



Hong Kong · Benevolent City
Tung Wah and the Growth of Chinese Communities

東
華
三
院
與
華
人
社
會

香江
有情

教育小冊子
Educational Pamphlet

各位，歡迎進入東華三院的時光隧道！提及東華三院，除了《歡樂滿東華》外，各位還會想起甚麼？原來東華三院是全港規模最大的社會服務機構之一，其服務範圍之廣，讓不少香港市民受惠。時至今日，東華三院已經成立了一百四十年。讓我們一同回顧東華三院一百四十年間的發展史。試在頁5的空格上填上正確的資料吧！

Hello, welcome to the time tunnel of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals! When it comes to TWGHs, what do you think of apart from the Tung Wah Charity Gala? Tung Wah is in fact one of Hong Kong's largest social service organisations, offering a wide range of services that benefit many Hong Kong citizens. On the occasion of the 140th anniversary of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, let's look back at its development through time. Please write down the answers in the space provided on p.5!

東華事件簿

Major events of Tung Wah

1856

廣福義祠在太平山區落成，供奉死後無依華人的神主牌位，故又稱 (1)。

The Kwong Fook I-tsz (communal ancestral hall) in Tai Ping Shan is completed. It honours the spiritual tablets of Chinese who died destitute and is thus also referred to as the (1).



1880

文武廟義學創辦，後歸東華醫院管理，成為東華第一間義學。

The Man Mo Temple Free School is founded. It is later managed by Tung Wah Hospital and becomes the first Tung Wah free school.



1870

政府頒佈《華人醫院則例》，創辦第一間華人中醫院——東華醫院。

The government enacts the *Chinese Hospital Incorporation Ordinance*. Thus, Tung Wah Hospital, the first hospital for the Chinese community in Hong Kong, is established.



1896

東華引入西醫服務。

The Tung Wah Hospital introduces Western medical services.

1899

將原文武廟捐資在西環牛房附近興建的義莊遷注大口環，改名東華義莊。

The coffin home near the Slaughter House in Kennedy Town, built with funds from the Man Mo Temple, is relocated to Sandy Bay and renamed the Tung Wah Coffin Home.

1872

東華醫院落成啟用。

The Tung Wah Hospital is completed.

1874

東華醫院協助「甲戌風災」善後工作，安葬風災無人認領的屍體，為東華醫院首次參與本地救災工作。

In the wake of a furious typhoon that hit Hong Kong, Tung Wah assists with post-disaster work by burying unclaimed remains of victims. This is the first time Tung Wah participates in local disaster relief.

1903

獲政府撥地興建東華醫院西環分局，後改建為痘局。

The government allocates land for construction of the Tung Wah Plague Hospital in Kennedy Town. It is later converted into an anti-smallpox hospital.

1908

香港政府頒佈《文武廟條例》，將文武廟及其所屬廟產移交東華醫院管理。

The Hong Kong Government enacts the *Man Mo Temple Ordinance* allowing Tung Wah to officially take over the management of the temple and its properties.

1910

東華痘局落成啓用。

The Tung Wah Smallpox Hospital is inaugurated.



1911

(2) 落成啓用，服務九龍地區華人。

Serving the Chinese members of the community in Kowloon, the (2) enters operation.

1928

成立東華醫院護士學校。

The Tung Wah Hospital Nurses' Training School is established.

1929

東華東院落成啓用。

The Tung Wah Eastern Hospital is inaugurated.



1931

東華醫院、廣華醫院及東華東院統一由一個董事局管理，統稱 (3)。

於灣仔軒尼詩道設立東華三院總理女義學，首創女子義學。

Tung Wah, Kwong Wah and Tung Wah Eastern hospitals are amalgamated to form the (3) to be managed by a board of directors.

The Tung Wah Hospital Directors' Girls Free School is established on Henessey Road in Wan Chai.

