

Alias Guo or Xiangting, Jiao was born in Chaizhou, Guangdong in 1917. He is a world renowned sinologist and has received great admiration throughout the world.

Jiao is an erudite scholar with eminent contributions and achievements in history, paleography, religion, Sino-foreign relationship, philosophy, literature, and art etc., covering thirteen genres ranging across the whole field of Sinology. He has sparked off the research on Chaozhou studies and played a pivotal role in promoting the study of Dunhuangology.

Apart from his academic achievements, Jiao is also a Chinese literary master enjoying great fame for his literature. In the area of art, his calligraphy and paintings seamlessly blend classical tradition with creativity.

Jao has dedicated his lifelong efforts to scholarly studies and art. The Jao Tsung-I Academy is established in order to pay tribute to Jao's brilliant contributions, and to take on his mission to promote Chinese culture and to strive for the renaissance of Chinese.

饒宗頤



錢賓四先生，卒於年僅五元。錢賓四文化創始的成立，除非他的貢獻外，否則時能登揚他的精神——肩負傳承中華文化，帶動中國文藝復興的使命。

# 饒宗頤文化館

2016 Dec 07



The Academy stands on this renovated and revitalized ground of the former Lai Chi Kok Hospital.



The compound is huge: 32,000 sq. m. in area and has three levels.

The site has served different roles and functions to meet the different needs of Hong Kong at different times since the 19<sup>th</sup> century:



## 要年份

### Historical Highlights

1887 清政府成立九龍關

1904 興建華工屯舍

1920 荔枝角監獄落成

1938 監獄被改建為傳染病醫院

1975 改建為精神病院

2000 成立荔康居

2008 納入「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」的項目

2012 饒宗頤文化館第一期開放

1887 Kowloon Customs is established.

1904 Chinese Labourers' quarters are built.

1920 Lai Chi Kok Prison is established.

1938 The prison is converted into a specialist infectious disease hospital.

1975 The premises serve as a psychiatric hospital.

2000 HACare Home is established.

2008 The site is earmarked for revitalisation in the 'Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme'.

2012 Phase 1 of Jao Tsung-I Academy is open to public.

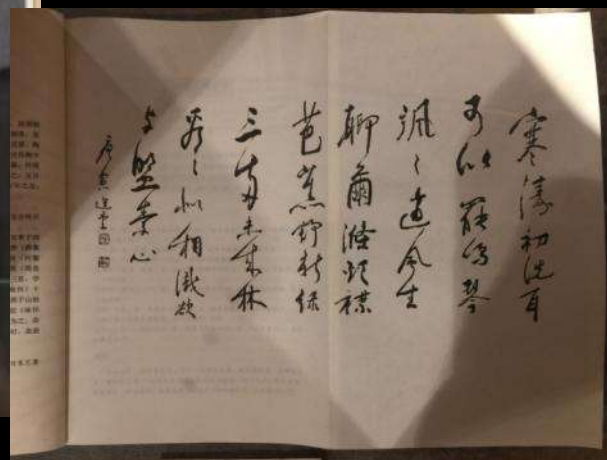
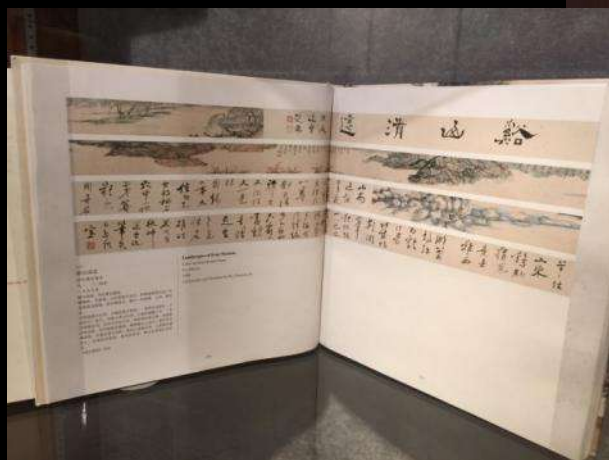
# The Gallery

A display of Professor Jao Tsung-I's autobiography and his academic works













My Calligraphy teacher gifted me with these words  
for my 60<sup>th</sup> birthday



