



饒宗頤文化館保育館新貌暨 「玩轉中國古文明」三星堆主題展覽開幕 Opening of the Revamped Heritage Hall of Jao Tsung-I Academy and “The Wonders of Ancient China” Exhibition



▲ 圖示財政司司長陳茂波(中)、發展局文物保育專員梁子琪(右二)、香港旅遊發展局主席林建岳博士(左三)、饒宗頤文化館管理委員會副主席黃景強博士(右五)、香港中華文化促進中心理事會主席兼饒宗頤文化館管理委員會副主席崔綺雲博士(左四)及其他嘉賓出席開幕典禮。

Photo shows Mr Paul Chan, the Financial Secretary (Middle); Mr David Leung, the Commissioner for Heritage of the Development Bureau (second right); Dr Peter Lam, the Chairman of the Hong Kong Tourism Board (third left); Dr K.K. Wong, the Vice-chairman of the Management Board of Jao Tsung-I Academy (fifth right); Dr Linda Tsui, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Hong Kong Institute for Promotion of Chinese Culture and the Vice-chairman of the Management Board of Jao Tsung-I Academy (fourth left) and other guests attending the opening ceremony.

饒宗頤文化館(饒館)於2025年12月18日舉行饒館保育館新貌暨「玩轉中國古文明」三星堆主題展覽開幕典禮。位於下區的饒館保育館經翻新後，現以全新面貌向公眾開放，加入光影模型、口述歷史裝置、微型藝術創作及互動體驗等豐富元素，以創意串連歷史記憶，展示這處歷史建築的變遷。同場開幕的「玩轉中國古文明」三星堆主題展覽位於饒館中區，透過活動教學方式讓學生深入認識中國歷史及文化。展覽目前僅接受團體預約參觀。有關饒館和活動之詳情，可瀏覽饒館網頁：www.jtia.hk。

Jao Tsung-I Academy (JTIA) hosted the opening ceremony for its revamped Heritage Hall and “The Wonders of Ancient China” exhibition on 18 December 2025. Now open to the public with a fresh look, the revamped Heritage Hall located in the Low Zone incorporates diverse elements, including a light-shadow model, oral history installations, miniature artworks and interactive experiences. Using creativity to connect with historical memories, the Heritage Hall showcases the transformation of this historic site. Launching concurrently is “The Wonders of Ancient China” exhibition in the Middle Zone of the JTIA. Through activity-based learning, the exhibition offers students a deeper understanding of Chinese history and culture, with admission currently available for group reservations only. For more details about the JTIA and its activities, please visit the JTIA website: www.jtia.hk.



有關饒宗頤文化館

About Jao Tsung-I Academy

饒宗頤文化館前身為荔枝角醫院，屬發展局第一期「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」項目之一。該址曾先後用作不同歷史用途，包括九龍關關廠、華工屯舍、檢疫站、監獄，及後來改建的傳染病醫院和精神病療養院等。前荔枝角醫院建築群由上、中、下三區建築物組成，於2010年被評為三級歷史建築，現時已活化為推廣文化和藝術的平台。

Jao Tsung-I Academy, formerly the Lai Chi Kok Hospital, is one of the projects under Batch I of the “Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme” of the Development Bureau. The site has served various historical functions over time, including the Kowloon Customs Station, the Chinese Labourers’ Quarters, a quarantine station, a prison, and later being converted into an infectious disease hospital and a nursing home for mental patients, etc. The former Lai Chi Kok Hospital compound consists of the buildings situated in High, Middle, and Low Zones, and was accorded with Grade 3 status in 2010. It has now been revitalised as a platform for the promotion of culture and arts.



饒宗頤文化館保育館的全新面貌

The Brand-new Features of the Heritage Hall of Jao Tsung-I Academy

保育館 (一) Heritage Hall (1)

踏入展館，訪客仿如踏進時光隧道，透過展覽的聲光互動與多媒體敘事手法，循著時間線了解饒館的百年歷程。

Stepping into the exhibition hall is like entering a time tunnel, where visitors can follow a timeline to explore the centennial journey of the JTIA through interactive sound-and-light displays and multimedia storytelling.



歷史長廊 History Corridor

這個探索之旅的起點，呈現有關香港和饒館的歷史。

This is where the exploration journey begins, offering a glimpse into the history of Hong Kong and the JTIA.



