

蓮麻坑村

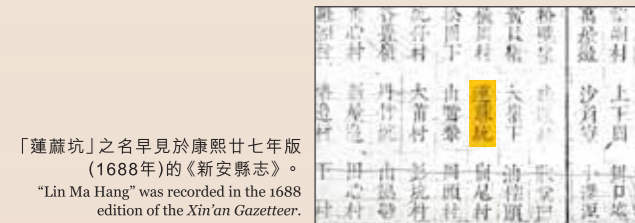
位處北區沙頭角邊境禁區範圍的蓮麻坑村，與深圳邊境接壤，僅有蓮麻坑路可達。蓮麻坑一名的由來，可能與當地稱「蓮麻」的山橙有關。

蓮麻坑村約有三百多年歷史，由曾、冚、官、劉、張、葉六姓氏族所創，全盛時期約有百多戶，現屬沙頭角區鄉事委員會管理。

除葉定仕故居外，蓮麻坑村內尚有不少重要的建築物，如葉氏宗祠、官氏宗祠、劉氏宗祠、觀音廟、關帝廟、西門、東門《修整圍場碑序》及古石橋等。村外建於1950年代初的礦山麥景陶碉堡則是二級歷史建築。



沙頭角蓮麻坑位置圖
Location map of Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok



「蓮麻坑」之名早見於康熙廿七年版（1688年）的《新安縣志》。
“Lin Ma Hang” was recorded in the 1688 edition of the *Xin'an Gazetteer*.

Lin Ma Hang Village

Situated in Sha Tau Kok across the border from Shenzhen in the Frontier Closed Area, the village of Lin Ma Hang can only be reached by Lin Ma Hang Road in Hong Kong's Northern District. It is thought that Lin Ma Hang was named after a type of citrus fruit known locally as “lin ma”.

Lin Ma Hang enjoys a history dating back about 300 years. Established by six clans – the Tsang, Sin, Koon, Lau, Cheung and Ip, the village was once home to a hundred households. It currently falls under the management of the Sha Tau Kok Rural Committee.

In addition to the Residence of Ip Ting-sz, other structures of historical interest can be found in the village, including the ancestral halls of the Ip, Koon and Lau clans, Kwun Yam Temple, Kwan Tai Temple, the West Gate, a stone tablet commemorating the restoration of the village walls at the East Gate and an old stone bridge. Besides, the Macintosh Fort at Kong Shan, built in the early 1950s, is listed as grade II historic building.



1924年(左)和2009年(右)蓮麻坑的航空照片
Aerial views of Lin Ma Hang in 1924 (left) and 2009 (right)



沙頭角的礦山麥景陶碉堡，約建於1949至1953年，以加強邊境的防衛。
MacIntosh Fort at Kong Shan in Sha Tau Kok, built between 1949 and 1953 to strengthen Hong Kong's border defences

蓮麻坑村葉氏

春秋時期(約前770-476年)楚王封沈諸梁公於葉(即約今河南葉縣)，是廣為世人認定的葉姓始祖。根據香港大學1970年代收存的《沙頭角蓮麻坑葉氏族譜》，沈諸梁公一百零三世是思發公，思發公的次子達濱公於康熙庚寅年(1710年)從東莞松園吓遷居新安蓮麻坑。因此，思發公尊為蓮麻坑葉氏始祖，而蓮麻坑葉氏是達濱公和達波公兄弟二人的家族繁衍。



葉氏族人遷徙路線圖
Migration route of the Ip clan from Mainland China to Lin Ma Hang

The Ip Clan in Lin Ma Hang Village

The Ip family name is widely said to have originated from Shen Zhuliang Gong, who was awarded the fiefdom called Ip or Ye (appropriately present-day Ye county in Henan province) by the Chu prince in the Spring and Autumn Period (ca. 770-476 BC). According to the *Genealogy of the Ip Clan in Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok* collected by the University of Hong Kong in the 1970s, Da Bin Gong, the second son of Si Fa Gong, a 103rd-generation descendant of Shen Zhuliang, moved to Lin Ma Hang of Xin'an county from Song Yuan Xia in Dongguan in 1710. Si Fa Gong is thus worshipped as the founding ancestor of the Ip clan in Lin Ma Hang, and the Ip clansmen are descendants of Da Bin Gong and Da Bo Gong.



