

鄧蔭南的革命事跡

Revolutionary Activities of Tang Yam-nam



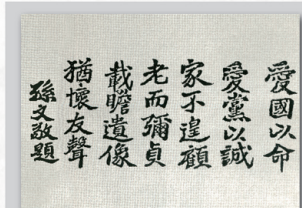
鄧蔭南又名鄧松盛、鄧三伯，原籍廣東開平。

1894年11月，孫中山在檀香山成立興中會，鄧蔭南立即加入。由於孫中山的革命經費有限，鄧蔭南遂變賣家產，支持革命運動。1895年10月，鄧蔭南參與了廣州起義。1900年，鄧蔭南在廣州暗殺兩廣總督、廣東巡撫德壽，事敗逃回香港後，負責青山農場的事務，繼續支援革命運動。

1923年2月5日，鄧蔭南在澳門病逝。翌年，遺體從澳門遷至廣州興中會墓園安葬。

Tang Yam-nam, also known as Tang Chung-shing and Tang San-pak, originally came from Kaiping in Guangdong province.

When Dr Sun Yat-sen founded the Xing Zhong Hui (Revive China Society) in Honolulu in November 1894, Tang Yam-nam joined immediately. One of his first acts in support of the revolution was to liquidate his assets and donate them to Dr Sun, who had only limited funds at the time. Tang was due to take part in the Guangzhou Uprising in October 1895. In 1900, Tang attempted to assassinate De Shou, the Governor of Guangdong and Viceroy of Guangdong. The assassination failed, however, and after fleeing back to Hong Kong Tang took on the management of the Castle Peak Farm, where he continued to support the revolutionary movement.



孫中山為鄧蔭南撰寫的悼詞
The eulogy of Tang Yam-nam compiled by Dr Sun Yat-sen

Tang Yam-nam died in Macau on 5 February 1923. His remains were moved from Macau to Guangzhou and interred in the Xing Zhong Hui cemetery the following year.

李紀堂的革命事跡

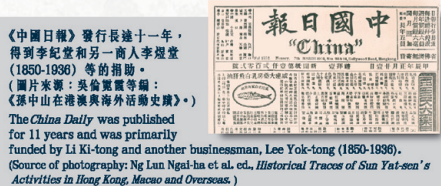
Revolutionary Activities of Li Ki-tong



根據《李氏居安堂家譜》，李紀堂原名李寶倫，是香港富商李陞（1830-1900）的第三子。

1895年，李紀堂在香港結識孫中山。1900年，李紀堂加入興中會。同年6月，孫中山由日本赴越南，船經香港時，楊衢雲（1861-1901）引領李紀堂登船相見，李紀堂遂出資資助革命運動。1900年，陳少白（1869-1934）創立報章《中國日報》來宣傳革命，多年來的龐大經費主要來自李紀堂等的捐助。李紀堂亦在青山（今屯門）開闢農場，用作支援革命。

1943年，李紀堂在四川重慶病逝。



According to the *Kui On Tong Genealogy of the Li Family*, Li Ki-tong was formerly named Li Po-lun and was the third son of a wealthy Hong Kong businessman, Li Sing (1830-1900).

Li Ki-tong first met Dr Sun Yat-sen in Hong Kong in 1895, and he joined the Xing Zhong Hui in 1900. When Dr Sun travelled from Japan to Vietnam in June of that year, his ship passed through Hong Kong, and Yeung Ku-wan (1861-1901) arranged for Li to meet Dr Sun on board. Li subsequently provided financial support for the revolutionary movement. Founded by Chen Shaobai (1869-1934) in 1900 to promote the revolution, the *China Daily* newspaper received massive funding for many years from Li and a number of other contributors. In addition, Li established a farm at Castle Peak (present-day Tuen Mun) to support the revolution.

He died of illness in Chongqing, Sichuan in 1943.

下白泥碉堡位置圖 Location plan of the Fortified Structure at Ha Pak Nai



公共交通 Public Transport

專線小巴
33 元朗 (泰豐街) — 下白泥
Green Minibus
33 Yuen Long (Tai Fung Street) — Ha Pak Nai

* 以上交通資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關交通機構或運輸署公布為準。
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下白泥碉堡

The Fortified Structure at Ha Pak Nai



香港與清末革命

Hong Kong and the Revolutionary Movement in the Late Qing Dynasty

1841年後，香港成為英國殖民地，脫離了清廷的管治。由於香港是英國遠東的重要轉口港，位於中國的南端，其特殊的環境使香港在清末的革命運動中扮演重要的角色。

孫中山(1866-1925)及革命黨人在香港組織會社，並利用一些商號來作掩飾，結集革命及志同道合人士，宣傳革命和籌募經費。自1895年開始，由革命黨人策動的起義中，有至少八次是以香港為起義的基地。

1905年10月，同盟會香港分會成立後，兼理西南各省黨務和南美洲各地的聯絡溝通。



The rule of imperial Qing dynasty over Hong Kong ended in 1841 when the territory became a British colony. Located in the south of China, Hong Kong not only developed into an important entrepot for Britain in the Far East, but its special situation allowed it to play a significant role in the revolutionary movement in the late Qing dynasty.