饒館八變 JTIA Through Time (A Legacy of Eight Transformations)

介紹饒館館址逾百年的歷史，從清朝時期至今經歷的多次轉變，見證香港及中國近代歷史的變遷。

Introducing the century-old history of the site of the JTIA through its transformations from the Qing dynasty to the present, bearing witness to the changes in the modern history of Hong Kong and China.



口述歷史檔案館 Oral History Archive

訪客拿起懷舊撥輪電話，即可聆聽昔日醫護人員及病人的口述歷史。

Visitors can pick up the nostalgic rotary dial telephones to listen to oral histories from former medical staff and patients.



饒館光影立體模型 3D Light-shadow Model of the JTIA

透過光影投影技術，呈現建築群在過去不同時期的演變。

Through light projection technology, the model showcases the evolution of the site over different eras.



「舊報紙留影機」互動體驗 Old Newspaper Photo Booth Interactive Experience

訪客可透過拍攝裝置，將自己的身影定格在懷舊報紙上，自製一份獨一無二的專屬虛擬「饒館報章」。

Visitors can capture their images on nostalgic newspapers at the photo booth, creating a unique, personalised, virtual "JTIA Newspaper".

保育館 (二) Heritage Hall (2)

透過展出駐場藝術家的微型藝術創作，讓訪客更深刻了解饒館的建築及歷史價值；同場介紹饒館活化後的文化活動配套設施資料。

Through the miniature artwork display by the artist-in-residence, visitors will gain a deeper understanding of the JTIA's architectural and historical values. Information on the cultural activity facilities after the revitalisation of the JTIA is also introduced.



饒宗頤文化館保育館
Heritage Hall of
Jao Tsung-I Academy

地點：饒宗頤文化館 下區
開放時間：上午10時至下午6時
(逢星期一休館，公眾假期除外)

Location: Low Zone, Jao Tsung-I Academy
Opening Hours: 10am – 6pm
(closed on Mondays, except public holidays)

大灣區東江縱隊文物徑（香港段）探尋抗戰歷史

Greater Bay Area Dongjiang Column Heritage Trail (Hong Kong Section)

Exploring Wartime History

香港特別行政區政府發展局、廣東省文化和旅遊廳及澳門特別行政區政府文化局於2022年簽訂《關於深化粵港澳大灣區考古及文物建築交流與合作意向書》，三地攜手於2024年10月推出首條大灣區跨地域文物徑－大灣區教育文物徑。

2025年為中國人民抗日戰爭暨世界反法西斯戰爭勝利八十周年，三地再度攜手籌劃並推出第二條粵港澳大灣區文物主題遊徑－大灣區東江縱隊文物徑，加深公眾對大灣區抗戰歷史的認識。

發展局古物古蹟辦事處將四座已評級歷史建築和三處與東江縱隊抗戰密切相關的建築及紀念設施，共七個地點納入大灣區東江縱隊文物徑（香港段）。這七個地點均設有說明牌或相應二維碼，參觀者可掃描二維碼收聽粵語、普通話或英語的語音導賞。

With the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Exchange and Collaboration on Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Amongst the Greater Bay Area in 2022 by the Development Bureau of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Department of Culture and Tourism of Guangdong Province and the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the three regions jointly launched the first cross-regional heritage trail of the Greater Bay Area – the Greater Bay Area Education Heritage Trail – in October 2024.

大灣區東江縱隊文物徑（香港段）語音導賞及小冊子
Audio Guides and Booklet of Greater Bay Area
Dongjiang Column Heritage Trail (Hong Kong Section)



The year 2025 marked the 80th Anniversary of Victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. Together, the three regions have planned and launched the second heritage trail of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, namely the Greater Bay Area Dongjiang Column Heritage Trail, to enhance public understanding of the region's wartime history.

The Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Development Bureau has selected seven sites for the Hong Kong Section of the Greater Bay Area Dongjiang Column Heritage Trail: four graded historic buildings and three sites and memorial facilities closely associated with the Dongjiang Column's wartime activities. All these seven landmarks feature information plaques or QR codes. Visitors can scan the QR codes to listen to audio guides in Cantonese, Putonghua or English.

今期先為大家介紹大灣區東江縱隊文物徑（香港段）所涵蓋的四座已評級歷史建築。
In this issue, we will introduce four graded historic buildings featured in the Greater Bay Area Dongjiang Column Heritage Trail (Hong Kong Section).

