

王兴科 主编

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION
OF 1911 IN MAPS

辛亥革命历史地图

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序 言

时间过得真快,《辛亥革命史地图集》出版至今已有20年了。鉴于辛亥革命研究已有多方面进展,地图绘制出版技术更有飞跃革新,而社会各界亦有迫切需求,原作者与中国地图出版社决定重新修订再版,并改名为《辛亥革命历史地图》。

修订本的主体结构,由原来的4个部分,调整为6个部分。起止时间,起点仍为1894年,止点则提前为1913年的“二次革命”。附录部分增加了辛亥革命史迹及纪念设施,意图是为今后人们寻访百年前革命志士的史事踪迹提供指引。图片数量比原书增加一倍,由100张扩充成为200多张,文字修订也比原书更为平实、准确。

有关辛亥革命研究的著作,可谓汗牛充栋,但以地图的形式来展示辛亥革命的著作则凤毛麟角。辛亥革命武昌起义纪念馆的研究者具有使艰深的史学大众化的经验。在辛亥革命历史的陈列展览中,即编绘有历史地图。1991年,他们编著《辛亥革命史地图集》,开以地图的形式来展示辛亥革命的先河。然而,限于当年的研究水平以及地图编绘条件,《辛亥革命史地图集》一书存在诸多缺憾。此次,《辛亥革命历史地图》的编著者延续《辛亥革命史地图集》的创意,继续以地图来展示辛亥革命运动发展变化所处的空间,使读者可以按图索骥找到他们所关心的事件发生的地理位置,并且对整个形势也可以获致总体的印象。相较《辛亥革命史地图集》而言,《辛亥革命历史地图》对历史事件的把握更加精准,内容更加丰富,在处理地图、图说、图片三者的关系上,既发扬了原图集结构形式的表现力,“以地图为主,辅之以图说,并插配或事件或人物或文物的相关图片;文字便于读者把握整体,地图给人以空间概

念,图片则增添了历史感,同时也活跃了版面,改变了一些旧式地图集平淡板滞的形象”,同时也克服了前者因第一次编著此类书籍所略为显出的生涩痕迹,因而更加成熟。

作为辛亥革命的终生研究者,我曾高兴地看到20年来《辛亥革命史地图集》的筚路蓝缕,以及出版后的社会效应。现在我更为高兴地看到,《辛亥革命历史地图》即将在辛亥革命百年大庆之际以崭新的面貌问世。我相信编著者与出版者精诚合作的结晶,必将为辛亥革命的研究以及历史地图的出版增色添彩。

我与辛亥革命武昌起义纪念馆历届同仁结识并合作已有37年。早在1973年春天,我们曾经共同前往阳新半壁山,调查太平军千人冢。那时还没有辛亥革命武昌起义纪念馆,近代史组只是作为湖北省博物馆的一个组成部分。“文革”结束后,我们借纪念辛亥革命70周年的良机,共同为筹建辛亥革命武昌起义纪念馆奔走操劳。1985年纪念馆与省博物馆合署办公改为正式分设以后,我有幸受聘为名誉馆长,双方合作关系更为密切,堪称亲如一家。兴科本来就是建馆业务骨干,稍后又参加了领导班子,我们共同关心并携手经办的重要事项不胜枚举。编纂《辛亥革命大写真》与《辛亥革命历史地图》不过是其中一二例证而已。现在又有幸共同筹办辛亥百年大庆,内心之欢悦不言而喻,因此略叙往事以抒情怀。

即此为序。

章开沅

2010年冬于雪后桂子山

1 9 0 5 | 1 9 0 6 | 1 9 0 7

1 9 1 1 | 1 9 1 2 | 1 9 1 3

Preface

How time flies. It has been 20 years since *Atlas of the History of the Revolution of 1911* was published. Considering the research on the Revolution of 1911 has achieved many findings, the cartographic drawing and publishing technology has innovations, while all walks of life have urgent needs, the original authors and SinoMaps Press decide to revise and reissue it and change the name to *History of the Revolution of 1911 in Maps*.

The overall structure of the revision has been adjusted to 6 parts from the original 4 parts. The starting point should be the year of 1894, the ending point should be advanced to “the Second Revolution” in 1913. Main historic sites and memorial facilities of the Revolution of 1911 are added in the appendix part, with the intention of providing guide for people to make inquiries about the historic events of the revolutionaries a hundred years ago. The quantity of the pictures has been doubled than the original book, expanding from 100 pictures to more than 200 pictures, and the text amendment is also more plain and accurate.

