

蓮麻坑

Lin Ma Hang

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，村內房舍排列整齊，景色豁然開朗，直是世外桃源。

蓮麻坑一名的由來，可能與當地稱「蓮麻」的山橙有關。蓮麻坑村外有停產多年的鉛礦場，現為香港蝙蝠的重要棲息地，早在1994年已列作特殊科學價值地點。該礦山上建於1950年代初期的麥景陶碉堡，是守衛邊境的七座麥景陶碉堡中最高的一座，屬二級歷史建築。村內風水林是不少野生動物的棲息地，其河溪更孕育稀有的淡水魚類，故於2007年列為特殊科學價值地點。



沙頭角蓮麻坑位置圖

Location map of Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok



遠眺蓮麻坑村(自北向南)
A bird's eye view of Lin Ma Hang looking from north to south

相片由漁農自然護理署提供
Photo courtesy of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Situated in Sha Tau Kok across the border from Shenzhen, the village of Lin Ma Hang can only be reached by Lin Ma Hang Road in Hong Kong's Northern District. Its peaceful environment in a scenic setting has earned it a reputation as an idyll in the Frontier Closed Area.

It is thought that Lin Ma Hang was named after a type of citrus fruit known locally as "lin ma". Outside the village, there is an abandoned lead mine that was listed as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1994 in order to protect an undisturbed bat habitat there. The fortified structure on the hill above the mine, the highest elevation in the area, is one of seven strategic observation posts that were built along the border in the early 1950s. Known as the MacIntosh Forts, they are listed as Grade II historic buildings today. The feng shui woodland in the village is the natural habitat for many wild animals, while the stream running through the village was also listed as an SSSI in 2007 for the rare species of freshwater fish to be found there.

1950年蓮麻坑礦場探礦公司曾建議興築通往鉛礦場的道路，該建議圖詳細記錄了當時蓮麻坑村的環境。

In 1950, the company that operated the lead mine in Lin Ma Hang proposed constructing a road to the mine. Details about the village setting were recorded in the proposed road alignment plan.

資料由香港歷史檔案館提供
Courtesy of the Public Records Office of Hong Kong



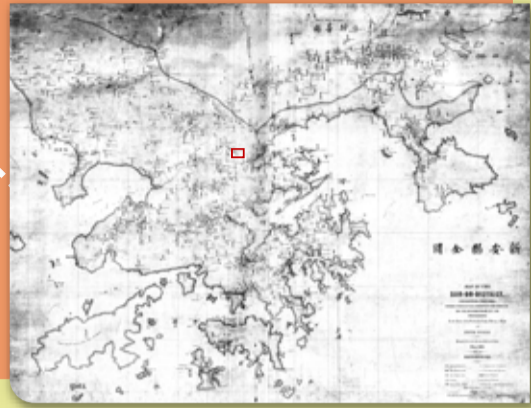
沙頭角礦山麥景陶碉堡，約建於1949至1953年，以加強邊境的防衛。

MacIntosh Fort at Kong Shan in Sha Tau Kok, one of several outposts built between 1949 and 1953 to strengthen Hong Kong's border defences.

蓮麻坑村的歷史

History of Lin Ma Hang Village

1924和2009年蓮麻坑的航空照片
Aerial views of Lin Ma Hang in 1924 and 2009



意大利傳教士於1866年繪製的《新安縣全圖》，記錄了蓮麻坑的位置。

Map of Sun On district (Xin'an County) drawn by an Italian missionary in 1866 and showing the location of Lin Ma Hang.



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蓮麻坑村約有三百多年歷史，《新安縣志》康熙版〈卷三地理志〉已有記載，而嘉慶版則列於〈卷二輿地圖〉官富司管屬客籍村莊的條目中。蓮麻坑村是曾、冼、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。

Lin Ma Hang enjoys a history dating back about 300 years. The village's name appears in the geography chapters of the *Kangxi* and *Jiaqing* editions of the *Xin'an Gazetteer*; more specifically, it is mentioned in the *Jiaqing* edition as one of several Hakka villages under the charge of a magistrate called Guanfu. 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.



「蓮麻坑」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*.



1905年工務司年報顯示沙頭角至蓮麻坑一帶曾豎立界石。

Boundary stones were once erected in the area between Sha Tau Kok and Lin Ma Hang, as shown in the Report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1905.

