

下 白 泥 礮 堡

The Fortified Structure
at Ha Pak Nai



下白泥 碉堡

The Fortified Structure at Ha Pak Nai

位於元朗下白泥的碉堡，約建於1910年廣州新軍起義之後，是與清末革命運動相關的建築。

孫中山的追隨者李紀堂(1874-1943)於1901年在屯門磡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。隨著廣州新軍起義失敗，鄧蔭南(1846-1923)遂在下白泥良雀坑口(後稱浪濯村)建立碉堡作基地，以補青山農場之不足。

下白泥位處元朗稔灣，面向后海灣。二十世紀初是人煙稀少的地方，加上沿岸的長泥灘和叢林，有利匿藏。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。



1965年的下白泥碉堡
The fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai in 1965
(圖片來源：羅香林：《國父在香港之歷史遺蹟》)
(Source of photograph: Lo Hsiang-sin, The Historical Traces of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Hong Kong)



2011年的下白泥碉堡
The fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai in 2011

The fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai in Yuen Long, built around 1910 after the New Army Uprising in Guangzhou, is a building 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 1901 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 (later Long Chok Tsuen), Ha Pak Nai as a base of operations to complement the Castle Peak Farm.



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

Ha Pak Nai is located at Nim Wan, Yuen Long, overlooking Deep Bay. Sparsely populated in the early 20th century and characterised by long mudflats and woods along the coast, the area offered an excellent refuge. 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.



碉堡的槍孔
Embrasures of the fortified structure

下白泥碉堡呈方形，以青磚建成，樓高兩層，一樓與天台之間設有閣樓。碉堡外牆有槍孔，用以防禦。碉堡的正立面曾鄰接房屋，據說已約於1930年代拆卸。現時正立面一樓的窗戶曾是互通兩屋的門口，碉堡前方空地尚存該相鄰房屋的磚基。碉堡附近原建有稻米磨坊和煉糖廠，多年前亦已拆卸。

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。

Architecturally, the fortified structure 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 house once adjoined the fortified structure's existing facade, but was reportedly demolished around the 1930s. The first floor windows on the existing facade were originally doors connecting the two buildings. The brick foundations of the adjoining house are still recognizable in the foreground of the fortified structure. A rice mill and a sugar refinery were once located nearby, but they were demolished 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.



修復期間展露出一樓窗戶的原有門洞痕跡
Remnants of the original door at a window on the first floor were revealed during restoration



修復前地下側門曾改作窗戶
The side door on ground floor had been converted to a window before restoration



前方空地尚存原有相鄰房屋的磚砌牆基
The brick foundations of the original adjoining house are still retained in the foreground

香港與清末革命

Hong Kong and the Revolutionary Movement in the Late Qing Dynasty



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：吳倫麗霞等編：《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*.)

1841年後，香港成為英國殖民地，脫離了清廷的管治。香港位於中國之南端，是英國遠東的重要轉口港，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，結集革命志士，宣傳革命和籌募經費。由於香港是一個自由貿易港，革命黨人藉此交流訊息，亦將海外籌得的革命經費匯來香港，並利用輪船運送軍械。

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。其中1895年的廣州起義，便是在香港集結部眾，以及購入和運輸軍械。在其後的多次起義中，香港亦發揮策劃、聯絡和籌款等功能，而起義失敗的革命黨人更逃到香港匿藏，避開清廷的緝捕。

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之聯絡溝通。同盟會成員亦利用香港成為往來廣東、廣西、澳門、日本、歐美和東南亞各地的中途站。

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 revolutionaries, promote revolution and raise funds. They also used the advantages that Hong Kong offered as a free trade port to disseminate news, remit revolutionary funds raised overseas and transport weapons by sea.

Of all the uprisings organised by the revolutionaries, at least eight from 1895 onwards used Hong Kong as their base of operations. For example, the revolutionaries assembled in and weapons were purchased and transported through Hong Kong for the Guangzhou Uprising in 1895. The territory served as the base for planning, communication, fundraising and other revolutionary activities in several subsequent uprisings, and it also offered the revolutionaries somewhere to flee to, a place where they were safe from arrest by the Qing government.

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. What's more, the members of the Tong Meng Hui used Hong Kong as a stopover on their way to Guangdong, Guangxi, Macau, Japan, Europe, America and other countries in Southeast Asia.

鄧蔭南的革命事跡

Revolutionary Activities of Tang Yam-nam

鄧蔭南 (1846-1923) 又名鄧松盛、鄧三伯，原籍廣東開平。

鄧蔭南移居夏威夷後，最初當甘蔗園工人，後來晉升為工頭，其後成為雜貨店和鹽廠的股東。

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，連同孫中山兄長孫眉 (1854-1915) 的捐獻，孫中山共籌得約6,000美元，成為發動第一次廣州起義的基本經費。



鄧蔭南在廣州東郊七寶崗興中會墓園的墳墓。
The grave of Tang Yam-nam in the Xing Zhong Hui cemetery at Qi Bao Gang on the eastern outskirts of Guangzhou.

