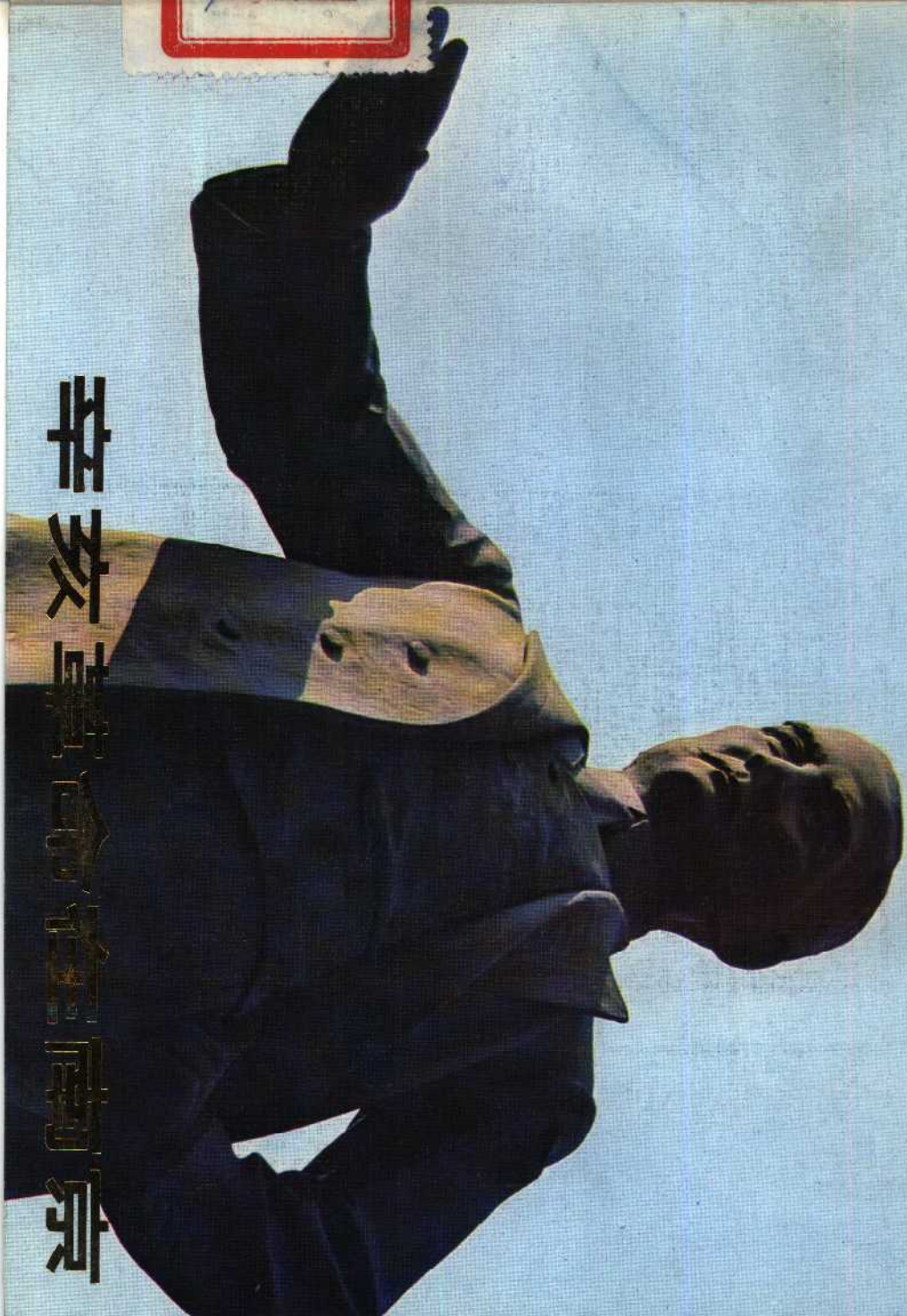


辛亥革命在南京



819442

纪念辛亥革命七十年

辛亥革命在南京

The Revolution of 1911 and Nanjing



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合编

江苏省纪念辛亥革命七十周年筹备委员会
中国人民政治协商会议江苏省委员会



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前 言

伟大的革命家孙中山先生领导的辛亥革命，高举民主革命大旗，推翻了清王朝，结束了两千多年的封建帝制，在中国的历史上写下了光辉的一章。

南京是历史名城，南北要冲。1911年南京光复，是辛亥革命军事斗争胜利的重要关键。中华民国临时政府设于南京，孙中山先生于此就任临时大总统。南京又是孙中山先生的陵墓所在地。南京有关辛亥革命及孙中山先生活动的史迹、文物非常丰富。“虎踞龙蟠今胜昔”，解放后的南京古城，跨入了新的建设时期，更加显得绚丽多彩。

