



广州史志丛书

# 碧血丹心

## ——辛亥革命在广东影像实录

广东省立中山图书馆 编

倪俊明 执行编纂

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# 序

■ 段云章

在绚丽多姿的中国辛亥革命画卷中，广东的革命无疑是历时最长、内容最丰富、场面最壮烈而又具有鲜明特色的画面。

## 壹

中国伟大的民主革命先行者孙中山及其最早一批战友陆皓东、史坚如、郑士良、陈少白等人，都出生于广东，并以广东为其最早活动舞台，这就使广东很自然地成为辛亥革命的策源地。

这种情况绝非偶然。鸦片战争以来，广东一直风雷滚滚，反帝反封建斗争连绵不断，具有反清传统的“三合会”等秘密结社，在这里有着广阔而深厚的基础。广东面临海洋，并和沦为殖民地的香港、澳门相毗邻；又是著名的侨乡，对外交往历来频繁，所以，当西方资产阶级紧叩中国大门，迫使封建中国从属于它们并按照它们的面貌来改造中国之时，广东人民在反侵略过程中，最早睁开眼睛看西方，注意学习西方的长处。于是，在广东，最早出现了民族资本主义企业，出现了先进生产力发展的趋势，涌进了先进的思想文化，造就了一批较早的新型知识分子。通过对西方的了解和中西对比，先进人士加紧探索改变落后挨打局面、迅速振兴中国的新的道路，以广东为思想孕育土壤和早期活动基地的洪秀全、洪仁玕、郑观应、康有为、梁启超等人，就是上述先进人士的翘楚。孙中山于1895年深有感触地写道：“伏念我粤东一省，于泰西各种新学闻之最先，缙绅先生不少留心当世之务，同志者定不乏人。”

孙中山出生于贫苦农民家庭，“早知稼穡之艰难”，对农民的困苦及其斗争深抱同情，对太平天国反清事业早已心怀仰慕。不过，当孙中山逐渐成长的时候，农民斗争高潮已经过去，新的阶级、人物和思想已引人注目。其兄孙眉于19世纪70年代后在檀香山垦殖致富，成了华侨资本家，使孙中山有机缘从农村走向广阔的世界。他在檀香山、广州、香港接受了系统的资产阶级教育和现代政治、经济、科学文化知识。经



过一段时间的陶冶、思索、选择，他终于接受了太平天国运动的反清思想，但摒除了他们的皇权主义；他以当时一些维新志士（如何启、郑观应、王韬等）为师友，却要对西方“取法乎上”，越过君主立宪，趋向英、法的共和革命。他的这种取向，得到陆皓东等人的赞同，形成了虽然人数不多却极富生机的最早的民主革命派。诚然，历史道路的选择常有曲折，孙中山也曾有过上书李鸿章以求和平改革时政的尝试，但此举遇挫，而中日甲午战争又进一步暴露了清王朝的颓废腐朽，于是，他毅然走上了反清共和革命的道路。1894—1895年，他在檀香山、香港相继建立了以“驱除鞑虏，恢复中华，创立合众政府”为宗旨的兴中会，并于1895年10月发动了广州起义（未遂），揭开了辛亥革命的序幕。

辛亥革命义帜之首先在广东擎举与民主革命派之最早在广东组成，是一件石破天惊的大事。1902年著名的革命志士秦力山曾如此赞扬：

“大盗移国，公私涂炭，丧乱弘多。而孙君乃于吾国腐败尚未暴露之甲午乙未以前，不惜其头颅性命，而虎啸于东南重立之都会广州府，在当时莫不以为狂。而自今思之，举国熙熙皞皞，醉生梦死，彼独以一人图祖国之光复，担人种之竞争，且欲发现人权公理于东洋专制世界，得非天诱其衷而锡之勇者乎！”

## 贰

辛亥革命浪潮兴起于广东后，逐渐推向全国各地，到1911年武昌起义，终于推翻了清王朝，在中国建立了第一个资产阶级共和国。在这期间，广东始终是中国民主革命派领导的反清斗争的中心地区之一和武装反清起义的主要场所。

1900年10月，孙中山乘义和团运动飙起于中国北部、清王朝摇摇欲坠之机，命郑士良举义于广东惠州，并图由台湾内渡指挥作战。起义军一度获胜，发展至2万余人，后因饷械不继，被迫解散。此次起义虽然失败，却起了振聋发聩的作用。此前，孙中山被视为“乱臣贼子，大逆不道”、“毒蛇猛兽”，人们不敢与之交游；此后，“则鲜闻一般人之恶声相加，而有识之士，且多为吾人扼腕叹息，恨其事之不成矣！前后相较，差若天渊”。从此，“有志之士，多起救国之思，而革命风潮自此萌芽矣”。在20世纪革命风潮初发时期，1903年1月，在广州又爆发了洪全福、谢纘泰等人策划的起义，它虽以建立“大明顺天国”为旗号，实以实行“由民人公举贤能为总统，以理国事”的民主共和政体为目的，具有民主主义的性质。在东京留学界，广东留学生特别活跃，成立了广东独立协会，积极参与谋求国家独立和革命宣传工作，冯自由、廖仲恺、何香凝等广东志士还秉承孙中山意旨，在东京联络有志学生，

结为团体，以推进民主革命。1905年，中国同盟会在东京成立。从此革命风潮鼓荡全国，发展甚速。

较之兴中会，同盟会已大大越出以广东和华侨志士为主的状况，其分支机构几乎遍及各省。但广东仍是同盟会的重点地区。在广东及毗邻的香港、澳门，设有香港分会、南方支部、广州分会、海口支部、番花分会、化州同盟会、肇庆支部、澳门支部等，还设有香山联志社、梅县松口体育会、韩江诗社、化州拜兰社、香港武峰阅报社、澳门濠镜阅书报社、澳门锄异社等一批革命社团，这些不仅位居全国前列，而且实际影响面较宽。设在香港的南方支部，管辖广东、广西、云南、福建四地，在一段时期，是策划国内斗争的一个重心机构。

武装反清斗争，在同盟会成立后出现新的高涨。在广东，更可谓连绵不断，如火如荼。1907年有许雪秋、谢良牧等策动的潮城之役，陈涌波、许雪秋发动的潮州黄冈起义，邓子瑜等发动的惠州七女湖起义，许雪秋、萱野长知等策划的汕尾之役，黄兴、王和顺等发动的防城起义。1908年有葛谦、赵声等策划的广州防营、新军之役。1910年有倪映典等发动的广州新军起义。1911年有黄兴、赵声领导的广州“三二九”（公历4月27日）起义（即黄花岗起义）。这些起义具有以下三个特点：第一，与兴中会时期三次起义相接应，广东是革命党人发动起义最频繁、最多的省份。第二，上述起义体现了孙中山的既定战略方针，即发动起义应“不拘形势，总求急于聚人，利于接济，快于进取”，而以聚人为第一着。根据他们的观察，广东成为发动起义的首选地点，于此取胜后，即由南向北，直捣北京。第三，在如何聚人的问题上，革命党人显然是在不断总结经验教训，有所前进。最初，他们着力于运动会党、防营；到1908年后，他们逐渐重视新军的发动，成效显著；到策动广州“三二九”起义时，则拟以同盟会内留学生精英为主导，会合新军、防营、绿林、会党等多种力量，共襄大举。由于上述起义都没有充分发动群众，特别是农民群众；没有在农村积蓄力量再进而包围和攻取城市，而主要是寄望从外面输进武器，且多具军事冒险性质，故均旋起旋蹶，迅归失败。尽管如此，它体现了革命党人决意推翻帝制、建立共和国、谋求中国人民解放的坚强意志和决心，以及中国人民斗争、失败、再斗争直至胜利的逻辑。广大群众在斗争中日趋觉醒。尤其是广州“三二九”起义，虽牺牲惨重，但影响深远，正如孙中山后来所写：“是役也，碧血横飞，浩气四塞，草木为之含悲，风云因而变色。全国久蛰之人心，乃大兴奋，悲愤所积，如怒涛排壑，不可遏抑，不半载而武昌之大革命以成。则斯役之价值，直可惊天地，泣鬼神，与武昌革命之役并寿。”可以说，上述广东历次起义，是武昌起义的重要前导。

在对清王朝武器的批判方面，广东固占先筹，在批判武器的运用方面，广东也一马当先。1900年1月，兴中会机关报《中国报》（后改为《中国日报》）在香港问世，是中国民主革命言论机关的元祖。1902

年，广东民主革命宣传家黄世仲在该报发表《辩康有为政见书》，用事实驳斥了康有为攻击革命的《答南北美洲诸华商论中国只可行立宪不可行革命书》，它比章炳麟的《驳康有为论革命书》还早几个月，成为批判康有为保皇论的先声。辛亥革命时期，广东由革命党人开办或参与创办的报刊近30种，为各省之冠。它们和保皇派的论战，延续时间也最长。在东京《民报》与《新民丛报》论战的前三年，省港革命派与保皇派论战的战鼓就已擂响。香港革命党人通过《中国日报》和广东保皇报纸《岭海报》笔战逾月，随后又出现了以《中国日报》和《广东日报》为双方主阵地的激烈大论战。它虽不及东京论战的水平，但也扩大了革命派的思想影响。

在广东大力开展的上述两种批判，壮大了革命势力，打击和孤立了顽固势力，争取了中间势力。所以，当武昌起义的枪声传来，广东各地民军纷纷揭竿而起，兵逼广州；以两广总督张鸣岐为代表的封建顽固派顿时惶惶不可终日。曾经镇压过广州“三二九”起义的广东水师提督李准和拥有重兵的陆路提督秦炳直都震慑于革命军威力，而向革命方面投诚。士绅巨贾和立宪派则谋广东和平独立以自保。经过短期较量，广东终于兵不血刃，宣告和平独立，在全国较早地奏起了辛亥革命胜利的凯歌。

## 叁

1911年11月10日，广东终于挣脱了延续两千余年的封建帝制的统治，建立了民主共和体制内的广东军政府。就其组成来看，同盟会南方支部长胡汉民担任都督，陈炯明任副都督，在军政府各部领导人中，同盟会会员占多数，它确是以革命派占主导地位的资产阶级革命政权。不久，胡汉民随孙中山北上，陈炯明代理都督。到1912年4月27日，胡汉民回粤复任都督，陈炯明转任广东军统兼绥靖处经略、广东警卫军总司令，后又接受北京政府委任的广东护军使职务。直到1913年6月，袁世凯下令以陈炯明代胡汉民为广东都督。在这期间，广东的主要领导人虽迭有变动，但总的来看，广东政权始终为民主革命派所掌握。它基本上按照孙中山在南京临时政府的施政方针和把广东建设为模范省的要求，实行了一系列有利于资产阶级民主的革命政策、法令和措施，取得了斐然可观的统一和建设广东的成果。

政治方面：以资产阶级民主政权取代原清朝地方政府机构，改元剪发；宣布官吏为人民公仆，不得称“大人”、“老爷”，废止跪拜；注意铨选官员，清明吏治，实行任人唯贤，讲求廉正，严惩营私贪贿；改革司法制度，实行司法独立，废除清朝刑律刑具，改革狱政；改革旧风陋俗，禁止纳妾，严禁烟赌，禁止买卖妇女，废止娼妓、蓄奴，杜绝拐卖华人出口，保护华侨生命财产安全；等等。



经济方面：废除前清苛捐杂税，整顿财政制度；重视发展农业生产，颁布多项振兴实业、交通法令，特别着力贯彻孙中山当时极力推行的社会革命政策。广东省议会通过了廖仲恺主持制定的广东地价税契法案——《广东税契简章》，这是其时各省以法令来实行“平均地权”纲领的最早的也是唯一的可贵尝试。

军事方面：裁编民军，整顿军纪，加强社会治安，改善广东建设环境；建立正式陆军，成立军务处以管理旧军，将势成心腹大患的龙济光军外调钦廉地区，为支援南京临时政府北伐，特抽调一支精干部队由姚雨平率领北上，并取得卓著战绩。

文化教育方面：注重兴办文化教育事业，军政府成立了教育司，各县设督学署，各地广兴学校，学风取美国，学制取法国。到1912年12月，计有公立广东高等学校1所，私立各种专门学校10余所，省立中学12所，县立中学14所，小学更骤增至3 000所，学生达11.1万人，随后又各有增加。这些学校力求用新人办新事。此外，还广设阅书报社390余所。在教学和宣传内容上，反对尊孔，废止“闭塞民智，蛊惑人心”的“坊刻通书”，改良年画、剧本、歌曲，刊印并奖励有利社会改革的各种图书。同时，设立体育会、音乐会，改良风俗会等，还召开了两次全省教育大会。上述法令、计划虽因形格势禁而未能全部实施，但无疑起到了开创新风气、冲击旧传统势力的积极作用。

外交方面：广东军政府在捍卫国家主权、独立与民族尊严方面，坚持了原则立场。比如，派兵监视驶入西江的英舰，与英、德领事严正交涉殴打拘捕中国工人事件，禁阻葡舰擅入琴山马尿河测量等。1911年12月，外蒙古活佛哲布尊丹巴在沙俄唆使下宣布“独立”，举国哗然，纷纷要求出兵抗俄。广东抗俄声浪尤为高亢。广东临时省议会、商会及各政党团体频频集会，支援抗俄义举。1912年8月，广东成立了抗俄会，佛山、香山等地成立了抗俄分会。各界人士还组织了“征蒙先锋队”、“敢死军团”、“征蒙助饷会”、国民军等，表示枕戈以待。时任代都督的陈炯明多次表示要亲率二师一旅，由广东自备饷需，北上抗俄保蒙。

## 肆

然而，正当广东革命党人统一和建设广东初著成效之时，窃夺了中央政权的袁世凯却在磨刀霍霍，企图腰斩辛亥革命。1913年3月20日，国民党代理理事长宋教仁在上海遇刺，在广东激起了强烈反响。可是，这时敌强我弱的态势已成，广东辛亥革命的固有弱点、革命阵营内部的矛盾、广东军政府施政不当所形成的恶果，都一起暴露，并为敌所用，造成广东辛亥革命迅速逆转的形势。

广东军政府虽以革命党人占主导地位，但县市以下地方机构多为封

建买办势力或旧军官所把持；凶悍能战的龙济光部虽调往钦廉，但龙济光仍然野心勃勃，伺机反扑。作为民主革命派社会基础和主要支柱的广东工商阶层，因期盼和平发展，思定厌乱，反对再起反袁战争。正在演进中的广东军政府的内部矛盾，在反袁准备过程中，又有“法律制袁”与“武力讨袁”之争。陈炯明较长时期持缓进态度，直到袁军南逼形势不容犹豫之时，才仓促举兵讨袁。而这时局势已益发失控。陈炯明一直重视对军队的掌握，而广东军队干部本来有士官生与本土生之争；军队本身又缺乏民主教育，更因陈炯明高唱军队“不党主义”，使革命党在军队的影响力很微弱。袁世凯因而乘机派人挑拨离间，把粤军主要将领钟鼎基、苏慎初、张我权等贿买过去，使陈炯明成为光杆司令。原被解散的民军因无妥善安置，不少流落为“匪”，成为陈炯明“绥靖”的对象；当龙济光兵逼广东时，他们更成为附龙驱陈的前导。最终，因陈炯明勒令解散的原北伐军炮兵营余众组成的炮兵团首先哗变，迫陈仓皇出逃，广东二次革命仅历时18天即告结束。随后，袁世凯的爪牙龙济光在广东建立了残暴的军阀统治。

广东的革命虽以失败告终，但它以改帝制为民主共和的划时代事件彪炳于广东史册。它把广东人民的斗争推进到较正规的资产阶级民主革命阶段，提高了人民的民主觉悟。在广东这块富于光荣斗争传统的土地上，不仅涌现出从革命领袖到忠诚民主战士的一大批英雄人物，而且有不少外省志士在此英勇献身，他们谱写了迄今犹为人传诵的许多革命英雄主义和爱国主义的动人诗篇。他们创建了其时最先进的民主革命政权，并为广东建设成模范省进行了最初实验。同时，这场革命的胜利与失败，都给后人留下了许多宝贵的经验教训。基于此，尽管随后的广东历史仍然充满风风雨雨，但广东人民始终斗志昂扬，不屈不挠，沿着辛亥革命已开辟的新道路奋勇前进。辛亥革命后的广东不仅是革命党人反袁的重要场所，而且是孙中山等倚以进行护法斗争，国共合作，掀起大革命高潮的主要基地。

当兹纪念辛亥革命100周年之际，广东省立中山图书馆倪俊明研究馆员在其旧作《辛亥革命在广东》的基础上，继续搜罗史料，弥缝补阙，编成《碧血丹心——辛亥革命在广东影像实录》一书，内容丰富新颖，取材适当，图文并茂，从又一个方面较好地反映了广东辛亥革命的面貌。这是一件很有意义的事，人们将从兹册中获取历史知识和启示，故喜而为之序。

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# PREFACE

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■ *Duan Yunzhang*

In the gorgeous picture scroll of the Revolution of 1911, undoubtedly the Revolution of 1911 in Guangdong lasted the longest, its contents were the most abundant, its fighting scenes were the most violent and cruel, which was full of distinct characteristics.

## ONE

Dr. Sun Yat-sen (Sun Zhongshan), the great forerunner of China's democratic revolution, and his earliest followers, such as Lu Haodong, Shi Jianru, Zheng Shiliang, Chen Shaobai, were all born in Guangdong, and took Guangdong as the first arena of their revolution activities. Naturally, Guangdong became the original place of the Revolution of 1911.

This situation was by no means fortuitous. Since the Opium War(1840-1842), storms and thunders of revolution and struggles of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism billowed Guangdong incessantly. The secret societies, such as The Triad Society with anti-Qing Dynasty tradition, had a wide and deep foundation here. Guangdong faces the Pacific Ocean, and is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao. It was also a famous native land of overseas Chinese, and had frequent contacts with foreign countries. So, when the foreign powers shelled the gate of China with battleship, forced the feudal rulers to subordinate to them and change China according to their system. During the course of anti-aggression, the Guangdong people opened wide their eyes the earliest to see the west world and to study the merits of the west. As a result, in Guangdong, there appeared the first national capitalist enterprises in China, and a trend of advanced productive force. New-type intellectuals were brought up by introducing western cultures. Through exploring the west and making a comparison between the west and China, the advanced

personages stepped up to probe the new path to change China's backwardness and the situation of being passive and vulnerable , to rejuvenate China rapidly. For instance, Hong Xiuquan, Hong Rengan, Zheng Guanying, Kang Youwei, and Liang Qichao were the representatives among the advance personages, who took Guangdong as the breeding ground of new thoughts and the early activity base. In 1895, Dr. Sun Yat-sen wrote with deep feeling, "Guangdong is the only province which studies the new ideas of the west the earliest. Many outstanding persons showed great concern over the current affairs at home and abroad. Among them there must be our comrades."

Sun Yat-sen was born in a poor peasant family. He "knew the hardship of farming in his childhood". He showed deep sympathy over the difficulties, hardship and the struggles of the Chinese peasants. He admired the anti-Qing cause of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. Nevertheless, when he grew up, the climax of the peasant movement had passed. New classes, new personages and new ideas attracted him. His elder brother, Sun Mei, became an overseas capitalist and got rich after 1870s by cultivation in Honolulu, which gave Sun Yat-sen the good luck to step out into the vast world from Chinese countryside. He received systematic bourgeois education and learned the knowledge of modern politics, economy, science and cultures in Honolulu, Guangzhou and Hong Kong. After a period of study, thinking and selection, at last he accepted the anti-Qing thought of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. But he got rid of their doctrine of imperial power. He made friends with reformers then, such as He Qi, Zheng Guanying, Wang Tao, and learned from them. He insisted to "learn the most advanced", to desert the constitutional Monarchy ideas, to pursue for republic revolution like that had happened in Britain and France. Lu Haodong and other advance personages agreed with him. They became the earliest democratic revolutionaries, though they were small in number, but extremely energetic. However, the choice of the historical road was always winding. Dr. Sun Yat-sen once tried to write to Li Hongzhang to persuade him to make a peaceful reform of the feudal system. But he failed. The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 once again exposed the stupidity and political corruption of Qing Dynasty. He resolutely stepped onto the road of anti-Qing republic revolution. During 1894-1895, in Honolulu and Hong Kong he established Revive China Society, which took it as their aim "Driving the Qing rulers out, reviving the Chinese nation, founding a republic government". In October 1895, they organized Guangzhou Uprising (abortive), which had opened the prelude of the Revolution of 1911.

That the flag of Revolution of 1911 was first hold up and that democratic



revolutionaries were first formed in Guangdong were a heaven-shaking event. In 1902, Qin Lishan, a famous revolutionary, praised so, "Qing rulers stole our country, which made Chinese nation and people suffer greatly, miserable and in chaos. Before the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, which completely revealed the stupidity and political corruption of Qing Dynasty, Sun Yat-sen did not hesitate to sacrifice his life to start the revolution in Guangzhou, an important city in the southeast of China. At that time, it was regarded as crazy by all. But at the second thought nowadays, all were leading a befuddled life, thinking that the country was in peace reigns under heaven. Only he alone attempted to revive our motherland and shouldered the burden of racial competition, to find human rights and general-acknowledged truth in autocratic world of the Far East Asia. Isn't that like the Heaven guide and give him the courage to do so?"

## TWO

The Revolution of 1911 started in Guangdong, gradually spread to other parts of China, until the Wuchang Uprising in 1911. At last Qing Dynasty was overthrown and the first bourgeois republic was founded in China. During this period through, Guangdong was one of the central regions of anti-Qing Dynasty movement led by Chinese democratic revolutionary group and the main place of the armed struggle against Qing Dynasty.

In October 1900, Dr. Sun Yat-sen seized the opportunity of Boxers Uprising in the north, which shook the rule of the Qing Dynasty, ordered Zheng Shiliang to launch the uprising in Huizhou, Guangdong. And Sun tried to cross Taiwan Straits to take command of the uprising. The uprising troop once won and developed to 20,000 people. Later the troop had to be dismissed for short of food and ammunition. Though the uprising failed, the impact was enough to enlighten the benighted. Before, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was regarded as "a disloyal follower, treason and heresy", "a venomous snake and beast of prey". No one dared to make contact with him. After that he "seldom heard scold from the common people and most persons with ideals regretted their failure of the uprising. The situations were a world of difference". Since then, "most persons of ideals wanted to rise up to save China, revolution storms were born." At the beginning of 20th century, uprisings organized by Hong Quanfu and Xie Zuantai broke out in Guangzhou in January 1903. Though they set up the banner of "Great Ming Heaven Kingdom". Actually, they carried out the democratic republic policy of "citizens publicly selecting virtuous and talented persons to rule the country", which had a characteristic of

democratism. In Tokyo, the Chinese students from Guangdong were especially active. They established independent societies, took an active part in winning nation's independence and in revolutionary propaganda work. Feng Ziyou, Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning, persons of ideals from Guangdong, followed Dr. Sun Yat-sen's advice, united the Chinese students in Tokyo so as to boost the democratic revolution. In 1905, the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance was founded in Tokyo. Since then the revolutionary storms thundered throughout China and developed very quickly.

Compared with Revive China Society, the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance had members not only from Guangdong and overseas, but its branches spread to nearly every province in China. Guangdong was still an important region of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance. In Guangdong and the neighbouring Hong Kong and Macao, there were Hong Kong Branch, South Branch, Guangzhou Branch, Haikou Branch, Panyu-Huaxian Branch, Huazhou Branch, Zhaoqing Branch, Macao Branch, etc. There were some revolutionary mass organizations, such as Xiangshan Lianzhi Club, Meixian Songkou Sport Club, Hanjiang Poem Club, Huazhou Orchid Club, Hong Kong Wufeng Newspaper-Reading Club, Macao Haojing Reading Club, Macao Chuyi Club, etc. They stood ahead not only in number, but also had wide influence nationwide. The South Branch in Hong Kong administered the branches of Guangdong Province, Guangxi Province, Yunnan Province, Fujian Province, and was once a central organization planning the national struggles.

The armed struggles against the Qing Dynasty was on a new upsurge after the founding of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance. In Guangdong, the struggles broke out continually here and there, like a raging fire. In 1907, Xu Xueqiu and Xie Liangmu planned and organized Chaocheng Battle. Chen Yongbo and Xu Xueqiu's Chaozhou Huanggang Uprising, Deng Ziyu's Seven-lady Lake Uprising in Huizhou, Xu Xueqiu and Xuanye Changzhi's Shanwei Battle, Huang Xing and Wang Heshun's Fangcheng Uprising. In 1908, Ge Qian and Zhao Sheng planned and organized Guangzhou Guarding Troops and New Army Battle. In 1910 Ni Yingdian launched New Army Uprising in Guangzhou. In 1911 Huang Xing and Zhao Sheng led the April 27 Uprising in Guangzhou (Yellow Flower Hill Uprising). All these uprisings had the following three characteristics: Firstly, they coordinated with three uprisings led by Revive China Society. Guangdong was the province where the revolutionaries launched uprisings most frequently. Secondly, the above-mentioned uprisings embodied Dr. Sun Yat-sen's already-set strategic policy, "regardless of situation, uprisings should focus on gathering forces, be easy to gain supports and be quick to attack." And gathering forces was of first importance. According to



their observation, they took Guangdong as the first-selected place for uprisings so that they could drive straight on to Peking(today's Beijing) from south to north after success. Thirdly, it was obvious that the revolutionaries had summarized the experiences in how to gather forces and learnt from the former lessons. They were making progress. At first, they focused on the secret societies and the Guarding troops. After 1908, they gradually attached great importance to mobilization of New Army and had an excellent result. In Yellow Flower Hill Uprising, they took the returned overseas students within the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance as their backbones, and united many forces, such as New Army, the Guarding Troops, greenwood outlaws and the secret societies. The Uprising failed because they didn't fully mobilize masses, especially the peasant masses. They didn't gather forces in the countryside, then surround the cities, and at last attack and capture them. They mainly relied on transferring armament from outside, and took the military adventures. So they rose up hurriedly and suffered setbacks quickly, then failed quickly. Nevertheless, they embodied the strong will and determination of the revolutionary partisans to overthrow the autocratic monarchy and to establish a republic and to liberate the Chinese people. Their struggles also reflected the logical road of the Chinese people fighting, then failing, then fighting again, until victory. A large number of masses gradually woke up in the struggle. Especially in Yellow Flower Hill Uprising, there were heavy casualties and great loss in lives. But the influence was also enormous and profound. As Dr. Sun Yat-sen put it later, "In this battle, the heroic blood was flying everywhere, the fighters were full of noble spirits. The grass and trees cried for them sorrowfully and the sky changed its colour. The Chinese people were greatly excited by the uprising. Their grieves and indignation pressed in their mind burst out like huge angry waves, destroying everything in the way. Nothing could stop them. In no more than half a year the Wuchang Uprising broke out and succeeded. Yellow Flower Hill Uprising shook the heaven and the earth, made ghosts and gods cry. It had the same significance as the Wuchang Uprising." The uprisings in Guangdong were the important rehearsals for the Wuchang Uprising in 1911.

In condemning the Qing Dynasty, Guangdong took the lead in China. In January 1900, the *China Press* (later the *China Daily*), the organ of Revive China Society, was issued in Hong Kong. It was the originator of speech of China's democratic revolutionary. In 1902, Huang Shizhong, a Guangdong democratic revolution propagandist, published *Argument on Kang Youwei's Political Views* in the paper. He retorted Kang Youwei's *Reply to North and South American Overseas Chinese Merchants' Views and on China Can Only Practise the Constitutional Monarchy, but no Revolution*, in which Kang attacked the revolutionary cause. It was a few months earlier than Zhang Binglin's *Rebut Kang Youwei's essay on Revolution*.

It was the first sign of criticizing Kang Youwei, a loyalist of Qing rulers. During the revolution movement, there were nearly 30 newspapers and periodicals founded by revolutionary partisans in Guangdong, which was top in number all over China. They debated with the loyalists of the Qing Dynasty, lasting the longest. In the early 3 years in Tokyo, *Minbao* and *Xinmincongbao's* debate, marked the start of the struggle between Guangdong revolutionary partisans and the loyalists. Hong Kong revolutionaries took up written polemics in *the China Daily* with Guangdong Loyalists' *Linghai Paper* for more than a month. After that there appeared an intense debate between the *China Daily* and the *Canton Times* as both sides' main position respectively. Though the level of the debate was not so high as Tokyo's, it expanded the impact of the revolutionary thoughts.

The above-mentioned two kinds of criticisms toward the Qing Dynasty in Guangdong strengthened the revolutionary forces, stroke relentless blow at and isolated the diehards, won over the intermediary forces. As a result, when the gunshot of the Wuchang Uprising came, the troops and people of Guangdong here and there took up arms to march to Guangzhou. The feudal diehards represented by Zhang Mingqi, governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, were in a desperate situation. Li Zhun, the Provincial Navy Commander, who once suppressed the Yellow Flower Hill Uprising, surrendered at the awe of the revolutionary might. So did Qin Bingzhi, the provincial military commander, who had a large number of troops. The esquires, rich merchants and those who advocated the constitutional monarchy tried to win independence so as to protect themselves. After a short time contest, Guangdong declared peaceful independence without firing a shot, earlier than many provinces of the country.

## THREE

On November 10, 1911, Guangdong at last put an end to the feudal autocratic monarchy which ruled China for over 2 thousand years in succession, and established Guangdong Military Government in the democratic republic system. Hu Hanmin, director of the South Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, took office of provincial military governor, Chen Jiongming, deputy provincial military governor. Among the leaders in the military government, most of them were members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance. It was indeed a bourgeois revolutionary government where the revolutionary partisans took the leading positions. Soon Hu Hanmin followed Dr. Sun Yat-sen to march north. Chen Jiongming acted as governor. Until April 27, 1912, Hu Hanmin returned and





resumed the post of governor. Chen Jiongming was appointed Guangdong military commissioner, commander-in-chief of Guangdong garrison. Later he was promoted to Guangdong military protector by Beijing government. In January 1913, Yuan Shikai ordered Chen to take the place of Hu Hanmin as Guangdong governor. During that period, though the leaders of Guangdong government changed, the power was grasped in the hands of democratic revolutionaries. It basically followed Dr. Sun Yat-sen's administrative policy of Nanjing Provisional Government and built Guangdong into a model province, carrying out a series of revolutionary policies, laws and measures which were favorable to bourgeois democracy, resulting in excellent unification and construction of Guangdong.

In the field of politics: The bourgeois democratic power replaced the former Qing Dynasty local government organs. People cut their pigtails. Officials were called people's civil servants, not addressed as "lord" or "master". Worship on bended kneel was given up. Great efforts were made to select officials who must be honest and incorruptible, persons with abilities were promoted; those who feathered their nests and received bribe seriously punished. Judiciary system was reformed, judicial independence practiced. The legal system and instruments of torture in Qing Dynasty were abandoned, the prison policy reformed. Old, bad customs and habits were transformed, concubines forbidden, smoking opium and gambling prohibited, women traffic and slavery banned, Chinese labourers abducted abroad ended, overseas Chinese's lives and properties protected, etc.

In the field of economy: The system of exorbitant taxes and levies in Qing Dynasty were abrogated and the financial system was rectified. Agricultural production was developed. The decrees for promoting industries and transportation were promulgated. The social reform policies, which Dr. Sun Yat-sen then did his utmost to pursue, were carried through earnestly. The Guangdong Provisional Congress passed Guangdong land tax and contract bill—*A Brief Charter of Guangdong Tax and Contract*, mapped out by Liao Zhongkai. It was the only and first valuable trial for practicing the creed "equal land right" by laws in China.

In the field of military affairs: Militia were dismissed and reorganized. Military disciplines were rectified. Social order was restored. The construction environments were improved. Regular army was founded. Military affair section was set up to control the former troop. Long Jiguang's troop, which was serious hidden trouble and danger to revolution, was transferred to Qin-Lian region. A troop with well-trained soldiers led by Yao Yuping was sent north in support of the north military expedition by Nanjing Provisional Government. Distinguished military success was achieved.



In the field of culture and education: The government attached importance to setting up cultural and educational undertakings, adding education department to the government, and education inspecting section to every county, advocating American style of study and French style of education system. Schools were built up everywhere. By December 1912, there were one higher learning institute funded by the government, 10 more private special training schools, 12 provincial high schools, 14 county middle schools. Primary schools increased to 3,000, with 111,000 pupils. The number arised later. These schools made every effort to practise new system. Besides, 390 reading clubs were erected. In the contents of teaching and propaganda, worship of confucius was criticized. The old almanac, which obstructed the development of people's intelligence and confused people's minds, was not allowed to circulate. New Year's paintings, dramas and songs were improved. Various kinds of books beneficial to social reform were printed and rewarded. At the same time, various sport clubs, music clubs and custom reform clubs were founded. Two provincial education conferences had been held. Although the above-mentioned decrees and projects were not completely carried through because of the situation, they, no doubt, played an active part in creating new vogue and lashing the feudal forces.

In the field of diplomacy: Guangdong stood firm in safeguarding the nation's sovereignty, independence and national dignity. For example, troops were dispatched to monitor the British warships' sailing into the Xijiang River. British consulate and German consulate were seriously negotiated about the incidents of Chinese workers being beaten up and arrested. Portuguese warship was stopped sailing up Qinshan Maniao River for a survey without permission, etc. In December 1911, when a living Buddha, declared "independence of Outer Mongolia" under the suborn of Russia Tsar, the whole nation was in an uproar. The Chinese people everywhere required to fight against Russia. The roar of anti-Russia in Guangdong was louder and more sonorous. Guangdong Provisional Congress, Commerce Chamber and other political parties frequently held rallies to support action. In August 1912, Anti-Russia Society was founded in Guangdong. Branches were also set up in Foshan and Xiangshan. Vanguard of Punitive Expedition, Dare-To-Die Legion, Expedition Financial Support Club, National Army were came into being and prepared to march. Chen Jiongming, then acting governor, expressed again and again that he would personally lead No.2 Division and No.1 Battalion,with Guangdong's military supplies and provisions, for the expedition against Russia to protect Outer Mongolia.

# FOUR

When Guangdong revolutionary partisans made initial achievements in unifying and building Guangdong, Yuan Shikai seized the power of the central government and attempted to extinguish the revolution. On March 20, 1913, Song Jiaoren, Acting President of the Kuomintang (the National Party) was assassinated in Shanghai, which evoked a strong response in Guangdong. At that time, at the situation that the enemy were strong and the revolutionary forces were weak, intrinsic weakness of Guangdong revolutionary forces, the contradictions within the revolutionary camp, the evil consequences of Guangdong military government's improper administration, were exposed at the same time. All these were taken advantage of by the enemy. The situation in Guangdong took a turn for the worse rapidly.

The revolutionaries occupied the leading positions in Guangdong military government, but the local governments of counties and cities were under the control of the feudal forces and the former officers. Although Long Jiguang's troop, fierce and quite able to battle, was transferred to Qin-Lian region, Long was waiting for his chance to kick back. The industrial and commercial class, as the social basis and chief pillar of democratic revolutionary forces, were yearn for peace and were fearful of chaos, deviated from their original objects and opposed to waging a struggle against Yuan Shikai. Within the military government, in the opinion of Anti-Yuan, there occurred a dispute of "restrict Yuan by law" or "restrict Yuan by forces". Chen Jiongming held a negative attitude for a long time. He had to fight against Yuan's army only until it was very urgent. The situation was out of control then. He had paid close attention to controlling the army. But the local officers had conflict with those from outside Guangdong. The army lacked democracy education. Chen persisted non-party policy in the army, so the influence of revolutionary party was very weak. Yuan Shikai took the chance to send his men to sow discord and bought over by bribe Zhong Dingji, Su Shenchu and Zhang Woquan, the chief generals in Guangdong army. As a result, Chen Jiongming became a leader without followers. The former militia soldiers who were dismissed were not resettled down properly. Quite a lot became bandits, who were "pacified" by Chen Jiongming. When Long Jiguang's troop pressed on Guangdong, they joined them and fought against Chen. What was more, Chen ordered to dismiss the artillery battalion which comprised of the former artillerymen in North Military Expedition, they turned traitors at first and forced Chen to flee in a hurry. The Second Revolution in Guangdong lasted only 18 days. Afterwards, Long Jiguang, Yuan Shikai's close follower, imposed a

cruel warlord ruling on Guangdong.

Though the Revolution of 1911 in Guangdong ended in failure, its splendid achievements of changing autocratic monarchy into democratic republic, an epoch-making event, were written in Guangdong history. It pushed the people's struggle in Guangdong into the stage of bourgeois democratic revolution, raising the people's democratic consciousness. In the land of Guangdong with glorious struggle tradition, there emerged not only a large number of heroic figures, from revolutionary leaders to loyal democratic fighters, but also quite a lot of persons of ideals from other provinces, who laid down their lives historically here. They have composed many moving poems of revolutionary heroism and patriotism still on people's lips so far. They eventually established the most advanced democratic republic then, and made the initial experiment of building Guangdong into a model province. In the meantime, the victory and failure of the revolution left many valuable experiences and lessons for the later generations. Though in the later years the struggles were full of difficulties and hardship, the Guangdong people fought in high spirit and perseveringly. They marched along the path opened by the Revolution of 1911 and struggled on. After the Revolution of 1911, Guangdong still was the important battlefield for revolutionaries to fight against Yuan, also the chief base for Dr. Sun Yat-sen to wage the struggle of Protecting Provisional Constitution, the cooperation between Kuomintang and the Communist Party, which pushed up the surge of the great revolution.

Before the 100th anniversary of the Revolution of 1911, Ni Junming, professorial librarian of Sun Yat-sen Library of Guangdong Province, compiled the photo album: *Righteous Blood and Red Heart—Recording The Revolution of 1911 in Guangdong Through Camera Lens*, at the basis of his previous work, *The Revolution of 1911 in Guangdong*, after his continuous search for historical pictures to cover up omissions. The album covers wide and abundant materials, with text, which reflects the visage of the Revolution of 1911 in a better way. It is very significant for people to gain history knowledge and inspiration from it. It is a pleasure to write this preface.

(The writer is a professor of History Department, Sun Yat-sen University)



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# 壹

ONE

## 辛亥革命前的广东

Guangdong Before the Revolution of 1911



广东地处中国大陆南端，是近代中国人民反抗外来侵略的前沿和民主革命的策源地。1840年，英国发动了鸦片战争，胁迫清政府签订中国近代史上第一个不平等条约——《南京条约》，割让香港给英国，开放广州为通商口岸。古老的中国大门洞开，广东成为近代最早向半殖民地半封建社会转化的地区。1856年，英国、法国发动第二次鸦片战争，清政府被迫开放潮州（后改为汕头）、琼州为通商口岸，英国割占九龙司，广州沙面被划为租界。此后，葡萄牙、法国、英国又分别先后侵占澳门、广州湾和新界。

为反抗帝国主义的侵略和封建专制统治，广东人民进行英勇的抗争。广州三元里人民抗英斗争、太平天国起义、广东天地会“洪兵”起义、遂溪人民抗法斗争、戊戌维新运动……给予腐朽的清政府和外国侵略者以沉重的打击，在近代反帝反封建历史上写下光辉的一页。但是，面对帝国主义和封建主义的强大势力，无论是旧式的农民战争，还是资产阶级的维新运动，均未能避免失败的结局。挽救民族危亡，寻求国家独立和社会进步的领导责任，落在了以孙中山为代表的资产阶级革命派的肩上。

西方资本主义列强在用大炮轰开广东大门之后，也开始把经济侵略的触角伸入到广东各地。1845年，英国人柯拜在广州黄埔设立了外国人在中国境内经营的第一家企业——柯拜船坞。此后他们通过开办工厂、垄断航运、控制海关以及设立银行和洋行等方式，倾销商品，掠夺原料，企图控制广东的经济命脉。为抵御西方列强的经济侵略，广东的民族资本和官僚资本也相继创办一批近代企业。1872年，华侨陈启沅在南海创办中国第二家民族资本主义近代工业企业——继昌隆机器缫丝厂；1879年，肇庆旅日华侨卫省轩在佛山创办中国最早的民族资本火柴厂之一——佛山巧明火柴厂。此外张之洞等洋务派，也在广东创办广东钱局、石井枪弹厂等一批近代企业。近代资本主义经济在广东的滋生与发展，为资产阶级革命派在广东进行反清革命，提供了有利的物质基础。

Guangdong is located in the south frontier of China. It was the front of the modern Chinese people fighting against outside invasion and the original place of the democratic revolution. In 1840, Britain launched the Opium War, and forced the Qing Government to sign the first unequal treaty in China's modern history—*Treaty of Nanjing*, which stipulated to cede Hong Kong to Britain, to open Guangzhou as the trading port. So the old China's gate was wide open. Guangdong became the earliest area that transformed into semi-colonial and semi-feudal society in modern time. In 1856, Britain and France started the Second Opium War. Qing Government was forced to open Chaozhou (later called Shantou) and Qiongzhou as trading ports. Britain occupied Kowloon and took Shamian of Canton as its concession. After that, Portugal, France and Britain occupied Macao, Canton Bay, New Territory respectively.

In order to resist the invasion of imperialism and feudal autocratic ruling, the people in Guangdong carried on the brave struggles. The anti-Great Britain struggle of people at

Sanyuanli, Guangzhou, Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Uprising, “Hong’s soldier” uprising of Guangdong Society of Heaven and Earth, the anti-France struggle of people in Suixi, the Reform Movement of 1898..., punctured Qing Government and foreign invaders, which wrote a brilliant chapter in modern history of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism. However, in the face of the strong force of the imperialism and feudalism, neither traditional peasant’s wars nor the Reform Movement of the bourgeois class, could avoid the final result of failure. The leadership responsibility of saving the national crisis, of seeking national independence and social progress, historically fell on the shoulders of the revolutionary group of bourgeois class represented by Sun Yat-sen.

After the western capitalist big powers heavily bombarded the gate of Guangdong, they began to stretch their feelers of economic aggression into all parts of Guangdong. In 1845, Englishman Obye set up the first enterprise—Obye Dock Co. in Huangpu, Guangzhou, managed by the foreigner within the boundaries of China. After that, they attempted to control the economic lifeline of Guangdong, through running factories, monopolizing shipping, controlling customs and setting up banks and firms, etc., dumping industrial products, robbing raw materials. In order to resist the economic aggression of western big powers, the national capitalists and bureaucratic capitalists of Guangdong founded a batch of modern enterprises in succession. In 1872, Chen Qiyuan, in Nanhai County, built up China’s first national capitalist modern industrial enterprise—Jichanglong Machine Reeling Silk Mill. In 1879, Wei Xingxuan, a Japanese overseas Chinese from Zhaoqing, in Foshan set up one of China’s earliest match factories with national capital—Foshan Qiao Ming Match Factory. In addition, advocates of the westernization movement, headed by Zhang Zhidong, founded some modern enterprises in Guangdong, too—Guangdong Mint and Shijing Cartridge Factory. Modern capitalist economy breeding and development in Guangdong provided the revolutionary groups of bourgeois class’s anti-Qing Dynasty revolution in Guangdong with the favourable material basis.





▲ 1

1. 广东是近代中国最早遭受帝国主义侵略和被迫开放通商口岸的地区。1840年，英国发动了侵略中国的鸦片战争；1842年，英国迫使清政府签订了中国近代史上第一个不平等条约——《南京条约》。条约规定中国向英国赔款2 100万银元，割让香港，开放广州、厦门、福州、宁波、上海五个通商口岸，协定关税等。图为1841年1月26日，英军占领港岛时的登陆地——香港大笪地。

In modern China, Guangdong was first invaded by imperialists and was the region which was forced to open as trading port. In 1840, Britain launched the Opium War against China. In 1842, They forced Qing Government to sign the first unequal treaty in China's modern history—Treaty of Nanjing, stipulating China to pay an indemnity of 21 million silver dollars to Britain, and to cede Hong Kong, to open Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo, Shanghai as trading ports, and to fix tariff. This was The Bazaar( The Open Space Market), Hong Kong, where on January 26, 1841, the Britain army landed on Hong Kong Island.

2. 鸦片战争后成为通商口岸的广州。

Guangzhou became a trading port after the Opium War.

3. 1856年，英国、法国发动了第二次鸦片战争。次年底，英、法联军攻陷广州。图为英、法联军占领的广州五层楼。

In 1856, Britain and France launched the Second Opium War and captured Guangzhou the next year. The picture was Five-Story (Zhenhai) Tower, when Guangzhou was occupied by the British and French Allied Army.



▲ 2





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4. 第二次鸦片战争后，英、法依据不平等条约，强行租占广州沙面。图为1865年的沙面租界。

After the Second Opium War, Britain and France occupied and rented Guangzhou by force according to an unequal treaty. The picture shows Shamian Concession in 1865.