1895年10月，鄧蔭南參與了廣州起義，惟風聲外洩而事敗。1900年，鄭士良 (1863-1901) 發動惠州起義，鄧蔭南嘗試在廣州暗殺兩廣總督、廣東巡撫德壽，以作配合，惟暗殺行動失敗。逃回香港後，負責青山農場的事務，繼續支援革命運動。

1911年10月武昌起義爆發，鄧蔭南組織民軍，攻克廣東新安縣城。民國成立後，鄧蔭南擔任政府職務，包括出任廣東開平縣縣長。

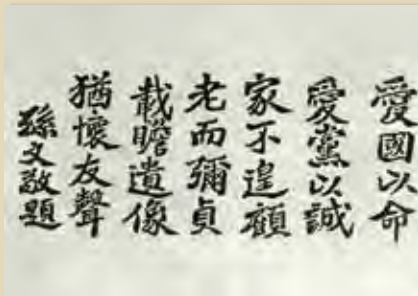
1923年2月5日，鄧蔭南在澳門病逝。翌年，遺體從澳門遷至廣州東郊七寶崗興中會墓園安葬。

Tang Yam-nam (1846-1923), also known as Tang Chung-shing and Tang Sam-pak, originally came from Kaiping in Guangdong province.

Tang Yam-nam moved to Hawaii, where he found work in the sugar cane plantation, rising to the position of foreman. He later became a shareholder in a grocery store and a salt factory.

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. Also helped by contributions from his elder brother, Sun Mei (1854-1915), Dr Sun raised about US\$6,000 in total, which provided the basic funding for the first Guangzhou Uprising.

Tang Yam-nam was due to take part in the Guangzhou Uprising in October 1895, but it had to be failed when details of the plan were leaked. To coincide with the Huizhou Uprising launched by Zheng Shiliang (1863-1901) in 1900, Tang attempted to assassinate De Shou, the



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

Governor of Guangdong and Guangxi 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.

When the Wunchang Uprising broke out in October 1911. Tang Yam-nam organised a militia and seized Xin'an county in Guangdong. After the Republic of China was established, Tang served in a variety of government posts, including magistrate of Kaiping county, Guangdong.

Tang Yam-nam died of illness in Macau on 5 February 1923. His remains were moved from Macau to the eastern outskirts of Guangzhou and interred in the Xing Zhong Hui cemetery at Qi Bao Gang the following year.



《中國日報》

陳少白等最初以中環士丹利街24號為《中國日報》的報館發行所，報章出版不久後，便與改良派的《商報》等展開論戰。《中國日報》發行長達十一年，得到李紀堂和另一商人李煜堂 (1850-1936) 等捐助。

China Daily

When the *China Daily* was founded by Chen Shaobai and several compatriots, its office and printing works were located at 24 Stanley Street in Central. Not long after the first issue of the newspaper, it entered into a heated debate with *Shangpao* and other reformist newspapers. The *China Daily* was published for 11 years and was primarily funded by Li Ki-tong and another businessman, Lee Yok-tong (1850-1936).

(圖片來源：吳倫寬黃等編：《孫中山在港澳與海外活動史蹟》。)

(Source of photograph: Ng Lun Ngai-ha et al. ed., *Historical Traces of Sun Yat-sen's Activities in Hong Kong, Macao and Overseas*.)

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 (1874-1943) 原名李寶倫，是香港富商李陞 (1830-1900) 之第三子。李陞辭世後，李紀堂繼承了益隆銀號及部分遺產。



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，李紀堂遂出資襄助革命運動。其後多次的起義，包括1900年惠州起義，1910年廣州新軍起義及1911年的黃花崗起義等，李紀堂均提供了經費，用來購買槍械和協助革命黨人善後逃亡等。

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捐助。李紀堂在屯門開闢青山農場，用作支援革命。此外，又贊助「采南歌」劇社，以粵劇來宣傳革命。

李紀堂的捐贈是革命運動的主要經費來源之一，使孫中山領導的革命運動得以長期進行。民國成立後，李紀堂曾在廣東省擔任公職。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 (1874-1943) was formerly named Li Po-lun and was the third son of a wealthy Hong Kong businessman, Li Sing (1830-1900). After Li Sing's death, Li Ki-tong inherited the Yilong bank and other parts of his father's estate.

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, in particular donating funds to purchase weapons and assist revolutionaries forced to flee after failed uprisings, such as the Huizhou Uprising in 1900, the Guangzhou New Army Uprising in 1910 and the Huanghuagang Uprising in 1911.

Founded by Chen Shaobai (1869-1934) in 1900 to promote the revolution, the China Daily newspaper received massive funding for many years from Li Ki-tong and a number of other contributors. In addition, Li established the Castle Peak Farm at Tuen Mun to support the revolution, and he also sponsored the Cai Nan Ge opera troupe to promote revolution through Cantonese opera.

As one of the main sources of funding for Dr Sun Yat-sen's cause, Li Ki-tong made an essential contribution to the survival and eventual success of the revolutionary movement. He went on to hold several posts in the government of Guangdong province after the Republic of China was established. He died of illness in Chongqing, Sichuan in 1943.



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元朗下白泥55號

No. 55 Ha Pak Nai, Yuen Long

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Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

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