



## 孫中山先生的家譜

### DR SUN YAT-SEN'S FAMILY TREE

(**補充資料**：孫眉較孫先生年長十二歲。一八六九年，十五歲的孫眉為幫補家用，曾到離家十餘里的南朗當長工。十七歲時隨舅父楊文納前往檀香山，從事畜牧和墾殖，並藉經商致富。一八七九至一八八三年間資助孫先生到檀香山讀書，及後又匯款資助孫先生在廣州和香港完成學業。一八九四年在檀香山加入興中會，並盡傾家財資助孫先生的革命運動。一九零七年秋遷居九龍牛池灣。一九一零年因參與革命運動而被香港政府驅逐出境後，轉赴法屬租借地廣州灣（今湛江），至一九一一年辛亥革命後重返廣州。一九一三年由廣州遷往澳門，一九一五年在澳門病逝。)

(**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**: Sun Mei was older than Dr Sun Yat-sen by 12 years. In 1869, at the age of 15, he worked fulltime in nearby Nanlang village to supplement the family's income. Two years later he followed his uncle Yang Wenna to Hawaii, where he tended farm animals and opened up wasteland for cultivation, before eventually going into business and becoming a wealthy man. Between 1879 and 1883, he paid for Dr Sun Yat-sen's education in Hawaii, later sending remittances to finance his brother's education in Guangzhou and Hong Kong. In 1894, he joined the Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society) in Hawaii and gave every penny he had to sponsor Dr Sun's revolutionary activities. He came to Hong Kong in 1907 and lived in Ngau Chi Wan in Kowloon. After being banished by the Hong Kong government in 1910 for his revolutionary activities, he went to the French-leased territory of Guangzhou Bay (present-day Zhanjiang). He returned to Guangzhou after the 1911 revolution, and then moved to Macau in 1913. He died in Macau in 1915.

- 1) 孫中山先生的哥哥是 孫眉。  
Dr Sun Yat-sen's elder brother was Sun Mei.
- 2) 孫秋綺是孫先生的 妹妹。  
Sun Qiuyi was Dr Sun's younger sister.
- 3) 孫先生的家有 六 個家庭成員。  
There were six members in Dr Sun's family.



## 長大後的家

### THE FAMILY DR SUN CREATED

(**補充資料**: 孫科於一八九一年在翠亨村出生，當時孫中山先生二十五歲，仍在香港西醫書院學醫。一八九五年，孫科隨生母遠赴檀香山，居於伯父孫眉在茂宜島開設的牧場內，逃避清政府的緝拿。一九零七年生母與妹妹隨大伯遷往香港後，他仍留在檀香山讀書，並於一九一零年在當地加入中國同盟會。一九一一年七月入讀美國加州大學。一九一六年畢業後入讀哥倫比亞大學研究院，翌年回國後，曾出任廣州市長、立法院院長及行政院長等公職，官至國民政府副主席。一九七三年在台灣病逝。)

(**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**: Sun Fo was born in 1891 in Cuiheng village when the 25-year-old Dr Sun Yat-sen was still studying at the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong. In 1895, to escape arrest by the Qing government, Sun Fo moved to Hawaii with his mother, where he lived on the farm of his uncle, Sun Mei, on the island of Maui. In 1907, his mother and younger sister went to Hong Kong with his uncle, but Sun Fo remained in Hawaii to pursue his studies, joining the local chapter of the Tongmenghui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) in 1910. He entered the University of California in July 1911 and graduated in 1916. He then enrolled in the Graduate School of the Columbia University. In the following year, he returned to China, where he took up a number of official posts, including Mayor of Canton, President of the Legislative Yuan, President of the Executive Yuan and, his highest position, Vice-President of the Nationalist government. He died of an illness in 1973 in Taiwan.

- 老師可向孫中山紀念館申請外借「孫中山與家屬」展板，讓學生了解孫先生與家人的生平，詳情請瀏覽以下網址：

[http://hk.dr.sunyatsen.museum/zh\\_TW/web/sysm/eduresources/loan\\_exh\\_new\\_panels.html](http://hk.dr.sunyatsen.museum/zh_TW/web/sysm/eduresources/loan_exh_new_panels.html)

- Teachers may borrow the exhibition panels "Dr Sun Yat-sen and Family" to give students a better understanding of the lives of Dr Sun and his family. Please see the following webpage for details:

[http://hk.dr.sunyatsen.museum/en\\_US/web/sysm/eduresources/loan\\_exh\\_new\\_panels.html](http://hk.dr.sunyatsen.museum/en_US/web/sysm/eduresources/loan_exh_new_panels.html)

- 1) 孫中山先生共有多少名子女? 三 名。  
How many children did Dr Sun have? Three .
- 2) 他的兒子是 孫科。  
His son was Sun Fo .