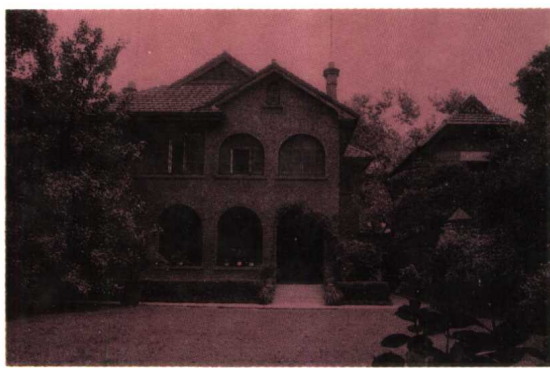


孙中山在上海



DR. SUN YAT-SEN
IN SHANGHAI



上海人民美術出版社

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN
IN SHANGHAI

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前言

伟大的中国民主革命先行者孙中山，在他从事革命活动的四十多年里，曾先后二十余次来到上海，在这里留下了光辉的革命业绩。

辛亥革命前，孙中山为改革中国政治和从事革命活动，多次来上海。1911年辛亥革命爆发，孙中山从海外归来，在上海确定了共和国政权的组织形式，然后赴南京就任临时大总统，建立了亚洲第一个民主共和国，结束了中国两千多年的封建君主专制。1913年，袁世凯篡夺革命果实，刺杀宋教仁。孙中山在日本闻耗，毅然归国，在上海举起了二次革命的旗帜。其后，革命屡遭挫折，孙中山愈挫愈奋，苦苦摸索研究，在上海撰述了大量著作。十月革命胜利的影响和中国共产党的帮助，使孙中山确定了联俄、联共和扶助农工的三大政策，勇敢地站在时代潮流前面，为推动中国革命进入新的高潮，作出了巨大的贡献。

为了缅怀孙中山在中国革命史上的功绩，在纪念孙中山诞辰120周年之际，上海曾举办《孙中山在上海文物展览》。我们在此基础上进一步充实资料，编纂成这本图集。孙中山高举革命民主旗帜，为统一祖国、振兴中华而奋斗的精神，将永远激励中华民族的每一个革命者、爱国者。我们要继承和发扬这种精神，为完成统一祖国大业而积极努力。

Introduction

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution, came to Shanghai more than twenty times in his forty-years of revolutionary career. The city has witnessed his glorious revolutionary achievements.

Before the Revolution of 1911, Dr. Sun Yat-sen had come to Shanghai many times for the reform of Chinese politics and engaged in revolutionary activities. When the revolution broke out in 1911, Dr. Sun Yat-sen returned from abroad. It was in Shanghai that he decided upon the form of organisation of the republican government, and then left for Nanjing to assume the post of Provisional President. This marked the end of the autocratic monarchy which had ruled over China for more than 2000 years and the birth of the first democratic republic in Asia. In 1913, Yuan Shikai usurped the power of revolutionary government and assassinated Song Jiaoren. Dr. Sun was then in Japan. Resolutely, he returned to China and started the "Second Revolution" in Shanghai. However, this revolution sustained repeated setbacks. Despite of this, Dr. Sun was the more determined in his revolutionary spirit. He stayed in Shanghai, did a large amount of research, and wrote a large number of works. Under the impact of the victory of the October Revolution in the Soviet Union and with the help from the Chinese Communist Party, Dr. Sun eventually formulated the Three Major Policies of alliance with Soviet Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers. He stood defiantly in front of the trend of the times and contributed greatly to the propelling of the Chinese revolution forward to a new upsurge.

On the occasion of commemorating the 120th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, an "Exhibition of the Relics Concerning Sun Yat-sen's Activities in Shanghai" was held in the city to cherish the memory of Dr. Sun and his contributions in the history of Chinese revolution. With the exhibition as a basis, we have compiled this picture album, adding to it many substantial materials. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's spirit of holding high the banner of democratic revolution and struggling for the unification of our country and the prosperity of China will always inspire all revolutionaries and patriots of our country. We must inherit and carry forward this spirit and exert our utmost efforts in the realization of the reunification of our motherland.