在十九世紀初葉，沙頭角附近的鄉村建立「桐蕪墟」（後稱「東和墟」），並且組成「十約」管理墟務。1899年《香港英新租界合同》簽訂後，第一約、第二約與東和墟是劃入華界，餘下八約則屬於新界範圍。蓮麻坑是第四約，曾屬新界的北約理民府管理。邊界劃定後，初期深圳河兩岸的村民仍可自由往來。日據時期，日軍曾在沙角頭設立憲兵分部，並強行勞役蓮麻坑村民開採鉛礦。自上世紀五十年代加強邊防管制後，沙頭角中英街曾經是興旺的邊境市場，而禁區範圍內的蓮麻坑村和眾村落卻一直保存純淳的農村風貌。

In the early 19th century, several villages around Sha Tau Kok established Tong Wu Market (later named Tung Wo Market) and the Sap Yeuk ("Alliance of Ten") to manage its operations. After the boundary of the New Territories was demarcated by the Memorandum on the Delimitation of the Northern Boundary of the New Territories in 1899, the first and second Yeuk and the market found themselves on the Chinese side of the boundary, but the rest remained in Hong Kong's territory. Lin Ma Hang, the fourth Yeuk, came under the administration of the Northern District Officer. At the beginning of the 20th century, villagers along the Sham Chun River were allowed to cross the border without restriction. During the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, a Japanese military office was set up in Sha Tau Kok, and villagers were forced to work in the mine at Lin Ma Hang. After border controls were implemented in the 1950s, Chung Ying Street in Sha Tau Kok became a busy frontier market, but Lin Ma Hang and other villages retained their peaceful rural character within the Frontier Closed Area.

蓮麻坑村的歷史建築

Historic Structures in Lin Ma Hang Village

蓮麻坑村內的重要建築物

Structures of historical interest in Lin Ma Hang Village



蓮麻坑村北臨深圳河，昔有塘肚山村居其南，東西兩側聳立紅花嶺和黃茅坑山。在兩山之間村民曾廣墾良田，阡陌相連；靠近橫瀝的小山崗，房舍傍山而築。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。

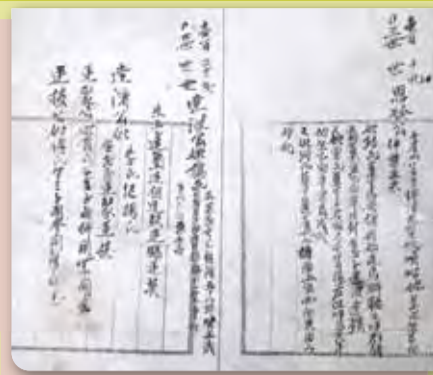
Facing the Sham Chun River to the north and the now abandoned village of Tong To Shan to the south, Lin Ma Hang was established in the area between Wong Mau Hang Shan and Robin's Nest Hill, which once looked down on an extensive stretch of arable land between them. The village's houses are built along a knoll in the vicinity of Wang Lek. Other structures of historical interest can be found in addition to the Residence of Ip Ting-sz, 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.

蓮麻坑村葉氏源流

The Ip Clan in Lin Ma Hang Village

蓮麻坑雖屬多姓氏的村落，村民現以葉姓為主。葉氏不單注重教育培養子弟，還編修家乘和設立多個祖堂以維繫宗族。春秋時期楚王封沈諸梁公於葉（即約為今河南葉縣），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）從東莞松圓吓遷居新安蓮麻坑。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。按照族譜的字輩排列，葉定仕應是蓮麻坑葉氏的第八代。

Although the village was originally formed by different clans, most residents today are Ip clansmen. The Ip clan not only put great emphasis on education for its families, it also strengthened the bonds of kinship by maintaining its genealogical records and setting up ancestral trusts. 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, 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 *Dong Guan* in 1710. *Si Fa Gong* is thus worshipped as the founding ancestor of the Ip clan in Lin Ma Hang. The Ip clansmen are descendants of *Da Bin Gong* and *Da Bo Gong*. 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.



《蓮麻坑葉氏族譜》的手抄本，資料由原居民村代表葉華清先生提供。
Manuscript of *The Genealogy of the Ip Clan in Lin Ma Hang*, courtesy of Mr Yip Wah-chin, Indigenous Inhabitant Representative.



葉氏宗祠後堂供奉的祖先木主。
Rows of soul tablets are worshipped in the rear hall of the Ip Ancestral Hall.



