

大灣區 Greater Bay Area

東江縱隊文物徑 Dongjiang Column
Heritage Trail

香港段 Hong Kong Section





抗日英烈紀念碑

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引言

粵港澳大灣區城市自古以來同屬嶺南大地，山川相連，休戚與共。抗日戰爭期間，廣東多處包括廣州、香港等地都飽受戰火摧殘，相繼淪陷，社會秩序崩壞，民眾流離失所，香港歷經三年零八個月被日軍侵佔的黑暗歲月。廣東各地人民面對艱難時刻，從未言棄，前仆後繼參與抗戰。中國共產黨領導的華南抗日游擊隊中，廣東人民抗日游擊隊東江縱隊（簡稱「東江縱隊」）最具規模，港九大隊（後更名「港九獨立大隊」）是其下一支以香港地區為基地的抗日武裝力量。日佔時期，港九大隊透過與盟軍情報通訊、運輸補給、掩護營救、打擊作戰等多方面游擊作戰打擊日軍，作為香港抗戰的中流砥柱，在香港歷史上最黑暗的時刻鼓舞民眾，延續希望，為世界反法西斯戰爭的勝利作出重要貢獻。一九四五年抗戰勝利迄今八十周年，在此重要的歷史時刻，藉著探尋抗戰往事，一段段抗戰的歷史脈絡躍然紙上。

隨著香港特別行政區政府發展局、廣東省文化和旅游廳及澳門特別行政區政府文化局於二〇二二年簽訂《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》，三地攜手於二〇二四年十月推出首條大灣區跨地域文物徑——「大灣區教育文物徑」。

二〇二五年為中國人民抗日戰爭暨世界抗戰及相關歷史建築的研究、保育、活化與教育推廣工作，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，共七處地點加入大灣區東江縱隊文物徑（香港段），它們或是港九大隊的交通站及指揮據點、或是戰後為紀念抗日英烈而立，每處皆折射出港九大隊在抗戰時期所承擔的重任與無畏無懼的付出，承載保家衛國的愛國情懷。文物徑上七處地點的粵語、普通話及英語的語音導賞，已上載古物古蹟辦事處網頁；參觀人士亦可透過七處地點的說明牌上的二維碼，連結至網頁聆聽。

這條跨地域的大灣區東江縱隊文物徑匯聚三地力量，讓民眾認識日佔時期的烽火歲月，銘記歷史，並將抗戰記憶轉化為維護世界和平的動力，讓大灣區繼續以堅韌不屈、開放包容的姿態走向世界。

Introduction

Since ancient times, the cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area have been part of the Lingnan region, linked by shared landscapes and bound together through fortune and adversity. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, many parts of Guangdong – including Guangzhou and Hong Kong – suffered devastating destruction as the cities fell one after another. Social order collapsed, civilians were displaced, and Hong Kong endured three years and eight months of darkness under Japanese Occupation. In the face of hardship, the people of Guangdong never gave up, one after another joined the resistance against Japanese Aggression. Among the South China Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force led by the Chinese Communist Party, the Dongjiang Column of the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla (abbreviated as the Dongjiang Column) was the largest in scale. One of its units, the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade (the name was later changed in Chinese), was an armed anti-Japanese force based in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation, the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade waged guerrilla warfare against the Japanese troops on many fronts – intelligence and communications with the allied forces, transport and supply, protection and rescue, and direct combat. It stood as a mainstay of Hong Kong's wartime resistance, inspiring the population, sustaining hope through the darkest chapter in the city's history, and making important contributions to the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War. Eighty years have passed since our victory in the War of Resistance in 1945. At this important historical moment, revisiting the stories of the war allows its many intertwined threads to emerge vividly once more.

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. The year 2025 marks the Eightieth Anniversary of Victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. In this significant year, the three regions are deepening research, conservation, revitalisation and educational outreach related to the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and its associated historic buildings. Together, we 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 added seven sites to 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. Some served as liaison checkpoints or command centres of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade, while others were established after the war to commemorate the heroes and martyrs of resistance. These sites reflect the heavy responsibilities shouldered by the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade and the sacrifices they made, embodying their patriotism and unyielding determination in defending the nation. Cantonese, Putonghua and English audio guides for the seven sites of the trail are now available on the Antiquities and Monuments Office website. Visitors may also access them by scanning the QR codes on the information plaques at each location.

The cross-regional Greater Bay Area Dongjiang Column Heritage Trail brings together the strengths of the three regions. It invites the public to learn about the trials of the Japanese Occupation, to remember history, and to transform memories of the resistance into a driving force for safeguarding world peace. Ultimately, it allows the Greater Bay Area to continue moving towards the world with a stance that is both resilient and openly inclusive.

玫瑰小堂

Rosary Mission Centre

二級歷史建築
Grade 2 Historic Building



黃毛應村玫瑰小堂航拍照片，攝於二〇一八年。

Aerial photo of the Rosary Mission Centre in Wong Mo Ying Tsuen, 2018.

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Diocesan Working Committee for "Following Thy Way"

新界西貢黃毛應 1 號

No. 1, Wong Mo Ying, Sai Kung, New Territories

不對外開放

Not open to the public



黃毛應村玫瑰小堂，攝於二〇〇三年。

The Rosary Mission Centre in Wong Mo Ying Tsuen, 2003.