孙中山在上海从事革命活动年表

Chronological Table of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Revolutionary Activities in Shanghai

1894 年春	为求改革政治,自广东来上海,转赴天津上书李鸿章,未被采纳	Spring 1894:	Came to Shanghai from Guangdong for the promotion of reforms, later went to Tianjin to submit his proposal to Li Hongzhang.	
1894 年秋	自天津回上海,转赴檀香山创立兴中会	Autumn 1894:	His proposal was rejected, returned to Shanghai, later went to Honolulu where he founded Xing Zhong Hui.	
1900 年 8 月 28 日至 9 月 1 日	为联络反清力量,策动南方诸省独立,自日本来上海	August 28 to September 1, 1900:	Came to Shanghai from Japan to make contacts with various anti-Qing forces and persuade the authorities of the southern provinces to declare independence.	
1905 年 10 月 11 日	自日本赴越南,船经上海吴淞口,会见驻天津法军参谋长布加卑	October 11, 1905:	Left Japan for Vietnam, stopped for a while in Wusong Kou, Shanghai and granted an interview to the Chief of Staff of the French Forces stationed in Tianjin.	
1906 年 7 月	自日本赴新加坡,船经上海吴淞口,约见熊克武、柳亚子等人,了解国内革命情况	July 1906:	Left Japan for Singapore. When the ship passed by Wusong Kou, Shanghai, he met Xiong Kewu, Liu Yazhi and others, inquiring after the situation of revolution within the country.	
1910 年 6 月 30 日	自海外来上海会晤上海革命党人	June 30, 1910:	Came to Shanghai from overseas to meet Shanghai revolutionaries.	
1911 年 12 月 25 日至 1912 年 1 月 1 日	自海外返国抵上海,受各省代表推选,转赴南京就任中华民国临时大总统	December 25, 1911 to January 1, 1912:	Returned to Shanghai from abroad. Later left for Nanjing to take office as the Provisional President of the Republic of China at the request of representatives from the provinces.	
1912 年 4 月 3 日至 6 日	辞去临时大总统后来上海,应黎元洪邀请赴武汉	April 3 to 6, 1912:	Came to Shanghai after his resignation and left for Wuhan at the invitation of Li Yuanhong.	
1912 年 4 月 14 日至 20 日	自武汉赴福建,广东经上海	April 14 to 20, 1912:	Left Wuhan for Fujian and Guangdong provinces by way of Shanghai.	
1912 年 6 月 21 日至 8 月 18 日	自广东抵上海,应袁世凯邀请去北京	June 21 to August 18, 1912:	Arrived in Shanghai from Guangdong Province and left for Beijing at the invitation of Yuan Shikai.	
1912 年 10 月 3 日至 19 日	自青岛抵上海,然后去镇江、南京、安庆、南昌、九江、芜湖等地视察	October 3 to 19, 1912:	Arrived in Shanghai from Qingdao, and left for Zhenjiang, Nanjing, Anqing, Nanchang, Jiujiang, Wuhu and other places on inspection tours.	
1912 年 10 月 31 日至 11 月 8 日	自芜湖返上海,然后去杭州	October 31 to November 8, 1912:	Returned to Shanghai from Wuhu, then proceeded to Hangzhou.	
1912 年 12 月 25 日至 1913 年 2 月 10 日	自杭州返上海,视察闵行、松江等地,然后赴日本考察实业	December 25, 1912 to February 10, 1913:	Returned to Shanghai from Hangzhou; after conducting inspection tours in Minhang, Songjiang and other places, he left for Japan to study the country's industry.	
1913 年 3 月 27 日至 6 月中旬	因宋教仁遇刺,自日本返上海,然后去澳门、香港策动南方四省独立	March 27 to the middle ten days of June, 1913:	Returned to Shanghai from Japan because of the assassination of Song Jiaoren, then went to Macao and Hong Kong to persuade the four southern provinces to declare independence.	
1913 年 6 月下旬至 8 月 2 日	自香港返上海,发动二次革命,兴师讨袁,失败后被迫流亡日本	Last ten-day period of June to August 2, 1913:	Returned to Shanghai from Hong Kong; Launched the "Second Revolution" and organized an armed punitive expedition against Yuan Shikai; however, the revolution proved to be a failure and he was forced to seek refuge in Japan.	
1916 年 5 月 1 日至 8 月 16 日	自日本返上海,继续讨袁,后去浙江			May 1 to August 16, 1916:
1916 年 8 月 26 日至 1917 年 7 月 8 日	自浙江返上海,宣传维护约法,捍卫共和,后率海军南下护法			Returned to Shanghai from Japan to continue his punitive campaign against Yuan Shikai; later he went to Zhejiang Province.
1918 年 6 月 26 日至 1919 年 4 月 24 日	因受桂系军阀排挤,自广州抵上海,在沪著书立说			August 26, 1916 to July 8, 1917:
1919 年 4 月 26 日至 1920 年 11 月 25 日	自杭州返上海,发表《护法宣言》,将中华革命党改组为中国国民党,粤军驱逐桂系后,赴广州重建军政府			Returned to Shanghai from Zhejiang to promote the cause of defending the Constitution and the Republic; later, led the navy down to the south to defend the Constitution.
1922 年 8 月 14 日至 1923 年 2 月 15 日	因陈炯明叛变,自广州抵上海,会晤李大钊、越飞等人,酝酿改组国民党,实行国共合作			June 26, 1918 to April 24, 1919:
1924 年 11 月 17 日至 21 日	应冯玉祥之邀北上,途经上海,宣传全国和平统一,提出召开国民会议			Pushed aside by Guangxi warlords, he returned to Shanghai from Guangzhou and wrote books to spread his ideas.
				April 26, 1919 to November 25, 1920:
				Returned to Shanghai from Hangzhou, issued the "Manifesto for the Defence of the Constitution" and reorganized the Chinese Revolutionary Party into the Chinese Nationalist Party(KMT). After the Guangxi Warlords were expelled by Guangdong troops; went to Guangzhou to reorganize the military government.
				August 14, 1922 to February 15, 1923:
				Returned to Shanghai from Guangzhou due to Chen Jiongming's rebellion; met Li Dazhao, Joffe and others; made preparations to reorganize KMT; decided to cooperate with the Communist Party.
				November 17 to 21, 1924:
				Went to the north at the invitation of Feng Yuxiang, when he passed by Shanghai he advocated the idea of peaceful unification of the country and proposed the convening of the National Congress.

