

SUN YAT-SEN

孫中山

紀念孫中山先生誕辰130週年

In commemoration of the 130th anniversary of
Dr. Sun's birth



上海孫中山故居紀念館 編

Edited by Shanghai Museum of Sun Yat-sen's Former Residence -

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前言

在孫中山誕辰 130 週年之際，我們懷着崇敬的心情編輯出版《孫中山》畫冊，以紀念孫中山先生。

孫中山是近代中國民主革命的偉大先行者，是我國卓越的民主革命家和思想家。他一生追求真理，堅持革命，為祖國獨立與民族解放，同帝國主義和封建軍閥進行了頑強的、不屈不撓的鬥爭。他領導辛亥革命，推翻了皇權帝制，在中國歷史上建立了第一個共和國。他在晚年順應歷史潮流，決定聯俄、聯共、扶助農工，重新解釋三民主義，促使反對帝國主義和封建主義的大革命高潮的到來。孫中山對中華民族和中國革命事業所作出的杰出貢獻，將永垂青史。他的革命精神和崇高品格，將世代代為中國人民所崇敬和繼承。孫中山的思想對於亞洲民族獨立運動也產生了積極的影響，因而受到各國人民廣泛尊崇和敬仰。

為紀念孫中山先生誕辰 130 週年，上海孫中山故居紀念館同孫中山文物收藏家、上海中山學社理事王耿雄合作編輯出版本畫冊。它共收入 500 多幅珍貴照片，其中不少屬首次面世。收入時，編者對已發表過的圖片進一步作了考證，糾正了不少訛誤。畫冊形象地展示孫中山立志救國、推翻帝制、建立民國、倡辦實業、討袁護法到第一次國共合作的光輝歷程，再現了孫中山偉大的一生。

孫中山全心全意救國救民，耗費了畢生精力，為我們的國家和民族立下了豐功偉績。全中國人民將為實現孫中山統一祖國、振興中華的遺願而努力奮鬥。

PREFACE

On the 130th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, cherishing a feeling of great reverence for him, we have compiled this album of photographs *SUN YAT-SEN* in commemoration of this noble figure.

A great forerunner of China's democratic revolution in modern times, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was more than a distinguished revolutionary; he was also a brilliant thinker. Throughout his life, he had never ceased seeking truth and persisted in making revolution. For the sake of the independence of his motherland and the national liberation, he had carried out staunch and dauntless struggles against the imperialists and feudal warlords then menacing China. He took the leadership to raise the 1911 Revolution, overthrew the imperial throne and autocratic monarchy, and succeeded in establishing the first republic in the history of this centuries-old Land of Cathay.

In his later years, going with the tide of historical development, he decided to ally with Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communist Party, and promote the workers and peasants' interests. Along with that, he instilled new interpretations into the Three People's Principles he had thitherto advocated. And the outcome of his actions produced an impact on the struggles against imperialism and feudalism, prompting the coming of the great revolutionary upsurge.

The outstanding contributions Dr. Sun had made to the Chinese nation and China's revolutionary cause will go down in the annals of history, and his revolutionary spirit and lofty character will be held in esteem and carried on by the Chinese people generation after generation. Besides, his thinking, which has produced positive influence over the movement of independence of the Asian nations, commands the respect and even veneration of the peoples of various nations on a broad scale.

In memory of his birthday anniversary, the Sun Yat-sen Former-Residence Museum of Shanghai, together with Mr. Wang Gengxiong—collector of Dr. Sun's cultural relics and Council Member of Shanghai Sun Yat-sen Society—have joined efforts in compiling and publishing this album of photographs. It comprises more than 500 valuable pictures, a good number of which will appear in the public for the first time. In including those that were already published before, the compilers have done a further verification and textual criticism of them, and in so doing have corrected quite a few errors. The book graphically unfolds the glorious course Dr. Sun went through—from his determination to save the nation, toppling the monarchy, establishing the Republic, advocating the running of industry, denouncing Yuan Shikai and defending the Provisional Constitution to his final decision of bringing about the first round of cooperation between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party—and thereby recaptures the highly worthy life of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

In leafing through this volume, we cannot fail to see that Sun Yat-sen, to save the country and the people from disasters heart and soul, exhausted all his energies of a lifetime and made signal contributions to the country and the nation. The whole Chinese people will exert ourselves to fight for the realization of his unfulfilled wish for the unification of our motherland and the invigoration of China.