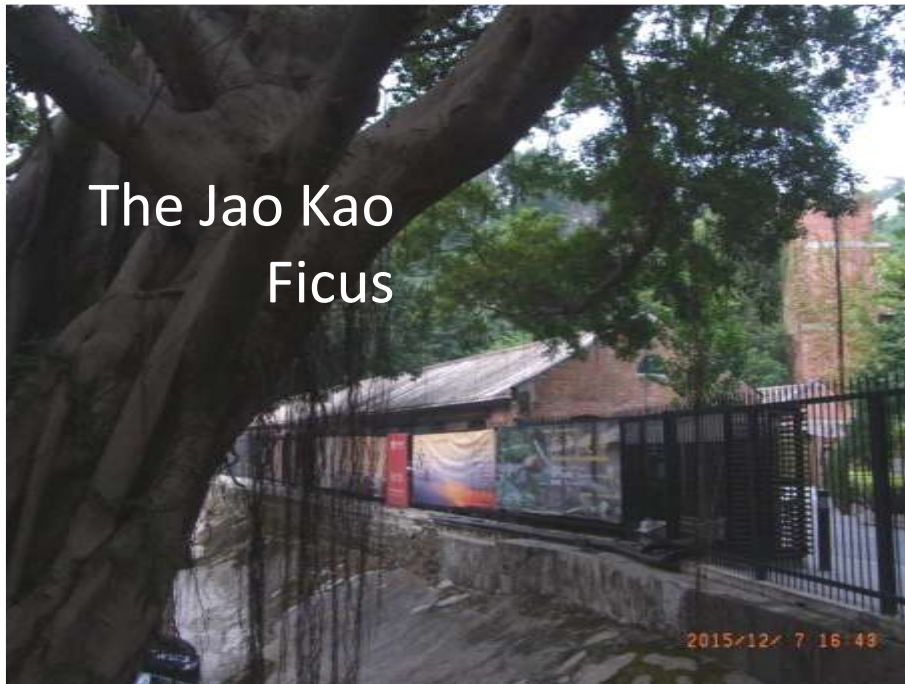
The bronze  
statue of  
Jao Tsung-I



The Pond “Light and Shadow”



The Jao Kao  
Ficus



A place to relax





# The Heritage Hall

Unit 1 – theme: A Century of Contributions

A timeline of the site's many phases of transformation





中式雙層瓦頂及桁架結構 (攝於2010年)  
Chinese Double-layered Roof and Truss Structure  
(Photo taken in 2010)



扶壁 (攝於2010年)  
Buttress (Photo taken in 2010)



(Photo taken in 2010)



工廠中式倉庫外觀 (攝於2010年)



中式筒瓦及竹筒瓦 (攝於2010年)  
Chinese pan-and-rod clay tiles (Photo taken in 2010)

A recount of the  
conservation, modernization and revitalizing of  
the site



Bellied Ends



傳統中式屋頂 (攝於2010年)  
Traditional roof design (Photo taken in 2010)



半圓窗戶 (攝於2010年)  
Semi-circular window (Photo taken in 2010)



## Unit 2 - theme: Witnessing Historical Change

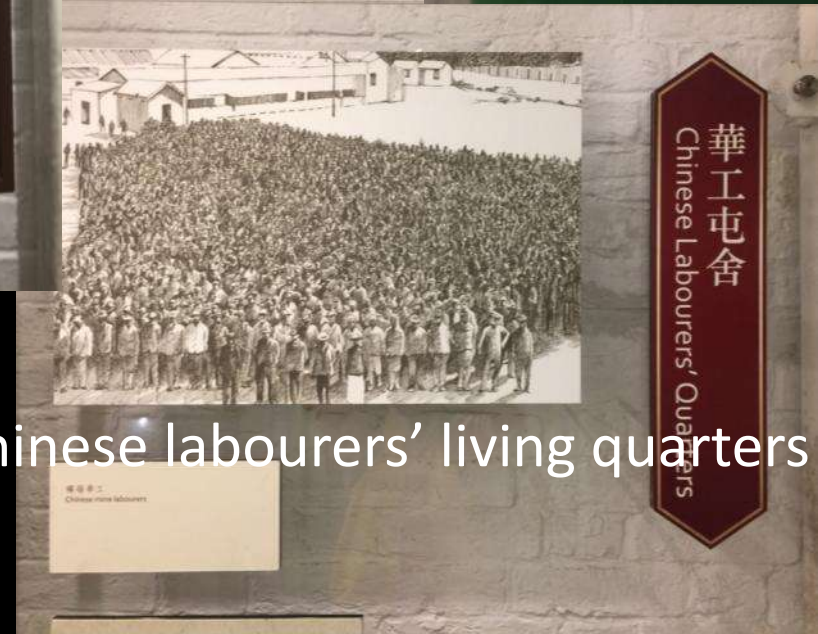
As a Customs Station in the Qing dynasty