现在，我国已经进入社会主义现代化建设的新的历史时期。在纪念辛亥革命七十周年之际，我们特刊印这本影集，介绍南京临时政府、南京光复、孙中山先生革命奋斗的一生等珍贵照片及南京新貌共一百三十三幅。这些照片将有助于我们了解孙中山先生的革命活动和学习、发扬辛亥革命爱国主义精神，激励我们同心同德，百折不挠，为把我们国家逐步建设成为现代化的、高度民主的、高度文明的社会主义强国而努力奋斗！

FOREWORD

The great revolutionary Dr. Sun Yat Sen held high the great banner of the Democratic Revolution in 1911, overthrew the Qing Dynasty and put an end to the over two thousand years' rule of feudal autocratic monarchy, thus opening up a glorious page to the history of China.

Nanjing is one of China's well-known ancient cities. It has been a vital communications artery frequently contested by all strategists in the past. The recovery of Nanjing in 1911 was the turning point of the military victory of the Revolution of 1911. Nanjing was the seat of the Provisional Government of the Republic of China, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen then took his office as the interim President here. Later, it was in Nanjing that his mausoleum was built. A wealth of historical sites and relics have accumulated in Nanjing of the Revolution of 1911 and also of Dr. Sun's revolutionary activities.

The city of Nanjing was adequately described by Chairman Mao after the liberation of Nanjing as "the curling dragon (to which the Purple Mountain was compared) and crouching tiger (to which the city was compared) today surpassing the old." After liberation, this ancient city has entered into a new stage of construction, appearing all the more bright and colorful today.

Our country has now entered into a new historical era. In commemoration of the Seventieth Anniversary of the Revolution of 1911, we are now publishing a photograph album, presenting a set of 133 precious pictures of the Nanjing Provisional Government, the recovery of Nanjing, Dr. Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary struggles during his life-time, and the new face of Nanjing. We hope that these pictures will help us gain a better understanding of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary activities, learn and carry forward the patriotic spirit of the Revolution of 1911, and will also inspire us to dedicate ourselves heart and soul to the common cause and to overcome every difficulty in our strife to build China step by step into a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized, powerful socialist country.



世 界 潮 流 浩 浩
蕩 蕩 順 之 則 昌
逆 之 則 亡

孫文題



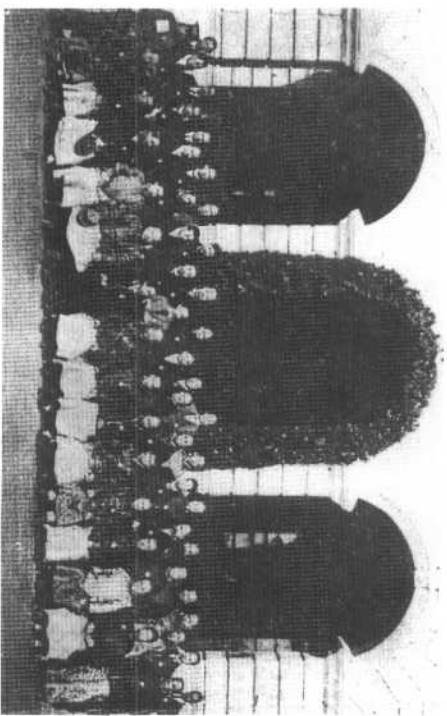
World Trends, Mighty and Enormous
Those who submit will prosper, and
those who resist will perish.
(in calligraphy by Sun Yat Sen)

大總統誓詞

傾覆滿洲專制政府鞏固中華民國圖謀
民生幸福此國民之公意又實道之以志
於國為眾服務至專制政府既倒國內無復
亂民國卓立於世界為列邦公認斯時文
當解臨時大總統之職謹以此誓於國民
中華民國元年一月一日 孫文