5. 1858年，中、英签订《天津条约》，辟潮州（后改汕头）为通商口岸。图为1860年英国在汕头设立的大英驻潮州领事署。

In 1858, China and Britain signed *Tianjin Treaty*, Chaozhou (later it was named Shantou) was forced to open as a trading port. The picture of the consulate of the Great Britain, set up in Shantou in 1860.

■ 5



6. 1898年4月，法国强迫清政府租借广州湾。次年11月，中、法签订《广州湾租界条约》。图为法军在湛江的兵营。

In April 1898, France forced Qing Government to rent Guangzhou Bay to it. In November next year, France signed *Guangzhou Bay Concession Treaty* with Qing Government. This is the military camp of French troop in Zhanjiang.





▲ 7

7. 1898年6月9日，英国强迫清政府签订《展拓香港界址专条》，租借“新界”给英国，租期99年。翌年，中、英签订《香港英新租界合同》，拟定“新界”界址走向。图为中英官员在标定粤港边界。

On June 9, 1898, Britain forced Qing Government to sign *The Convention Between the United Kingdom and China Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory* to lease New Territories to Britain, with a rental period of 99 years. Next year, China and Britain signed, drafting the border tend of New Territory. The photo shows that the Britain officials and Qing officials are demarcating the borders of Guangdong and Hong Kong.



▲ 8

8. 1898年7月，香港兴中会会员谢纘泰（开平人）感慨时事，在香港绘制《时局全图》，并题词：“沉沉酣睡我中华，那知爱国即爱家！国民知醒宜今醒，莫待土分裂似瓜。”以此警示世人。

In July 1898, when Xie Zuantai (from Kaiping County), a member of Revive China Society, was drafting *The Situation in the Far East* in Hong Kong, he sighed with deep feeling and wrote the following inscription to warn the common people: "My China sleep like a log, who knows to love country is to love family! My folks should wake up immediately, not wait till our soil splited like a broken water melon."

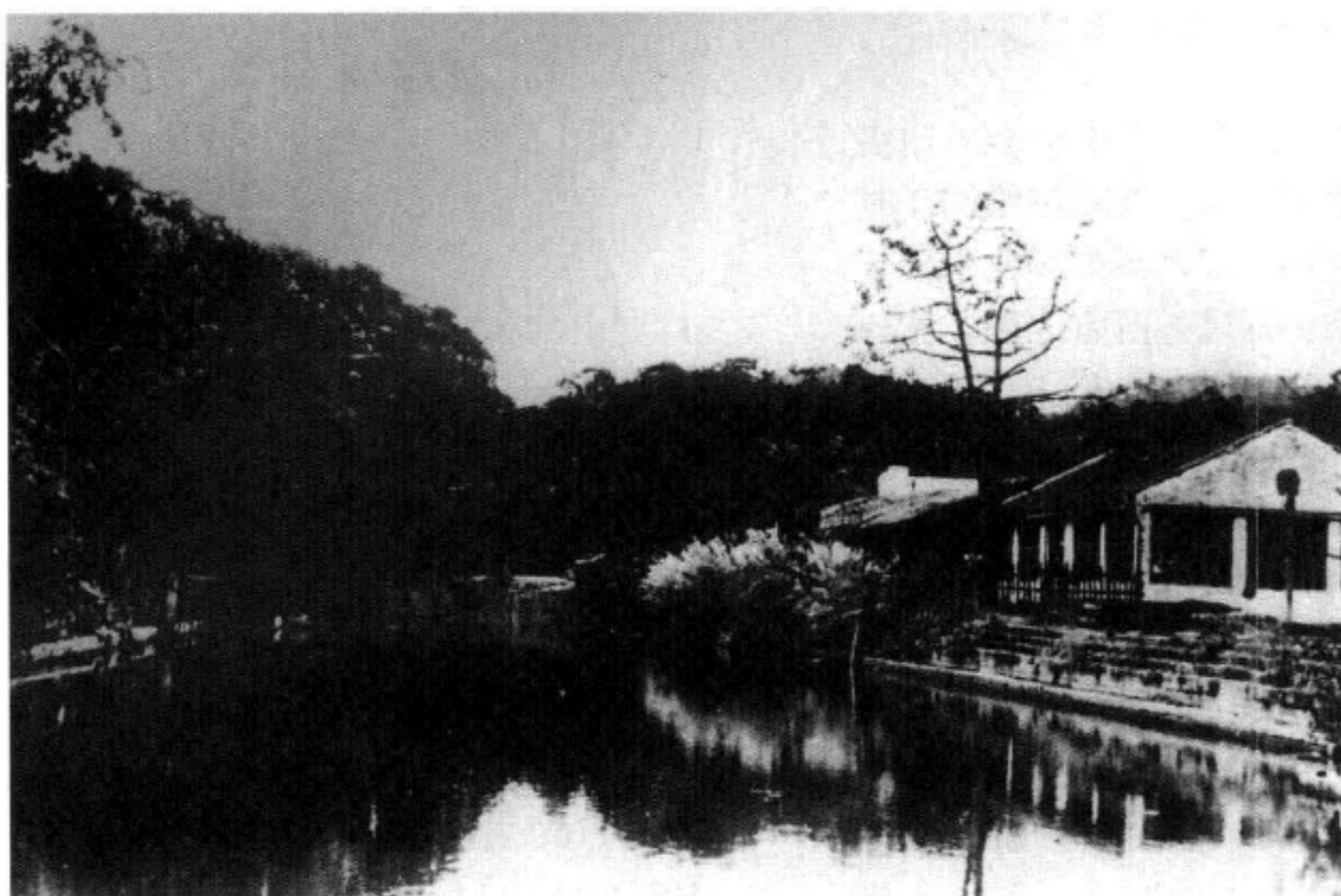
9. 1910年《香山旬报》登载的揭露帝国主义企图瓜分中国的漫画。

In 1910, *Xiangshan Xunbao* (a ten-day publication) published a caricature, which disclosed imperialists' attempt to partition China.



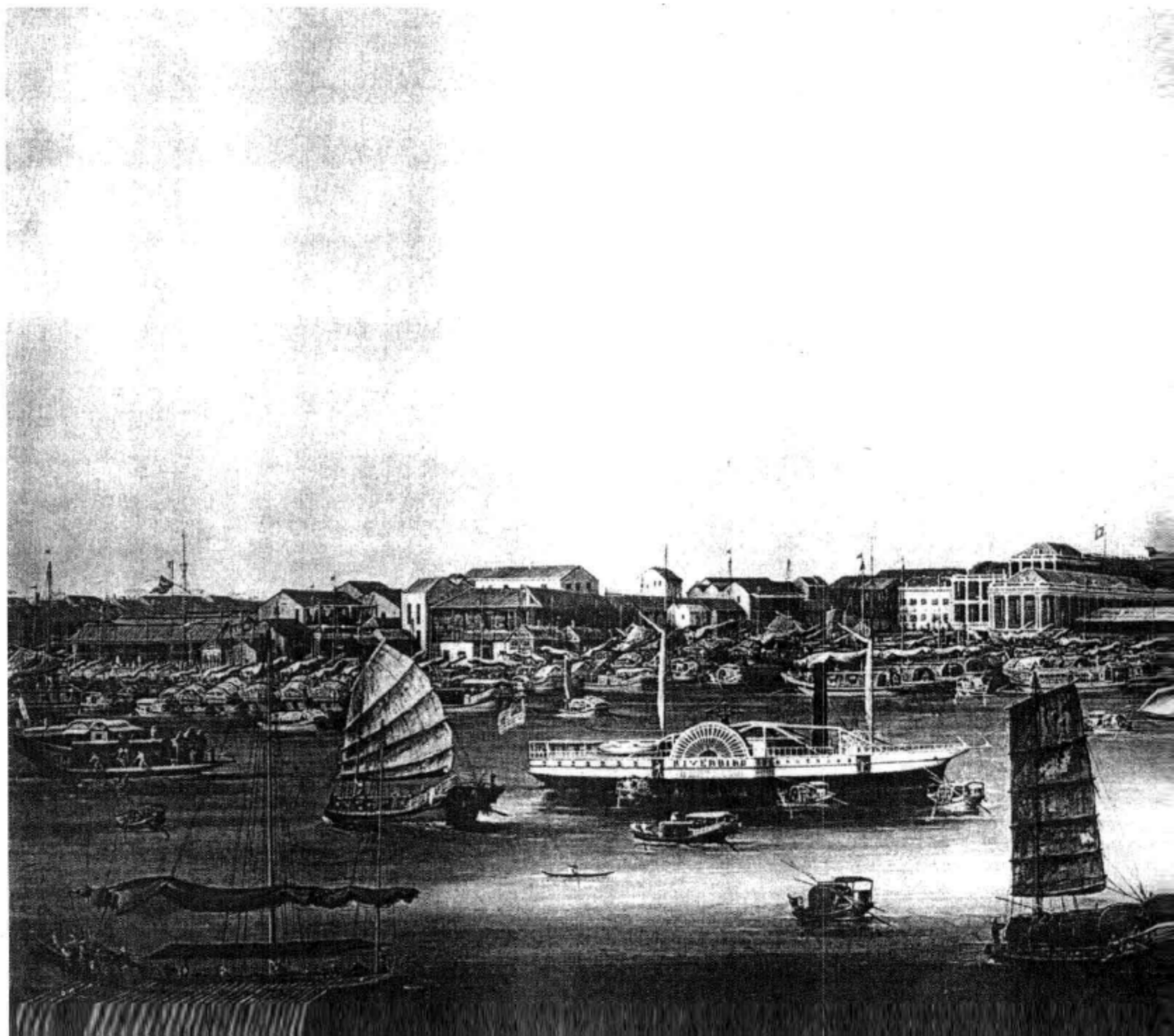
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<b>香山旬報第七十五號目次</b>	
● 圖畫	▲ 重九游翠山口占遺興
▲ 諧畫	▲ 涌邊即事四首
● 論著	▲ 哀韓亡和儘超作
▲ 論邑中巨族亟宜籌設家族習藝所	▲ 別歸
● 時評	▲ 七夕
▲ 希望袁督之停止徵收雜稅捐	● 諧數
▲ 善理財者必能觸免雜捐	▲ 議員爭妓(劇本)
▲ 繆慶霖果堪為總董耶	▲ 慈莫置(粵謳)
● 小說	▲ 花姊妹(粵謳)
▲ 三韓淚	● 牌批
● 文苑	▲ 縣批
▲ 早起	▲ 省批
▲ 秋葉	● 新聞
▲ 秋風	● 告白
亞秋	達公
曉峰	儘超
民隱	亞川
民聲	子銘
容均寄稿	子銘
鐵魂	守愚
次陔	守愚
次陔	奉天



10. 帝国主义在对广东进行政治、军事侵略的同时，也进行经济的掠夺。图为1845年英国人约翰·柯拜在广州黄埔设立的柯拜船坞。

While the imperialists carried on political and military invasion of Guangdong, they also plundered China economically. In 1845, John Obye rented a piece of land in Huangpu, Guangzhou and set up Obye Dock Co.



11. 鸦片战争后，外国商船不断驶进广州。图为约1850—1855年航行在珠江上的美国、法国和丹麦的商船。

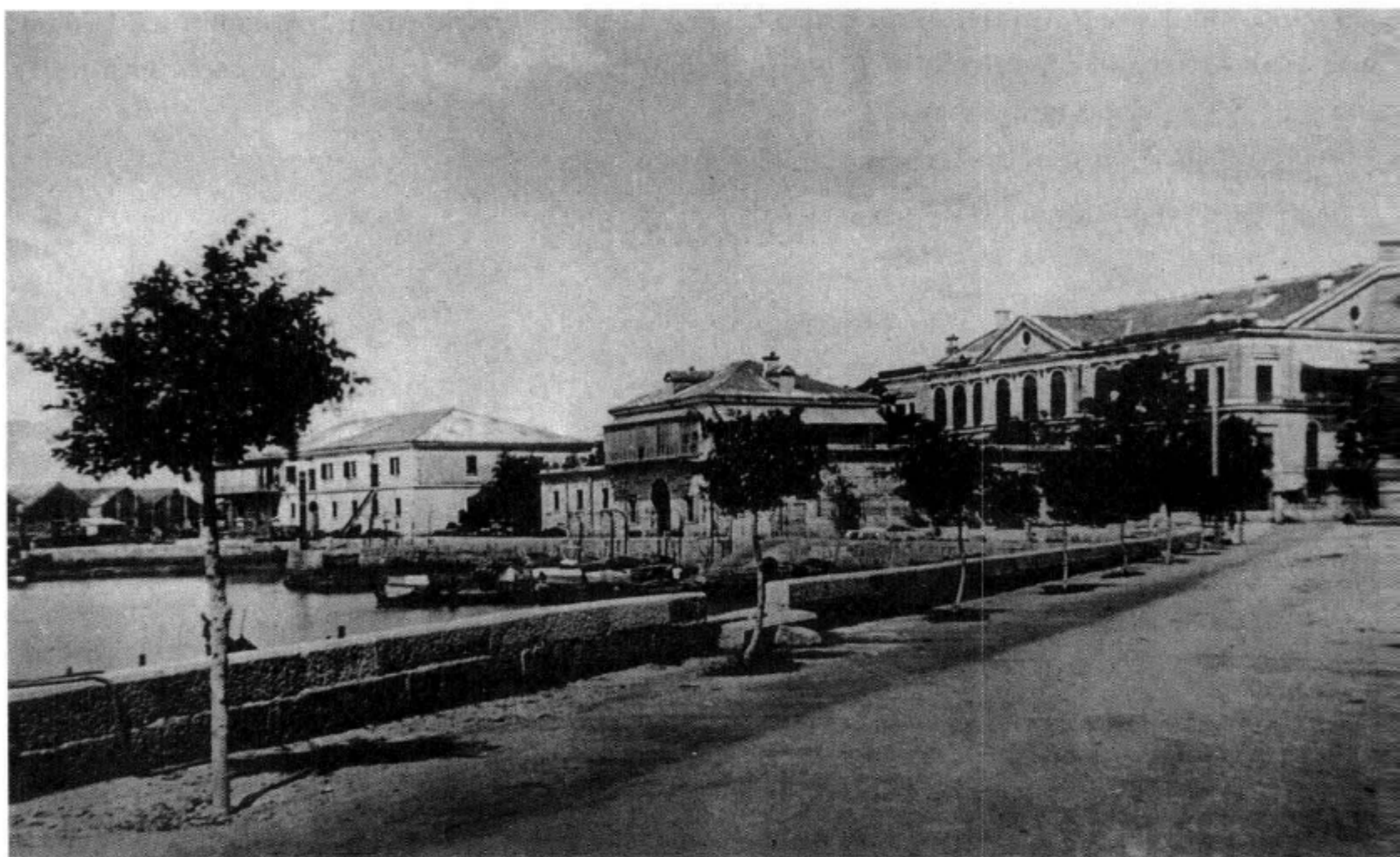
After the Opium War, foreign ships sailed into Guangzhou constantly. The picture shows ships of USA, France and Denmark sailing on the Pearl River about 1850-1855.

12. 第二次鸦片战争后，外国列强攫取了粤海关管理权。1860年，设立新的粤海关，由美国人吉罗福任税务司，英国人赫德、马察尔任副税务司。图为1916年重建的粤海关大楼。

After the Second Opium War, the foreign powers seized the rights of managing Guangdong Customs. In 1860 the new customs of Guangdong was founded, with American G.B.Glover as commissioner, Englishmen Robert Hert and Mathesen as deputy commissioner. The picture shows the Customs Tower of Guangdong rebuilt in 1916.



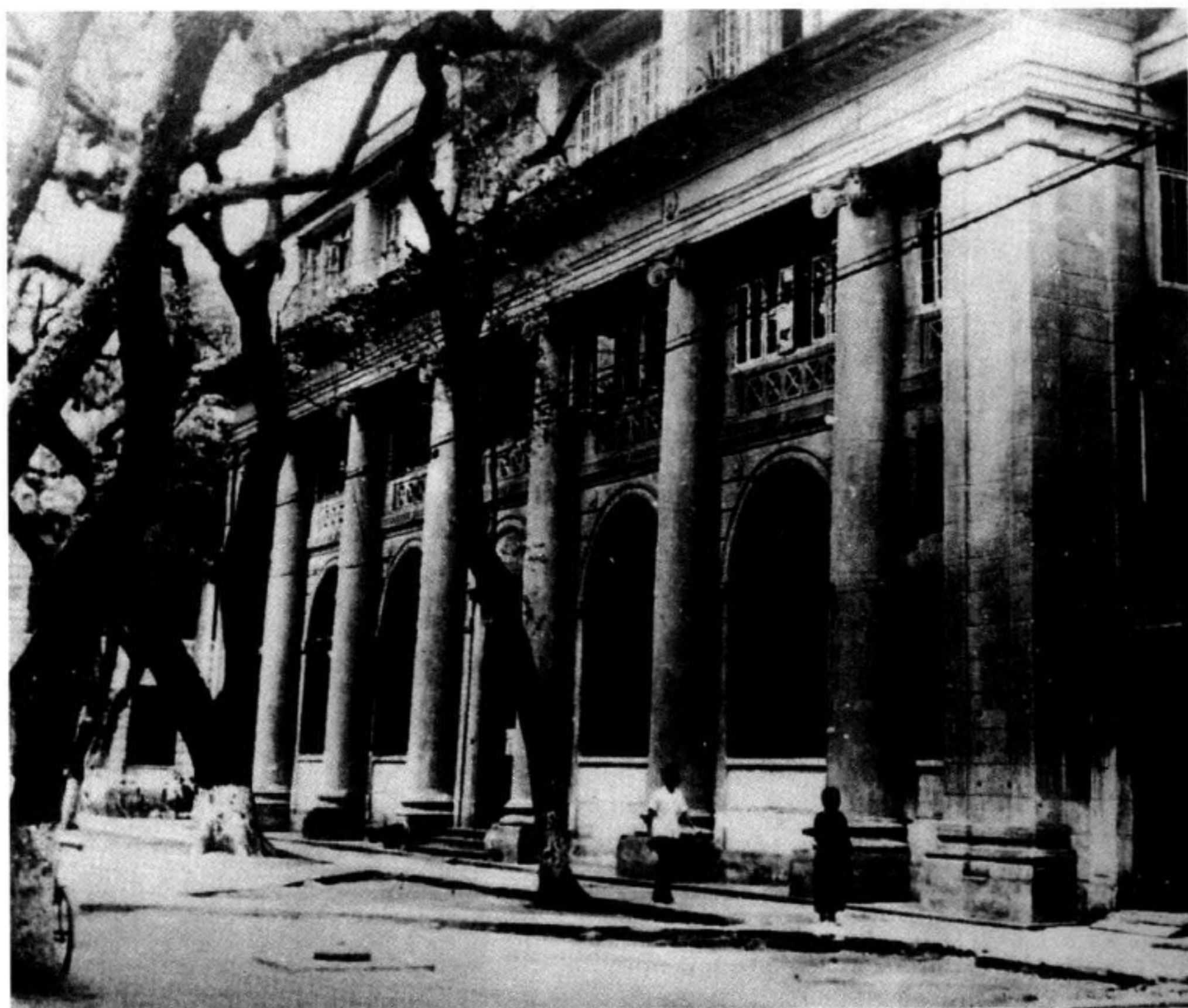




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13. 鸦片战争前，英国在广州成立怡和洋行。1841年，将总部从广州迁至香港。在其后约一个世纪间，曾将势力扩张到中国各大城市，成为英国对华经济侵略的重要工具。图为1868年的香港怡和公司。

Before the Opium War, the Jardine & Co. was established in Guangzhou by Britain. In 1841, its headquarters moved to Hong Kong. During about one century thereafter, it once expanded to every big city in China and became British important tool of economic aggression in China. The photo shows the Firm in Hong Kong in 1868.

14. 1865年，英国在香港设立的汇丰银行。

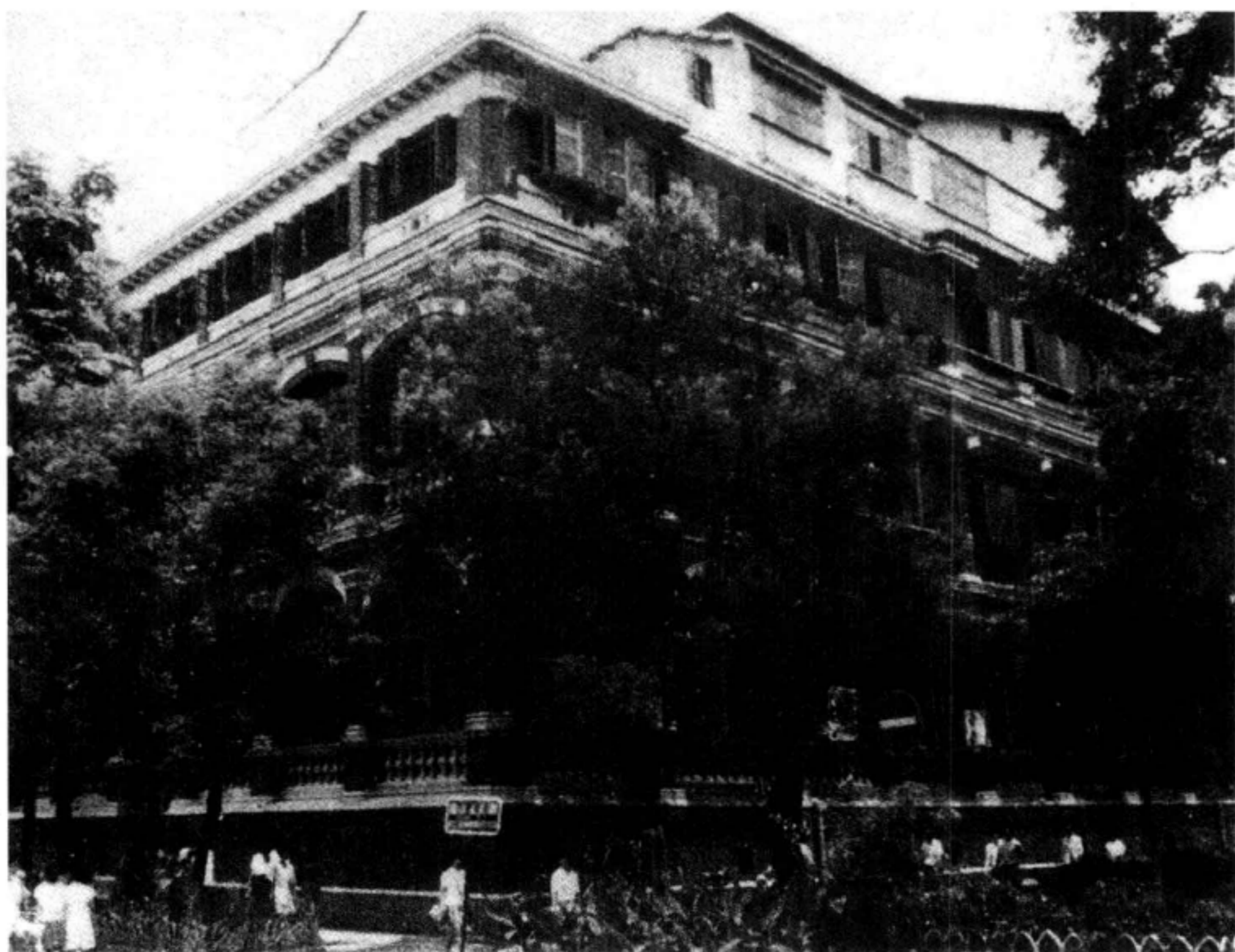
In 1865, the British set up Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong Kong.

15. 汇丰银行广州沙面支行旧址。

The old site of the branch of Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in Shamian, Guangzhou.



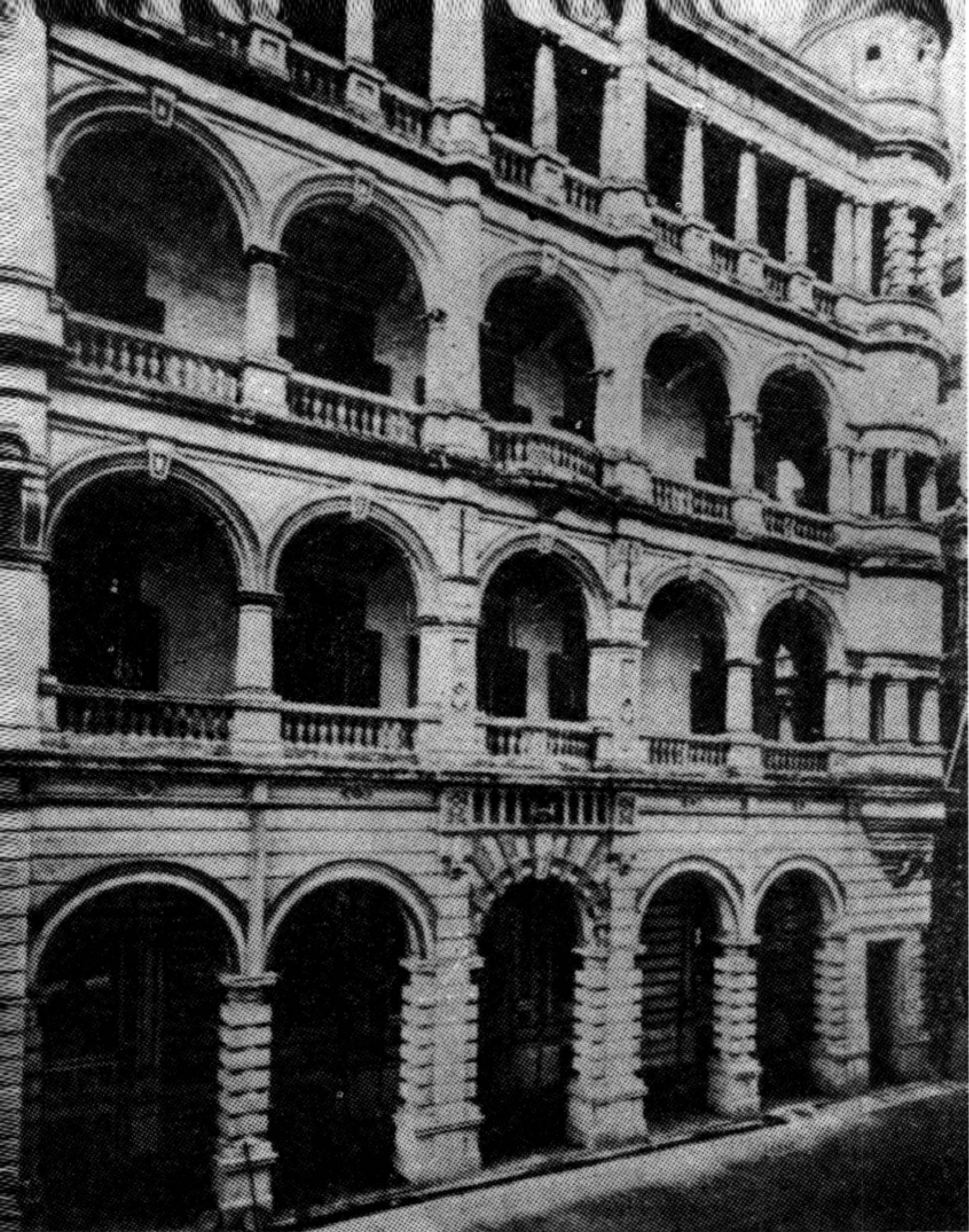
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▲ 17

16. 1870年，英国在香港开设以经营航运及贸易为主的太古洋行。  
In 1870, in Hong Kong the Britain set up Swire Co.Ltd., which took shipping and trade as main business.

17. 太古洋行广州沙面分行旧址。  
The old site of the branch of Swire Co.Ltd. in Shamian, Guangzhou.



18. 1895年，法国在香港设立的东方汇理银行分行。

The branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was founded by France in Hong Kong in 1895.



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19. 为反抗帝国主义的侵略和封建主义的压迫，广东人民进行英勇的抗争。1841年5月30日，广州城郊三元里一带103乡居民奋起抗击滋扰抢掠的英军。图为三元里人民抗英誓师地——三元古庙。

The Guangdong people carried out brave struggles to oppose the invasion of the imperialism and the oppression of feudalism. On May 30, 1841, residents from 103 village at Sanyuanli in the outskirts of Guangzhou, rose up to oppose British soldiers harassment and robbery. This is the place where Sanyuanli people pledged resolution to fight against British soldiers, Sanyuanli Ancient Temple.

碧血丹心  
——辛亥革  
命在广  
东影  
像实录

16

20. 1851年1月11日，洪秀全发动著名的太平天国武装起义，有力地动摇了清王朝的统治。图为洪秀全（花县人）画像。

On January 11, 1851, Hong Xiuquan launched the famous uprising and established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, which effectively shook the rule of Qing Dynasty. This is a portrait of Hong Xiuquan (from Huaxian County).



天王洪秀全畫像

20

此像摹自 A·F·Lindley (Lin-li 哈喇) 的“太平天国”

總理軍机大臣統領水陸兵馬大元帥陳示  
 為催捐兵餉以助軍需事自末身逃兵火  
 老幼盡屬傷心財助需豪富亦宜量力現  
 下人皆奮志士盡同心住蹕羊城廣羅豪  
 傑提師北上舍身除殘凡爾各鄉殷戶務  
 宜平日捐輸况前者義旂一舉筭食壺  
 漿輸誠恐後繼則隱慝推諉觀望不前  
 爾等見示立即輸將事屬軍需刻不容  
 緩且各家舖眷謹守故鄉不得搬遷致  
 其失所各宜自思毋貽後悔

太平天國元年七月

日示

21

21. 1854年，陈开、李文茂领导广东天地会“洪兵”起义，支援太平天国革命。图为起义军发布的告示。

In 1854, Chen Kai and Li Wenmao led "Hong's soldiers" uprising of Heaven and Earth Society in Guangdong and supported the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom revolution. This is the notice that the insurrectionary army issued.



▲ 22

22. 1898年6月至1899年11月，遂溪人民举行反抗法国侵略的武装斗争。图为南柳抗法誓师会场——上林寺。

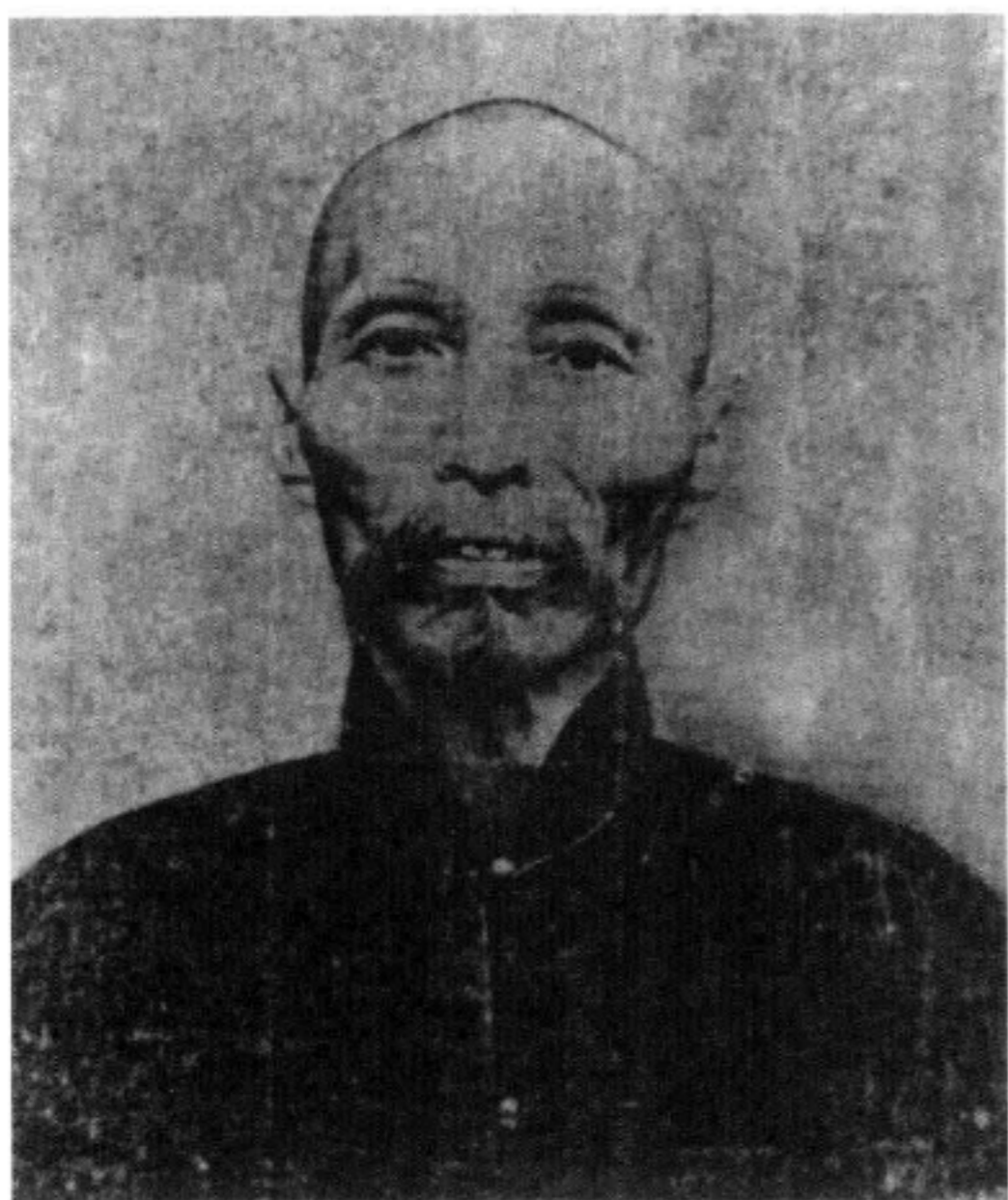
From June of 1898 to November of 1899, the people in Suixi took up arms to oppose French invasion. This is the place of the Nanliu Rally to pledge resolution to fight against French invaders—Shanglin Temple.



▲ 23

23. 19世纪末，面对日益深重的民族危机，广东涌现出郑观应（左，香山人）、康有为（中，南海人）、梁启超（右，新会人）等为代表的资产阶级维新派，他们为挽救民族危亡奔走呼号，但最终因清朝统治者的压制与镇压而归于失败。

At the end of 19th century, in the face of the extremely serious national crisis, Zheng Guanying (on the left, from Xiangshan County), Kang Youwei (middle, from Nanhai County) and Liang Qichao (on the right, from Xinhui County), who were bourgeois reformers, went around crying for saving the national crisis. But in the end they failed under the suppression of Qing rulers.



24. 在帝国主义经济侵略的刺激下，广东的民族资本主义企业也开始了艰难的抗争。1872年，南海人陈启沅在家乡创办了中国第二家民族资本主义近代工业企业——继昌隆机器缫丝厂。图为陈启沅。

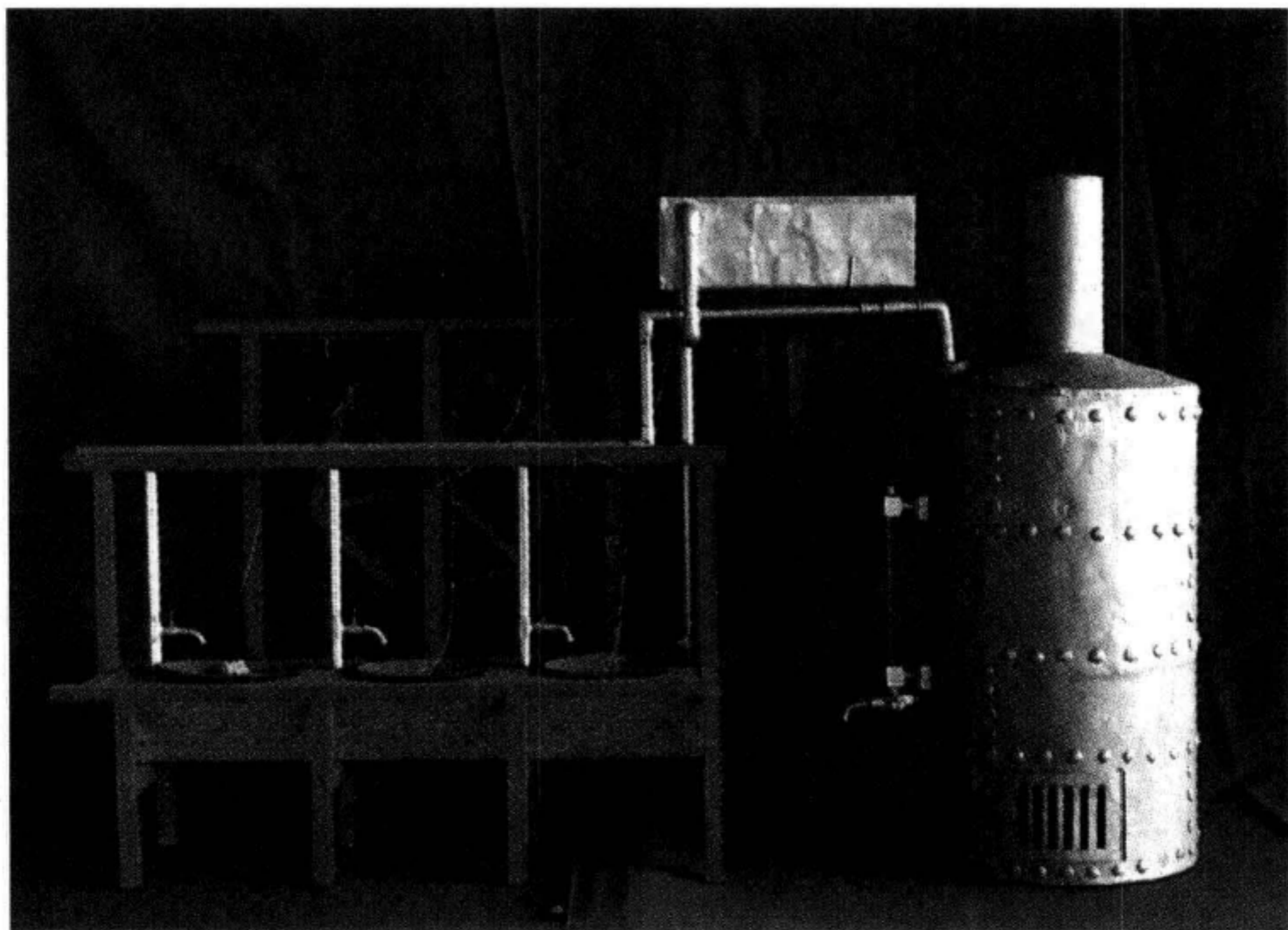
With the stimulus of imperialist economic aggression, the national capitalist enterprises of Guangdong began the difficult fight, too. In 1872, Chen Qiyuan, who was from Nanhai County, in hometown, set up China's second national capitalist industrial enterprise, Jichanglong Machine Reeling Silk Mill. This picture is Chen Qiyuan.

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25. 陈启沅使用的蒸汽缫丝机器模型。

The model of machine of vapour silk reeling, which Chen Qiyuan used.

25







26

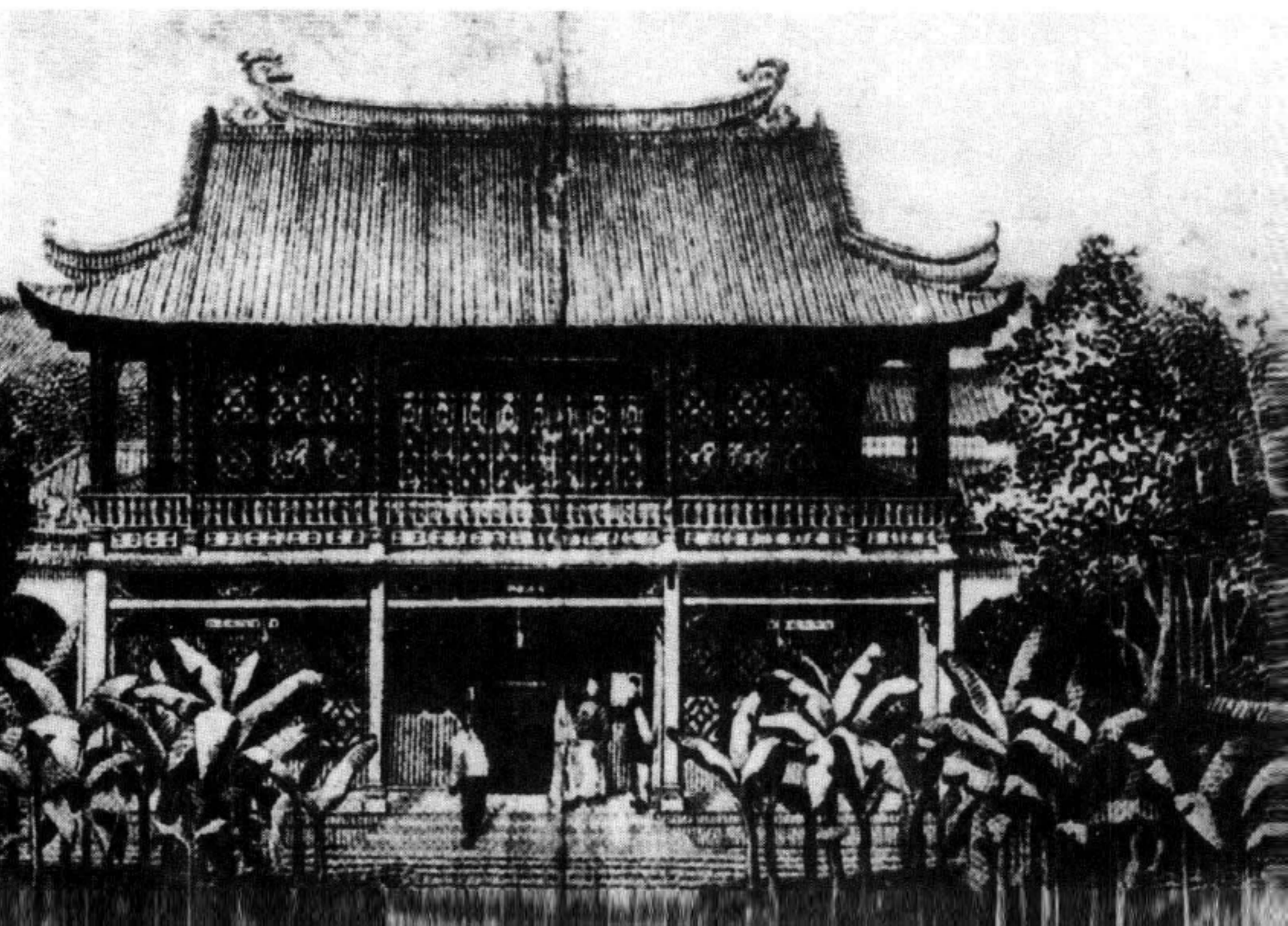
26. 1879年，肇庆旅日华侨卫省轩在佛山创办中国最早的民族资本火柴厂之一——佛山巧明火柴厂。图为该厂生产的火花。

In 1879, Wei Xingxuan, a Japanese overseas Chinese from Zhaoqing, established one of China's earliest match factories with national capital—Foshan Qiao Ming Match Factory in Foshan. This is a sign of a match-box produced by it.

27. 19世纪80年代，洋务派也在广东创办了一些资本主义近代企业。1886年，张之洞在广州创办了中国首间生产机制银元、铜钱的工厂——广东钱局。

In 1880's, the Qing officials of westernization group set up some capitalist modern-time enterprises in Guangdong, too. In 1886, Zhang Zhidong established in Guangzhou China's first machine-make silver and copper dollar factory--Guangdong Mint.

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▲ 28

ONE 壹

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28. 1887年，张之洞在广州创办的石井枪弹厂。

In 1887, Zhang Zhidong founded Shijing Cartridge Factory.

29. 辛亥革命前，外债赔款及繁杂的捐税成了压在劳动人民身上沉重的负担，国内阶级矛盾和民族矛盾极其尖锐。图为上海《民呼日报》刊登的一幅漫画。

Before the Revolution of 1911, the foreign debt and indemnity, miscellaneous taxes and levies had become the heavy burdens on the working people, domestic class contradiction and national conflicts were extremely sharp. This is caricature published in Shanghai's *Minhu Ribao* (*Peoples Call Daily*).



◀ 29





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31. 清末广州街景。  
Streetscape of Guangzhou in late Qing Dynasty.

32. 清末广东地方官吏。  
The local officials of Guangdong in late  
Qing Dynasty.