A replica of the boundary stone found east of the site



As the Chinese labourers' living quarters



# Unit 3 - theme: A Silent Guardian

## 天花 Smallpox

1936年，香港爆發嚴重的天花疫情，超過1,000人因染上天花而身故。當時國內受戰爭影響，大批難民湧入，就居住環境狹窄，公共衛生欠佳，令傳染病迅速蔓延。自政府免費為市民接種牛痘疫苗後，天花已幾近絕跡。

A serious smallpox epidemic claimed more than 1,000 lives in Hong Kong in 1936, when many refugees flooded in from Mainland China. Overcrowded neighborhoods and poor public health standards hastened the spread of such an infectious disease. Today, thanks to free government vaccinations, smallpox has almost disappeared.



麻瘋曾被視為不治之症。直到20世紀40年代，抗生素問世，麻瘋才有藥可醫。由於麻瘋可透過接觸傳染，必須隔離治療。至1974年，麻瘋病個案已所剩無幾。

Once considered fatal, leprosy became curable when antibiotics were made widely available in the 1940s. Since leprosy could be transmitted through personal contact, isolation treatment was essential. By 1974, leprosy had almost vanished from Hong Kong.



## 麻瘋 Leprosy

1930年代，霍亂在香港爆發。當時國內正處於抗戰時期，大批難民湧入，霍亂隨之擴散。1937年，霍亂又奪去499人生命。當時霍亂死亡率高達65%。1961年，霍亂再度肆虐，並持續近兩年。當時約200萬市民接受了預防霍亂注射。死亡率得以大幅下降，但經濟損失令工商業及旅遊業損失慘重。

During the 1930s, there was a cholera outbreak in Hong Kong. Made homeless by the Sino-Japanese War in Mainland China, a large number of immigrants rushed into Hong Kong. Without proper accommodation, the new arrivals accelerated the spreading of cholera. In 1937, over 1,000 people were infected and died. Three years later, cholera caused a further 499 deaths. There was a high mortality rate from cholera (65%). In 1961, cholera once again ran rampant for two months. Fortunately, around 2,000,000 residents had received cholera inoculation and the mortality rate was significantly reduced. Yet, local businesses and the tourism industry suffered great losses.



## 霍亂 Cholera

20世紀30年代，白喉、霍亂、天花等傳染病肆虐香港。政府遂將這些傳染病集中，主要用作隔離及治療病人。為本港的公共衛生把關。

傳染病曾一度猖獗，以致上巴魯及新加坡，麻瘋病市民需到區內醫院接受診治。霍亂爆發，混合用隔離室。

1936年，荔枝角醫院東面專門醫治麻瘋病人，第一間麻瘋病人所。醫院更被命名為麻瘋病醫院。

In the 1930s, diphtheria, cholera, smallpox and other infectious diseases ran rampant in Hong Kong. To safeguard public health, the Government redeveloped the Lai Chi Kok compound as an isolation and treatment hospital for infected patients.

Isolation treatment was required to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Removed from crowded residential areas and with fresh air and lush greenery, the Lai Chi Kok building cluster was perfect for patients. As a result, the compound was adapted for medical use.

In 1936, Lai Chi Kok Prison was converted into Lai Chi Kok Infectious Disease Hospital - a leprospecium for isolating and treating leprosy. The hospital also received pregnant leprosy.



