

Home Affairs Department

**Research on the culture and history of HK
for the design of tourism routes**

**Final Report
History**

Centre for Culture and Development
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

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(I) Introduction

Theme of Research

History

Research Objectives

1. Research and explore tourist spots that are historically and culturally significant under the theme of 'History and figures related to the formation of the New China'.
2. Collect information and conduct analysis on the tourist spots.
3. Connect the selected tourist spots and map the travelling routes.
4. Enhance public knowledge on the historical and cultural significance of Hong Kong in the context of Greater China and the world.

Research Methodology

1. Desktop research – Source useful information from the internet and libraries, enlisting figures and historical background about the spots, the relationship between other tourist spots and related photos.
2. Interviews – Conduct interviews with experts and scholars who are familiar with the related fields.

(II) Hong Kong and its relations to the formation of the New China

As a coastal city in the south, Hong Kong is closely related to contemporary Mainland China culturally, economically and politically. As a colony of the British Empire, Hong Kong contributed to the development of the new China and was an important platform of exchange for Chinese and western cultures. Many missionaries and merchants stayed in Hong Kong before entering the Mainland; and the Chinese scholars and merchants who went abroad would also stop by Hong Kong. Hong Kong has therefore become an important gateway to Mainland China.

During late Qing when China was politically unstable, Hong Kong became an incubation ground for revolutionaries. Many patriots got inspired and had their political ideals matured in Hong Kong. Hong Kong, a marginalized city in terms of political governance and geographical location, became a major back up for the revolutionaries to challenge the regime and hence generated a new driving force for the development of democracy.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the focal point of revolutionaries that brought about a new China. The Revolution of 1911 (*Xinhai* Revolution) overthrew the Qing Dynasty. Dr. Sun was closely related to Hong Kong. He studied and was baptized in here. And he planned many of the uprisings in Hong Kong at the beginning of his revolutionary endeavors. In view of his close relationship with Hong Kong, the Central & Western

District Council established the Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail in 1996 to link up his footprints in Hong Kong for tourism purposes; and the Antiquities and Monuments Office also established a Central & Western Heritage Trail, which also covers many historical spots on the Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail.

Apart from Dr. Sun, Hong Kong was home, either permanently or temporarily, to many important figures that had shaped development of the New China, including Sun Yat-sen's brother Sun Mei, Sun's wife Soong ching-ling, Sun's mother Ms. Yang, Sun's comrade Yang Quyun, Tse Tsan Tai, Chen Shaobai, Yang Heling, Zheng Shiliang, Li Jitang, Huang Xing, Hu Hanmin, Wang Chong-hui, Lu Haodong; revolutionary, educator and politician Cai Yuan-pei, Kuomintang's leftist Liao Chengzhi and his mother He Xiangning, the leader of National Revolutionary Army Li Jishen, democrats in the Kuomintang government Zhang Naiqi and Shen Junru.

After the Xinhai Revolution, there was a great demand for talents who know best of both Chinese and Western worlds. Hong Kong being a melting pot had trained people of the right caliber to run the government office. Three amongst the five ministers in the new government formed by Dr. Sun had studied in Hong Kong: Chan Kam-tao, Wu Tingfang and Wang Chong-hui. When Dr. Sun became the Extraordinary President, four important positions under him were also occupied by graduates of Hong Kong schools.

(III) Brief introduction of figures related to the formation of New China

Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925)

Dr. Sun was born at Cuiheng Village in Guangdong Province. He studied at Honolulu (State Capital of Hawaii) when he was younger. In 1883, Dr. Sun went to Hong Kong after his brief return to Cuiheng Village, where he studied at Diocesan Home and Orphanage, the Government Central School and the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hong Kong. He once gave a speech at the University of Hong Kong as an alumnus, and said that his revolutionary ideas came from Hong Kong.

In 1894, Dr. Sun founded Xing Zhong Hui (Society for the Revival of China) in Honolulu and set up the headquarters in Hong Kong in the following year. After the first revolutionary uprising, Dr. Sun escaped to Japan via Hong Kong. Two years later, he was kidnapped for 13 days by the Chinese Legation in London, and was rescued by his teacher James Cantile. In 1905, Dr. Sun founded Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionaries Alliance) in Tokyo, and organized numerous uprisings. After the Wuchang uprising on October 10, 1911, Dr. Sun deployed his diplomatic skills to solicit support from the international communities.

