

總統府

今貌 (1949—)

THE
PRESIDENTIAL
PALACE



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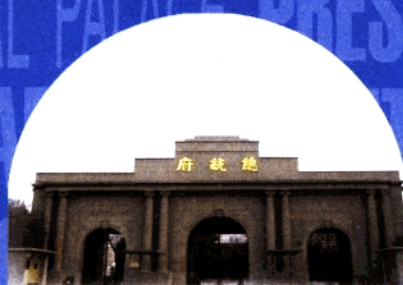
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THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHS

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今貌



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PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHS

今貌

present photographs



前言

曹克明

备受海内外关注的总统府旧址，终于在 21 世纪初以其崭新面貌，展现在世人面前。

总统府有着深厚的历史文化积淀。从 1840 年的鸦片战争至 1949 年人民解放军占领南京，留在这里不同时代的厚重烙印，既记下了近百年中国的风云变幻、人世沧桑，也给后人留下了一部进行爱国主义教育的绝好教材。

正因为如此，江苏省和南京市各级领导对总统府的修缮与建设工作给予了高度重视。20 世纪 90 年代后期，省委、省政府决定由省政协负责在这里筹建南京中国近代史遗址博物馆，许多专家、学者为此献计献策，对博物馆规划设计倾注了大量心血；诸多单位和群众的积极支持、负责建馆的同志齐心协力，为规划实施、文物征集、展览研究、开发利用等作出了很大努力。经过数年的建设，这一高品位、园林式、综合性的遗址博物馆，终于在 2003 年 3 月 1 日全面建成并对外开放。

今天的总统府，共分为三大景区和一个服务区，即西区的孙中山临时大总统府旧址及西花园，中区的国民政府总统府旧址，东区的国民政府行政院、东花园及“南京 1912”服务区。

历史已经逝去，但建筑仍在，史料尚存。走进今天的总统府，一幢幢建筑，一张张图片，一件件文物，都成为近代中国历史的见证。《总统府》（今貌）图集，通过数百张图片，向海内外宾客全面展现了总统府的今天。无疑，它对于日益繁荣的社会主义文化建设事业，对于方兴未艾的旅游事业，将起到一定的促进作用。

我本人对总统府的今天深感欣慰，也衷心感谢和怀念为博物馆建设作出贡献的所有同志。

今貌

present photographs



Preface

Cao Keming

Being much attracted and paid close attention to by domestic and abroad, the Presidential Palace with its entirely new appearance was opened to the public at the beginning of the 21st century at last.

The Presidential Palace has a heavy historical culture. From the First Opium War (1840—1842) to the People's Liberation Army's occupation of Nanjing in April 1949, it had been the original place of many important events. The history of the Presidential Palace left the brands of different ages. It recorded the changeable situation and many vicissitudes of life in the history of modern China, and also left excellent materials on patriotic education.

It was due to the account mentioned above, the leaders of Jiangsu province and Nanjing municipality paid great attention to the renovation and reconstruction of buildings in the compound of the Presidential Palace. In the late 1990s, the Provincial Party Committee and Government of Jiangsu province decided that the CPPCC of Jiangsu province would be responsible for the preparations for the setting up of a Nanjing Museum of Modern Chinese History in the compound. Many specialists and scholars put up proposals and suggested ways and means for it and threw all their energy into the programme and design of it. Meanwhile, many units and people from all walks of life gave the support to the work of the Museum. The people who were responsible for the work of collection of historical relics and materials, exhibition, and history studies made great efforts to it. After their hard work of several years, a high grade and gardenly museum with rich exhibits has been set up and completely opened to the public on 1 Mar 2003. The Presidential Palace today comprises three pieces of scenery and a service area, the former National Government and the Presidential Government in the center, the former Provisional President Sun Yat-sen's Office Building in the West Garden and the former Executive Yuan under the National Government in the East Garden, and the "Nanjing in 1912" service area in the northwest.

Time passes quickly, but the buildings and materials remained. Today, when you enter the Presidential Palace, the old buildings, treasured photographs, cultural relics are the testimony of the history of modern China. The aim of this book "Present Photographs of the Presidential Palace" is to appear in the Presidential Palace today through hundreds of photographs to visitors at home and abroad. Undoubtedly, this book will play a certain role to promote the construction of the flourishing socialist culture and the development of the ascendant tourism industry.

I am gratified myself to the Presidential Palace today, and thank and think of all comrades who have made contributions to the setting up of the Museum from the bottom of my heart.