玫瑰小堂 Rosary Mission Centre

二級歷史建築
Grade 2 Historic Building

新界西貢黃毛應1號
No. 1 Wong Mo Ying, Sai Kung, New Territories

玫瑰小堂於1939年重建落成。1942年2月3日，廣東人民抗日游擊隊港九大隊（後改稱港九獨立大隊）在此宣告成立，成為香港地區抗戰的重要力量，也使香港成為抗戰的重要支點。西貢黃毛應村戰略位置優越，港九獨立大隊曾以小堂作為游擊隊指揮中心及大隊部（部隊的指揮中心）常駐地之一，村民亦加入游擊隊及協助其行動。日軍於1944年大規模圍剿黃毛應村以掃蕩游擊隊，更在小堂內對村民嚴刑迫供。

The Rosary Mission Centre was rebuilt in 1939. On 3 February 1942, the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade (the name was later changed in Chinese) of the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force announced its establishment at the Rosary Mission Centre, and then became the major local force of resistance against the Japanese Aggression, making Hong Kong an important pivot for the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. As Wong Mo Ying Tsuen in Sai Kung is



strategically located, the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade used the Centre as a command centre for the guerrilla force, as well as one of its main stationing bases. The villagers also joined the guerrilla force and assisted its operation. In 1944, Japanese troops launched a large-scale raid on the village to search for guerrilla force members, and villagers were subjected to brutal interrogation and torture inside the Centre.



適廬 Sik Lo

二級歷史建築
Grade 2 Historic Building

新界元朗十八鄉楊家村131至132號A
Nos. 131-132A Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung,
Yuen Long, New Territories

適廬建於1933年，由華僑商人楊衛南及楊竹南兄弟出資興建。抗戰期間，適廬曾被借予游擊隊長達一年，作為港九大隊元朗區武工隊的據點。作為游擊隊在元朗的根據地之一，適廬是1942年「秘密大營救」的重要中轉站之一，見證在港的愛國民主人士和文化界知名人士獲成功營救。日軍於1942年曾大規模到適廬搜捕，適廬主人楊竹南被日軍囚禁一個多月，並遭嚴刑迫供，但楊竹南始終沒有透露任何信息。

Sik Lo was built in 1933 using funds from two brothers, Yang Weinan and Yang Zhunan, who were overseas Chinese merchants. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Sik Lo was offered

to the guerrilla force for a year, serving as a strategic post of the Yuen Long Armed Worker Unit led by the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade. As one of the bases in Yuen Long, Sik Lo served as one of the important transit points for the Secret Rescue Operation in 1942, witnessing the success of the rescue of patriotic democrats and renowned cultural figures in Hong Kong. Japanese troops conducted a large-scale raid on Sik Lo in 1942. The owner of Sik Lo, Yang Zhunan, was imprisoned for over a month by the Japanese troops and experienced brutal torture, but he never revealed any information about the guerrilla force.



羅家大屋 Law Uk

三級歷史建築
Grade 3 Historic Building

新界沙頭角石涌凹2號
No. 2 Shek Chung Au, Sha Tau Kok, New Territories

羅家大屋由自巴拿馬回流的羅奕輝於1930年興建。抗戰時期，大屋曾被用作東江縱隊港九獨立大隊的情報站及交通站。羅家前後共11人參與港九獨立大隊的抗日游擊工作，活躍於不同戰線，其中，大姐羅許月曾任港九獨立大隊交通站站長，大弟羅雨中及二弟羅汝澄在抗戰初期，組織了香港第一支武裝自衛隊伍。羅氏為香港的抗戰作出重要貢獻，被譽為香港抗日一家人。後人於2022年將羅家大屋建設為香港沙頭角抗戰紀念館。

Law Uk was constructed in 1930 by Luo Yihui, who returned from Panama. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Law Uk was used as an intelligence station and liaison checkpoint for the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column. In total,

11 members of the Luo clan joined the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade, serving actively on various fronts, including the eldest sister Luo Xuyue, who served as chief of the liaison checkpoint of Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade; the eldest and second eldest of the younger brothers, Luo Yuzhong and Luo Rucheng, organised Hong Kong's first people's armed defence unit at the beginning of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. The Luo clan made significant contributions to Hong Kong's war efforts and are hailed as the "Anti-Japanese Clan of Hong Kong". In 2022, the Luo clan converted Law Uk into Hong Kong Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall.