《沙頭角蓮麻坑葉氏族譜》的手抄本
Manuscript of the *Genealogy of the Ip Clan in Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok*

葉定仕的生平



1936年葉定仕攝於曼谷
Ip Ting-sz, Bangkok, 1936

葉定仕(1879-1943年)，又名葉天發，據稱號廣新。按照族譜的字輩排列，葉定仕應是蓮麻坑葉氏的第八代。

葉定仕年輕時寓居曼谷，經營軍服生意。其時華僑對中國的革命運動非常支持，南洋華僑在捐款、組織、宣傳、武裝起事上更有重要的貢獻。1907年，葉定仕參加孫中山(1866-1925年)主持成立的中華會所(後改名為泰國中華會館)，1908年擔任暹羅同盟會會長和振興書報社社長，並積極推動當地同盟會的組織發展和捐助革命行動。

1911年，暹羅振興書報社約三百多名社員參與廣東和廣西的多次軍事行動，葉定仕亦曾因此暫居廣州。1936年，葉定仕離暹回鄉，後於香港淪陷期間(1941-1945年)在困苦中悄然離世。

Life of Ip Ting-Sz

Ip Ting-sz (1879-1943) was also known as Tin-fat and by his literary name Kwong-san. Judging by the order given in the naming practice specified in the genealogy of the Ip clan, Ip Ting-sz belonged to the clan's 8th generation in Lin Ma Hang.

In his early career, Ip Ting-sz ran a business manufacturing military uniforms in Bangkok. The overseas Chinese gave great support to the revolutionary activities in China at that time. There is no doubt that Chinese people in Southeast Asia made a



葉定仕夫婦年輕時攝於泰國的照片，嬰孩乃其長子
Photo of a young Ip Ting-sz and his wife holding their first son in Thailand

significant contribution to the funding, organisation, publicity and armed operations of the revolution. Ip Ting-sz joined the Chinese Club (later renamed the Chinese Association in Thailand) founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) in 1907. As the president of the Thailand branch of the Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) and a revolutionary newspaper in 1908, he not only provided impetus for the development of the revolutionary organisation, but also generously supported fundraising for the cause.

About 300 members of the Thailand revolutionary newspaper took part in the military operations in Guangdong and Guangxi in 1911, and Ip Ting-sz lived in Guangzhou for a short period. He moved back to Lin Ma Hang in 1936 from Thailand, and passed away in hardship and isolation during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong (1941-1945).

1936年陳奇虛撰寫的《暹羅華僑同盟會略歷》，記載了葉定仕及其他成員為革命付出的努力與貢獻。
The efforts and contributions of Ip Ting-sz and other members were recorded in this brief history of the Tong Meng Hui in Thailand written by Chen Jixu in 1936.



革命同志於1936年在曼谷重逢(前排右為葉定仕)
Ip Ting-Sz (front right) at a reunion of revolutionaries in Bangkok in 1936



泰國中華會館掛有孫中山、發起人及創辦人的照片。
Photos of Dr Sun Yat-sen and founding members are displayed at the Chinese Association in Thailand.

葉定仕故居

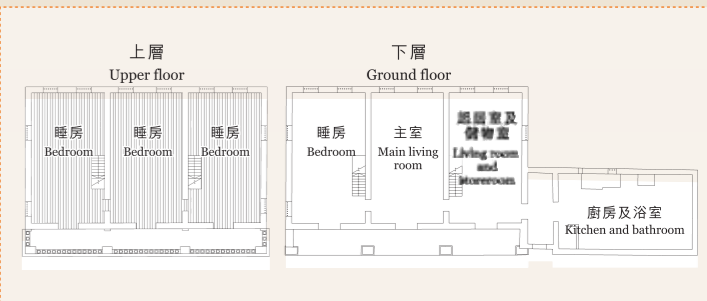
據葉氏後人所說，葉定仕故居是參照位於中山翠亨村的孫中山故居的外觀所建。兩幢建築物同為磚木結構，樓高兩層，糅合中西建築風格，具有門多窗多、回環聯通的特色。