There are immense works on the research of the Revolutionary of 1911, however, there are few books demonstrating the Revolution of 1911 in the form of map. The researchers of the Memorial Hall of Wuchang Uprising of the Revolution of 1911 have the experience of popularizing abstruse historiography. There is a historic map in the exhibition hall of the history of the Revolution of 1911. In 1991, they compiled *Atlas of the History of the Revolution of 1911*, starting to reveal the Revolution of 1911 in the form of map. However, limited to the research level of that year and the map compilation condition, there exist many defects in *Atlas of the History of the Revolution of 1911*. This time the compilers of *History of the Revolution of 1911 in Maps* continues the originality of *Atlas of the History of the Revolution of 1911* to indicate the space in which the Revolution of 1911 developed and changed, this enables the readers to find the geographical location of the events they concern according to the map and obtain an overall impression on the entire situation. Compared to *Atlas of the History of the Revolution of 1911*, *History of the Revolution of 1911 in Maps* has more accurate grasp on the historic events and more plentiful content. It develops the expressive force of the structural form of the original atlas on dealing with the relationship among the map, the words and the pictures, “centering on the map and supporting with words, and is provided with the relevant pictures of the events, the people or the historical relic; the words are convenient for the readers to grasp the entirety, the

map provides people with the concept of space, while the pictures add the sense of history and activate the layout, which changes the plain and dull image of old type of atlas”, meanwhile it surmounts the unsmooth trace shown due to first compilation of this type of books, so it is more elaborate.

As a life-long researcher of the Revolution of 1911, I was delighted to see the hard experience of *Atlas of the History of the Revolution of 1911* in twenty years and the social effect after publishing. Now I am more delighted to see *History of the Revolution of 1911 in Maps* is published with a brand new outlook at the time of centennial commemoration for the Revolution of 1911. I believe the fruit of sincere cooperation between the compliers and the publishers will undoubtedly add brilliance to the publishing of the research on the Revolution of 1911 and the historic maps.

I have been acquainted and cooperated with the colleagues of the Memorial Hall of Wuchang Uprising of the Revolution of 1911 for about 37 years. In Spring of 1973, we went to the Banbi Mountain in Yangxin together to investigate the Thousand-People Tomb of the Taiping Army, when there was no Memorial Hall of Wuchang Uprising of the Revolution of 1911, and the modern history group was only a constituent part of Hubei Provincial Museum. After the “Cultural Revolution” was ended, we made common efforts for the establishment of the Memorial Hall of Wuchang Uprising of the Revolution of 1911 taking the advantage of the opportunity of commemorating the Revolution of 1911. In 1985 after the memorial hall and the provincial museum were officially separated, I had the honor to be appointed as the honorary director, the two sides had closer cooperation and worked as a family. Wang Xingke was the important professional for the establishment of the memorial hall, and afterwards he took participation in the leadership group, we had much cooperation in many crucial matters. The compilation of *Photo Album of the Revolution of 1911* and *History of the Revolution of 1911 in Maps* are only two examples. Now we are lucky to prepare the centennial for the Revolution of 1911, the inner happiness is matter-of-course, therefore I talk about the past to express my feelings.

Hence this preface.

Zhang Kaiyuan

Winter of 2010 at Guizi Hill after snowing

编 例

一、本图集是一部反映辛亥革命历史进程及面貌的历史地图集。主体部分记述表现辛亥革命的背景、缘起、经过及结局，涉及清末民初中国的政治、经济、军事、文化诸方面情况；附录部分介绍国内辛亥革命史迹及纪念设施分布，并附有辛亥革命大事年表。

二、本图集以中国地图出版社出版的《中国历史地图集》第八册为参考标绘底图。由于不少史事跨清末、民国初年两个历史阶段，疆域尤其是政区有所变动，本图集依据学界相关政区研究成果作了考订编绘，以符合当时的实际行政建制。

三、本图集选取部分内容作古今对照，今内容以灰色表示。以中国为主区的图幅，历史上中国的国界作古今对照。中国今国界线按照中国地图出版社1989年出版的1:400万《中华人民共和国地形图》绘制。近代居民点的名称，与今天颇多相同，在古今地名对照方面不作普遍要求。古今同点不同名者，以统一字体对照今名；古今同名不同点者，根据方位参考的需要，标注个别今居民点所在位置，以示区别和定位。