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



祖先畫像及功名牌匾懸於前堂。
Portraits and honorary plaques commemorating prominent members of the clan are hung in the entrance hall.

南洋華僑與清末革命

Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia and Revolution of Late Qing Dynasty

1894年檀香山興中會和1905年日本東京同盟會的成立，是組織革命力量的里程碑。華僑多為居於外國的商人與工人，飽受歧視和欺凌，遂支持革命活動，並與留學生和會黨構成革命運動的重要支柱。華僑分布以南洋最多，主要來自廣東福建兩省。

孫中山奔走世界各地推動革命事業，1906年於新加坡成立同盟會新加坡分會，1908年又設立新加坡同盟會南洋支部，加強南洋眾多革命團體的聯繫。1907年新加坡創辦的《中興日報》與保皇陣形的報刊展開論戰，南洋各地更紛紛成立書報社，以作宣傳和開展革命活動的陣地。南洋華僑不單提供革命經費，更直接參與革命起事，如1908年黃興率領越南華僑二百餘人於欽廉上思之役與清軍對抗四十餘日，1911年黃花崗殉難者中約三分之一是南洋華僑。因此，南洋華僑在捐款、組織、宣傳、武裝起事上均有重要的貢獻。



孫中山曾以「華僑為革命之母」表揚華僑的貢獻，摘自美國三藩市《少年中國晨報五十週年紀念專刊》。

Dr Sun Yat-sen praised overseas Chinese as the 'Mother of the Revolution' in an extract from the monograph *The Young China Morning Paper, 50th Anniversary (1910-1960)*.



1911年以前孫中山曾多次下榻於晚晴園，1906年同盟會新加坡分會即於此成立。Wan Qing Yuan, the villa where Dr Sun Yat Sen stayed on several occasions before 1911 and where the Singapore branch of the Tong Meng Hui was established in 1906.

相片由晚晴園 - 孫中山南洋紀念館提供
Photo Courtesy of Wan Qing Yuan - Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall



黃花崗七十二烈士墓，紀念歿於辛亥三月廿九日(1911年4月27日)廣州起事的革命義士。

The Huanghuagang 72 Martyrs Tomb commemorating the revolutionaries who died in the uprising in Guangdong on 27 April 1911.

同盟會在東南亞發展的示意圖

Map Outlining The Expansion of Tong Meng Hui in Southeast Asia



The establishment of the Xing Zhong Hui (Revive China Society) in Honolulu in 1894 and the founding of the Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) in Tokyo in 1905 are widely recognized as milestones on the path to revolution. The majority of overseas Chinese were emigrants from the provinces of Guangdong and Fujian. Merchants and workers for the most part, they suffered discrimination and humiliation abroad. Along with overseas students and members of secret societies, they provided massive and consistent support for the efforts to overthrow the Qing government.

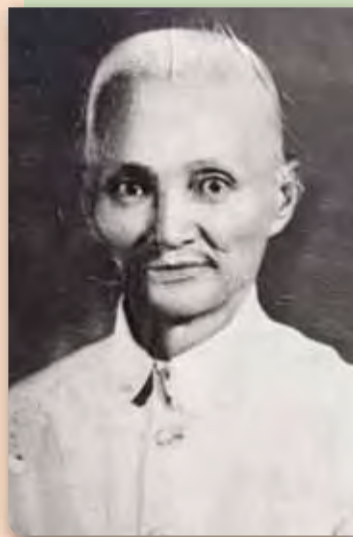
Dr Sun Yat-sen's dedication to the revolutionary cause took him all over the world. In Singapore in 1906, he founded a branch of the Tong Meng Hui that two years later was made the society's Southeast Asia headquarters in order to unite the revolutionary forces in a number of different regions. In 1907, the revolutionary newspaper *Chong Shing Yit Pao* in Singapore took up the fight against the propaganda spread by reformists, and revolutionary newspapers subsequently flourished across Southeast Asia. The overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia not only donated generously to the cause, but also took direct part in several uprisings. Under the leadership of Huang Xing in 1908, over 200 overseas Chinese from Vietnam joined forces to fight the Qing army in Guangxi province for more than 40 days, while around one third of the martyrs of the Huanghuagang Uprising in 1911 were overseas Chinese from Southeast Asia. There is no doubt that Chinese people in Southeast Asia made a significant contribution to the funding, organisation, publicity and armed operations of the revolution.

