

List of historic buildings and structures in association with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the revolutionaries in Hong Kong

<i>Item No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Year of Construction</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Remark</i>
1	Main Building of the University of Hong Kong (香港大學本部大樓)	Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong	1911	Central & Western	Declared Monument (Exterior)	Dr. Sun Yat-sen made a visit to the University of Hong Kong and gave an address in the Main Building in February 1923.
2	Residence of Ip Ting-sz (葉定仕故居)	Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, New Territories	1908	North	Declared Monument	Ip Ting-sz (1882-1943) was a key figure of the Chinese Club in Thailand (later renamed the Chinese Association in Thailand) which was founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1907 to rally support for his revolutionary activities among overseas Chinese. Ip was assigned to take charge of the work involved in the recruitment of Hakka people. Ip Ting-sz and his family returned to settle in Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, Hong Kong in 1936, where he passed away in 1943.
3	Hung Lau (紅樓)	Castle Peak, Tuen Mun New Territories	Not earlier than 1905	Tuen Mun	Confirmed Grade 1	Hung Lau is situated at the former Castle Peak Farm which was founded by Li Ki-tong (李紀堂) in 1901, an ardent follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and an active member of Xing Zhong Hui (興中會) (literally “Revive China Society”). However, it is doubtful whether the existing Hung Lau is an original structure of Castle Peak Farm.

Annex D

<i>Item No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Year of Construction</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Remark</i>
4	Grave of Yang Quyun (楊衢雲墓)	Hong Kong Cemetery, Happy Valley, Hong Kong	1901	Wan Chai	Not yet graded*	Yang Quyun (1861-1901), a revolutionary and martyr in late Qing period. He was the founder and president of Furen Literary Society (輔仁文社), one of Hong Kong's earliest political organizations, and the first president of Xing Zhong Hui in Hong Kong. He participated in two armed uprisings and was later killed in Hong Kong by assassins sent by the Qing government. He was buried in Hong Kong Cemetery. His grave is well known for having no words inscribed on the tombstone.
5	Grave of Sir Ho Kai (何啟墓)	Hong Kong Cemetery, Happy Valley, Hong Kong	1914	Wan Chai	Not yet graded*	Sir Ho Kai (1859-1914), leader of the Chinese community in Hong Kong in late 19 th century and early 20 th century. Ho Kai gave supports to Dr Sun's revolutionary activities. Ho Kai drafted the manifesto for the Guangzhou Uprising of 1895 and requested foreign correspondents to write articles ton English newspapers to support the revolution. In 1900, the Boxers (義和團) were rampant in the north of China. Li Hongzhang (李鴻章) advocated "common defense" by the East and the South" (東南互保). With the support of the Hong Kong Governor Henry Arthur Blake, Ho Kai tried hard to persuade Dr. Sun and Li to co-operate with each other to occupy Guangzhou and announce independence of Guangdong and Guangxi. Ho Kai's attempt failed because Li decided to return to the North. After the 1911 revolution, Ho was appointed as the Chief Advisor (總顧問官) of the revolutionary government and assisted in drafting the constitution. He died in 1914 at the age of 55 and buried in Hong Kong Cemetery.

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6	Grave of Hong Chunkui (洪春魁墓)	Hong Kong Cemetery, Happy Valley, Hong Kong	1904	Wan Chai	Not yet graded*	Hong Chunkui (1836-1904), the nephew of Hong Xiuquan (洪秀全) (1814-1864), joined the Taiping Rebellion (太平天國) when he was young. After the defeat of the Taipings, he escaped to Hong Kong and met Tse Tsan-tai (謝纘泰), the two then contrived another uprising. The revolutionaries established their headquarters in D'Aguilar Street and the Castle Peak Farm was used for testing arms and ammunition. The uprising was ultimately aborted because there was a leak out. Hong fled to Hong Kong and then to Singapore. Later he got sick and returned to Hong Kong for treatment. He died in 1904 and was buried in the No. 6781 grave in Hong Kong Cemetery.

* Hong Kong Cemetery, where the graves concerned are located, has been included in the list of new items for consideration of the need for grading by the AAB having regard to an assessment of its heritage value by the Expert Panel.