前言

PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHS
今貌 PREFACE



1930 年代初，国民政府全景鸟瞰。
Bird's-eye View of the Nationalist
Government in the Early 1930s



总统府建筑群鸟瞰

Bird's-eye View of the Architectural Complex in the Presidential Palace

总统府的历史

THE HISTORY
OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

总统府建筑群，位于六朝宫城的中心，迄今已有600多年的历史。明朝初年为归德侯府、汉王府；清朝为江宁织造署、江南总督署、两江总督署。清朝康熙、乾隆皇帝下江南时均以此为“行宫”。1853年太平天国攻占南京，定都天京，洪秀全在此兴建了规模宏大的天朝宫殿。清军攻破南京后，焚毁天朝宫殿，于1870年以后重修两江总督署。林则徐、曾国藩、李鸿章、左宗棠、张之洞等均任过两江总督。

1912年1月1日，孙中山在这里宣誓就任中华民国临时大总统，并组建了中国历史上第一个共和制的国家政权——中华民国临时政府。1912年4月，南京临时政府结束，此处成为南京留守府，黄兴为留守。1913年“二次革命”爆发，这里成为讨袁军总司令部，黄兴等人为总司令。

在以后的十几年中，这里又成为北洋政府的都督府、督军署、督办公署、宣抚使署、副总统府、直鲁联军联合办事处、五省联军总司令部等机构办公处。主官有程德全、张勋、冯国璋、李纯、齐燮元、韩国钧、卢永祥、孙传芳、杨宇霆、张宗昌等人。

1927年3月，北伐军攻占南京。4月，南京国民政府成立，于9月底移驻此处办公。1928年10月，国民政府行政院成立，以国府东院（东花园）为办公地址；以国府西院（西花园）为主计处、参谋本部所在地。一直到1937年11月，这里一直是国民政府和行政院的所在地，成为中国的政治中心、权力的中枢。谭延闿、蒋介石、林森先后任国民政府主席，谭延闿、蒋介石、孙科、汪精卫等先后任行政院长。1937年12月南京沦陷后，国民政府沦为日军第16师团部，以及伪维新政府行政院，汪伪政府的立法院、监察院和考试院。行政院则成为伪交通部、铁道部等机构。

1946年5月，国民政府“还都”南京后，这里重新成为国民政府所在地。东花园则成为国民政府社会部、水利部、地政部和侨务委员会办公处。西院成为军令部和首都卫戍总司令部所在地。1948年5月，蒋介石、李宗仁在“行宪国大”上分别当选“总统”和“副总统”，国民政府改称为总统府。

1949年4月23日南京解放，24日凌晨，人民解放军占领总统府，揭开了总统府历史崭新的一页。

南京解放以后，总统府一直是机关的办公处。1982年，被列为全国重点文物保护单位。今天，它作为南京中国近代史遗址博物馆，已全面对外开放。

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

总统府的历史

The architectural complex of the Presidential Palace is located in the center of the compound of the Palace City of Six Ancient Dynasties. It is over six hundred years old.

It was constructed as the Marquis Guide's Residence and then Prince Han's Residence in the early years of the Ming Dynasty. It successively became the Official Residences of Jiangnan and Liangjiang Viceroy in the Qing Dynasty. Kangxi and Qianlong Emperors often used here as their temporary Dwelling Palace when they made inspection tours to South China. In 1853, the Taiping Troops occupied Nanjing and made it as its capital called Tianjing. Hong Xiuquan erected a large-scale Heavenly King's Palace in the compound of the Liangjiang viceroy's Official Residence. The Heavenly King's Palace was put to torch by the Qing troops. The Liangjiang Viceroy's Official Residence was renovated and reconstructed in 1870. Lin Zexu, Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang, Zuo Zongtang and Zhang Zhidong successively took the office of the Liangjiang Viceroy.

On 1 January 1912, Dr Sun Yat-sen was sworn in as the Provisional President in the compound of the former Liangjiang Viceroy's Official Residence, and organized the first republican government, the Nanjing Provisional Government of the Republic of China. Unfortunately, it ended in April 1912. The Provisional President's Office Building served as the Office of Huang Xing, Nanjing Resident-General. The Second Revolution took place in 1913, the Jiangsu Anti-Yuan Shihkai Troops, Huang Xing as its Commander-in-Chief, settled its headquarters here.

It successively became the Office of the Jiangsu Military Governors, the Jiangsu Pacification Commissioner; Vice-President's Office, the Zhili-Shandong Allied Troops' Office; the Headquarters of the Five-Province Allied Troops, in the following over decade years after the Provisional Government moved to Beijing. Their leaders were like Cheng Dequan, Zhang Xun, Feng Guozhang, Li Chun, Han Guojun, Lu Yongxiang, Sun Chuanfang, Yang Yuting and Zhang Zongchang et al.

In March 1927, the Northern Expeditionary Army occupied Nanjing. The Nanjing Nationalist Government was established in April, and it moved into the compound of the former Provisional Government in September of the same year. The Executive Yuan under the Nationalist Government was organized in October 1928 and took the East Garden of the compound as its seat. The Comptroller-General's Office and the General Staff Headquarters settled in the West Garden of the compound. Thus here was certainly the political center of China till the Nationalist Government moved to Chongqing in November of 1937. Tan Yuankai, Chiang Kaishek and Lin Sen were successively the President of the Nationalist Government. Tan Yuankai, Chiang Kaishek, Sun Fo and Wang Jingwei were the President of the Executive Yuan in succession.