▲ 33

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**24**

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33. 清末广州城。

The City of Guangzhou in late Qing Dynasty.

# 貳

TWO

孙中山在广东的  
早期革命活动与  
兴中会的创立

The Early Revolutionary Activities of Sun  
Yat-sen in Guangdong and the Establishment  
of Revive China Society



广东是孙中山的故乡，也是辛亥革命的重要策源地。1866年11月12日，孙中山出生于广东省香山县（今中山市）翠亨村。1879年，孙中山在长兄孙眉的资助下，先后在檀香山、香港、广州等地学校读书，接受西方资产阶级的自然科学和社会政治学说，萌发改革社会的思想，并结识一些爱国青年，经常聚谈时事政治。1894年6月，孙中山北上天津，上书清廷重臣李鸿章，提出改革弊政、富民强国的主张，但未被采纳。上书的失败，使孙中山放弃了对清廷的幻想，走上反清的革命道路。1894年11月，孙中山在檀香山创建中国第一个资产阶级革命团体——兴中会，首次提出推翻清政府、建立资产阶级共和国的主张。旋即在香港、广州设立兴中会。1895年和1900年，孙中山领导兴中会会员并联络会党、绿林，先后发动广州起义和惠州起义，从而拉开辛亥革命的序幕。

Guangdong was the homeland of Sun Yat-sen, and also the important original place of the Revolution of 1911. On November 12, 1866, Sun Yat-sen was born in Cuiheng Village in Xiangshan County (today's Zhongshan City) of Guangdong Province. Since 1879, with the help of his elder brother Sun Mei, he studied in Honolulu, Hong Kong, Guangzhou, etc. and was exposed to the western bourgeois nature science and social-politics, sprouted reform thought and got to know some patriotic young men. They talked about politics and the current affairs. In June 1894, Sun Yat-sen went up north to Tianjin and submitted a statement to Li Hongzhang, a very important official of Qing court. He proposed reform of politics and the ideas of making China a strong and prosperous country, but they had not been adopted. The failure made him give up the illusion to Qing court, take the road of anti-Qing revolution. In November 1894, in Honolulu Sun Yat-sen founded the first bourgeois revolutionary group—Revive China Society, and proposed the opinion of overthrowing Qing Government and established a republic. After that, he set up Revive China Society in Hong Kong and Guangzhou. In 1895 and 1900, Sun Yat-sen led his members in uniting the greenwood outlaws and the secret societies to start the Guangzhou Uprising and Huizhou Uprising, thus raised the curtain for the Revolution of 1911.





34. 1866年11月12日，辛亥革命的领导者孙中山诞生于广东省香山县翠亨村。图为翠亨村全景。

On November 12, 1866, Sun Yat-sen, leader of the Revolution of 1911, was born in Cuiheng Village in Xiangshan County (today's Zhongshan City) of Guangdong Province. This is the panorama of Cuiheng Village.

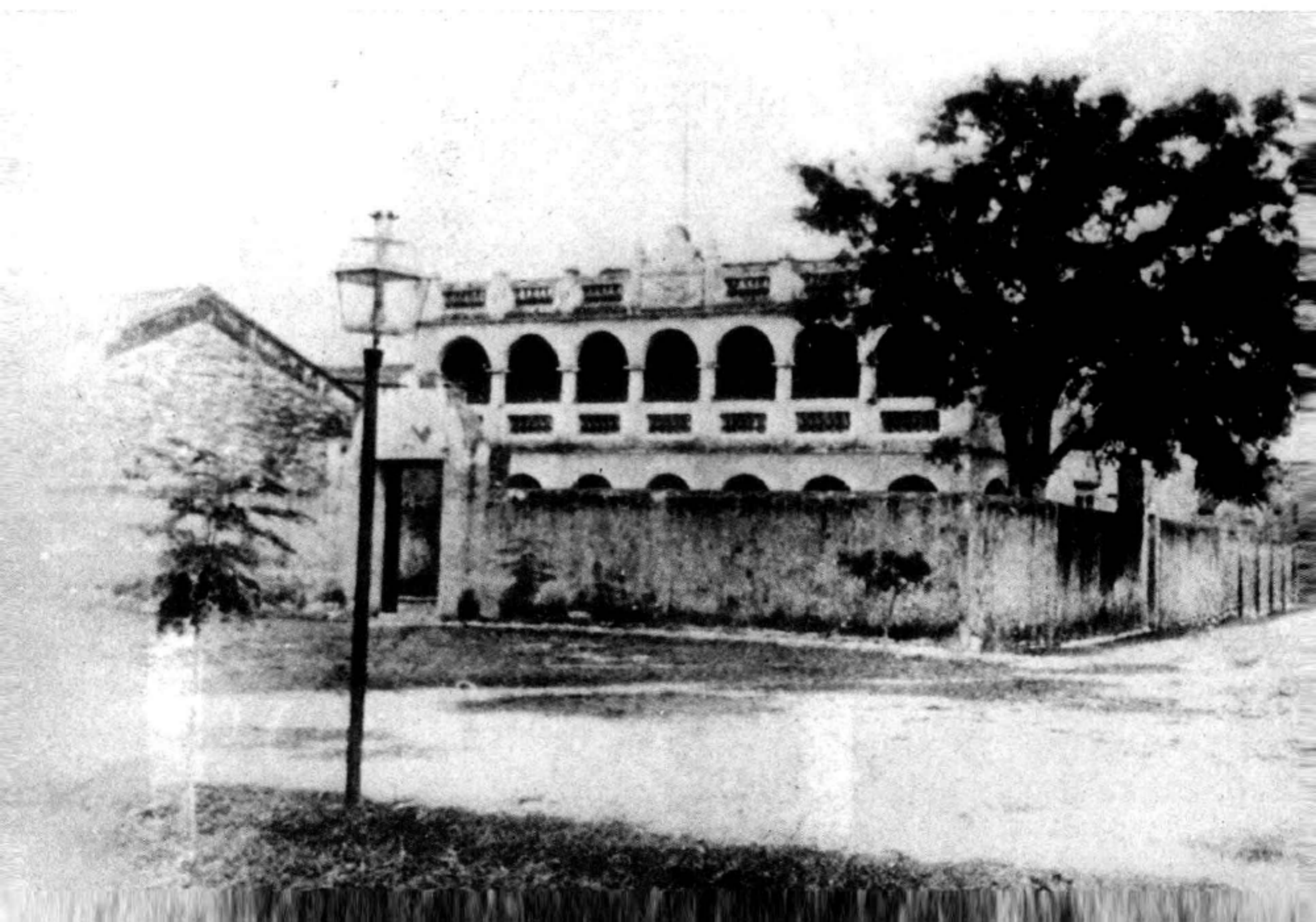


35. 翠亨村孙中山故居。

Sun Yat-sen's former residence in Cuiheng Village.

36. 1879年6月，孙中山随母赴檀香山，投奔哥哥孙眉。同年秋至1883年夏，孙中山先后在檀香山意奥兰尼书院和奥阿厚书院读书，接受西方教育，初萌改造祖国的愿望。图为意奥兰尼书院旧址。

In June 1879, Sun Yat-sen, with his mother, went to Honolulu to join his elder brother—Sun Mei. From the autumn of 1879 to the summer of 1883, Sun Yat-sen studied in Iolani School and Oahu College in Honolulu, where he received western education, and first had the desire of reconstruct his motherland. This is the old site of Iolani School.





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37. 1883年夏，17岁的孙中山从檀香山辍学返乡。

In the summer of 1883, Sun Yat-sen, 17 years old, discontinued his study and returned to China from Honolulu.

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38. 1883年秋，孙中山与好友陆皓东见到村民用北极殿内的香炉灰治病，即奉劝村民不要崇拜偶像，并毁坏北极殿的神像。图为北极殿原址。

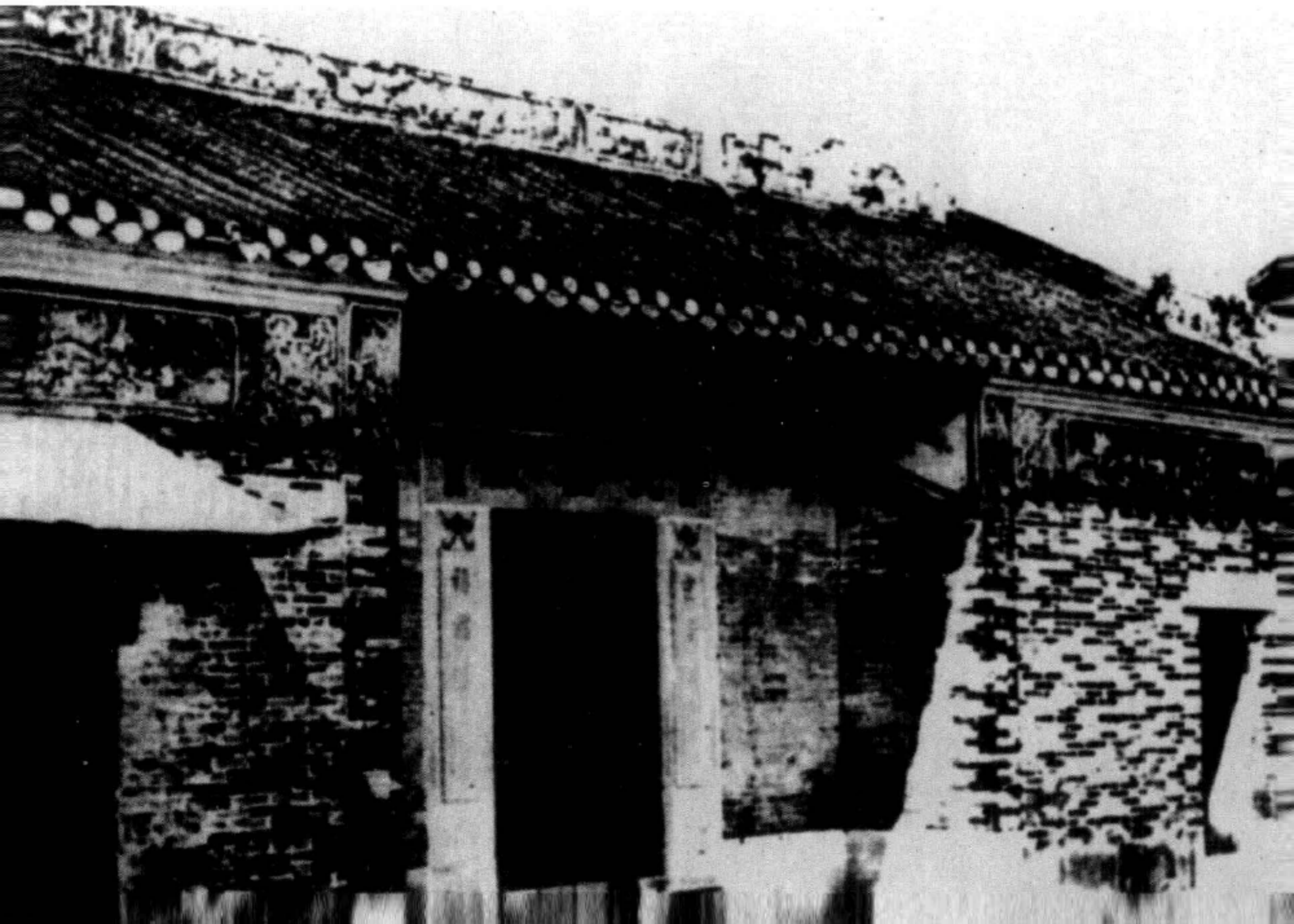
In autumn of 1883, when Sun Yat-sen and his good friend Lu Haodong saw the villagers using incense ashes from Beiji Temple to cure diseases, they immediately persuaded the villagers not to worship idols. They also broke statues of the god and goddess in the temple. It is the original site of Beiji Temple.

39. 1883年11月至12月，孙中山赴香港拔萃书院读书。年底，孙中山与陆皓东一起接受基督教的洗礼。此为受洗名单。孙日新即孙中山，陆中桂即陆皓东。

From November to December in 1883, Sun Yat-sen studied in Diocesan School in Hong Kong. At the end of the year, Sun Yat-sen and Lu Haodong were baptized together. This is the register of them. Sun Rixin is Sun Yat-sen. Lu Zhonggui is Lu Haodong.

40. 1884年4月15日，孙中山转学香港中央书院。图为孙中山入学的注册记录。孙帝象为孙中山入学名字。

On April 15, 1884, Sun Yat-sen transferred to the Government Central School in Hong Kong. The picture shows the registration record when Sun Yat-sen was enrolled in as Sun Dixiang.



1 朱毓林	香港	Removed
2 孫日新	香山翠亨鄉	
3 八媽	省城	Removed
4 陸中桂	香山翠亨鄉	Deceased
5 唐雄	" " 唐家 "	
6 任顯德	香港	
7 宋連好 小	" "	Removed
8 宋江燾 小	" "	Deceased
9 周慈愛 小	" "	"
10 任顯日 小	" "	"
11 陳神重	恩平長灣村	

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can be ascertained he spent about a year in the school, and then proceeded to the Hong Kong School of Medicine (this later became the Medical School of the Hong Kong University), where he graduated in July 1892.

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 Shan (香山)

The last entry in the school register in 1936 is number 19,817, so that some 17,000 boys have entered Queen's since Dr. Sun.

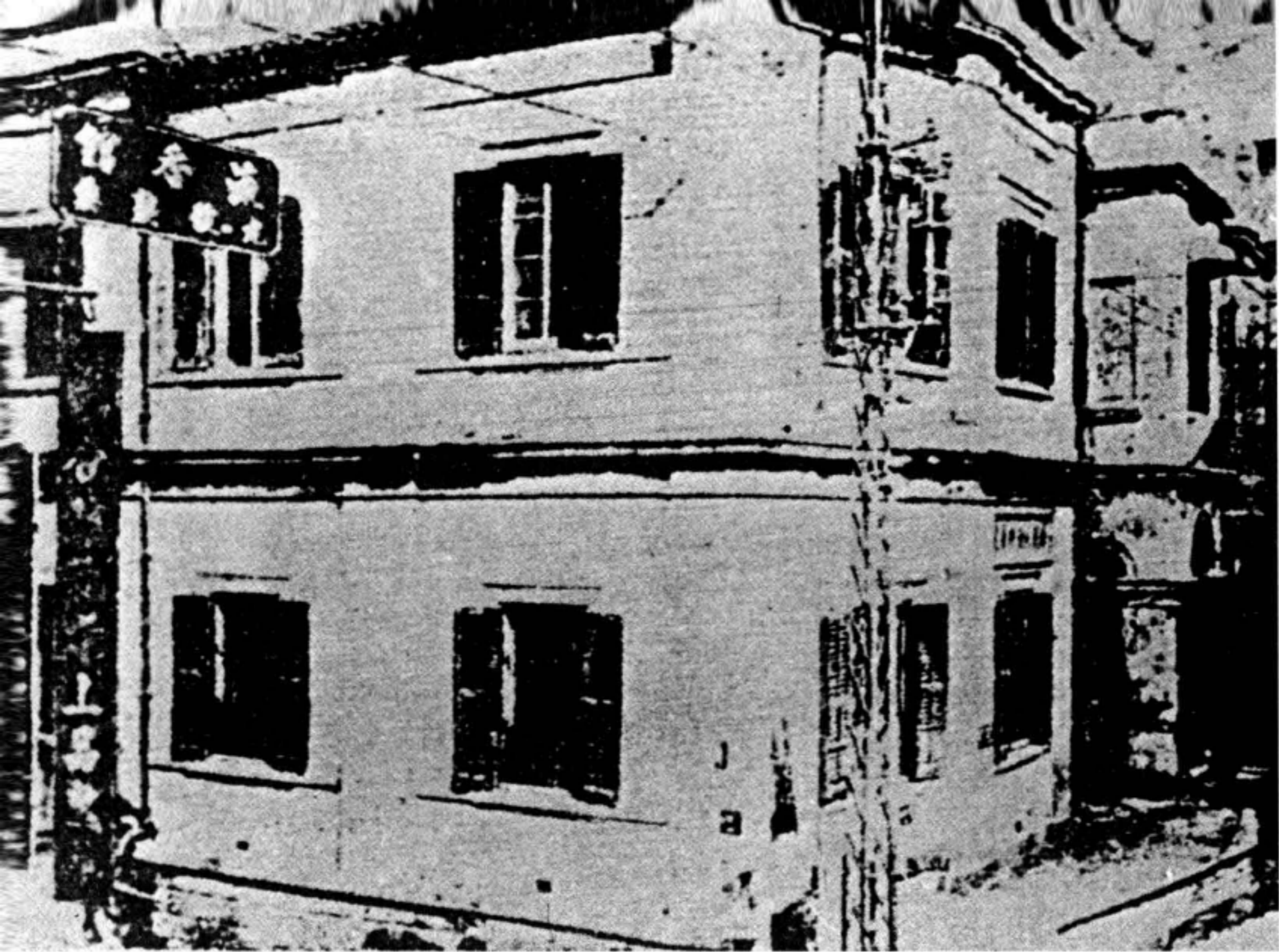
■ 40



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■ 42





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41. 1886年秋，孙中山入广州博济医院学医。图为博济医院校舍。

In the autumn of 1886, Sun Yat-sen began to study medicine in Guangzhou (Boji) Hospital Medical College. This is the campus.

42. 孙中山在广州博济医院读书时住宿的哥利支堂宿舍。

The dorm where Sun Yat-sen once stayed when he studied in Guangzhou (Boji) Hospital Medical College.

43. 1887年9月，孙中山转学香港西医书院，修读5年，至1892年毕业。图为香港西医书院校舍。

In September 1887, Sun Yat-sen transferred to Hong Kong Western Medicine College and studied for 5 years and graduated in 1892. This is the campus of the college.

A DICTIONARY  
 OF *Sun Yat-sen*  
**M E D I C I N E**

INCLUDING

GENERAL PATHOLOGY, GENERAL THERAPEUTICS,  
 HYGIENE, AND THE DISEASES PECULIAR  
 TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN

BY VARIOUS WRITERS

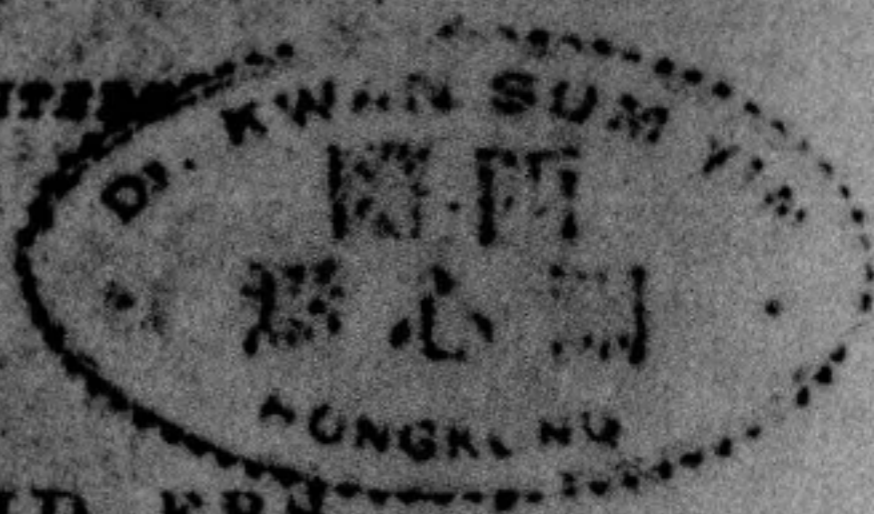
EDITED BY

**RICHARD QUAIN, M.D., F.R.S.**

FELLOW AND LATE SENIOR SURGEON OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS  
 MEMBER OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON  
 MEMBER OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND RECREATION  
 CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND  
 DEFORMITY OF THE CHEST AT Brompton  
 1896

JOHN THORBAND

LONDON  
 H. K. MANS, GREEN, AND CO.  
 1896



碧血丹心  
 辛亥革命在廣東  
 像實錄

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44. 孙中山在香港西医书院读书时用过的词典。

The dictionary used by Sun Yat-sen while he studied in the College of Medicine for Chinese in Hong Kong.

Rank	Date of Commencement of Study	Degree	Examination	Subjects		Passes	Marks	Percentage	Honors	Prize Money	Remarks	Date of Session	Remarks
				Chinese	Western								
1	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
2	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
3	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
4	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
5	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
6	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
7	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
8	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
9	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
10	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
11	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
12	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
13	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
14	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
15	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
16	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
17	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
18	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
19	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1
20	1892	B.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1892	1

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45. 孙中山在香港西医书院的成绩单。

Sun Yat-sen's transcript when he studied at the Western Medicine College for Chinese. in Hong Kong.

46. 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（左四，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1892年的合影。后站者为同学关景良。

When Sun Yat-sen studied in Hong Kong Western Medicine College for Chinese, he talked about ambition of anti-Qing Dynasty and commented the political situation of the time with Chen Shaobai (the third from the left, from Xinhui County), You Lie (the fourth from the left, from Shunde County), Yang Heling (the first from the left, from Xiangshan County), who were called Four Big Bandits. This was their group photo in 1892. The man standing at the back was Guan Jingliang, their schoolmate.

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孫中山先生少年時代  
在香港醫學院初級畢業同學合影



王九 王以諾 黃怡益 王擇民 陳瓊石  
江英華 關景良 孫逸仙 劉四福

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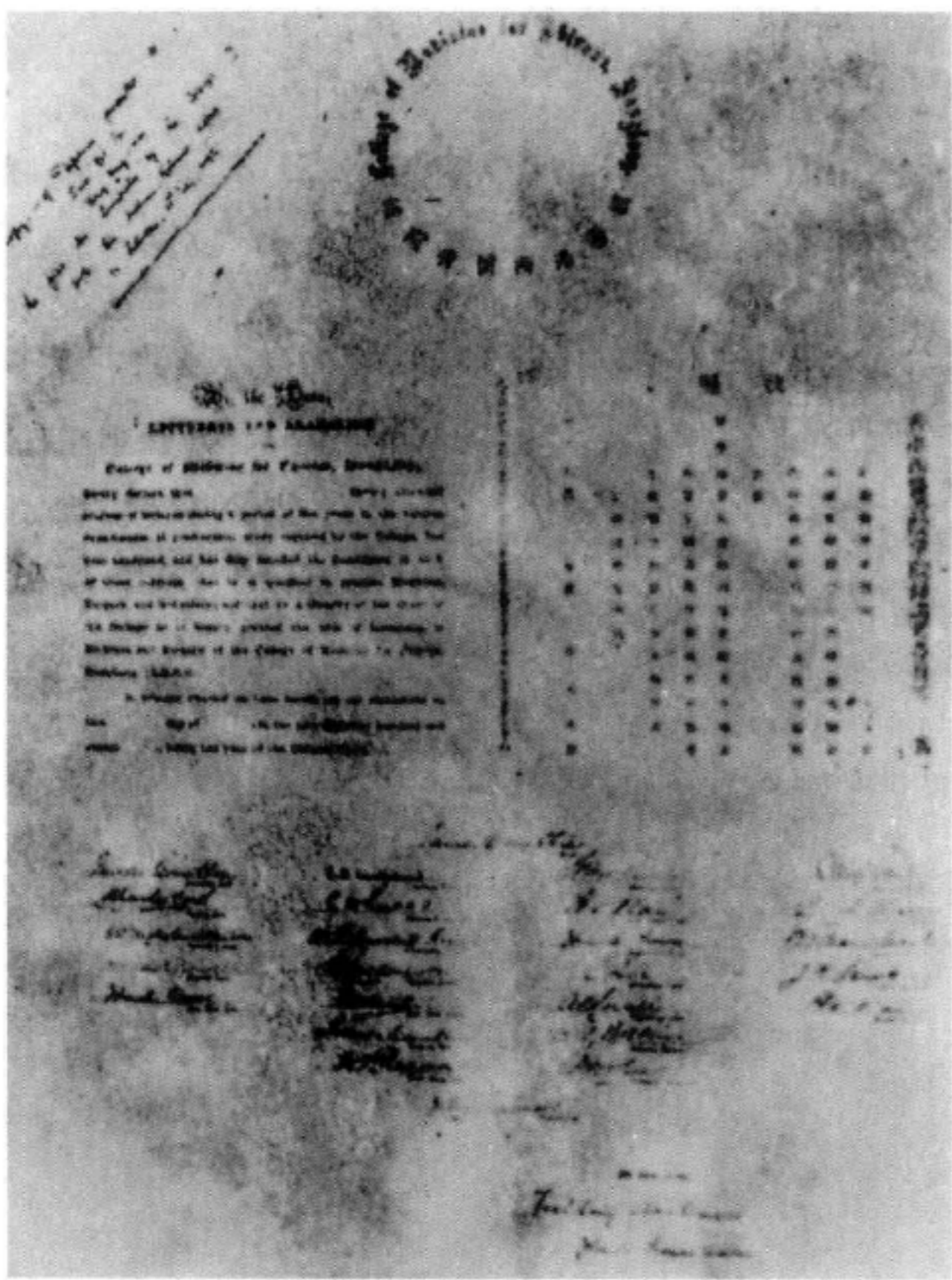
47. 1892年，孫中山與香港西醫書院同學的畢業合照。前排右二為孫中山。

The graduation group photo of Sun Yat-sen (the second from the right at the front row) and his schoolmates in Hong Kong Western Medicine College for Chinese, taken in 1892.

碧血丹心  
——辛亥革命在廣東  
——實錄

僕姓孫名文字載之號逸仙籍隸廣  
 廣州府香山縣生於一千八百六十六年  
 歷十月十六日幼讀儒書十二歲畢經  
 十三歲隨母往夏威仁島始見輪舟之  
 滄海之間自是有慕西學之心窮天地  
 想是年母復回華文遂留島依兄入  
 督所學之書院肄業英文三年後再  
 美人所設之書院肄業此為島中居  
 之書院初擬在此滿業即往美國入  
 書院肄習專門之學後因其切首  
 耶穌之道恐文進教為親督責着  
 回華是十八歲時也抵家後親亦無所  
 責隨其姊慕居數月即往香港  
 習英文先入拔粹書室數月之後轉  
 香港書院又數月因家事離院再往  
 影月而回自是停習英文復治中國經  
 學二十歲改習西醫先入廣東省城西  
 士所設之博濟醫院肄業次年轉入  
 港新創之西醫書院五年滿業者  
 前茅時二十六歲矣此從師游學之大異  
 文早歲志窺遠大性慕新奇故所  
 多博雜不純於中學則獨好三代兩  
 之文於西學則雅癖遠文之道而格  
 事亦常流覽至於教則崇耶穌於  
 則仰中華之湯武暨美國華威頓

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48. 孙中山写于1896年的自传手迹。文中叙述他早年求学的经历。

The autobiography scripts written by Sun Yat-sen in 1896. His studying experience in early years was narrated.

49. 香港西医书院教务长康德黎发给孙中山的行医执照。

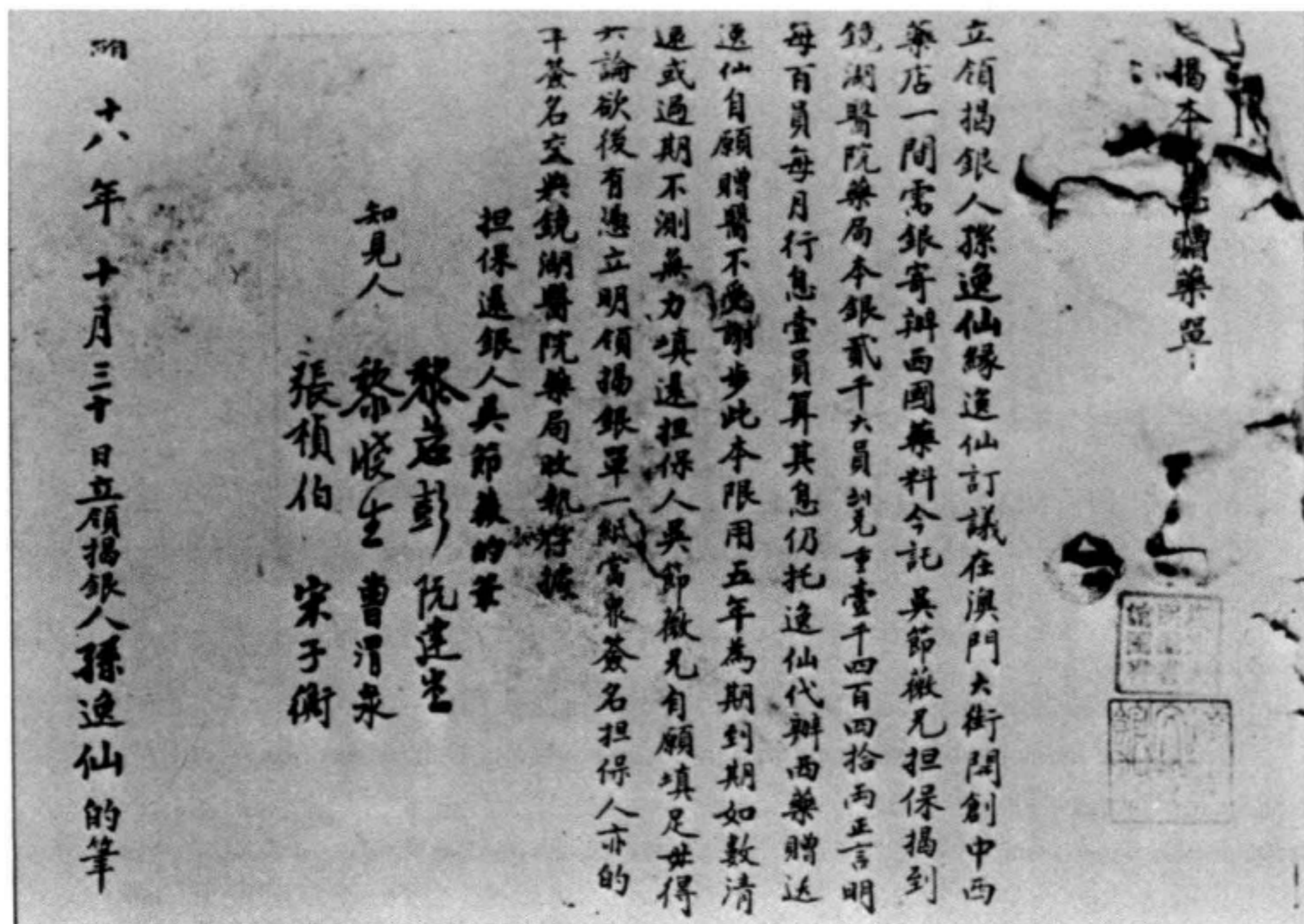
The practice medicine license issued to Sun Yat-sen by Kang Deli, dean of the Western Medicine College for Chinese in Hong Kong.



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50. 孙中山从香港西医书院毕业后，于1892年9月到澳门镜湖医院担任义务医席。12月，在澳门开设中西药局。图为澳门镜湖医院旧址。

After graduation from Hong Kong Western Medicine College for Chinese, Sun Yat-sen practised medicine free of charge at Jinghu Hospital in Macao from September to December, 1892. In December he set up the Western-Orient Pharmacy in Macao. This is old site of Jinghu Hospital.



# 春 滿 鏡 湖

大國手孫逸仙先生我華人而業西醫者也性情和厚學識精明向從英美名師游洞窺秘奧現在鏡湖醫院贈醫數月甚著功效但每日除贈醫外尙有診症餘閒在

先生原不欲酌定醫金過爲計較然而稱情致送義所應然今我同人爲之釐訂規條著明刻候每日由十點鐘起至十二點鐘止在鏡湖醫院贈醫不受分文以惠貧乏復由一點鐘至三點鐘止在寫字樓候診三點鐘以後出門就診其所訂醫金俱係減贈他如未訂各欸要必審視其人其症不事奢求務祈相與有成俾盡利物濟人之初志而已下列條目于左

## 九點鐘止

- 一 凡親自到仁慈堂右鄰寫字樓診症者送醫金壹員
- 一 凡延往外診者本澳街道送醫金貳員各鄉市鎮遠近隨酌
- 一 凡難產及吞服毒藥延往救治者按人之貧富酌議
- 一 凡成年包訂每人歲送醫金五十員全家眷口不逾五人者歲送醫金百員
- 一 凡遇禮拜日十點鐘至十二點鐘在寫字樓種牛痘每人收銀壹員上門種者每人收銀三員
- 一 凡補崩口崩耳割眼膜癰瘡瘰癧淋結等症屆時酌議
- 一 凡奇難怪症延請包醫者見症再酌
- 一 凡外間延請報明急症隨時速往決無遷延
- 一 凡延往別處診症每日送醫金三拾員從動身之日起計

鄉愚弟 盧焯之 陳席儒 吳節薇 宋子衡 何穗田 曹子基全啟

51. 1892年12月，孫中山向澳門鏡湖醫院借款開辦中西藥局的借款單。

In December 1892, Sun Yat-sen borrowed money from Jinghu Hospital in Macao and opened up the Chinese and Western Pharmacy. This is the loan bill.

52. 1893年9月26日，澳門《鏡海叢報》刊登孫中山在澳門行醫的廣告。

On September 26, 1893, Sun Yat-sen's medical advertisement published in *Jinghai Series* in Macao on September 26, 1893.

53. 1893年，孙中山迁中西药局到广州洗基，并在城内双门底圣教书楼开办医务分所。图为中西药局刊登在1894年2月27日广州《中西日报》上的启事。

In 1893, Sun Yat-sen moved the Western-Orient Pharmacy to Xianji of Guangzhou, and ran a clinic in Shuangmendi teaching building. This photo is the notice published in Guangzhou's *Chinese and Western Daily* for the Western-Orient Pharmacy on February 27, 1894.

54. 孙中山在学医的同时，也积极关注社会的改革。1890年，他致书香山籍退职官员郑藻如，就农业、禁烟、教育等问题，提出改革的建议。此文为目前可见的最早的孙中山论著。图为转载于《濠头月刊》上的《孙总理致藻如书》。

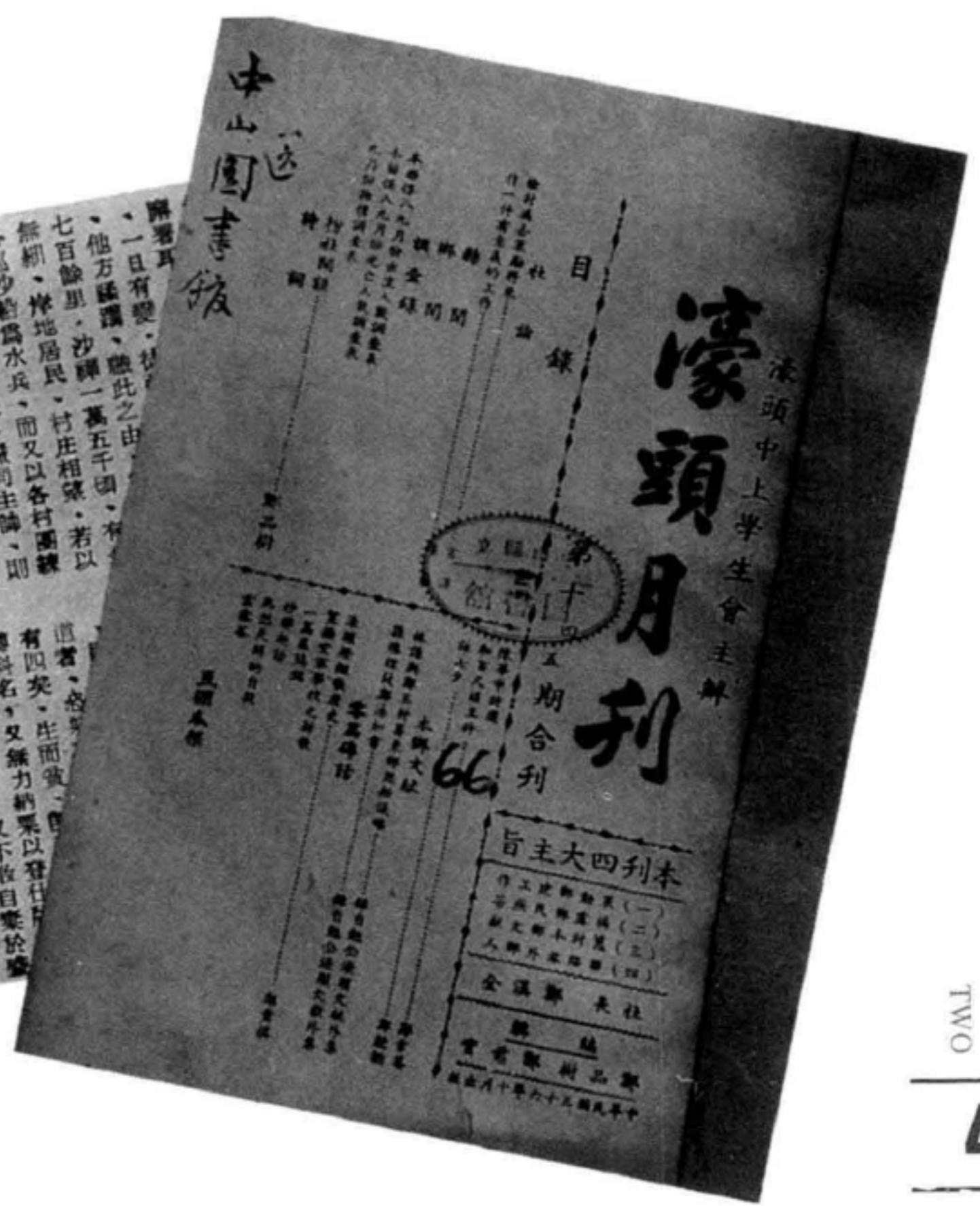
While Sun Yat-sen studied medicine, he paid an active attention to social reform. In 1890, he wrote to Zheng Zaoru, an ex-official from Xiangshan County and put forward suggestions regarding reforming agriculture, opium prohibition and education. It is Sun Yat-sen's first works which can be found so far. This is *A Letter to Zaoru from Premier Sun* reprinted in *Haotou Monthly*.

55. 孙中山在关注社会改良的同时，也开始寻求革命反清的道路。1893年，孙中山与尤列、陆皓东、郑士良、程耀宸、程璧光、魏友琴等，在广州城南广雅书局抗风轩集会，策划组织反清革命团体，但后来未能实现。这是孙中山筹组革命团体的第一次尝试。图为1924年的抗风轩。

While Sun Yat-sen was paying attention to social reform, he started to search for a revolutionary road of anti-Qing Dynasty. In 1893, Sun Yat-sen, together with You Lie, Lu Haodong, Zheng Shiliang, Cheng Yaochen, Cheng Biguang and Wei Youqin held a meeting at Kangfeng Veranda of Guangya Press in the southern part of Guangzhou and planned to establish an anti-Qing revolutionary organization, but later failed to carry it through. This was Sun Yat-sen's first attempt to plan and organize a revolutionary group. The photo is Kangfeng Veranda in 1924.

法國刀仔發售  
 啓者茲有法國各樣刀仔在沙面東橋內大路萬福洋行發售款式太多不能盡錄此刀或鑲有界玻璃之用或鑲有  
 西洋景一幅或大或細各適其用目賭方知或發行或零沽各隨其便價甚相宜如欲光顧請至面議特此週知  
 沙面萬福洋行啓  
 春燕德城 敬啓者本局致請 大醫生孫君逸仙來省濟世壽歲底因事返澳度年今已由澳回省謹擇於月之初十日開辦所有贈醫  
 出橋規矩一律如前每日十點鐘至十二點鐘在局贈診不受分文以惠貧乏求醫者須在九點鐘以前來局掛號午後出外診症西關收橋金一  
 員城內南關西門河南等處橋金二員早輪加倍謝步隨意致送凡延診者預早到局掛號先牛素以濟人利物爲心若有意外與夫難產屢毒等  
 症翻期危急無論貧富俱可立時邀致設法施救幸毋觀望以免貽誤此佈  
 洗基東西藥局謹啓





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中山圖書

濠頭中學生會主編

濠頭月刊

第十四卷 第五期合刊

66

本刊四大宗旨

(一) 介紹新知識  
(二) 普及科學  
(三) 報導社會  
(四) 服務同人

全編 未刊

編輯 謝品

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中華民國二十六年六月

目錄

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九月廿九日成立紀念

一、且有變、此之由、  
他方延、沙一萬五千、有  
七百餘里、沙一萬五千、有  
無棚、岸地居民、村庄相、若以  
各巡沙船為水兵、而又以各村團練  
各巡沙船為水兵、而又以各村團練  
各巡沙船為水兵、而又以各村團練  
各巡沙船為水兵、而又以各村團練  
各巡沙船為水兵、而又以各村團練

（自注）此種操於國制事、  
閉之區、然後詳列條、次  
第飛行、繼以陣、顯、顯、  
藏、以、乙、顯、顯、  
合六、以、局、而、事、不  
、則、更、從、起、矣、五  
、則、北、更、從、起、矣、五  
、則、北、更、從、起、矣、五  
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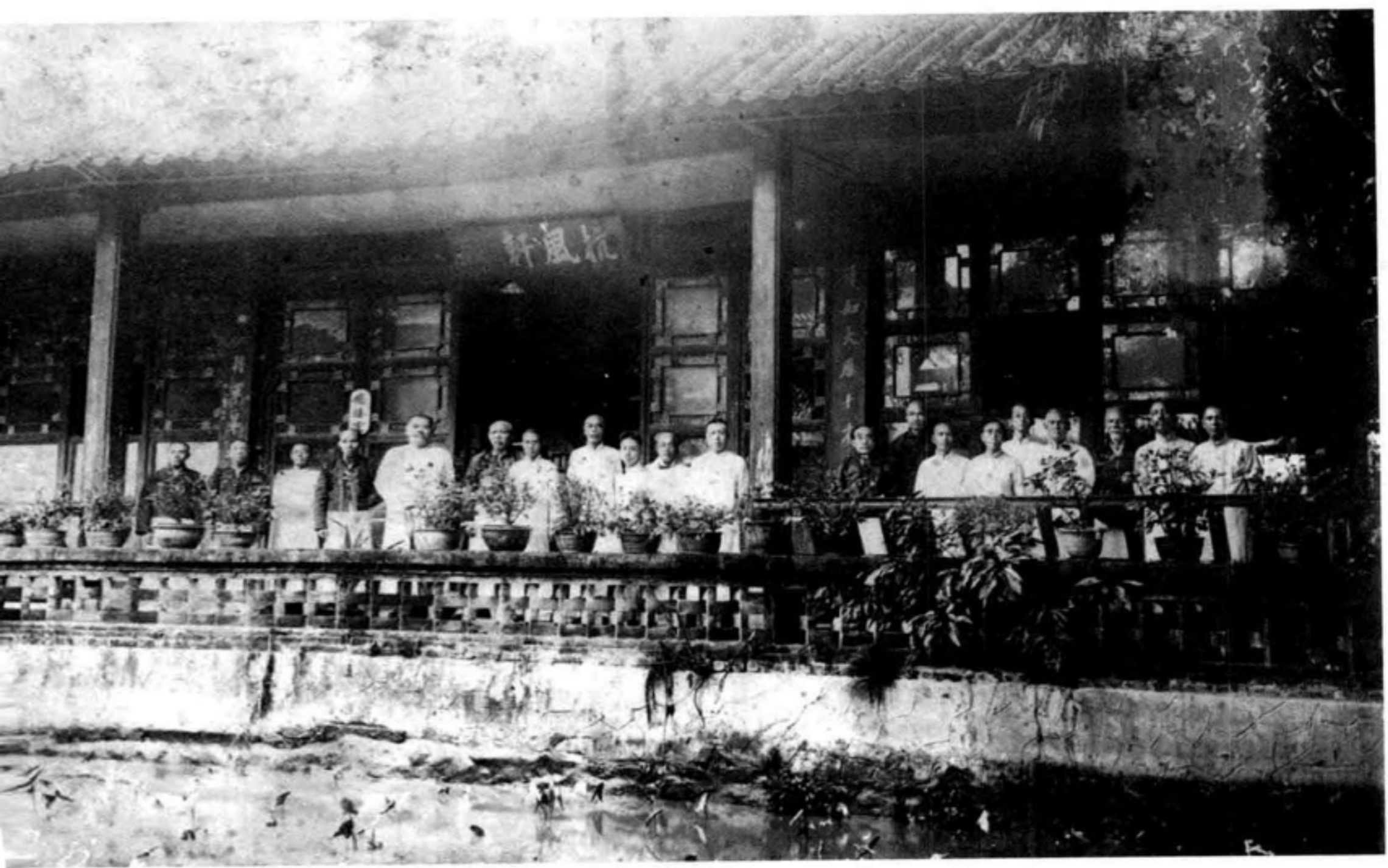
孫總理致遠如書

錄自光緒十八年澳門報

竊維立身當推己以及人、行道  
貴由近而致遠、其留心經濟之學、

道者、必、  
有四矣、生而、  
博、又、無、力、納、粟、以、登、  
博、又、無、力、納、粟、以、登、  
博、又、無、力、納、粟、以、登、  
博、又、無、力、納、粟、以、登、  
博、又、無、力、納、粟、以、登、

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取動物之若牛若馬等類，能遠來而交，以兩國之氣，性所予之牛馬，則其性亦得通於會日，即謂  
 如此，而謂人不能探人之所長，以備己之所短，若乎。余友羅君維德，曾為字林西報主筆，久游於日本，  
 今也歸，至講求外事會中，雄踞一席，屏述歷戰以來，在中在東所知之美政，侃侃而談，會中人皆鼓掌  
 稱善，比物此志也。本館今接粵友郵來上李傅相書一首，歸亦備舉泰西之美政，誠是心也。中國多才，奈  
 何尚僅於游說作游說。

上李傅相書

廣東香山來稿

高太傅府中堂鈞座，敬啟者。竊文籍錄粵東世居香邑，曾於香港考授英國醫士，幼習游學外洋，於泰西  
 之語言文字政治禮俗，與夫天算地輿之學，格物化學之理，皆略有所窺，而尤留心於其富國強兵之道。  
 化民成俗之規，至于時局變遷之故，雖鄰交際之宜，輒能洞其國情，當今尤氣日開，四方舉義，正值國  
 家始精圖治之時，朝廷勤求政理之日，每欲以管見所知，指陳時事，上請當道，以備籌畫之採，嗣以人  
 微言輕，未敢遽達。此見 國家奮發富強之術，月異日新，不遺餘力，嚴嚴乎將與歐洲並駕齊驅，快電飛車，  
 電報大槓，昔日西人之所恃以凌我者，我今亦已有之。其他新法，亦接踵舉行，則凡所以安內疆外之大

14709



56. 1894年6月，经郑观应推荐，孙中山偕陆皓东北上天津，上书李鸿章，提出改革弊政、富民强国的主张，但未被采纳。图为刊于《万国公报》的上书。

In June 1894, Sun Yat-sen went to Tianjin with Lu Haodong, and presented a letter to Li Hongzhang, with the recommendation of Zheng Guanying, put forward his ideas of reform, but he was turned down. This is his letter published in the *Globe Magazine*.





