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广州博物馆 编

从兴中会到广州政权

Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Hong Kong, Hui to the Governments in Guangzhou

革命 再革命



文物出版社

革命·再革命



REVOLUTION ONCE MORE

Dr Sun Yat-sen from Xing Zhong Hui to the Government in Guangzhou

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序言

孙中山先生毕生为中国奋斗。从1894年建立兴中会至1925年于北京逝世，孙先生在革命道路上经历了不少的挫折，如革命友人的牺牲、袁世凯篡夺辛亥革命的成果、二次革命和护法运动失败，以及陈炯明叛变等事件，但他凭着永不言败的精神，仍努力不懈地为国民的福祉继续探求救国之路，继续革命。

此次展览得到香港孙中山纪念馆的大力支持并提供珍贵的图片，同时结合广州博物馆的馆藏文物，汇展于此，回顾孙中山先生从建立兴中会至三次在广州建立政权的历程；以及他和革命友人为推翻满清，建立共和中国所付出的努力。我们希望观众在了解孙中山先生及其革命友人的事迹之余，亦感受到他们为国为民，永不放弃、不屈不挠的精神。孙中山先生曾说过：“救国不论成败，只论是非”，可说是他自己及其革命友人的最佳写照。

在辛亥革命100周年之际，谨以此展览纪念在清末民初为振兴中华而奋斗的一代志士仁人。

Throughout his adult life that he spent fighting for China, from the founding of Xing Zhong Hui (Revive China Society) in 1894 right up to his death in Beijing in 1925, Dr Sun Yat-sen encountered numerous setbacks and frustrations in his road to revolution. He saw many of his revolutionary comrades sacrifice their lives for the cause, witnessed Yuan Shikai hijack the success of the 1911 Revolution, experienced the failures of the Second Revolution and the Movements for the Protection of the Constitution and survived the mutiny led by Chen Jiongming. Yet with immense perseverance, he pursued his revolutionary ideals, searching for ways to save China and build a better future for the people.

Showcasing the exhibits drawn from the collections of Guangzhou Museum and the photos provided by the Hong Kong Museum of History, this exhibition introduces Dr Sun's road to revolution, from the founding of Xing Zhong Hui to the three attempts to establish a government in Guangzhou, as well as the efforts he and his revolutionary comrades made to overthrow the Qing dynasty and found a republic. We hope that while learning about the noble deeds of Dr Sun Yat-sen and his revolutionary comrades, visitors will also be touched by their persistence and determination in fighting for the people. Dr Sun Yat-sen once said, "Saving the nation is not about success or failure, but about right or wrong." This statement is indeed a perfect portrayal of Dr Sun and his revolutionary comrades.

As the centenary of the 1911 Revolution approaches, the museum presents this exhibition that sets out to commemorate the courageous and noble-minded individuals who fought to revive China in the late Qing and early Republican period.





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1

兴中会

学生时代的孙中山已关心国事，经常与志同道合的师友聚会，讨论时局。1894年6月，孙中山与同乡友人陆皓东抵达天津，希望向北洋大臣兼直隶总督李鸿章亲述对时局的见解及提出能令国家富强之策，但李鸿章并没有接见他们。孙中山对清廷彻底失望，转以推翻满清为目标。

1894年11月24日，孙中山在檀香山倡议成立兴中会，以“振兴中华，挽救危局”为宗旨，并以“驱除鞑虏、恢复中华、创立合众政府”为入会誓词，被视为近代中国第一个倡导国民革命的团体。

孙中山于1895年2月21日在香港中环士丹顿街13号干亨行成立了香港兴中会总会，会员除“四大寇”外，还包括了辅仁文社的杨衢云和谢缵泰等人。香港兴中会分别于1895年及1900年策动了广州起义及惠州起义。

Even during his early days as a student, Dr Sun Yat-sen was a keen observer of national affairs, often meeting with his mentors and friends to discuss the latest developments in China. In June 1894, Dr Sun travelled to Tianjin with Lu Haodong, a friend from his hometown, to present their views on the latest developments in China and propose strategies for China's future prosperity to Li Hongzhang, the Commissioner of Trade for the Northern Ports and Governor-General of Zhili province. Much to their disappointment, Li did not receive them. In total frustration with the imperial court, Dr Sun resolved to overthrow the Qing dynasty.