1883 年的孙中山。

Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1883.

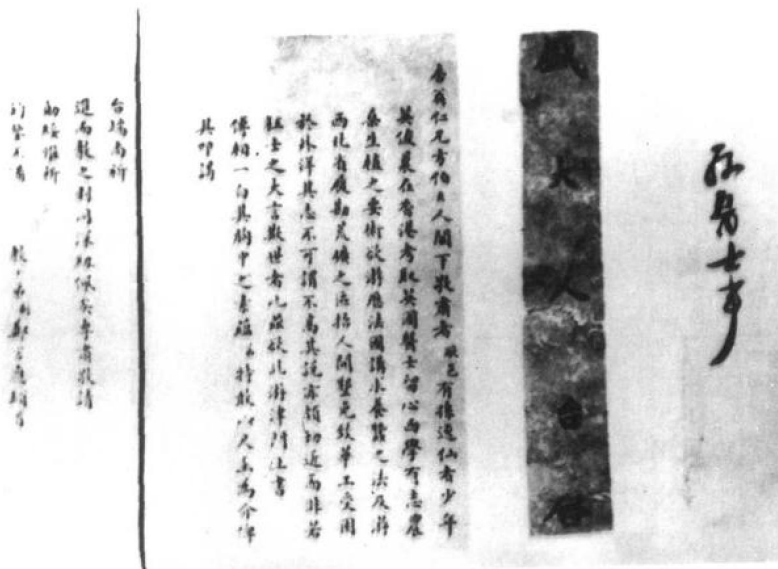
1894 年初，孙中山在广东香山（今中山市）翠亨村家中这张书桌上，起草了上李鸿章书。书中提出了他当时的政治主张：“人能尽其材，地能尽其力，物能尽其用，货能畅其流”

