home was built in 1899 and covers an area of about 6,050 square metres.  It consists of multiple buildings constructed in different periods. A large-scale restoration project was launched in 2003 and it won successive heritage conservation awards from the Hong Kong Antiquities and Monument Office and UNESCO in 2005. The documents of the coffin home bear witness to the bone repatriation services provided by Tung Wah to Chinese people who passed away in Hong Kong or abroad in the last century. These documents provide important information that supports research and understanding of Hong Kong's role within a global Chinese philanthropic network. In 2020, it was declared a monument.

DECLARED MONUMENT
TIN HAU TEMPLE, YAU MA TEI
TUNG WAH COFFIN HOME

東華三院 Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
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DECLARED MONUMENT
RACE COURSE FIRE MEMORIAL

# 灣仔洪聖古廟

一級歷史建築：

## Grade 1 Historic Building:
## Hung Shing Temple, Wan Chai




位於灣仔皇后大道東的洪聖古廟建於1847年，以紀念庇佑漁民的洪聖大王。廟宇原是一個位於石頭上的小祭壇，面朝大海，經多次填海後，現在的古廟身處灣仔中心地帶。古廟於2015年封廟整修，整修後保持原貌。洪聖古廟由東華接管日期已無可稽考，1971年華人廟宇委員會重新委託東華管理。

The Hung Shing Temple on Queen's Road East in Wan Chai was built in 1847 as a memorial to the deity Hung Shing and for the protection of fishermen. The temple was originally just an altar on a rock facing out to sea. After a number of reclamation projects, the temple is currently located in the heart of Wan Chai. The temple has survived with its authenticity intact but was closed for repairs in 2015. The date that the TWGHs took over the management of the temple could not be traced, but the Chinese Temples Committee recommissioned the organisation to manage the temple in 1971.

# 東華醫院主樓

一級歷史建築：

## Grade 1 Historic Building:
## Main Block, Tung Wah Hospital



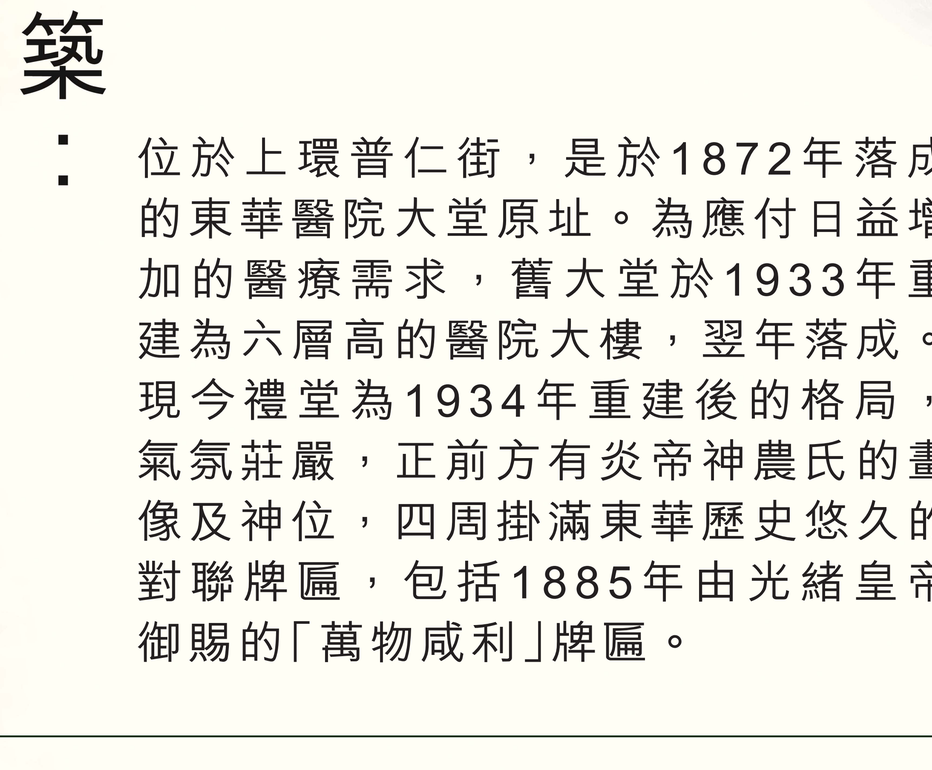

位於上環普仁街，是於1872年落成的東華醫院大堂原址。為應付日益增加的醫療需求，舊大堂於1933年重建為六層高的醫院大樓，翌年落成。現今禮堂為1934年重建後的格局，氣氛莊嚴，正前方有炎帝神農氏的畫像及神位，四周掛滿東華歷史悠久的對聯牌匾，包括1885年由光緒皇帝御賜的「萬物咸利」牌匾。