On January 1, 1912, Dr. Sun was elected as the Provisional President, but he resigned after a month in favour of Yuan Shikai. Although China entered a chaotic stage after the Wuchang Uprising and went through the Warlord era, Sino-Japanese War and Civil war, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideals of democracy and his revolutionary spirits encouraged his people to fight for the betterment of the nation.

Sun Mei (1854-1915)

Sun Mei was the elder brother of Dr. Sun who moved to Honolulu at the age of 17. He supported the education fee of Dr. Sun. In 1894, joined Xing Zhong Hui and had supported the revolutionary activities since then. Sun Mei also took care of Ms. Yang when Dr. Sun devoted his time to revolutionary activities.

Soong Ching-ling (1893-1981)

Soong is the second wife of Dr. Sun. Born in a well-educated family in Shanghai to her missionary father Charlie Soong. After graduated from high school in Shanghai, she attended Wellesley College in the U.S. where she obtained her bachelor degree in Arts. In 1915, Soong was married to Dr. Sun in Tokyo and had supported his revolutionary endeavors since then. After Dr. Sun deceased, Soong was elected to the central executive committee of Kuomintang and had supported Dr. Sun's stance to collaborate with the communists for a united front against foreign powers. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Soong became Vice-chairman of the PRC and was elected as the Honorary President of the All-China Women's Federation.

Ms. Yang (1828-1911)

Ms. Yang was Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mother. She was born in the 8th year of *Daoguang* and deceased in the 3rd year of *Xuantong*. She passed away in Hong Kong when she was 83.

Yang Quyun (1861-1901)

Yang was born in Dongguan, Guangdong. He moved to Hong Kong at the age of 10 and studied English at St. Paul's College. He was once a teacher, a clerk in China Merchant Steam Navigation Company and later an assistant manager in David Sassons, Sons and Company. Yang founded Furen Literary Society in 1892 and when Dr. Sun established Xing Zhong Hui in 1895 in Hong Kong, Yang disbanded Furen Literary Society and its members joined Xing Zhong Hui, which Yang was elected as the first president.

Yang had organized various uprisings and after the failure of the uprising in Huizhou in 1900, he insisted to stay in Hong Kong to earn his living by teaching English. Later he was killed by assassins sent by the Qing government, in an apartment on the first floor of No. 52 Gage Street.

Tse Tsan Tai (1872-1938)

Tse was born and baptized in Sydney. In 1887, Tse moved to Hong Kong with his family and studied at the Government Central School. Tse Tsan Tai became a very successful merchant and had a high social status. He co-founded Furen Literary Society, South China Morning Post and the Chinese Club. Tse joined Xing Zhong Hui in 1895 and had actively supported the revolutionary movements since then. After the establishment of the Republic of China, Tse retired from the political arena and passed away in 1939.

Chen Shaobai(1869-1934)

Together with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chen Shaobai studied at the College of Medicine for Chinese in Hong Kong and resided in the To Tsai Church. Dr. Sun, Chen, Yau Lit and Yang Helin were called the 'Four Desperados'.

In 1900, Chen Shaobai was assigned by Dr. Sun to set up *China Daily* in Hong Kong to publicize against the Qing government. After the establishment of Tong Meng Hui in 1905, Chen became the President of the Hong Kong branch.

After the set up of the Republic of China in 1912, Chen became a merchant and managed a transportation company.

Yang Helin (1868-1934)

Yang was one of the 'Four Desperados' who shared the same root with Dr. Sun in Cuiheng Village. Yang Yao Ji, where the 'Four Desperados' used to gather, was owned by Yang Helin's family.

Yang joined Xing Zhong Hui in 1895 and had actively involved in the revolutionary activities since then. Yang had also financially supported Dr. Sun's revolutionary activities by selling his assets.

Zheng Shiliang (1863-1901)

Zheng Shiliang was one of the important comrades of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and had led the Huizhou uprising in 1900. Zhang died in 1901 on his way home from a banquet, and legend has it that he was poisoned by the assassins sent by the Qing government.

Li Jitang (1873-1943)

Li Jitang came from a wealthy family. He joined Xing Zhong Hui after the Guangzhou uprising in 1895. Li had been supporting the revolutionary activities by financing the *China Daily* and provided his Castle Peak Farm as a base for the fire arms dedicated for revolutionary uprisings.