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位於西貢黃毛應村的玫瑰小堂，是早期西貢地區的天主教教堂之一。第一代的教堂於一九二三年祝聖啟用；現時的教堂是原址重建的，於一九三九年落成。一九四一年末香港淪陷，日軍佔領西貢，供村民禮拜的玫瑰小堂因此閒置。一九四二年二月三日，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。

由於西貢黃毛應村戰略位置優越，港九獨立大隊曾以村內的玫瑰小堂作為游擊隊指揮中心及大隊部常駐地之一。指揮中心成立後兩年，已有約七十名游擊隊員先後駐紮在玫瑰小堂。游擊隊的愛國抗日、不懼犧牲的精神，深深感動黃毛應村的村民，促使村中的青年積極加入游擊隊，共同抗敵。黃毛應村當時全村青年只有十四人，他們當中的六人加入游擊隊；村內還有民兵、青年會、婦女會等群眾組織，協助游擊隊的行動。黃毛應村也是交通站，往來九龍的游擊隊成員，都會在此處停留或住宿；運來的物資也是經此處儲存或中轉到其他地方。

The Rosary Mission Centre in Wong Mo Ying Tsuen, Sai Kung, was one of the Catholic churches in the Sai Kung area in the early years. The first generation of Rosary Mission Centre was consecrated and opened in 1923. The existing church was rebuilt on the original site and completed in 1939. As a result of the occupation of Sai Kung by Japanese troops after the fall of Hong Kong in late 1941, the Rosary Mission Centre was left vacant. 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. It 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 is strategically located, its Rosary Mission Centre was used by the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade as a command centre for the guerrilla force as well as one of its main stationing bases. Two years after the establishment of the command centre for guerrilla force, about seventy guerrilla force members were stationed at the church at different times. The patriotic spirit and dedication of the guerrillas to resist the Japanese Aggression had become deeply ingrained in the hearts of the villagers there, inspiring young ones to join the guerrillas to resist the invaders. Wong Mo Ying Tsuen at that time had fourteen young people, six of whom joined the guerrilla force. There were also other mass groups including the militia, the youth association and the women's association in the village to assist in the operation of the guerrilla force. As Wong Mo Ying Tsuen was also a liaison checkpoint, guerrilla force members en route to Kowloon would stop over or stay here, and supplies from Kowloon and elsewhere were either stored here or further transported to other places.

當時港九獨立大隊積極組建民運工作隊伍，派民運員到鄉村，組織村民抗日救國。民運員日常會協助村民解決生活困難，實行「三同」，即同食、同住、同勞動，以建立緊密關係；當時黃毛應村的民運員，由本地村民鄧德安擔任。民運工作隊伍有利建立強大的情報網，使游擊隊可以依賴群眾情報和外圍力量支援，彌補軍事上的不足。

一九四四年秋，日軍從漢奸情報得悉游擊隊在黃毛應村活動，便大規模圍剿黃毛應村，以掃蕩游擊隊。日軍在玫瑰小堂內對村民鄧福、鄧德安及鄧戊奎等進行嚴刑迫供，施以火焚、「吊飛機」等酷刑，民運員鄧德安寧死不屈，堅決沒有洩露游擊隊情報，最終因傷重而犧牲。日軍最終未能取得任何情報，於是洗劫黃毛應村以洩憤。村民堅定不屈地掩護游擊隊，充分體現他們對港九獨立大隊的支持與維護；以及對保衛家園的勇氣與決心，他們的精神令人敬仰。

During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade proactively organised and set up the propaganda teams and assigned team members to villages to mobilise local villagers to resist against the Japanese Aggression. The propaganda team members also helped villagers sort out livelihood problems and implemented "The Three Together", i.e., eat together, live together and work together so as to foster closer ties with people across the territory of Hong Kong. A member of the propaganda team of Wong Mo Ying Tsuen was a local villager named Deng De'an. Through the efforts of the propaganda team, a powerful intelligence network was established, enabling the guerrilla force to acquire civilian intelligence and peripheral support to supplement their military strength.

In autumn 1944, with the intelligence on the guerrilla activities in Wong Mo Ying Tsuen provided by *hanjian* (traitors), the Japanese troops launched a large-scale raid on the village to search for guerrilla force members. Villagers such as Deng Fu, Deng De'an and Deng Wukui were subjected to brutal interrogation and torture inside the Rosary Mission Centre. Deng De'an, a propaganda team member, chose death over betrayal, steadfastly refusing to reveal information about the guerrilla force, and he finally died of his severe injuries. As the Japanese troops failed to obtain any information, they looted Wong Mo Ying Tsuen in retaliation. The unwavering determination of the villagers in shielding the guerrilla force vividly indicated the support and protection given by the local people in Sai Kung to the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade, as well as their courage and resolve in defending their homeland. Their spirit is always revered and venerated.



黃毛應村玫瑰小堂內部，攝於二〇二二年。
Interior of the Rosary Mission Centre, 2022.

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黃毛應村玫瑰小堂外部，上方可見玫瑰窗，攝於二〇〇三年。
Exterior of the Rosary Mission Centre, showing the circular rose window, 2003.

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適廬 Sik Lo

二級歷史建築 Grade 2 Historic Building



適廬主樓，攝於二〇二二年。

Main building of Sik Lo, 2022.

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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

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適廬位於元朗十八鄉楊家村，建於一九三三年，由華僑商人楊衛南及楊竹南兄弟出資興建。楊氏兄弟是客家人，原居廣東梅縣，早年遠赴印尼營商謀生，後來回到香港覓地建屋，以務農為生。適廬屬傳統客家圍龍，呈「雙堂雙橫」格局，屋內大廳設祠堂「敦敬堂」，屋前卻未築有客家傳統的月池。

抗戰期間，楊竹南曾將適廬借予游擊隊長達一年，作為港九大隊元朗區武工隊的據點。據楊竹南的侄兒楊永光回憶，當時游擊隊成員在適廬暫居時表現非常克制有禮，隊員按階級分住在適廬的不同房間，但由於人員眾多，部分成員只能在大廳席地而睡。當時大廳堆滿作戰槍械，其中一支槍械曾走火，並在牆身留下彈痕，今日適廬內仍然可見彈痕的修補處。