葉定仕的革命事跡

The Revolutionary Activities of Ip Ting-sz

葉定仕(1879-1943)，又名葉天發，據稱號廣新，年輕時寓居曼谷，經營軍服生意，1907年參加孫中山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。

1910年暹羅同盟會嘗試籌劃於雲南起事，前赴途中事洩，參與者在暹羅境內全遭拘禁。葉定仕設法營救，遂助眾人獲釋。暹羅同盟會亦轉以中華實業公司的名義，為革命活動募集經費。



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



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, Thailand

In his early career, Ip Ting-sz (1879-1943), who was also known as Tin-fat and by his literary name Kwong-san, ran a business manufacturing military uniforms in Bangkok. He joined the Chinese Club (later renamed the Chinese Association in Thailand) founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1907. As the president of the Thailand branch of the Tong Meng Hui 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.

The Thailand branch of the Tong Meng Hui attempted an uprising in Yunnan province in 1910, but the plot was uncovered before the revolutionaries had even left Thailand. All those involved were detained, but they were later released thanks to the efforts of Ip Ting-sz. The branch continued to raise funds for the revolution under the cover of the Chinese Industry Company.



1908年孫中山曾於曼谷耀華力路作革命演講，有稱該址為「演講街」。
In 1908, Dr Sun Yat Sen delivered a speech on the revolutionary cause in Bangkok's Yaowarat Road, which was later nicknamed 'oration street'.

相片由吳倫露等編輯的《孫中山在港澳與海外活動史蹟》提供
Photo from *Historical Traces of Sun Yat-sen's activities in Hong Kong, Macao and overseas*, courtesy of Ng Lun Ngai Ho, ed.



中華實業公司發出的執照
Certificate issued by the Chinese Industry Company

相片由中國國民黨黨史館提供
Photo courtesy of Kuomintang (KMT) Party Records Archives

葉定仕的革命事跡

The Revolutionary Activities of Ip Ting-sz



革命同志於1936年重逢於曼谷(前排右為葉定仕)
Ip Ting-Sz (front right) at a reunion of revolutionaries in Bangkok, 1936
相片由中國國民黨黨史館提供
Photo courtesy of Kuomintang (KMT) Party Records Archives

響應革命的呼召，不少南洋華僑回國投身革命活動。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。葉定仕亦因此曾暫居廣州，參加中華革命黨和討袁運動，其後再返暹羅重新開展事業。自1930年代暹羅實施種種對華人的不公措施，1936年葉定仕離暹回鄉，後於香港淪陷期間(1941-1945年)，困苦中悄然離世。

In response to the growing calls for revolution, many overseas Chinese returned to their homeland to play a direct part in the cause. About 300 members of the Thailand revolutionary newspaper took part in the military operations in Guangdong and Guangxi in 1911. Ip Ting-sz himself joined the Chinese Revolutionary Party and the rebellion against Yuan Shi-kai when he was living in Guangzhou, but he later returned to Thailand to start up his business again. He moved back to Lin Ma Hang in 1936 following a succession of measures implemented against Chinese immigrants in the 1930s. He passed away in hardship and isolation during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong (1941-1945).



1936年陳寄虛撰寫的《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 Ji-xu in 1936.

相片由中國國民黨黨史館提供
Photo courtesy of Kuomintang (KMT) Party Records Archives



離暹前葉定仕(中)與長子一家的合照
Ip Ting-sz (centre) and his eldest son's family before he left Thailand



1934年葉定仕長女於華僑學校拍攝的婚照
The wedding of Ip's first daughter at a Chinese school in 1934

塵封往事的追尋

Tracing Distant Memories

葉定仕在泰國育有三子三女，長男長女早已成家立室，故1936年祇攜兩子兩女回鄉，蟄居村旁小屋。其後，葉理山和葉瑞山兄弟二人相繼離鄉，晚年才定居深圳。1987年葉瑞山重返故鄉，祇見家園荒蕪，無從尋覓其父收藏的同盟會證書和勳章。

葉氏兄弟矢志訪尋父親的事跡，並多次向古物古蹟辦事處提供資料。葉瑞山專程到泰國、臺灣、北京、武漢、廣州等地尋找資料。經多年努力，葉定仕故居於2009年宣佈為法定古蹟，並於2011年完成修復工程。