On 24 November 1894, Dr Sun founded Xing Zhong Hui (Revive China Society) in Honolulu with the motto “revive China and rescue the country from the dangerous situation” and its members vowed to “overthrow the Manchus, restore China for the Chinese and adopt a republican regime”. Xing Zhong Hui would be remembered in history as the first organisation to advocate revolution in modern China.

On 21 February 1895, Dr Sun established the Hong Kong headquarters of Xing Zhong Hui at Qian Heng Hang at 13 Staunton Street, Central, Hongkong. In addition to the “Four Desperados”, Yang Quyun and Xie Zuantai of Furen Wenshe (Chinese Patriotic Mutual Improvement Association), signed up at Xing Zhong Hui's new headquarters in the colony. The organisation launched the Guangzhou uprising in 1895 and the Huizhou uprising in 1900.



“四大寇”合影

孙中山在香港西医书院读书时，常与陈少白（左三，新会人）、尤列（右一，顺德人）、杨鹤龄（左一，香山人）聚谈反清抱负，抨击时政，被称为“四大寇”。这是他们1888年的合影，后站者为同学关景良。

A photograph of the “Four Desperados”

While Dr Sun Yat-sen was studying at the College of Medicine for Chinese in Hong Kong, he frequently met with Chen Shaobai (third from left; native of Xinhui), Yau Lit (first from right; native of Shunde) and Yang Heling (first from left; native of Xiangshan) to debate current affairs and discuss their goal of overthrowing the Qing dynasty. These meetings earned them the nickname the “Four Desperados”. This photograph of the group, with schoolmate Guan Jingliang standing behind them, was taken in 1888.





兴中会在檀香山成立时的宣誓地
——李昌宅

1894年

广州集成图像有限公司提供

Lee Chong's house, where Xing Zhong Hui members swore allegiance to the society in Honolulu, 1894

The Guangzhou Integrated Image Co. Ltd.



1899年在日本的孙中山

广州博物馆藏

Dr Sun Yat-sen at Japan, 1899

Collection of the Guangzhou Museum

“四大寇”合影的玻璃底片

1888年

高18.5厘米，宽23厘米，打开高37厘米，宽23厘米

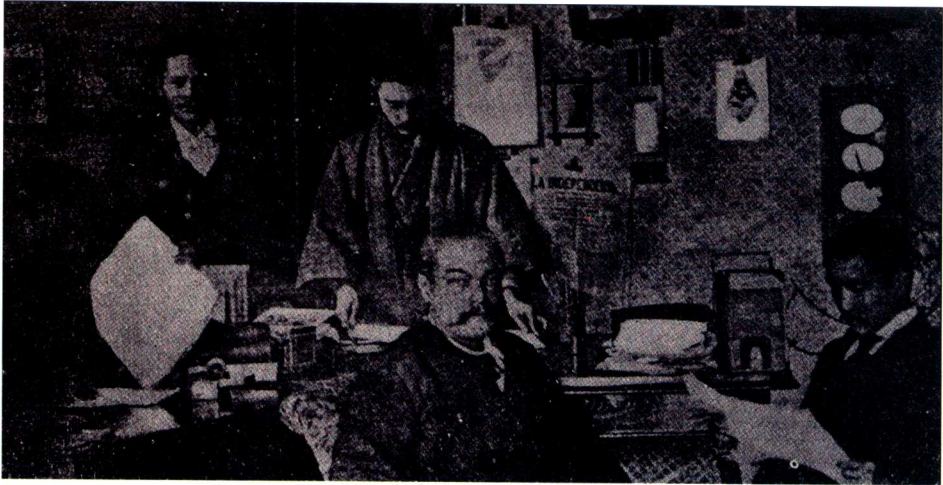
香港历史博物馆藏

此玻璃底片由关景良儿子捐赠。孙中山在香港西医书院读书时，常与陈少白（左三，新会人）、元列（右一，顺德人）、杨鹤龄（左一，香山人）聚首畅谈革命，时人冠以“四大寇”的称号。站立者为关景良。

Glass negative of a photograph of the “Four Desperados”, 1888

This negative was donated by the son of Guan Jingliang. The four people seated in the front row are, from left to right: Yuan Heling, Dr Sun, Chen Shaobai and Yau Lit. This group often met to discuss revolutionary ideas, and together they came to be known as the “Four Deaperados”. Standing at the back is Guan Jingliang.