作為游擊隊在元朗的根據地之一，適廬是一九四二年「秘密大營救」的重要中轉站之一。當時，日軍進攻香港，時任中共中央南方局書記的周恩來指示，必須營救在港的愛國民主人士和文化界知名人士。八路軍駐香港辦事處主任廖承志等，迅速聯合廣東各地黨組織和廣東人民抗日游擊隊，籌劃營救大批滯居香港的文化名人，被營救人士包括哲學家胡繩、科學家高士其、畫家何香凝、詩人柳亞子、作家茅盾、電影明星胡蝶、出版家鄒韜奮等。

「秘密大營救」主要分東、西、海上三線，東線從港島渡海至東九龍，經陸路至西貢，再由企嶺下乘船到達大鵬灣的沙魚涌；海上線則先由港島坐漁船到長洲的中轉站，再到

Sik Lo is located at Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long. It was built in 1933 using funds from two brothers, Yang Weinan and Yang Zhunan, who were overseas Chinese merchants. The Yang brothers were Hakka people originated from Meixian, Guangdong, who went to Indonesia to engage in trading business in the early years and then returned to Hong Kong, building houses and earning a living by farming. Sik Lo adopts the architectural style of a traditional Hakka *weilong* house (coiled dragon house), featuring a “two-hall-two-row” layout. An ancestral hall named Dun Jing Tang is located at the main hall, but the building complex does not have a semi-circular pool in its front as typical in similar Hakka residences.

During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, for a year, Yang Zhunan offered Sik Lo to the guerrilla force for their use, serving as a strategic post of the Yuen Long Armed Worker Unit led by the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade. Yang Zhunan's nephew, Yang Yongguang, recalled that the guerrilla force members were disciplined and courteous during their temporary stay at Sik Lo. The members were assigned to different rooms in Sik Lo according to their ranks. However, as there were plenty of members, some had to sleep on the floor of the main hall. At that time, quite a lot of firearms were placed in the main hall. Once a gun accidentally discharged and left a bullet strike mark on the wall, and traces of its repair are still visible now.

As one of the bases in Yuen Long, Sik Lo also served as one of the important transit points for the Secret Rescue Operation at 1942. When the Japanese troops invaded Hong Kong, Zhou Enlai, the then Secretary of the Southern Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, gave instructions for the rescue of patriotic democrats and renowned cultural figures in Hong Kong. In response, Liao Chengzhi, Director of the Hong Kong Office of the Eighth Route Army, and certain others immediately coordinated with the Party organisations in Guangdong and the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force to organise the



適廬門樓，攝於二〇二二年。
Entrance gate of Sik Lo, 2022.
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澳門，再轉移至台山、斗門一帶；西線是轉移人員最多的路線，主要從香港島乘船到西九龍，走青山道至荃灣，翻越高聳的大帽山後，到達適廬。文化名人茅盾曾在其著作《脫險雜記》中記述一行人於逃險路上借宿適廬一宵的細節；之後經落馬洲進入廣東人民抗日游擊隊駐地深圳龍華白石龍村，前後行程約五十公里。

適廬作為當時游擊隊的中轉站及交通站，見證了「秘密大營救」的成功，然而一九四二年時不幸走漏風聲，日軍曾大規模到適廬搜捕，雖然游擊隊早已聞報迅速撤離，但適廬主人楊竹南就被日軍囚禁一個多月，期間雖被嚴刑迫供，但楊竹南始終沒有透露任何信息，獲釋後，元朗區武工隊成員聞訊前來慰問楊竹南，仍得楊竹南的熱情款待，足見楊氏一家對抗日游擊隊堅定不移的支持，為抗日作出貢獻。



紅圈範圍為適廬內牆身彈痕的修補處，攝於二〇二二年。
The traces of the repair for the bullet strike mark on the wall in Sik Lo, circled red, 2022.

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位於適廬主樓的祠堂「敦敬堂」，攝於二〇二二年。

The ancestral hall Dun Jing Tang located at the main hall of Sik Lo, 2022.

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rescue of a large number of renowned cultural figures stranded in Hong Kong. People rescued included philosopher Hu Sheng, scientist Gao Shiqi, painter He Xiangning, poet Liu Yazhi, writer Mao Dun, movie star Butterfly Wu and publisher Zou Taofen.

There were three main routes, eastern, western and sea, for the Secret Rescue Operation. The eastern route started from Hong Kong Island and crossed the harbour to East Kowloon and then went by land to Sai Kung; from there, those rescued were taken by boat from Kei Ling Ha to Shayuchong in Mirs Bay. The sea route involved sailing in fishing boats from Hong Kong Island to Cheung Chau as a transit station, and from there proceeded to Macao and then transferred the rescued people to areas around Taishan and Doumen. The western route, by which the largest number of people were rescued, mainly involved sailing by boat from Hong Kong Island to West Kowloon, then walking along Castle Peak Road to Tsuen Wan and crossing the high mountain of Tai Mo Shan before finally reaching the transit point of Sik Lo. Mao Dun, one of the well-known writers rescued, recorded in his work *Tuo Xian Za Ji* (Reminiscence about escaping the danger) details of how the rescue group spent a night at Sik Lo during their escape, then proceeded through Lok Ma Chau to Baishilong Village in Longhua, Shenzhen, where the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force was stationed. The entire rescue journey covered about fifty kilometres.

Sik Lo, which served as a transit point and liaison checkpoint for the guerrilla force at the time, witnessed the success of the Secret Rescue Operation. Unfortunately, when the hiding of guerrillas was exposed in 1942, the Japanese troops conducted a large-scale raid on Sik Lo. Although the guerrilla force had evacuated immediately on receiving warnings, the owner of Sik Lo, Yang Zhunan, was imprisoned for over a month by the Japanese. Despite brutal torture by the Japanese troops, Yang Zhunan never revealed any information about the guerrilla force. After his release, Yang Zhunan still warmly welcomed members of the Yuen Long Armed Worker Unit who came to visit him and offer their sympathies, indicating the unwavering support of the Yang family for the anti-Japanese guerrilla force and the family's contribution to the resistance against Japanese Aggression.