Huang Xing (1874-1916)

Huang Xing was educated in Wuchang and Japan. After he came back from Japan, Huang Xing dedicated himself to revolutionary movements and founded Hua Xing Hui in 1904. Huang later met Dr. Sun in Japan and both of them decided to consolidate revolutionary forces and found Tong Meng Hui. Huang played a leading role in many of the subsequent uprisings organized and was appointed Minister of the Army in 1912 when the Provisional Government of Nanking was established. Huang later also led many anti-Yuan movements and died at the same year as Yuan Shikai.

Wu Hanmin (1879-1836)

Wu Hanmin joined Tong Meng Hui in 1905 and became the governor of Guangdong after the 1911 Revolution.

Wang Chong-hui (1881-1958)

Wang was born in Hong Kong. After he graduated from Queen's College, Wang was sent to Yale in the U.S. for a law degree. Wang was the first Minister of Justice of the Republic of China.

Lu Haodong (1868– 1895)

Lu grew up together with Dr. Sun in Cuiheng Village. Together with Dr. Sun, Lu tried to persuade their fellow villagers not to follow superstitions.

Lu was good at drawings and he designed the revolutionary flag – white sun in blue sky. After the first uprising in Guangzhou, at the age of 27, Lu gave his life to protect the identities of his fellow comrades.

Cai Yuan-pei (1868– 1940)

Cai Yuan-pei served as Minister of Education in the Republic of China, the Chancellor of Beijing University and the Academia Sinica. Cai moved to Hong Kong at the age of 70.

Liao Chengzhi (1908– 1983)

Liao Chengzhi was the son of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning. He was actively involved in Kuomintang's activities at his early years but joined the communist party at later years. In 1937, Liao was sent to Hong Kong by the communist party to set up the office for the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. He also founded *Hua Shang Daily* in Hong Kong to publicize communist ideas.

He Xiangning (1878– 1972)

He Xiangning was married to Liao Zhongkai in 1897. She studied abroad in Japan and supported revolutionary movements when she came back. She also assisted Soong Ching-ling during the Sino-Japanese War in the set up of China Defense League. He was successively appointed as the Vice-Chairperson of the National Political Consultation Committee, Vice-Chairperson of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, Chairperson of the Democratic Revolution Central Committee, Honorary Chairperson of the National Women's Federation, Chairperson of the Arts Association and Chairperson of the Overseas Affairs Committee. She was also famous as an artist in Chinese painting.

Li Jishen (1884-1959)

Li Jishen was a military commander and a statesman. Li participated in Dr. Sun's revolutionary activities in his early years. During the Northern Expedition, Li was the commander of the Fourth Army. He opposed Chiang Kai-shek and was expelled from the Kuomintang in 1947. Li became the Vice Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Zhang Naiqi (1897-1977)

Zhang Naiqi was an economist and entrepreneur. In 1936, Zhang joined Shen Junru in defending China but was arrested by the Kuomintang Government. In 1945, Zhang founded the China Democratic National Construction Association. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Zhang became the Standing committee member of the National People's Congress and committee member of the Government Administration Council.

Shen Junru (1875– 1963)

Shen Junru received a *Jinshi* (a type of degree offered in the imperial examination system) and studied abroad in Japan. Shen was involved in the 1911 revolution and together with Soong Ching-ling, founded *Zhongguo Minquan Baozhang Tongmeng* during the Sino-Japanese War. He subsequently formed *Zhongguo Renmin Jiuguo Hui*. Shen also founded China Democratic League in 1941.

(IV) Route related to 1911 Revolution

1. The grave of Zheng Shiliang and Tse Tsan Tai (Sai Wan – Hong Kong Christian Churches Union Po Fu Lam Road Cemetery) → 2. The University of Hong Kong (Sai Wan - Bonham Road) *→ 3. The Diocesan Home and Orphanage (Sai Wan - Eastern