少慕西學 立志救國

Admiring the Western Learning as early as in his youth—
Resolved to work for the national salvation of his motherland



清朝末年，列強入侵，瘡痍滿目的中國動蕩不安，中華民族處於深重危機之中。孫中山 1866 年 11 月 12 日（清同治五年十月初六）誕生於廣東香山縣（今中山市）翠亨村一個貧困農民家庭，祖上世代務農。10 歲入村塾，13 歲離鄉赴檀香山讀書。1883 年回國，曾破除迷信，搗毀神像。1884 年起，孫中山先後在香港、廣州等地學醫。清政府昏庸腐敗、喪權辱國，致使民不聊生，激發了孫中山的愛國熱忱和對清政府的憤懣。他結識志同道合的好友，議論時政，抨擊清廷，探求救國的途徑。

1892 年，孫中山從香港西醫書院畢業後在澳門、廣州行醫。1894 年孫中山上書李鴻章，提出改革弊政、振興國家等建議，未被採納。

輯封圖片說明

Caption to the picture on the afore-
page

青年時代的孫中山
Sun Yat-sen in his youth

When the Great Powers in the world continued making inroads into China in the last stage of the Qing dynastic rule, the vast country in which scenes of devastation already met the eye everywhere was in great turmoil and the Chinese nation in the grip of a grave crisis. In those turbulent days there was born Sun Yat-sen. The date was November 12, 1866 and the place was Xiangshan County (present-day Zhongshan Municipality) in Guangdong Province. For generations, his family had been that of the farming population. When he was 10 years old, he was sent to an old-fashioned village school; at 13, he left for Honolulu for schooling and did not come back till 1883. After returning to China, to do away with superstitions he was the first one in the village to topple old idols in the temples. In the following year, he went to Guangzhou (Canton) and Hongkong to study the western medicine. Because of its fatuity and corruption, the Qing government had been successively surrendering the country's sovereign rights to foreign nations under humiliating terms and the people were living in dire poverty. This aroused at once Sun Yat-sen's patriotic zeal and strong indignation against the government. He sought to get acquainted and make friends with those who cherished the same ideals and followed the same path like him. Getting together, they talked about and discussed current events and the political situation of the time, assailed the Qing court and searched for the way to save the country.

In 1892, Sun Yat-sen graduated from the College of Medicine for the Chinese, Hongkong, and then entered into practice in Macao and Guangzhou. Two years later, he submitted a written statement, a sort of memorial, to Li Hongzhang, putting forward the idea of imperative reform to get rid of misgovernment and the proposal for the invigoration of the country. But, his suggestions were not adopted.



1-1

1-1
翠亨村全景
A full view of Cuiheng Village



1-2

1-2
1892 年根據孫中山的設計建造的翠
亨村住宅(現翠亨孫中山故居)
Dr. Sun's former residence in Cuiheng
Village (built in 1892 according to his
own design)



1-3



1-4

1-3、4

孫中山的父親孫達成、母親楊太夫人
His father Sun Dacheng and his mother
Elderly Lady Yang



1-5

1-5
孫中山名文，字載之，譜名德明，幼名帝象，長成會自署名日新，後改號逸仙。圖為 1883 年 17 歲時的孫中山。Photo taken in 1883 when he was 17 years old (Sun Yat-sen — well known in the West as Dr. Sun Yat-sen but as Sun Zhongshan in China. His childhood name was Sun Dixiang; his given name, Sun Wen; his style name, Sun Zaizhi; and his genealogical name, Sun Deming. When grown up, he signed his name as Sun Rixin and later

assumed the literary name of Sun Yat-sen.)

1-6
1884 年 5 月 26 日，孫中山與同邑盧慕貞結婚，婚後生子孫科，女孫妮、孫婉。圖為孫中山與夫人盧慕貞及子女在檀香山合影。

A family photograph taken in Honolulu (On May 26, 1884, Dr. Sun married Lu Muzhen from the same county who gave birth to 3 children — the son Sun Ke and the daughters Sun Yan and Sun Wan.)



1-6

1-7

孫中山回國後，1883 年底入基督教，先後就讀於香港拔萃書室、中央書院和廣州博濟醫院。圖為孫中山在中央書院註冊記錄。“孫帝象”是孫中山當時用的名字。

A record of the name of Sun Yat-sen, then as Sun Dixiang, in the register of students of The Central School (After he returned to China, he became a member of the Christian church in 1883 and then successively enrolled himself at several schools, including the Diocesan Home, the Central School and the Canton Boji Hospital.)