羅家大屋

Law Uk

三級歷史建築

Grade 3 Historic Building



沙頭角石涌凹羅家大屋及其附屬建築物，現為香港沙頭角抗戰紀念館。

Law Uk and its ancillary block in Shek Chung Au, Sha Tau Kok, have now become the Hong Kong Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall.

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星期二至星期日：上午 10 時至下午 5 時（閉館前半小時停止入場）

逢星期一休館、農曆年廿九至年初三休館

詳情請瀏覽香港沙頭角抗戰紀念館網站：<https://hkstjbook.wareton.com/main>

Opening Hours:

Via online reservation (only group reservation is accepted). Please arrange group visit according to the following schedule:

Tuesday to Sunday: 10 am – 5 pm (entry stops half an hour before closing)

Closed on Mondays and the 29th day of the last lunar month to the 3rd day of Chinese New Year.

For details, please visit the official website of Hong Kong Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall:

<https://hkstjbook.wareton.com/main>

羅家大屋位於沙頭角石涌凹。羅氏為客家人，原居福建寧化石壁，約於十八世紀遷至沙頭角南涌定居，建立羅屋村，以務農為生。自清末起，羅氏三代男性皆出洋謀生，累積財富後回鄉添置田產，當中羅奕輝自巴拿馬回流，於一九三〇年出資在石涌凹興建羅家大屋。

抗戰時期羅家大屋曾用作東江縱隊港九獨立大隊的情報站及交通站，發揮了舉足輕重的作用。羅奕輝後人大姐羅許月及羅雨中、羅汝澄和羅歐鋒三兄弟積極參加抗日救亡運動，並在游擊隊中擔任骨幹成員。一九四一年十二月，日軍進攻香港，羅汝澄即奉命帶領中國共產黨領導的廣東人民抗日游擊隊戰士進入家鄉沙頭角南涌。羅汝澄與兄長羅雨中發動群眾，組成香港第一支有組織、有領導、有戰鬥力的聯防自衛隊。

羅家前後共十一人參與港九獨立大隊的抗日游擊工作，活躍於不同戰線。大姐羅許月曾任港九獨立大隊交通站站長，在擔任交通站站長之前，曾在西貢區擔任民運工作，她與各處村民同甘共苦，成功與各處村民建立了深厚情誼，民間的情報網絡使游擊隊足以依賴群眾情報及外圍力量支援，彌補了軍事力量的弱勢。大弟羅雨中曾任沿海稅收站站長，曾遭受日軍的逮捕及受盡酷刑，但他堅貞不屈，沒有暴露游擊隊的任何情況；二弟羅汝澄與兄長羅雨中於抗戰之初組織了香港第一支武裝自衛隊伍，及後擔任西貢中隊和沙頭角中隊中隊長、港九獨立大隊副大隊長；三弟羅歐鋒曾任港九獨立大隊副官，曾在一次執行任務期間，孤身一人擊斃數名日軍，

Law Uk (the Law's House) is located at Shek Chung Au in Sha Tau Kok. Originally from Shibei, Ninghua of Fujian, the Hakka Luo (Law) clan moved to Nam Chung in Sha Tau Kok around the eighteenth century. At Nam Chung, the Luo clan established a village and earned a living by farming. From the late Qing dynasty, three generations of men from the Luo clan went abroad to make a living. They accumulated wealth and returned to their home village to purchase land and property. Among them, Luo Yihui returned from Panama and in 1930, funded the construction of Law Uk in Shek Chung Au.

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, playing a pivotal role in the anti-Japanese efforts. Luo Yihui's descendants, eldest sister Luo Xuyue, brothers Luo Yuzhong, Luo Rucheng and Luo Oufeng actively participated in the anti-Japanese salvation movement, and served as core members of the guerrilla force. In December 1941, the Japanese troops invaded Hong Kong. Luo Rucheng was ordered to lead fighters from the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, into his home village at Nam Chung in Sha Tau Kok. Luo Rucheng, together with his elder brother, Luo Yuzhong, mobilised the local population to form Hong Kong's first Joint Defence Militia, which was organised, well led, and effective in combat.

In total, eleven members of the Luo clan joined the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade, serving actively on various fronts. The eldest sister, Luo Xuyue, served as chief of the liaison checkpoint of Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade. Prior to that, she had been involved in the Sai Kung propaganda team. She shared in the hardships and joys of the local villagers, and built a deep bond with them. This civilian intelligence network enabled the guerrilla force to rely on information from the populace and support from external groups, which supplemented their military strength. The eldest of the

及後調任海上中隊中隊長。羅歐鋒妻子歐堅十六歲時化名朱木蘭打入敵偽機關做文書，從事情報工作，後調回港九獨立大隊擔任衛生員，後來一九四五年大隊部遷到大鵬半島時擔任醫院院長；羅家其他成員曾分別擔任交通員、民運員和情報員。

羅氏一家人為香港的抗戰作出了重要貢獻，高風亮節，被譽為香港抗日一家人。時至今日，羅氏後人繼續傳承先輩的愛國情懷，二〇二二年將羅家大屋建設為香港沙頭角抗戰紀念館，為香港的愛國教育和國民教育譜寫新篇章。

younger brothers, Luo Yuzhong, served as chief of the coastal tax station. He was arrested and tortured by the Japanese troops, but he remained steadfast and unyielding, refusing to give away information about the guerrilla force. The second brother, Luo Rucheng, organised Hong Kong's first people's armed defence unit with his elder brother Luo Yuzhong at the beginning of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. He later served as Captain-cum-Political Instructor of the Sai Kung and Sha Tau Kok Detachments, as well as the Deputy Commander of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade. The third brother, Luo Oufeng, served as Deputy General of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade; he was reassigned as Captain-cum-Political Instructor of the Marine Detachment after several successful missions, including killing several Japanese soldiers single-handedly during a mission. Meanwhile, Luo Oufeng's wife, Ou Jian, infiltrated an enemy puppet organisation as a clerk using the alias Zhu Mulan when she was sixteen-year-old, engaging in intelligence work. She was later reassigned to the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade to serve as a medical staff. Later in 1945, when the guerrilla force moved to Dapeng Peninsula, she served as head of its hospital. Other members of the Luo family served in various roles, including as messenger for the detachment, propaganda officer and intelligence officer.