一九一二年元旦，孫中山在南京宣誓就任臨時大總統職。
Dr. Sun Yat Sen taking office as Interim President

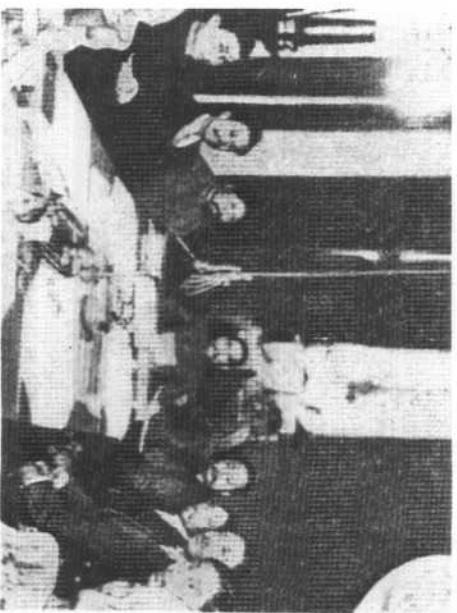
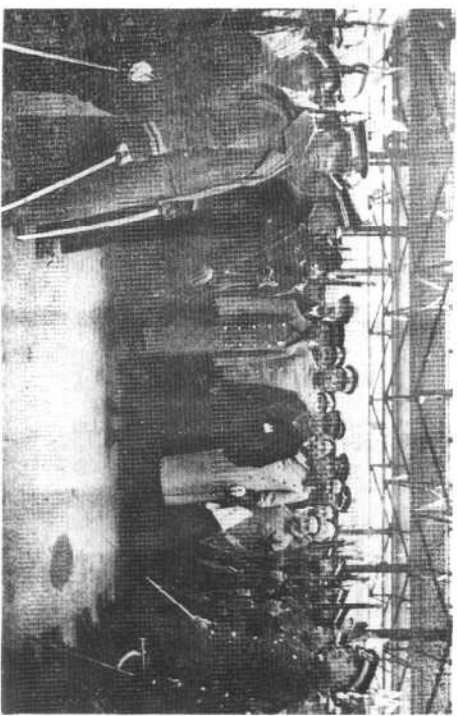


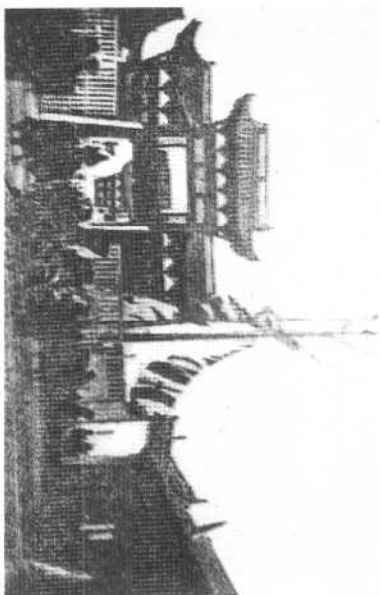
▽ 中华民国临时大总统选举会十二月二十九日在南京举行，十七省代表除湖南代表投票选黄兴外，十六票选孙中山为临时大总统。

The Election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as Interim President by Representatives from 17 Provinces

上海各界在沪宁车站欢送孙大总统赴南京就任
People from all walks of life in Shanghai saw Dr. Sun Yat sen off at the station to Nanjing before his taking office.

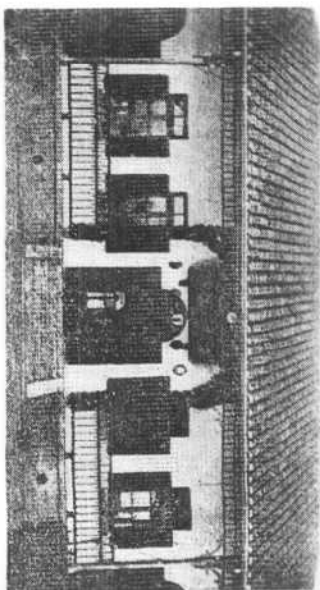
▽ 孙大总统和内阁部长们合影
The Interim President Sun Yat Sen Posed with His Cabinet Members





