

孫中山史蹟徑



Dr Sun Yat-sen
Historical
Trail

2007 年修訂版 Year 2007 Edition

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Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail



中西區區議會 2007年修訂版

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修訂版序

今年剛好是「孫中山史蹟徑」設立十週年，讓我在此細說從頭，以証它的變化「得來不易」！

一九九六年十一月，中西區區議會「中山史蹟徑」籌備小組以有限的資源，在中上環一帶設立了「中山史蹟徑」，由東邊街拔萃書室舊址的起點至德己立街和記棧舊址的終點，共十三個站。多年來，本區居民、全港市民，以至內地、台灣、澳門等地的遊人紛紛慕名而至，緬懷孫中山先生一生的革命事跡。由籌備小組印行的「中山史蹟徑」小冊子更廣受讀者歡迎，每次再版都供不應求。

二零零一年，政府大力推廣全港各處的古物古蹟及各個旅遊景點，並特別斥資更新「中山史蹟徑」指示牌。經過一年多的籌備，「中山史蹟徑」終於以全新姿態與大家見面。「改善中山史蹟徑工作小組」就史蹟徑指示牌所載的資料作了一些修改，更特別在百子里古蹟附近增設了一個紀念牌，紀念孫中山先生的一位戰友——輔仁文社創會會長兼香港興中會會長楊衢雲烈士。二零零六年年初，工作小組銳意進一步改善史蹟徑，遂建議在香港大學般咸道出口增設一個紀念牌，以紀念孫中山先生於一九二三年二月二十日重返母校演講、會後與一眾師生合照留念。與此同時，工作小組也展開了小冊子的整理、修訂工作。二零零六年四月，跟隨孫中山博物館正式定名為「孫中山紀念館」，工作小組通過將「中山史蹟徑」正式定名為「孫中山史蹟徑」，工作小組亦重新命名為「孫中山史蹟徑推廣工作小組」。

在孫中山紀念館的大力協助和工作小組全體委員的鼎力支持下，工作小組現已完成重新整理、修訂及加印小冊子的工作。另一方面，在旅遊事務署的再一次大力支持下，為了慶祝孫中山先生一百四十週年誕辰；亦為了配合位於甘棠第的孫中山紀念館，我們再一次重新修飾史蹟徑的紀念牌，增加了更多資料牌及舊街道相片。經修訂的小冊子和史蹟徑，正好用以紀念孫中山先生一百四十歲的誕辰，以及配合孫中山紀念館的開幕啟用。

本人在此衷心希望新修訂的小冊子與新的「孫中山史蹟徑」更能獲得大家的支持，使孫中山先生的革命精神得以發揚光大，使全球華人更加團結一致！



中西區區議會
孫中山史蹟徑推廣工作小組主席
陳捷貴太平紳士
二零零七年三月

Preface of the Revised Edition

The book was opened a decade ago and together we are still turning the pages!

In November 1996, with only limited resources, the “Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail” Organizing Group under the then Central & Western District Board managed to set up the “Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail” in the Central and Sheung Wan area. The Trail has altogether 13 spots, with the beginning point at the original site of Diocesan Home and Orphanage at Eastern Street and the finishing point at the original site of He Ji Zhan at D’Aguilar Street. Over the years, the Trail has seen more and more local residents, members of the public, as well as visitors from the Mainland China, Taiwan and Macao, coming there to revive their memories of Sun Yat-sen’s achievements in revolution. Not surprisingly, the “Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail” booklet published by the Organizing Group was so well-received that, with a few printings, it still became out-of-print very soon.