西貢育賢書室 Yuk Yin Study Hall, Sai Kung

三級歷史建築
Grade 3 Historic Building

新界西貢沙角尾村二巷1A號
No.1A Sha Kok Mei Second Lane, Sai Kung, New Territories

育賢書室建於1928年，由韋氏成員捐地及移居海外的村民捐資興辦。書室曾是東江縱隊港九獨立大隊重要的秘密抗日基地之一。中國第七戰區司令余漢謀夫人曾在育賢書室暫居。書室見證了東江縱隊港九獨立大隊在港抗日的珍貴歷史，包括書室於日佔期間曾被短暫佔據，游擊隊員在書室對面村屋監視日軍，向游擊隊提供詳細情報。1945年日軍投降後，育賢書室重開。書室近年被用作村民活動中心。

Yuk Yin Study Hall was built in 1928 with land provided by the Wei clan and funding from villagers abroad. The study hall was one of the key secret resistance bases of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the



Dongjiang Column. The wife of Yu Hanmou, commander of the Seventh Chinese Theatre, once stayed briefly in Yuk Yin Study Hall. The study hall bears witness to the invaluable history of the resistance efforts of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column. The study hall was seized by Japanese troops for a short time during the Japanese Occupation, and a guerrilla agent stepped up the surveillance of the Japanese troops from a village house across from the study hall, keeping the guerrillas well informed. The study hall was reopened after Japan's surrender in 1945. In recent years, it has been used as a community centre for the villagers.

下期再帶大家了解其餘三個地標的抗戰歷史。
Stay tuned for the next issue to learn about the
wartime history of another three landmarks.

「油蔴地警署光影之旅」 Yau Ma Tei Police Station: A Cinematic Journey

屬二級歷史建築的舊油蔴地警署是當區的重要地標，不少經典香港電影曾在警署外取景，令警署成為香港警匪片的標誌，以及很多旅客慕名而來的打卡熱點。現正於警署內舉辦的「油蔴地警署光影之旅」展覽，將警署部分空間打造成沉浸式場景，並對外開放警署內的面貌，讓訪客踏上經典香港警匪片的光影之旅。

The Old Yau Ma Tei Police Station, a Grade 2 historic building, is a significant landmark in the district. Many classic Hong Kong films were shot outside the police station, turning it into an icon of Hong Kong police and

crime films and a hotspot for photography, attracting many visitors. The “Yau Ma Tei Police Station: A Cinematic Journey” exhibition, currently on display inside the police station, transforms parts of the space into immersive scenes and opens up the interior to the public, allowing visitors to embark on a cinematic journey through classic Hong Kong police and crime movies.

展覽及門票預訂詳情
Details of Exhibition and Ticket Reservation



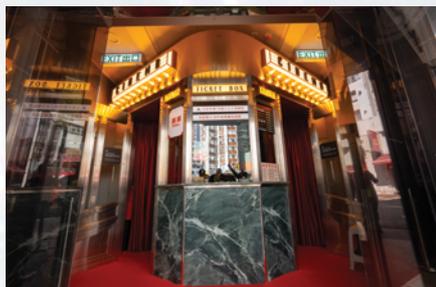
展覽內容 Exhibition Details

展覽將「差館」、香港警匪片元素及電影場景扣連。訪客從懷舊戲院入口出發，進入沉浸式光影世界及由電影美術指導構建的「雜差房」。

The exhibition connects the police station, elements of Hong Kong police and crime films, and film sets.

Entering through a retro-style cinema entrance, visitors step into an immersive world of light and shadow and the Criminal Investigation Detective (CID) Office reimagined by film art designers.

展覽設有四大場景 The exhibition features four themed parts:



戲院門口 Cinema Entrance

以舊式戲院為設計，打造成進入警匪片世界的入口。

Designed as a retro-style cinema, it serves as a gateway to the world of police and crime films.



時光隧道 Time Tunnel

透過沉浸式視覺及聲效，呈現歷代經典港產警匪片中的動作場面及人物。

The action scenes and characters from classic Hong Kong police and crime films across different generations are presented through immersive visuals and sound effects.