临时大总统府辕门

The Outer Gate of the Government office
of the Interim President

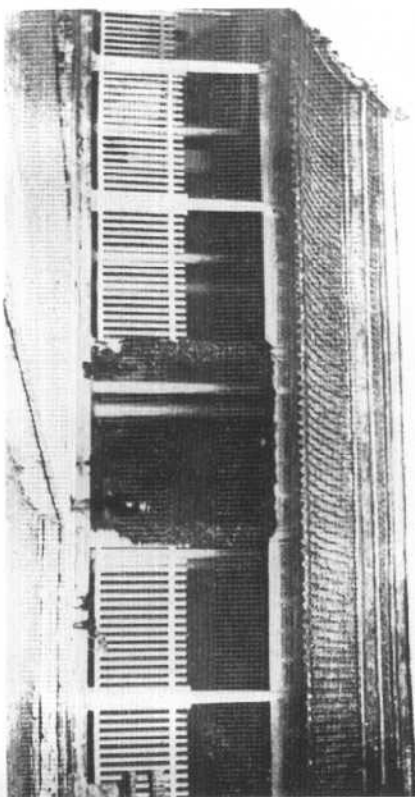


临时大总统府秘书处

The Secretariat of the Interim President

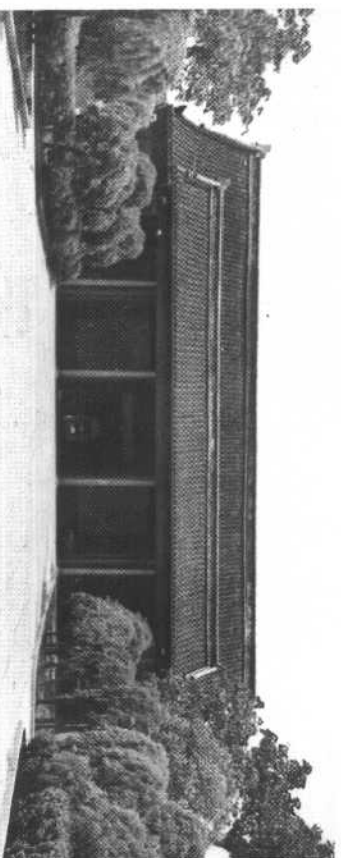
临时大总统府设在太平天国天王府，现为
长江路二九二号。

The Seat of the Government Office of
the Interim President was located inside the
Imperial Palace of the Taiping Heavenly
Kingdom (Present Address: No. 292 Chang-
jiang Road)