葉理山(1923-2011)，又名葉青茂，1937年參加抗日自衛隊，1945年任東江縱隊第三支隊參謀，1978年任教於中國人民解放軍政治學院(後稱國防大學)至1982年退休。在役期間表現屢獲嘉許，1988年授予獨立功勳榮譽章。退役後曾參加《東江縱隊》、《兩廣縱隊》、《曾生回憶錄》等編撰工作。

Yip Li-shan (1923-2011), alias Ye Ching-mau, was enrolled in a self-defence force against Japan in 1937, the third division of the Dongjiang Guerrilla in 1945 and taught at the political college of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (later known as National Defence University) until his retirement in 1982. Having earned various commendations throughout his life services, he was awarded the medal of Independent Meritorious Honour in 1988 praising his contribution in the troop. After his retirement from the military, he took part in the editorial of various war memoirs.



葉瑞山(1931年生)，1948年參與惠、東、寶人民護鄉團秘密交通站工作，其後服務於中國人民解放軍粵中軍區公安大隊；1956年轉業至湖南省地質局地質勘探隊，1983年起任職於招商局蛇口工業區港務公司直至退休。

Yip Sui-shan (born 1931) took part in the secret transportation centre of Group for the Protection of Villages in Huizhou, Dongguan and Bao'an counties and served in the central Guangdong military district of the People's Liberation Army. In 1956 he joined the surveying team of the Hunan Provincial Bureau of Geology. From 1983 onwards, he worked for China Merchants Group in the Shekou Industrial Zone until his retirement.



2007年葉瑞山專程造訪泰國中華會館(左五)。
Yip Sui-shan (fifth from left) visited the Chinese Association in Thailand in 2007.



泰國中華會館掛有孫中山、發起人及創辦人的照片(頂排右一為葉定仕)。
Photos of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and founding members are displayed at the Chinese Association in Thailand (Ip Ting-sz is on the top right).



1954年葉理山(前左)與長子葉堅、母親梁嬌及弟葉瑞山(後立)攝於深圳的照片
Photo of Yip Li-shan (front left), his eldest son Yip Kin and mother Leung Kiu as well as Yip Sui-shan (back) in Shenzhen, 1954

Ip Ting-sz raised three sons and three daughters in Thailand. When he returned home to Lin Ma Hang in 1936, he only brought two boys and two girls with him, as his eldest children had already started their own families. The two sons, Yip Li-shan and Yip Sui-shan, who came with him subsequently left the village and only returned to Shenzhen in their later years. When Yip Sui-shan came back to Lin Ma Hang in 1987, he could not find any trace of his father's mementoes in the family home in the desolate valley, such as his Tong Meng Hui membership document and badges.

The Yip brothers 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. Yip Sui-shan visited Thailand, Taiwan, Beijing, Wuhan and Guangzhou to find evidence of his father's activities. Finally, the Residence of Ip Ting-sz was declared a monument in 2009 and restored in 2011.

葉定仕故居的結構及建築特色

Structural and Architectural Features of Residence of Ip Ting-sz

葉定仕故居有別於蓮麻坑村內的傳統中式建築，據葉氏後人所說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。

