



2014 年夏季號 通訊
Medical Museum Snapshot
Summer 2014 Issue No.15



The Story of our Museum and how it started

博物館的歷史與由來



博物館第一屆董事會及要員於創館日合照
1st Board of Directors and key committee members -
Group photo at the opening of the museum

全世界共有多少間醫學博物館呢？相信難以數算。許多不同大小的博物館、醫院、大學，甚至相似的機構都有收藏與醫藥有關的展品。但倘若擁有獨立的建築物，專門作為醫學博物館，又開放予公眾參觀，這類博物館全球可能不過三十間。

香港作為中西共融的地方，很榮幸有一間「香港醫學博物館」作為研究、文物保存及活化，將醫學歷史承傳（包括傳統中藥及西醫藥）的工作基地。更令人嘆為觀止的是這家博物館座落在一棟罕有、美觀，及保存良好的歷史建築，這棟建築物自身亦與本地昔日醫療發展有著千絲萬縷的關係。到底這家博物館成立的始末是怎樣的呢？

1990 年舊病理學檢驗所正式被列為法定古蹟，幾位勇於創新，熱愛探索的人走在一起，談及這個古蹟的前景。經過連串考察及探索將舊病理學檢驗所轉為博物館的可能性後，香港病理專科學院於 1992 年 2 月成立了籌委會，並共同推行此計劃。

籌委會成員不只有醫學界的熱心人士，亦有來自非醫學界的支持者，1992 年 5 月向政府遞交建議書申請將這棟古蹟改為醫學博物館，儘管競爭激烈，我們最後也能成功獲批。我們亦幸獲得一位德高望重的醫生、前醫務衛生署署長、香港中文大學醫學院創院院

How many medical museums are there in the world? It's not easy to count, as exhibits related to medicine are found in many museums of different sizes, many being part of a hospital, a university or similar institution. If we consider only those dedicated medical museums with their own standalone building and identity, and open to the public, there are probably less than 30 such museums throughout the world.

This being so, Hong Kong, with its history as a meeting place for things east and west, is fortunate to have, in the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences (HKMMS), a dedicated museum that can research, preserve, and bring to life its unique medical heritage, including traditional Chinese as well as western medicine. Moreover, the museum is housed in a rare, exceptionally attractive and well-preserved heritage building; the building itself, as well as its locality, having links to much of Hong Kong's medical past. So how did this museum come into existence?

As usual, this depended on the coming together of a group of people who were excited by the possibilities, and were not afraid to do the unconventional. In 1990, the Old Pathological Institute (Old PI) was declared a protected monument, and, naturally, discussions on the future use of the monument followed. After a feasibility study, and growing support for conversion of the Old PI into a museum, the Hong Kong College of Pathologists formed a Steering Committee in February 1992 to promote the project. Members of the Committee were

drawn from diverse medical and non-medical fields. The Committee submitted a formal proposal in May 1992 to the Government for award of the building for converting it into a Museum of Medical Sciences and, despite competing claims, was successful in its bid. Fortunately, the late Professor Gerald Choa, who was highly respected as



圖片來源：英國國家檔案館
Photo source: The National Archives, United Kingdom



何屈志淑教授代表學會簽定舊病理學院的租約協議，學會已故榮譽法律顧問 Mr Peter Mark 及政府產業署署長 Mr Ian Wotherspoon 在場見證
Professor Faith Ho signing the lease for the Old PI on behalf of the Society, with other signatories, the late Mr Peter Mark, the HKMMS Society's Hon Legal Advisor and Mr Ian Wotherspoon, the Government Property Administrator looking on.

長、醫學歷史學家，已故蔡永業教授熱心支持，並一同參與籌委會工作。為設立一個完善管理架構，及鼓勵更多不同專業的人士參與，香港醫學博物館學會於1995年5月正式成立，及註冊為非牟利慈善機構，蔡永業教授在1995年6月被推選為首位創會主席。

香港醫學博物館學會接管這棟古蹟前，建築物由政府古物古蹟辦事處和工務局負責修復工作，籌委會委任的則師主理內部修改工程，務求令建築物能改作博物館用途。籌款活動亦頗順利進行，香港多間歷史悠久的醫院及多位熱心的贊助人均慷慨贊助了館內的展覽廳。亦有由熱心人士捐出的舊醫學儀器、舊醫學典籍、及有歷史價值的記錄、文物。一隊超過35人的義工團隊和三位博物館職員合力籌備創館首次的眾多展覽。博物館於1996年3月22日由贊助人彭定康先生主持揭幕。

博物館在財政上一直沒有得到政府的資助，十八年來歷經多段艱辛的旅程，幸得歷屆主席、董事、各委會成員及友好，致力支持，還有博物館職員的努力，解決每項挑戰。我們深信博物館的貢獻已得公眾肯定，未來將繼續為香港提供優質服務，取得更多公眾支持及認同。



2011年太平山醫學史蹟徑正式揭幕
Opening of the Taipingshan Medical Heritage Trail



作者何屈志淑教授，香港醫學博物館學會創會副主席，現為教育及研究委員會主席。
The author, Prof Faith Ho, who was Founding Vice-Chairman of the HKMMS Society, is currently Chairman of the Education & Research Committee.

a physician, a former Director of Medical & Health Services, founding Dean of the Chinese University's medical faculty, and a medical historian, enthusiastically supported the project, and joined the Committee's work. To encourage wider participation, a Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society (The Society) was incorporated in May 1995 as a charitable non-profit organization in order to take up the future management of the museum. The Society elected its first officers in June 1995 with Professor Gerald Choa as its founding Chairman.