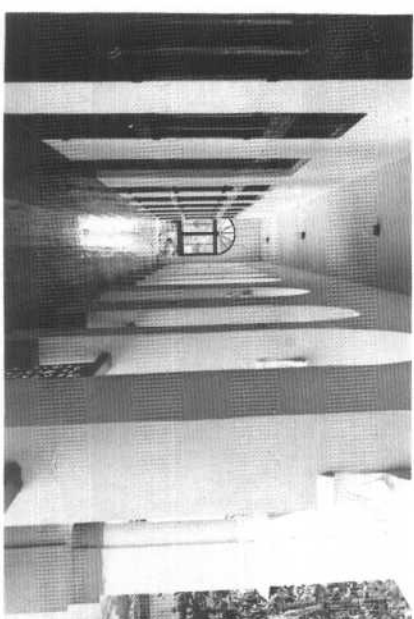
经过整修后的临时总统府原址二门穿堂外景和内景

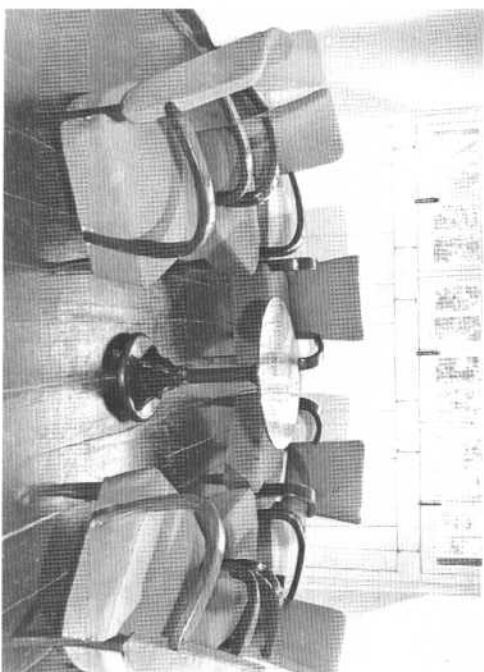
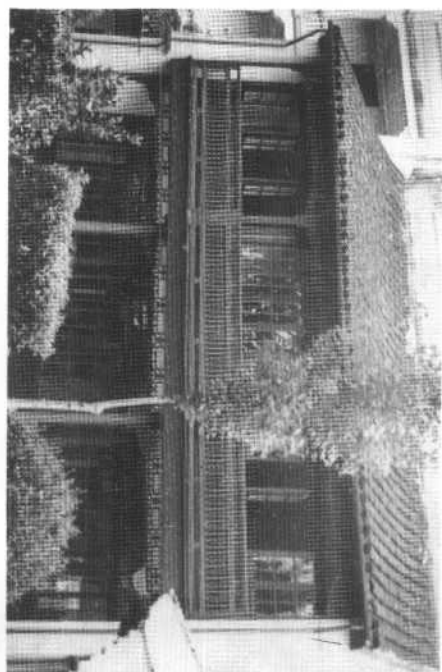
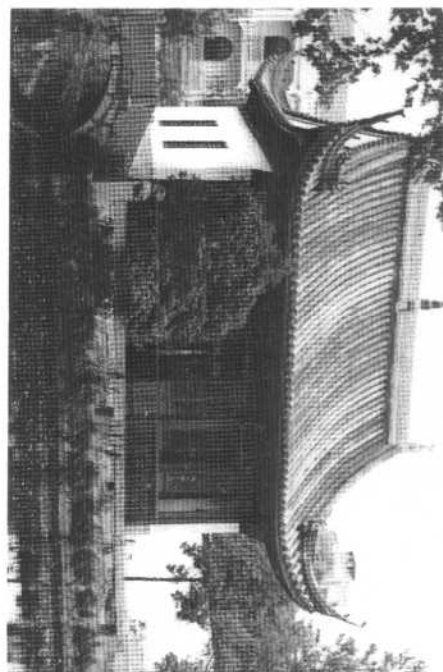
The Outside and Inside Scenes from the Second-gate
Passageway, through the Original Site of the Renovated
Government office of the Interim President



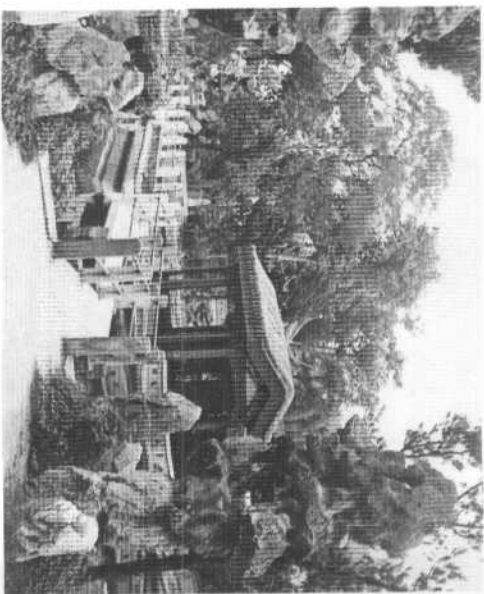
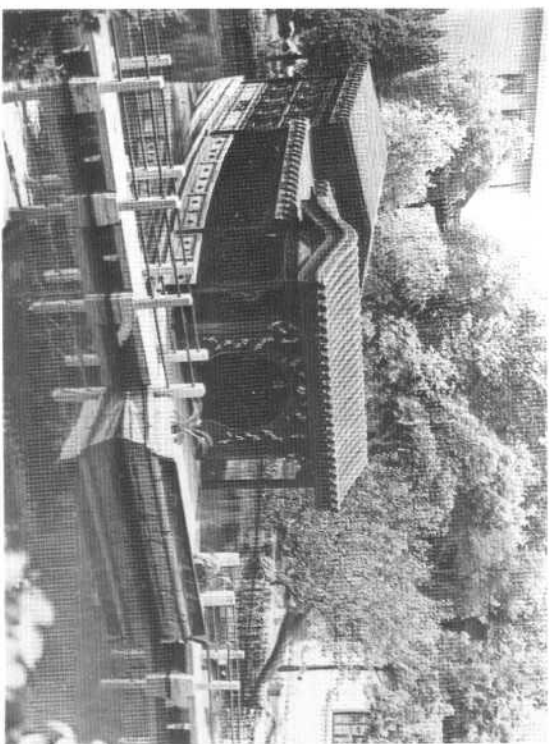
▷ 孙大总统的办公室和起居室，分列于煦园的东西两侧，后又以中间的漪澜阁（后改称中山堂）为办公处。