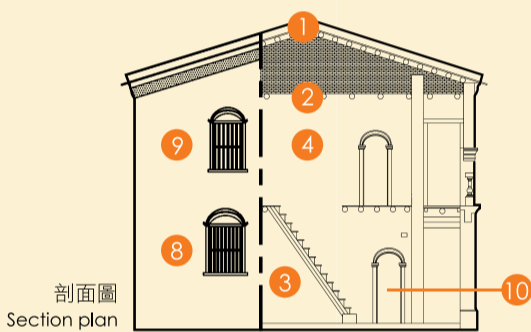


1930年代的孫中山故居
Residence of Dr Sun Yat-sen, 1930s

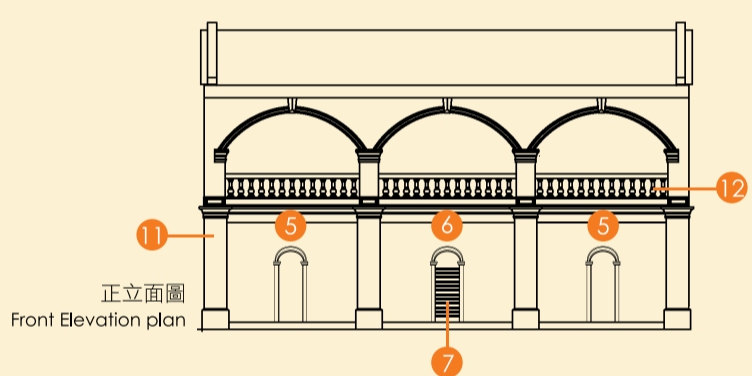
葉定仕故居設計簡約對稱，正面寬三開間，屋頂為中式金字瓦頂，建築物上下兩層依靠左右房間兩條木樓梯貫穿。下層中間房間為招待客人及日常起居的主室，右房間以木板分隔為起居室及儲物室，左房間及一樓房間則用作睡房，故居旁邊的磚砌建築物為廚房及浴室。

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 in Zhongshan, Guangdong. 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.

The Residence 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.



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籠，以作防盜之用。
Traditional timber Chinese sliding gate installed on the door to the main room for security.

8 整幢建築物合共有十九個裝有鐵條的木窗戶，以作防盜之用。
The building has a total of nineteen 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 陽台欄杆飾以西式琉璃花瓶。
The balcony is decorated with ceramic vase-shaped balustrades.