After the occupation of Nanjing by Japanese troops in December 1937, the offices of the Nationalist Government served in turn as the Headquarters of the 16th Division of Japanese Troops, the Executive Yuan of so-called Reformed Government; the Legislative Yuan, the Control Yuan and the Examination Yuan under Wang Jingwei's Government. The former offices of the Executive Yuan under the Nationalist Government became the offices of the Ministries of Communications and Railway under Wang Jingwei's Government.

In May 1946, Chiang Kaishek's Nationalist Government returned to Nanjing and settled in its original place. The Ministries of Social Affairs, Conservancy, and Land Administration; the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs used the East Garden as their seats. The West Garden served as the Headquarters of General Staffs and the Capital Garrison Headquarters. In May 1948, Chiang Kaishek and Li Zongren were respectively elected President and Vice President of the Republic of China in the National Congress, the Nationalist Government was then renamed the Presidential Government.

On 23 April 1949, Nanjing was liberated. The People's Liberation Army occupied the Presidential Palace on 24 April. A new chapter opened in the history of the Presidential Palace.

The Presidential Palace had served as the offices of Jiangsu provincial units from the liberation to 2000. It was classified as the national level of the most important cultural relics being protected in 1982. Now it was open to the world as the Nanjing Museum of Modern Chinese History.



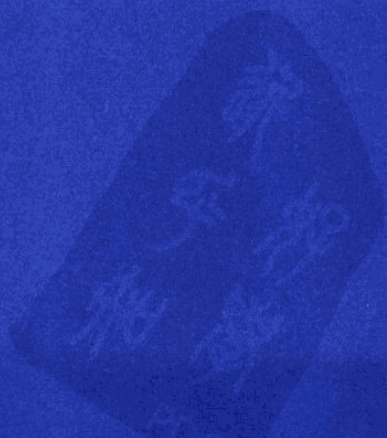
The Presidential Palace
PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHS

總統府

THE PRESIDENTIAL
PALACE



今
貌
PRESENT
PHOTOGRAPHS



目录

Contents

Contents

Contents

前言 (曹克明)

Preface (Cao Keming)

总统府的历史

The History of the Presidential Palace

中轴线 1

The Central Axis of the Compound of the Presidential Palace

西花园 51

The West Garden

东花园 109

The East Garden

展览集萃 135

A Series of Exhibitions

“南京 1912” 153

Nanjing in 1912

总统府历史沿革图表 157

A chart shows the history of the Presidential Palace

后记 158

Postscript



PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHS
今 CONTENTS 貌

目录

Contents

Contents

Contents

Preface (Cao Keming)

The History of the Presidential Palace

The Central Axis of the Compound
of the Presidential Palace

1

The West Garden 51

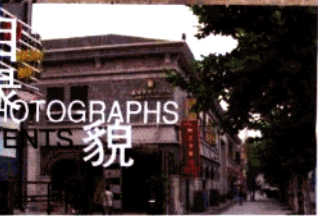
The East Garden 109

A Series of Exhibitions 135

Nanjing in 1912 153

A chart shows the history of
the Presidential Palace 157

Postscript 158



PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHS
今 CONTENTS 貌

中轴线

总

总统府，沿袭了中国传统的建筑布局，以南北向的一条主轴为中轴线，两侧为对称的建筑。但经过几百年岁月的沧桑，两侧建筑的完全对称已不复存在，但中轴线仍然比较完整。通过两侧的建筑，以及它们与中轴线的衔接，仍然可以看到历朝的历史风貌和建筑风格。至今保存完好的，主要是清代和民国的建筑，如西式的民国建筑大门、政务局大楼、总统府会客室，中式的清代建筑大堂、二堂、东西朝房，中西合璧的礼堂、穿堂，以及新民族建筑“子超楼”等。

The layout of architectural complex in the compound of the Presidential Palace followed the Chinese traditional one that took the symmetry of buildings erected on both sides of the central axis. The buildings on both sides is now no longer symmetrical after several hundreds years' changes, only the building on the central axis remained comparatively complete. However, the original historical features and architectural style now can be seen through buildings on both sides and their connection with the buildings on the central axis. Up to now, these buildings protected completely and well, are mainly the buildings in the Qing Dynasty and the Republican period, such as the Gate Tower, the Administration Bureau Building and the Reception House of the Presidential Government in the Republican period in Western style; the First and Second Row of Houses and the wing-rooms built in the Qing Dynasty on both sides in Chinese traditional style; the Hall and the veranda in Chinese-Western style; the Zichao (the courtesy name of Lin Sen) Building in the new Chinese style.

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PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHS

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总统府大门。建于1929年12月。为仿欧洲凯旋门式门廊建筑。设计者姚彬。
European Triumphal Arched Gate of the Presidential Palace Designed by Yao Bin, Built in December 1929

2

PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHS
中·轴·线

蘇 寧 博 覽 會
COMPOUND OF THE FAIR