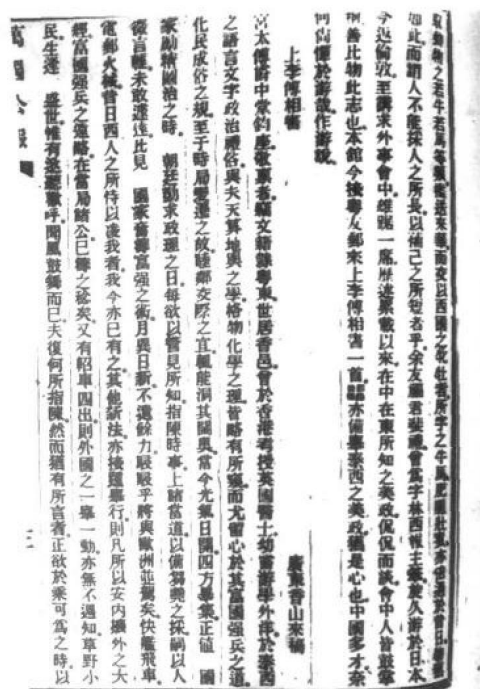
It was on this desk in his home in Cuiheng Village, Xiangshan (now Zhongshan) County, Guangdong Province that Dr. Sun Yat-sen drafted his proposal to Li Hongzhang. In the proposal, he put forward his political views at that time, i.e. "make the best possible use of men, land and material, let commodities be transported unimpededly everywhere."



1894 年春，孙中山来上海，找到当时任招商局帮办的同乡郑观应。这是郑观应写给盛宣怀的信，请盛宣怀向李鸿章推荐孙中山。盛宣怀收信后在信封上写了“孙医士事”。

In Spring of 1894, Dr. Sun came to Shanghai and met Zheng Guangying, also from Xiangshan County who was then the Assistant Manager of China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. Pictured here is Zheng's letter to Sheng Xuanhuai, in which Zheng asked Sheng to recommend Dr. Sun to Li Hongzhang. Having received the letter, Sheng marked on the envelope "concerning Dr. Sun."





In June, 1894, Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Shanghai for Tianjin to submit his letter to Li Hongzhang, but his proposals were not accepted. Back in Shanghai, Dr. Sun published the letter in Shanghai's *Wan Kwoh Kung Pao* (International Review) in the name of "A Contribution from Xiangshan, Guangdong Province". However, in the English index of the periodical, the author of the article was listed as "Dr. Sun Yat-sen".

1894年10月，孙中山自上海赴檀香山；11月，在檀香山创建了兴中会。这是郑观应帮助孙中山办理出国护照的请托信。

In October, 1894, Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Shanghai for Honolulu. In November, 1894, Dr. Sun founded "Xing Zhong Hui" (Society to Restore China's Prosperity). Picture shows the letter written by Zheng Guanying, asking the recipient to help Dr. Sun in getting a passport.

再啟者僕之仙醫士擬自備資斧先遊泰西各國學
習農務藝成而後返中國與同志集資設書院教人
並擬遊歷新嘉坡川台灣招人開墾囑不想我
公代奉傳相轉請總署給予遊歷泰西各國護照
一紙俾到外國向該國外部發給遊學執照以利遠
行惟我
公有心世道之誦如所請也肅此再啟
勳 謹不備
執事弟石心又肅

1900年8月28日,孙中山自日本横滨乘“神户丸”轮船秘密回到上海,准备联络反清力量、策动南方诸省独立。这是1900年的孙中山。

On August 28, 1900, Sun Yat-sen secretly returned to Shanghai from Yokohama on board Kobe Maru. He made contacts with all anti-Qing forces and persuaded the authorities in southern provinces to declare independence.