葉定仕故居的修復工程

Restoration Work of Residence of Ip Ting-sz

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。

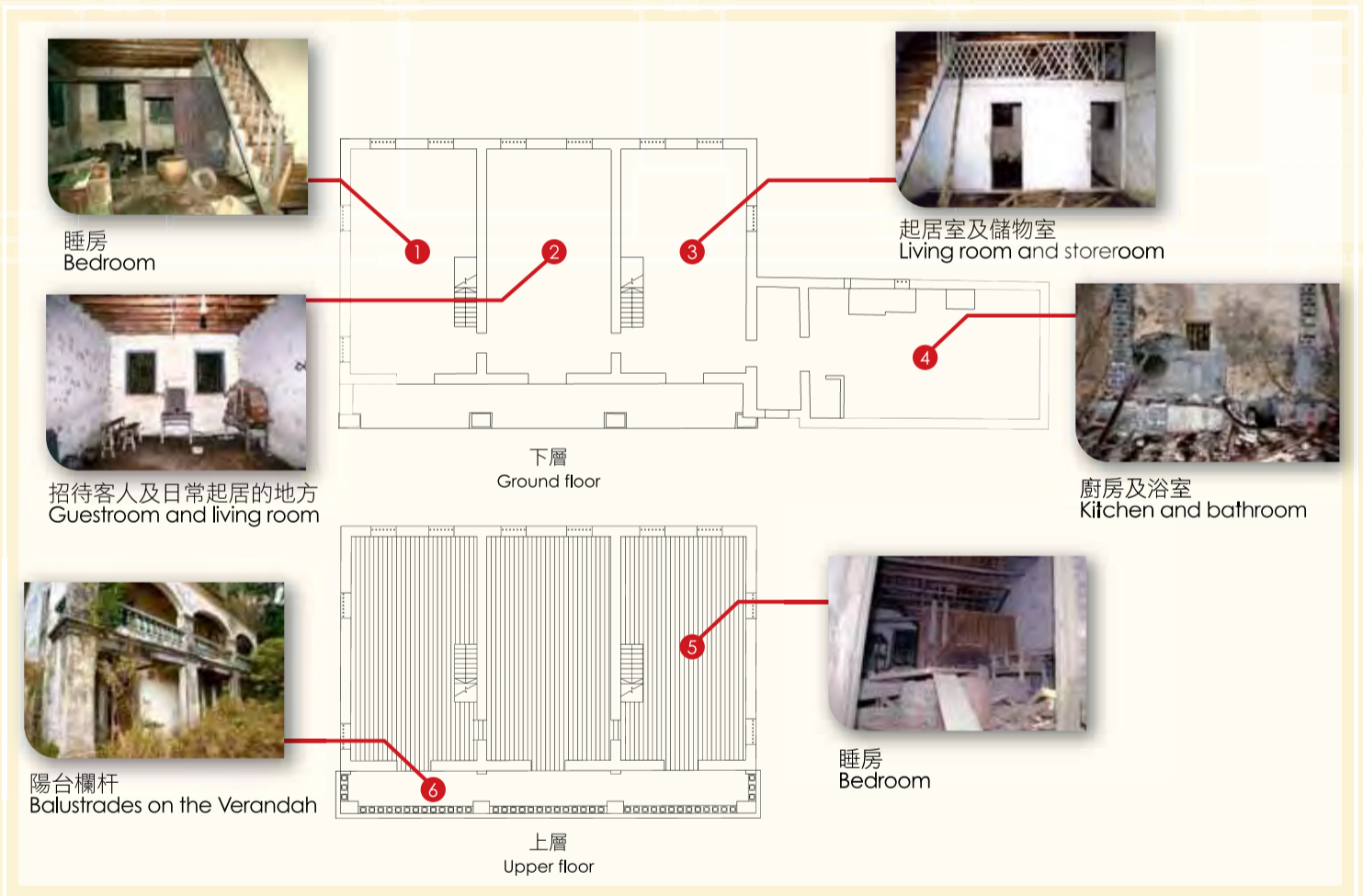


修復前的葉定仕故居外貌
Residence of Ip Ting-sz before restoration

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 with horizontal bars was also installed to control human access while at the same time allowing the bats to fly in and out.



平面圖及修復前的狀況
Floor Plan and photos before restoration

中式瓦頂的修復工程

Restoration of Pitched Chinese Tiled Roof

由於葉定仕故居桁桷、樓板、樓梯及門窗等木構件均已被白蟻侵蝕，施工隊員須更換已損毀嚴重的木構件，所有新置及可保留的木構件則要進行防治白蟻處理。

Because of the termite infestation, all the damaged parts of the Residence's timber components, including the purlins, floors, windows and doors were replaced, while all restored and newly built timber elements have been protected with anti-termite treatment.

中式瓦頂的修復過程 Restoration Process for Pitched Chinese Tiled Roof



1 修復前的屋頂滿佈枯葉，部分更已倒塌。
Before the restoration, the whole of the roof was covered in dirt and leaves; it had even collapsed in some parts.



2 拆下桁條後，發現大部分桁條已被白蟻嚴重侵蝕。
Most of the purlins were infested with termites.



3 經防白蟻處理的桁條按原布局重新架設在屋頂上。
Purlins processed with anti-termite treatment were installed on the roof.



4 按屋面原貌鋪砌瓦件，包括完整的舊客家瓦片，以及根據原有客家瓦片（灰黑色）的大小、質量及顏色而重新燒製的新瓦片。所有新造瓦片均印上製造年份（“2010”）。於屋脊尾端的筒瓦批上烏煙（呈黑色，是中式建築的傳統物料）。

All the tiles, including some old Hakka-style tiles that it had been possible to save, were laid according to the original roof design. New tiles marked with the year of production (“2010”) were customised to replicate the size, quality and color (dark grey) of the original tiles. The tile ends were painted with wu yin, a traditional black Chinese building material.



5 修復後的屋面。
The roof after restoration.

修復前後的故居

The Residence Before and After Restoration

葉定仕故居的修復工程於2010年11月展開，翌年年中竣工。古物古蹟辦事處按照國際文物修復憲章的要求，在工程展開前先為故居進行全面的測繪及相片記錄，同時進行詳細的修復研究，確保故居具文物價值的元素得以保存。為紀錄是次修復，在修復過程中亦進行定期的照片及錄像記錄。

由於故居內有蝙蝠棲息，為兼顧文物及自然生態的保育，主要的結構鞏固工程必須在適值蝙蝠前往他地冬眠的期間進行及完成，以免影響蝙蝠的生態環境。因此，施工隊須同時顧及修復質素和工期限制，是今次修復工程的一項重大挑戰。

The restoration of the Residence commenced in November 2010 and was completed in the middle of 2011. In accordance with the requirements of international charters on heritage conservation, the Antiquities and Monuments Office conducted a comprehensive survey and took photographs of the Residence before the restoration works started. With a view to preserving the character defining elements of the Residence, a detailed conservation study was also conducted before the works commenced. Photographs were taken and video recordings were made on a regular basis throughout the restoration works to document the project.

As bats had now taken up residence in the building, the major structural strengthening works could only be carried out during their hibernation so that the natural ecosystem could be conserved alongside the conservation of heritage. The need to maintain the restoration quality within the time limit also became a major challenge in the project.



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.

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.



正面裝飾修復工程

Restoration of facade

門口上方的吉祥圖案壁畫保存完好，僅須進行清潔。

The murals of auspicious patterns above the entrances were well preserved and only need to be cleared.

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.