Located in Po Yan Street, Sheung Wan, it is the site of the former main hall of Tung Wah Hospital, which was completed in 1872. In order to meet the city's increasing healthcare demands, it was reconstructed as a six-storey hospital complex in 1933 and completed in the following year. The current hall follows the layout created during the reconstruction of 1934, with the portrait and spiritual tablet of the God of Shennong right at the front, surrounded by historic couplets and plaques of Tung Wah, such as the plaque "Wan Wu Xian Li" bestowed by Emperor Guangxu in 1885, which helps create a solemn ambience.

# 廣福義祠

二級歷史建築：

## Grade 2 Historic Building:
## Kwong Fook I Tsz




位於上環太平山街的廣福義祠於1856年落成，原為供奉在香港客死異鄉者亡靈的地方，又名「百姓廟」。由於華人普遍不習慣到西醫院治病和不欲在家中過世，義祠漸漸成為病重瀕危和去世華人停留之地。1869年4月，義祠惡劣的衛生情況引起政府介入，促成東華醫院成立。東華成立後，義祠亦歸東華管理。義祠2017年重修，更換屋頂木梁和拆除廟前遮蓋物等，回復義祠外貌。

Kwong Fook I Tsz, located in Tai Ping Shan Street, Sheung Wan, was completed around 1856 for housing the spiritual tablets of non-local people who died in Hong Kong. It is also known as the Pak Shing Temple. Since Chinese generally were not used to receiving medical treatment in Western-style hospitals at that time and did not want to die at home, I Tsz gradually became the last stop for Chinese patients who were in a critical condition or had passed away. In April 1869, the poor hygiene of I Tsz prompted the intervention of the government, which then facilitated the establishment of Tung Wah Hospital. I Tsz has been managed by Tung Wah Hospital ever since its establishment. A restoration project was launched in 2017 which aimed at improving the condition and appearance of I Tsz by replacing the wooden roof beams, removing the shelter in front of the temple and carrying out other works.

GRADE 1 HISTORIC BUILDING
HUNG SHING TEMPLE, WAN CHAI
MAIN BLOCK, TUNG WAH HOSPITAL

東華三院
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GRADE 2 HISTORIC BUILDING
KWONG FOOK I TSZ

# 東華東院

二級歷史建築：

## Grade 2 Historic Building:
## Tung Wah Eastern Hospital



位於銅鑼灣東院道，於1929年落成啟用，以取代原位於灣仔的集善醫所，由東華醫院直接管理。醫院有病床200張，除設中藥局、中醫贈醫處外，也有割症房、叉光鏡室（即X光室）等西式設施。醫院屬西式建築風格，建成之初只有一座長方型主樓，後方呈放射式弧形設計的四翼分別在1930年及1932年擴建。四翼以迴廊連接，既獨立又相連，減低病菌傳播機會。

Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, located on Eastern Hospital Road, Causeway Bay, was commissioned in 1929 to replace Ji Shan Clinic in Wan Chai and was managed directly by Tung Wah Hospital. There were about 200 beds in the hospital. Apart from a herbal clinic and a free Chinese medicine consultation area, the hospital also provided Western-style facilities such as an operating room and X-ray room. When completed, the hospital was just a rectangular main block built in Western architectural style. The four wings to the rear, which have a radial curved design and are connected by verandahs, were extensions built in 1930 and 1932. Featuring both isolation and connectivity, the design of the four wings helps reduce the chance of bacterial transmission.