1934

獲香港政府批准，聯同香港賽馬會發售馬票籌款，是東華唯一一次馬票籌款。

第一次以遊藝大會籌款。

The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs) obtains permission from the government to organise a charity sweepstake jointly with The Hong Kong Jockey Club. This is the only charity sweepstake organised by Tung Wah.

Tung Wah organises its first Charity Concert (fund-raising carnival)

1935

第一次舉行賣花籌款。

Tung Wah organises its first fund-raising Flower Day.

1938

應香港政府的要求成立醫務委員會，東華自此全面受政府津貼醫療服務經費及監管，亦標示著東華被納入政府的體制中。

After the establishment of a Medical Committee requested by the government, the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals receives full government subsidy for its medical services and is subject to government regulation. This marks the inclusion of Tung Wah into the government's institutional oversight.

1940

改善中醫處方，由駐院中醫

合編《備用藥方彙選》。

Beiyong yaofang huixuan (A Selection of Prescriptions) is compiled by resident Chinese medical practitioners of TWGHs to improve prescriptions of Chinese medicine.



1941

東華東院先後被英軍及日軍徵用為陸軍醫院，東華醫院及廣華醫院提供有限度服務。

淪陷後，東華三院轄下所有學校停課。

The Tung Wah Eastern Hospital is requisitioned for use as a military hospital first by the British and then, occupying Japanese forces. During this time, the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah hospitals provide limited services.

All Tung Wah schools are suspended after the fall of Hong Kong.



1944

淪陷後期，東華三院經費緊絀，只餘提供有限度醫療服務，至12月東華董事局決定停止中醫贈醫施藥。

Toward the end of the Japanese occupation, Tung Wah experiences a severe lack of funding and can only offer limited medical services. By December, the board of directors decides to terminate its programme of offering free Chinese medicine to the public.

1945

戰後難民湧入，東華展開救濟工作，並協助安排無業僑民回鄉。

As a result of the influx of post-war immigrants, Tung Wah engages in relief work and helps the unemployed return to their respective hometowns.

1946

東華三院香港第一免費小學校及東華三院九龍第一免費小學戰後復課。

Tung Wah Hospitals Hong Kong No. 1 Free Primary School and Tung Wah Hospitals Kowloon No. 1 Free Primary School resume classes.

1948

成立東華三院救濟兩廣水災委員會，應屆總理親赴災區了解災情，又與李宗仁代總統會晤，為東華戰後首次向內地賑災。

The Flood Relief Committee in Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces is established. Directors of that year visit the disaster areas in person to learn about the circumstances and meet with Acting President Li Zongren. This is the first time Tung Wah has offered disaster relief to mainland China after the Second World War.



1949

大批內地難民湧入香港，東華三院陸續幫助難民遷注調景嶺難民營、台灣或外地。

Refugees flock to Hong Kong from mainland China. Tung Wah Group of Hospitals helps refugees relocate to the Tiu Keng Leng Refugee Camp, Taiwan or overseas destinations.

1953

石硤尾大火，東華協助賑濟工作。

倡建大口環護養院（1994年易名為東華三院馮堯敬醫院）。

Tung Wah assists with relief work following the devastating blaze in Shek Kip Mei.

The Sandy Bay Infirmary is founded (renamed to the TWGHs Fung Yiu King Hospital in 1994).

1955

東華三院第一間獲政府資助興建的小學——東華三院九龍第一小學落成啟用。

Tung Wah Hospitals Kowloon No. 1 Primary School, the first TWGHs school built with government funds, is inaugurated.

1961

東華三院首間中學——東華三院第一中學（現為東華三院黃笏南中學）開課。

TWGHs' first secondary school, the Tung Wah Hospitals No. 1 College (present-day TWGHs Wong Fut Nam College), is inaugurated.

1965

成立黃大仙護養院（1993年易名為東華三院黃大仙醫院）。

廣華醫院新院工程完成，由港督戴麟趾主持開幕。

The Wong Tai Sin Infirmary is founded (renamed the TWGHs Wong Tai Sin Hospital in 1993).

