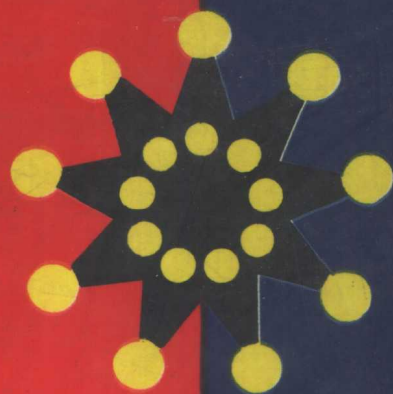


辛亥革命史地圖集



辛亥革命武昌起義紀念館編著
中國地圖出版社出版

辛亥革命史地圖集



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(精裝本)

辛亥革命武昌起義紀念館編著

中國地圖出版社編繪出版

天津人民印刷廠印刷

新華書店北京發行所發行

787×1092 $\frac{1}{6}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 印張

1991年6月第1版 1991年6月天津第1次印刷

印數: 0001—5000

ISBN 7-5031-0769-3 / K·342

定價: 70 元

本圖上今中國國界緣係按照我社1980年出版的1:400萬中國地圖繪製。

131771

責任編輯：陳 普

封面設計：楊曉明



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起义纪念馆



全国重点文物保护单位
武昌起义军政府
中华人民共和国国务院
一九六一年三月四日公布
湖北省人民政府公布



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| 英文 | 翻譯 | 范毅 | | | |
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辛亥革命史地圖集

屈武



辛亥革命武昌起義紀念館編著
中國地圖出版社出版



孫 中 山

世界潮流浩浩
蕩蕩順之則昌
逆之則亡

孫文題



序 言

章開沅

為紀念辛亥革命 80 周年，辛亥革命武昌起義紀念館同仁歷經多年辛苦編著的《辛亥革命史地圖集》，終於由中國地圖出版社刊行問世，我為此感到由衷的高興。

時、地、人、事是歷史不可缺少的基本要素，圖史結合是中國史學的優良傳統。但是，有很長一段時間，這個優良傳統被許多人忘却了。由於片面地、過份地強調所謂立場、觀點，生動活潑的具體歷史往往流於抽象的概念、公式的集合，因而人們很難了解歷史生動的原貌，同時也就減少了歷史學對人們的吸引力。這本圖集的編著者有鑒於此，決心以地圖來展示辛亥革命運動發展變化所處在的空間，使讀者可以按圖索驥找到他們所關心的事件發生的地理位置，並且對整個形勢也可以獲致總體的印象。

在這本地圖集中，辛亥革命的主體內容——武昌起義及各省響應，得到充分的表現。對於武昌起義與陽夏戰爭，編著者更加刻意重現當年歷史空間的形貌，同時對其他各省的主要城市起義也有細緻入微的表現。

編著者的工作態度是比較嚴謹的，一些重大史實的相關地點在此得到訂正或表現。如黃興設戰時總司令部於昭忠祠，以往著者或云在漢陽城東，或云在城內，或云在城西十里鋪，這次訂正為戰時糧台歸元寺附近。又如，新近發現並確認的同盟會中部總會舊址，在上海起義圖中也得到了表現。

他們對底圖的選擇，力求切近當時的歷史地理實際。如流傳甚多的黃花崗起義圖，大多以民國年間的廣州城區圖為底本，不盡符合當年實際。此次編著者則發掘了一大批清末民初省會城市地圖，反復核對、比較，使黃花崗起義乃至其他一些城市起義活動得到比較準確的表現。

圖集的結構形式具有較強的表現力，以地圖為主，輔之以圖說，並插配或事件或人物或文物的相關圖片；文字便於讀者把握整體，地圖給人以空間概念，圖片則增添了歷史感，同時也活躍了版面，改變了一些舊式地圖集平淡板滯的形象。這些都體現了編著者的苦心經營。

當然，由於地圖表現形式的局限，很難要求完全反映辛亥革命運動的全貌。儘管編著者對政治、經濟、文化乃至國際關係，都用圖式作了力所能及的表現，但顯然仍不得不以軍事活動為主綫，有些重要歷史內容較難反映出來。

圖集中所涉及的一些課題，史學界及編著者已有較深入的研究，但限於地圖表現形式之必須“淺出”，限於地圖平面的載負量，所能表現出來的仍然難免有一般化之處。

用地圖來比較完整地表現辛亥革命運動史，這是一項新的重要工作，它還有待於不斷地訂正、豐富與發展。我深信這本地圖集的出版必將有助於人們對於辛亥革命史的了解，而從這個意義來說也就是促進了辛亥革命史的學習與研究，為此我們應該向編著者與出版社表示衷心的感謝。

1990 年深秋於普林斯頓

彩色絢麗的楓林深處

FOREWORD

To commemorate the 80th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, "The Historical Atlas of the 1911 Revolution" has been finally published by China Cartographic Publishing House after years of effort of the staff of the Museum of Wuchang Uprising of the 1911 Revolution. This is a good news that I am very glad to hear.