1930年代的孫中山故居
Residence of Dr Sun Yat-sen in the 1930s

葉定仕故居設計簡約對稱，正面寬三開間，屋頂為中式金字瓦頂，建築物上下兩層依靠左右房間兩條木樓梯貫穿。下層中間房間為招待客人及日常起居的主室，右房間以木板分隔為起居室及儲物室，左房間及一樓房間則用作睡房，故居旁邊的磚砌建築物為廚房及浴室。

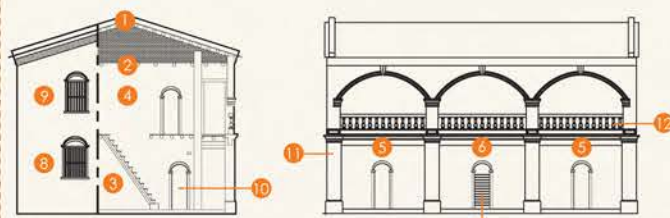
葉定仕的兩位兒子葉理山和葉瑞山矢志訪尋父親的事跡，並多次向古物古蹟辦事處提供資料。經多年努力，葉定仕故居於2009年11月6日列為法定古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護。



葉定仕故居平面圖
Floor plan of Residence of Ip Ting-sz

Residence of Ip Ting-sz

The Residence of Ip Ting-sz stands out from the traditional Chinese architecture of other buildings in Lin Ma Hang. According to Ip's descendants, its design was modelled on the Residence of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Cuihengcun, Zhongshan. Both of these two-storey brick buildings feature a style that blends Chinese and Western architectural elements and are characterised by a large number of windows and doors as well as hallways that follow a continuous loop.



剖面圖
Section plan

正立面圖
Front elevation plan

- 1 金字瓦頂由板瓦、灰黑色客家瓦片和筒瓦組成。
The pitched Chinese tiled roof is composed of traditional Chinese pan tiles and dark grey Hakka-style tiles.
- 2 紅色主樑有金色方形圖案點綴。
The red main purlin is decorated with patterns of gold squares.
- 3 4 牆身由青磚及夯土築砌，除部分一樓山牆外，其餘牆身均為灰沙批盪。
The walls are built of green bricks and rammed earth and are plastered with lime-based mortar, with the exception of parts of the gables on the upper floor.
- 5 6 下層房間的門口上方飾有吉祥圖案壁畫。
Above the entrances on the ground floor, there are murals of auspicious patterns.
- 7 下層中間房間的門口裝有木趟欄，作防盜之用。
Traditional timber Chinese sliding gate is installed on the door to the main room for security.
- 8 整幢建築物合共有19個裝有鐵條的木窗戶，作防盜之用。
The building has a total of 19 timber windows protected by iron bars.
- 9 為採光和通風，上、下層窗戶部分位置設有木百葉或玻璃。
Windows with timber louvres or glass panes provide better lighting and ventilation.
- 10 每房間之間有拱門互相貫通，拱門頂部有灰塑裝飾。
Rooms are connected by arched doorways adorned with decorative plaster.
- 11 上層陽台由四枚青磚方柱支撐。
The balcony on the upper floor is supported by four green brick square pillars.
- 12 陽台欄杆飾以西式玻璃花瓶。
The balcony is decorated with Western-style ceramic vase-shaped balustrades.

葉定仕故居的建築特色
Architectural features of Residence of Ip Ting-sz

The Residence of Ip Ting-sz features a symmetrical layout with a three-bay floor plan and a pitched Chinese tiled roof. Two timber staircases located in two side rooms are the only connection between the upper and ground floors. The main living room, also used for entertaining guests, is located on the ground floor. The room on the right is divided by a timber partition into another living room and a storeroom, while the room on the left and the rooms on the upper floor accommodate the bedrooms. The brick annex serves as a kitchen and bathroom.