1895年10月,孙中山领导的广州起义失败,成为清政府的通缉要犯。1896年10月,孙中山被清政府驻英使馆囚禁,后经各方援救获释。1897年,孙中山用英文撰写了《伦敦被难记》,这是上海商务印书馆出版的中译本。

In October, 1895, the Guangzhou Uprising led by Dr. Sun failed, Sun was listed as an important criminal wanted by the Qing government. In October 1896, Sun was arrested and kept in captivity by Qing government's diplomatic mission in London. Later, he was freed as a result of rescuing efforts conducted by various circles. In 1897, he told his experience in a book *Kidnapped in London*, written in English. Pictured here is the Chinese version of the book published by the Commercial Press in Shanghai.



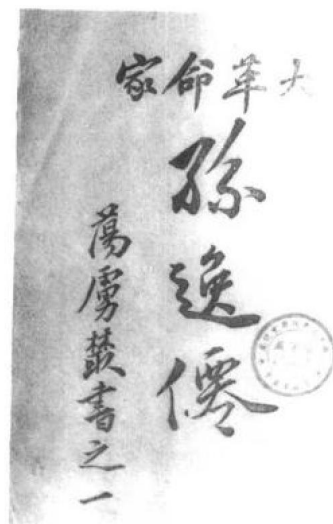
平山兄足下盼日把交前
途之信該人已經妥收亦
已如約束船會面矣又訂
明早九月一日九時請正下
再到該人之家取一要信
來弟懇足下明早如期
再往為禱多謝
中山謹啟

1900年8月31日,孙中山在停泊上海的“神户丸”轮船上写信给日本友人平山周,谈及与李鸿章幕僚刘学询会晤事。9月1日,孙中山离上海去日本。

On August 31, 1900, on board "Kobe Maru" anchored in Shanghai, Dr. Sun wrote to his Japanese friend Hirayama Shu, telling him about his meeting with Li Hongzhang's assistant Liu Xuexun. On September 1, Sun left Shanghai for Japan.

After the failure of Huizhou Uprising, Dr. Sun Yat-sen wrote a letter to Mr. Hirayama Shu, telling him that Miyasaki Torazo was sent to Shanghai to make further contacts with Liu Xuexun.

平山兄處下弟已平安到
東京獨見意同去矣前改
議着官崎兄前去上海
因彼處前途相見便於
商量若得也前定來
弟在上海之信即由香
富郵便寄來橫濱並蒙
賜賜已收入轉交之弟
也此事尚未能決俟稍後
再此致即候
大弟不一弟 工禮者 大弟



After the Huizhou Uprising, Dr. Sun Yat-sen enjoyed a high reputation. In 1903, *Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Great Revolutionist* was published and Zhang Binglin wrote a preface for it.



然吾知其所以繫而奪來而又嘉其以黃帝二字能認為支那陸賡之良代名詞則未始非吾祖之有德而爲國民前途之幸福故予之幸福誠設流行重譯吾祖之故教垂吾祖之雄文而足爲國民前途之作凡人誦萬言乃以見黃帝多數子孫之同意而大呼以醫藥多福舞之一般兄弟也故此書出而自認爲黃帝子孫者不可不讀此書者吾決其非黃帝子孫也

孫逸仙 西曆九月廿六日 定價四角

孫逸仙 中國特色之人物此人所同認而其議論與事實人多知之而不能詳是書乃黃中黃從陳日本白浪海君天之二十三年之夢撰譯少有所增補凡四章(第一)孫逸仙之尊號與其革命談判(第二)孫逸仙與康黨(第三)南洋之風潮與黃帝之組織(第四)惠州事件其子目且數十凡陳口史罕知之謎其義無異而尤詳於孫康聯合之點斤斤辨之故此書必有影響於國人民非特傳世紀之書可比不可不讀

沈 蕪 二十五年 定價四角

沈蕪之書全圖受其教訓近時之倡孫康者皆不過襲其口說而惟沈蕪爲能實

In December 1903, the newspaper *Chinese Vernacular* carried an article introducing the book *Sun Yat-sen*.

In December, 1903, Dr. Sun Yat-sen sent a letter to Huang Zongyang in Shanghai, asking "comrades in Shanghai to voice their support" to the revolution.