Street)* → 4. The Reception Centre of Tong Meng Hui (Sheung Wan- Po Hing Fong)* → 5. The Preaching Hall of American Congregational Mission (Sheung Wan – 2 Bridges Street)* → 6. Government Central School (Sheung Wan – 44 Gough Street) * → 7. Yang Yao Ji (Sheung Wan – 8 Gough Street)* → 8. Site where Yang Quyun was murdered (Central – 52 Gage Street)* → 9. The Furen Literary Society (Central – Pak Tsz Lane)* → 10. The Queen’s College (Central – At the Junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road)* → 11. The Alice Memorial Hospital & The College of Medicine for Chinese, Hong Kong (Central – 77-81 Hollywood Road)* → 12. The To Tsai Church (Central - 75 Hollywood Road)* → 13. The Hong Kong Headquarters of Xing Zhong Hui (Central - 13 Staunton Street)* → 14. Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum (Central – 7 Castle Road) → 15. The Xing Yan Lou Western Restaurant (Central - 2 Lyndhurst Terrace)* → 16. The *China Daily* Office (Central – 24 Stanley Street)* → 17. The He Ji Zhan Fruit Stall (Central – 20 D’Aguilar Street)* → 18. The Chinese Club Building (Central – 21-22 Connaught Road Central) → 19. The grave of Yang Quyun (Happy Valley – Hong Kong Cemetery) → 20. Pak Fa Lam (Fei Ngo Shan – The Kowloon starting point of Sai Kung Ancient Trail)

* Already included in the Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail

1. The grave of Zheng Shiliang and Tse Tsan Tai (Sai Wan – Hong Kong Christian Churches Union Po Fu Lam Road Cemetery)

On September 18, 1901, Zheng Shiliang died on his way back home from a banquet, near Shui Hang Hau. Legend has it that the assassins sent by the Qing Government poisoned him.

Tse Tsan Tai passed away on April 4, 1938 and was buried in the same cemetery as Zheng.





2. The University of Hong Kong (Sai Wan - Bonham Road) *

The University of Hong Kong was founded in 1911 and incorporated the College of Medicine for Chinese where Dr. Sun studied and graduated. On February 17, 1923, Dr. Sun gave a speech at the University of Hong Kong in the capacity of an alumnus, and took a picture with the teachers and fellow students.

Luke Yew Hall is not open to public.



3. The Diocesan Home and Orphanage (Sai Wan - Eastern Street)*

This was a boarding school founded by the Anglican Church in 1869. It provided subject of Western learning and the language of teaching was English. At present, the site stands the Bonham Road Government Primary School.



4. The Reception Centre of Tong Meng Hui (Sheung Wan- Po Hing Fong)*

The Hong Kong Branch of Tong Meng Hui helped stage the Huanggang and Huizhou Uprising in 1907-08, and the reception centres provided asylum for the revolutionaries. Other reception centres were scattered in Central and Wanchai areas.



5. The Preaching Hall of American Congregational Mission (Sheung Wan – 2 Bridges Street)*

The earliest church on 2 Bridges Street was founded in 1883 where Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Lu Haodong were baptized. Dr. Sun lived on the second floor of this building when he was studying at the Government Central School.

At present, the site is the Bridges Street Market and will be revitalized by the Urban Renewal Authority.



6. Government Central School (Sheung Wan – 44 Gough Street) *

The Government Central School was founded in 1862 and was the first government secondary school providing western learning in Hong Kong. Dr. Sun graduated from this school before it changed its name to Queen's College. At present, the site stands the S.K.H. Kei Yan Primary School, and is not open to public.



7. Yang Yao Ji (Sheung Wan – 8 Gough Street)*

Yang Yao Ji was owned by Yang Helin's family and became the gathering place of the 'Four Desperados'. At present the site is an eco lifestyle store.



8. Site where Yang Quyun was murdered (Central – 52 Gage Street)*

After the failure of Huizhou Uprising in 1900, Yang insisted not to flee. Instead, he earned his living by teaching English at 52 Gage Street where he was murdered by the assassins sent by the Qing Government. At present, the site is a noodle shop called ‘Corner Noodles’.



9. The Furen Literary Society (Central – Pak Tsz Lane)*

The Furen Literary Society was founded by Yang Quyun and Tse Tsan Tai in 1892 with an objective to enlighten the public, but only after Xing Zhong Hui was founded the members were directly involved in organizing the military uprisings. The entrance and steps along the lane which led the members to the assembly place was almost unchanged. At present, the Pak Tsz Lane is undergoing revitalization by the Urban Renewal Authority.



10. The Queen's College (Central – At the Junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road)*

Formerly called the Government Central School from 1862 to 1889, and Victoria College from 1889 to 1894. Dr. Sun attended the foundation-stone laying ceremony on April 26, 1884. The site was later used for the Police Married Quarters and is now being revitalized as a landmark for creative industries.