In historical science, time, place, person and event are the indispensable factors. Combining the map with the history has been a fine tradition of the historical research in China. During a considerable period of time however, this tradition was discarded by many people. The unbalanced overemphasizing on the so-called standpoints and viewpoints invariably reduces the lively and concrete history to a mere set of abstract concepts and formulas, thus making the real face of the history difficult to recognize and lowering people's interest in the history. In view of this, the compilers of this atlas decided to show with maps the space where the 1911 Revolution took place and developed, and to provide readers with a reference guide in finding the geographical position of concerned events, or in acquiring a general impression on the whole situation of the revolution.

In this atlas, the main part of the 1911 Revolution-Wuchang Uprising and the responses in each provinces is fully portrayed. For Wuchang Uprising and Yangxia Battle, the compilers put stress on showing the original appearance of those historical moments, while attentions were also paid to express in detail the uprisings in major cities of other provinces.

The compilers has been working conscientiously in the preparation of the atlas. Positions of the places related to important historical events were carefully checked and shown. Take the example of Zhaozhong Shrine where Huang Xing set up his wartime headquarters, some scholars held that it was located east of Hanyang City, some thought it was inside the city, and others said it was situated at Shilipu west of the city. Here it is amended as being located near Guiyuan Temple of Liangtai. Also, the newly discovered and confirmed site of the headquarters of the United League in the middle China is marked on the map of Shanghai Uprising.

Base maps were selected in a way to reflect as exactly as possible the geographic features in this historical period. For example, most of the widespread maps of the Huanghuagang Uprising had been drawn on the basis of Guangzhou City maps produced during the Republic of China. They were not quite suitable for the period of the revolution. The compilers made repeated checkings and comparisons by referring to a number of provincial capital maps drawn during the end of the Qing Dynasty and the beginning of the Republic of China, thus providing an authentic portrayal of the activities of the Huanghuagang Uprising and uprisings in other cities.

The compilers have taken great pains to design a structure for the atlas that gives an effective expression of the content, with maps as the main part which is supplemented by explanatory texts and inserted pictures. The texts help readers to get a general view of the whole situation, the maps provide the relevant spatial concept, while the pictures add to the sense of history, make the layout colourful and enliven the dullness which can be felt in some old atlases.

Surely it is impossible to show the revolution in full with this atlas due to the limitations of the expression of maps. Although attentions have been placed in the maps on subjects of politics, economy, culture, even international relations, the stress of the atlas is put on the military activities, hence some of the important historical content can hardly be reflected

There are also some subjects which are well studied by historians including the the compilers of the atlas, but since the expression of maps must be simple and plain, and the load of maps must be limited, inevitably the content shown on the maps is somewhat mediocre.

To show the history of the 1911 Revolution on maps is an original and significant work which needs to be continuously improved, enriched and developed. I firmly believe that the publication of the atlas will contribute to people's understanding of the Revolution, and from this aspect promote the study of this subject. For this reason we should be grateful to the compilers and the publisher of the atlas.

Zhang Kaiyuan

Late autumn, 1990

In the beautiful maple wood of Princeton.

編輯說明

- 1 本圖集是一部反映辛亥革命運動期間的政治、軍事、經濟諸方面歷史的專題地圖集。圖集以較多的篇幅表現了資產階級民主革命先行者孫中山以及黃興、宋教仁等人的革命業績。
- 2 圖集以歷史事件發生的先後順序編排，其主體部分，由“民族危機的加深和資產階級革命運動的興起”、“中國同盟會的成立和革命形勢的高漲”、“武昌起義和南京臨時政府的建立”、“辛亥革命的失敗和挽救共和國的鬥爭”四大部分組成，每部分又由專題地圖、歷史圖片、文字說明及表格有機組合。
- 3 辛亥革命的有關史事跨清、民兩個歷史時期，行政區劃變動甚多，本圖集採用與圖幅史事相應年代的清光緒、宣統及民國初年的行政區劃繪製；世界範圍圖幅國外的政區疆域參考國內外出版的世界歷史地圖繪製。
- 4 本圖集的地圖以現代的地理圖為底圖，但海岸、河湖、山脈、居民點等地理要素在地圖表示上力求恢復歷史原貌。鑒於時過境遷，地名變化較多的特點，本圖集史事中涉及的地點，選用當時名稱；為照顧讀者閱讀方便，縣級以上的居民點與今不同名者，採用對照表示，如“漢口”，清末為“夏口廳”；又如“鄭州”，民國初年為“鄭縣”等等，上兩例中的兩個居民點名稱，圖中均表示。世界地圖國外居民點原則上採用當時地名，不對照今名。
- 5 響應武昌起義系列圖中的各省省會平面圖，採用清末時期的地圖，不對照今城市內容。
- 6 本圖集採用繁體字，圖中對個別歷來繁簡通用的字，均以簡化字處理，如“巖”與“岩”，概用“岩”字；“臺”與“台”，概用“台”字；“嶽”與“岳”，概用“岳”字；地名用字中的“丘”與“邱”，因涉及清朝規定避孔丘的諱，而改用了“邱”，因此民國時期“丘”、“邱”二字混用，十分雜亂，本圖中概用“邱”。凡異體字本圖集原則上不予使用。
- 7 圖中今行政區劃截止 1990 年底。