57. 上书李鸿章的失败，使孙中山放弃了改良的幻想，立定革命的决心。1894年11月，孙中山在檀香山组建中国第一个资产阶级革命团体兴中会，提出“驱除鞑虏，恢复中华，创立合众政府”的纲领。图为第一批兴中会会员宣誓地——檀香山华侨李昌住宅。

The failure of persuading Li Hongzhang forced Sun Yat-sen to give up the illusion of reform and to made up his mind to make revolution. In November 1894, Sun Yat-sen organized in Honolulu China's first bourgeois revolutionary group—Revive China Society, with “Driving the Qing rulers out, reviving the Chinese nation, founding a republic” as their guiding principle. This is the place where the first group of members of Society to Restore China's Prosperity took oaths—the overseas Chinese Li Chang's house in Honolulu.

58. 出席兴中会第一次成立会议的广东籍檀香山华侨何宽（香山人，上左）、邓松盛（即邓荫南，开平人，上中）、许直臣（香山人，上右）、钟宇（即钟工宇，香山人，下左）、宋居仁（花县人，下中）、夏百子（新会人，下右）。

The overseas Chinese in Honolulu attending the first meeting of establishment of Revive China Society: He Kuan (from Xiangshan County, upper left), Deng Songsheng (another name: Deng Yinnan, from Kaiping County, upper middle), Xu Zhichen (from Xiangshan County, upper right), Zhong Yu (another name: Zhong Gongyu, from Xiangshan County, lower left), Song Juren (from Huaxian County, lower middle) and Xia Baizi (from Xinhui County, lower right).





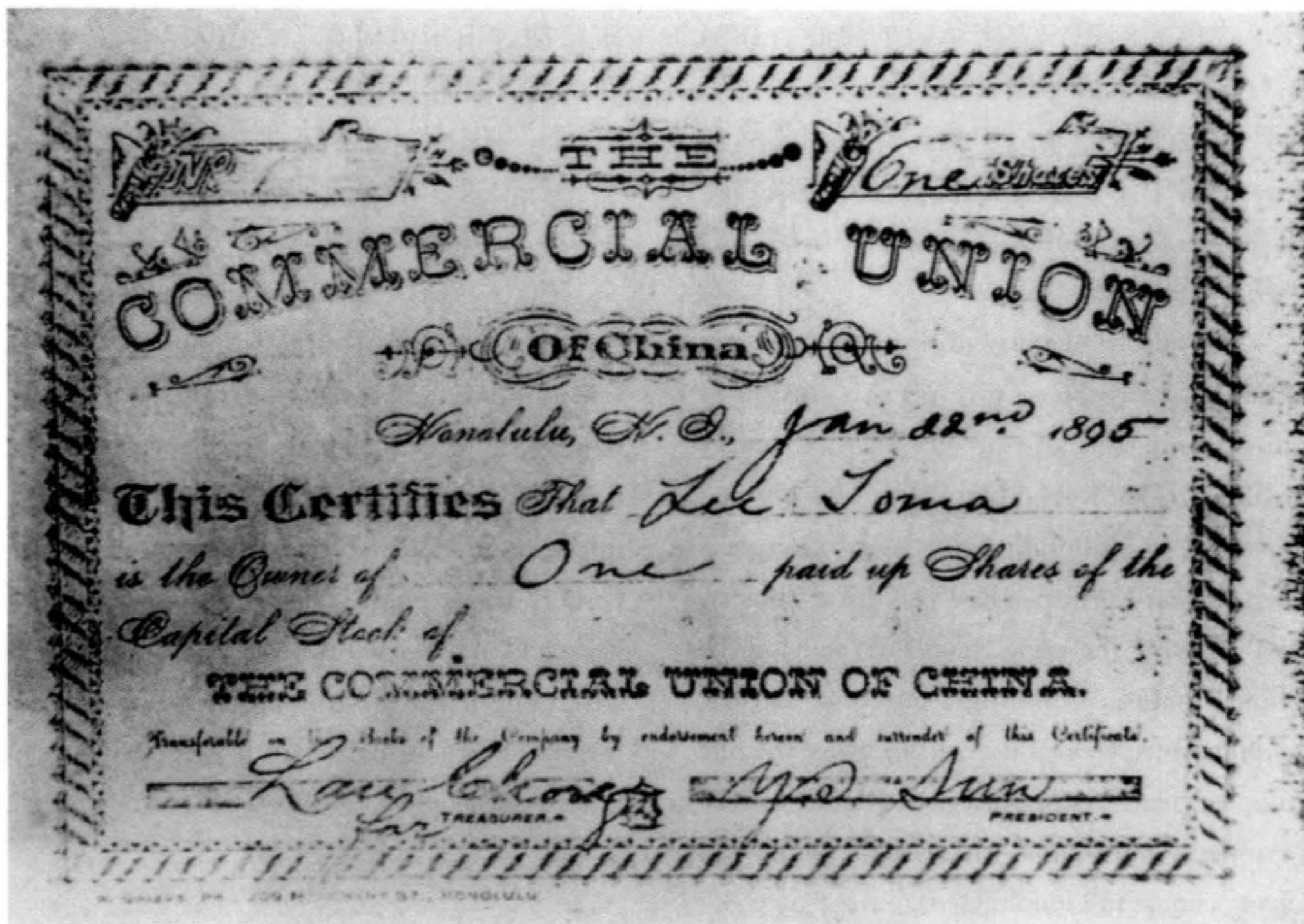
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59. 早期广东籍檀香山兴中会会员孙眉（左,香山人）、陆灿（中,香山人）、李安邦（右,香山人）。

The earliest Guangdong members of Revive China Society in Honolulu: Sun Mei (left, from Xiangshan County), Lu Can (middle, from Xiangshan County), Li Anbang (right, from Xiangshan County).

60. 1895年，孙中山为筹集革命经费，以中国商务公会名义发行的股单。  
Stock notes issued in 1895 by Sun Yat-sen to raise revolutionary funds, in the name of the Chinese Commerce Trade Union.

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61. 为便于领导国内的革命运动，1895年2月21日，孙中山召集陆皓东、陈少白、郑士良、杨鹤龄、区凤墀等与杨衢云、谢纘泰等辅仁文社成员，在香港中环士丹顿街13号成立香港兴中会。会址机关用“乾亨行”名义作掩护。图为乾亨行旧址。

On February 21, 1895, in order to lead the revolutionary movement in China, Sun Yat-sen, together with Lu Haodong, Chen Shaobai, Zheng Shiliang, Yang Heling, Ou Fengchi and the members of China Patriotic Reform Association: Yang Quyun, Xie Zuantai, established Hong Kong branch of Revive China Society in No. 13 Stanton Street, Central, Hong Kong. The name of the leading office took The T sien as a cover. This is the old site of the firm.

62. 原辅仁文社社长、香港兴中会会长杨衢云（福建海澄人）。

Yang Quyun (from Haicheng County, Fujian province), former director of Hong Kong branch of Revive China Society.



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▲ 63

63. 加入香港兴中会的香港辅仁文社部分成员。该社1890年发起筹办，1892年正式成立，以开通民智、关心时事为宗旨，是香港知识青年组成的第一个团体。

Some members of China Patriotic Reform Association, who joined Hong Kong Branch of Revive China Society. China Patriotic Reform Association was founded formally in 1892, for the purpose of educating people and caring about current affairs, and was the first group of Hong Kong young intellectuals.

64. 香港兴中会骨干尤列（左）、杨鹤龄（右）。

The backbones of Hong Kong Branch of Revive China Society: You Lie (left) and Yang Heling (right).



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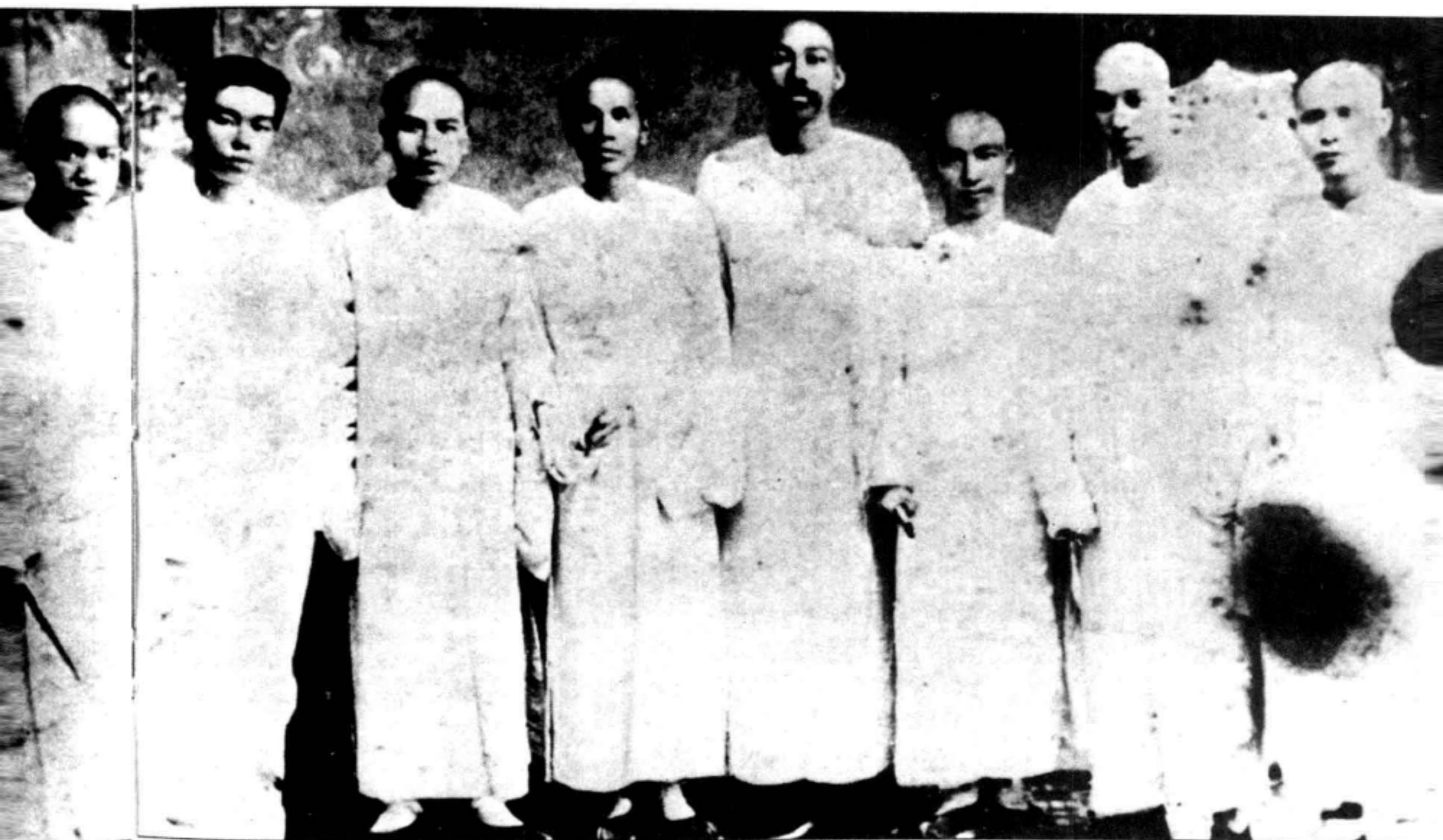
65. 1897年，香港兴中会会员与日本友人宫崎寅藏（右四）在香港的合影。

The group photo of members of Hong Kong Branch of Revive China Society and Japanese friend—Miyazaki Torazou (the fourth from right) in 1897.

TWO 貳

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# 中國日報

## "China"

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**生肌大藥房**

此藥水專治癩癧... 玫瑰白粉水... 癩癧藥水... 聲明告白... 碧血丹心... 命在廣東影... 像實錄

**法國忌里末藥局**

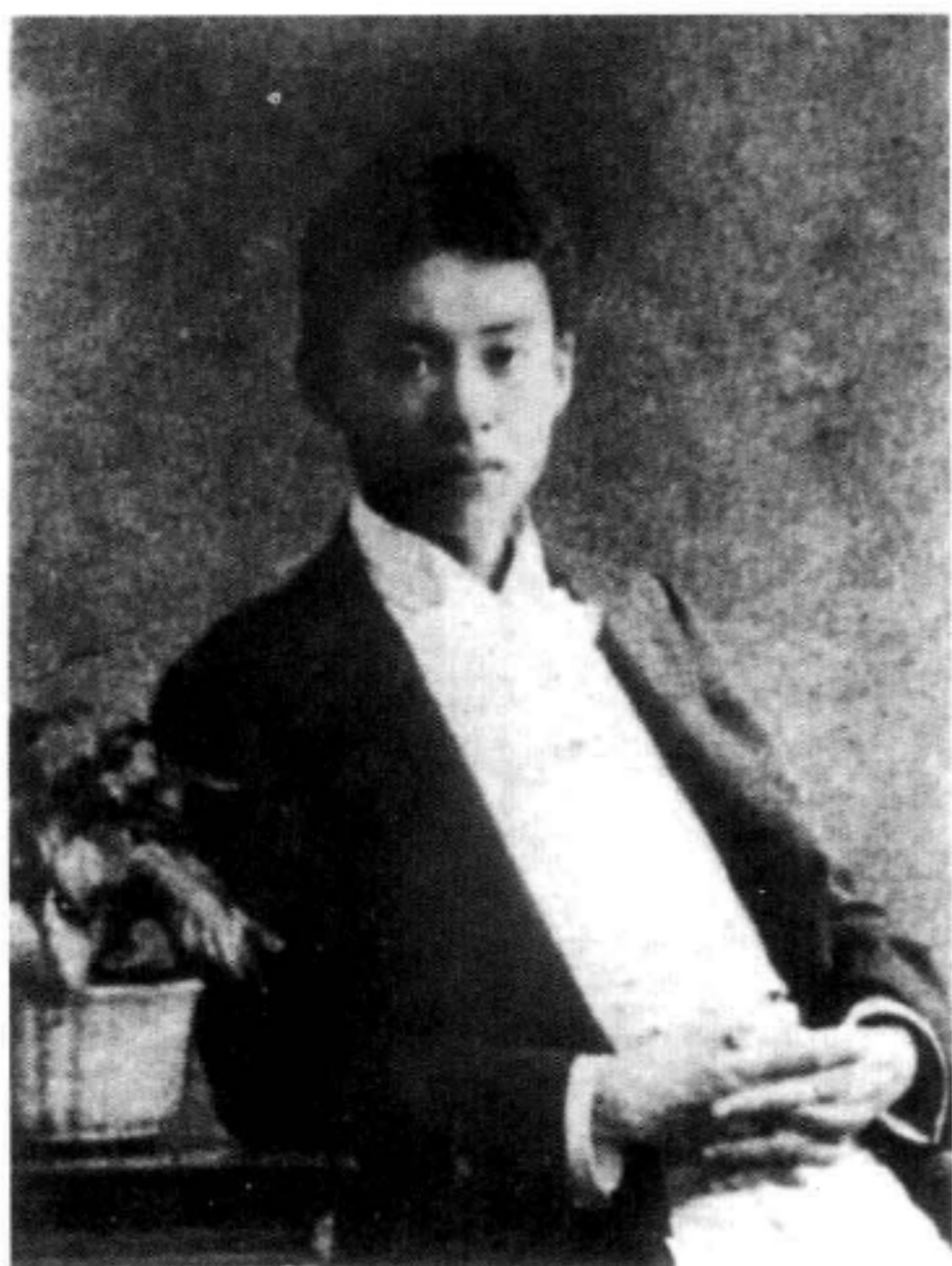
糖精多味渣 CHAPOTEAUTH PIROPHO-GLYCERATE  
羅柯路廢 MORRHUOL (油肝魚) 此丸內...  
連波亞 APIOLINE (藥學精調) 每日...  
痘種新到 君太

66. 1900年1月25日，号称“中国革命提倡者之元祖”的兴中会机关报《中国日报》在香港创刊。该报成为革命派进行舆论宣传的重要阵地。

On January 25, 1900, the *China Daily* known as “Chinese forefather who advocated revolution” and the organ of Revive China Society issued publication in Hong Kong. This newspaper became the important position where the revolutionary group propagated public opinions.

67. 香港兴中会骨干、《中国日报》创办人、首任社长兼总编辑陈少白。

Chen Shaobai, a backbone of Hong Kong Branch of Revive China Society and founder, the first director and editor-in-chief of the *China Daily*.



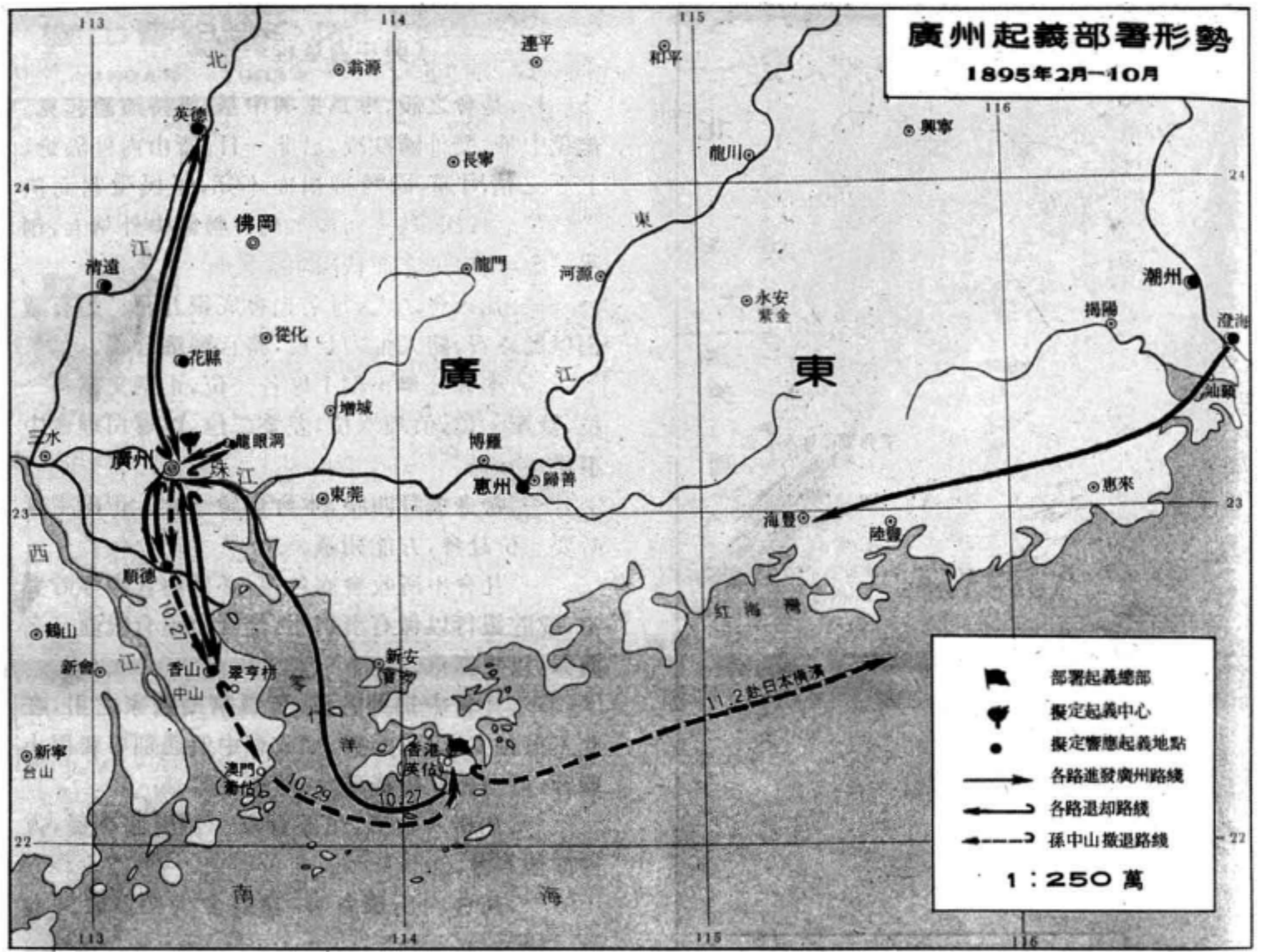
▲ 67

68. 香港兴中会成立后，孙中山决定筹划广州起义。1895年3月下旬，孙中山偕陆皓东、郑士良等到广州成立兴中会分会，以联络会党、绿林、游勇、防营、水师等。图为位于广州城内双门底的兴中会广州分会会址、广州起义秘密总机关——王氏书舍。

After Hong Kong Branch of Revive China Society was founded, Sun Yat-sen decided to prepare the Guangzhou Uprising. In the last ten days of March 1895, Sun Yat-sen, together with Lu Haodong and Zheng Shiliang, set up branch in Guangzhou in order to liaison with secret societies, greenwood outlaws and stragglers, garrison troops and navy division, etc. This is Guangzhou Branch site at Shuangmendi inside the city of Guangzhou and secret headquarters of Guangzhou Uprising—Wang Clan's Study.

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69. 1895年8月29日，孙中山等在香港召开紧急会议，决定10月26日（农历九月九日）重阳节起义。起义采取数路进攻的策略，以杨衢云率香港一路为主攻；同时，刘裕率北江一路，李杞、侯艾泉率香山一路，陈锦顺率顺德一路，麦某率龙眼洞一路，吴子才率汕头一路，以为策应。孙中山坐镇广州指挥。图为广州起义部署形势图（据《辛亥革命史地图集》）。

On August 29, 1895, Sun Yat-sen, etc. in Hong Kong held an emergency meeting to discuss important matters of uprising and decided to launch Chong Yang Festival Uprising on October 26 (the Chinese lunar calendar September 9). It took several tactics of attack, with Yang Quyun leading Hong Kong team as one troop for the main attack. At the same time, Liu Yu led rebels from Beijiang as another; Li Qi and Hou Aiquan led Xiangshan rebels. Chen Jinshun led Shunde rebels; Mr. Mai, rebels from Longyandong; Wu Zicai, rebels from Shantou to make supporting movement to cut off enemy. Sun Yat-sen commanded personally in Guangzhou. This is the dispatch situation map of Guangzhou Uprising (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).



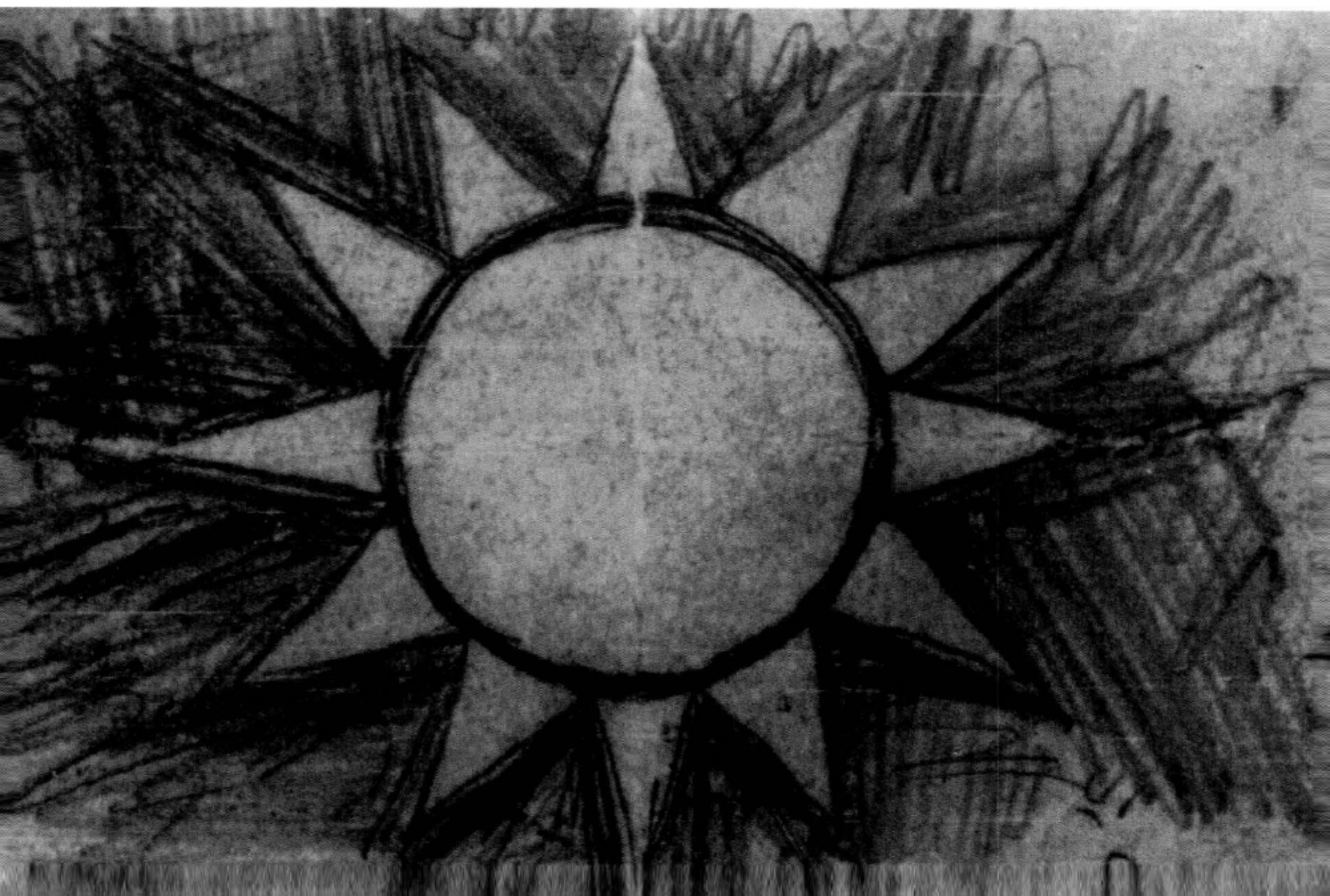
■ 70

70. 由于组织不周，起义事泄，10月26日，广州清军大肆搜捕革命党人和查封革命党机关。兴中会领导的第一次反清武装起义未及发难即告流产。起义领导人陆皓东、朱贵全、丘四、程奎光等英勇牺牲。孙中山、郑士良、陈少白等出逃。图为香山籍烈士陆皓东。

Because organization was weak, the news of uprising was let out. On October 26, Guangzhou Qing army hunted revolutionary partisans and closed down revolutionary party's leading body. The first-time anti-Qing Dynasty armed uprising was abortive before launching. Lu Haodong, Zhu Guiquan, Qiu Si, Cheng Kuiguang, etc. leaders of the uprising, died a heroic death. Sun Yat-sen, Zheng Shiliang, Chen Shaobai, etc. fled. This was Lu Haodong, a martyr from Xiangshan County.

71. 陆皓东设计、孙中山手绘的青天白日旗。

The Blue Sky with a White Sun Flag designed by Lu Haodong and painted by Sun Yat-sen.





# POST CARD

This space may be used for printed or written matter.

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國光日 乙 甲 (乙) (甲)  
 閱 芒 休 七 七 繼 長  
 長 川 子 三 五  
 半 四 十 十 略 十 分 分  
 分 分 分 分 分 分



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■ 72



72. 陆皓东设计、孙中山手绘的青天白日旗说明文。

This is an exposition for the Blue Sky with a White Sun Flag, which was designed by Lu Haodong and painted by Sun Yat-sen.

■ 73



73. 香山籍烈士程奎光。当时任广东水师镇涛舰管带，被捕后受笞军棍六百而死。

Cheng Kuiguang, martyr from Xiangshan County, brigade commander of Zhentao battleship in then Guangdong navy division, was arrested and was beaten to death with 600 beats.

■ 74

74. 参与筹划广州起义的香港立法局华人成员何启（南海人）。

He Qi (from Nanhai County), a Chinese member in Hong Kong Legislative Council, who participated in planning the Guangzhou uprising.



75

75. 香山籍香港兴中会骨干黄咏商。参与策划广州起义，变卖祖产洋楼一栋，供起义军费。

Huang Yongshang, a backbone of Hong Kong Branch of Revive China Society, participated in planning Guangzhou Uprising, who sold off one western-style building handed down from his ancestors, in order to support the uprising as military spending.



76

76. 参与广州起义筹备工作并变卖家产充起义经费的香山籍兴中会会员杨心如。

Yang Xinru (from Xiangshan County), a member of Revive China Society, participated in Guangzhou Uprising's preparatory work, and sold off family property as fund for uprising.



77

77. 负责运动绿林，策划广州起义，并助孙中山脱险的清远籍兴中会会员刘秉祥。

Liu Bingxiang (from Qingyuan County), a member of Revive China Society, responsible for liaison of the greenwood outlaws, planned Guangzhou Uprising and helped Sun Yat-sen escape danger.



78

78. 清两广总督署卫队长、湖南籍兴中会会员胡凤璋。参与筹划起义，预作内应，起义事泄后，即将清兵缉人消息走报刘秉祥，助孙中山脱险。

Hu Fengzhang (from Hunan Province), commander of Guard of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces governor and member of Revive China Society, participated in preparation of the uprising, who acted as a planted agent in advance. After the news let out, he passed the news to Liu Bingxiang that Qing soldiers would capture the rebels, so as to help Sun Yat-sen to escape danger.



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79. 广州起义失败后，孙中山和部分同志先赴香港再转往日本，伺机再举。图为孙中山在香港时的居所。

After the Guangzhou Uprising failed, Sun Yat-sen and some comrades went to Hong Kong first and then transferred to Japan, waiting for an opportunity to rise in revolt again. This is Sun's residence in Hong Kong.

80. 广州起义失败后，在澳门的葡籍友人飞南第不仅帮助孙中山脱险，还将广州起义的消息刊登在他主办的澳门《镜海丛报》上。

After failure of the Guangzhou Uprising, Francisco H. Fernanders, a Portuguese friend of Sun Yat-sen in Macau, help Sun Yat-sen to escape. He also published news on the Guangzhou Uprising in his newspaper *Ching-hai Tsung-Pao*.

81. 1897年，孙中山在日本与宫崎寅藏初晤时笔谈广州起义经过的手迹。

A letter written by Sun Yat-sen when he met Miyazaki Torzou for the first time in 1897 and discussed the course of Guangzhou Uprising.



CHING-HAI TSUNG-PAO.

# 鏡海叢報

每月收銀三毫

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新報附錄	廣東報章	廣東新聞	火油時報
自給伊版	廣東風報	死皮報	廣東風報

香山人孫文君少壯學業加精學理如神... 錄目

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火油時報  
廣東風報

當時弟已領千二百壯士進內城已足  
 事後有人止之謂此日數不足彈壓亂  
 民沒有劫掠之虞俟後再向潮州調潮  
 人三千名為彈壓地方候至初九仍未  
 見到若人會議定策改期是午後二時程  
 電下港止二隊人不來不料該頭目無決  
 斷至四時仍任六百之眾赴夜船而來  
 我在城之家於九日午已散入內地而  
 港隊於十日早到城已兩不相值遂  
 被擒五十餘人  
 當時在粵城有盜勇力三千人有督標  
 撫標各營之兵已有意一起事時即  
 降附我眾及在廣河之水師兵輪人  
 亦然後失事兵輪統帶被囚妻勇統軍

81

再臣准軍機大臣字寄光緒二十一年十月二  
 十一日奉  
 上諭有人奏廣東會匪在澳門香港等處聚眾滋事  
 有草鞋紅棍白扇等名目本年九月間將聞報逆  
 至今首犯未獲恐成大患著該督飭員  
 弁嚴密緝拿毋任漏網原片著稿抄給與閱看欽  
 此遵  
 旨寄信前來臣查廣東會匪名目最多有一匪首即  
 有一會名如三點會之類不一而足不止草鞋  
 等名也廣東人稠地瘠小民生計艱難出洋謀  
 食者多現在富饒之家大半自外洋而歸如汕  
 頭一口有委員稽查每歲附輪往外洋者四五  
 萬散處各島者何止數十百萬其間良莠不齊  
 匪類叢雜固所不免而謂處外洋者皆蓄意謀  
 逆恐未必盡然至香港澳門本通商前開港  
 文揚衛雲逃匿香港照會英領事協字並許將  
 犯交出刑以重賞而領事故意推諉謂外國例  
 若係斬決之罪則不准交出請將擬定罪名見  
 示臣謂犯未到案問供何能先定罪名統問該  
 文已逃長崎乃已粵境自九月二十一日處決  
 陸皓東等三名之後人心惶惶竊風亦止近數  
 月不聞香港澳門有聚眾滋事之象然事變之  
 來每出意料之外惟有督飭文武隨時防範而  
 已所有遵  
 旨覆查實情附片陳明伏乞  
 聖鑒謹  
 奏  
 知道了

82

82. 廣州起义失败后，两广总督谭钟麟企图用重金诱使港英当局协缉孙中山。图为谭钟麟给清廷的奏折。

After Guangzhou Uprising failed, governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces Tan Zhonglin attempted to lure British authorities in Hong Kong with huge sum of money into arresting Sun Yat-sen. The picture shows the memorial to Qing court submitted and written by Tan Zhonglin.

In C.O.D. No. 5 of 1896.

COPY.



C. O.  
13757  
REC.  
20 JUN 98

*Order made by the Governor in Council, under  
the provisions of The Banishment and  
Conditional Pardons Ordinance 1882 as  
amended by Ordinance No. 4 of 1885.*

Council Chamber, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
the 4th. day of March, 1896.

~~Whereas~~ it is deemed desirable by the Governor in Council  
that **Sun Yat Sin** alias **Sun Han** \_\_\_\_\_

(the Governor in Council being satisfied that such person is not a  
natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty) should be prohibited  
under the provisions of The Banishment and Conditional Pardons Ordinance  
1882 Section 3 as amended by Ordinance No. 4 of 1885 from  
residing or being within the Colony for the space of five years from the  
**date hereof** upon the grounds hereinafter appearing.

The Governor in Council doth hereby by virtue of the said Ordinance  
order that the said **Sun Yat Sin** \_\_\_\_\_  
be prohibited and the said **Sun Yat Sin** \_\_\_\_\_  
is hereby prohibited from residing or being in the Colony for the space  
of time aforesaid from the said date: and that the period of **one**  
month from the date hereof be fixed as the time within which the said  
**Sun Yat Sin** shall depart from the Colony aforesaid.

And the Governor in Council doth, hereby, under the provisions of  
Ordinance No. 4 of 1885, further order that the said **Sun Yat Sin**  
be detained in custody of the Police until he leaves the Colony.

*Statement of the grounds upon which this order is made:*

That the said **Sun Yat Sin** is, in the opinion of the Governor  
in Council, dangerous to the peace and good order of  
the Colony.

(Sd.) F. J. Baddeley.  
Acting Clerk of Council.



欽命廣東等處提刑司按察使兼管全省緝捕事務加三級紀錄十次張  
 為懸賞緝匪事照得土匪糾結聚賭暗運軍火約期在省城滋事一案  
 當經拿獲匪犯陸皓東等名案辦准如有首要各匪孫汝等狂逃未獲  
 五應懸賞緝拿合行出示曉諭為此示諭屬軍民人等知悉爾等如  
 能拿獲匪犯賞格之各匪解案一經訊明定奪即當如數給與花紅銀  
 兩限封存庫犯到即始償可懷疑觀望至此外業內被誘匪徒准其改  
 過自新免予深究如能拿獲匪犯各匪解案仍一律給賞各宜遵照毋違特示  
 計開

孫汝即逃仙山縣東鄉早板村人籍貫不寬年約二十九歲花紅銀一千元

夏亞伯新會人肥矮面微黃年約四十歲花紅銀一百元

李亞舉香山縣蓬都鄉藍下村人年約大幾多白年約年歲花紅銀二  
 一百元

李芝而南海縣佛山人年約三四十歲花紅銀二百元

楊樹雲香山縣人本籍福建台手持執三指年三十九歲花紅銀一百元

劉東祥清遠縣人年約三十七八歲花紅銀二百元

朱浩清清遠縣人年約三十七八歲花紅銀二百元

陳少白即更石新會縣外海人年約二十八九歲花紅銀一百元

王寶清江西人年約三十七八歲花紅銀三百元

馮亞才花縣人年約四十五歲花紅銀三百元

吳子才潮州人年約四十五歲花紅銀二百元

莫中順德人年約二十五歲花紅銀一百元

陳煥叶南海縣西樵鄉人年約三十三歲花紅銀二百元

侯父原香山縣蓬都鄉人年約五十五歲花紅銀二百元

魏文琴南海縣南莊村人年約三十七八歲花紅銀二百元

曹麗梅清遠縣人年約二十四五歲花紅銀一百元

清遠縣人年約二十四五歲花紅銀一百元

83. 1896年3月4日，香港政府发布驱逐孙中山出境的命令，以5年为限，禁止孙中山在港居住或停留。此时，孙中山已离开香港远赴日本、檀香山。

On March 4, 1896, an order of banishment issued by the Hong Kong Government, prohibiting Sun Yat-sen from residing or being in Hong Kong for a period of five years. At the time the order was issued, Sun Yat-sen had already left Hong Kong for Japan and Honolulu.

84. 清政府悬赏缉拿孙中山及党人的告示和赏格。

The notice posted to the public for capture of Sun Yat-sen and his partisans, and the award by the Qing Government.

85. 1895年11月1日，《香港华字日报》刊登南海、番禺两县署镇压广州起义的告示。

On November 1, 1895, an announcement published in *Hong Kong Chinese Mail* that Guangzhou Uprising was suppressed by offices of Nanhai County and Panyu County.

### 羊城新開

督辦牌示 碣石鎮左營守備缺以海門營左哨千總原其光升補(藩憲牌示) 賜春  
 縣缺悉即用縣能太翁署 海陽浮洋司梅濟鈞仍赴新任(南番兩縣正堂示) 分道與  
 現有匪首 名曰孫文 結有匪黨 日楊雲 起意謀叛 匪亂省城 應募紛  
 到處誘人 借言招勇 煽惑愚氓 每人每月 十塊洋銀 耶愚貪利 經眾指証  
 數日之前 聽得風聲 嚴密查訪 派防營 果獲匪犯 朱邱陸程 律有明刑  
 供出反情 紅帶為記 口號分明 鎗械旗幟 抄出為憑 兵勇如林 捕亂黨  
 甘心從賊 厥罪維均 嚴拿重辦 決不從輕 城內外 一時迷惑 概子所恩  
 決不饒人 惟彼鄉愚 想充勇丁 不知禍害 免遭擒獲 身首兩分 特此告示  
 丟棄紅帶 急早逃奔 回歸鄉里 毋違特示 九月十三日示  
 剷切簡明 去逆效順 其各凜遵



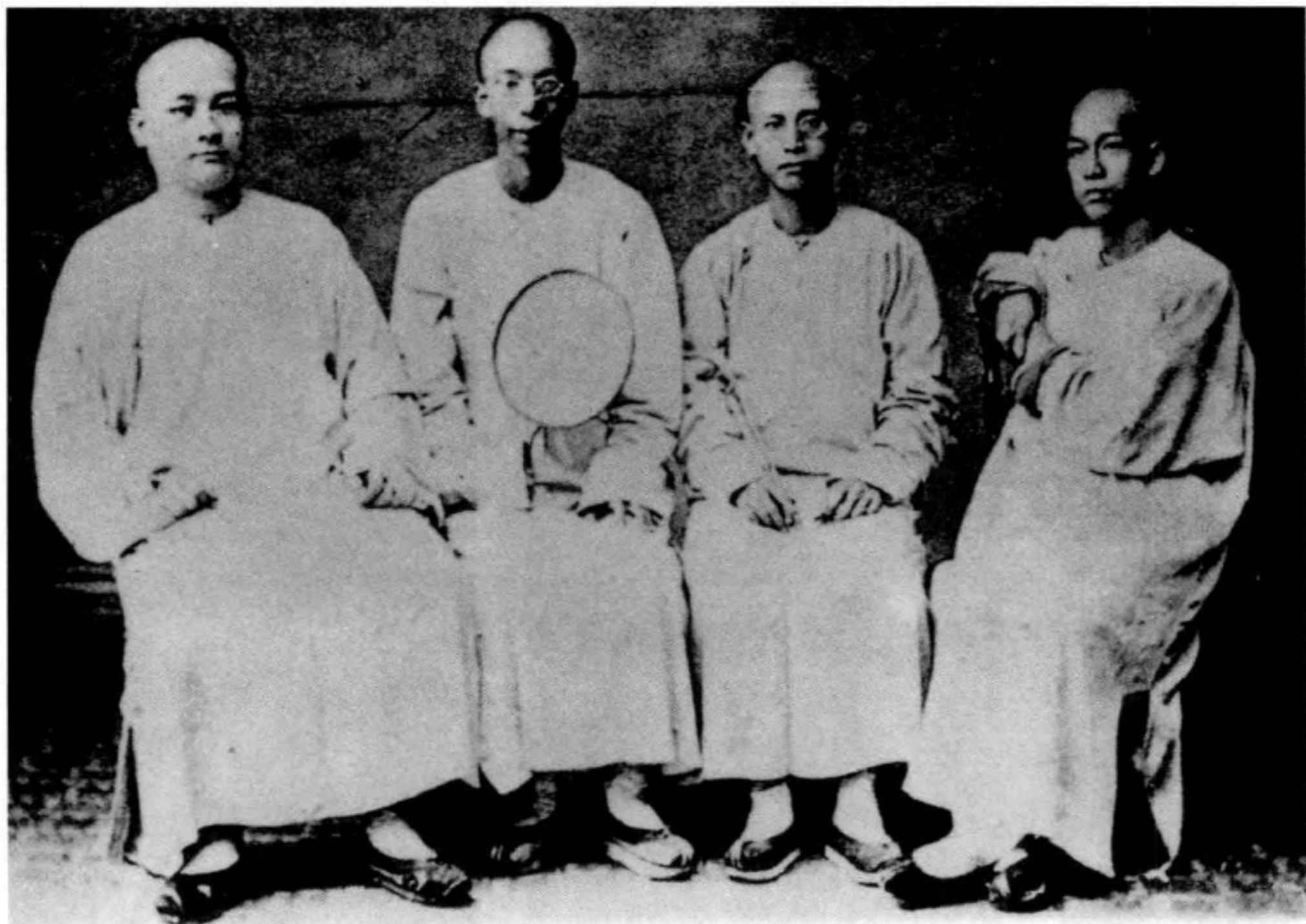
碧血丹心  
辛亥革命  
在廣東  
像實錄

86. 1895年11月10日，孙中山与陈少白、郑士良从香港抵达日本神户。图为当天报道广州起义的《神户又新日报》。

On November 10, 1895, Sun Yat-sen, together with Chen Shaobai, Zheng Shiliang reached Kobe, Japan, from Hong Kong. The photo of *Kobe New Daily* which reported Guangzhou Uprising on that day.