Ip Ting-sz's two sons, Yip Li-shan and Yip Sui-shan decided to retrace the steps of their late father. At the same time, they passed on any information they discovered to the Antiquities and Monuments Office. Finally, the Residence of Ip Ting-sz was declared a monument on 6 November 2009 under the protection of Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance.

修復工程



修復前的外觀
The building before restoration

葉定仕故居空置數十年，變得日久失修，殘破不堪，主樓屋頂、樓板及門窗更被白蟻嚴重破壞。為回復原貌，古物古蹟辦事處為故居安排全面的修復工程，主要工程包括修復中式瓦頂、更換已損毀桁桷、樓板及門窗，以及粉飾內外牆。

在故居旁邊的建築物原為廚房及浴室，過往曾有蝙蝠棲息。為保存這個獨特的生態環境，是次修復工程除復原瓦頂外，亦在入口加建橫條式閘門，既作保安用途，亦可讓蝙蝠自由出入。

葉定仕故居的修復工程於2010年11月展開，翌年年中竣工。

Restoration Work of Residence of Ip Ting-sz

Left vacant for decades, the Residence fell into a state of dilapidation, with the roof, floor, windows and doors of the main building becoming severely infested with termites. To reinstate the Residence to its original condition, the Antiquities and Monuments Office carried out major restoration work, repairing the pitched Chinese tiled roof, replacing defective and infested purlins, floors, windows and doors and repairing and redecorating the internal and external walls.

There was evidence that the Residence's brick annex was inhabited by bats. To preserve the annex's unique ecological environment, not only was the tiled roof restored, but a gate



內外牆修復工程
Restoration of internal and external walls
先用灰沙修補牆身上的裂縫，然後用清水洗刷牆身及重新上漆。對於較大的裂縫，先在磚與磚之間加入不鏽鋼釘以作加固，再用灰沙填補。
Cracks were filled with a lime-based mortar and then cleaned with fresh water before being repainted. Where major cracks had appeared, stainless steel stitches had first to be installed between the brickwork to reinforce the walls.



屋面修復工程

屋面修復工程
Restoration of roof
拆下屋頂的桁條後，發現大部分桁條已被白蟻嚴重侵蝕。經防白蟻處理的桁條，按原布局重新架設在屋頂上，然後再按屋面原貌鋪砌瓦件。
Most of the purlins were infested with termites. Purlins processed with anti-termite treatment were installed on the roof. All the tiles were then laid according to the original roof design.



木樓梯修復工程
Restoration of timber staircases
屋內兩條木樓梯因為受到白蟻的蛀蝕而損毀嚴重，新置的木欄杆須根據原有木欄杆和踏步的式樣和尺寸而重建。
The two timber staircases were seriously damaged by the termite infestation. They were reconstructed in line with the original style and size of the railings, risers and steps.



木樓板修復工程

木樓板修復工程
Restoration of timber flooring
修復一樓木地板是今次工程的一個主要項目。首先需要拆除破爛的地板和托樑，然後根據托樑的原來位置和尺寸重新架設經防白蟻處理的新托樑，再用竹釘把新造的木地板固定在托樑上。
One of the major repairs involved restoring the timber floors upstairs. The defective floor joists had to be removed first, and new joists protected with anti-termite treatment were erected based on the position and size of the original timbers. Finally, new timber floorboards were fixed onto the joists using bamboo nails.



修復後的外貌
The building after restoration



葉定仕故居位置圖 (此建築物位於邊境禁區內)
Location Plan of Residence of Ip Ting-sz (This building is located in Frontier Closed Area.)

開放時間 Opening Hours

每日上午九時至下午一時及下午二時至五時
逢星期二、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至初三休息
9:00 am - 1:00 pm & 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm daily
Closed on Tuesdays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

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葉定仕故居

Residence of Ip Ting-sz