In 2001, the Government decided to devote major efforts to promoting various historical monuments and tourist attractions in Hong Kong, and particularly allocated funds for the provision of new signage for the “Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail”. After more than a year’s preparation work, the Trail had been given a new look characterized by the new signage. The Working Group on Improvement of the Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail made some amendments to the information provided by the new signage of the Trail. We have, in particular, erected a new memorial plaque near Pak Tsz Lane in memory of Yang Quyun, a comrade of Dr Sun, and also the founder of the Chinese Patriotic Mutual Improvement Association and the President of Revive China Society in Hong Kong. In early 2006, the Working Group agreed to further improve the Trail by erecting a memorial plaque at the Bonham Road entrance of the University of Hong Kong to mark the memorable homecoming of Dr Sun, who had taken a group photo with students and staffs after delivering a speech at the Main Building of the University, on 20 February 1923. At the same time, the Working Group began revising and updating the booklet. Following the renaming of the Chinese name of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum in April 2006, the Working Group has also been renamed as “Working Group on Promotion of Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail”.

With the kind assistance of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum and the strenuous efforts of our members, the Working Group have completed editing and revising the content of the booklet, which is now reprinted in this current revised edition. With the support of the Tourism Commission, we have once again upgraded the signage, and installed more information plaques and old street photos. Hopefully, the publication of this booklet, as well as the enhancement of the Trail, will be timed to commemorate the 140th anniversary of Dr Sun’s birth and coincide with the opening of Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum.

I sincerely hope that this revised edition of the booklet, like the Trail itself, will receive your continued support, so that the revolutionary spirit of Dr Sun can be further developed, and the spirit of solidarity further strengthened among the Chinese around the world!



CHAN Chit-kwai, JP
Chairman

Working Group on Improvement of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail
Central & Western District Council
March 2007

《孫中山史蹟徑》修訂出版誌慶

史事傳今古 足蹟遍中西

中西區區議會主席陳特楚

二零零七年

前 言

現今的中西區發展蓬勃，更是香港的經濟脈搏所在。但回想起百多年前的中西區，與今天的相比當然不能同日而語；然而先祖父就在這環境下的中西區留下了不少足跡。先祖父在當時區內多所書院接受教育，這些經驗為他籌備日後的革命大業奠下基礎。

今天可以重遊先祖父到過的舊地，當然有另一番滋味。希望「孫中山史蹟徑」的設立能夠令更多市民對先祖父及其事蹟有更深入的认识，亦從而加深中國近代史的了解。因為中山思想是廿世紀中國人的傲然成就，祈望能發揚光大，在廿一世紀為中國人帶來福祉、榮譽、和平。

「孫中山史蹟徑」得以順利落成，多蒙中西區區議會、中西區民政事務處及各政府部門的通力合作，本人謹此衷心致謝。



孫穗芳博士

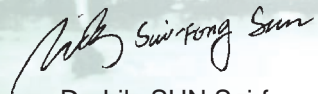
一九九六年十一月

Foreword

The Central and Western District, with its great pace of development and thriving business, is the economic lifeline of Hong Kong. Compared with more than a hundred years ago where Dr Sun Yat-sen, my reverend grandfather, devoted his early years to studying, the district has now taken on a magnificent look. Significantly though, those years of learning so cherished had laid the foundation for his revolutionary career.

Setting foot now on where my grandfather had visited gives me a deep feeling. The Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail, I believe, could enhance public understanding of my grandfather and his deeds, and also promote their knowledge of modern Chinese history. The thoughts of Dr Sun Yat-sen have been an achievement in which the Chinese people of the twentieth century have taken pride. His thoughts, if continued to be carried forward, will contribute to the well-being of the Chinese people and bring to them honour and peace in the twenty-first century.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Central and Western District Board, the Central and Western District Office and other government departments concerned for their efforts to make the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail a reality.



Dr. Lily SUN Sui-fong
November 1996

序言

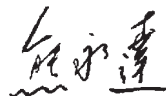
孫中山先生(1866-1925)是近代中國歷史上十分重要的人物，是革命的先行者和民國的創建人之一。今年(1996年)是孫先生130週年誕辰。藉著這個有意義的日子，紀念孫中山先生的革命事蹟，尤其是重溫他年輕時在香港孕育的革命思想，對啟發年輕一代愛國的情操有積極意義。