中央上人英鑒橫漢來函已得拜讀弟刻在旅島與保皇
大義四大島中已肅清其二餘二島想不日可以就功非將此毒
銷除斷不能做事但彼受校詐非常見今日革命風潮大賊
值在此地則曰借名保皇實則革命在美洲則竟自稱其保皇
為革命也欺人實甚矣旅外華人真偽莫辨多受其惑此
計比之直白保皇如市井性者尤甚梁君之計爾矣聞在全山
帝已撥財百餘萬此財大半出自有心革命倒滿之人梁君每
革命之名詭得此財以行其保皇立憲欺奉中國四萬萬人
永為滿洲之奴隸罪通無天矣可勝謀哉

弟

尋同志向來專心致志於興邦事業暇謀及海外之運動逆
使保皇縱橫如此亦終有不能耐也今當乘此餘暇竭力掃除
此毒以一民心民心一則財力可出無憂也勝望在港同志亦通作
聲援如有新書新報務要度送多寄佳美洲父族有必
信傳人人知所適從並當竭力大舉手保皇毒煙於各地也此耳
此即陸

大鑒弟 中山謹啟

李佳地寄

Dr. Liu, New York
for Mr. Ho Yee
Bishop's College
Hankow

1905年10月11日，孙中山自横滨乘法国邮轮赴越南筹款。船经上海吴淞口时，驻天津法军参谋长布加卑登船求见，表示支持同盟会的革命活动。这是1905年的孙中山。

On October 11, 1905, Dr. Sun left Yokohama on board a French steamer, heading for Vietnam to raise funds. When the ship passed by Wusong Kou, Shanghai, the Chief of Staff of the French Forces stationed in Tianjin asked for an audience, he expressed his support to the activities of Zhong Guo Tong Meng Hui. Pictured here is Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1905.

1906年7月，孙中山自日本去新加坡，船经上海吴淞口时，约见熊克武、柳亚子等人，了解国内革命情况。这是1906年的孙中山。

In July 1906, Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Japan for Singapore. When the ship passed by Wusong Kou, Shanghai, he called Xiong Kewu, Liu Yazhi and others to the ship and asked about the situation of revolution in the country. Pictured here is Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1906.



1905年8月20日，中国同盟会在日本东京成立，孙中山被推为总理。这是同盟会会员证章。

On August 20, 1905, "Zhong Guo Tong Meng Hui" (Chinese Revolutionary League) was set up in Tokyo and Dr. Sun was elected president. Picture shows the membership badge of Zhong Guo Tong Meng Hui.