The Luo clan made significant contributions to Hong Kong's war efforts. Due to their noble character and high integrity, they are hailed as the "Anti-Japanese Clan of Hong Kong". To this day, the descendants of the Luo clan continue to carry on the patriotic spirit of their ancestors. In 2022, they converted Law Uk into Hong Kong Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall, writing a new chapter for patriotic and national education in Hong Kong.



羅家大屋，當時屋前池塘尚未填平，攝於一九八八年。
Law Uk with a pond in front of it, 1988.

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Hong Kong Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall



羅雨中(中排右三)、羅汝澄(中排右二)及羅歐鋒(中排右一)三家合照，攝於1960年代。
Families of the three Law brothers, Law Yu-chung (middle row, third from right), Law Yu-ching (middle row, second from right) and Law Au-fung (middle row, first from right), 1960s.

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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



育賢書室曾是東江縱隊港九獨立大隊的基地之一，攝於二〇二二年。
Yuk Yin Study Hall was one of the bases of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column, 2022.

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

不對外開放
Not open to the public

育賢書室位於西貢沙角尾村，建於一九二八年，由韋氏成員捐地及移居海外的村民捐資興辦，在二次大戰前提供俗稱「卜卜齋」的書塾教育。書室設有前後院，牆身以青磚築砌，正面門楣仍見「民國十七年建」和外牆上端的三角楣飾「1928」字樣，顯示建造年份。一樓陽台則飾以西式圓柱和拱門，配以花瓶狀欄杆，兼具中西建築特色。

隨著日軍一九四一年攻佔香港及擴大華南佔領區，廣東人民抗日游擊隊於一九四二年二月在西貢黃毛應村成立港九大隊（後改稱港九獨立大隊），由蔡國樑擔任大隊長，隊員多為本地居民，是為日佔期間堅持武裝抗日的組織。一九四三年十二月，廣東人民抗日游擊隊整合抗戰力量，改稱東江縱隊。

由於西貢是港九獨立大隊的大本營，為應對日軍的嚴密監管及加強游擊成員的聯繫，育賢書室由典型的「卜卜齋」書室，變為東江縱隊港九獨立大隊重要的秘密抗日基地之一。港九獨立大隊致力緊急營救留港的文化界名人及愛國民主人士，在香港抗日戰爭中發揮重要作用。中國第七戰區司令余漢謀夫人曾在育賢書室暫居，後渡海至深圳。

據時任游擊隊西貢支部書記劉錦文口述，東江縱隊成員喜歡在育賢書室歌唱具有愛國情懷的歌曲，例如《松花江上》、《八路軍進行曲》、《東江縱隊之歌》等，向青年群眾宣傳愛國思想、激發村民團結抗日，從而訓練生力軍搜集情報。

Yuk Yin Study Hall in Sha Kok Mei village, Sai Kung, was built in 1928 with the land being provided by the Wei clan and funding from villagers abroad. Before the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, it housed a *Bok Bok Chai* study hall. The walls of the study hall are constructed with grey bricks, and it has a forecourt and a backyard. On the lintel of the main entrance are the words *Minguo Shiqinian Jian* (built in the seventeenth year of the Republican Era), along with the inscription “1928” on the pediment of the upper part of the exterior wall, indicating the year of construction. The first-floor balcony is adorned with Western-style round columns and arches, as well as vase-shaped balustrades, representing a fusion of Chinese and Western architectural features.

After the Japanese troops invaded Hong Kong and extended their occupied territory in South China in 1941, in February 1942, the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force established the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade (the name was later changed in Chinese) in Wong Mo Ying Tsuen, Sai Kung, with Cai Guoliang as its leader. Most of its members were local residents. The brigade continued its armed resistance against Japan during the Japanese Occupation. In December 1943, the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force consolidated its resistance forces and renamed itself as the Dongjiang Column.

Since Sai Kung was the base camp of the brigade, Yuk Yin Study Hall was transformed from a typical traditional study hall into one of the key secret resistance bases of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column to step up the surveillance of the Japanese troops and strengthen connections among members of the guerrilla force. The Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade was committed to rescuing prominent cultural figures and patriotic democrats who had remained in Hong Kong. It played an important role in Hong Kong's resistance campaign. The wife of Yu Hanmou, commander of the Seventh Chinese Theatre,

育賢書室見證了東江縱隊港九獨立大隊在港抗日的珍貴歷史。一九四五年八月，東江縱隊港九獨立大隊的一支武裝部隊發動軍事行動，試圖解除日軍武裝。次日，日軍連夜乘船匆忙撤往九龍市區，游擊隊則迅速控制了西貢。戰敗日軍留下的武器和裝備被運送到育賢書室儲存，然後送往東江縱隊駐港辦事處。書室於日佔期間曾被日軍短暫佔據，游擊隊員在育賢書室對面的一個村屋中監視日軍，及時掌握沙角尾日本軍隊的兵力和部署情況，並向游擊隊提供詳細情報。一九四五年日軍投降後，育賢書室重開，得到政府資助改為「育賢小學」。一九六六年，村民另建「育賢學校」並遷出。一九七一至一九七六年，書室為「中業中學西貢分校」所用。近年，書室用作村民活動中心。

stayed briefly in Yuk Yin Study Hall, Sai Kung, before travelling to Shenzhen by sea.