87. 居留广州的兴中会会员积蓄力量，密谋再起。图为1899年兴中会会员史坚如（番禺人）、崔通约（高明人）、黎俊民（东莞人）和张后臣（四川人）（从右至左）在广州的合影。

Members of Revive China Society staying in Guangzhou gathered to strength for another uprising. From right to left in the picture taken in 1899 in Guangzhou, they were Shi Jianru (from Panyu County), Cui Tongyue (from Gaoming County), Li Junmin (from Dongguan County) and Zhang Houchen (from Sichuan Province).



88. 为表示推翻清朝统治的决心，流亡至日本的孙中山、陈少白（右）、郑士良（左）毅然把作为清朝臣民标志的辫子剪去。图为三人断发改装后的合照。

For showing the resolution to overthrow the ruling of Qing Dynasty, Sun Yat-sen, Chen Shaobai(right) and Zheng Shiliang(left), who went into exile in Japan, resolutely cut their pigtails, which were the signs as Qing Dynasty subjects. This is a group photo after they cut their hair.





▲ 89

89. 1900年夏秋间，孙中山决定利用北方义和团反帝运动之机，以兴中会成员为骨干，联合会党和绿林，在惠州组织反清起义，由郑士良全权指挥，史坚如、邓荫南在广州策谋响应，杨衢云、陈少白留港接济饷械，计划起义成功后，在华南建立一个新的民主共和国。图为1900年前后的孙中山。

During the autumn and summer of 1900, Sun Yat-sen determined to utilize the chance of the Boxer's Movement against imperialists in North China, taking the members of Revive China Society as backbones, uniting the greenwood outlaws and the secret societies to organize anti-Qing uprising in Huizhou commanded by Zheng Shiliang with full authority. Shi Jianru and Deng Yinnan responded in Guangzhou. Yang Quyun and Chen Shaobai stayed in Hong Kong to give materials and ammunition assistance. After the uprising succeeded, they would set up a new democratic republic in South China. The photo shows Sun Yat-sen around 1900.

90. 惠州起义领导人郑士良（归善人）。

Zheng Shiliang (from Guishan County), the leader of Huizhou Uprising.

▶ 90



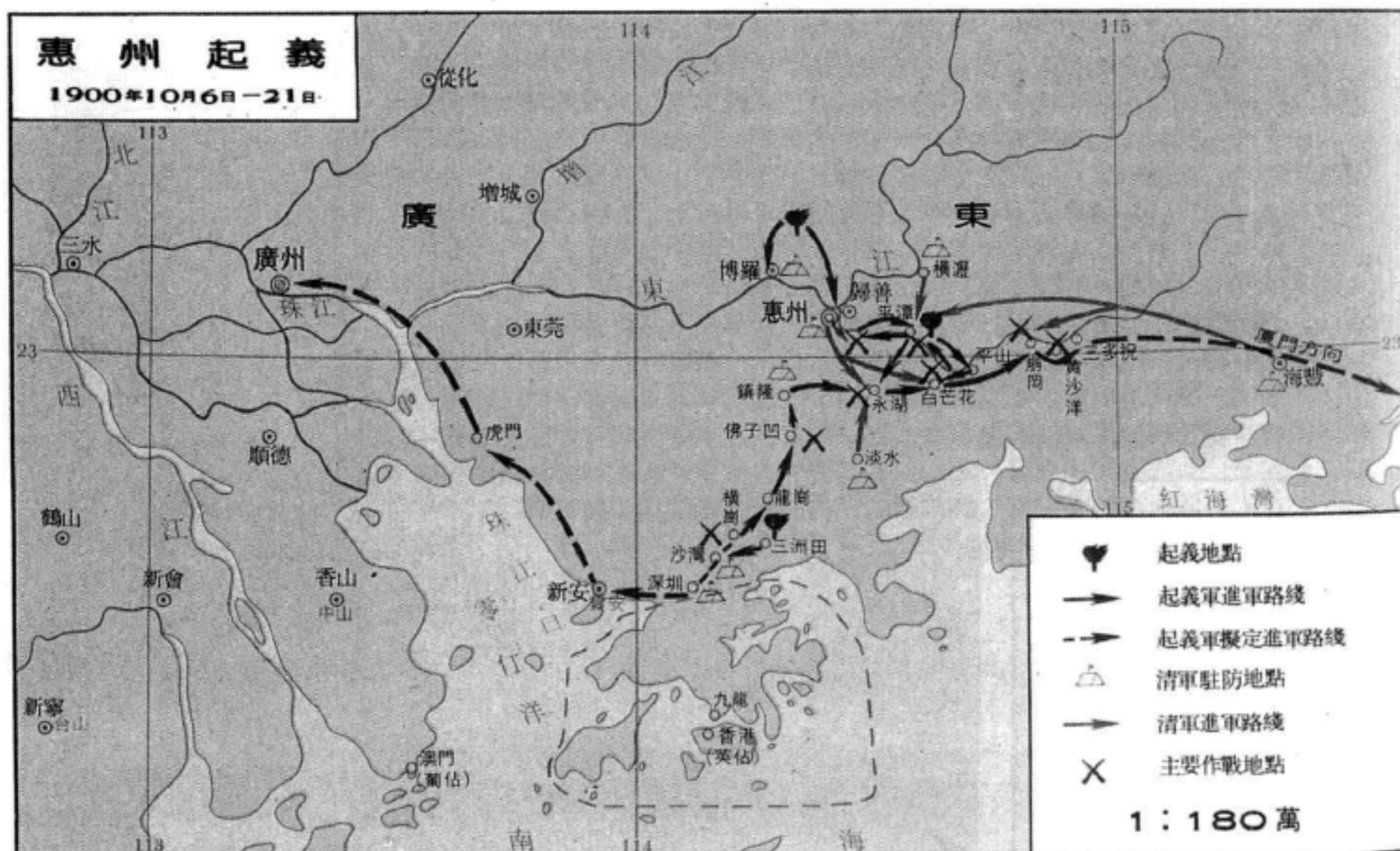


91. 1900年10月6日，郑士良率会党600余人在惠州三洲田起义。图为起义发难地惠州三洲田。

On October 6, 1900, Zheng Shiliang led 600 members of secret societies in rise in revolt at Sanzhoutian in Huizhou. This is the uprising site at Sanzhoutian in Huizhou.

92. 三洲田起义后，不到半个月，起义军连克沙湾、佛子凹、永湖、白芒花、崩岗、三多祝等地，重创清军。10月22日，由于粮械失继，起义军被迫解散。惠州起义是中国资产阶级革命党人正式举行的第一次反清武装起义。图为惠州起义形势图（据《辛亥革命史地图集》）。

In less than half a month after Sanzhoutian Uprising, the insurrectionary army captured Shawan, Fozi'ao, Yonghu, Baimanghua, Benggang, Sanduozhu etc. and mauled Qing army heavily. On October 22, because the lack of food and ammunitions, the insurrectionary army had to dismissed. Huizhou Uprising was the first armed uprising led formally by China's bourgeois revolutionary partisans to fight against Qing Dynasty. This is Huizhou Uprising situation map (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).



頂天立地奇男子要把乾坤扭轉來其執事有副印新副舉賢當家管事巡風順八江口十牌  
大備小么各名目其中所派偽官分文武兩班文係康等所立保國會黨武為大刀哥老各會  
黨都二百餘人某姓某名歷歷可數

◎英查漢礦 中緬交界地方去年經查出有五金等礦現探查之英人達打已報稱在萬打  
利崑崙道一帶尋出鐵礦苗中有灰石相雜據稱此鐵苗甚旺實為可貴之品惟須將附近林  
木剷除方能詳為探測云又云在附近風云村約離馬路五十五里及美苗西南約三里地方  
查出有鐵苗踪跡

◎釐局新章 粵省釐費由閏八月起改為官辦商辦當時商人商擬所有數目以六個月為  
一小結期年為一大結嗣大吏以所擬之期過於遲久遂改為三個月一小結六個月一大結  
遵照辦理並將前者各行商認餉承辦餉經費及坐釐各名目一概裁免原領釐局之示諭  
亦即追回繳銷以杜作弊昨日廿九日商厘總局各商首又上章程十餘款於釐務總局其大  
意不外謂用人行事權歸商局庶可肩此重任云

◎廣東惠州亂事紀二 惠州府屬近有會黨意圖起事現在羊城道聽塗說紛如不一有謂省  
中官場得接該處文武飛電來省備述會黨現極猖獗人數以萬計旗分紅黑二色所用之槍  
皆新式犀利無比陸路提督鄧萬林所部之立捷營弁勇陣斃多人而由省調往之喜字營暨  
北海鎮劉邦盛所帶之營勇尙形單薄未能堵截附近鄉村已多為黨徒所奪踞者又有謂惠

中國旬報 南省大事記 九 廿七期

州府城及歸善縣城已皆為會黨圍困者言人人殊未悉確否但省中大吏已聞報驚惶連日  
諭飭馬維騏鄒潤材分別挑選弁勇馳往會辦所有介字營勇已於十八日下船拖以小輪啟  
棧首途而安勇營亦整備一切於二十早由天字碼頭分坐巡船用小輪拖帶解維東行○  
又十七日羊城西簡云東江擾亂情形以惠州府為最人皆知該府為三合會黨聚集之區近  
有多人因保全身命起見經已入會地方官知不能保各皆張皇失措傳聞惠屬已起旗作亂  
或云未知是否十七日省城接得消息云日前所傳私會倡亂之說係屬實事並有紳家紛紛  
遷徙家眷財物○又博羅縣之倫敦傳教會自有教堂九間以該處北方近有不靖情形甚為可  
慮堂內產業恐難保全云是日省中謠傳惠州府官命將城門關閉除該處原有防兵外有兵  
約二千人由省調赴東江法炮船亞化蘭治日前曾駛往順德彈壓亦于十六早由省河駛往  
東江此船食水甚淺或可以駛抵東江十九日羊城西簡來報云省城人心以惠州情形甚為  
吃緊聞該府十州縣地方已有六縣為亂黨蟻據據地方官不為彈壓誠恐支蔓難圖矣現  
省中大憲諸務紛投頗有不能兼顧之勢聞海陸盜賊擾亂東江來往船艘現已一律停駛○  
先是孖刺西字報刊有廣東歸善縣來札一函畧云某等并非團黨乃大政治家大會黨耳即  
所謂義興會天地會三合會也我等在在外之華人俱欲發誓驅逐滿洲政府獨立民權政  
體我等在美洲檀香山澳洲石叻暹羅越南荷屬群島之有材會友專候號約期舉事我等本  
係欲興中國之人若成功之後將來設立更革之事開通中國與天下通商我等不恤流血因

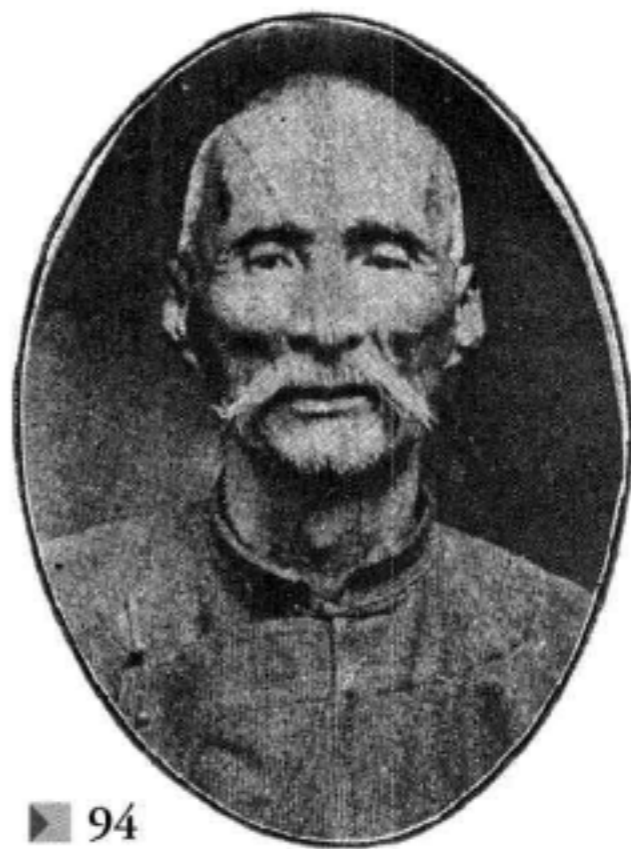
天命所在凡有國政大更變必須用貴值而得古史所載之事將復見於今日我等欲造成三  
百年前前所未竟之志料英美日三國亦必守中立之義且或資助之一千八百六十二年時英  
國借戈登于滿政府已敗壞我等志向戈登將軍之助滿政府殊屬可惜望吾等之進步英國  
之大政治家亦多憐惜之戈登將軍甚至欲置李鴻章于死我等極祈望將來不可再蹈此轍  
某等敬求貴報重援三尖石碑頓首再者各外國報請抄錄云云○又東莞地方適因東江一  
帶會黨揭竿十六日東莞縣劉德恒馳稟來省畧云該縣與歸善新安交界處有大帮會黨衆  
逾萬人現圍圍擾擾縣境治下兵勇單薄恐難堵截迅請速發大兵等語德壽接文後即已電請  
水師提督就近撥兵駐防旋復札委安勇統領鄒潤材添募勇丁一營馳往協同辦理矣○廿  
一日廣東省城報稱惠州亂黨衆約二萬人多係東莞人及客民將官兵逐退兵官傷亡甚  
多有兵官四人被亂黨拿獲殺以祭旗現亂黨與深圳黨徒聯成一氣旗上大書有康梁何鄭  
孫等字及保洋滅滿字樣聞該亂黨有在美及星架波之會友相助該亂黨在惠州起事之初  
並未槍掠及傷人但沿途收掠軍裝及招集黨羽并有一亂黨對某教士云汝可自行檢點我  
信斷不加害于爾等云云前一二三日聞該亂黨已至博羅淡水地方署督德壽所札派之兵為  
劉邦盛馬維騏莫善喜鄧萬林鄒潤材等為統帶有官兵多人倒戈相向蓋皆黨會中人云○  
惠州會黨廿二日在距法樺湖四英里之三角湖地方與官兵相遇將官兵擊退殺去官兵約  
一百人傷者不計其數該地居民因協助官兵被亂黨將村莊焚燬數間村民之被殺者約三

中國旬報 南省大事記 十 廿七期

93. 1900年10月《中国旬报》27期刊載的惠州起义消息。  
Zhongguo Xunbao (China Ten-Day Report), Issue No.27, in October of 1900, reported Huizhou Uprising.

94. 参与领导惠州起义的义军中路统兵司令、新安籍兴中会会员江恭喜。

Jiang Gongxi (from Xin'an County), commander-general of Central Army in Huizhou Uprising and member of Revive China Society.



94

95. 受孙中山委托前往惠州三多祝前线传达作战命令而牺牲的日本友人山田良政。

Yamata Yoshimasa, a Japanese, who went to Huizhou front to pass the fighting order of Sun Yat-sen and died in Huizhou Uprising.

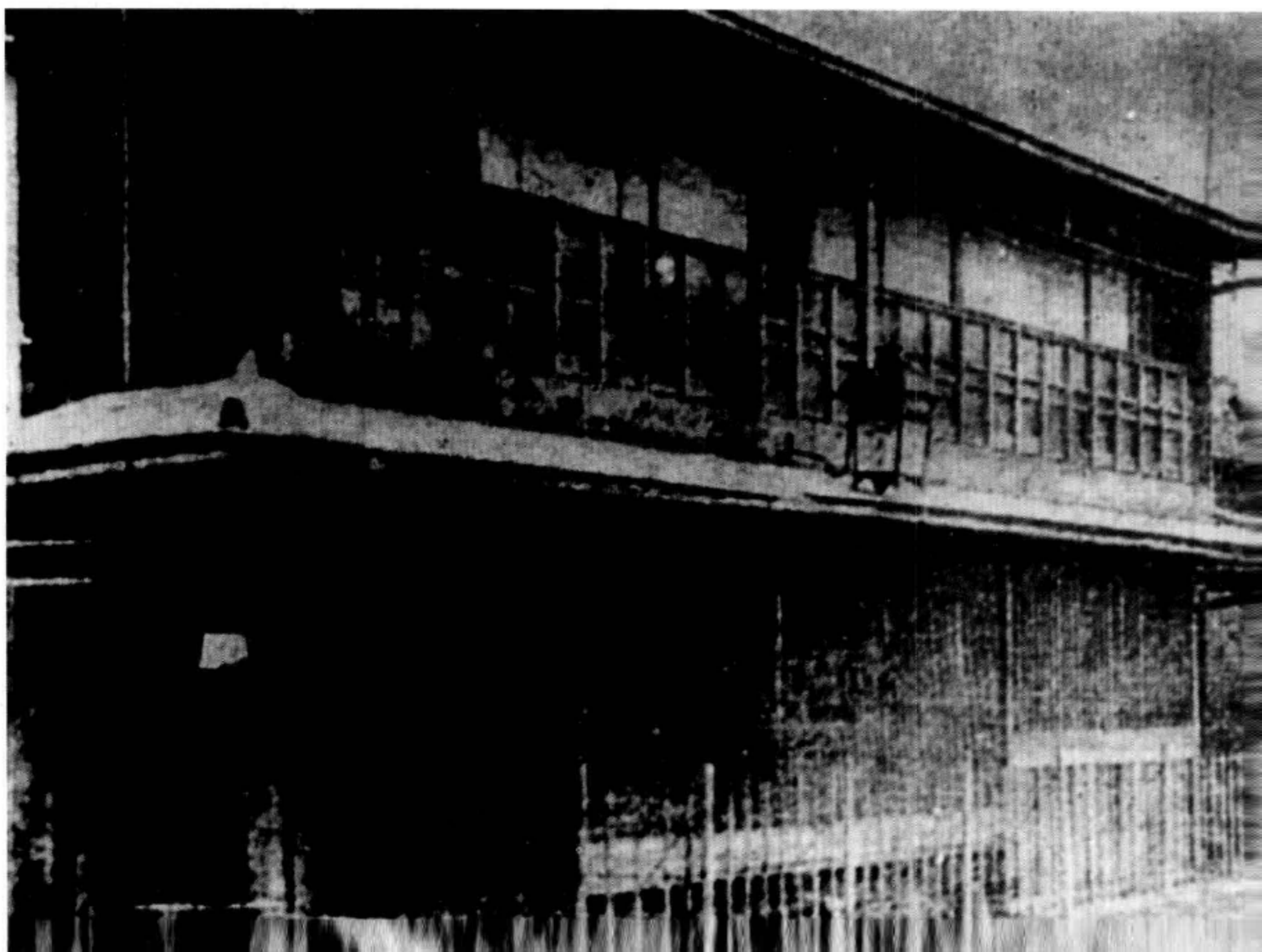


95

96. 为便于领导和指挥起义，1900年9月，孙中山从日本抵台湾，在台北设立惠州起义指挥中心。图为孙中山在台北的住所。

In order to be easy to lead and command the uprising, in September 1900, Sun Yat-sen reached Taiwan from Japan and set up in Taipei the commanding centre for Huizhou Uprising. This is Sun Yat-sen's residence in Taipei.

96



奏為廣東惠州會匪被外匪勾結起事派營勦辦

獲勝並仍飭搜捕餘匪情形恭摺具陳仰祈

聖鑒事竊照惠州會匪肆擾欽奉電

旨委詢經督將康孫各送向結土匪起事及番飭水

陸各軍勦辦情形於閏八月十八日先行電奏

二十三日欽奉電

旨此起土匪仍着督飭何長清等各營合力痛勦迅

速撲滅毋任蔓延欽此欽遵嚴督勦辦嗣據該文

武先後報屢次接仗獲勝大股匪類業已撲

滅等情續經督於九月初七日電奏十一日欽

奉電

旨惠州土匪辦理尚為迅速仍着嚴飭搜捕毋留餘

孽欽此又經恭錄轉行並嚴催各營欽遵辦理在

案茲將該土匪勾結起事及調營勦辦詳細情

形謹據陳之查廣東惠州府屬民情強悍衆

聚拜會械鬥搶擄習為故常近海之歸善海豐

等縣尤多洋盜鹽梟以故嘯聚甚易動輒滋事

即歸善一屬十餘年來趁山會匪黃亞春陸嶽

會匪黃狂成拒敵官軍搶劫墟市屢經派營勦

散迄未淨絕根株本年閏八月初間等語聞歸

善縣屬三洲田地方有孫康送靈向結土匪起

事並在外洋私運軍火至隨僻海汊轉入內地

當以逆黨主謀意圖大舉實非尋常土匪可比

且查三洲田地方山深林密路徑迂迴南抵新

安縣偏九龍租界西北與東莞縣接壤北通府

縣二城均可竄出東江直達省會東與海豐毗

連亦係會匪出沒之處非多派營勇而面顧到

難期迅速撲滅爰督水師提督何長清抽撥新

舊靖勇及各臺隊勇共足一千五百餘人先由

新安之深圳墟向北兜截直搗三洲老巢防擾

租界復派大小兵輪在洋面遊弋斷其接濟西

北一路派介勇一營駐紮歸善東莞交界要隘

又派總兵黃金福所統信勇一營提督刁煙明

所帶廣安水軍一營分扼東江水陸防竄江面

東路為海豐陸豐二縣原派都司吳祥連帶督

勇左營駐紮即飭回願歸善並移潮州信勇一

營填紮海豐三而兜截而以惠州府歸善縣二

城為進兵之路陸路提督鄧萬林原統督字中

左右三營練兵正副兩營廣毅軍一營分赴惠

州十屬辦理解捕在歸善者僅督勇練兵數哨

一聞匪警各屬震動不能抽回督先派補用副

將吳善積管帶勇一營由省馳往會勦一面

咨令鄧萬林添募一營名曰立捷軍又派北海

鎮總兵劉坤成另募一營名曰靜宇營均由府

城直攻巢穴吳善積勇於閏八月初十日馳

抵歸善維時匪黨未齊林間兵到達定於十三

日登嶺起事先以數百人猛撲新安沙灣墟破

獲租界李何長清時勇已抵深圳乃四攻橫岡

進踞龍岡善督各勇連次接戰互有勝負克誠

益張警報日至督以總兵黃金福所統信勇已

撤兩營分駐東西兩路因令再帶一營由府城

進勦並令記名總兵陳維熊帶勇兩營繼進

以壯聲援此等添調營勇分投防勦之情形也

迨首獲沈伏處春港塘地龍村西三洲田匪巢

則以驍士良劉運濬等充偽軍師蔡景福陳亞

怡等充偽先鋒何崇觀黃自福黃耀長等充偽

元帥黃揚充偽副元帥據機偽書大奏開及日

月等悖逆字樣各匪頭標紅巾身穿白布銀紅

號褂甫於閏八月初八九日聚集既踞龍岡四

出焚搶附會日眾總兵劉坤成新募精勇總軍

惠州府知府沈傳義募土勇二百名委歸善縣

縣丞杜鳳梧管帶二十二日會同善督各軍奔

赴前敵行至距城十餘里之平洋地方賊隊廣

至吳善積會勇當先陣斬偽先鋒蔡景生陳亞

福等斃匪數十名正期得手詎附近匪鄉糾約

千餘人各帶快槍牌刀奔來助匪分路包抄我

軍被圍陣亡勇丁數十人縣丞杜鳳梧被擄府

縣兩城同時戒嚴幸是日都司吳祥連帶督字

左營由海豐來鄧萬林所招立捷新軍亦同時

抵惠橫港森柏洞圍林連又誘獲偽副元帥黃

揚訊明正法兵氣稍振連日匪竄附城之梁化

雷公嶺意圖直出東江各軍力扼其前不得上

竄此閏八月二十六日以前歸善匪勢猖獗之

情形也匪既不得竄出江面乃折而向東欲與

海豐陸豐股匪聯為一氣三多祝者歸善著名

匪鄉與海豐交界之要隘也先派督勇練兵據

防向結二十六日匪攻三多祝相近之黃沙洋



管帶練兵營副將朱表勝竭力救授吳祥達亦  
由閩道趕到而匪已進踞三多祝二十七日舉  
明吳祥達率哲字左營及哲字中右營各哨並  
立捷軍三路進剿莫喜積丰喜字營勇獲匪  
亦分路拒敵自辰刻戰至日及槍礮聲炮匪不  
少仰吳祥達持槍血濺當場殺斃偽軍師劉運

恭偽元帥何崇輿楊發等多名匪勢漸覺披靡  
遂擇眾擒獲匪五六百名奪獲標幟馬匹槍  
礮無算救授縣丞杜鳳梧及被擄婦孺數百人  
乘勝克復三多祝黃沙洋兩處查驗陣斬匪屍  
內有一具係服外洋衣袴詢之生擒各匪均指  
為偽軍師鄭士良未知是否確實同日何長清

率隊進攻三洲田獲其巢穴搜獲槍枝紅巾等  
件餘黨潰散此聞八月二十七日勦辦師善會  
匪獲勝之實在情形也當歸善匪勢猖獗之日  
海豐縣大嶺山聚匪數千河源和平兩縣亦有  
匪千餘人數百人不等同時撲城意欲乘我惶  
遽之際逞狡謀幸海豐先派信勇練茶人調

署碣石鎮統率善勇軍勇進剿匪  
散河源和平兩屬先派參將石玉山率廣毅軍  
奉應閏八月二十五夜匪攻河源縣城經知縣  
唐鏡沅竭力抵禦匪退黃沙抵瓦窰二十七日  
黎明石玉山率隊掩至城大圍攻斬敵百餘焚  
斃無算和平本駐廣毅軍勇一哨匪首曾全養

率眾焚燒南門城樓營勇兵圍亦出力戰陣斬  
匪首曾全養生擒數十名匪始潰散此又惠州  
各屬會匪響應各勇營先後獲勝之實在情形  
也查伏查送首孫汝以漏網餘凶逃魂海外乃  
敢潛回香港向結惠州會匪潛謀不軌軍火購  
自外洋煽誘編及各屬暨謀叛先擾偏近租

界之沙灣墟意在挑啟中外弊端從中取事其  
尤險詭譎實與康梁逆黨勾結長江兩湖會匪  
同時作亂情形遙遙相應雖官軍乘其未定先  
已兜截使各路之匪不能聯合一氣歸善之匪  
不能竄越一步然猶恐突報奔橫屬無比戕殺  
弁勇擄提印官各路會匪仍敢同時並舉雲集

響應罪大惡極無以遁此奉仰仗

朝廷威福將主用命旬日之間羣凶投首曾從逆漸  
解散地方轉危為安城池租界均未擾及不致  
貽外人口實尤為姑料所不及其偽軍師偽元  
帥等半已伏誅而首逆孫汝與同謀之康梁各  
黨初則伏匿港澳繼聞竄跡外洋前已照會香

港澳門各洋官密拏懲辦即不能趕期就網當  
亦不敢潛回惟是惠州各屬本多匪懈散則為  
民衆則為匪此次當會匪猖獗之時竟敢豎旗  
助戰甘心從逆尤為狂悖現在大敗匪徒邇已  
擊散仍當據遵電

旨嚴飭搜捕已分咨水師提督何長清陸路提督鄧

萬林督率營勇分赴各鄉採村清查如有當時  
助匪之犯擒獲嚴辦毋留餘孽務使根蒂悉除  
以仰副

聖主綏靖海疆之至意至此出力員弁銜銜陣  
擒斬渠魁實有微勞足錄且於外蒙方張之日  
力除內患其裨益大局尤非淺鮮可否俟事竣

後由李奎明詳九奉請

優獎以示鼓勵出自

鴻慈除分咨軍機處吏兵刑三部查照及俟各屬匪

鄉肅清另行奏報外所有惠州會匪向結滋事

勦辦獲勝情形理合繕摺具陳伏乞

皇太后

皇上聖鑒訓示再廣東巡撫保岑本任毋庸會銜合

併陳明謹

奏  
知道了即著嚴飭該提督等  
將餘匪搜捕盡淨後准其擇尤  
酌保毋許冒濫

光緒二十六年九月 吉 日

97. 1900年11月5日，兩廣總督德壽奏報清軍平定惠州起义经过。

On November 5, 1900, De Shou, governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, presented a memorial to the emperor, relating how Qing army put down Huizhou Uprising.

外堂先生至下十月六日鄭  
 軍起惠州前經電達想得  
 尊覽自起事以來連獲勝  
 利所向無敵勢如破竹今已  
 肅有惠州為進取之地此外陳  
 君起海豐陸豐而進取潮  
 長上外長亦起步外亦起步  
 而進進廣東省以帝制清兵  
 史君起西江以寇桂此肇慶  
 鄭君起陽江陽春而揭雷  
 昔清兵處之敗北吾徒人心大  
 振惟常軍創之初百者未備徒  
 手奮起錫砲彈皆從清兵奪  
 來而用初未嘗如他人之有資  
 財數十萬而運用之也所恃者  
 人心勇敢而已敵兵數以  
 南省大兵已陸續雲集清朝  
 雖輕猶依然一大帝國北地

雖慶烟而兩部尚金湯無狀  
 廣州城內之統砲彈藥猶有取  
 不盡而用不竭之少者徒人心  
 雖勇而兵終寡莫尚走接濟之  
 源大持非付不得先作未雨之  
 籌謀故也 先生之為盡力游  
 說政府為吾人借一臂之助若  
 今得洋銃萬杆野砲十門則  
 取廣州省城如反掌之易耳  
 廣州既得則長江以南為吾人  
 囊中物也時不再來機不可  
 失支那興亡在此一舉貴政  
 府如允清弱扶危則方物可從  
 台灣密送史官畫一切施行之  
 策可保無虞如何之處務乞早  
 示佳音身此謹托即候  
 道安不悞弟 孫文拜啟 十月廿

98. 1900年10月21日，孙中山在台北写给日本友人犬养毅叙述军事行动进展，并请游说日本政府予以支持的信。

On October 21, 1900, in Taipei, Sun Yat-sen, wrote to his Japanese friend—Inugai Tsuyoshi about the progress of the military operation. This is the letter asking his friend to persuade Japanese government to support him.



宋少东



黄大汉



磻溪和尚



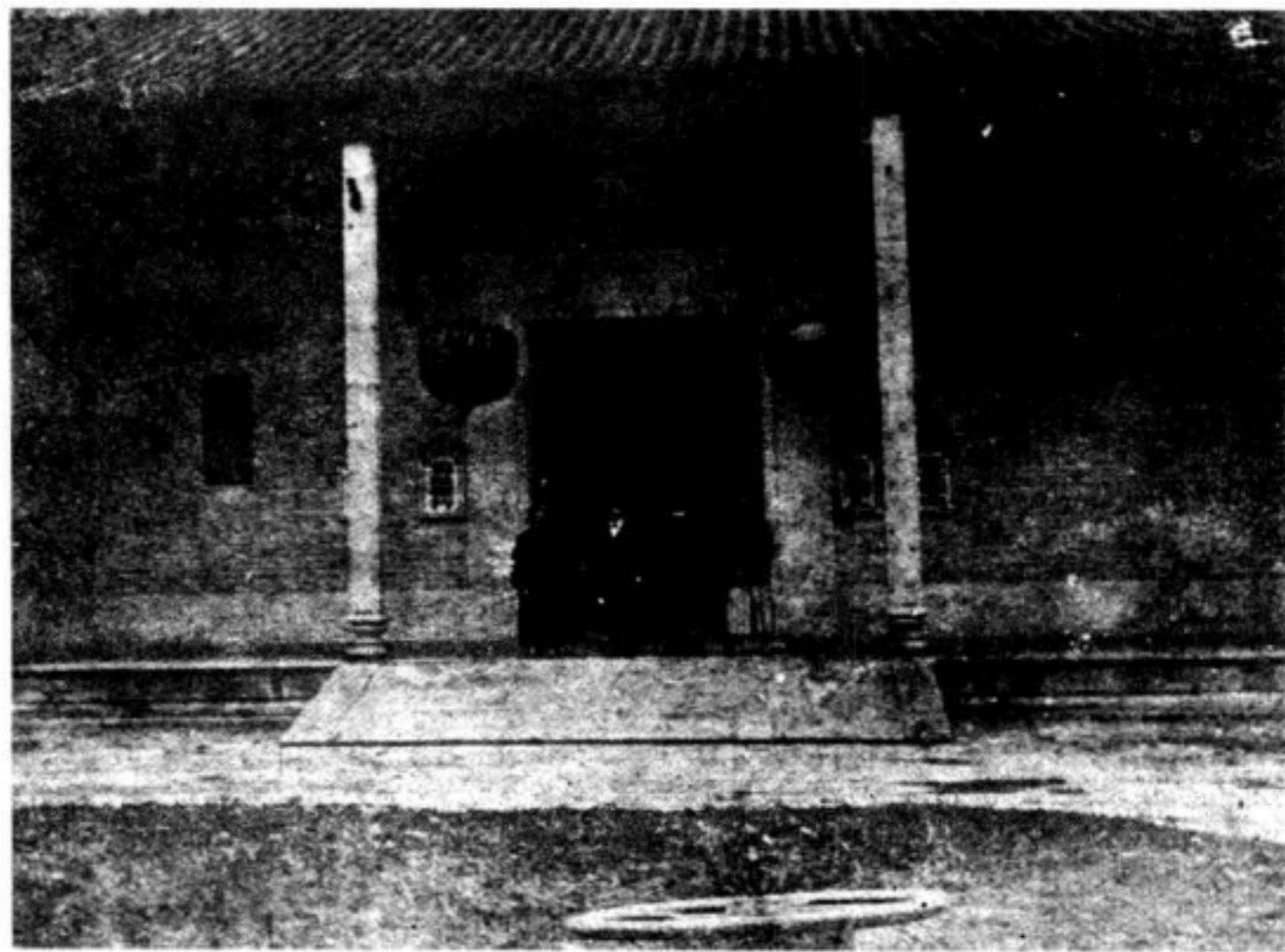
陈瑞芝

99. 为配合惠州起义，兴中会会员宋少东（南海人）、黄大汉（南海人）、磻溪和尚（清远人）、陈瑞芝（高要人）等与史坚如在广州设立秘密机关，运动会党、绿林，密谋在广州起事配合。

In order to support Huizhou Uprising, members of Revive China Society: Song Shaodong (from Nanhai County), Huang Dahan (from Nanhai County), Panxi Buhdda (from Qingyuan County), Chen Ruizhi (from Gaoyao County), etc. together with Shi Jianru, set up a secret office in Guangzhou and contacted the greenwood outlaws and the secret societies to start the uprising.

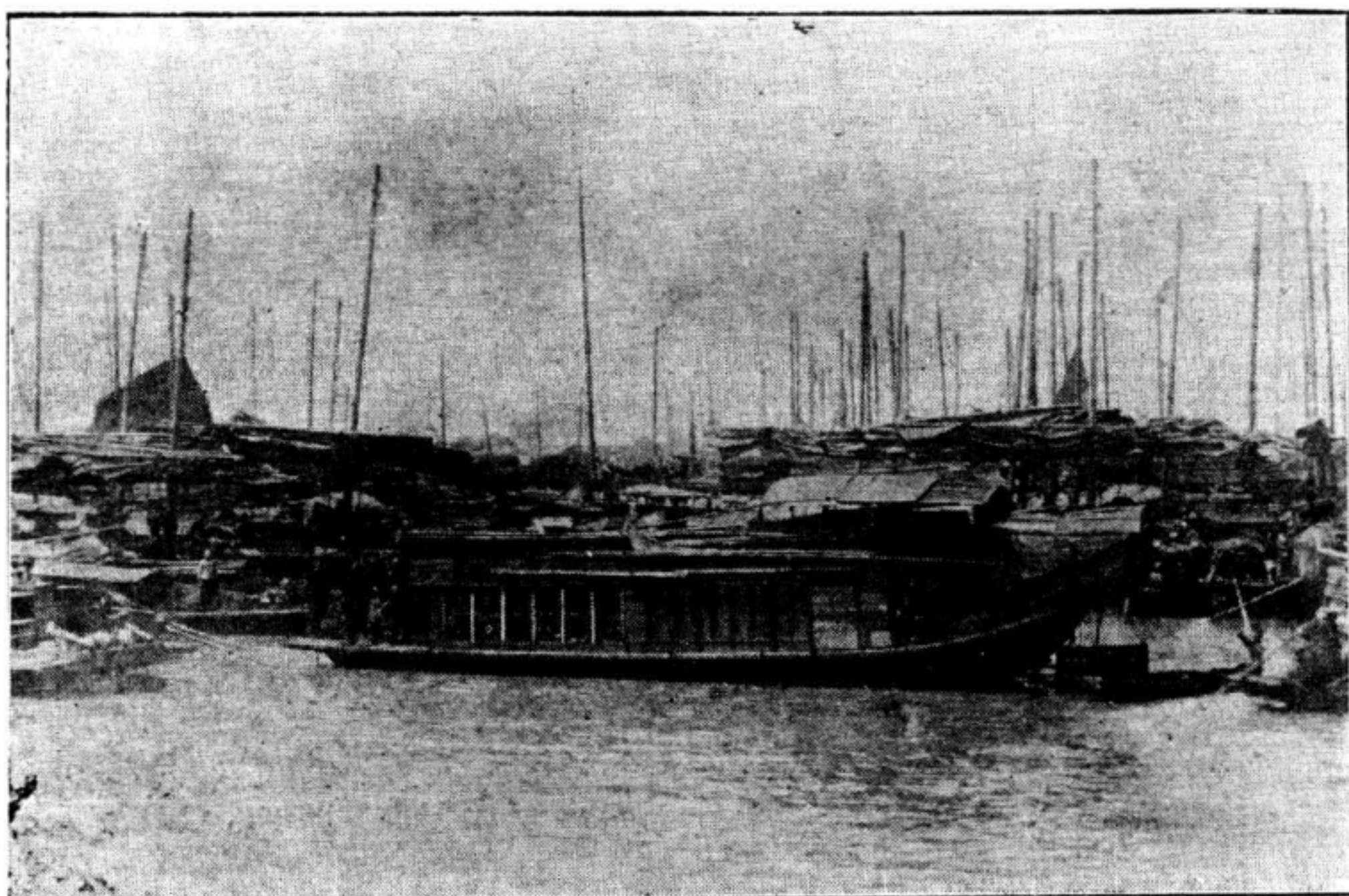
100. 史坚如、邓荫南等兴中会会员聘英国军事家摩根为军事顾问。图为摩根与邓掖廷（三水人）、原口闻一（日本人）、练达成（新兴人）在黄埔水陆师学堂。

Shi Jianru and Deng Yinnan, etc. members of Revive China Society, invited British military strategist—Morgan as a military adviser. They are Morgan, Deng Yeting (from Sanshui County), Haraguchi Bunnyichi (Japanese), Lian Dacheng (from Xinxing County, ) at Huangpu land army and navy school.



100





■ 101

101. 停泊在广州沙面一带的杏花紫洞艇，为史坚如、邓荫南、黄大汉等兴中会会员与英国顾问摩根联络办事的秘密据点。

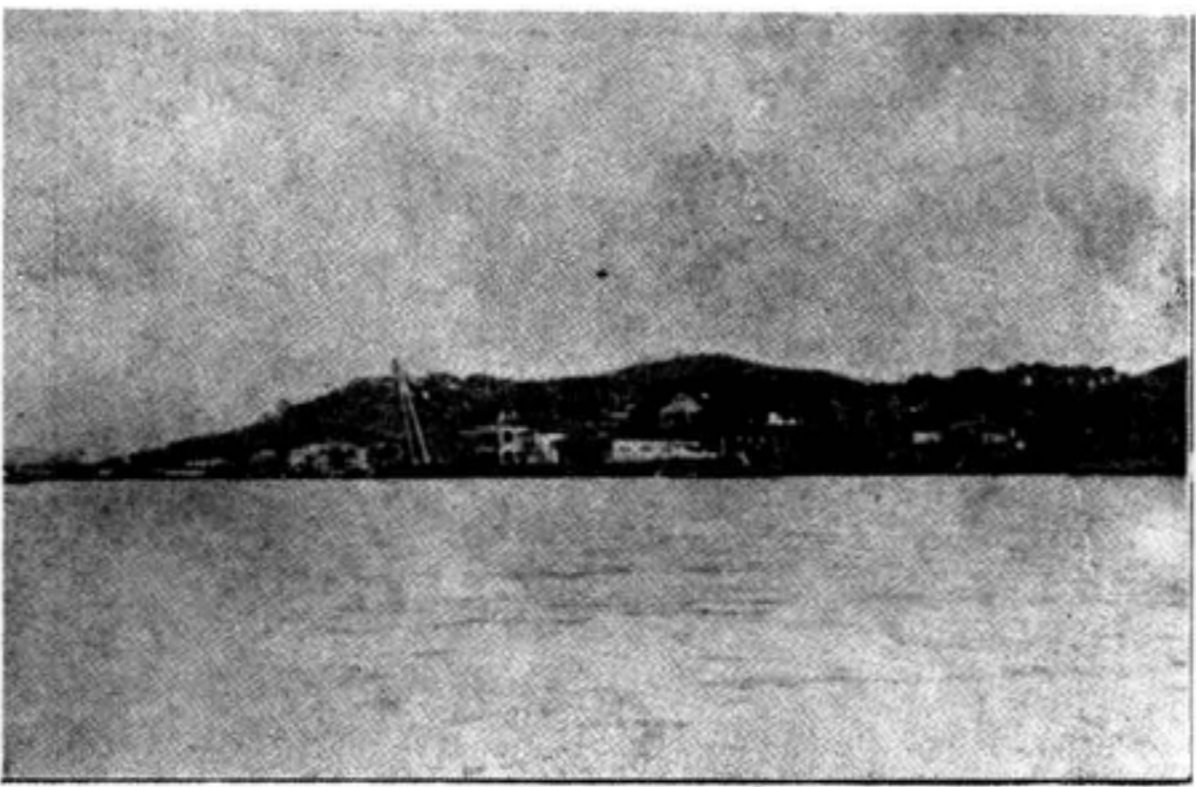
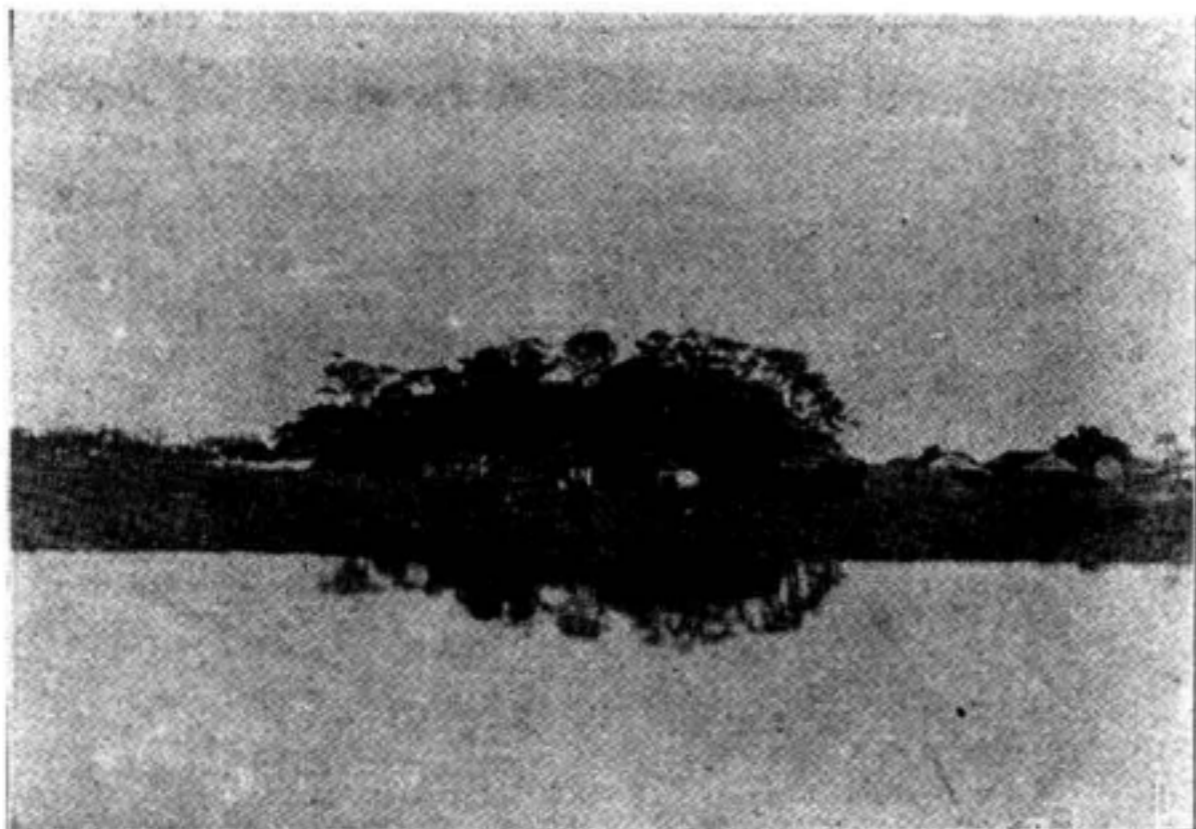
The boat anchored off Shamian, Guangzhou, was a secret post where Shi Jianru, Deng Yinnan, Huang Dahan, etc. kept liaison with Morgan, the British military adviser.