孫中山先生十七歲來到香港，在香港九年期間，接受中學和大學教育，並且廣交志同道合的朋友，研討強國富民的方法及策動推翻清朝的活動。

孫中山先生在1923年以校友身份在香港大學發表演講時，承認自己的革命思想，是從香港得來。

孫中山先生在港的活動都集中在中西區。中西區區議會把他在中西區活動過的地點串連起來，設立「孫中山史蹟徑」，讓市民重臨這些地點，回顧他的史蹟，是最適當不過的。

本人作為「孫中山史蹟徑」籌備小組召集人，在籌備過程中，獲益良多。本人特別要感謝香港中文大學吳倫霓霞教授為「孫中山史蹟徑」撰稿，吳教授對當時歷史掌握透徹，使孫中山先生的這一段史蹟能簡明地展現在讀者眼前。本人亦感謝古物古蹟辦事處、香港旅遊協會、中西區民政事務處及其他組員的參與，使「孫中山史蹟徑」的設立能順利完成。



熊永達

「孫中山史蹟徑」籌備小組召集人

一九九六年十一月

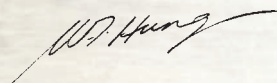
Introduction

Dr Sun Yat-sen is without question an important figure in modern Chinese history. He is renowned as the father of the Chinese revolutions of the last century and one of the founders of the Republic of China. By celebrating the 130th birthday of this great man, we sought to commemorate his historical and political accomplishments in the Chinese Revolution, and in particular, the wealth of revolutionary doctrines and ideas that he developed during the formative period of his life in Hong Kong.

At the age of seventeen, Dr Sun arrived in Hong Kong. During the next nine years he received secondary and tertiary education and made friends with many who shared the same political persuasions and aspirations. Dr Sun and his friends gathered together and exchanged views as well as committing themselves to strengthening the nation for the betterment of the people. To this end, they staged uprisings to overthrow the Manchu Government.

Dr Sun himself admitted while delivering a speech in 1923 in the capacity of an alumnus at the University of Hong Kong that Hong Kong had provided much food for his thoughts. Most of his activities at that time were based in the Central and Western District. The Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail, set up by the Central & Western District Board, links the various places in the district where Dr Sun carried out his activities. Its intention is not only to glamorize Dr Sun's historical legacy, but also to allow the public to keep the assets of Dr Sun in view.

It has been a pleasure to serve as the convener of Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail Organizing Committee. I feel that I have gained invaluablely from the experience. I would like to extend my appreciation to Professor NG Lun Ngai-ha, of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, whose thorough understanding of the historical facts of that period of time greatly helped in preparing the materials for the Trail. The script contributions she made for the Trail have given a succinct picture of Dr Sun's historical achievements. In addition, I would like to express my gratitude to the Antiquities and Monuments Office, the Hong Kong Tourist Association, the Central and Western District Office and other Organizing Committee members for their efforts to make the Trail a success.



HUNG Wing-tat
Convener

Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail Organizing Committee
November 1996

孫中山先生的生平簡述

孫中山先生於**1866年11月12日**出生於廣東省香山縣(今中山市)翠亨村，至**1879年**十三歲時，隨母親往檀香山(今夏威夷)探望長兄孫眉，初次接觸到西方社會和文化。**1883年**回翠亨村後，不久又離鄉來到香港，先後就讀於拔萃書室、中央書院及香港西醫書院。

1892年，孫先生在香港西醫書院畢業後，曾於澳門及廣州行醫。**1894年11月24日**，孫先生在檀香山創立了興中會；次年在香港設立興中會總會，旋即策動了革命史上首次起義—乙未廣州之役。是次起義流產後，孫先生經香港赴日本，並在當地剪辮易服，開始了長達十六年的海外流亡生涯。

1896年10月，孫先生曾被清廷駐英公使館誘捕，經業師康德黎等人的營救而獲釋。倫敦蒙難的十三天使孫先生聲名遠播，被歐美各國公認為中國的革命領袖。

1905年8月20日，孫先生在東京正式成立了中國同盟會。與會者以「驅除韃虜、恢復中華、創立民國、平均地權」為誓詞，革命聲勢大振。

1911年10月10日武昌起義後，孫先生在美國、英國及法國進行外交的斡旋工作，爭取國際社會對革命的同情及支持。**1911年12月25日**抵上海，重返闊別多年的國土。**1912年1月1日**，孫先生抵南京就任中華民國臨時大總統。**2月12日**，清帝溥儀退位，結束了中國二千多年來的帝制統治。次日，孫先生請辭大總統職，舉薦袁世凱替代。