四、民国初期曾大规模裁府留县，有些地方府名已裁，但仍为各种史料记载所沿用，故本图集对这一阶段的内容力求完整反映，以县名作正名，府名用括注作附名表示。

五、河流、湖泊、海岸线、山脉等自然地理要素，力求按历史原貌表示。

六、本图集的图例页只表示全图集主要的地理要素和通用的历史要素；分幅图中专门的历史要素，在各图中另作图例。

七、本图集的今行政区划资料以《2010年中华人民共和国行政区划手册》为准。

Editorial Notes

1. This atlas is a historical atlas reflecting the historical process and appearance of the Revolution of 1911. The main part records the background, cause, course and final result of the Revolution of 1911 and involves the political, economic, military and cultural aspects of China at the end of Qing Dynasty and at the beginning of Republic of China. Appendix introduces the distribution of main historic sites and memorial facilities of the Revolution of 1911, along with the timeline.

2. This atlas refers to the 8th Volume of *Historical Atlas of China* published by SinoMaps Press. Because several historical events spanned two historical periods, namely, the ending period of Qing Dynasty and beginning period of Republic of China when territory and administrative divisions had been changing, this atlas conducts mapping examination and correction in accordance with results of research into administrative areas made by scholars so as to comply with actual administrative organizational system.

3. This atlas selects partial contents to make comparison between ancient time and current time and current contents are indicated in grey. With China as the mapsheet of the main area, this atlas makes comparison of Chinese boundaries in the past and the present. Current boundaries were mapped according to the 1:4M *Relief Map of the People's Republic of China* published by SinoMaps Press in 1989. Many names of modern settlements are the same as the current names and thus comparison of modern names and current names is not required. If the same place has different names in modern time and current time, modern and current names shall be compared in the same font. The same name refers to different places, location of individual residential area shall be indicated in accordance with requirements for location reference so as to distinguish and orient them.

4. During the early period of the Republic of China, a great many prefectures were revoked and counties were kept. Although prefecture names were abolished, they still were adopted by various historical materials. Thus this atlas makes attempt to fully reflect contents during such period, with county name as the official name and prefecture name as alternative name.

5. Natural geographical elements such as rivers, lakes, coastal lines and mountains were reflected in accordance with original appearance in the history.

6. Legend page of this atlas merely reflects geographical elements and general historical elements. Special historical elements on map subdivisions shall be indicated in each map.

7. Current administrative division data in this atlas shall be subject to *2010 People's Republic of China on Administrative Divisions*.

图 例

Legend

居民点		Inhabited Localities			
◎	京师	都城	Capital city		
◎	武昌	省级驻所	Seat of province-level administration area		
◎	大同	府级驻所	Seat of prefecture-level administration area		
◉	蒲圻	县级驻所	Seat of county-level administration area		
○	刘家庙	村镇	Town or village		
◎	南京	中华民国临时政府驻地	Seat of the provisional government of the Republic of China		
◎	呼和浩特	今省级行政中心	Seat of present province-level administration area		
◎	普洱	今地级市行政中心	Seat of present prefecture-level administration area		
◉	平陆	今县级行政中心	Seat of present county-level administration area		
○	高坪	今村镇等	Present town or village		
世界范围	○	伦敦	居民点 (不分等级)	Settlement	World Maps
境界		Boundaries			
		未定界	国界	International boundary	
		未定界	今国界	Present international boundary	
			省级界	Province-level boundary	
			地区界	Regional boundary	
			军事分界线	Military demarcation line	
世界范围			洲界	Continental boundary	World Maps
		未定界	国界	International boundary	
			地区界	Regional boundary	
交通		Communications			
		未建成	铁路及车站	Railway and railway station	
		未建成	主要公路	Highway	
			大道	Track	
			桥梁	Bridge	
			港口	Port	
水文及地形		Hydrographical and Topographical Features			
			海岸线	Coastline	
			河流	River	
			湖泊	Lake	
			运河、堤坝	Canal, dike	
			山峰、关隘	Mountain peak, pass	
其他		Miscellaneous Features			
			楼、塔	Turret, tower	
			寺庙	Temple	
			长城	The Great Wall	
			城墙、城门	City wall, city gate	
			街区及道路	Street and block	

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Distribution of Main Historic Sites and Memorial Facilities

第 **1** 部分
辛亥革命前的中国