102. 黄大汉带领邓荫南、摩根等在广州城四处侦探，并拍摄城楼、衙署及黄埔水闸、船坞、炮台等要隘的照片，以备起义时使用。图为他们拍摄的长洲炮台（上）、黄埔鱼雷局（中）、黄埔船坞（下）照片。

Huang Dahan led Deng Yinnan, Morgan, etc. in detecting everywhere in the city of Guangzhou and photographed the city gate tower, government administration and sluice, dock, fort, etc. of Huangpu's strategic pass in order to use while rise in revolt. These are pictures of Changzhou fort (upper), Huangpu torpedo office (middle), Huangpu dock (lower) which they photographed.

103. 1900年10月28日，史坚如在广州谋炸广东巡抚兼署两广总督德寿，事败被捕，备受酷刑，11月9日就义。兴中会在广州起事的计划也告流产。图为史坚如烈士（番禺人）。

On October 28, 1900, in Guangzhou Shi Jianru bombed De Shou, governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi provinces, concurrently grand coordinator of Guangdong, and failed. He was arrested and cruelly tortured, died a martyr on November 9. The plan of Guangzhou Uprising by Society to Restore China's Prosperity was abortive, too. The picture of martyr Shi Jianru (from Panyu County).



▲ 102

■ 103

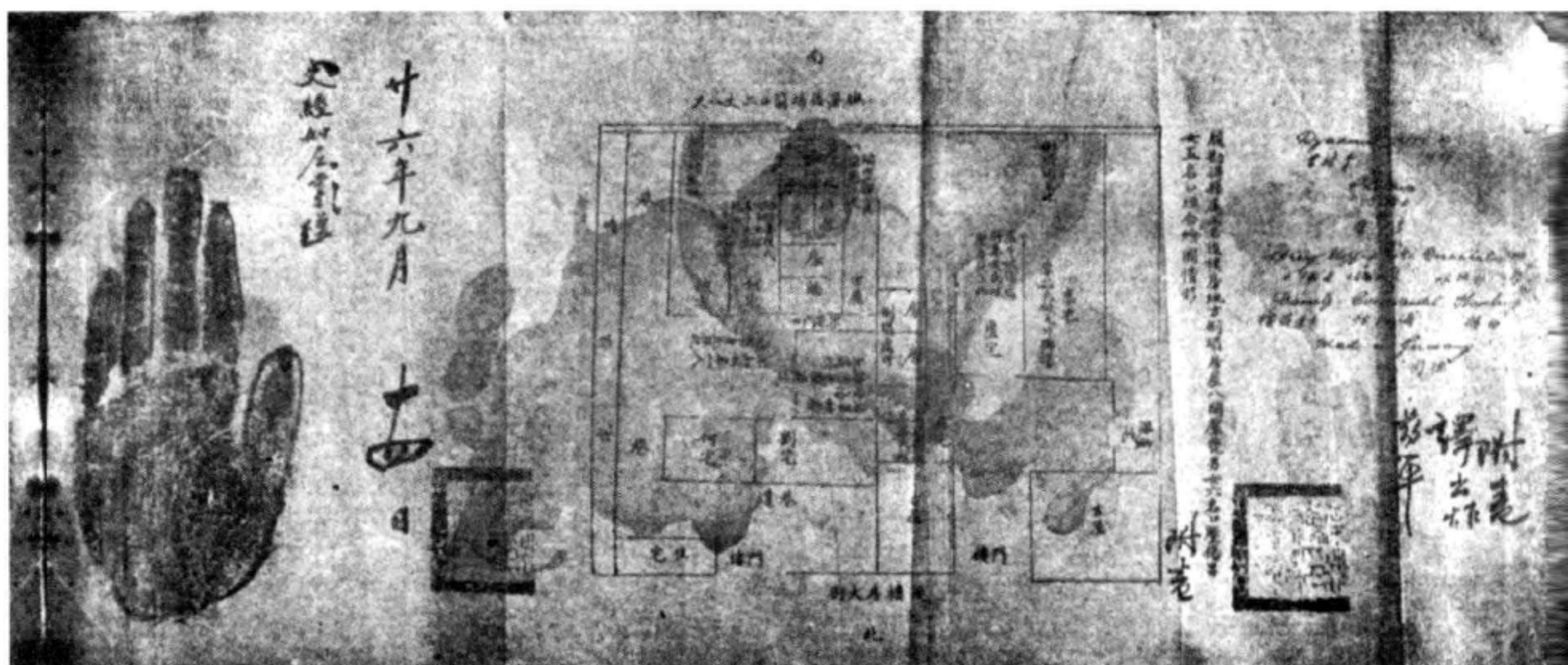




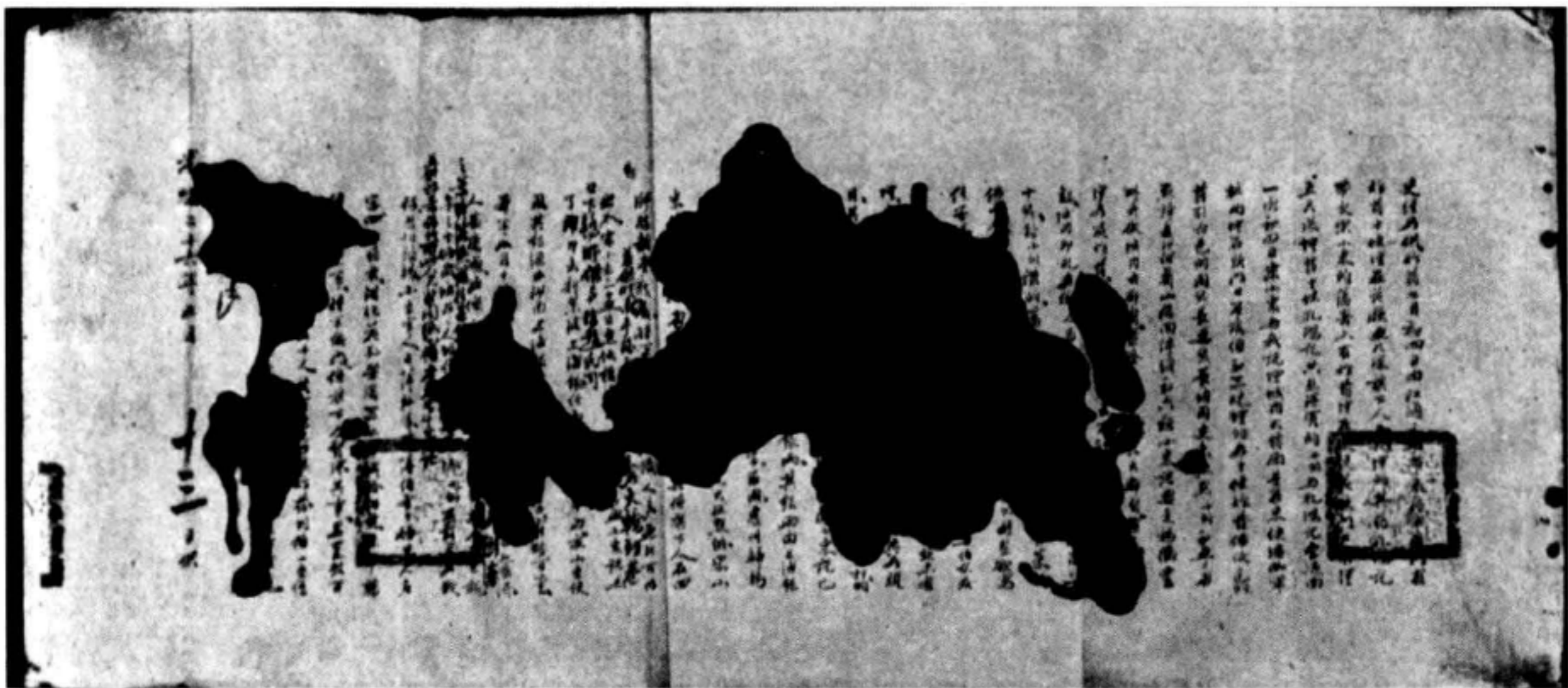
▲ 104

碧血丹心  
——辛亥革命在广东影像实录

70



▲ 105



106

104. 清广东巡抚官署。

Administration office of Guangdong governor of Qing Dynasty.

105. 广州清吏审讯史坚如烈士的档卷。左为史坚如的手模。

The file of Qing official in Guangzhou questioning martyr—Shi Jianru.

On the left is the palm-print of Shi Jianru.

106. 史坚如烈士的供词。纸面有被墨污之处，据说是由于内容过于激烈，清吏恐怕送达清廷，慈禧会赫然震怒，降下不测之祸，所以故意泼墨弄污，谎称为史坚如自己所为。

The confession of martyr Shi Jianru. On some parts of the paper had been blacken. It was said that because of the fierce contents, the Qing official was probably afraid Ci Xi, a feudal ruler, would be furious intensely and misfortune would fall onto his head. So he blackened it on purpose, lying that it was done by Shi Jianru himself.

庚子年八月間惠州會匪猖獗之時官四  
 起賊恐匪賊未有潛伏圖為內應先遣密令  
 營務嚴密查察以防不測詎九月廿六日黎明  
 時候四才巡捕街署牆外忽有炸藥聲聲震屋  
 瓦震飛人聲鼎沸即往府縣營汛前往勘驗  
 牆外係係僻僻曲巷巷內有宋姓莊之屋  
 緊貼街署後牆情極險惡二丈餘屋已倒塌成  
 坑而旁民房震倒八間屋斃大小男婦八人收埋  
 五人並傷南海縣署為甚極慘幸幸得回報究  
 由史德如代宋少東租賃房屋住不及十日旋于初  
 七日由統領介字營總兵馬維祺督率勇隊  
 查獲港輪船碼頭劫史德如等以就歸訊訊辦  
 起為強盜黨羽創設中會伊克廣東省  
 城偽總統宋子昌印宋少東為總目方伊節  
 制炸藥係由澳門運來令宋少東釋放  
 內幕成大中宋少東裝就火引先引逃匿  
 其語推任司道及況况只諱由由才批飭正法  
 示犯處封要充公并據廣東省捕總局  
 司道在物等獲史德如出會開詳請

查獎前來 官伏查逆犯史德如等  
 敢培理炸藥專肆毀界播其為全  
 自去款義難 倘 房屋未破  
 有人心甚為惶惑幸仗  
 李王威福主以破獲德如一出出示曉諭以敢  
 盡免于窮治仍嚴禁濫德如等逃匪地方  
 漸次安所有守獲逆犯出力員弁自未便沒  
 其微勞而乞仰懇  
 天恩俯准准部司銜從先補用守備山克  
 補守備都司以勳擊於先補用守備山克  
 仍先振補把總此火賜以千總從先振補  
 品軍功仍先振補外委郭保全以把總從先  
 振補正軍首領西鬱林營參將林有威等  
 營出力以示鼓勵而後故之實出自  
 德格鴻慈以錫嚴懲逆犯宋子昌印宋少  
 東務獲德如並飭融員自履感荷即外理  
 合附片具陳伏乞  
 聖鑒訓示謹  
 宣統二年二月十一日奉  
 諭 欽此

碧血丹心  
 辛亥年  
 命在廣東  
 像實錄

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107. 1901年3月30日，兩廣總督德壽為緝獲史堅如出力員弁請獎折。  
 The memorial to the throne, written on March 30, 1901, by De Shou, governor of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, asking for an award for his officers' capture of Shi Jianru.



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108. 1901年9月，香港兴中会会员谢缵泰、李纪堂与洪全福联络会党，密谋在广州举行武装起义，定国号为“大明顺天国”，经过一年多的准备，拟于1903年1月28日除夕夜在广州发难，但因事泄失败。图为起义领导人谢缵泰（左）、李纪堂（中，新会人）和洪全福（右，花县人）。

In September 1901, Xie Zuantai, Li Jitang and Hong Quanfu got in touch with the secret societies, planned secretly in Guangzhou to hold armed uprising, naming the state "Grand Ming Shuntian Kingdom". After more than one year's preparation, they planned to launch the uprising, but failed because the news was let out. The photos are Xie Zuantai (left), Li Jitang (middle, from Xinhui County) and Hong Quanfu (right, from Huaxian County), leaders of the uprising.

109. 起义前预制的《大明顺天国讨伐清朝檄》。

*Call for Qing Dynasty by Grand Ming Shuntian Kingdom produced in advance before rise in revolt.*

大明順天國南粵興漢大將軍天 賜  
 公理既明漢裔可與  
 安民告示  
 爾眾宜知  
 清朝無道  
 官吏貪私  
 荼毒天下  
 加稅加釐  
 捐抽重疊  
 竭盡民脂  
 爰動公憤  
 特舉義旗  
 除滿興漢  
 大公無私  
 保商保教  
 立太平基  
 弔民伐罪  
 順天應時  
 凡爾士庶  
 相安勿疑  
 大明國 元年 月 日

110. “大明順天國”安民告示。

A notice of reassurance the public by “Grand Ming Shuntian Kingdom”.

111. “大明順天國”曉諭官紳军民应遵纪律的告示。

A notice of “Grand Ming Shuntian Kingdom” giving explicit instructions to officials, merchants, officers and people to observe disciplines.

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大明國 奉 月 日 縣 府 示

南順天國興漢大將軍 賜  
 申明紀律事照得治國以刑為本行刑以紀為先  
 本將軍受命於天定鼎於地天下未定刑罰各守其  
 待但紀律如失則定例軍民何所遵守此不為官紳  
 兵勇商民人等各宜遵遵下詞各歸毋得違犯致干法  
 紀切切特示  
 本將軍受命於天為新造世界與往日之取壞世界  
 迥乎不同而脫我漢人於網羅之申行賦君民共  
 為總統以理國事  
 無論官民相待和平等物皆一才異能之士俸既收  
 治軍務得失因必從禮相節節者老不為事申訴  
 亦必以平等之禮相見  
 無論官軍人等不得擅入人家不得妄取人物不得  
 強買強賣不得欺壓平民不得嚇詐燒焚不得毀弄  
 人家器血物業如有違犯軍民到官指控或報  
 本將軍知均照加滿罰不貸  
 無論官軍人等不得奸淫婦女不得賭博行物索不得  
 無故無辜牽連有違犯一經訪聞或被告發即按例  
 懲辦  
 本軍需用糧食器械等物必據原價公平購買勿  
 有官軍經手私能不給價值辦事王赴營賦察除  
 進給原價外並將該官軍經手之數  
 紳民人等於大軍到境時若能舉食鹽菜恭順迎送  
 必給予賞費  
 紳民人等倘不知順逆妄思抗拒必將為首數人  
 與惡紳其附和謀人仍給予賞費九  
 紳民人等過本將軍物物許照市價公平交易如有  
 拾價居商必給予懲辦  
 本將軍受命於天定鼎於地軍紳民犯罪除奸漢要務  
 拒敵三罪應斬首以拘外其餘犯其情罪輕重或罰  
 或責以不薄也  
 本軍初到或有誤殺教士傷民劫掠等情教士教民  
 性命定必會同領事官秉公酌量懲辦  
 右十條為初議之紀律如有續續再行宜不凡爾等  
 官軍紳民其各遵勿違勿忽

碧血丹心  
 辛亥革命在廣東  
 像實景

奉為是區向清軍不無阻礙...

聖鑒事竊照上年十二月間...

臣仍前嚴密緝拿...

皇太后

皇上許州陳之伏查...

紳各招軍與分路...

奉發直成項...

朝廷威福不致...

皇太后 皇上聖鑒訓示謹 未 出力各員...

112. 1903年5月21日，兩廣總督德壽向清廷報告鎮壓“大明順天国”起義經過的奏折。 On May 21, 1903, governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces De Shou presented a memorial to the emperor, relating how Qing army put down the uprising of "Grand Ming Shuntian Kingdom".



# 羣智同人甲辰辰影



碧血丹心  
——辛亥革命在廣東影  
像實錄

華人在美國商戰

第一回 開全通華人洗淨 亞細亞美國招工

美國之南一大邦也。有知解者。有後乃建其國。學士有文。明華。其。頗。起。我。華。國。此。地。方。併。入。及。後。而。至。今。為。美。國。最。盛。之。道。商。半。即。斯。全。山。是。也。有。內。民。稅。物。其。傾。竭。銀。錢。而。足。以。成。之。此。者。他。國。勿。論。其。占。最。多。數。者。為。中。國。人。工。商。兩。者。均。計。其。最。盛。時。足。有。五。十。餘。萬。人。之。數。一。向。相。要。中。外。經。理。然。而。一。千。八。百。六。十。八。年。即。同。治。七。年。已。有。該。商。此。業。是。為。之。一。變。是。當。時。僅。然。一。見。多。黃。種。漢。子。其。數。可。謂。不。見。人。國。現。合。併。為。入。美。國。之。後。該。國。商。家。急。於。拓。展。各。處。招。募。工。人。開。先。無。余。歐。洲。及。本。國。東。部。之。民。皆。嫌。其。地。遠。隔。又。且。荒。僻。視。之。未。願。工。之。甚。少。及。至。竟。得。金。礦。要。廣。開。銀。路。藉。藉。許。多。人。人。益。形。缺。乏。了。那。時。實。在。察。十。分。窘。急。無。可。何。想。到。至。中。國。招。子。這。就。是。中。國。人。如。運。送。至。金。山。之。地。到。了。之。後。時。時。他。開。破。他。華。路。營。十。餘。年。至。有。今。日。之。繁。盛。其。起。未。知。解。者。且。不。全。是。我。華。人。之。功。開。拓。之。力。而。洋。商。做。成。的。廣。且。其。其。歷。史。如。下。說。來

第二回 立法條和長共議 訂商約利益同沾

你。想。這。如。解。者。他。本。國。及。歐。洲。之。人。而。保。護。其。免。得。我。中。國。地。地。受。洋。商。萬。里。一。向。足。歸。不。到。何。以。當。日。招。工。又。不。嫌。遠。僻。他。國。工。呢。皆。因。中。國。人。浮。於。地。財。政。不。修。民。不。自。給。而。衣。食。計。亦。無。可。何。況。且。當。日。美。國。與。中。國。訂。之。通。商。條。約。其。法。甚。為。和。平。大。意。謂。人。民。互。相。往。來。或。願。常。注。入。持。皆。聽。其。自。由。不。得。阻。礙。且。必。按。照。最。優。待。之。國。相。待。所。有。應。得。之。利。益。一。概。均。沾。云。云。因。此。人。人。歡。喜。願。去。的。更。為。踴。躍。而。美。國。則。借。此。力。之。時。亦。遂。得。事。工。做。事。實。心。實。力。足。以。對。華。商。如。到。時。果。能。如。此。明。行。本。一。提。你。想。美。商。何。人。見。了。如。此。如。何。不。感。說。我。華。人。以。華。人。而。往。者。日。或。一。日。至。先。諸。如。年。後。任。華。商。之。民。已。有。十。餘。萬。人。之。數。

華三軒雜編

113. 1902年，汪兆铭、朱执信、古应芬等在广州组织群智社，探讨社会新思潮，阅读西方资产阶级名著和在国外发行的革命刊物。图为1904年群智社同人合影。后排左一为古应芬（番禺人）、左二为朱执信（番禺人）、左三为汪兆铭（即汪精卫，番禺人）。

In 1902, Wang Zhaoming, Zhu Zhixin and Gu Yingfen, etc. in Guangzhou organized Intelligent Group Society, probed into social new ideological trend, read the masterpieces of western bourgeois class and issued revolutionary publications abroad. The picture is a group photo of members of the society, taken in 1904. The first from left in back row is Gu Yingfen (from Panyu County), the second from left, Zhu Zhixin (from Panyu County); the third from left, Wang Zhaoming (namely Wang Jingwei, from Panyu County).

114. 1905年，为反对美国胁迫清政府续订限制华工赴美、驱逐华工的《中美会订华工条约》，上海、广东等地掀起拒约反美运动。这场爱国运动，对唤起民众的民族意识，促进民族资产阶级革命派力量的集结，起着积极的作用。图为广州《时事画报》刊登的《华人受虐原因图说》。

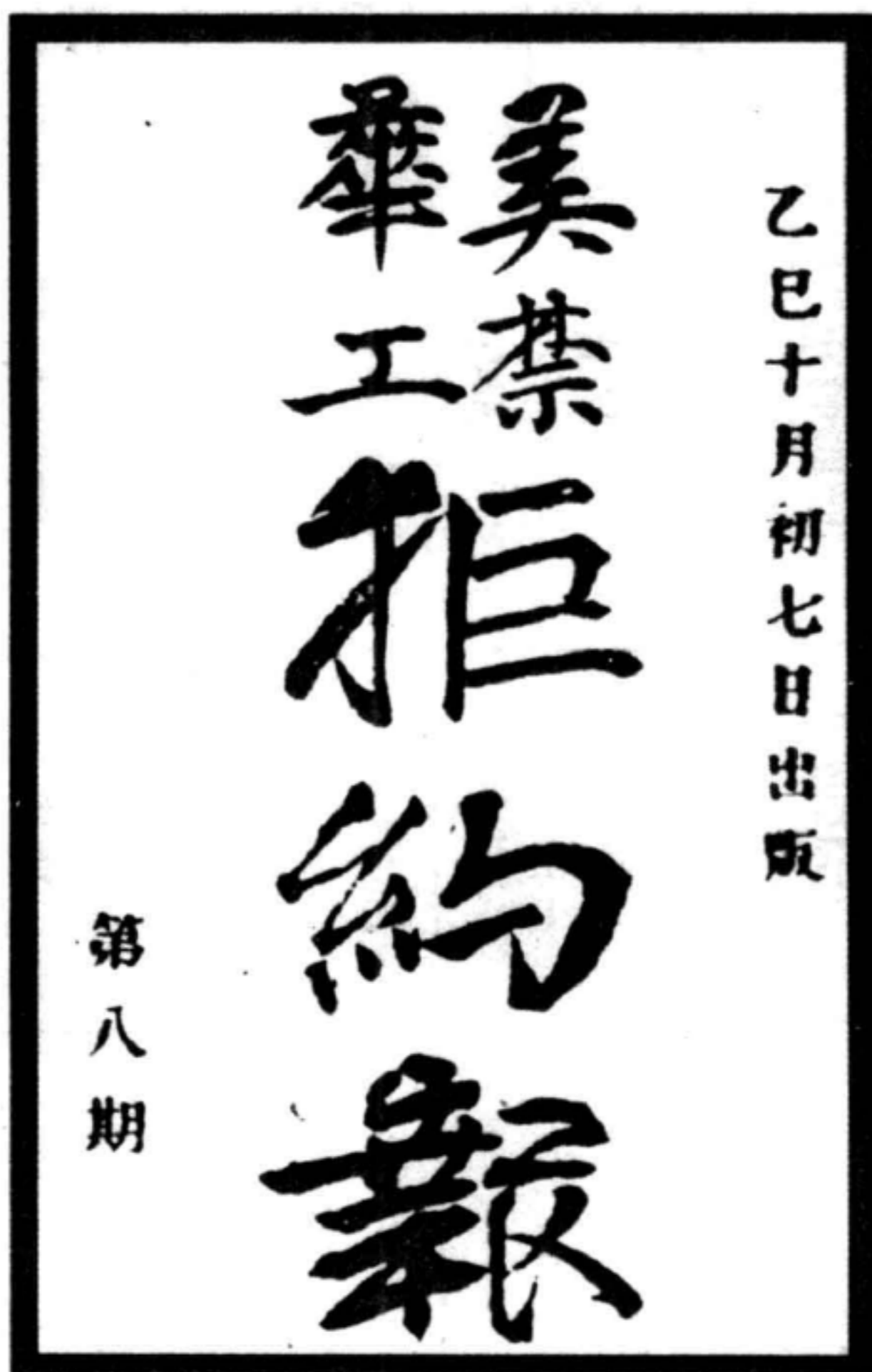
In 1905, in order to object USA forcing Qing Government to re-sign restriction of Chinese workmen to America—China and the United State Re-sign Treaty of Chinese workers which intended to expel Chinese workmen, Shanghai and Guangdong started a movement against USA and refusal of the renewal of the treaty. This patriotic campaign aroused people's national consciousness, promoted the gathering of strength of revolutionary group of national bourgeois, and played a positive role. *The Cause of Chinese Workmen Being Cruelly Treated with Pictures* was published in Guangzhou's *Pictorial of Current Affairs*.

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115. 《时事画报》刊登的广州打铜街怡经号抵制美货要告。

An important notice about Yijing Firm at Datong Street in Guangzhou boycotting American goods, published in *Pictorial of Current Affairs*.



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116. 广州出版的《美禁华工拒约报》。

*Refusal of Renewal of USA Repelling Chinese Workmen Treaty,* published in Guangzhou.

117. 《广东日报》刊登的抨击清政府破坏反美拒约运动的评论。

*Condemnation of Qing Government's sabotage the movement against USA and refusal of the renewal of the treaty,* published in *The Canton Times*.



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# 叁

THREE

同盟会在广东领  
导的反清斗争与  
广东的光复

Anti-Qing Dynasty Struggles Led by the  
Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in Guangdong  
and Restoration of Guangdong



1905年8月20日，孙中山、黄兴等在日本东京联合兴中会、华兴会、光复会等革命团体，组织成立中国第一个资产阶级政党——中国同盟会，提出“驱除鞑虏，恢复中华，创立民国，平均地权”的革命纲领。随后，孙中山委派冯自由、李自重往香港等地，联络同志，扩大组织，先后在香港、澳门、广州、番禺、花县、化州、肇庆等地设立同盟会的分支机构，广东成为同盟会活动的重点地区。

随着广东各地同盟会机关的成立，革命党人纷纷利用报刊阵地，批判康、梁保皇派的政治主张，鼓吹民主革命，扩大革命派的思想影响，使广东成为国内革命舆论宣传的中心。

广东同盟会组织在进行革命舆论宣传的同时，也积极策划武装起义，先后发动1907年潮州黄冈起义、惠州七女湖起义、钦廉防城起义，1908年钦廉上思起义，1910年广州新军起义，1911年广州黄花岗起义。起义次数之多，为各省之冠。历次武装起义，予清朝在广东的统治以沉重的打击，为辛亥广东光复奠定了基础。

1911年10月10日，武昌起义后，广东革命党人积极组织和发动各属民军起义，打击和孤立顽固势力，争取中间势力，促使省咨议局绅商倡行和平独立。1911年11月9日，广东宣告共和独立。

On August 20, 1905, at Tokyo, Japan, Sun Yat-sen and Huang Xing, etc. united revolutionary groups—Revive China Society, Society of Chinese Revival, and Society of Restoration, etc. to found the first Chinese bourgeois party—the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, with the revolutionary guiding principle: “Driving the Qing rulers out, reviving the Chinese nation, founding a republic, equalizing land rights”. After that, Sun Yat-sen sent Feng Ziyou and Li Zizhong to Hong Kong to get in touch with comrades, to expand the organization. They established branches of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in Hong Kong, Macao, Guangzhou, Panyu, Huaxian, Huazhou and Zhaoqing, etc., which made Guangdong become the important region of activities of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.

With the establishment of the regional offices of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in Guangdong, the revolutionary partisans utilized the newspapers and periodicals one after another to criticize the royalists to Qing Dynasty—Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao’s political opinions, advocated democratic revolution, expanded the influence of thoughts of the

revolutionary group, made Guangdong the centre of the domestic revolutionary public opinion propaganda.

While propagating revolution, the organizations of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in Guangdong planned armed uprisings actively. They launched Chaozhou Huanggang Uprising, Huizhou Seven-lady Lake Uprising and Qin-Lian Fangcheng Uprising in 1907, Qin-Lian Shangsi Uprising in 1908, Uprising of Guangzhou New Army in 1910, Yellow Flower Hill Uprising in 1911 successively. Every armed uprising struck Qing governance in Guangdong with heavy blows and laid the foundation for Guangdong restoration.

On October 11, 1911, after the Wuchang Uprising, Guangdong revolutionary partisans organized and started militia uprisings actively to attack and isolate the obstinate forces, and won over the middle force, impel province consultation and gentry of traders to advocate and practise peaceful independence. On November 9, 1911, Guangdong declared the republican independence.

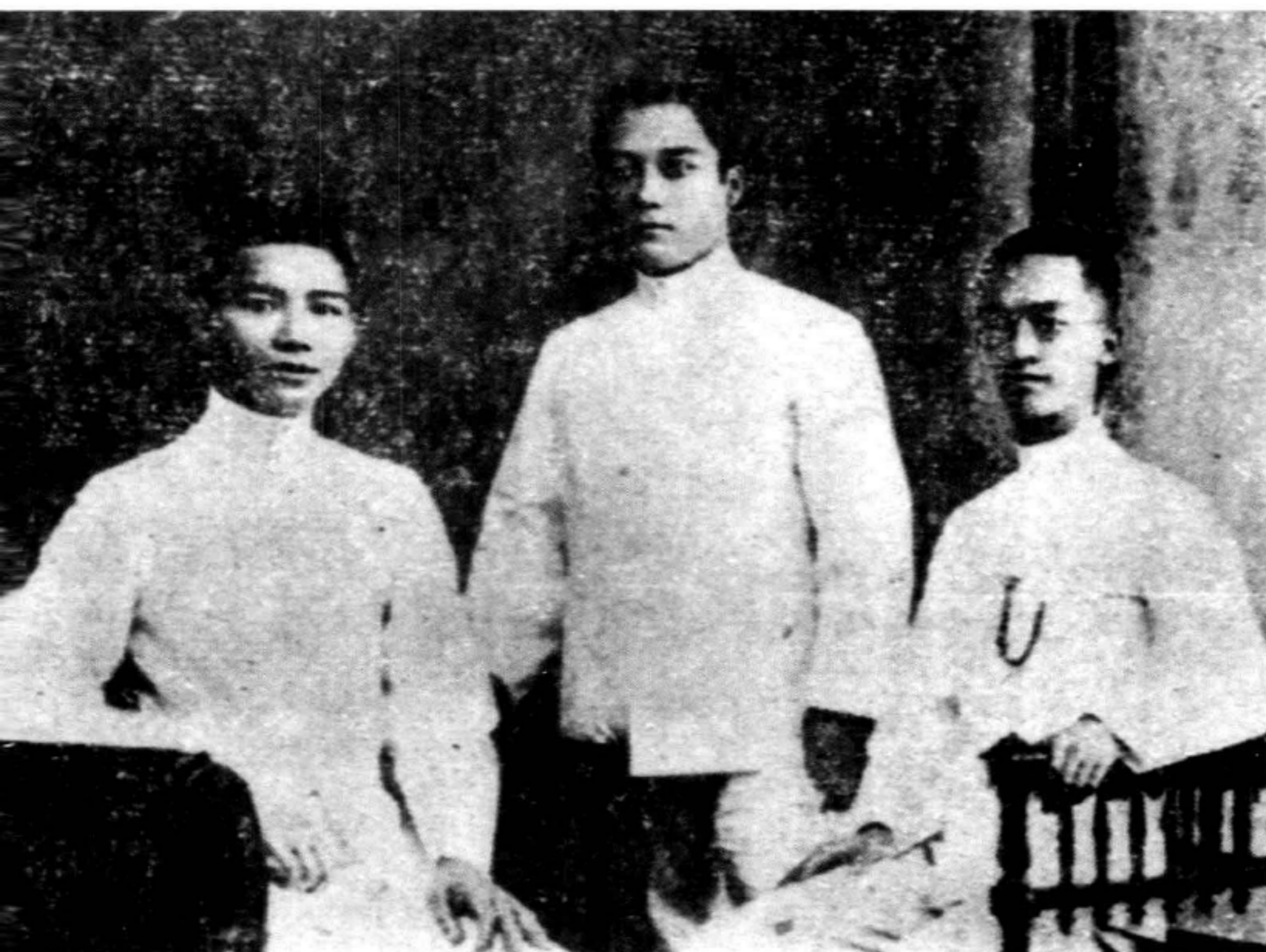


▲ 118

118. 1905年8月20日，孙中山、黄兴等在日本东京，联合兴中会、华兴会、光复会等革命团体，组织成立中国第一个资产阶级政党——中国同盟会，提出“驱除鞑虏，恢复中华，创立民国，平均地权”的革命纲领。图为中国同盟会总理孙中山。

On August 20, 1905, in Tokyo, Japan, Sun Yat-sen and Huang Xing, etc. united revolutionary groups—Revive China Society, Society of Chinese Revival, and Society of Restoration, etc. to found the first Chinese bourgeois party—the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, which put forward the revolutionary guiding principle: “Driving the Qing rulers out, reviving the Chinese nation, founding a republic, equalizing land rights”. This is Premier of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance—Sun Yat-sen.

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119. 一批广东籍留日学生参与同盟会的筹备工作，并担任有关领导职务。图为同盟会评议部评议长汪精卫（左）、同盟会评议员胡汉民（右，番禺人）和最早同盟会会员之一胡毅生（中，番禺人）在日本的合影。

A contingent of Guangdong students studying in Japan participated in the preparation to establish the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance and took the relative leading posts. In this group photo taken in Japan, are Wang Jingwei (left), speaker of consulation department of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance; Hu Hanmin (right, from Panyu County), prolocutor of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance and Hu Yisheng (middle, from Panyu County), one of the earliest members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.



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120. 同盟会评议部评议员兼书记朱执信。

Zhu Zhixin, prolocutor of consulation department and secretary of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.

121. 1905年底任同盟会执行部外务科职员廖仲恺（归善人）。

Liao Zhongkai (from Guishan County), the accountant in External Affairs Section of Executive Department of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance by the end of 1905.





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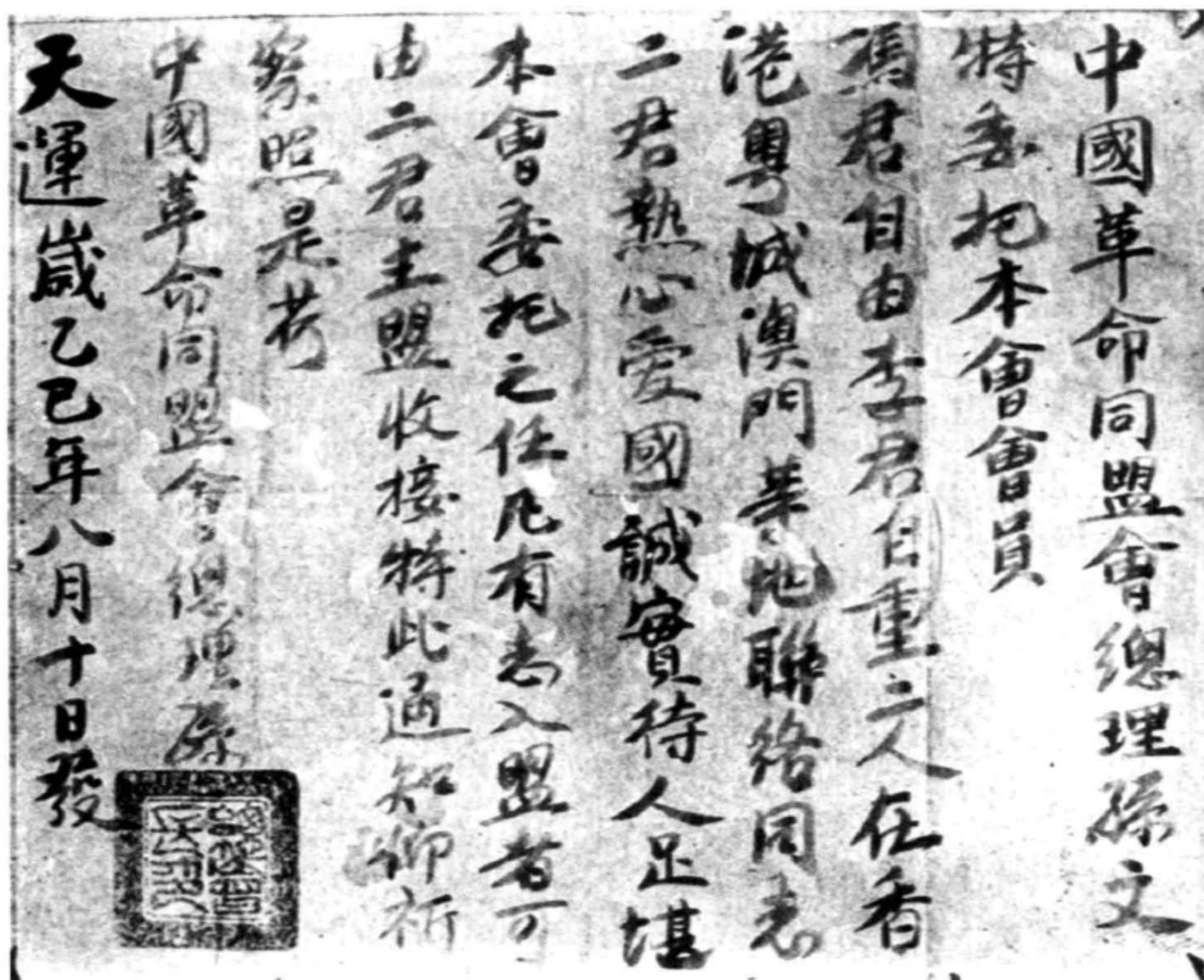
122. 同盟会早期女盟员何香凝（南海人）。

He Xiangning (from Nanhai County), the early woman member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.

123. 1905年9月8日，孙中山委派冯自由、李自重往香港、广州、澳门，联络同志，扩大组织。图为孙中山签署的委任状。

On September 8, 1905, Sun Yat-sen sent Feng Ziyou, Li Zizhong to Hong Kong, Guangzhou and Macao to get in touch with comrades and to expand the organization. This is the letter of attorney signed by Sun Yat-sen.

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124. 1905年10月中旬，同盟会香港分会成立，众举陈少白为会长，郑贯公为庶务，冯自由为书记，黄世仲为交际。图为香港同盟会分会会长陈少白。

In mid-October of 1905, Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance was established with Chen Shaobai as president, Zheng Guangong as head of general affairs, Feng Ziyou as secretary, Huang Shizhong for communication. This is Chen Shaobai, the president.

125. 同盟会香港分会书记冯自由（后任会长，南海人）。

Feng Ziyou, secretary of Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance (later became president, from Nanhai County).

126. 同盟会香港分会主要组织者之一、李煜堂之子李自重（新宁人）。

Li Zizhong( from Xinning County), one of the leading organizers of Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance and the son of Li Yutang.



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127. 早期同盟会会员、香港爱国富商李煜堂（新宁人）。曾出资承办《中国日报》，多次捐巨资支持革命。

Li Yutang( from Xinning County), an early member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance and a patriotic rich businessman, provided funds for the *China Daily* and donated a large sum of money several times for the revolution.



128. 同盟会香港分会招待所之一——普庆坊原址。

One of the rest houses of Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance—Original site in Pu Qing Fang.



129. 同盟会香港分会经常集会的德辅道致发号（四楼）原址。

The former site of Zhifa Firm (the fourth floor) in Des Voeux Road where Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance often put their heads together.

130. 1909年10月，同盟会香港分会会员以各地党势日盛、任务繁杂，建议在香港分会之外，添设南方支部，负责西南各省的党务、军务，并推举胡汉民为支部长、汪精卫为书记、林直勉为会计，会所设在香港黄泥涌道。图为在香港参与组建同盟会南方支部的林直勉。

In October 1909, members of Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance suggested founding South Branch additionally, as the party growing up and the tasks increasing, to take charge of party affairs and military affairs of southwest provinces. They recommended Hu Hanmin as the branch head, Wang Jingwei as the branch secretary and Lin Zhimian as the accountant. The branch office was set in Wong Nai Chung Road in Hong Kong. The picture shows Lin Zhimian, who was taking part in founding the South Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.

131. 1909年冬，同盟会澳门分会成立，由设在香港的同盟会南方支部领导，首任会长由同盟会香港分会会长谢英伯兼任。图为澳门同盟分会的组织领导者谢英伯（嘉应人）。

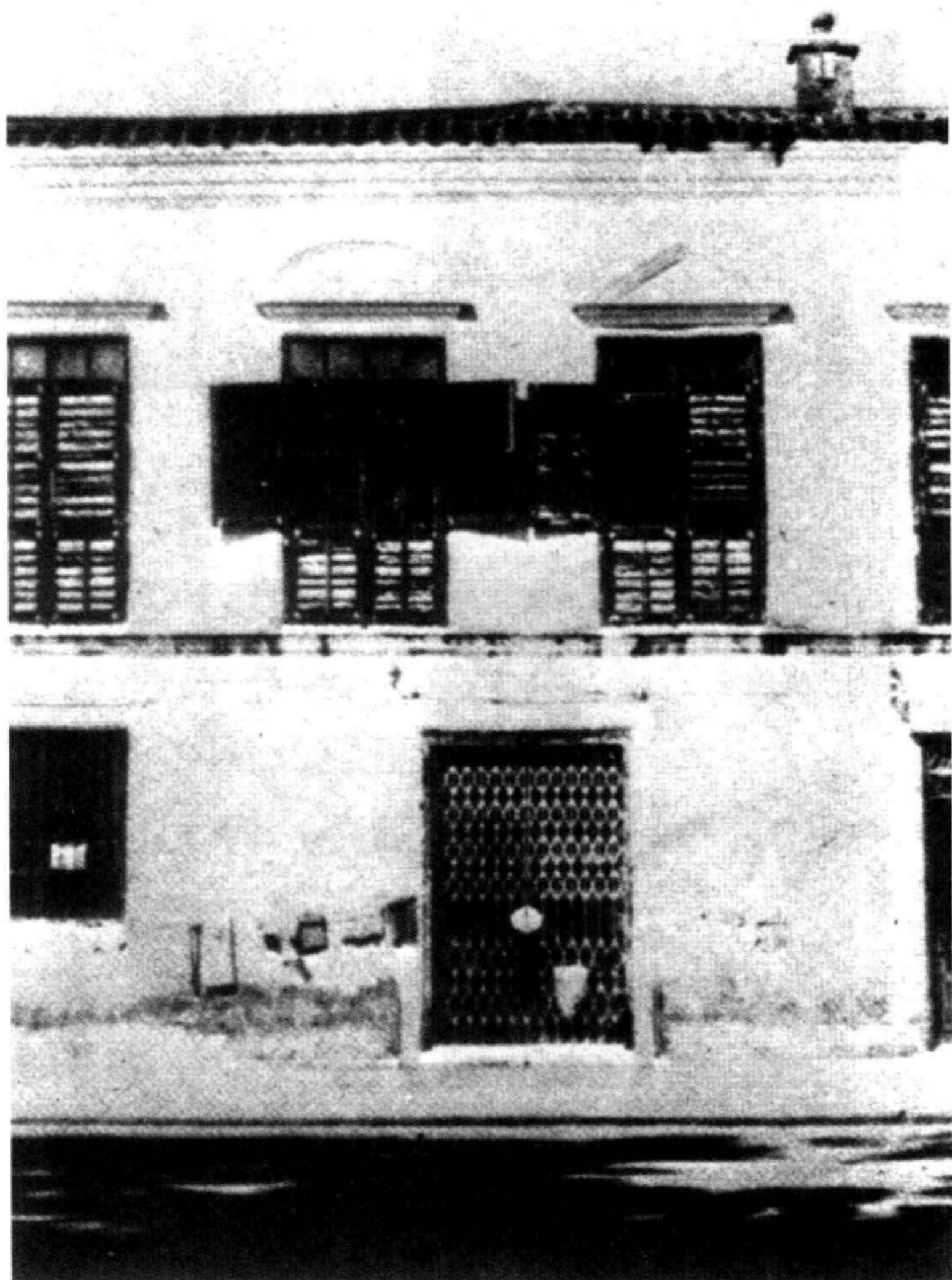
In the winter of 1909, Macao Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance was founded and led by the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance's southern branch in Hong Kong, its first president—Xie Yingbo who was president of Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance. This is Xie Yingbo (from Jiaying County), the organizer and leader of Macao branch.