The new Kwong Wah Hospital is completed. Governor Sir David Trench officiates at the inauguration ceremony.



1968

成立第一間托兒所（現為東華三院伍尚舫紀念幼兒園）。

The first Tung Wah nursery (present-day TWGHs Ng Sheung Lan Memorial Nursery School) is founded.



1970

東華三院成立一百周年，董事局決議成立東華三院文物館，並於翌年1月15日開幕。

成立第一間安老院（現為東華三院戴麟趾安老院）。

以原總理聯誼會會址改建為第一間青少年中心——東華三院余墨緣青少年中心（2000年易名為東華三院余墨緣綜合服務中心）。

TWGHs celebrates the centenary of its founding. The board of directors agrees to establish the Tung Wah Museum, which is founded on 15 January the following year.

The first Tung Wah nursing home (present-day TWGHs David Trench Home for the Elderly) is founded.

The former premises of the Association of Past and Present Directors of TWGHs are redeveloped into the first Tung Wah youth centre. TWGHs Yu Mak Yuen Youth Centre (renamed TWGHs Yu Mak Yuen Integrated Services Centre in 2000) offers study rooms and leisure facilities to meet the needs of young people.



1971

首創非牟利殯儀服務（其後於1977年成立鑽石山殯儀館及於1980年成立萬國殯儀館）。

Non-profit funeral services are introduced. The Diamond Hill Funeral Parlour is founded in 1977 and the International Funeral Parlour in 1980.



1973

首獲政府撥款津貼社會福利服務。

TWGHs receives government subsidies for its social welfare services for the first time.

1979

與香港電視廣播有限公司合辦第一屆 (4)，並於電視直播籌款。

TWGHs jointly organises its first live TV fund-raising show, the (4), with Television Broadcasts Limited (TVB).



1980

開辦第一間幼稚園（現為東華三院廖恩禮紀念幼稚園）。

The first Tung Wah kindergarten (present-day TWGHs Liu Yan Tak Memorial Kindergarten) is founded.

1981

開辦第一間特殊學校（現為東華三院涂展堂學校）。

東華醫院腎臟醫療中心開幕。

The first Tung Wah special school (present-day TWGHs Tsui Tsin Tong School) is founded.

The renal centre at the Tung Wah Hospital is inaugurated.

1990

創辦首間設於廣華醫院的婦女健康普查部。

The first Well Women Clinic, located in Kwong Wah Hospital, is founded.

1991

東華屬下五間醫院加入醫院管理局。

成立全港第一座綜合社會服務大樓，命名為東華三院戴東培社會服務大樓。

東華三院賑濟華東水災災民，為新中國成立後第一次對內地賑災。

All five Tung Wah hospitals join the Hospital Authority.

The Tung Wah Tai Tung Pui Social Service Building, Hong Kong's first building of its kind, is inaugurated in Tuen Mun.



Eastern China is affected by severe flooding. TWGHs raises a total of seven million dollars for disaster relief. This is the first time Tung Wah has offered disaster relief to mainland China since the birth of the New China in 1949.

1994

開設第一間庇護工場（現為東華三院莫羅瑞華綜合職業復康中心）。

成立東華東院糖尿病中心。

創立全港第一間實用學校，名為馬振玉慈善基金實用學校。

The first Tung Wah sheltered workshop (present-day TWGHs Mok Law Sui Wah Integrated Vocational Rehabilitation Centre) is founded.

The Tung Wah Eastern Hospital Diabetes Centre is founded.

Tung Wah establishes Hong Kong's first practical school: TWGHs C.Y. Ma Charity Fund Practical School.

1997

創辦東華三院長者家居復康外展服務。

TWGHs outreaching home care services for the elderly are introduced.

2000

東華三院成立一百三十周年。

TWGHs celebrates the 130th anniversary of its founding.