Collection of the Hong Kong Museum of History



1899年孙中山先生与其党员在日本横滨山下区一二一号革命机关

广州博物馆藏

Dr Sun Yat-sen and comrades at 121 revolutionary unit in Yamashita, Yokohama, Japan, 1899

Collection of the Guangzhou Museum

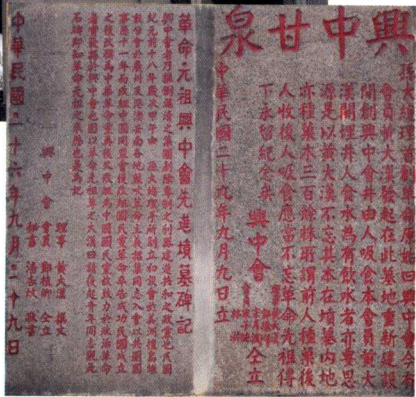


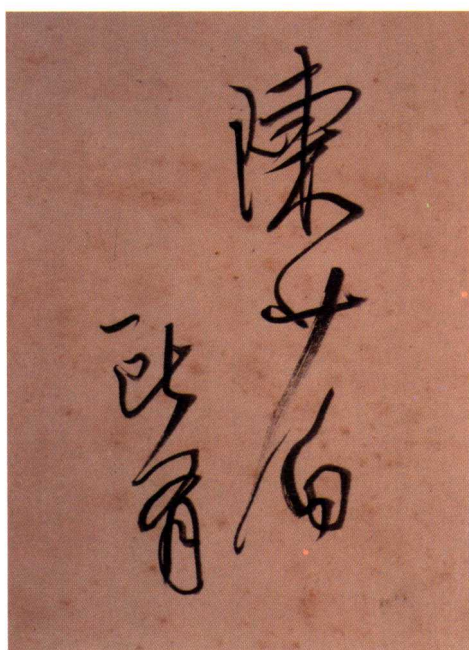
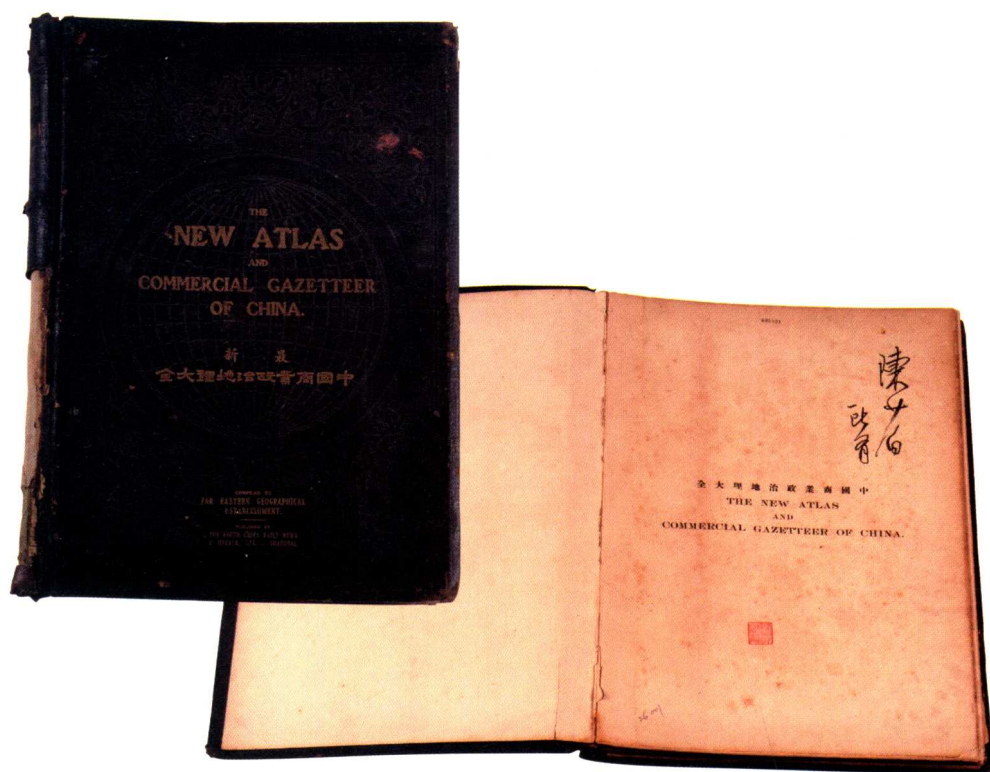
广州兴中会坟场