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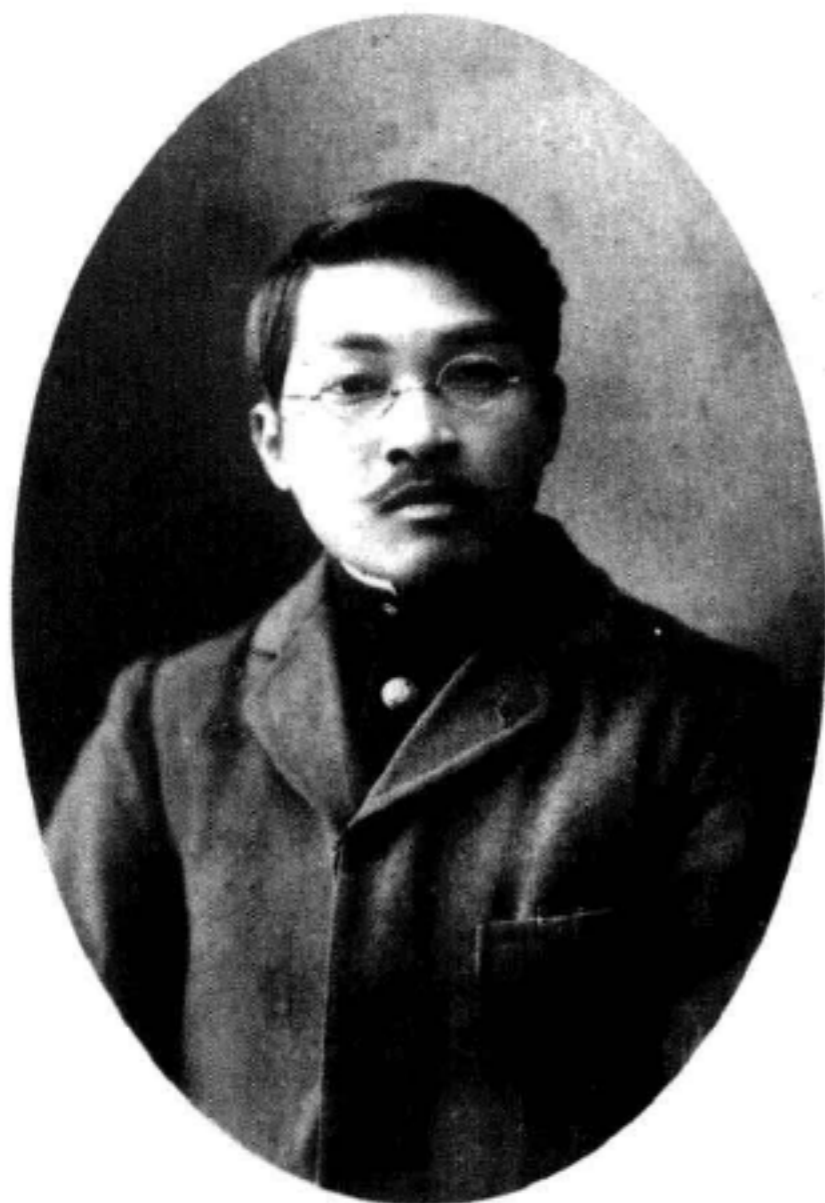




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132. 位于澳门南湾街41号同盟会澳门分会原址。

The former site of Macao Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in No. 41 Nanwan Street of Macao.



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133. 1909年底，同盟会广州分会成立，由高剑父、潘达微、徐宗汉负责。图为同盟会广州分会主要负责人高剑父（番禺人）。

At the end of 1909, Guangzhou Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance was established, which was in the charge of Gao Jianfu, Pan Dawei and Xu Zhonghan. This is Gao Jianfu (from Panyu County), chief leader of Guangzhou Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.



▲ 134



▲ 135

134. 同盟会广东分会主盟人之一胡毅生（番禺人）。

Hu Yisheng(from Panyu County), one of the leaders of Guangdong branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.

135. 1906年，奉孙中山命回国发展同盟会员，创办汕头《中华新报》，策划武装起义的嘉应籍岭东同盟会骨干谢逸桥。

Xie Yiqiao (from Jiaying County), a backbone of Lingdong Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, in 1906, was sent by Sun Yat-sen back to Shantou to develop members, to establish *China New Paper* and to plan armed uprising.

136. 同盟会入会盟书。

The oath paper of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.

137. 同盟会党员执照。

Member certificate of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance.

136

中国同盟会會員李接保粵  
東省惠州府海豐縣人年十  
六歲  
當天盟誓同心協力驅除  
復中原創民主國平均地權  
失信失忠有始有卒如或逾  
此任眾處罰  
天運庚戌四月  
入會人李接  
介紹人李俠  
主盟人高崧

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聯盟人廣東省新會縣黃景南  
天發誓驅除鞑虜恢復中華創立民國平  
均地權失信失忠有始有卒如或逾此任  
眾處罰  
天運丁未年九月十一日  
中国同盟会會員黃景南平



# 鼓吹錄

## 小說 幾道山恩仇記 中編

法蘭西 亞歷山大仲馬著 中譯 泡盛室主譯

二十九章自是夜九月四日與五日之交旬以下，當爲三十一章起，上編。中編則自三十一章起，前報偶爾錯誤，特此更正。

佛連時自念尚有餘壽，且居停已得無事，乃納船長之賬。船長見其已允，遂與同人竊語。語細不可辨。佛連時聞曰：豈尚有事不易解決者乎？船長曰：否，惟有一事，須預告貴人者。此爲幾道山時出極逆之事也。佛連時曰：何故？爾言余不解。船長曰：幾道山雖曰荒島，然時爲海寇私聚之巢穴。如知吾人一履其地，必爲其囚繫六日。然後得歸力歸耳。佛連時曰：去處可惡。此又宜別論矣。且爲時過久矣。船長曰：誰將以貴人曾至其地告人者？佛連時曰：余必不以此告人。眾水夫齊聲曰：吾人皆不爲也。佛連時曰：然則吾往矣。船長下令：轉舵而前。直望幾道山而行。佛連時特轉事已妥，各執砲筒。四水夫、三居前。一居後。把舵不語。乃復以前事爲問曰：爾等幾道山爲何寇之巢穴。然則待幾道山與山大異其趨矣。船長曰：貴人之言然。佛連時曰：私販之流，余亦具有證據。惟自亞爾芝被獲之後，巢穴爲之頓破。今日海寇之僅存者，亦惟有哥羅爾與船長馬耳赫爾小號中所藏者耳。船長

### 趣評

保皇黨與妓女之比較

今日有最不平於醒人者厥惟二物。一曰保皇黨，一曰妓女。此二者之中，其人物雖不同，而其用心設計，則無不皆同也。其用心設計則同，而其運動手段，則又各各不同也。或曰：保皇黨，一所謂政黨也。其人格固極高尚者也。妓女，一醜態也。其人格固極卑劣者也。予以二者相比較，得毋水火乎。余曰：否，非也。今試比較之如下，則醒者將無辭矣。

一、其博問者之一。保皇黨，著名者丁君也。妓女，亦著名者丁君也。保皇黨開口則稱仁德，稱光緒，稱皇帝。妓女開口則稱東家，稱本錢，稱銀錢。其交情必極淡，其交情必極淡。妓女每於深夜而運動其金錢，保皇黨每於深夜而運動其白銀。保皇黨每於深夜而運動其白銀，保皇黨每於深夜而運動其白銀。保皇黨每於深夜而運動其白銀，保皇黨每於深夜而運動其白銀。

### 雜俎

保皇黨與妓女之比較

保皇黨與妓女之比較，其用心設計則同，而其運動手段，則又各各不同也。或曰：保皇黨，一所謂政黨也。其人格固極高尚者也。妓女，一醜態也。其人格固極卑劣者也。予以二者相比較，得毋水火乎。余曰：否，非也。今試比較之如下，則醒者將無辭矣。

**碧血丹心**

辛亥革命在廣東影

像實錄

西一千九百零五年十月卅一號 (新報第一一七號)

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越報

中歷乙巳年 十月初四日 禮拜二

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本行辦理各項積聚存款，利息優厚，手續簡便。凡有存款者，均可隨時支取。本行信譽昭著，手續嚴密，歡迎各界人士光臨。

李潤生

廣東省城九龍坊

能治百病第一良藥

補腦汁

製監會商平丹本日

此藥能補腦強身，治一切虛弱之症。凡患神經衰弱、失眠、健忘、頭暈目眩者，服之立見奇效。本藥選用上等藥材，遵古法炮製，功效顯著。

香港中環皇后大道中

自運自製

廣東省城西關

本行自製各項藥品，選料精良，功效神速。凡有疑難雜症，服之立見奇效。本行信譽昭著，歡迎各界人士光臨。

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羊城充擴

嶺南茶館

南改舍姑蘇

店酒良細

餐西點

告廣

本館設於廣州城內，環境優雅，菜餚精美。歡迎各界人士光臨。

天喜堂

本堂專辦各項藥品，選料精良，功效神速。凡有疑難雜症，服之立見奇效。本堂信譽昭著，歡迎各界人士光臨。

香港中環皇后大道中

本行自製各項藥品，選料精良，功效神速。凡有疑難雜症，服之立見奇效。本行信譽昭著，歡迎各界人士光臨。

香港中環皇后大道中

138. 随着广东各地同盟会机关的建立，革命党人纷纷利用报刊阵地，宣传民主革命，广东成了全国革命舆论宣传最为活跃的地区之一。图为1908年1月3日香港《中国日报》发表的“趣评”《保皇党与妓女之比较》，揭露保皇党政治娼妓的面目。

With the founding of the regional offices of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in Guangdong, the revolutionary partisans utilized the newspapers and periodicals as positions one after another, advocating the democratic revolution. Guangdong had become one of the most active areas of national democratic revolutionary public opinions and propaganda. This is “funny commentary”—*Comparing Royalists with Prostitutes* published in the *China Daily* on January 3, 1908, disclosing royalist's appearance of political prostitutes.

139. 《有所谓报》。1905年6月4日由郑贯公在香港创办，以通俗诙谐的文字，抨击清廷的黑暗和帝国主义的侵略，是最早用广东方言写作的报纸之一。

On June 4, 1905, Zheng Guangong established the *Yousuoweibao* in Hong Kong, which, with the popular and humorous writing, condemned the darkness of Qing court and the invasion of imperialism. It was one of the first newspapers written in Guangdong dialect.



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140. 著名的香山籍革命报人郑贯公。曾任香港《中国日报》记者，创办《世界公益报》、《广东日报》和《有所谓报》等革命报刊。1906年因病而逝，年仅26岁。

Zheng Guangong, a famous revolutionary journalist and once a reporter of the *China Daily*, founded the revolutionary newspapers and periodicals—*World Commonwealth*, *The Canton Times* and the *Yousuoweibao*, etc. He died of disease in 1906 at the young age of 26.



141. 《时事画报》。1905年9月，高卓廷、潘达微、高剑父、何剑士、陈垣等在广州创办，以图文并茂的形式，进行民主革命的宣传，为广东最早的石印画报。

In September 1905, Gao Zhuoting, Pan Dawei, Gao Jianfu, He Jianshi and Chen Yuan, etc. established *Pictorial of Current Affairs* in Guangzhou, with excellent pictures and texts, propagating democratic revolution. It was the earliest lithographic printing pictorial in Guangdong.

按費月

西歷一千九百零六年五月二十號

(新聞紙第八十一號)

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(宗旨)本報自一主公平凡關於大局得失而必須盡校正之天職不以說謊為能而以勸誠為主務盡其提撕警覺使一切無智識之輩皆在可憐之例庶幾知過悔後日進文明是則本報之天職

(特色)本報出版以來持論切直而於粵漢鐵路一事尤能發揮公論以盡天職曾閱本報者自知無庸贅言現更多聘主筆訪員改良門類篇幅務使材料豐腴例宏富以饜閱者諸君雅鑒至本報逐日排印之粵東鐵路世界一書尤小說中之特色而於近日鐵路實為描寫透徹之令人人生出種種可感可憐可喜之情狀本報刻又新出特別微賜其目的則欲徵公論意見則備極珍奇題目則絕妙典選則特從厚厚是則本報之特色

(內容)本報內容分莊附兩部一論說二路事三訪稿四學聞五本國六外國七交涉八電音九專件十港聞以上莊部一附文二題旨三談叢

四小說 五在本 六粵語 七南音 八白話 九粵語 十詞苑 以上附錄

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本報鐵路世界一書第一回至第三回前經抄日印排已成第一卷先行釘裝成帙今自第四回起以後續刻

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THREE 叁 95

142. 《珠江鏡》。1906年春在广州创刊，总编辑兼督印人何言，宣传民族主义，抨击清政府的腐败。

In the spring of 1906, the *Pearl River Mirror* started publication in Guangzhou, with He Yan as its editor-in-chief and concurrently publishing supervisor. It propagated nationalism and condemned the corruption of the Qing Government.



143. 《东方报》。1906年7月29日在香港创刊，前身是《有所谓报》。编辑及发行人谢英伯、陈树人、刘思复等，为资产阶级革命派在香港创办的报纸。

The *Eastern News* started publication on July 29, 1906. Its former name was the *Yousuoweibao*. Its editors and distributors were Xie Yingbo, Chen Shuren and Liu Sifu etc. This was a newspaper run by the bourgeois revolutionary partisans in Hong Kong.

144. 《广东白话报》。1907年5月2日在广州创刊，撰述人黄世仲、欧博明、凤萍旧主等，是资产阶级革命派在广州创办的方言刊物。

On May 2, 1907, *Guangdong Dialect Paper* started publication in Guangzhou, and its writers included Huang Shizhong, Ou Boming and Fengpingjiuzhu, etc. It was the dialect publication that the revolutionary group of bourgeois class established in Guangzhou.

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西一千九百零七年 十二月五號 (新聞紙第一號)

# 社會公報

中歷丁未年 十一月初一日 禮拜四

THE EVERYMAN'S JOURNAL  
SHE WUI KUNG P.  
No. 1, Tininda, 5th. December, 1907  
No. 61, Des Vaux Road, Central Hongkong.

總編輯及發行所  
德輔道中門牌六十一號三樓  
總編輯兼印人黃耀公

代 理 處

THREE 叁

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**大鵬**  
此丸專治白濁黃濁血淋尿赤等症...  
功效神速...  
每瓶一元

**敬頌張大鵬良醫**  
張大鵬先生醫術妙手回春...  
醫德高尚...  
弟黃棟芳拜啟

**關心馬遷寓廣告**  
西醫關心馬遷至德大藥房後便即士丹利街門牌十八號...  
街門牌二十一號開診...  
關心馬謹啟

**醫花柳各症**  
花柳一科古醫其症治而未定...  
方後世別戶分動多方法乃空道者無驗其或成誤以快人終即使解毒清涼由大便而瀉或小便而利如此治言多近理人敢非不知人生神有限氣血無窮多則元陽虧利多則陰分耗

**大鵬始創花柳元搜毒藥膠**  
此藥專治花柳毒症...  
功效神速...  
每瓶一元

**牙科醫生 潘耀東**  
西學新法 鑲牙  
鑲牙新法...  
潘耀東 牙科醫生

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丁未年 冬月 初一日  
總經理人 吳理卿 謹啟

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145. 《社会公报》。1907年12月5日在香港创刊，总编辑兼督印人黄耀公，以宣传民主革命为主要内容。

The Everyman's Journal, which started publication in Hong Kong on December 5, 1907, whose editor-in-chief and concurrently printing supervisor was Huang Yaogong, propagated democratic revolution as its main contents.

146. 《岭南白话杂志》。1908年2月9日在广州创刊，撰稿人欧博明、黄耀公等，是宣传民主革命的方言刊物。

The Lingnan Dialect Magazine started publication on February 9, 1908, with its writers—Ou Boming, Huang Yaogong, etc. was the dialect publication which propagated democratic revolution.

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147. 《岭南白话杂志》刊登的政治讽刺漫画。

*The political satirized caricatures published on The Lingnan Dialect Magazine.*

148. 《香山旬报》。1908年9月16日郑岸父在香山石岐创办，宣传反清爱国主张，风行省港澳以至南洋、美洲各地。

On September 16, 1908, in Shiqi (Now it is Zhongshan City.) Zheng Anfu established *Xiangshan Xunbao* (a ten-day publication) which propagated opinions of anti-Qing Dynasty and motherland-loving. The paper once prevailed in Hong Kong and Macao, Southeast Asia and all parts of America.



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# 南越報附張

九九 壹毫  
號拾百千陸

## 孟德醫士補肺十

性亦最司氣之官... 補肺十... 治... 廣東省城... 雙門底上街會豐商店... 佛山快子街中法藥房... 江門舊橋街中法藥房

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149. 《南越報》。1909年6月22日在广州创刊，主编苏棱讽、卢博浪、李孟哲、杨计白等。该报报道、歌颂革命党人的起义斗争，揭露清政府昏庸无能的面目。

The *South China Paper* started publication in Guangzhou on June 22, 1909, with Su Lingfeng, Lu Bolang, Li Mengzhe, Yang Jibai, etc. as its editors-in-chief. This paper reported and extolled uprising struggles of revolutionary partisans and ferreted out Qing Government's fatuous incompetent appearance.

150. 《平民画报》。1911年7月16日在广州创刊，编辑兼发行人为邓警亚，撰述画师廖平子、冯百砺、何剑士、潘达微等，为资产阶级革命派在广州的机关刊物之一。

The *Populace Pictorial* started publication in Guangzhou on July 16, 1911, which was edited and concurrently issued by Deng Jingya, and whose pictures painted by painters Liao Pingzi, Feng Baili, He Jianshi and Pan Dawei. It was one of the official publication of bourgeois revolutionary group in Guangzhou.

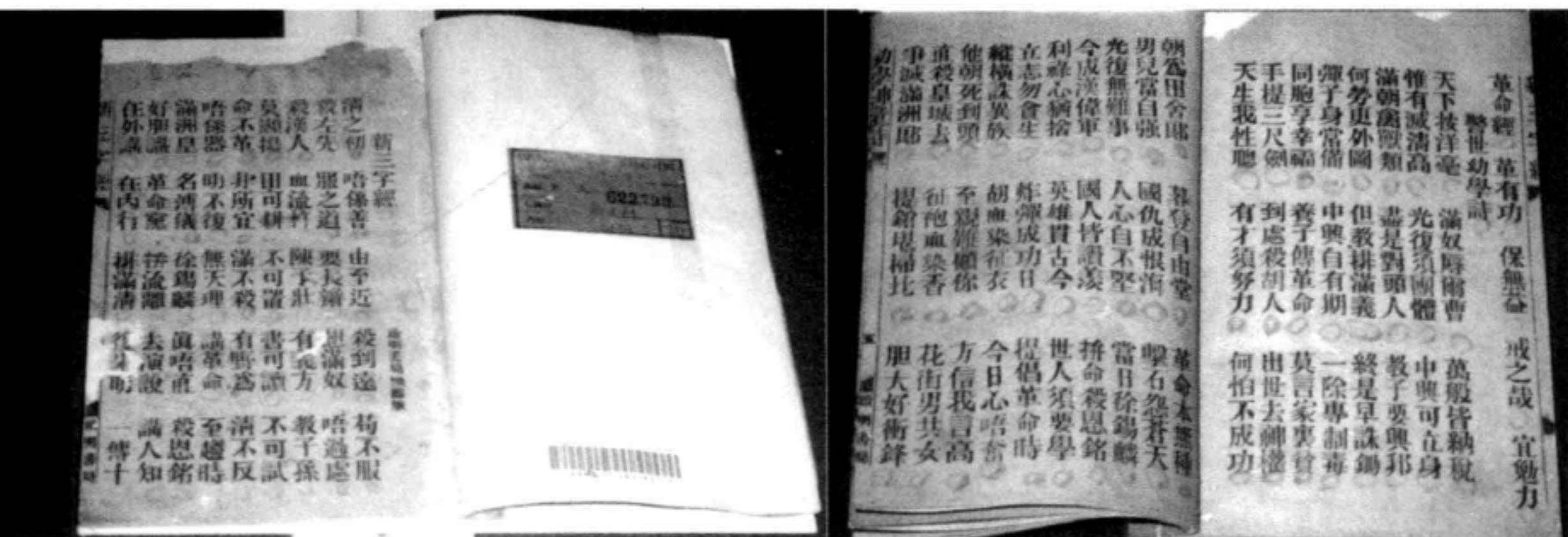


150

THREE 叁

99





151

151. 流传粤港澳的反清蒙童课本《新三字经》、《幼学神童诗》。

The anti-Qing and enlightening children textbook—*New Three Characters Classic, Poems for Children and Young Genius* spread around Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.



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152. 同盟会在进行革命舆论宣传的同时，也积极策划武装起义，使广东成为同盟会发动武装起义最多的省份。1906年，孙中山任命潮安籍新加坡侨商、同盟会会员许雪秋为“中华国民军东军都督”，回国伺机起事。1907年2月，许雪秋、余丑、陈涌波、余通等策划在潮州举义，以布置未就而中止。图为许雪秋。

While propagating revolutionary opinions, the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance actively planned armed uprisings, which made Guangdong become the province where the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance started armed uprisings the most. In 1906, Sun Yat-sen appointed Xu Xueqiu—Singaporean overseas Chinese businessman and member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, commander-in-chief of “China National Army East” and sent him back to China, watching for a chance of uprising. In February 1907, Xu Xueqiu, Yu Chou, Chen Yongbo, Yu Tong, etc. planned in Chaozhou to launch an uprising, but discontinued because of bad arrangement. This is Xu Xueqiu.



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153. 奉孙中山命入潮助许雪秋发动潮州起义的山西籍留英学生乔义生。

Qiao Yisheng, a student (from Shanxi Province), returned from England, went to Chaozhou to help Xu Xueqiu start the uprising at the order of Sun Yat-sen.

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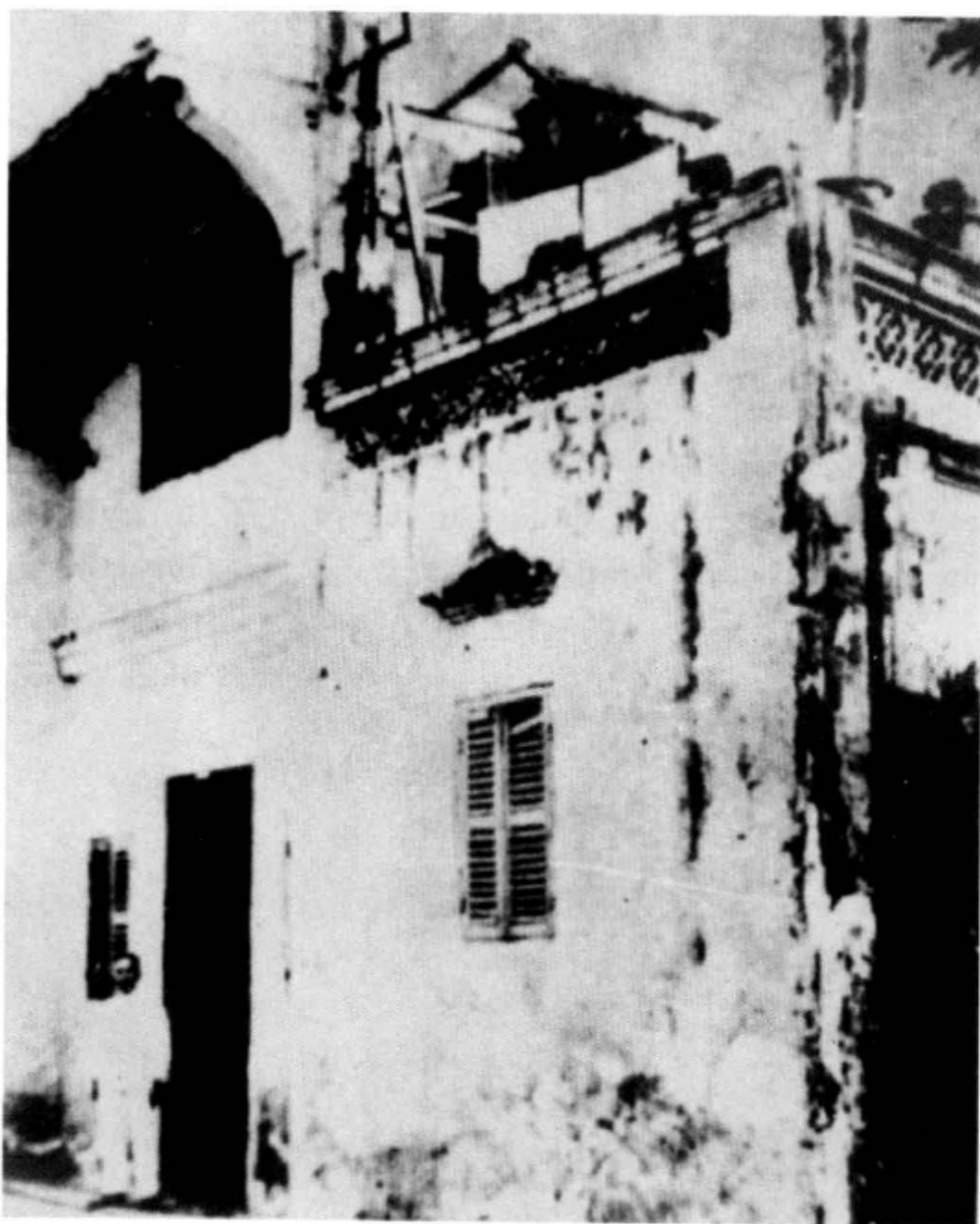


154. 广东潮安县庵埠官里乡迎祥里林受之故居，是最早策划潮汕一带革命运动的秘密机关之一。

Former residence of Lin Shouzhi, located in Ying Xiang Block, Guanli Village, Anbu Town, Chaoan County, Guangdong Province. It was one of the first secret organizations which started revolutions in the Chaoshan area.

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■ 155

155. 为便于领导武装起义，1907年3月，孙中山在越南河内设立指挥粤、桂、滇三省起义的领导机关。图为孙中山设于越南堤岸广东街办事处的旧址。

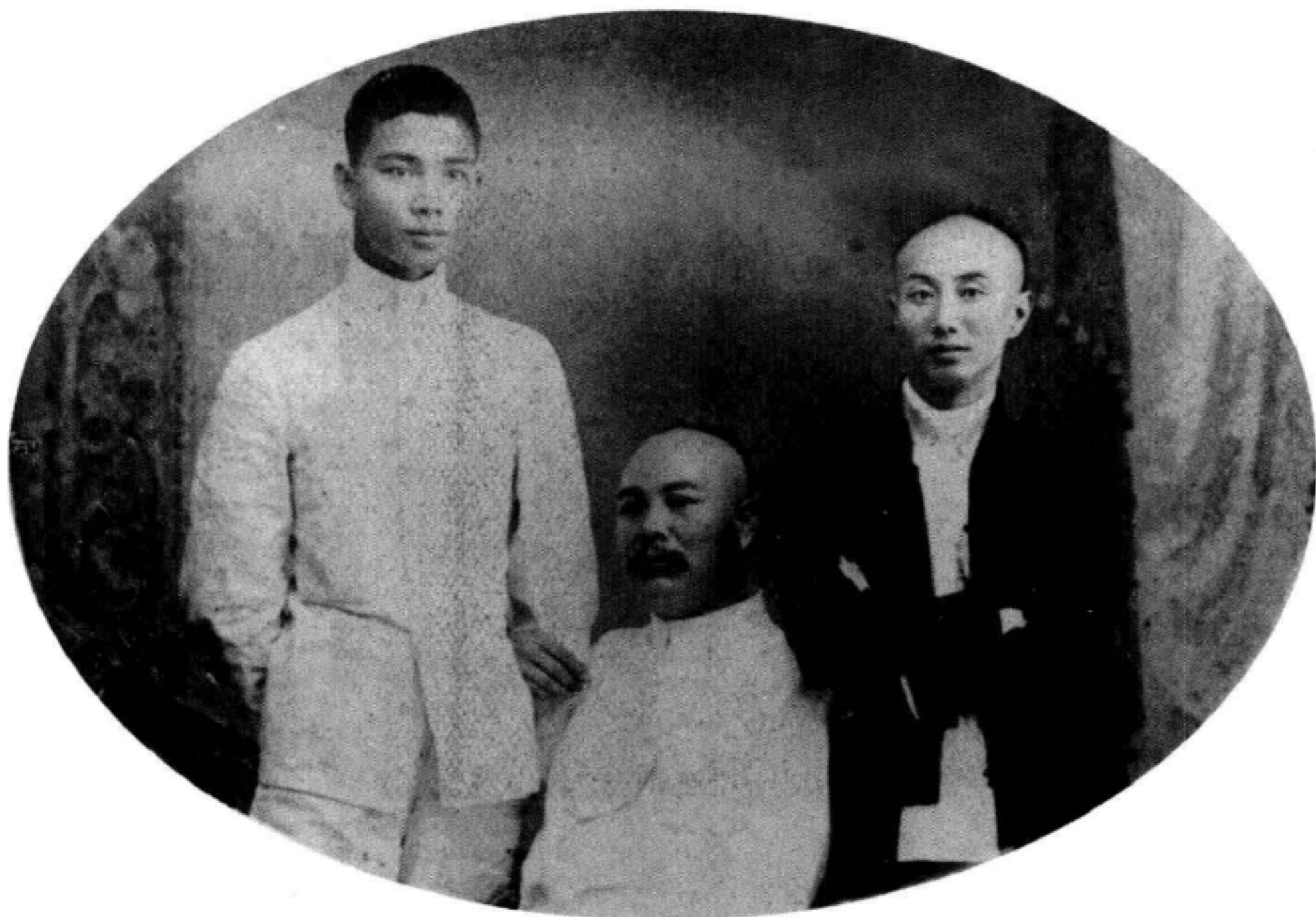
For being easy to lead armed uprising, in March 1907, in Hanoi, Vietnam, Sun Yat-sen set up a leading body commanding uprisings in Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces. This is the old site located in Guangdong Street, Vietnam.

156. 1907年3月，在越南河内时的孙中山。

Sun Yat-sen in Hanoi, Vietnam in March, 1907.

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157. 1907年3月，孙中山派许雪秋负责策划潮州黄冈起义，并请日本人萱野长知等协助。图为许雪秋（右）与萱野长知（中）、汪精卫（左）合影。

In March 1907, Sun Yat-sen sent Xu Xueqiu to take charge of planning Huanggang Uprising in Chaozhou and asked the Japanese to help. This is a group photo of Xu Xueqiu (right), Kayano Nagatomo(middle) and Wang Jingwei (left).

158. 黄冈起义领导人之一陈涌波（饶平人）。

Chen Yongbo (from Raoping County), one of the leaders of Huanggang Uprising .



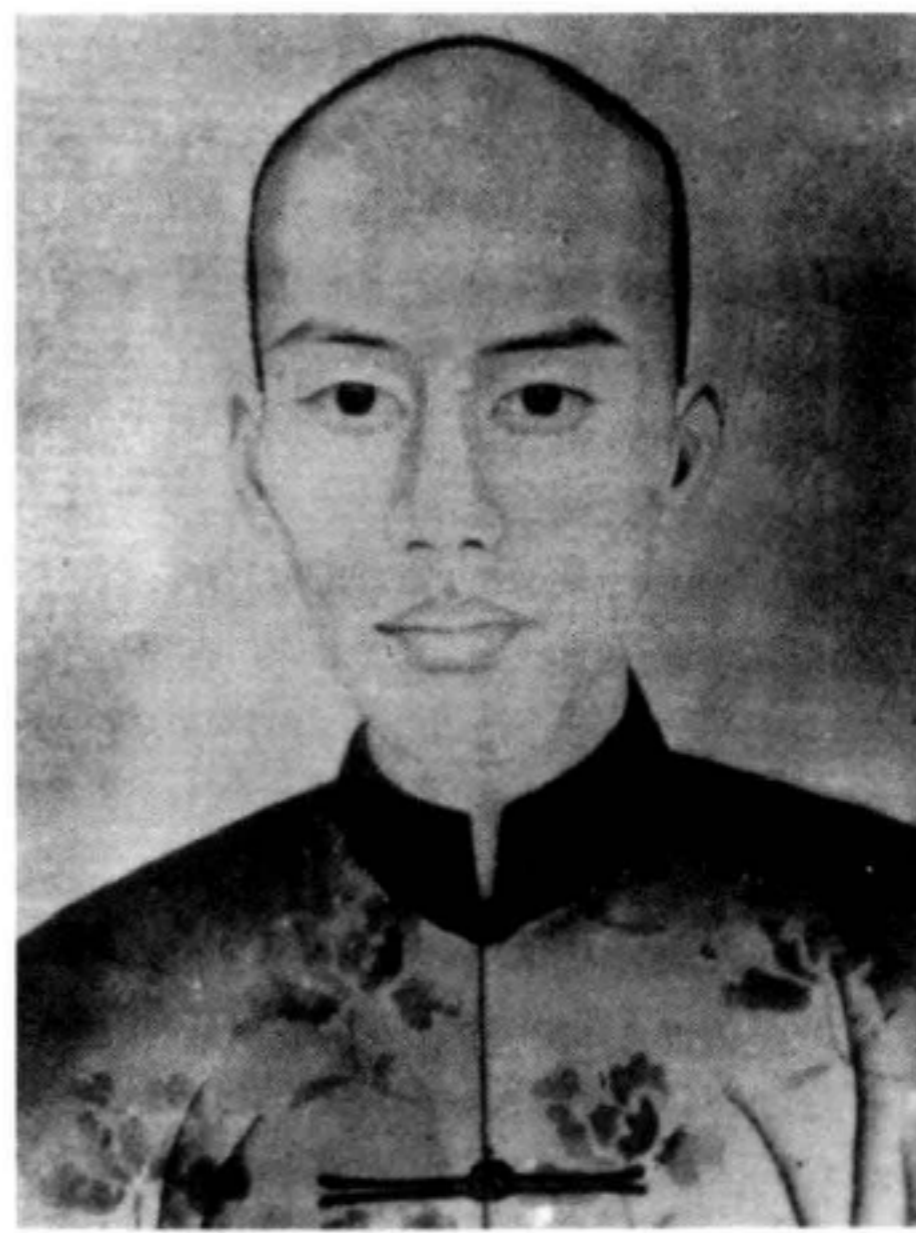
▲ 159



▲ 160



▲ 161



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159. 黄冈起义领导人之一余通 (饶平人)。

Yu Tong(from Raoping County), one of the leaders of Huanggang Uprising.

160. 黄冈起义领导人之一余丑 (饶平人)。

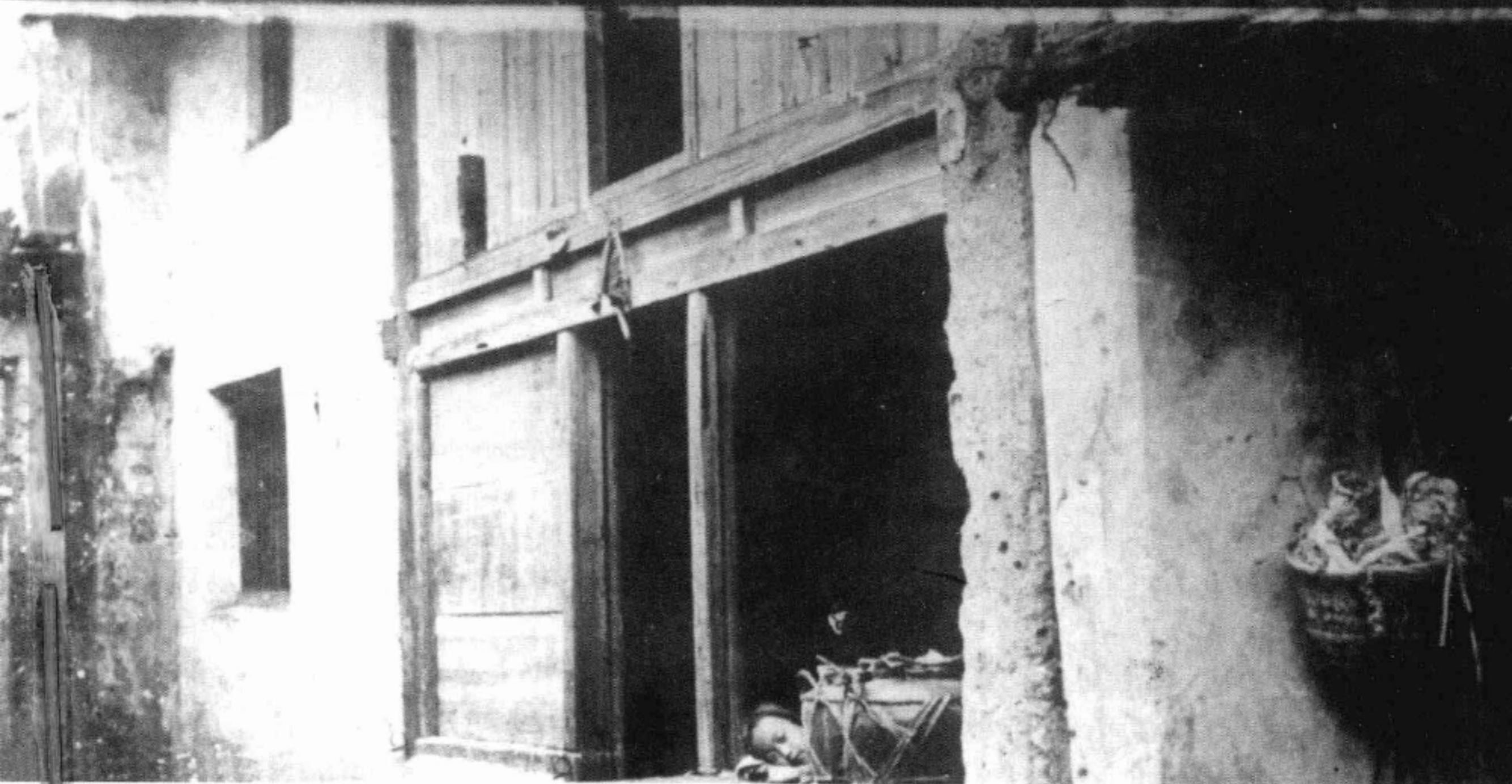
Yu Chou(from Raoping County), one of the leaders of Huanggang Uprising.

161. 黄冈起义领导人之一陈芸生 (海阳人)。

Chen Yunsheng(from Haiyang County), one of the leaders of Huanggang Uprising.

162. 变卖家产, 参加黄冈起义的同盟会会员、潮州籍新加坡侨商萧竹漪 (海阳人)。

Xiao Zhuyi, a Businessman living in Singapore from Haiyang County, his native place was Chaozhou, and as a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, sold off his property to take part in Huanggang Uprising.



163. 黄冈起义的秘密机关——黄冈挑水巷泰兴杂货店。

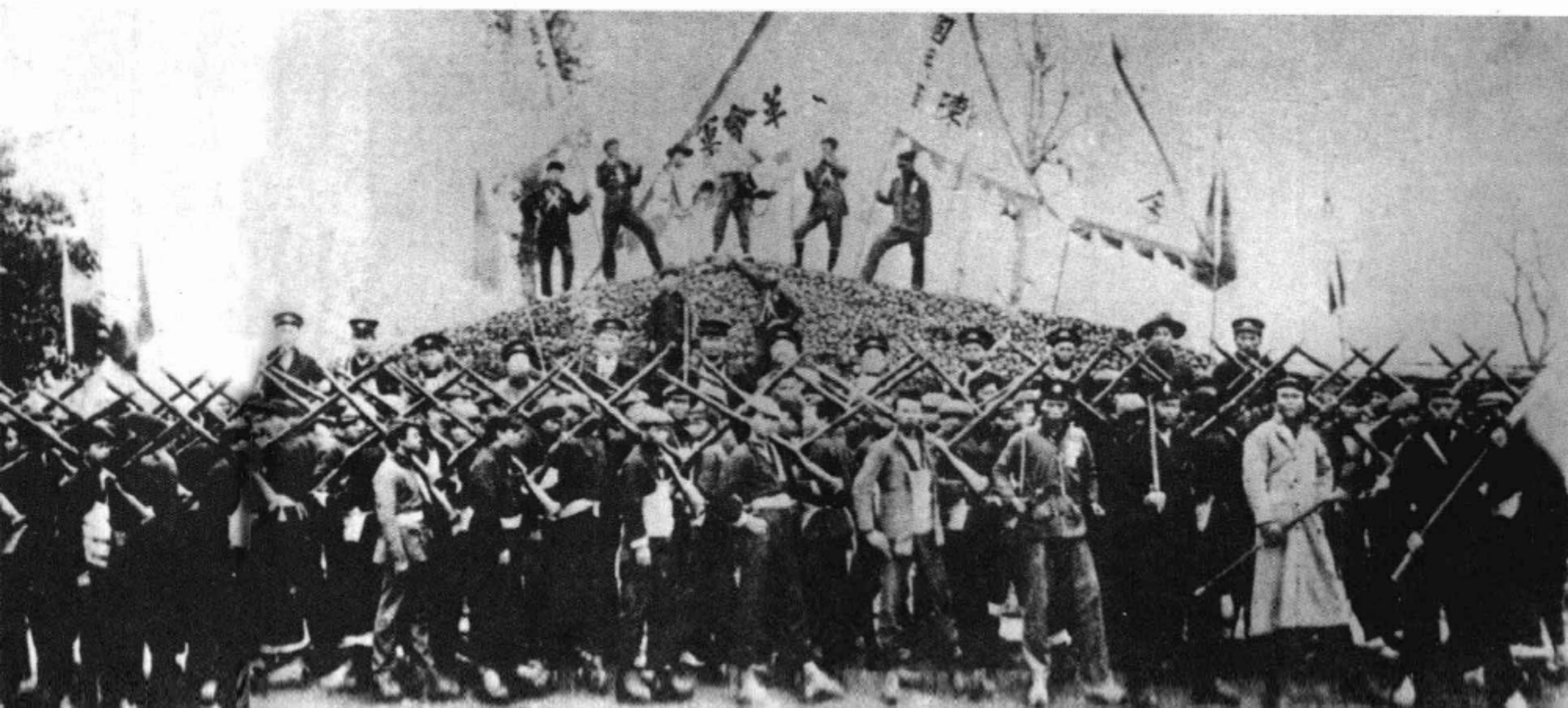
▲ 163

Taixing Grocery in Tiaoshui Lane in Huanggang—the secret office of Huanggang Uprising.

164. 1907年5月22日，潮州饶平县黄冈三合会会众在首领、同盟会会员陈涌波、余丑、余通等领导下，发动起义，攻占黄冈等地，成立军政府，推陈涌波、余丑为革命军正、副司令。起义军与清军激战至27日，终因寡不敌众而失败。图为黄冈起义誓师的情景。

On May 22, 1907, Chen Yongbo, Yu Chou and Yu Tong, heads of the Triad and members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, led the members of the Triad in Huanggang of Raoping County, Chaozhou, in starting the uprising, and captured Huanggang and set up a military government. Chen Yongbo was elected commander-in-chief of revolutionary army and Yu Chou, deputy commander-in-chief. The insurrectionary army fought fiercely with Qing Army until 27th and failed because of outnumber. This scene is the rally to pledge resolution before going to war in Huanggang.