The building was restored as far as possible to its original condition by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Government Architectural Services Department before internal renovations were made to adapt it for museum use, and was finally handed over to the Society in 1995. Meanwhile, fund-raising was successfully pursued; a number of galleries being sponsored by Hong Kong's pioneer hospitals and by other generous donors. Items of equipment, books and records of historical interest were also donated. After fitting out of the museum, a team of more than 35 volunteers, together with 3 staff members, put together the original opening exhibits, and prepared for the Opening Ceremony on 22 March 1996, with the Patron, Mr. Christopher Patten officiating.

The museum, which receives no regular financial support from government, has experienced ups and downs in its 18 years' history, but the dedication of successive Chairmen, Directors and friends, and the hard work of the committee members and staff has helped it overcome each challenge. We trust that the museum has proven its usefulness and service to the Hong Kong community, and will continue to enjoy widespread support and recognition.



1994年潘若芙醫生於博物館籌款音樂會獻唱後獲贈獻花。
Dr. Poon Yeuk Foo receiving a bouquet at the conclusion of her concert at the City Hall to raise funds for the museum in 1994.



醫學歷史興趣小組聚會
Medical History Interest Group meeting

道遠山青

Long Road to Our Verdant Peak: The History and Relics of Psychiatry in Hong Kong



昔日的長袖約束衣
Restraint with extended long sleeves

許多精神病都是如其他疾病一樣，因為身體機能異常所致。

展覽透過珍貴的歷史圖片及文獻、早期醫療用品等，讓公眾了解精神病的定義、發展及治療方法，同時亦對該院由全港規模最大及歷史最悠久的精神病專科醫院，演變成今日的社區精神健康服務中心的歷程，有更深入的認識。展期至 9 月 14 日於醫學物館展出。



「道遠山——香港精神科歷史與發展」專題展覽介紹香港精神科的發展史。從十九世紀被羈留在癲人院，至今天以現代藥物治療和融入社區，精神病患者的治療和護理工作，走過了漫長的路程，反映了社會人士對精神病看法上的改變。據醫學科學顯示，

This exhibition invites visitors to a journey through the history of Psychiatry in Hong Kong. The treatment and care of persons with mental illness has come a long way, from lunatic asylums in the 19th century, to modern-day medical treatment and integration into the community. This transformation reflects society's changing attitude towards mental illness as medical science reveals the underlying biological nature of many mental disorders. On display are interesting relics from Castle Peak Hospital, the oldest psychiatric hospital in Hong Kong.)



腦電盪治療機
Electroconvulsive Treatment (ECT) Machine (1969 -1982)

The exhibition is jointly presented by the Institute of Mental Health of Castle Peak Hospital and the Medical Museum. It will run till 14 September 2014.

MARK YOUR DIARY FUNDRAISING DINNER 2014 menu designed by Chef JACKY YU



28 October 2014 at 7pm
HK Academy of Medicine
Reservation and sponsorship,
Amelia Chiang: 2549 5123

草藥園精選 In the Museum Herbal Garden...

Magnolia liliiflora (Desr.) D. L. Fu

木蘭科植物 紫玉蘭 (辛夷)

以乾燥花蕾入藥，中藥名：辛夷

Purple Magnolia

Used as Chinese medicine: dried flower bud



瘟疫——從瘟疫到新湧現的傳染病： 向Alexandre Yersin及其他科學家救人英雄致敬

PLAGUES – From the Plague to New Emerging Infectious Diseases: A Tribute to Alexandre Yersin and other Lifesaving Science Heroes



相信大部份人仍記得十年前非典型肺炎（SARS）疫症及香港科學家發現沙士冠狀病毒，但鼠疫桿菌也在香港被發現一事，就未必廣為人知。1894年香港爆發鼠疫，亞歷山大·耶爾辛到訪香港進行研究，並成功找出引發鼠疫的桿菌，令香港頓時成為控制及預防鼠疫的起點。是次展覽由法國駐港澳總領事館聯同醫學博物館合辦，在法國五月文化教育節展出。

Most people can still remember the SARS saga and the discovery of the SARS coronavirus by Hong Kong scientists. That the bacillus that causes Plague was also discovered in Hong Kong is not so well known. It was discovered by Alexandre Yersin during the Hong Kong Plague outbreak in 1894, thus making this city the starting point of Plague's control and prevention in the 19th century. The exhibition was co-presented by the Consulate General of France in Hong Kong and Macau together with the Medical Museum during the Le French May festival.