# 山東街水月宮

三級歷史建築：

## Grade 3 Historic Building:
## Shui Yuet Temple, Shan Tung Street



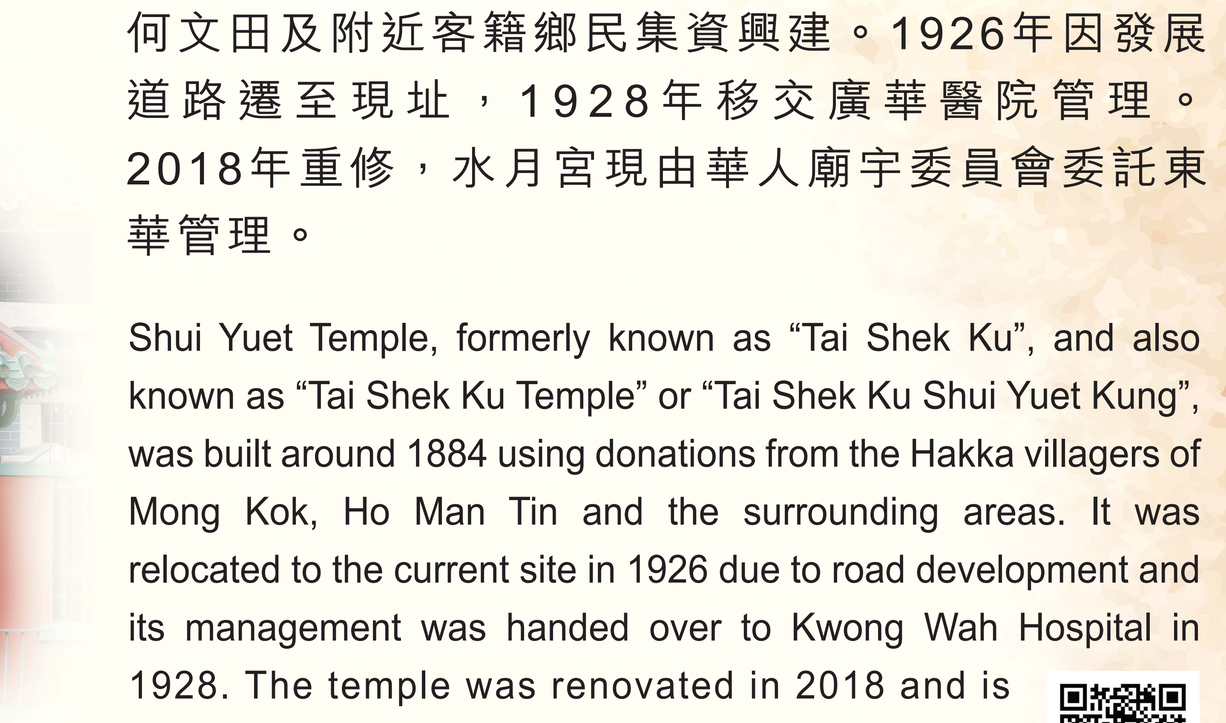

水月宮約建於1884年，古名大石鼓，別稱「大石鼓廟」或「大石古水月宮」，由芒角（現今旺角）、何文田及附近客籍鄉民集資興建。1926年因發展道路遷至現址，1928年移交廣華醫院管理。2018年重修，水月宮現由華人廟宇委員會委託東華管理。

Shui Yuet Temple, formerly known as “Tai Shek Ku”, and also known as “Tai Shek Ku Temple” or “Tai Shek Ku Shui Yuet Kung”, was built around 1884 using donations from the Hakka villagers of Mong Kok, Ho Man Tin and the surrounding areas. It was relocated to the current site in 1926 due to road development and its management was handed over to Kwong Wah Hospital in 1928. The temple was renovated in 2018 and is currently managed by the TWGHs under a commission from the Chinese Temples Committee.

# 福全街洪聖殿

三級歷史建築：

## Grade 3 Historic Building:
## Hung Shing Temple, Fuk Tsun Street




大角咀洪聖殿是九龍唯一供奉洪聖的廟宇，原來的廟宇相傳建於1882年。1928年因道路工程遷至現址，並交由廣華醫院管理，主要供奉洪聖爺。據說洪聖爺曾於颱風中拯救不少漁民，所以前往洪聖殿拜祭的善信大部分是漁民，廟宇前更擁有一望無際的海景。洪聖殿現由華人廟宇委員會委託東華管理。

Hung Shing Temple in Tai Kok Tsui is the only temple in Kowloon dedicated to the worship of Hung Shing. It is said that the original temple was built in 1882. In 1928, the temple was relocated to its current site due to road works and its management was then handed over to Kwong Wah Hospital. Legend has it that Hung Shing saved many fishermen during typhoons, so most of the worshippers paying respect in the Hung Shing Temple are fishermen. The temple, which has a panoramic view of the sea, is currently managed by the TWGHs under a commission from the Chinese Temples Committee.

TUNG WAH EASTERN HOSPITAL
SHUI YUET TEMPLE, SHAN TUNG STREET

東華三院 Tung Wah Group of Hospitals

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GRADE 3 HISTORIC BUILDING
HUNG SHING TEMPLE, FUK TSUN STREET