11. The Alice Memorial Hospital & The College of Medicine for Chinese, Hong Kong (Central – 77-81 Hollywood Road)*

The College of Medicine for Chinese was attached to the Alice Memorial Hospital founded in 1887. Dr. Sun graduated from the College of Medicine for Chinese in 1892 and was recommended to qualify with ‘high distinction’. In 1911, the College was incorporated into the University of Hong Kong.

The site is now a commercial-residential building.



12. The To Tsai Church (Central - 75 Hollywood Road)*

The Church was founded by the Chinese Christians of the London Missionary Society in 1888. Dr. Sun Yat-sen visited the church when he was studying at the College of Medicine for Chinese.

The site is now an antique shop.



13. The Hong Kong Headquarters of Xing Zhong Hui (Central - 13 Staunton Street)*

The Hong Kong Headquarters of Xing Zhong Hui was founded in 1894. The headquarters was disguised as a commercial firm called Qian Heng Hang owned by Huang Yongshang. This is also where the first Guangzhou Uprising was planned and organized.

The site is now occupied by Wing Sin Om.



14. Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum (Central – 7 Castle Road)

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum is located at Kom Tong Hall, a well preserved building built in 1914. Kom Tong Hall was the residence of Ho Kom Tong, the younger brother of the Hong Kong magnate Robert Hotung. The museum hosts two permanent

exhibitions to display historical artefacts related to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the revolutions.



15. The Xing Yan Lou Western Restaurant (Central - 2 Lyndhurst Terrace)*

It was the restaurant where Dr. Sun often visited when he was studying at the College of Medicine for Chinese.

The site is now a commercial building (8 Lyndhurst Terrace).



16. The *China Daily* Office (Central – 24 Stanley Street)*

In 1889, Dr. Sun Yat-sen assigned Chen Shaobai to set up *China Daily* in Hong Kong as propaganda against the Qing Government. The newspaper was first published in January of 1900 and the office of *China Daily* also became a meeting place for the compatriots.

The site is now Luk Yu Tea House.



17. The He Ji Zhan Fruit Stall (Central – 20 D'Aguilar Street)*

He Ji Zhan Fruit Stall was located on the fourth floor. It was also a base for revolutionary activities.

The site is now a commercial building.



18. The Chinese Club Building (Central – 21-22 Connaught Road Central)

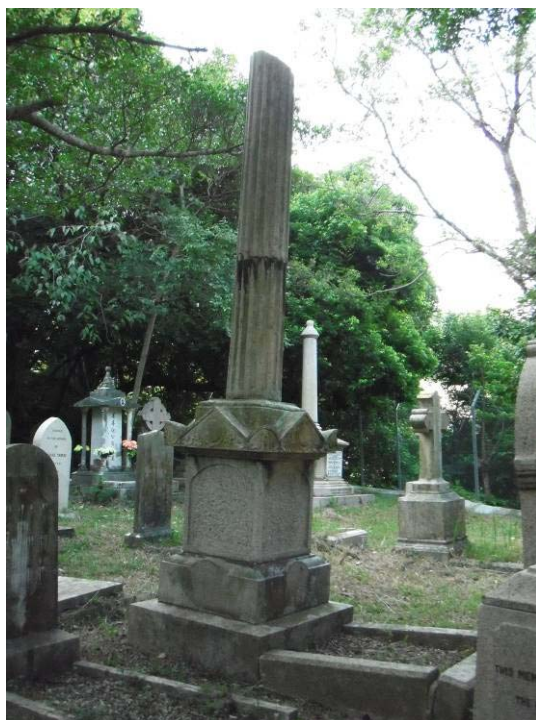
The Chinese Club was founded by Tse Tsan Tai and other prominent Chinese and Eurasians. Robert Hotung was the first chairman. Tse made use of this platform to raise fund and solicit support for the revolutions from the Chinese merchants.



19. The grave of Yang Quyun (Happy Valley – S4 6348 of Hong Kong Cemetery)

The Hong Kong Cemetery was open in 1845 and was one of the early Christian Cemeteries in Hong Kong during the colonial era. The church inside the cemetery was built in 1845 and is one of the oldest churches in Hong Kong. To avoid disturbance from the Qing government, nothing was engraved on the grave of Yang Quyun .

Hong Chunkui, a member of the Taiping Rebellion, was also buried in the same cemetery (S2 6781).