广州博物馆提供

Graveyard of Xing Zhong Hui in Guangzhou

Courtesy of the Guangzhou Museum





陈少白签名使用的英文版《中国商业政治地理大全》一书

横48厘米，纵55.5厘米，厚6厘米

广州博物馆藏

A copy of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China* used by Chen Shaobai and bearing his autograph

Collection of the Guangzhou Museum



2 同盟会

孙中山于1895年和1900年先后策划的广州起义及惠州起义虽告失败，可幸的是自惠州起义起，支援革命者日增。革命团体纷纷在中国各地成立，例如湖南、湖北的华兴会，浙江的光复会及上海的爱国学社。虽然这些团体的共同目标都是反清，但缺乏统一的组织。

经过了两次起义的失败，孙中山意识到要使革命运动迈向更高的层次，必须先致力团结革命的力量。他积极联络各团体，主张成立统一的革命组织。1905年7月30日，兴中会、华兴会、光复会等革命组织成员，连同当地华侨及留学生70多人在东京集会，会上确定新成立的组织名为中国同盟会，并以“驱除鞑虏、恢复中华、创立民国、平均地权”为誓词。8月20日，中国同盟会正式成立，会上推举孙中山为总理。

同盟会成员遍及全国多省，标志着革命运动由以乡党团结为中心，过渡到破除省界联合革命的重要历程。1905至1911年间，同盟会会员发动了多次武装起义，虽以失败告终，但却使革命浪潮更为澎湃。

Even though it failed, like the Guangzhou uprising that preceded it in 1895, the Huizhou uprising of 1900 nevertheless garnered significant support for the revolutionary cause. Revolutionary groups sprang up across China, including Hua Xing Hui (Society for the Revival of China) in Hunan and Hubei, Guang Fu Hui (Restoration Society) in Zhejiang, and Ai Guo Xue She (Patriotic Study Society) in Shanghai. Although these groups had a common goal – the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty – they did not make a concerted effort to advance their cause.

The failure of the uprisings in Guangzhou and Huizhou prompted Dr Sun to reconsider his strategy, and he realised that the revolution could only succeed through a unified, cohesive effort by its supporters. He then actively started to co-ordinate the different revolutionary groups and to advocate the establishment of one revolutionary organisation. On 30 July 1905, members of Xing Zhong Hui, Hua Xing Hui and Guang Fu Hui joined more than 70 other overseas Chinese and students at a meeting in Tokyo, during which a new society, Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance), was envisaged with the motto “to overthrow the Manchus, restore China for the Chinese, adopt a republican regime and equalise land rights”.

On 20 August, Tong Meng Hui was officially founded with Dr Sun Yat-sen elected as president. Members of Tong Meng Hui then became active throughout provinces in China, a development that testifies to the revolution’s transition from its roots in local affiliations to cross-provincial alliances. Between 1905 and 1911, members of Tong Meng Hui launched several unsuccessful armed uprisings. With each failure, however, came a fresh wave of support that culminated in the irresistible tide of the 1911 Revolution.



同盟会成立时的孙中山

1905年

广州博物馆藏

Dr Sun Yat-sen at the founding of Tong Meng
Hui, 1905

Collection of the Guangzhou Museum



孙中山在晚晴园新加坡中国革命同盟会成立时合照

1906年
广州博物馆藏

Dr Sun and members of Tong Meng Hui in Wan Qing Yuan in Singapore, 1906

Collection of the Guangzhou Museum

“中国同盟会纪念会”证章

1911年
直径2.4厘米，铜
广州博物馆藏



Badge of Tong Meng Hui Memorial Society, 1911

Collection of the Guangzhou Museum