雜差房 CID Office

以七、八十年代的警署為主要設計構思及藍本，建構一個想像中的雜差房，當中設有辦公室、監控室、槍房、證物房及認人室等。

Inspired by and largely based on police stations of the 1970s and 1980s, the reimagined CID Office includes an office, Surveillance Room, Armoury, Exhibit Office and Identification Parade Room.



羈留室 Detention Cells

昔日的羈留室開放參觀，訪客可選擇以警察或囚犯制服或電影海報為背景，拍照留念。

The former detention cells are open to the public. Visitors can choose to take photos featuring police or prison uniforms, or film posters as background.

開放時間 Opening Hours

星期二至六（公眾假期除外）：
上午11時至下午5時、晚上7時至10時
星期日及公眾假期：
上午9時至晚上10時

需預訂門票入場

Tuesdays to Saturdays (except Public Holidays):
11am – 5pm, 7pm – 10pm
Sundays and Public Holidays:
9am – 10pm

Advance ticket booking is required



舊油蔴地警署建於1922年，是香港現存少數的戰前警署建築之一。主樓樓高三層，兩旁為側翼，平面呈V形設計。警署帶有愛德華時期的建築風格，其建築特色包括正門的半圓形門廊、立面的柱式和外廊等。

The Old Yau Ma Tei Police Station, built in 1922, is one of the few surviving pre-war police stations in Hong Kong. The Main Block is a three-storey building with two elongated wings, forming a V-shaped plan. Designed in an Edwardian architectural style, the architectural features of the police station include a semicircular portico at the main entrance, columns and verandahs on its façade.

舊贊育醫院主樓和廣福祠列為法定古蹟

Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital and Kwong Fook Tsz Declared as Monuments

政府於2026年1月30日刊憲，公布古物事務監督（即發展局局長）根據《古物及古蹟條例》將位於西營盤的舊贊育醫院主樓和上環的廣福祠列為法定古蹟。

The Government gazetted a notice on 30 January 2026 announcing that the Antiquities Authority (i.e. the Secretary for Development) has declared the Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital in Sai Ying Pun and Kwong Fook Tsz in Sheung Wan as monuments under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

舊贊育醫院由華人公立醫局委員會創立，於1922年啓用，為香港華人婦女提供產科服務，並以現代化方法培訓華人助產士。醫院於1955年遷至西營盤醫院道新址後，原址主樓於1961年用作社區中心，至今仍在公共醫療保健及社區服務方面發揮重要作用。舊贊育醫院主樓是現存少數與華人公立醫局委員會相關的建築物之一，印證香港早期發展婦產科服務時，華人領袖與西醫專業人員之間的合作。

Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was established by the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee (CPDC) and opened in 1922 to provide maternity services for Chinese women in Hong Kong and train Chinese midwives using modern methods. After the hospital was relocated to new premises on Hospital Road in Sai Ying Pun in 1955, the Main Building at the original site has been used as a community centre since 1961 and continues to play a significant role in public healthcare and community services to this day. Being one of the few surviving buildings related to the CPDC, the Main Building of Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital exemplifies the

co-operation between Chinese community leaders and Western medical professionals in the early development of maternal health services in Hong Kong.



廣福祠又稱「百姓廟」，由華人精英籌集資金倡建，於1895年建成。廣福祠安放了早年在港離世華工的神主牌，並供奉地藏王、濟公、綏靖伯及太歲等神明。廣福祠早年亦為病人、貧困無依者及孤寡老人提供庇護和診治服務，其後促成東華醫院成立。廣福祠體現香港早期華人社群中血濃於水的關係和凝聚力。

Kwong Fook Tsz, also known as Pak Shing Temple, was built in 1895 with funds raised by Chinese elites. The Temple houses soul tablets of Chinese workers who died in Hong Kong in the earlier years and enshrines deities including Ksitigarbha, Chai Kung, Shui Ching Pak and Tai Sui. In its early years, the Temple also provided refuge and medical services for the sick, destitute and elderly, later contributing to the establishment of Tung Wah Hospital. The Temple demonstrates the inseparable ties and cohesion among the Chinese community during the early period of Hong Kong.



兩座古蹟的資料已上載古物古蹟辦事處網頁
Information of the two monuments is
available on the website of the Antiquities
and Monuments Office



歡迎意見



WE WELCOME
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