

# 寻访

## 宋庆龄在上海的足迹

Physical Witnesses to Song Ching Ling's Life and Work in Shanghai

上海宋庆龄基金会编

By Shanghai Songqingling Foundation

中国福利会出版社

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# 上海孙中山故居——香山路7号

7 Xiangshan Road-Former Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai

李 丽 王德斐

By Li Li & Wang Defei



赵志文 手绘图



1922年。孙中山、宋庆龄在上海寓所

Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling in their Shanghai residence (1922)



在上海繁华的淮海路以南、思南路东侧的香山路7号（原莫利哀路29号），坐落着一幢小洋房（今上海孙中山故居），这是我国民主革命的伟大先行者孙中山先生和夫人宋庆龄在上海的寓所，孙中山逝世后，宋庆龄继续在此居住到1937年。

故居建筑建于20世纪初，为两层欧洲乡村式样的小洋房，外墙饰以深灰色鹅卵石，屋顶铺着洋红色的鸡心瓦。这是旅居加拿大的华侨，为了支持孙中山先生的革命活动，集资买下捐赠给孙中山先生的。底楼是餐厅和会客厅，二楼是书房、卧室和小客厅。整幢房子典雅、朴素、庄重而又整洁。

1917年孙中山南下护法，组建中华民国军政府，当选为海陆军大元帅。次年5月，孙中山辞去大元帅职务，离开广东来到上海。1918年6月26日孙中山第一次住进莫利哀路寓所，这里是孙中山先生生活和从事革命活动的地方，也是他思想发展和飞跃的历史见证地。在这里，孙中山先生认真总结革命经验和教训，潜心研究革命理论，发奋著述，完成了阐述他思想体系的《孙文学说》以及论述发展中国经济的原则、计划和途径的《实业计划》等重要著作，并主持创办《建设杂志》。1922年8月孙中山和中国共产党人李大钊在寓所书房就“振兴国民党以振兴中华”等问题进行广泛交谈。1922年9月，孙中山又在寓所草坪上召开了由中国共产党等参加的第一次改组国民党会议，酝酿了第一次国共合作。1923年1月孙中山与苏俄全权特使越飞在寓所举行具有历史意义的会晤，并发表著名的《孙文越飞联合宣言》。1924年，孙中山先生应冯玉祥将军邀请北上共商国事，途经上海时，在这里举行了记者招待会，向国人发出和平统一祖国的号召。

1925年3月12日孙中山先生病逝于北京。遵照孙中山的《家事遗嘱》，他的住宅、书籍、衣物等留给夫人宋庆龄作为纪念。3月16日，宋庆龄致电上海孙中山寓所，嘱咐勿移动孙中山在世时书案、座椅等之位置，保持孙中山在世时之原状。4月11日，宋



上海孙中山故居

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Former Residence in Shanghai

庆龄料理完丧事后回到上海莫利哀路寓所，又在此居住了13年。在此期间，宋庆龄利用她的特殊地位和关系营救了陈赓、廖承志等中共党员，还保护和营救了許多进步人士及爱国民主人士，先后发起了营救邓演达、牛兰夫妇、救国会七君子等行动。她亲自向蒋介石交涉，为营救爱国人士和革命志士发挥了重要作用。1933年2月17日，宋庆龄还在寓所宴请爱尔兰著名作家萧伯纳，鲁迅、蔡元培、杨杏佛、林语堂、伊罗生、史沫特莱等出席作陪，并在寓所前合影留念。宋庆龄在此居住期间大力帮助中国共产党，并最先为国共两党中枢搭起了一座桥梁。1936年1月，宋庆龄在寓所约见中共地下工作者董健吾，托他将一份国民党要求同共产党谈判的重要信件转交给陕北瓦窑堡的中共领导人毛泽东和周恩来。毛泽东接报后，提出了“停止内战，一致抗日”等同国民党谈判

的五项原则。1936年春，宋庆龄约美国医生马海德到寓所会谈，安排马海德和美国记者埃德加·斯诺赴陕北苏区考察。斯诺后来写出了著名的《西行漫记》一书。1937年“七七事变”爆发后，抗日战争全面展开，8月13日，日军大举侵犯上海，宋庆龄做了大量抗日救国工作。12月23日，宋庆龄接受中共中央要求她撤退到香港的建议，



20世纪30年代，宋庆龄在上海寓所  
Soong Ching Ling in her Shanghai residence (1930s)



1933年。宋庆龄、鲁迅、林语堂、伊罗生、蔡元培、萧伯纳和史沫特莱在上海寓所  
Soong Ching Ling, Lu Xun, Lin Yutang, Yi Luosheng, Cai Yuanpei, Bernard Shaw and Smedley in Soong's  
Shanghai residence [1933]

在新西兰朋友路易·艾黎的掩护下，离开了她生活、战斗了19年的莫利哀路寓所，前往香港、重庆，继续领导人民坚持抗战。

1945年抗战结束后，宋庆龄回到上海，将此寓所移赠给国民政府，以作为孙中山的永久纪念地。1949年上海解放后，上海市人民政府接管了孙中山故居。宋庆龄亦特别关心故居，她经常来故居视察，叮嘱工作人员要精心保护故居建筑和文物。1961年3月4日，故居被国务院列为首批全国重点文物保护单位。1985年，设立上海孙中山故居管理处，并于1993年更名为上海孙中山故居纪念馆。1988年3月，故居正式对外开放。1994年被上海市政府列为上海市爱国主义教育基地。

现在故居内的陈设,绝大多数是孙中山和宋庆龄使用过的原物原件,并遵照宋庆龄生前回忆按二三十年代原样布置。楼下是客厅和餐厅;楼上是书房、卧室和小客厅;楼旁是汽车库,楼前是一片草坪,围绕着冬青、香樟和玉兰等树木花卉,景色宜人,环境幽静。