## 傳染病醫院 Infectious Disease Hospital

A history of the Lai Chi Kok Hospital and the development of public health in HK



1947年，醫院為「預防霍亂」及「預防白喉」。

1951年，霍亂及白喉疫情，已告終。1952年，霍亂及白喉疫情，已告終。1953年，霍亂及白喉疫情，已告終。

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二、預防霍亂及白喉。

三、預防霍亂及白喉。

四、預防霍亂及白喉。

五、預防霍亂及白喉。

六、預防霍亂及白喉。

七、預防霍亂及白喉。

八、預防霍亂及白喉。

九、預防霍亂及白喉。

十、預防霍亂及白喉。

十一、預防霍亂及白喉。

十二、預防霍亂及白喉。

十三、預防霍亂及白喉。

十四、預防霍亂及白喉。

十五、預防霍亂及白喉。

十六、預防霍亂及白喉。

十七、預防霍亂及白喉。

十八、預防霍亂及白喉。

十九、預防霍亂及白喉。

二十、預防霍亂及白喉。





# The Second Level





The Lockcha Tea Room



Skylight Atrium



A pleasant environment



Private Exhibitions



絲路行者

沙流

中華文化 新世尊

黃沙與河流  
在風里沙與塵

我們訴說每一個沉澱的生命故事

新世尊集團慈善基金會  
New World Group Charity Foundation

絲路行者





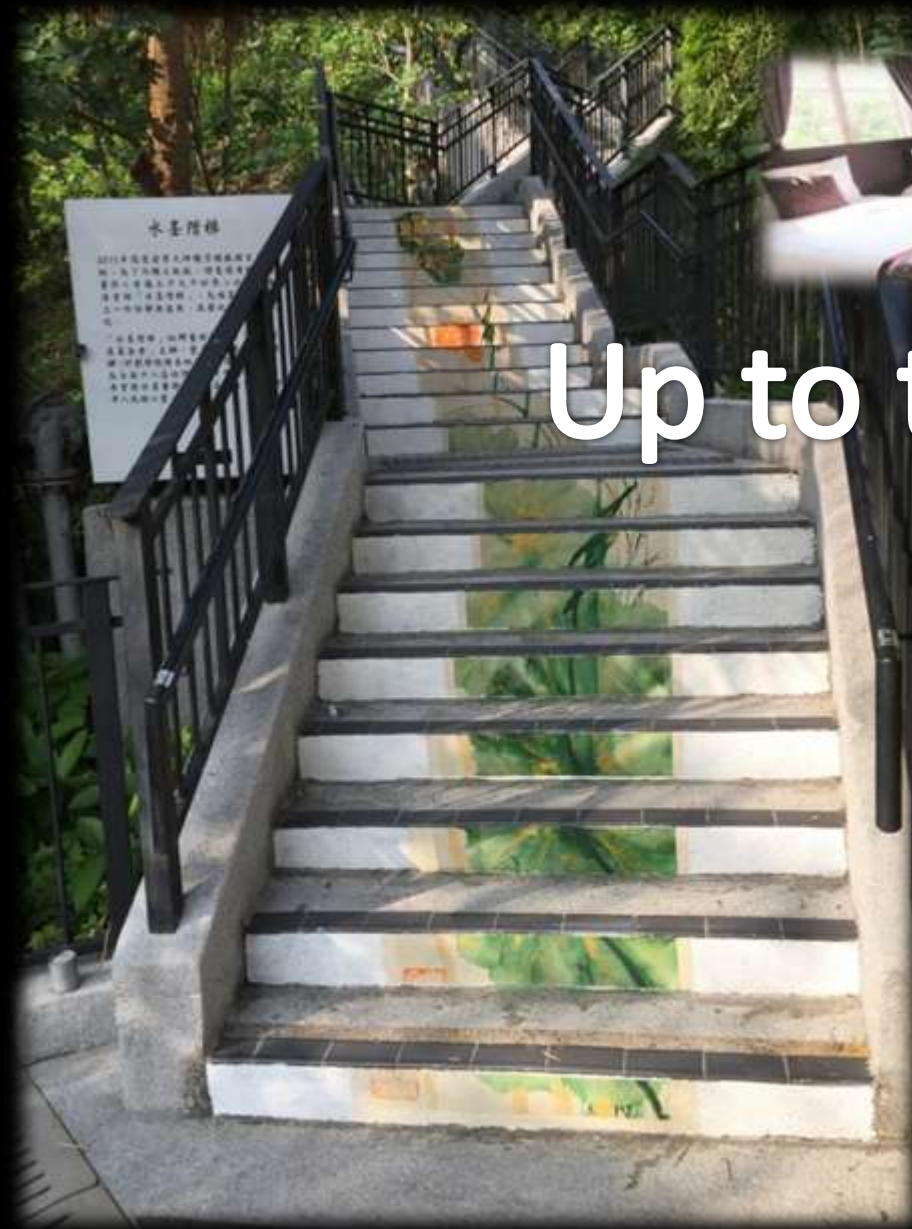