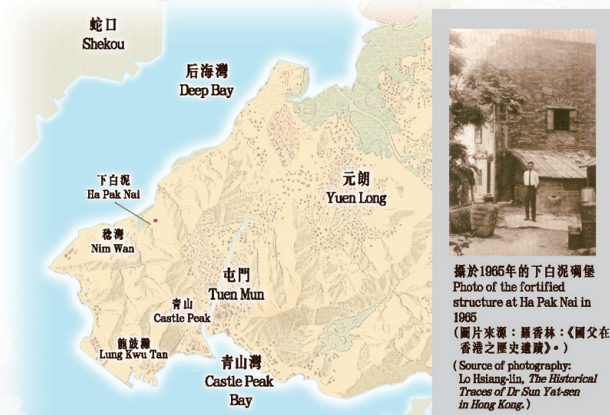
Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) and the revolutionaries used Hong Kong as a base to organise societies and, under the cloak of commercial firms, to gather insurgents and compatriots, spread propaganda and raise funds. Of the uprisings organised by the revolutionaries, at least eight from 1895 onwards used Hong Kong as their base of operations.

When the Hong Kong branch of the Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) was founded in October 1905, it took over responsibility for communicating party-related matters to the southwestern provinces of China and various places in South America.

1895至1911年間在香港策劃的內地起義示意圖
Map showing uprisings in the Mainland organised in Hong Kong from 1895 to 1911
(資料來源：吳倫寬編等編：《孫中山在港澳與海外活動史蹟》)
(Source: Ng Lun Ngai-ha et al., ed., *Historical Traces of Sun Yat-sen's Activities in Hong Kong, Macao and Overseas*)

下白泥碉堡

The Fortified Structure at Ha Pak Nai



攝於1965年的下白泥碉堡
Photo of the fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai in 1965
(圖片來源：羅香林：《圖文在香港之歷史遺蹟》)
(Source of photography: Lo Hsiang-lin, *The Historical Traces of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Hong Kong*)



攝於2011年的下白泥碉堡
Photo of the fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai in 2011

■ 元朗下白泥碉堡的位置
Location of the fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai, Yuen Long

位於元朗下白泥的碉堡建築，約建於1910年廣州新軍起義之後，是本港現存與清末革命運動有關的建築。

孫中山的追隨者李紀堂(1874-1943)於1901年在屯門敵石灣一帶建置了青山農場，用來儲存軍械、試行射擊及接濟因革命運動而逃來匿藏的人士等。隨著廣州新軍起義失敗，鄧蔭南(1846-1923)遂在下白泥良雀坑口建立碉堡作基地，以補青山農場的不足。

下白泥位處元朗稔灣，面向后海灣。若革命黨人在廣州起義失敗，可從水路逃到該處；如果青山農場發生事故，他們也可循水路或陸路逃到稔灣，在碉堡及附近匿藏。

下白泥碉堡呈方形，樓高兩層，以青磚建成，一樓與天台之間設有閣樓。碉堡外牆設有槍孔，用以防禦。碉堡附近原建有稻米磨坊和煉糖廠，多年前已拆卸。

下白泥碉堡於2011年6月列為法定古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。

The fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai in Yuen Long, built around 1910 after the New Army Uprising in Guangzhou, is the building in Hong Kong with a direct connection to the late Qing revolutionary movement.

One of Dr Sun Yat-sen's followers, Li Ki-tong (1874-1943) built the Castle Peak Farm in the vicinity of San Shek Wan, Tuen Mun in 1910 with the clear purpose of storing firearms, conducting riflery and aiding escaping revolutionaries as they fled across the border. After the failure of the New Army Uprising in Guangzhou, Tang Yam-nam (1846-1923) then built a fortified structure at Leung Tseuk Hang Hau, Ha Pak Nai as a base of operations to complement the Castle Peak Farm.

Ha Pak Nai is located at Nim Wan, Yuen Long, overlooking Deep Bay. When the revolutionaries failed in the uprisings in Guangzhou, they were able to flee over the water to Nim Wan to find sanctuary in the fortified structure and the vicinity, which could also be reached by land or sea from the Castle Peak Farm if it was at risk of being raided.

Architecturally, the fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai is a grey-brick, two-storey, rectangular building with a mezzanine floor between the first floor and the roof. The outer wall features embrasures for defence. A rice mill and a sugar refinery were once located nearby, but they were demolished many years ago.

The fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai was declared a monument in June 2011 and is now protected by the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.