2001

開辦第一間中醫藥研究中心（廣華醫院 — 香港中文大學中醫藥臨床研究服務中心）。

The first traditional Chinese medicine research centre (Kwong Wah Hospital - The Chinese University of Hong Kong Chinese Medicine Clinical Research and Services Centre) is established.

2002

成立首個社會企業 — 創毅蔬果加工及批發服務。

TWGHs founds its first social enterprise, namely Enterprise Vegetable & Fruit Processing and Supply Service.



2003

東華三院平和坊開幕，成為全港首間問題賭博輔導中心。

東華義莊進行全面復修工程。

TWGHs Even Centre, Hong Kong's first counselling centre for problem gambling, is inaugurated.

Restoration work on the Tung Wah Coffin Home begins.

2004

創辦首間設於廣華醫院的男士健康普查部（2009年易名為東華三院綜合診斷及醫療中心）。

The first Well Men Clinic is established in Kwong Wah Hospital (renamed TWGHs Integrated Diagnostic and Medical Centre in 2009).

2005

(5) 修護工程獲聯合國教育、科學及文化組織頒發的「亞太區文物修護獎」優越大獎。

The restoration project of (5) wins the Award of Merit in the Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

2006

於廣華醫院及東華三院黃大仙醫院，為住院病人提供中西醫藥治療。

TWGHs offers Hong Kong's first integrated inpatient Chinese and Western medicine services at the Kwong Wah and TWGHs Wong Tai Sin hospitals.

2007

香港中文大學東華三院社區書院開幕，提供副學士及副學士先修課程，以配合新高等教育學制。

The Chinese University of Hong Kong - Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Community College is inaugurated, offering associate degree and pre-associate degree programmes in line with the new secondary education policy.

2008

救助中國四川汶川地震。

成立首間以中醫治未病預防保健為宗旨的東華三院王澤森中醫館。

成為首個慈善機構獲得政府及自然保育基金撥款展開大型綜合性的綠色計劃。

TWGHs provides relief for the Sichuan Earthquake.

The first traditional Chinese medicine preventive medicine centre, TWGHs Wilson T.S. Wang Centre of Integrated Health Management, is founded.

TWGHs becomes the first charitable organisation to receive funding from the government and the Environment and Conservation Fund for the launch of large-scale integrated "green programmes".

2009

東華三院首間學前兒童教育及發展中心落成。

TWGHs inaugurates its first learning and development centre for pre-school children.

2010

東華三院成立一百四十年。

TWGHs celebrates the 140th anniversary of its founding.

東華

答案 Answers:

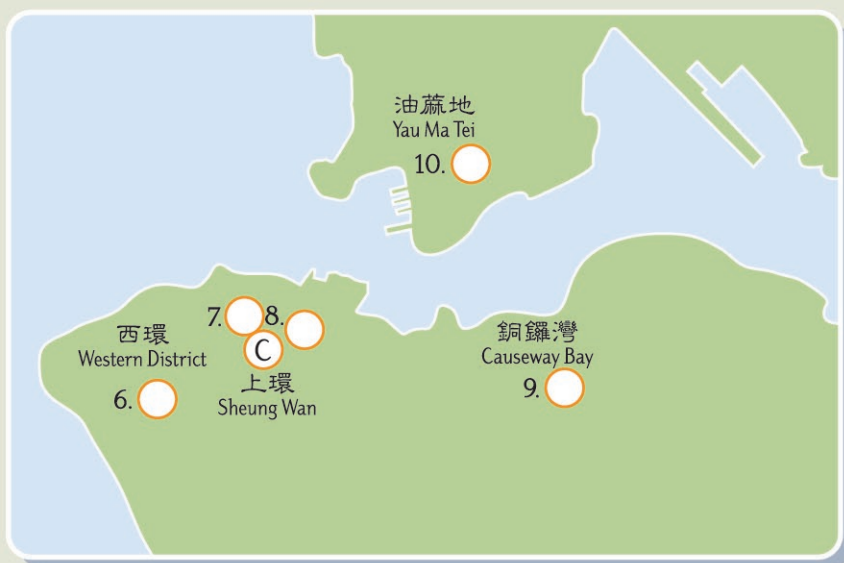
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

尋找東華建築

In search of Tung Wah buildings

東華三院轄下擁有一些歷史悠久的建築物，你知道地圖上標示的位置是東華哪一座建築物嗎？試作配對。

TWGHs owns a number of historical buildings. Do you know which Tung Wah buildings are marked on the map below? Try matching each number with its corresponding building.