辛亥革命的成功，只是孫先生革命事業中的一個重要篇章。自**1912年**民國成立，至**1925年**孫先生與世長辭，他一直為民主共和的理念而努力不懈，既曾推翻袁世凱的洪憲帝制，亦在廣州三度成立政府，為北伐統一全國奠定基礎。孫先生遺訓中的兩句話：「革命尚未成功，同志仍須努力」，正是他對革命同志留下的金可良言。

Brief Biography of Dr Sun Yat-sen

On 12 November 1866, Dr Sun was born at Cuiheng village in present-day Zhongshan city, Guangdong province. At the age of 13 in 1879, Dr Sun followed his mother to Honolulu (nowadays Hawaii), where he visited his brother Sun Mei and encountered the Western society and culture for the first time. After his brief return in 1883, Dr Sun left his home village for Hong Kong, where he completed his secondary and tertiary education at the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, the Government Central School and the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong.

After his completion of medical studies in 1892, Dr Sun practiced medicine in Macau and Guangzhou, before he set up the Revive China Society in Honolulu on 24 November 1894. In the following year, he set up the headquarters of the Society in Hong Kong and staged the first revolutionary uprising in Guangzhou. After its failure, Dr Sun moved to Hong Kong and Japan, where he cut his queue and discarded his long Chinese robe for a European suit, and started his 16 years of exile.

In October 1896, Dr Sun was kidnapped by the Chinese Legation in London, and was rescued by his teacher James Cantlie. The 13-day imprisonment made Dr Sun the most world-known revolutionary leader in China.

On 20 August 1905, Dr Sun founded the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in Tokyo, where the members swore loyalty to the People's Three Principles: the overthrow of the Manchus, the restoration of China, and the adoption of a republican regime, complemented by the clause concerning the equalization of land rights.

After the Wuchang Uprising of 10 October 1911, Dr Sun entrusted himself with the diplomatic mission in the United States, Britain and France, where he agitated for the favour of the international communities. On 25 December 1911, he returned to Shanghai after long years of exile. On 1 January 1912, Dr Sun was proclaimed the Provisional President of the Republic of China in Nanjing. The abdication of the last emperor Puyi on 12 February 1912 put an end to the autocratic monarchy for the past two thousand years. The following day, Dr Sun resigned in favour of Yuan Shikai.

The success of the 1911 Revolution was only one of the chapters in Dr Sun's revolutionary career. From 1912 to 1925 between the establishment of the Chinese Republic and the death of Dr Sun, he spared no effort in achieving his ideals of democracy and republicanism. He not only overthrew the autocracy of Yuan Shikai, but also established three successive governments in Guangzhou, which laid solid foundation for the success of the Northern Expedition after his death. The two renowned phrases of his testament, "The work of the revolution is not yet done, and our comrades must renew their efforts", contain his last messages for revolutionary comrades.

孫中山先生的歷史剪影

Historical Snapshots of Dr Sun Yat-sen



1883年，孫中山先生年僅十七歲，從翠亨村來港接受西式教育。

In 1883, Dr Sun Yat-sen at the age of 17 left Cuiheng village for Hong Kong to receive western-style education.



1896年倫敦蒙難的十三天使孫中山先生聲名遠播，被公認為中國革命的領袖。這是孫先生當年肖像的鐫刻版畫。

The 13-day imprisonment by the Chinese Legation in London made Dr Sun a world-known revolutionary leader in China. This is an engraving of Dr Sun's portrait in 1896.



1912年1月1日，孫中山先生在上海車站乘專車赴南京，就任中華民國的臨時大總統。

Dr Sun Yat-sen left the Shanghai railway station for Nanjing, where he assumed the provisional presidency of the Republic of China on 1 January 1912.