President Sun's Office, Chungshan Hall,
his Living Room

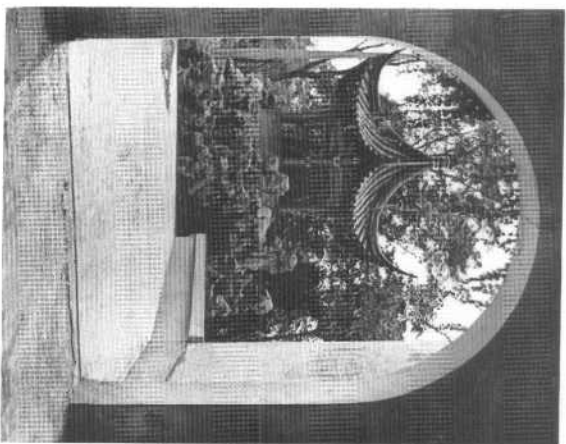




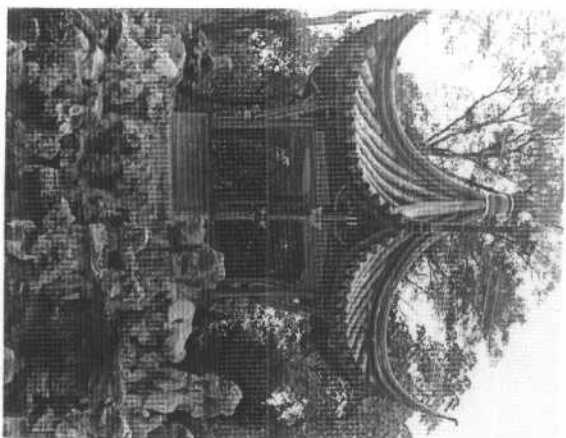
陶园石舫 孙大总统常在此接待外宾。石舫又名“不系舟”，用青石砌制，具有太平天国建筑装饰的特点。



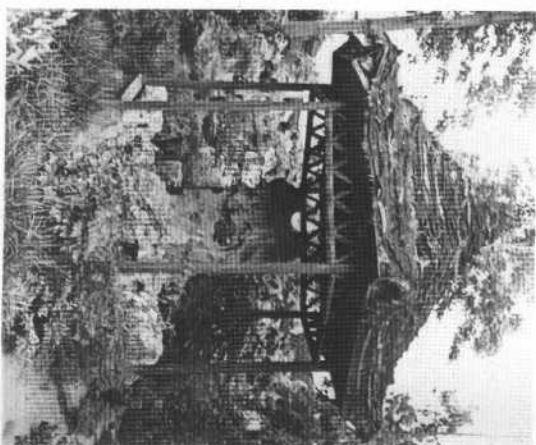
Stone-Boat in Xi Garden, where President Sun often received his Foreign Guests



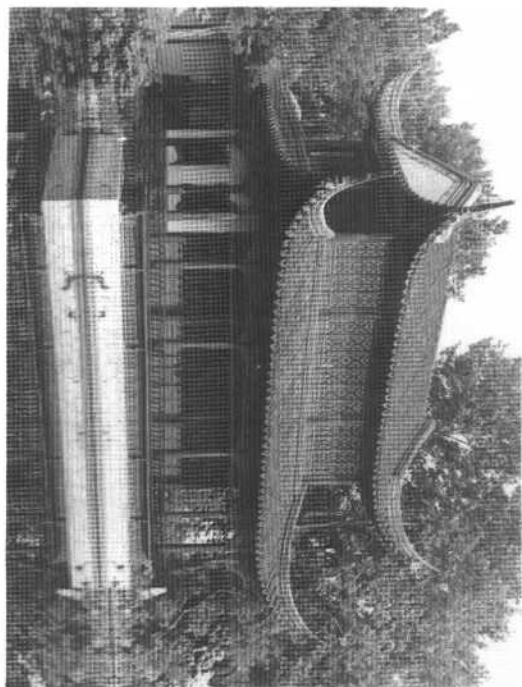
煦園入門處
Entrance to Xi Garden



六角亭
Six-Corner Pavilion



棕杞亭
Palm Pavilion



▽ 夕佳楼

Beautiful-Essay Tower

忘飞阁

Forget-Flying Pavilion

▽ 鸳鸯亭

Mandarin Duck Pavilion