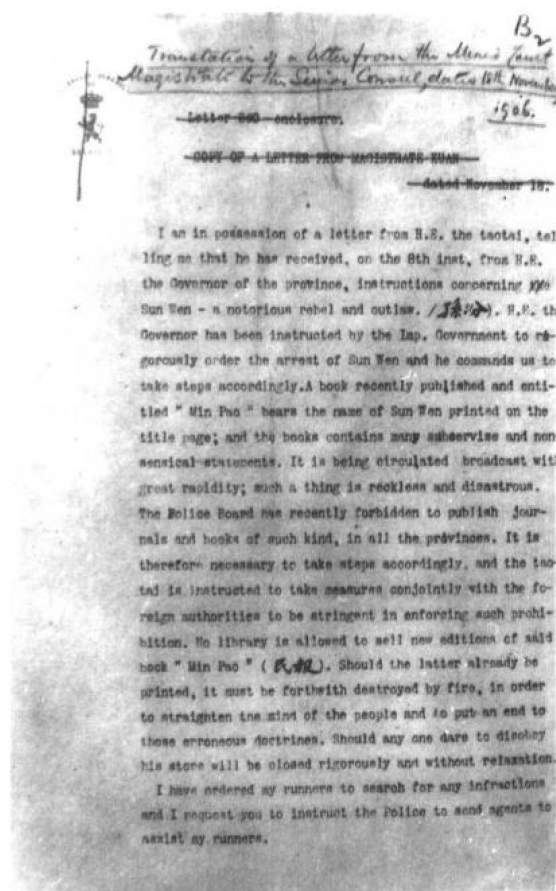


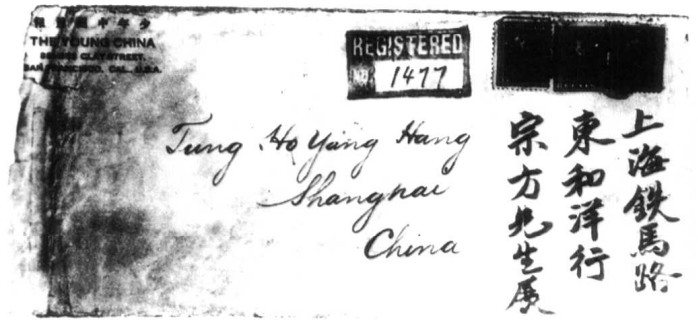
1910年6月30日，孙中山来上海，会晤在上海的革命党人。当晚即离沪去新加坡。这是1910年的孙中山(旁为孙科)。

On June 30, 1910, Dr. Sun came to Shanghai and met Shanghai revolutionary party members. In the evening he left for Singapore. Pictured here is Dr. Sun in 1910 (next to him is Sun Fo).

1906年11月18日，清政府致函外国驻沪领袖领事，要求协助拘捕“孙汾”(孙文)，并查禁民报

On November 18, 1906, the government of Qing Dynasty sent a letter to the head of the consular corps in Shanghai, asking him to co-operate in arresting "Sun Fen" (Sun Wen) and ban *Min Bao*.





1911年7月16日，孙中山从美国旧金山致函在上海的日本友人宗方小太郎，介绍上海革命党人的情况。

On July 16, 1911, Dr. Sun wrote from San Francisco, U.S.A. to his Japanese friend Munakata Kotaro in Shanghai, telling him about the situation of Shanghai revolutionaries.

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CHINESE MORNING PAPER
報晨國中年少

居於貴國不得遠適歐美以聯絡歐美
人並結合其輿情故特設友邦革命黨
機關於美國之三藩市芝加哥紐約華
地並歐洲之倫敦巴黎柏林及布魯塞
爾處自各機關設立以來日與都人士往
還彼都人士之知友邦輿情日多而漸表
同情於是舉方亦大有人矣他日革命一
起可保必無錯端干涉者矣此又吾人

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是身之祖日本無異身之一子後惜近日
吾國少年志士多誤會貴國之經營
滿洲為不利於友邦此種輿情殊非將來
兩國之福也弟每辨解莫釋疑團是以
去年六月親回日本欲有所獻議於貴國在
野人士歐聯兩國民黨之交提攜共圖
東之進步乃南航江戶則為貴國政府所接
不克久居有去未果不勝惜嘆弟

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宗方君閣下得接六月金一日來書如見故人
顏色喜不可言公處拉老山時弟失之交
臂不克重述話舊良屬悵然近日友
邦革命風潮澎湃千丈大非昔年之比
實堪告慰表同情者而弟所走游者以
貴國人為多則日本人之對於友邦之革命
事業必較他國人為更關切為善
察者必更深也他日居歐之先將以

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君不姑以弟見之其他常來往上海者則
有現任提督程璧光君皆昔年同謀之
人也亦相見惟皆當以謹慎出之免致
礙為妨
弟今欲再到日本公能為我設法使政
府不阻撓否如能得當幸甚示復此候
大安不一弟孫文謹啟 二月

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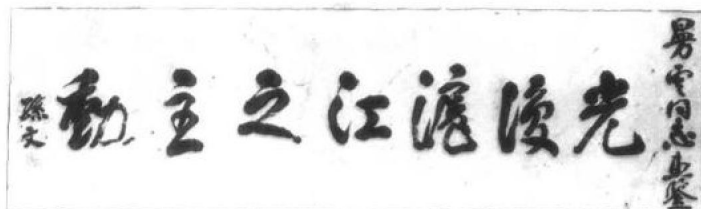
廣東雖敗幸無大傷而其影響於友邦心
實有非常之大則猶勝也君以當時機密
弟亦謂然再待數年則軍心民氣皆可成
熟必能舉步而前而革命之偉烈也
承詢在上海同志弟思居留上海實鮮其
有之亦暫避往者耳弟之心腹同志且
入北洋陸軍亦未相見其間有來往