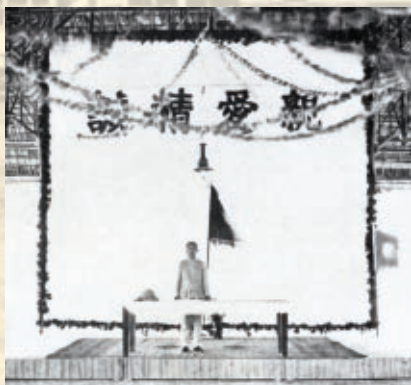


1912年，孫中山先生與長女孫延(左)及幼女孫婉(右)合照。
Dr Sun Yat-sen with his two daughters, Sun Yan (left) and the junior Sun Wan (right), in 1912.



1915，孫中山先生在日本東京與中華革命黨黨員合照。

Dr Sun Yat-sen and members of the Chinese Revolutionary Party in Tokyo, Japan, in 1915.



1924年6月，孫中山先生在廣州主持黃埔軍校的開學典禮。

Dr Sun Yat-sen presided over the founding of the Whampoa Military Academy in Guangzhou in June 1924.

● 孫中山先生在香港 中西區活動史蹟



孫中山先生(1866-1925)是辛亥革命的領導者，他在推翻清朝、結束中國帝制後，成為中華民國創建者及第一位總統。

孫中山先生與香港之關係非常密切。1883年至1892年間，他在港接受其主要的學校教育。1895年廣州起義失敗後，孫先生雖被迫逃離香港，但他仍一直以香港為反清活動的基地。

1879年，孫中山先生第一次出國赴檀香山，1883年在返國途中首次經過香港。他在船上遠眺香港島中區及西區岸上的建築物，印象深刻。

同年，孫先生再臨香港，先後在拔萃書室及中央書院接受中學教育，對西方歷史、政治及各近代學科，獲得廣泛的認識。同時，他亦目睹香港華人在1884年中法戰爭期間的愛國行動。在香港西醫書院受業的日子中，他除了獲得科學及醫學的專業知識外，更為重要的是深刻地種下了改革及革命的進步思想。在此期間，他結識了一群年青知識分子，經常就挽救中國、推翻滿清政府等問題交換意見。其中多位都是孫中山先生創立之興中會及同盟會的核心成員，亦為1895年至1911年間在港進行反清革命活動的活躍分子。

孫中山先生多年間在港的活動，都集中在港島中區及西區，現在中西區區議會為紀念孫中山先生誕辰一百四十週年，為「孫中山史蹟徑」修訂指示牌及重編小冊子，介紹其在區內的有關史蹟，實非常恰當。



從維多利亞港眺望中西區，十九世紀末。
View of the Central and Western District from Victoria Harbour, late 19th century.

• Historical Traces of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Activities in the Central and Western District, Hong Kong

Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) was the leader of the 1911 Revolution which brought about the fall of the Qing dynasty and ended the imperial rule in China. He was also the founder and the first President of the Republic of China.

Dr Sun Yat-sen had very close relations with Hong Kong. Between 1883 and 1892, he received most of his formal education in this territory. Although he was forced to flee Hong Kong after the failure of the 1895 Guangzhou uprising, he continued to look to the place as an important base for his anti-Manchu activities.

Returning from his first trip of 1879 to Honolulu, Dr Sun Yat-sen first passed Hong Kong in 1883. On board the ship he was very much impressed by the sight of the buildings in the Central and Western District of the Island. When he came to Hong Kong again in 1883 for his secondary education at the Diocesan Home and Orphanage and the Government Central School, he acquired extensive knowledge in the Western history, politics and other subjects of modern learning. He also witnessed patriotic reactions of the Chinese in Hong Kong during the Sino-French War of 1884. It was, however, during his university days at the College of Medicine for Chinese that he was inculcated with

progressive ideas of reform and revolution, apart from his professional training in science and medicine. Meanwhile, he was associated with a group of young intellectuals who often met to share their ideas for the salvation of China and the overthrow of the Qing dynasty. Many of these young people later became members of the Xing Zhong Hui (Revive China Society) and the Tong Meng Hui (Revolutionary Alliance). They also remained active throughout 1895-1911 in Hong Kong in revolutionary activities against the Qing government.