亞歷山大耶爾森的顯微鏡，由巴黎巴斯德研究所借出 Alexandre Yersin's microscope, on loan from the Pasteur Institute in Paris

博物館教育劇場〈1894 香港鼠疫〉

Education Drama at the Museum 'The Hong Kong Plague of 1894'

今年三、四月，超過 400 名中學師生及公眾人士，親臨這所曾為監控鼠疫而建的百年建築——前細菌學檢驗所（今香港醫學博物館），欣賞一個特別為檢驗所度身訂造的話劇——〈1894 香港鼠疫〉。今次是醫學博物館與香港教育劇場論壇首次合作，以 1894 年鼠疫在太平山區大爆發為話劇藍本，劇場的演教員帶領觀眾於建築裡穿越不同角落，以話劇演繹舊日發生鼠疫的片段，讓學生重新認識這段本土歷史，了解公共衛生近百年的發展，藉此反思病菌與人類生活的關係。

It was an extraordinary experience for some 400 secondary students, teachers, and members of the public when they participated in an innovative educational drama show last March and April staged in the very building constructed to control the Plague more than a century ago. Not only did the audience mixed with the performing teaching artists, but also moved to different locations in the heritage building as the story unfolded. The museum drama was part of an educational programme developed by Hong Kong Drama/Theatre and Education Forum (TEFO). While based on the 1894 Plague epidemic, the drama had a novel message to stimulate secondary students to reflect on humans and disease from different perspectives.



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博物館展藏——牛隻接種檯

Museum exhibit – Calf Vaccinating Table



Smallpox vaccine production essentially involved inoculating the vaccine virus, *vaccinia*, onto the belly skin of a calf and then harvesting the vaccine about two weeks later. How did the staff get the calf to lie on the table to undergo these procedures?

生產預防天花的牛痘疫苗，需要把牛痘病毒接種到牛隻的肚皮，然後約兩星期後收取疫苗。昔日的工作人員怎麼能夠隨時令龐大的水牛安躺在木檯上進行接種？難道每次都要用盡九牛二虎之力？

秘訣在於牛隻接種檯的巧妙設計。接種檯安裝了接鉸，讓檯面既能直立亦能橫放。工作人員先把站著的牛隻束縛到直立的檯面，使牠動彈不得，然後將檯面翻至水平位置，牛隻隨即自然側躺在檯面，工作人員再移動及重新固定牛隻後肢的位置，讓它露出腹部，以便替它脫毛、消毒及完成其他工序。

圖中的牛隻接種檯從 1946 年起在製造牛痘疫苗過程中使用，直至 1979 年天花被消滅，它便功成身退。牛隻接種檯由衛生署捐贈。

The answer is: with the help of the calf vaccinating table. The table top is hinged upright, so that a calf can stand alongside it and become tied to it. Once the calf is fastened immobile, the table top is turned to the horizontal position so that the calf now lies on its side. Its hind legs are then re-fastened to fully expose its belly for shaving, disinfecting, and other procedures.

The calf table in the exhibit was in service from 1946 till smallpox was eradicated in 1979. It was donated by the Department Health.



永遠懷念

湯于翰醫生、陳普芬博士
香港醫學博物館學會 致敬

In Memory of
Dr Hans Tang, Vice-Patron
Dr Peter Chan, Member of the Board
of Directors and past Chairman of the
Finance Committee.
Hong Kong Museum of Medical
Sciences



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特色場地租用

Make your function a Success

坐落上環半山的香港醫學博物館樓高三層，採用英國愛德華式建築風格，紅磚牆配有精巧的白色橫帶裝飾，極富殖民色彩。大樓設有寬闊陽台及木製百葉簾，日光斜照下別有景緻。歡迎於百年古蹟內舉辦各項特色活動，查詢詳情請聯絡蔣小姐 (2549-5123)。



Have you ever thought of organising a company event, an exhibition, a surprise party for your friends or shooting wedding photos in a Declared Monument over 100 years old? Located in the Mid-Levels, the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences is an Edwardian style heritage building. It is a memorable place for all kind of events. Contact us now to inquire about venue availability for your next event! Enquiries: 2549 5123 (Ms Amelia Chiang).



義工招募

We need Volunteers

為吸引更多市民對醫學歷史產生興趣及增加認識，我們現正招募導賞員和園藝義工，協助介紹展覽及美化草藥園。若你有興趣親身感受擔任導賞員和園藝義工的挑戰與樂趣，並為推廣醫學歷史、文物保育付出力量，歡迎加入博物館的導賞員 或 逢週四的草藥園義工行列！請將你的聯絡資料及每週服務時間到 info@hkmms.org.hk，我們將盡快與你聯繫。



If you love medical heritage, and have a few hours to spare every week, be our docent volunteers to give docent tours on weekday or weekend! If you have passion for Green & Plants, please be our gardening helpers on every Thursday! No previous experience is required and training will be provided. Please send your contact details and availability to info@hkmms.org.hk. We will approach you as soon as possible.

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