20. Pak Fa Lam (Fei Ngo Shan – The Kowloon starting point of Sai Kung Ancient Trail)

Ms. Yang, the mother of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was buried in Pak Fa Lam. Ms. Yang passed away in 1911 and legend has it that the *feng shui* of the graveyard was so good that it helped Dr. Sun's career and the ultimate success of the 1911 revolution.



(V) Other spots related to 1911 Revolution

Southern Branch of Tong Meng Hui (Wanchai – Near Canal Road Flyover)

In 1909 Tong Meng Hui set up a southern branch in Wanchai which was headed by Wu Hanmin.

Information of the present site is unavailable.

Office for Revolutionary Army (Happy Valley – 35 Wong Nai Chung Road)

In February 1911, Tong Meng Hui set up an office for the Revolutionary Army at 35 Wong Nai Chung Road to plan and organize the Guangzhou Uprising (The Huang Hua Gang Uprising).

At present, the site stands a residential building.

Castle Peak Farm (or Hung Lau Park) (Tuen Mun – Chungshan Park)

The farm was owned by merchant Li Jitang and was used to transport and test the firearms set aside for the military uprisings. Hung Lau is now a graded historical building.



Hong Kong Hotel (Central – Landmark)

During the period of 1912-1923, Dr. Sun usually stayed in this hotel when he visited Hong Kong. The hotel was open in 1868 but was closed in 1926 due to fire hazard.

At present, the site is occupied by the Gloucester Tower and Central Building.



24 Tung Tau Estate (Kowloon City – Supermarket near Hong Tung House)

Sun Mei, the brother of Dr. Sun, lived with his mother in an apartment rented from a famous xiqu artist, and Sun Mei also used the apartment as a base to recruit members for Tong Meng Hui.

The site is now a supermarket.



(VI) Other spots related to the relationship between Kuomintang and the Communist Party and the Sino-Japanese War

Site where Cai Yuan-pei gave speech – St. Johns Cathedral (Central – 4 Garden Road)

At an opening of an art exhibition, Cai was invited by Soong Ching-ling to give a speech with regard to the relationship between arts and the defense of China. It is the only public speech given by Cai during his stay in Hong Kong.

The Grave of Cai Yuan-pei (Aberdeen – Aberdeen Chinese Cemetery)

Cai moved to Hong Kong in 1937 when he was almost 70. Together with his family he lived at 126 Austin Road. In March 1940 Cai passed away and was buried in the Aberdeen Chinese Cemetery.



Dade Institute (Tuen Mun - Morrison Building, Hoh Fok Tong Centre)

Ho Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie in 1936. General Cai was the leader of the Nineteenth Corps during the Sino-Japanese War. Dade Institute was founded under the directive of Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu where many eminent scholars of the time had lectured in the Institute. The building was declared monument in 2004.

The site is not open to public.

Former residence of Soong Ching-ling (Central – 11 Conduit Road)

Soong Ching-ling lived in Hong Kong from 1936-41.

The site is now a private residence.



Office for the China Defense League (Sai Wan – College View, later moved to Central – 21 Seymour Road)

Soong Ching-ling devoted herself to defend China during the Sino-Japanese War. In 1938, she founded the Chinese Defense League and set up an office at College View.



Office for The China Democratic National Construction Association (Central – 455 Ice House Street)

During the Chinese Civil War, Zhang Naiqi fled to Hong Kong and founded the China Democratic National Construction Association.

Information of the present site is unavailable.

Site where a banquet was held for Li Jishen (Central – 12-16 Des Voeux Road Central)

During the Chinese Civil War, Li Jishen moved to Hong Kong where he founded organizations that supported the Communist Party and against Chiang Kai-shek. Over 300 gentries in Hong Kong held a banquet at one of the best restaurants to welcome Li Jishen.

At present, the site stands Alexandra House.



The Eighth Army Hong Kong Office (Central – 18 Queen's Road Central)

Before the Japanese took over Nanjing in 1937, Liao Chengzhi was assigned by the Communist Party to set up an office for the Eighth Army and New Fourth Army in Hong Kong.

At present, the site stands the New World Tower.



The China Democratic Political League (Causeway Bay – 7 Gordon Road)

Shen Junru was a member of The China Democratic Political League and actively organized activities to oppose the Chiang Kai-shek government. His apartment at Gordon Road became a meeting place for the League.

The site is a commercial/ residential building.



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