Dr Sun Yat-sen's activities in Hong Kong during these years were centered in the Central and Western District of Hong Kong Island. Thus, the initiative of the Central and Western District Board in refurbishing the Dr Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail and in publishing the revised edition of this booklet, highlighting traces of Dr Sun's activities in this area, is a most felicitous commemoration of the 140th anniversary of the birth of Dr Sun Yat-sen.



1911年12月21日，孫中山先生在回國途中路經香港，在船上與革命友人合照。

On 21 December 1911, Dr Sun Yat-sen passed by Hong Kong on board a ship, where he took this photograph with his revolutionary comrades before returning to China.

香港大學是歷史最悠久的香港高等學府，成立於**1911**年，前身為創辦於**1887**年的香港西醫書院。孫中山先生是香港大學的校友，他曾於**1887**至**1892**年就讀香港西醫書院。**1923**年**2月20**日孫先生訪問香港大學時，曾說過：「香港與香港大學是我的知識誕生地。」為紀念這歷史性聚會，港大在校園中心的荷花池旁，豎立了孫中山紀念銅像，象徵港大對這歷史偉人的敬意。當時演講場地「大禮堂」（現稱陸佑堂）所在的本部大樓，已成為港大的文化遺產，在**1983**年成為法定古蹟。



成立於**1911**年的香港大學

The University of Hong Kong founded in **1911**

The University of Hong Kong (HKU) is the higher education institution with the longest history in Hong Kong and was founded in 1911, incorporating the Hong Kong College of Medicine (established in 1887 as the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong). Dr Sun Yat-sen studied in the College between 1887 and 1892. As an alumnus, Dr Sun visited the University on 20 February 1923, at which time he declared that “Hong Kong and The University of Hong Kong are my intellectual birthplace.” To commemorate this historic occasion, the University installed the Sun Yat-sen memorial statue beside the Lily Pond at the heart of the campus. The Main Building in which Dr Sun delivered his speech is the University's oldest building, and was declared an historic monument in 1983 by the Hong Kong Government.



1923年**2月20**日孫中山先生與香港大學師生在本部大樓外合照

Dr Sun Yat-sen with the teaching staff and students of the University of Hong Kong outside the Main Building on 20 February 1923

拔萃書室為拔萃男書院的前身，由英國聖公會創辦，是孫中山先生在香港就讀的首間學校。此前，他曾在夏威夷接受約四年的初級英語教育。1883年，孫中山先生從家鄉翠亨村來港，在此書室繼續學業；翌年轉讀中央書院。

拔萃書室當時為寄宿學校，招收不同國籍學生。該校開設有關於西方知識新學科，曾培養出不少為香港及內地服務之畢業生。該校於1926年遷往九龍。原址於1941年改建為羅富國師範學校。1962至1971年間，又用作香港中文大學聯合書院校舍。現址為般咸道官立小學。



東邊街入口

Entrance at Eastern Street

The Diocesan Home and Orphanage, now the Diocesan Boys' School, of the Anglican Church was the first school which Dr Sun Yat-sen attended in Hong Kong. He had earlier received an elementary English education in Hawaii for about four years. In 1883, Dr Sun left Cuiheng, his native village, for Hong Kong to study at this school. In the following year, he transferred to the Government Central School.

The Diocesan Home and Orphanage was then a boarding school for children of different nationalities. It provided subjects of modern Western learning and had turned out many graduates for service in Hong Kong and Mainland China. The School was moved to Kowloon in 1926. On the old site at Eastern Street was built in 1941 the Northcote Teachers' Training College. Between 1962 and 1971, the site was used as the main campus of the United College of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. At present, the site stands the Bonham Road Government Primary School.



校舍舊址

The old school premises