According to the oral history account of Lau Kam-man, the then secretary of the guerrillas in Sai Kung, members of the brigade liked to sing patriotic songs, such as “On Songhua River”, “Eighth Route Army Chorus” and “Dongjiang Column Chorus” in Yuk Yin Study Hall to spread patriotic ideas to the young people and unite the villagers in the resistance campaign. New members were trained to gather intelligence.

Yuk Yin Study Hall bears witness to the invaluable history of the resistance efforts of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column. In August 1945, a party of armed forces of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column launched a military operation to try to disarm the Japanese. The next day the Japanese hurriedly made their way to urban Kowloon by sea at night, and the guerrillas took effective control of Sai Kung town. The arms and equipment left by the defeated Japanese forces were taken to Yuk Yin Study Hall for storage, and then sent to the Liaison Hong Kong Office of Dongjiang Column. The study hall was seized by Japanese troops for a short time during the Japanese Occupation. A guerrilla agent living in a village house in opposite to Yuk Yin Study Hall and able to keep the guerrillas well informed of the strength and deployment of the Japanese forces in Sha Kok Mei. It was reopened after Japan's surrender in 1945 and was subsequently converted into Yuk Yin Primary School with the support of government funding. In 1966, school was relocated to a new building named as Yuk Yin School. From 1971 to 1976, the study hall was used by the Sai Kung branch of Chung Yip Middle School. In recent years, it has been used as a community centre for the villagers.



育賢書室正門的石雕，包括門額、對聯及門框，攝於二〇二二年。

Traditional stone carvings at the main entrance of Yuk Yin Study Hall, in the form of a plaque and a set of couplets at the door frame, 2022.

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育賢書室內的西式圓柱，攝於二〇二二年。
Western-style column in Yuk Yin Study Hall, 2022.

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烏蛟騰抗日英烈紀念碑

Cenotaph for Martyrs, Wu Kau Tang



聳立於紀念園內的紀念碑，攝於二〇二五年。

The cenotaph erected inside the memorial garden, 2025.

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近新界新娘潭路及烏蛟騰路交界

Near intersection of Bride's Pool Road and Wu Kau Tang Road, New Territories

開放時間：全年開放

Opening Hours: Open all year round



記錄抗日犧牲的村民及紀念碑重修的石碑，攝於二〇二五年。

The plaque records the sacrifices of local villagers resisting the Japanese Aggression and the restoration of the cenotaph, 2025.

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烏蛟騰抗日英烈紀念碑位於北區新娘潭路烏蛟騰烈士紀念園內。日佔時期(1941–1945年)，新界東北部的烏蛟騰村是東江縱隊港九獨立大隊的重要據點之一，日軍曾對烏蛟騰及鄰近的村落發動十餘次掃蕩。一九四二年九月二十五日(農曆八月十六日)，日軍包圍烏蛟騰村，強迫村民交出自衛武器及供出游擊隊員，時任烏蛟騰村村長李世藩壯烈犧牲；另一位村長李源培亦飽受日軍折磨。其他因抗日而犧牲的村民還有李憲新、李天生、李志宏、李宮盛、李偉文、王宮保、王志英等。

為紀念因保家衛國而壯烈犧牲的東江縱隊港九獨立大隊成員及村民，烏蛟騰村村民於一九五一年十月在烏蛟騰一處山坡下自資建造一座烈士紀念碑，每年農曆八月十六日舉行謁碑儀式，以紀念抗日英烈。

The Cenotaph for Martyrs in Wu Kau Tang stands in the Wu Kau Tang Martyrs Memorial Garden at Bride's Pool Road, North District. During the Japanese Occupation (1941–1945), Wu Kau Tang village, a village situated in northeastern New Territories, was one of the bases of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column. The Japanese troops launched more than ten raids in Wu Kau Tang and nearby villages. On 25 September 1942 (the sixteenth day of the eighth lunar month that year), the Japanese troops besieged Wu Kau Tang village to force local villagers to surrender their self-defence weapons and disclose the identities of guerrilla fighters. Li Shifan, the then village head of Wu Kau Tang village, sacrificed his life as a result, and another village head, Li Yuanpei, suffered severe torture at the hands of the Japanese troops. Other villagers died in the resistance against the Japanese Aggression include Li Xianxin, Li Tiansheng, Li Zhihong, Li Gongcheng, Li Weiwen, Wang Gongbao and Wang Zhiying.

In remembrance of the members of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column as well as

原東江縱隊司令員曾生於一九八四年為紀念碑題字，命名為「抗日英烈紀念碑」。在烏蛟騰海外聯誼會及烏蛟騰村村民發動捐款下，紀念碑的重修工程於一九八五年完成。紀念碑聳立於紀念園內，基座刻有「浩然正氣」四字，以表彰對抗日先烈的崇高敬意。現今紀念園入口處建有牌坊，刻有「紀昔賢滿腔熱血，念先烈瀾世功勞」對聯。一九八七年，國家民政部向李世藩家屬頒發革命烈士證明書。

紀念碑於二〇〇九年獲政府出資重置至現址及於二〇一〇年九月二十三日開幕。烏蛟騰抗日英烈紀念碑見證烏蛟騰村村民及東江縱隊港九獨立大隊在抗日歷史中發揮的重要角色。烏蛟騰抗日英烈紀念碑於二〇一五年八月十三日，獲中華人民共和國國務院列入第二批《國家級抗戰紀念設施、遺址名錄》。

fellow villagers who sacrificed their lives in defending the homeland against Japanese Aggression, the villagers of Wu Kau Tang village built a cenotaph at a foothill in October 1951 using their own funds. On the sixteenth day of the eighth lunar month every year, a wreath-laying ceremony is held at the cenotaph to honour those heroic fighters.