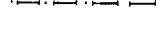
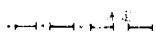
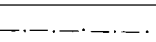
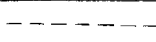
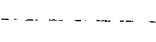
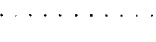
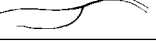
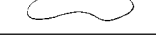
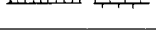
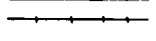
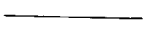
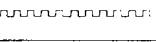




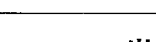
COMPILER'S NOTE

- I. This is a thematic atlas reflecting the history of politics, military affairs and economy during the period of the 1911 Revolution, with attention paid to the revolutionary achievements of Sun Yatsen, the forerunner of the bourgeois democratic revolution, and Huang Xing, Song Jiaoren, etc.
- II. The maps in this atlas are arranged in chronological order of the historical events. They consist of mainly four parts titled "Deepening of the National Crisis and Rising of the Bourgeois Revolution Movements", "Establishment of the United League of China and Upsurge of Revolutionist Movements", "Wuchang Uprising and the Establishment of Nanjing provisional Government" and "Failure of the 1911 and Struggle to Save the Republic", each part containing subject maps, historical pictures, explanation text and tables.
- III. The 1911 Revolution took place at the end of the Qing Dynasty and beginning of the Republic of China, thus saw many changes of administrative division. In the compilation of this atlas, administrative maps of Guangxu Period, Xuantong Period in the Qing Dynasty and of early years of the Republic of China were referred to for drawing maps of the corresponding period, while administrative division and national boundaries of foreign countries on the world maps were drawn after world historical maps published in China and abroad.
- IV. Present geographical map was taken as the base map of this atlas, but efforts were made to restore the historical appearance of the coast, rivers, lakes, mountains and settlements, etc. Owing to the change with the passage of time, many places no longer bear the original names. In the atlas original names are shown for places involved in historical events; for places above county-level which experienced change of name, both original and present names are juxtaposed on the maps. For example, Hankou (漢口) was named Xiakouting (夏口廳) at the end of the Qing Dynasty, and Zhengzhou (鄭州) was named Zhengxian (鄭縣) at the beginning of the Republic of China, so both names of each place are shown on the map. For settlements in foreign countries, original names are shown generally without the present names.
- V. The city plans of provincial capitals in the maps of response to Wuchang Uprising are based on the maps of the end of the Qing Dynasty. Present contents are not added.
- VI. This atlas adopts the original Chinese characters. Simplified characters are used only for a few that have been written in both original and simplified forms, like Yan (岩) for both 巖 and 岩, Tai (台) for both 臺 and 台, and Yue (岳) for both 嶽 and 岳. Since in the Qing Dynasty Qiu (丘) was changed to 邱 in case it happened to be taboo with Confucius (孔丘), the characters 丘 and 邱 were mixed up during the Republic of China, thus in the atlas we use Qiu (邱) for both 丘 and 邱. Variant forms of characters are not used in principle.
- VII. Data of present administrative division on the maps are up to the end of 1990.

圖



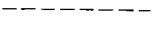
例

Legend

| | | | |
|---|----|------------|---|
|  | 北京 | 都城 | Capital city |
|  | 武昌 | 省級駐所 | Seat of Sheng-level administration area |
|  | 温州 | 府級駐所 | Seat of Fu-level administration area |
|  | 上海 | 縣級駐所 | Seat of Xian-level administration area |
|  | 大通 | 村鎮 | Town of village |
|  | 南京 | 中華民國臨時政府駐地 | Seat of the provisional government of the Republic of China |
|  | 揚州 | 今居民點名稱 | Name of present settlement |
|  | | 國界 | International boundary |
|  | | 今國界 | Present international boundary |
|  | | 省級界 | Sheng-level boundary |
|  | | 地區界 | Regional boundary |
|  | | 今地區界 | Present regional boundary |
|  | | 印巴停火綫 | Cease-fire line |
|  | | 河流 | River |
|  | | 湖泊 | Lake |
|  | | 運河及堤岸 | Canal and dike |
|  | | 鐵路 | Railway |
|  | | 公路及大道 | Highway and minor road |
|  | | 長城 | The Great Wall |
|  | | 城牆 | City wall |
|  | | 橋梁 | Bridge |
|  | | 關隘 | Pass |
|  | | 山峰 | Mountain Peak |
|  | | 山脈 | Mountains |

世界範圍圖幅

World Maps

| | | |
|---|-----------|------------------------|
|  | 居民點(不分等級) | Settlement |
|  | 洲界 | Continental boundary |
|  | 國家或地區界 | International boundary |