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之得手者也然猶有所憾者則尚未得貴國
府之同情為身益全而不能自安者也此事
必當仗我東方故人之助力能轉移君若吾
故人之深望結合所識名士發起提倡
日本友邦人民之聯絡啟導貴國之輿論游
說貴國之政府使表同情於友邦革命事
業俾立能復主於世界之上與列國平等
則吾受日本之賜多矣漢族子孫百代必
永誌大德不勝感戴之至

1911年10月10日，辛亥革命爆发 武昌起义后，各地纷纷响应 11月3日，上海革命党人举行起义，攻占上海道署

On October 10, 1911, the 1911 Revolution broke out. The Wuchang Uprising ignited more uprisings in many other places. On November 3, Shanghai revolutionaries staged an uprising and occupied the office of the Taotai (governor) of Shanghai.



孙中山书赠沈縵云“光复沪江之主动”

"Gaining the Initiative through Capturing Shanghai" in Dr. Sun's handwriting, dedicated to Shen Manyun.

孙中山手书“四方风动”

"Si Fang Feng Dong" (Responses from all directions) in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's handwriting.

孙中山自法国马赛启程回国。1911年12月21日经香港时在船上对廖仲恺、胡汉民等人表示不同意留在广东，他说：“我若不至沪宁，则此一切对内对外大计主持决非他人所能任”这是孙中山船经香港时与欢迎者在船上合影。前排左起荷马李、山田纯三郎、胡汉民、孙中山、陈少白；前排站立者右二廖仲恺；后排左六宫崎寅藏。

Dr. Sun Yat-sen set out from Marseille, France for China. On December 21, 1911, Dr. Sun passed by HongKong. He called Liao Zhongkai, Hu Hanmin and others to the ship and told them that he could not agree to stay in Guangdong, because "nobody is in a position to direct domestic and foreign affairs of vital importance unless I go back to Shanghai and Nanjing". Picture shows Dr. Sun poses with those who came to welcome him on his arrival in HongKong. Front row from left: Homer Lee, Yamada Junzakuro, Hu Hanmin, Dr. Sun, Chen Shaobai; front row standing, second from right: Liao Zhongkai; back row six from left: Miyazaki Torazo.



四方風動



1911年12月25日，孙中山抵上海，在海关码头登岸。

On December 25, 1911, Dr. Sun landed at the Customs Wharf on his arrival in Shanghai.



孙中山在上海的临时寓所——宝昌路408号（今淮海中路650弄3号）。

Dr. Sun in his temporary residence in Shanghai — 408, Avenue Paul Brunat (now No. 3, Lane 650 Huaihai Road Central).



1911年12月，孙中山自香港赴上海途中在船上留影。

Dr. Sun Yat-sen on a ship from HongKong to Shanghai in December, 1911.



孙中山与黄兴等人在上海讨论组织临时政府等重大问题。

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing and others discussing in Shanghai important issues including the formation of a provisional government.

上海各界人士纷纷前往拜会孙中山。

People from all circles in Shanghai came one after another to visit Dr. Sun Yat-sen.





1911年12月，孙中山在上海留影。
Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai in December 1911.



1911年12月29日，十七省代表在南京集会，选举孙中山为中华民国临时大总统。这是上海《民立报》刊登孙中山当选的“南京紧要电报”。

On December 29, 1911, delegates from 17 provinces met in Nanjing and elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen provisional president of the Republic of China. Picture shows the "Special Telegraphic Dispatch from Nanjing" carried in Min Li Bao of Shanghai, reporting on the election of Dr. Sun as Provisional President.

孙中山当选临时大总统后在上海致电各省代表及都督，表示“当刻日赴宁就职”。

After his election to provisional presidency, Dr. Sun Yat-sen sent telegrams from Shanghai to the delegates and governors-general of various provinces, expressing his intention "to go to Nanjing immediately to assume office".

1911年12月31日，广东香山旅沪同乡会为孙中山当选临时大总统举行宴会。

On December 31, 1911, the Association of Natives from Xiangshan, Guangdong Province Residing in Shanghai held a banquet to congratulate Dr. Sun on his being elected as Provisional President.