The Souvenir Center





# Up to the Third Level





A good command of the Lai Chi Kok view below



5 century old  
2-storey buildings  
which now become  
The Heritage Lodge





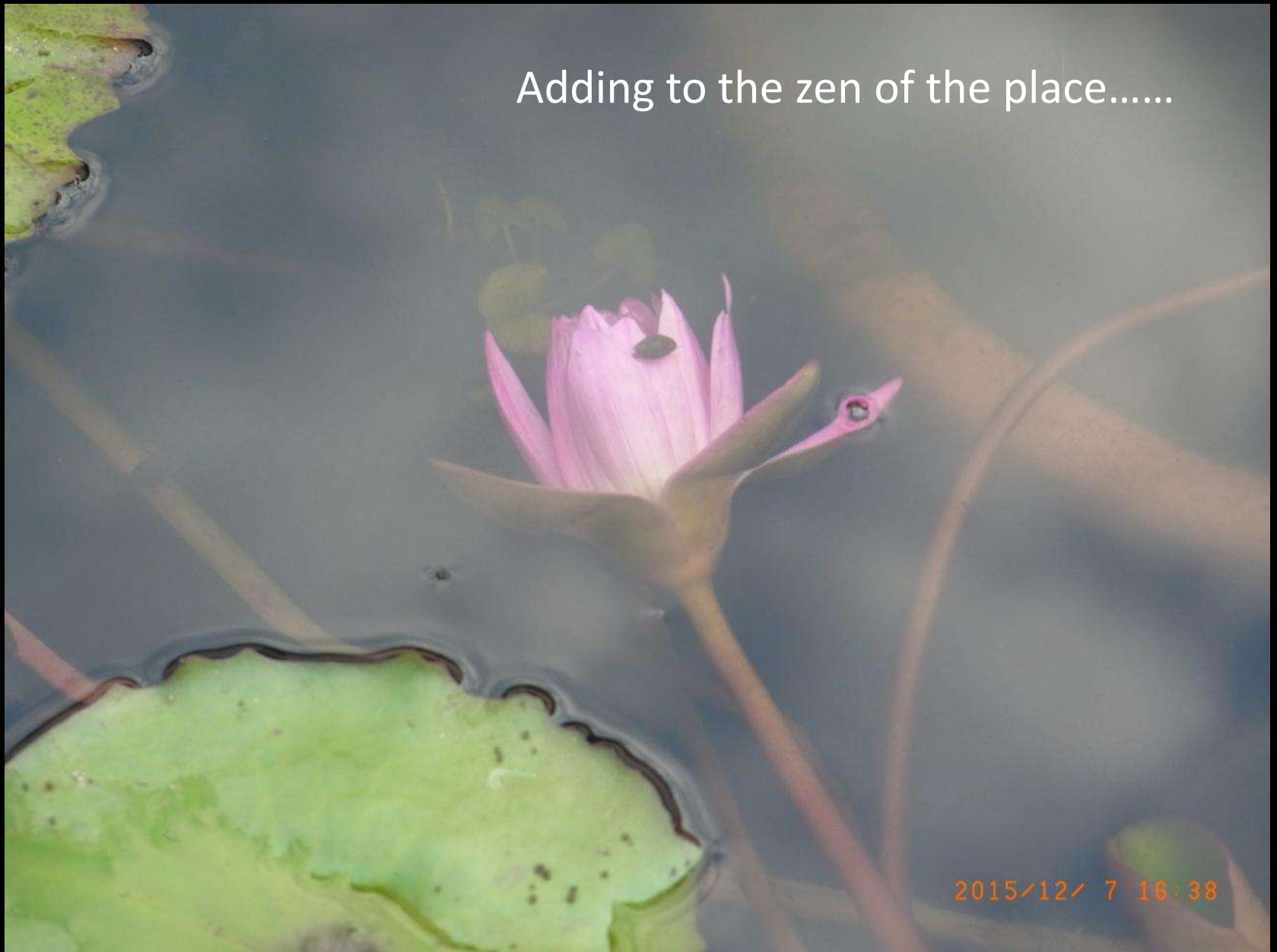
The hotel lobby



The outdoor lounge



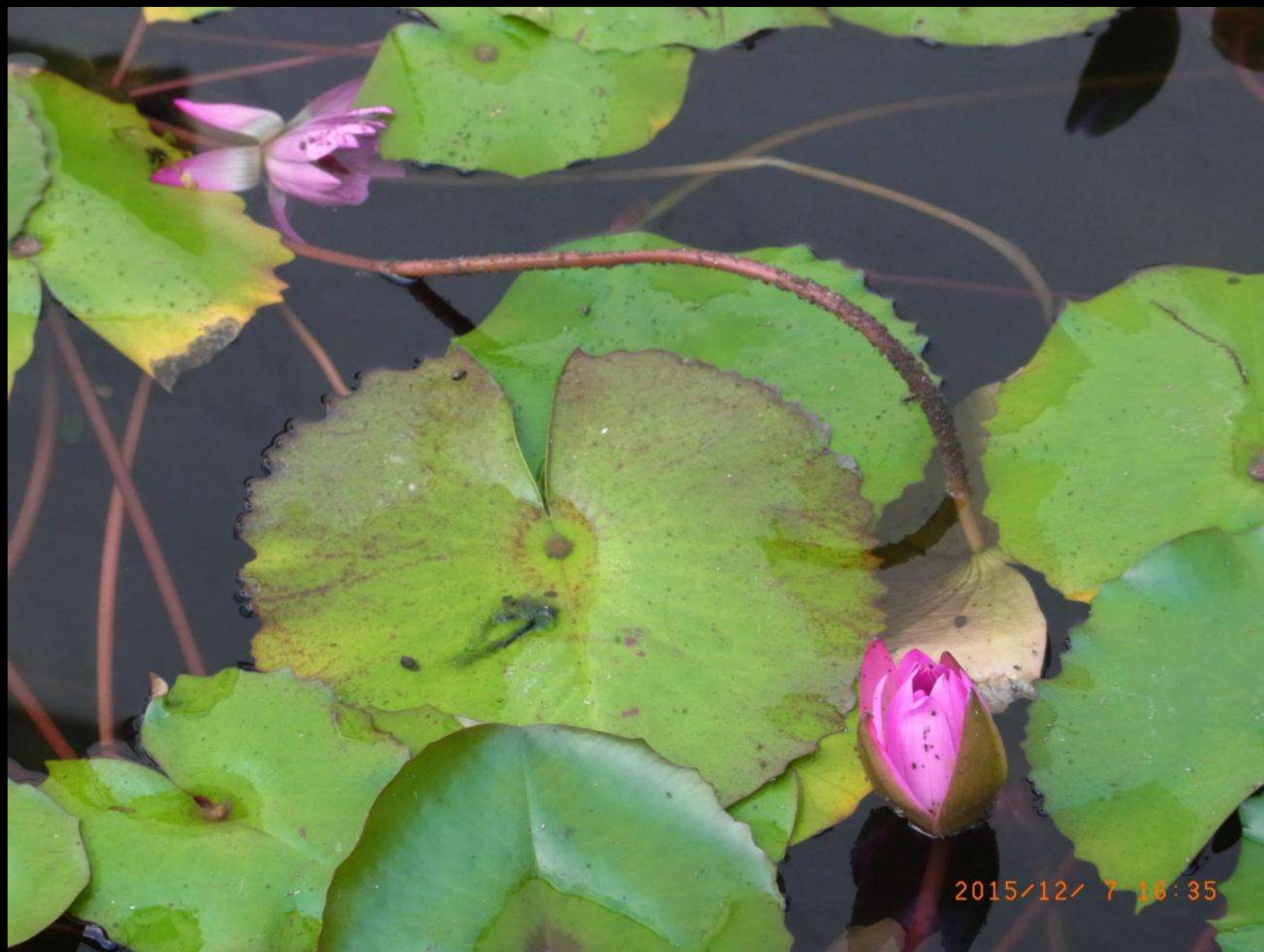
Adding to the zen of the place.....



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