1-8

1886 年秋，孫中山入廣州博濟醫院學醫。圖為廣州博濟醫院舊址。

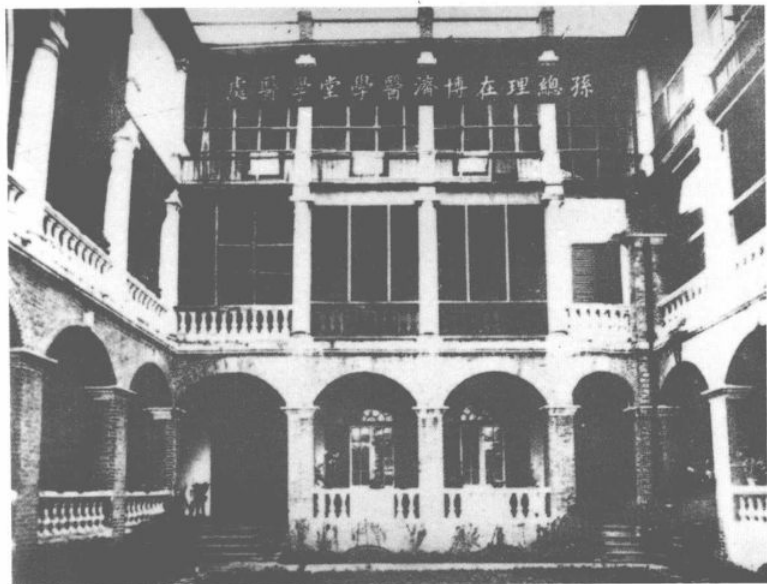
The original site of the Canton Boji Hospital where he began his study in the autumn of 1886

The entry in the school register reads—

Admission Number	Name	Residence	Age	Date of Admission	Remarks
2746	Sun Tai Tseung (孫帝象)	2, Bridges Street	18	15.4.84	Parents in Heung Shau (香山)

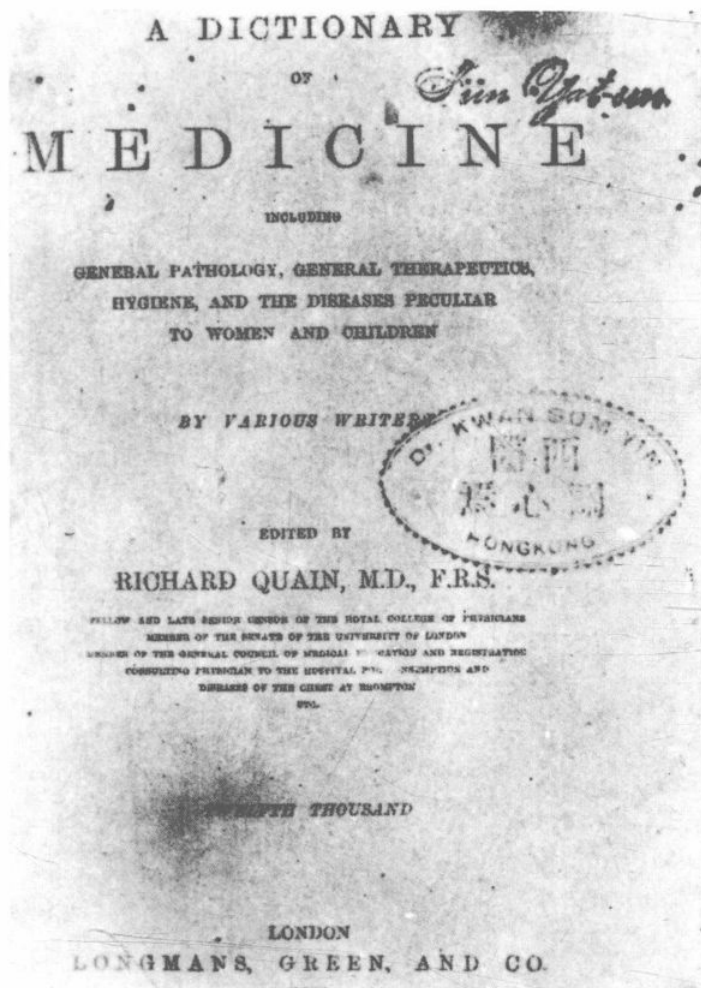
1-7

1-8





1-9



1-10

1-9

1887年9月，孫中山轉學香港西醫書院。圖為孫中山與西醫書院同學合影。前排左起：江英華、關景良、孫中山、劉四福；後排左起：王九皋、王以諾、黃怡益、王澤民、陳夔石。

Sun Yat-sen with his schoolmates in the College of Medicine for the Chinese, Hongkong, to which he was transferred in September 1887 (front row from left: Jiang Yinghua, Guan Jingliang, Sun Yat-sen, Liu Sifu; back row from left: Wang Jiugao, Wang Yinuo, Huang Yiyi, Wang Zemin, Chen Kuishi)

1-10

孫中山在香港西醫書院讀書時用過的詞典

The dictionary used by Sun Yat-sen in the College of Medicine for the Chinese, Hongkong



1-11

孫中山(左二)在香港西醫書院讀書時,常與陳少白(左三)、尤列(左四)、楊鶴齡(左一)聚談反清抱負,抨擊時政,友人戲以“四大寇”稱之。圖中站立者為同學關景良。

“Four Bandits” in the College of Medicine for the Chinese, Hongkong — jokingly addressed by their friends there (from left to right: Yang Heliang, Sun Yat-sen, Chen Shaobai and You Lie, because they often got together and voiced their ambition to oppose the Qing government and assailed the state of political affairs at the time. The one standing was their schoolmate Guan Jingliang.)

1-11