上海孙中山故居是世人敬仰的革命圣地,每年有数万外宾、海外侨胞、港澳台同胞和国内观众前来参观瞻仰,党和国家领导人以及外国政府的首脑也都曾到这里瞻仰。每逢孙中山先生诞辰纪念日(11月12日)和逝世纪念日(3月12日),上海市领导、各界人士和孙中山先生亲属怀着崇敬的心情前来瞻仰孙中山故居,缅怀孙中山领导人民推翻封建帝制、建立共和的丰功伟绩。



上海孙中山故居客厅  
The sitting room in Sun Yat-sen's former Shanghai residence

At 7 Xiangshan Road (formerly 29 Rue Moliere), south of Huaihai Road and east of Sinan Road in downtown Shanghai, is a small European-style house (presently the former residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai). This was where Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's great forerunner of democratic revolution, and his wife, Madame Soong Ching Ling lived in Shanghai. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Madame Sun continued to live here until 1937.

Built at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century, the residence is a two-storey house of European country style, with dark grey pebbled walls and a red tiled roof. Some Chinese expatriates in Canada raised money and bought it for Dr. Sun Yat-sen in support of his revolutionary campaign. The first floor consists of a dining room and a sitting room while the second floor a study, a bedroom and a small sitting room. The house has an air of simple elegance.

In 1917, Sun Yat-sen went to southern China where he established the Military Government of the Republic of China and was elected the Generalissimo of the Navy and Army. But he resigned and quit Guangzhou for Shanghai in May the following year. Since June 26, 1918, he settled in the residence on Rue Moliere. This place witnessed his revolutionary undertakings and breakthroughs in ideology. It was here that he summarized revolutionary experiences and studied revolutionary theories. On this basis, he completed two important works, *The Doctrines of Sun Wen* and *The International Development of China*, the former reflected his thinking system while the latter pointed out the principles, plans and means to develop China's economy. He also took



charge of the inauguration of the journal *The Construction*. In the study, Sun Yat-sen and Li Dazhao, a Chinese communist, once had an in-depth talk over the issue of "Promoting KMT for the interest of China" in Aug. 1922. The following month, he hosted on its lawn the first reshuffling meeting. When he invited some communists over to discuss about the prospective cooperation between KMT and CPC, Sun met Russian Plenipotentiary Joffe in the residence and delivered the famous joint declaration of Sun Wen and Joffe on that historic occasion. On his way to Beijing for consultation over national affairs at the invitation of General Feng Yuxiang, he held a press conference here, calling for his compatriots to reunify China peacefully.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen died of sickness in Beijing on Mar. 12, 1925. In accordance with his will for domestic issues, his house, books and clothes were bequeathed to Madame Soong Ching Ling as remembrances.

Madame Sun called Sun's residence in Shanghai on Mar. 16, urging the staff to keep the desk, chairs and other pieces of furniture where they were. After the funeral arrangements, Madame Sun returned to Rue Moliere Residence on April 11 and stayed here for 13 years. During this period, she took advantage of her special position and connection to rescue communists Chen Geng and Liao Chengzhi, as well as many progressive people and patriotic democrats. She launched the rescue campaign for Deng Yanda, Mr. and Mrs. Naulen and that for the seven patriots from the All China Federation for National Salvation successively. She negotiated with Chiang Kai-Shek in person, playing an important role in the rescue work. On Feb. 17, 1933, Madame Sun gave a



上海孙中山故居书房

The study in Sun Yat-sen's former Shanghai residence

banquet at the residence in honour of George Bernard Shaw, the famous Irish writer, with Lu Xun, Cai Yuanpei, Yang Xingfo, Lin Yutang, Yi Luosheng (Harold R. Isaacs) and Agnes Smedley at her company. They had a joint photo in front of the house. During her stay here, Madame Sun went all out to help the Chinese Communist Party, serving as the first bridge between the central parts of KMT and CPC. In Jan. 1936, she received in her residence Dong Jianwu, a secret CPC worker, entrusting him with an important letter to be delivered to Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, CPC leaders currently

in Wa Yao Bao of North Shanxi. In the letter, KMT expressed the wish to negotiate with CPC.

Upon receiving it, Mao Zedong proposed five perquisite principles, such as "Stop the civil war, fight against Japan concertedly". In the spring of 1936, she invited Ma Haide (George Hatem), an American doctor over to her residence, arranging a field trip in the Soviet area of North Shanxi for him and Edgar Snow, an American journalist. Snow's reputed book *Red Star Over China* was based on this very experience. The Anti-Japanese war reached its full swing after "the July 7th Incident" in 1937. Madame Sun acted passionately in the resistance after Japanese army's sweeping invasion of Shanghai on Aug. 13. On Dec. 23, Madame Sun finally agreed to retreat to Hong Kong at the earnest request of the CPC Central Committee. Protected by her New Zealand friend Rewi Alley, she left Rue Moliere residence where she had lived and worked for 19 years, and headed for Hong Kong and Chongqing, where she would continue to lead the people in their fight.

In 1945, at the end of Anti-Japanese war, Madame Sun returned to Shanghai. She presented this house to the government as a permanent memorial site of Sun Yat-sen. The Shanghai Municipal Government took over this former residence of Sun Yat-sen after the liberation in 1949. Madame Sun made a point of visiting the house from time to time, advising the personnel to take special care of its architecture and relics. The State Council designated it as one of the key national cultural relic protection sites on Mar. 4, 1961. A special department was set up in 1985 to oversee its management. Since March