In 1984, Zeng Sheng, former commander of the Dongjiang Column, named the cenotaph "*Kang Ri Ying Lie Ji Nian Bei*" (Cenotaph for Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression) with the calligraphy written by himself. The cenotaph was renovated using donations from the Wu Kau Tang overseas association and local villagers in 1985 and erected inside the memorial garden with its base engraved with four Chinese characters, "*Hao Ran Zheng Qi*" (noble righteousness), to express the profound respect for those martyrs who sacrificed themselves in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. At the entrance of the current memorial garden, an archway with a set of couplets engraved with the inscriptions, "*Ji Xi Xian Man Qiang Re Xue*" (remembering the sacrifices of the noble souls) and "*Nian Xian Lie Mi Shi Gong Lao*" (honouring the martyrs who made unparalleled contributions) on both sides was built. In 1987, the family of Li Shifan was awarded a Certificate of Revolutionary Martyrdom issued in his honour by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

The cenotaph was relocated to its current site using government funds in 2009. Its inauguration ceremony was held on 23 September 2010. Witnessing the important role played by the local villagers and the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column in the history of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the Cenotaph for Martyrs in Wu Kau Tang was inducted into the second "List of State Facilities and Sites Marking the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression" by the State Council of the People's Republic of China on 13 August 2015.



紀念園入口處的牌坊，攝於二〇二五年。

The archway at the entrance of the memorial garden, 2025.

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烏蛟騰抗日英烈紀念碑
Cenotaph for Martyrs,
Wu Kau Tang

斬竹灣抗日英烈紀念碑

Memorial Monument for Sai Kung Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Tsam Chuk Wan



「抗日英烈紀念碑」的題字由原東江縱隊司令員曾生書寫；環繞紀念碑的半圓形石雕欄杆配有形態各異的小石獅，攝於二〇二五年。

The calligraphy "*Kang Ri Ying Lie Ji Nian Bei*" (Memorial Monument for Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression) was written by Zeng Sheng, former commander of the Dongjiang Column. The semi-circular stone balustrade surrounding the monument is composed of intricately carved stone railings adorned with small stone lions in different poses, 2025.

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新界西貢斬竹灣誌烈徑西貢斬竹灣抗日英烈紀念碑園

Memorial Garden for Sai Kung Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Tsam Chuk Wan, Chi Lit Path, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, New Territories

開放時間：全年開放

Opening Hours: Open all year round



紀念碑正面鑲有以青石刻造的「西貢抗日英烈紀念碑志」，攝於二〇二五年。

The front façade of the monument is mounted with a bluestone plaque entitled "Xi Gong Kang Ri Ying Lie Ji Nian Bei Zhi" (Introduction to the Memorial Monument for Sai Kung Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression), 2025.

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位於西貢的斬竹灣抗日英烈紀念碑，建於一九八九年，由西貢鄉事委員會管理。東江縱隊港九獨立大隊老戰士劉錦文於一九八三年提出在西貢建碑，得到當地鄉紳及居民代表支持，遂於一九八四年成立「抗日英烈紀念碑籌建委員會」，並由委員凌宏仁和謝高喜分別在英國和比利時發動華僑籌款，在各界共同努力下共籌得港幣一百一十萬元。

西貢斬竹灣誌烈徑西貢斬竹灣抗日英烈紀念碑園包括牌樓、英烈紀念亭、石碑等。紀念碑矗立在半圓形石欄的中央，碑名為「抗日英烈紀念碑」，由原東江縱隊司令員曾生題寫。紀念碑正面鑲有以青石雕造的碑文，碑文由港九大隊老戰士張子燮草擬。從碑文「三年八閱月之艱辛歲月中，游擊戰士活躍在崇山峻嶺、海港河灣，出沒於田疇村舍，郊野叢林，與人民群眾血肉相連，如魚得水，肅匪

The Memorial Monument for Sai Kung Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, was erected in 1989 and managed by the Sai Kung Rural Committee. The proposal to erect a monument in Sai Kung was first mooted by Lau Kam-man, a veteran of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column, in 1983. As the proposal received support from the local gentry and resident representatives, the "Committee for the Construction of a Memorial Monument for Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression" was subsequently established in 1984 to initiate the project. With the efforts of committee members Ling Hongren and Xie Gaoxi to mobilise overseas Chinese in Britain and Belgium respectively, as well as the collective efforts of various groups of people, fundraising proceeded and a total of million, one hundred thousand Hong Kong dollars was raised for the project.

The Memorial Garden for Sai Kung Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Tsam Chuk Wan at Chi Lit Path, Tsam Chuk Wan, Sai Kung, includes a memorial archway, a pavilion for the martyrs, stone tablets, etc. The memorial monument,

鋤奸，克敵制勝，營救文化精英，支援盟軍作戰，豐功偉績，舉世稱頌。西貢地理險要，南連九龍城巖，北通大鵬灣畔，大隊部長期駐紮，主力所在，戰鬪頻繁，犧牲在所難免」，可見游擊隊在三年零八個月期間英勇抗日的事蹟，並說明西貢作為游擊隊其中一處抗日大本營的歷史，以及在西貢選址建碑的紀念價值。紀念碑兩旁設有石碑六塊，其中一塊刻有「忠勇誠愛」四字，以紀念抗戰勝利後英軍代表李芝上將頒贈予西貢鄉民的「忠勇誠愛」錦旗，表揚鄉民在抗戰時期支持抗敵工作。

斬竹灣抗日英烈紀念碑，見證西貢區鄉民抗戰的重要歷史，並於二〇二〇年九月一日，獲中華人民共和國國務院列入第三批《國家級抗戰紀念設施、遺址名錄》。



紀念碑旁刻有「忠勇誠愛」四字的石碑，以紀念抗戰勝利後，英軍代表李芝上將頒贈西貢鄉民的「忠勇誠愛」紀念錦旗，攝於二〇二五年。

Beside the monument is a stone tablet engraved with the four Chinese words “Zhong Yong Cheng Ai” (loyalty, courage, honesty and love), emulating the pennant bearing the same words presented by General Neil Ritchie of the British Army to the villagers of Sai Kung after the victory in the War of Resistance, 2025.