A

東華醫院
Tung Wah Hospital



B

東華東院
Tung Wah Eastern Hospital



C

廣福義祠
Kwong Fook I-tsz
(communal ancestral hall)



D

東華三院文物館
Tung Wah Museum

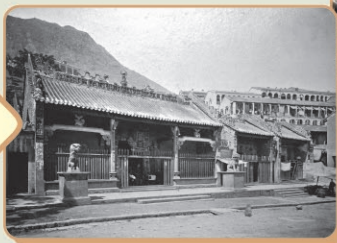


E

東華義莊
Tung Wah Coffin Home

F

文武廟
Man Mo Temple



牌匾逐格睇

A closer look at the tablets



東華三院自1870年成立以後，除贈醫施藥外，亦提供義葬、原籍歸葬及教育服務，讓更多本地和海外華人受惠。當遇有天災人禍，東華三院的總理們更不遺餘力向各界籌集善款作賑災之用，他們的貢獻得到各界認同，並贈送牌匾給東華，以此紀念。

請到展覽廳，按資料找出相應的牌匾，並寫上牌匾上的題字吧！

Since its founding in 1870, apart from free medical services, the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals has also offered free burial, repatriation of remains and education services to Hong Kong citizens and Chinese people around the world. Whenever there is a natural disaster, the directors of TWGHs make every effort to raise funds to provide relief to victims. Over the years, Tung Wah has received a host of tablets in recognition of its contributions.

Based on the information provided, please look for the tablets in the gallery and then write the correct inscription inside each frame.

11.

贈予者：愛育堂

年份：1871

原因：表揚倡建東華醫院的好善者及醫院所提供的慈善服務

Presented by: Aiyu Tang

Year: 1871

Purpose: To commend the charitable services offered by Tung Wah Hospital and the compassionate people affiliated with it

贈予者：光緒皇帝

年份：1879

原因：讚揚東華籌款賑濟北方旱災（丁戊奇荒）

Presented by: Emperor Guangxu

Year: 1879

Purpose: To commend Tung Wah's fund-raising efforts for the drought in North China ("Severe Drought of Ding-Wu")

12.

贈予者：李鴻章、畢道遠、陳士杰、周家楣

年份：1884

原因：讚揚東華協助賑濟1883年山東、直隸（今河北省）及江浙一帶的嚴重水災

Presented by: Li Hongzhang, Bi Daoyuan, Chen Shijie and Zhou Jiamei

Year: 1884

Purpose: To commend Tung Wah's relief efforts for the severe floods in Shandong, Zhili (present-day Hebei), Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces in 1883

13.

贈予者：光緒皇帝

年份：1885

原因：表揚東華協助賑濟廣東水災

Presented by: Emperor Guangxu

Year: 1885

Purpose: To commend Tung Wah's relief efforts for the flooding in Guangdong province

14.

15.

贈予者：馮國璋

年份：1918

原因：表揚東華募捐賑濟華北水災災民

Presented by: Feng Guozhang

Year: 1918

Purpose: To commend Tung Wah for providing relief donations to flood victims in North China


香港歷史博物館
香港九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南100號


Hong Kong Museum of History
100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

康樂及文化事務署與東華三院合辦
香港歷史博物館與東華三院文物館籌劃

Jointly presented by
the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and Tung Wah Group of Hospitals

Co-organized by
the Hong Kong Museum of History and the Tung Wah Museum

 2724 9042

 <http://hk.history.museum>

<http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/Museum/History>