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which is situated at the centre of the semi-circular stone balustrade, bears the inscription, “*Kang Ri Ying Lie Ji Nian Bei*” (Memorial Monument for Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression), written by Zeng Sheng, former commander of the Dongjiang Column. The front façade of the memorial monument is mounted with a bluestone plaque with inscriptions drafted by Zhang Zixie, a veteran of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the Dongjiang Column. The inscriptions read: “During the arduous period of three years and eight months of Japanese Occupation, the guerrilla fighters operated actively across lofty mountains, rugged peaks, deep harbours and river bays, moving stealthily among fields and villages, and navigating countryside and woodlands. Deeply connected with the masses, they successfully eliminated bandits and traitors, defeated enemies, and achieved triumphs. They carried out missions to rescue renowned cultural figures and provided support to the allied forces in their combat. Their illustrious deeds and heroic accomplishments received universal admiration. Sai Kung, with its formidable geography, borders Kowloon to the south and reaches towards the Mirs Bay to the north. The brigade headquarters remained stationed for an extended period and served as the stronghold of the main force. Amid relentless combat, sacrifice became an unavoidable reality.”

The inscriptions highlight the guerrilla fighters' heroic resistance against Japanese Aggression during the three years and eight months of the Japanese Occupation, and illustrate Sai Kung's historical role as one of their major anti-Japanese bases, underscoring the commemorative significance of erecting a monument at this location. On the sides of the memorial monument are six stone tablets, one of which bears the inscribed words, “*Zhong Yong Cheng Ai*” (loyalty, courage, honesty and love), emulating the pennant presented by General Neil Ritchie of the British Army to the villagers of Sai Kung after the victory in the War of Resistance in recognition of the villagers' support for anti-Japanese efforts during the war.

Witnessing the important role of the resistance efforts made by the villagers in Sai Kung during the War of Resistance, the Memorial Monument for Sai Kung Martyrs of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Tsam Chuk Wan was inducted into the third “List of State Facilities and Sites Marking the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression” by the State Council of the People's Republic of China on 1 September 2020.

斬竹灣抗日英烈紀念碑
Memorial Monument for Sai Kung Martyrs of the War
of Resistance against Japanese Aggression
in Tsam Chuk Wan

香港抗戰及海防博物館

Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance and Coastal Defence



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Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance and Coastal Defence

香港筲箕灣東喜道 175 號
175 Tung Hei Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong

開放時間：

三月至九月：週一至週三，週五至週日：上午 10 時至下午 6 時

十月至二月：週一至週三，週五至週日：上午 10 時至下午 5 時

休館：逢星期四（公眾假期除外）、農曆年初一及二

詳情請瀏覽香港抗戰及海防博物館網站：<https://hk.waranddefence.museum/tc/web/mcd/home.html>

Opening Hours:

March to September: Monday to Wednesday, Friday to Sunday: 10 am – 6 pm

October to February: Monday to Wednesday, Friday to Sunday: 10 am – 5 pm

Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays), the first two days of the Lunar New Year

For details, please visit the official website of Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance and Coastal Defence:

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香港抗戰及海防博物館於二〇二四年九月三日（中國人民抗日戰爭勝利紀念日）由香港海防博物館改設成立，重點介紹抗戰歷史及香港的海防和軍事變遷，提升市民的民族自信和愛國精神。

館內常設展覽展示香港抵禦日本侵華的歷史，以及自唐代至近代，香港與國家海防緊密相連的關係和軍事變遷。當中「抗戰主題展覽廳」展示日本侵華、香港淪陷、東江縱隊港九獨立大隊的敵後活動和戰士們的貢獻、日本投降等中國抗日戰爭歷史，並向抗日先烈致敬。

The Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance and Coastal Defence (MWRCD) was converted from the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence on 3 September 2024 (the Victory Day of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression). The museum focuses on the history of the War of Resistance and changes in Hong Kong's coastal defence and military affairs, cultivating a stronger sense of national esteem and patriotism.

The permanent exhibition showcases Hong Kong's resistance against the Japanese invasion of China and its close relationship with national coastal defence and military changes from the Tang dynasty to recent times. In which "The War of Resistance Galleries" introduce the history of the Japanese invasion of China, the fall of Hong Kong, the underground resistance of the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column, the guerrilla fighters' contributions, and Japan's surrender, while paying tribute to the martyrs who fought in the War of Resistance.

結語

Conclusion

和平從來得來不易，成立大灣區東江縱隊文物徑（香港段）不僅在於記錄港九大隊在抗日戰爭期間所經歷的苦難與作出的英勇犧牲，更在於承載港九大隊為保家衛國不屈不撓、堅韌不拔的愛國精神。文物徑地點選址體現的是對和平的珍視、對犧牲者的銘記，以及對歷史的理性反思。未來，粵港澳大灣區將繼續深化交流與合作，並豐富文物徑的內容，增強民眾對歷史和文化的了解，增進民族自豪感、弘揚中華文化和說好中國故事，期望以文物徑作為平台傳遞歷史教訓，讓每位參觀人士都能在遊覽中體會和平的重要，牢記歷史，攜手迎接未來。

Peace never comes easy. The Greater Bay Area Dongjiang Column Heritage Trail (Hong Kong Section) is established not only to record the hardships endured and the sacrifices made by the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, but also honour their unwavering patriotism and steadfast resolve in defending the nation. The selection of sites of the trail reflects a deep respect for peace, a commitment to remembering those who sacrificed their lives, and a thoughtful engagement with history. Looking ahead, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area will continue to deepen exchange and cooperation, enriching the content of the Trail to enhance public understanding of history and culture, foster a sense of national pride, promote Chinese culture, and share China's stories. It is hoped that the trail will serve as a platform for passing historical lessons, enabling every visitor to appreciate the value of peace, remember the past and move forward together.

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Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance and Coastal Defence

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