▼ 164



165. 黄冈起义形势图（据《辛亥革命史地图集》）。

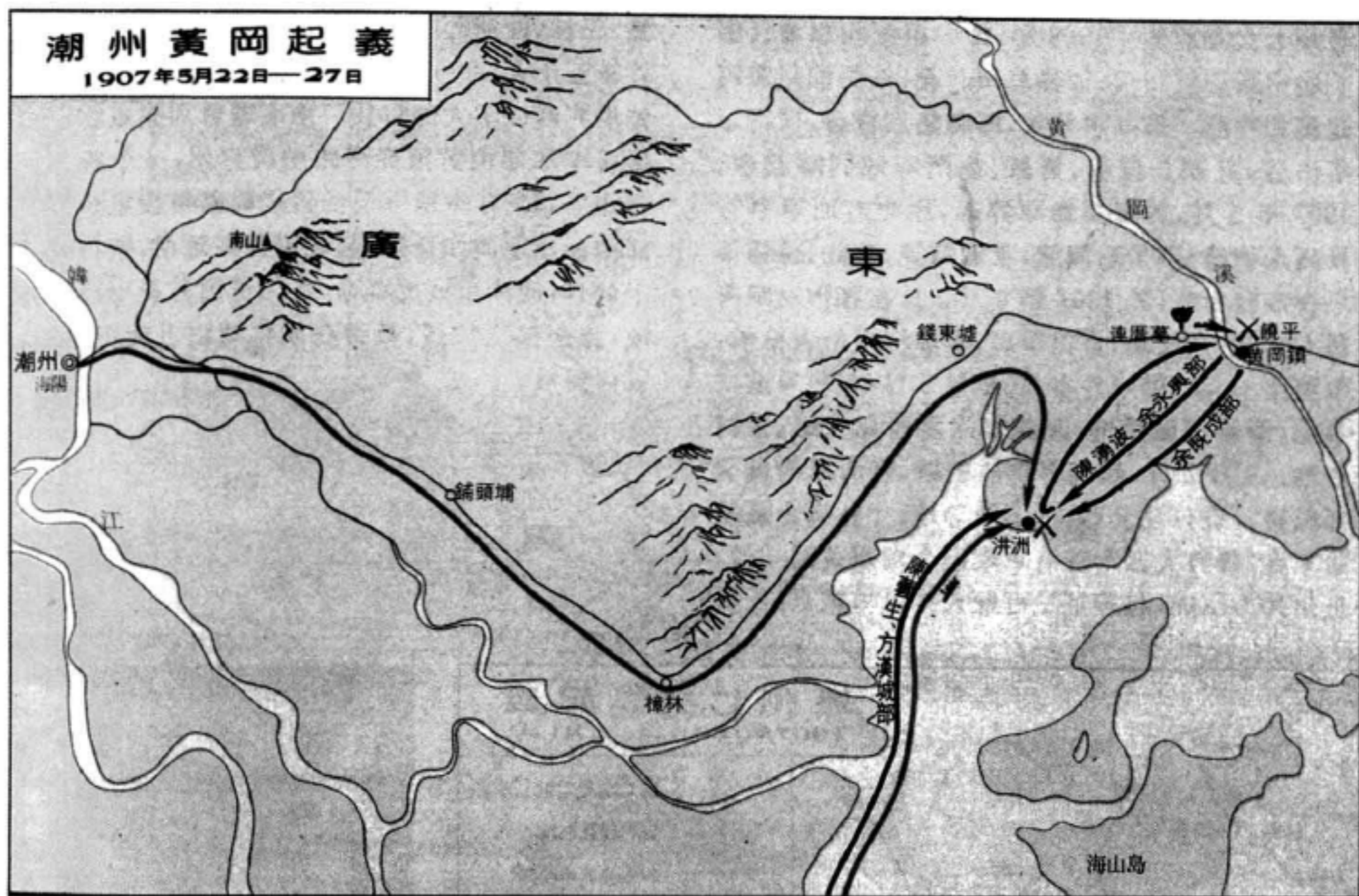
A map of Huanggang Uprising (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).

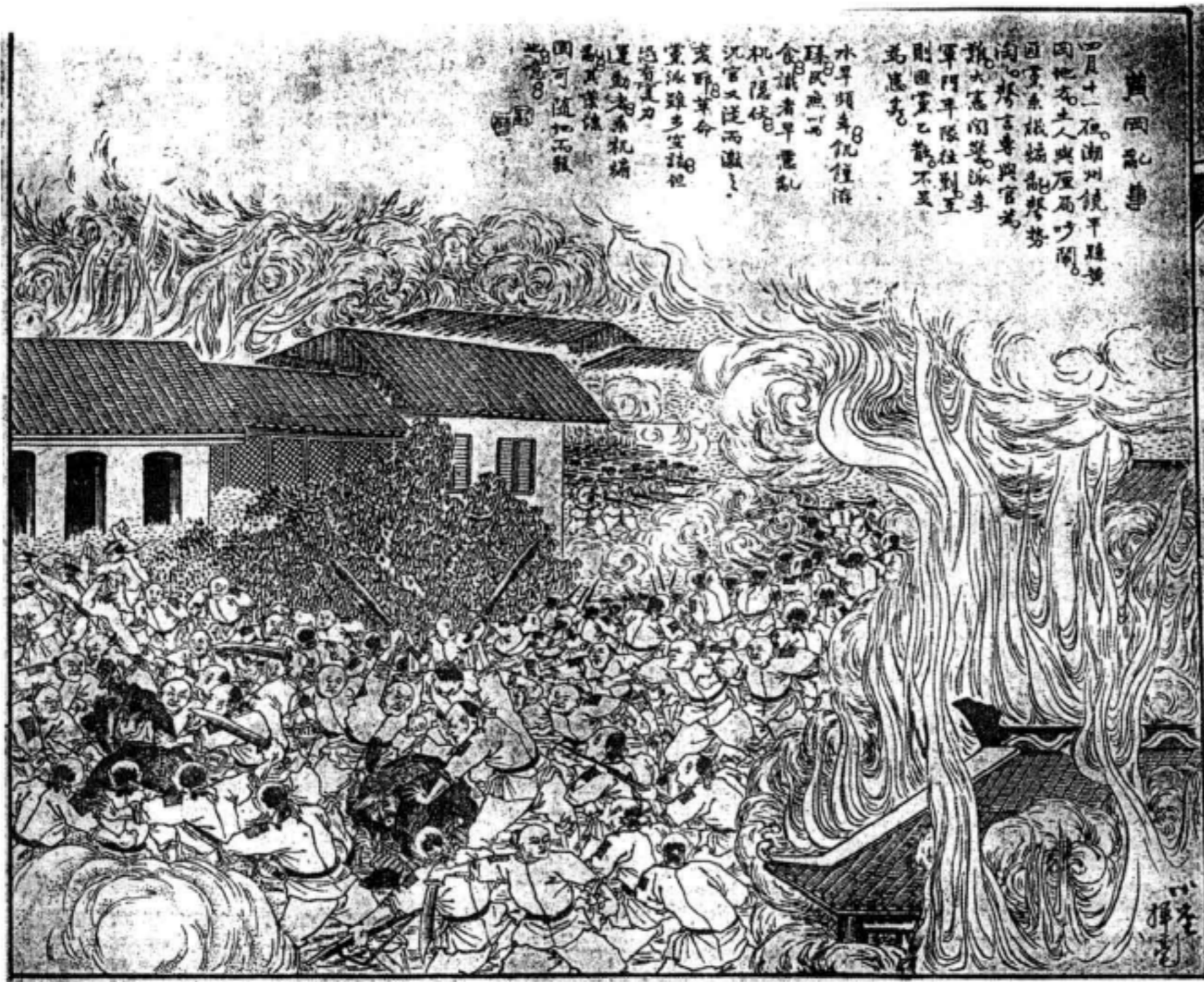
166. 1907年11期《时事画报》刊载的黄冈起义激战场面。

Painting showing the fiercely fighting scene of Huanggang Uprising published in the *Pictorial of Current Affairs*.

167. 在黄冈起义中被焚毁的清廷协台衙门遗迹。

The remnant site of Qing County Administration building destroyed by fire during Huanggang Uprising.





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○是日三點鐘接粵省訪員專電云

潮州府饒平縣黃崗地方  
匪亂戕殺官員焚燬衙門  
周督派李準帶兵往剿已  
僱定招商局廣大美富兩  
輪運兵往汕頭

# 廣東

○饒平縣亂黨暴動之警聞  
「本館訪函」  
十五日接汕頭來函云潮州府饒平縣黃崗地  
方十二早子刻亂黨起事先圍黃崗民知署及  
黃崗協署都司署隨即放火焚燬屋宇甚多各  
衙門亦被殃及現黃崗同知黃崗協副將及都  
司千把均不知下落有云已被亂黨戕殺聞亂  
黨與閩省漳州府詔安縣之黨聯合甚有紀律  
於民間錢財并不搶掠有云係革命黨有云係  
三合會黨未知孰是現潮州沈道及潮州鎮聞  
耗已派兵前往勦辦汕頭一帶均已戒嚴又電  
周督請速派兵協助矣

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168. 1907年5月27日《香港華字日報》刊載的黃岡起义消息。

News about Huanggang Uprising published in *the Hong Kong Chinese Mail* on May 27, 1907.

169. 1907年6月6日，兩廣總督周馥向清廷報告鎮壓黃岡起义經過的奏折。

On June 6, 1907, governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces — Zhou Fu presented a memorial to the emperor, relating how Qing army put down Huanggang Uprising.

奏

奏為饒平縣屬黃岡地方猝被匪擾旋即勦平謹  
將辦理情形恭摺具陳仰祈  
聖鑒事竊查潮州府饒平縣屬黃岡地方於光緒三十三年四月十一日夜猝被匪徒戕殺官路寨即  
經署潮州鎮黃金福率勇馳往勦辦臣接據調  
署惠潮嘉道沈傳義等電報先行電飭鄰近防  
營馳往堵剿一面派提督臣李準酌帶水陸隊  
伍繼進並電咨閩浙總督臣松壽撥隊防堵數  
日間即行勦平業將大概情形先後電奏在案  
查黃岡地方前明因防海盜設有寨城一座向  
駐副將都司同知巡檢等官現在副將缺已裁

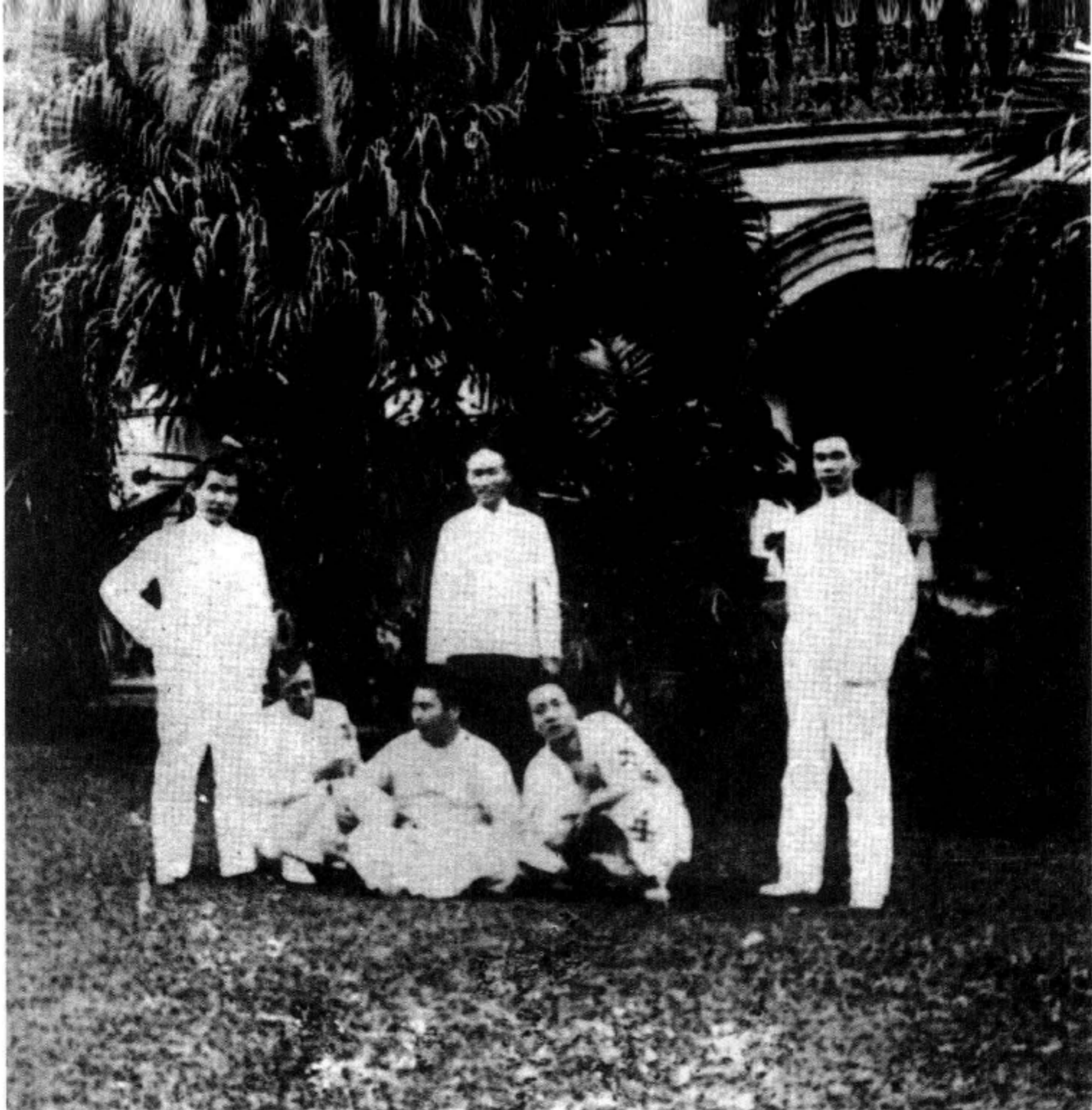
169 (1)

撤兵額亦減不免稍覺空虛該處距潮州府城並饒平縣城各九十里與福建詔安縣邊界素有三點會匪疊經嚴緝此等彼竄迄未盡絕根株此次黃岡土匪起事變起倉猝據李準黃金福沈傳義等電稱係外匪陳芸生勾結會匪首余丑即記成曾金全余錫天及福建詔安縣屬白石鄉匪首沈牛原後嶺鄉匪首沈家塔等元在詔安縣屬馬山饒平縣屬浮山柘林等處拜會本年正月沈牛原等帶來萬球票布銀紙分給會黨刊刻偽示諭帖原圖搶劫已截黃岡協署舊軍械起事因一時無隙可乘未敢蠢動迨於四月十一日警兵擊獲匪夥邱保張站二名會匪張添賜告知匪首余丑糾黨打臺總都司隆發巡防營哨弁蔡河宗率兵將犯押入揭署匪眾圍攻弁勇堅禦至次日辰刻子馮用藍匪黨煽至焚攻益力兵勇傷斃者多力竭被困維時黃岡同知謝蘭馨城守把總許登科署柘林司巡檢王繩武各率兵差巡警抵禦奈該眾兵寡援絕力盡把總巡檢登時被戕同知被擄各匪遂佔路衙署焚折關廩局所搶劫副將都司兩署舊械號召各路匪黨逼脅鄉民同叛外匪陳芸生等即於十四日乘機入寨將所刊偽示填寫四月妄稱大明軍政都督府孫等字樣暨旗起事分發偽諭勒索股富銀米會從願眾下

察東甯各匪鄉皆濱海漁戶糾合外匪船載而來分為水陸兩黨水路踏古樸山後陸路踏寨此當日匪黨起事之情形也該管潮州府知府李象辰饒平縣知縣鄭世琦集團固守府縣城池分堵要隘署潮州鎮黃金福督兵馳往距黃岡三十里之井洲相機進剿惠潮嘉道沈傳義馳往汕頭保衛華洋商埠並電致福建漳州詔安府縣防堵十三日府城巡警營帶官外委邱焯五品軍功林清帶勇四名前敵偵探過賊陣亡十四夜匪撲井洲黃金福率隊出戰小勝斃匪數十人是夜五鼓該匪大股數千分路包抄我軍分頭接仗傷斃賊匪百餘人賊勢少卻十五日黎明賊分五路水陸並進通巡防第九營管帶官趙祖澤繼至督弁徐士原陳德等分路迎擊爭先衝殺陣斬悍匪百數十名奪獲旗幟馬匹槍械多件賊眾敗退三里外之大澳山脚佔住村房我兵追擊奪取大澳山賊眾且戰且卻我軍奮力猛攻相持至十五日戌刻賊黨傷亡甚眾我軍亦陣亡十餘名受傷七名正在鏖戰之際大雨傾盆賊眾奔逃是夜五鼓我軍出其不意奪取踏寨數里之古樓山賊眾死守不出十六日夜該道沈傳義遣開花礮子碼到營正在拔隊進逼賊眾棄寨潛逃當即分路追至東甯毀其巢穴直抵黃岡救出同知都司哨弁

三員及勇丁二十一各查明槍械盡失並未去裁缺訓將關防及同知關防各一顆並在賊巢搜出木質偽印及票布偽示板片軍火多件其偽撤偽示語多悖逆偽撤無姓名年月偽示有部督府孫字樣並無偽印捺按官字樣言說各匪並不能指出孫姓係何人顯係匪首陳芸生等附和孫逆有意煽惑此十三至十六日官兵擊平各匪救出被擄官兵之情形也當匪氛初起之際號召黨羽勢甚披猖嗣知大兵將臨海面並有兵輪堵截賊匪聞風落井溺斃敗古樓奪回棄械紛散奔逃十八日提督李準督軍到境聲威大振派兵會合追搜獲匪頭多各軍起獲槍械甚夥黃金福馳至分水關與福建軍官相見查得詔安縣並無股匪竄入居民安謐是役也官軍接仗七次殺傷賊匪五六百名自該匪起事以來六日之間即行撲滅未擾村鎮亦未擾及鄰境地方一律平靖賊官匪首余昇第擒獲正法曾金全業已陣斬在逃之陳芸生余丑余錫天等仍飭四路搜捕務絕根株查此次巨匪起事該管文武不能先事豫防致出賊官踞寨重慶各甚重相應請旨將責任黃岡同知謝蘭馨署黃岡都司隆發調署饒平縣正任廣甯縣知縣鄭世琦巡防營哨弁督標候補千總蔡河宗一併革職署黃岡守備

裁缺鎮標左營左哨千總黃其善先已另案革職尚未交卸此次復勦匪不力懇請從重發往軍台効力贖罪該管鎮道府並不同域例得免議且一經聞報即行進兵撲滅辦理高屬迅速擬題  
恩施免其議處至署柘林司巡檢王繩武存案記過許登科鎮標補外委邱焯焯五品軍功林清高匪所戕死事慘烈相應題懇  
天恩敕部從優議卹以慰忠魂一切善後事宜該該道府等會同該鎮督軍營縣安詳並與福建文武議定稽查會哨之法以期永保治安遺失裁缺副將並同知各關防設法查起分別送銷換鑄除先另刊同知木質關防委員接署外所有饒平縣屬黃岡等被會匪踞擾即勒平綠由理合恭摺具陳伏乞  
皇太后  
皇上聖鑒訓示謹  
奏  
著照所請該部知道  
光緒三十三年四月 日



■ 170

170. 1907年，孙中山与潮州黄冈起义的同志在新加坡晚晴园的合影。

The group photo of Sun Yat-sen and the comrades of Chaozhou Huanggang Uprising, taken in 1907 in the Wanqing Garden of Singapore.

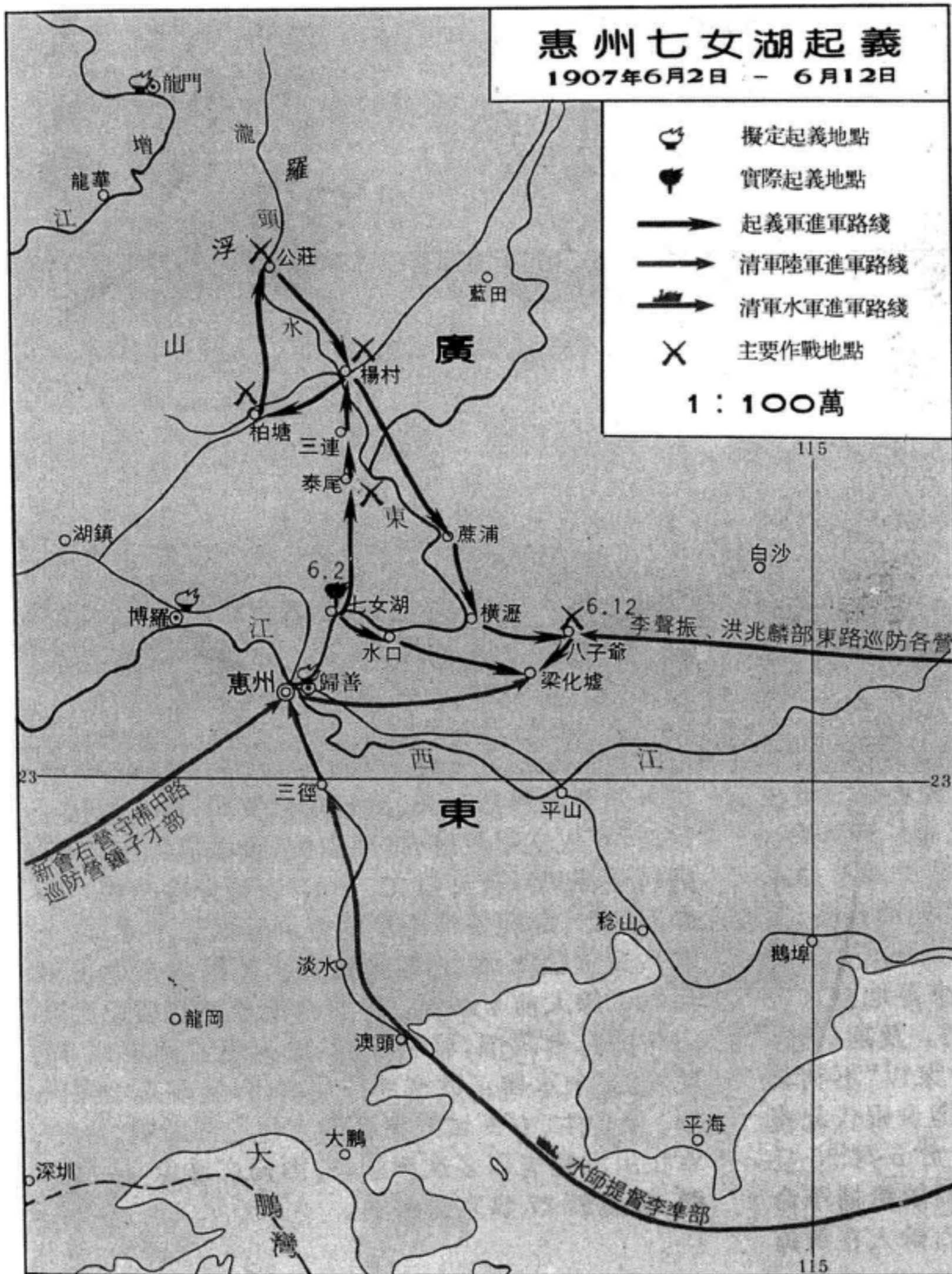
171. 1906年，孙中山派同盟会会员邓子瑜（博罗人）由新加坡回国，策动惠州起义，与潮州黄冈起义相呼应。1907年6月2日，邓子瑜在惠州七女湖发动起义，攻占泰尾、三连、柏塘等圩镇，与清军激战十余日，终因孤立无援而失败。图为起义主要领导人邓子瑜。

In 1906, Sun Yat-sen sent Deng Ziyu (from Boluo County), a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, from Singapore to China to instigate Huizhou Uprising, in order to echoing Chaozhou Huanggang Uprising. On June 2, 1907, Deng Ziyu launched Seven-lady Lake Uprising, Huizhou and captured counties of Taiwei, Sanlian and Baitang, etc. They fought fiercely with Qing army for over ten days, but ended in failure because of being isolated and no support. This is the key leader—Deng Ziyu.



172. 惠州七女湖起义形势图（据《辛亥革命史地图集》）。

The situation map of Seven-lady Lake Uprising, Huizhou (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).



○同日下午六點鐘接粵省訪員電云

惠州土匪揭竿倡亂勢甚  
披猖該處官吏有電至省  
速派兵赴援

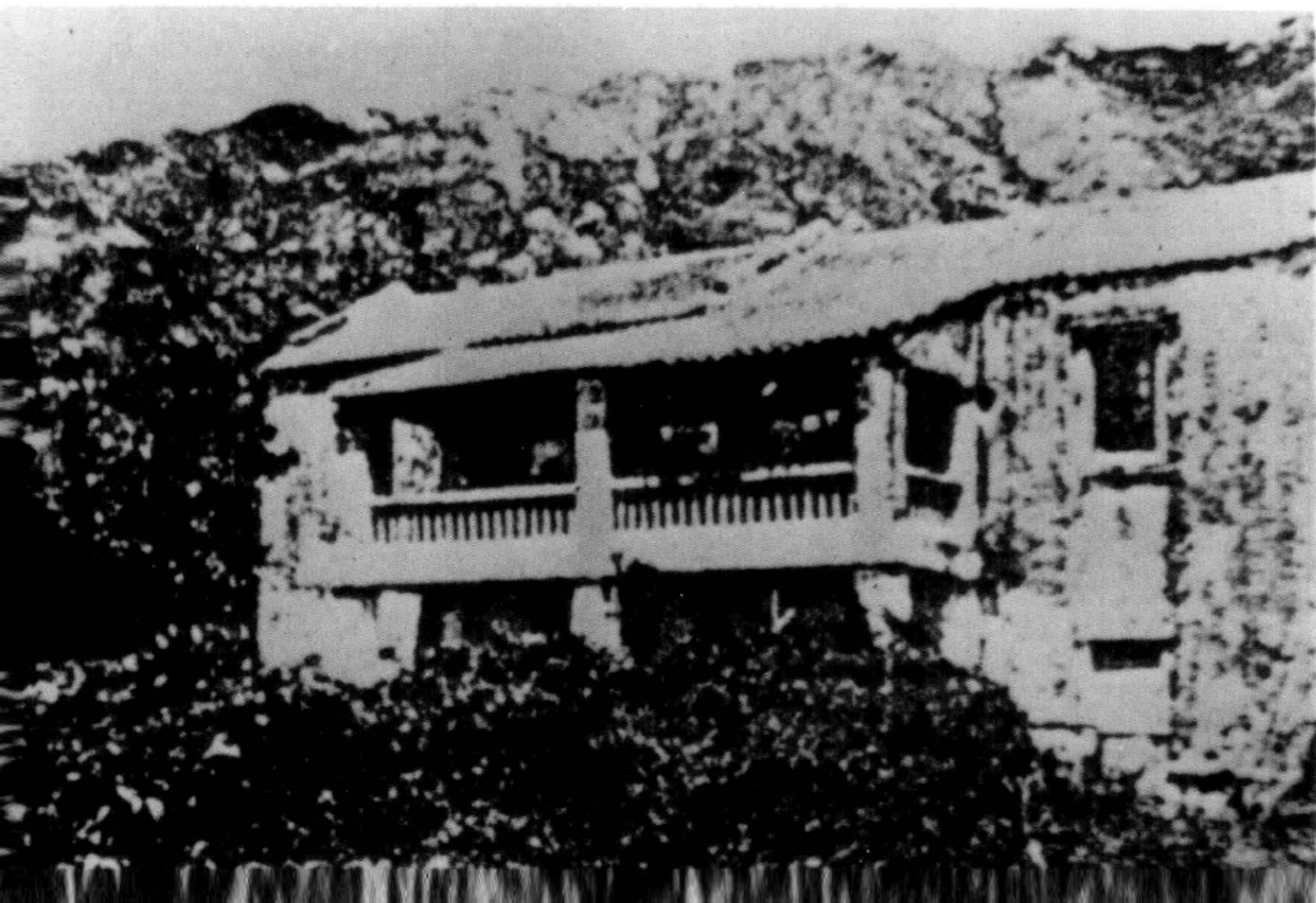
○惠州七女湖匪勢之猖披 惠州離城三十  
餘里之七女湖地方時有土匪散聚其間廿三  
日已刻忽有三百餘匪在該處發動巡防營及  
水軍巡船登時派勇對壘奈眾寡不敵戰至未  
牌時候營勇被槍傷數名斃者數名水巡陷舟  
被重傷者一員刻即扛回縣城北門外稟報縣  
令及營務處惜城中營勇甚少除留守禦外無  
可添派屬令當即稟陳守電稟周督直至申刻  
該匪揚揚得意竟向泰尾而去

▲ 173

碧血丹心  
——辛亥年  
命在廣東  
影實像

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173. 1907年6月5日、7日《香港华字日报》刊载的惠州七女湖起义消息。

News about Huizhou Seven-lady Lake Uprising published in the *Hong Kong Chinese Mail* on June 5 and June 7, 1907.

174. 香港九龙青山红楼是李纪堂在青山农场建造的一座二层楼房。潮州黄冈起义及惠州七女湖起义败退下来的将士，曾转移到此，以避清吏缉捕。

The Red Building in Qingshan, Kowloon, Hong Kong, was a two-store house built up in Qing Shan Farm by Li Jitang. The generals retreated in defeat from Chaozhou Huanggang Uprising and Huizhou Seven-lady Lake Uprising ever moved here to keep away from being seized by Qing officials.

175. 1907年6月4日，两广总督周馥要求外务部与英国政府交涉，敦促港督驱逐孙中山、邓子瑜的电文。

The telegram sent on June 4, 1907, by Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces governor general—Zhou Fu, who required Department of Foreign Affairs to negotiate with the British government and to demand it to order the Governor of Hong Kong to expel Sun Yat-sen and Deng Ziyu.

收開缺兩廣總督周致外務部電

三月十九日

二十七日電悉派員赴香港查孫現不在港惟

其黨魁鄧子瑜仍住港旅安祥棧本月二十三

日距惠州府城州里之七女湖墟勇糾被匪槍

劫因匪夥勇寡傷斃兵勇九名送獲匪夥鄧諱

祐陳亞勝鄧亞譜等供稱在香港旅安祥棧棧

外務部

起議聽從鄧子瑜余少卿高首朱五等各官擬

五百元來惠招人起事不諱已將惠州府屬

訊供情形點交英領據云港督已派巡捕查

並未允驅逐查鄧子瑜乃孫汶竄首鄧若留港

黨夥均有所附其高富寶無異孫汶竄乞大部

速商英使電港督將其驅逐於此商務之局

均益發二十八日酉

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碧血丹心

辛亥革命在廣東影  
像實錄

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176. 1907年6月8日，两广总督周馥再次要求外务部敦促港督驱逐邓子瑜的电文。

The telegram sent on June 8, 1907, by Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces governor—Zhou Fu, who again required Department of Foreign Affairs to urge the Governor of Hong Kong to expel Deng Ziyu.

177. 镇压潮州黄冈起义和惠州七女湖起义的两广总督周馥（左二）。

Zhou Fu(the second from the left), governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces who suppressed Huanggang Uprising, Chaozhou and Seven-lady Lake Uprising, Huizhou.

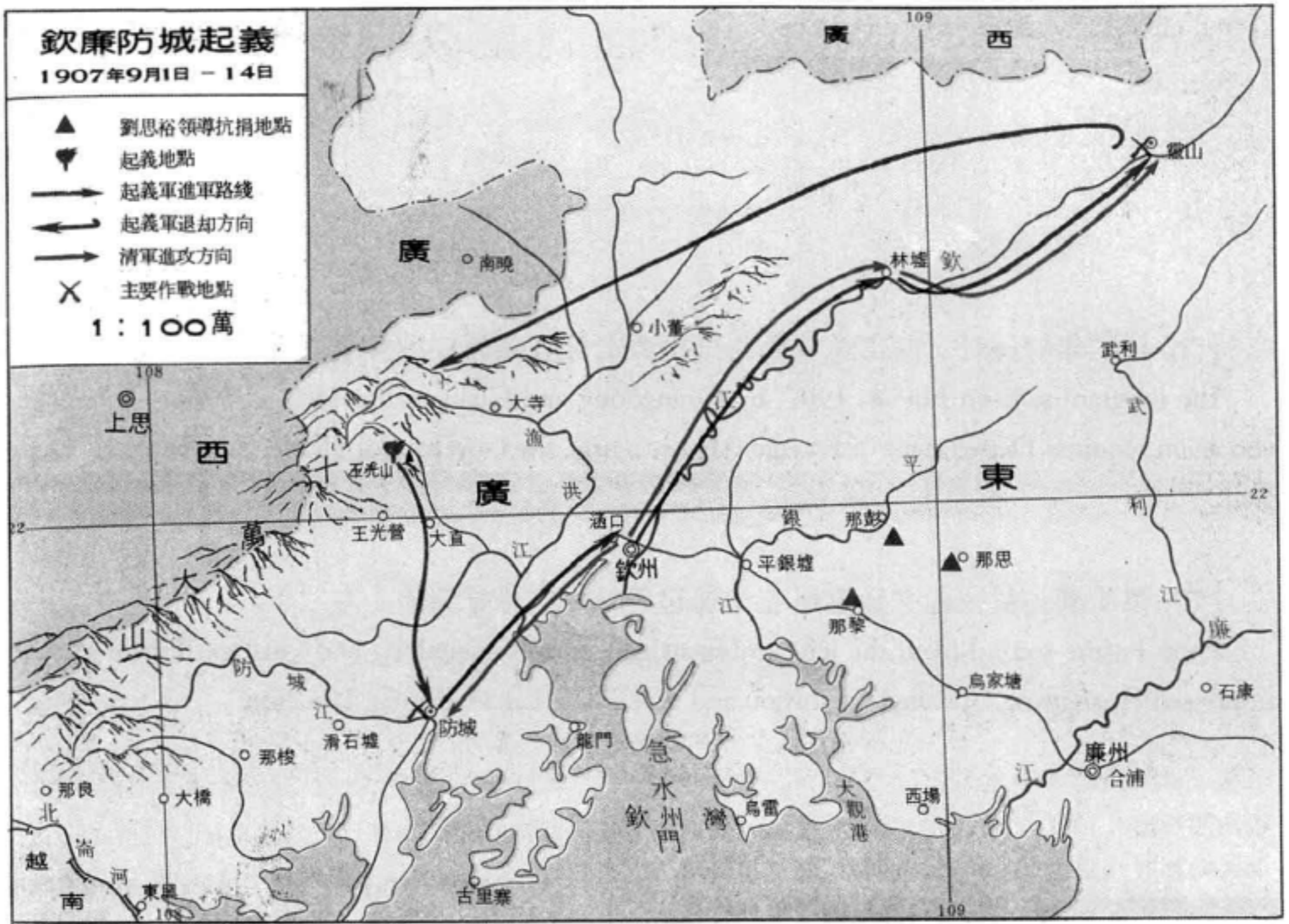


■ 178

178. 1907年夏，孙中山委派同盟会会员王和顺为“中华国民军南军都督”，前往钦州等地联络抗捐群众，策划起义。9月1日，王和顺率200余人在钦州王光山起义，迅速占领防城。义军转战10余日，因饷械两缺而于17日失败。图为起义领导人王和顺（广西邕宁人）。

In the summer of 1907, Sun Yat-sen sent Wang Heshun, member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, who was appointed commander-in-chief of National Army South to get in touch with the resist-donating masses in Qinzhou, etc. to plan the uprising. On September 1, Wang Heshun led more than 200 people in starting Wangguang Hill Uprising in Qinzhou and captured Fangcheng rapidly. The army fought in different parts for more than ten days, and failed on 17th because of lack of both food and ammunition. This is Wang Heshun, leader of the uprising( from Yongning County Guangxi Province).





▲ 179

179. 钦廉防城起义形势图（据《辛亥革命史地图集》）。

A map showing Qin-Lian Fangcheng Uprising (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).

180. 1907年9月5日，王和顺率起义军攻破防城，杀知县，开监狱。图为被革命军攻破的防城县署监狱。

On September 5, 1907, Wang Heshun led the insurrectionary army in breaking through Fangcheng, killed county magistrate and opened the prison. This is the Fangcheng County Prison broken by revolutionary army.



■ 180

催交外埠報費

本報向例外埠閱報諸君須先將報費...

軍書代論

報告粵省之同胞

近由欽州訪員抄寄黨軍文告多...

天運歲次丁未年七月廿六日：中華...

亡國事實：扼腕悲憤：捧腹大呼：且...

中華革命軍四言告示

革命軍起 驅逐滿清 茲將大義 布告人民...

內國

袁世凱辭不干預軍政(北京)陸軍...

181. 1907年9月28日《中國日報》刊載的王和順于9月3日以“中華國民軍南軍都督”...

○本報特電

○防城會黨起義

初一日十時九時北派那員發

欽州防城有會黨千餘人起事縣城陷落縣官被誅出東興及白龍汛亦被攻破欽廉道王瑚已派紉軍統領趙聲率兵往攻并電胡護督告急

○防城黨軍進上思

同日午後一時北派那派員發

防城會黨已有眾萬人清軍防營皆棄械逃潰郭道所部以黨軍勢盛不敢進逼聞黨軍初一日已棄防城直趨廣西上思州與該處會黨聯合北上

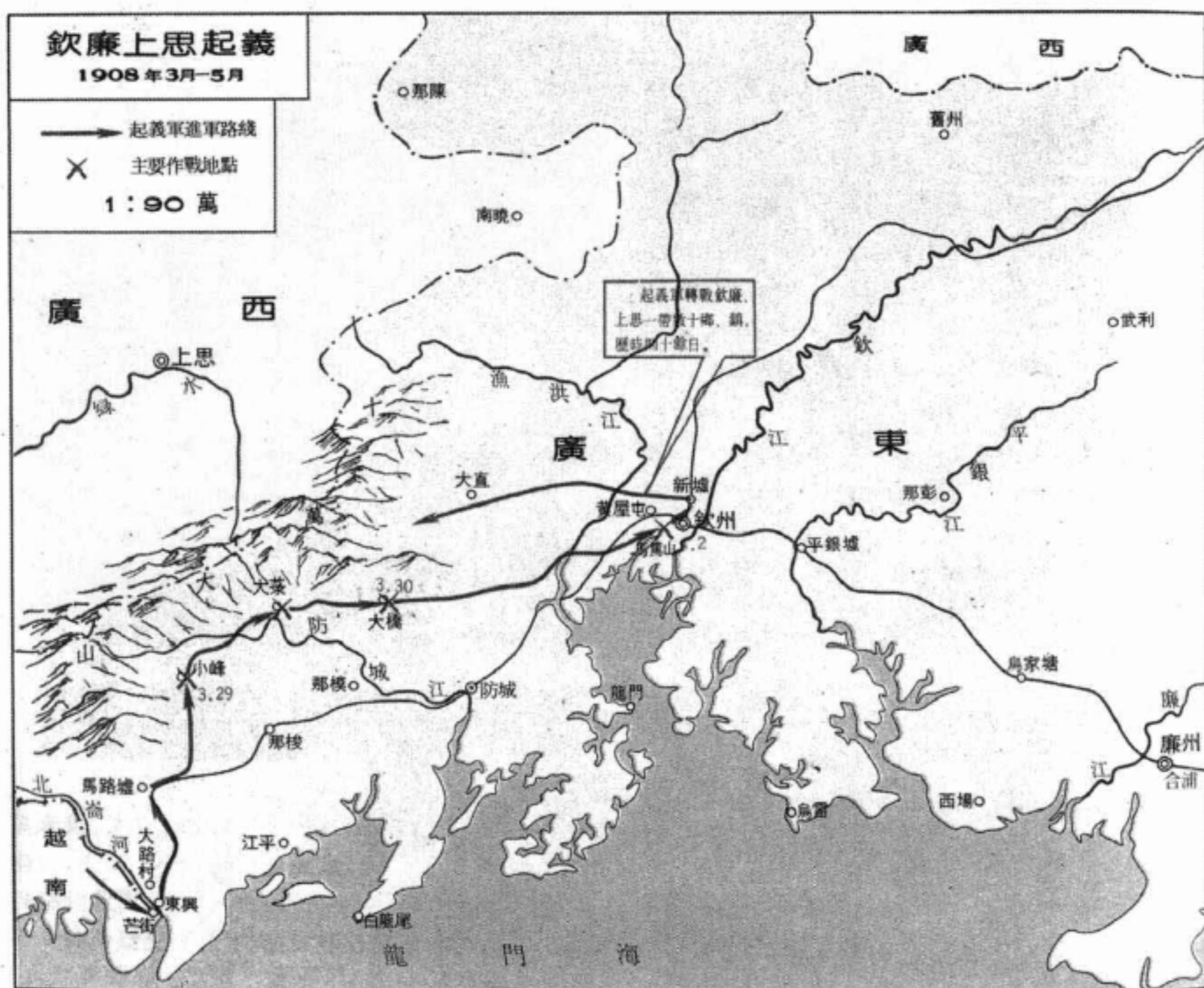
182. 1907年9月9日、12日《中国日报》登载的有关钦廉防城战事的消息。

The *China Daily* published the news regarding the battles of Qinzhou, Lianzhou and Fangcheng on September 9 and September 12, 1907.

183. 广西镇南关起义失败后，黄兴受孙中山命，从旅越华侨中挑选同盟会会员200余人，组成“中华国民军南军”，自任总司令。1908年3月27日，黄兴率部从越南芒街出发，发动钦廉上思起义。起义军转战粤桂边境40多天，后因后援不济、军心涣散而失败。图为3月19日起义军初战告捷的防城小峰乡。

After Zhennanguan Uprising of Guangxi failed, Huang Xing, at the order of Sun Yat-sen, selected over 200 members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance from overseas Chinese in Vietnam to form "South Branch of China's National Army", with himself as the commander-in-chief. On March 27, 1908, Huang Xing led the army, setting out from Mang street, Vietnam, and launching Qinzhou Uprising. The insurrectionary army fought in different parts on the borders of Guangdong and Guangxi for more than 40 days, afterwards failed because the backup was poor and the soldiers' morale was low. The picture is Xiaofengxiang, Fangcheng where the insurrectionary army won in the very first battle of March 19.





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澤如同志仁兄鑒刻接精衛應培兩同志函情述 天下熱心革命力任籌餉以濟軍需欽佩無極現下我西路義師在欽廉連戰大勝聲勢大張廣西邊防警勇之思及正以爲義師內應甚衆今有數營已約定約與我廣西別軍同時起事爲需花紅並月的萬元精衛未至謂 上下通力能籌五千元如此當可起期集事務望 止下早日籌便付來以便轉匯軍前令立行事若於此時廣西能大活動以爲欽廉義師之聲援則西路大局可定而東路惠潮亦可預備再舉矣雲南之局亦有布置廣西得手則雲南之師亦可隨之而動如此則兩廣富貴可期恢復而革命軍之根本固矣全局關鍵係於廣西以防警勇之嚮應而嚮應之遲速又係於籌款之成否今得 公力任一臂事可無憂矣惟機局之來難得而易失今減千載一時之機若不致遲延錯過則南方基礎可定而破竹之形勢矣懇爲留意幸甚得款請匯星加坡廣永福兄代收使妥履兄佳此列下此致即候  
 義安不一  
 孫中山  
 民國十七年四月十七日  
 Mr. So Eng Anek  
 105 Beach Road  
 Singapore

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184. 欽廉上思起義形勢圖 (據《辛亥革命史地圖集》)。

A map showing Qin-Lian Shangsi Uprising (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).

185. 1908年4月17日，欽廉上思起義時，孫中山寫給鄧澤如告以兩廣邊境革命形勢，請籌款支持革命軍行動的信。

On April 17, 1908, when rising in revolt in Qin-Lian Shangsi, Sun Yat-sen wrote to Deng Zeru, informing him about the revolutionary situation on the borders of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces and asked him to raise money. This is the letter.

奏張人駿 廣欽素清 擇尤請獎由

片附片

○文 十一月廿三日

十二月二十三日

兩廣總督並管廣東巡撫臣張人駿跪

奏為廣欽內地一律肅清謹將出力文武

各員紳紳大請獎恭摺具陳仰祈

聖鑒事竊廣欽地近越邊民情獷悍伏莽滋多

素稱難治故數年用兵迭難平靖近者逆首陳

洪口地地為可圖以越南為通藪多方煽惑遣女悍

黨王和順農甘廿廿內地勾結而內匪劉恩

祇茲本係革黨遂於上年春間藉口抗捐先

在三羅倡亂一帖將勇土匪舉起響應先後

兩撲欽州一攻新興一圍靈山一陷防城以火燄

原光燄隨張人心大震兩省戒戾難任統率

郭人津撫廷趙聲分統宋安樞攻克三那收復

防城解圍靈山保全欽城並匪勢陸大服致不

一首要眾多以致軍防勒疲於奔命且於上

年八月抵粵沿途警電絡繹而未及至省稽考

各文武電稟密察匪情遂定東西各勦之策

復向南北洋借調兵輪往巡洋面飭前署北海

鎮總兵李準廣欽道龔心湛會商派定各營分

路防勦於是鄉人一律於那棉屯良再提

於西江為西牙心適欽奉

諭旨派前署廣東水陸提督現任陸提督臣秦炳直

前往督師且復派道員朱恩清到欽賑撫民志

道定民機以順郭人津宋安樞及分統夏文炳

各率所部分撥合擊而脅後日大匪勢漸孤

其黨猜疑互相引捕首要劉淵以農廿四陳洪

洪劉亨秋均先後就擒而各處復擊賊於黃

谷波猪天崇振田蔗那河嶺白水塘那花嶺

伯家村摩子坡樓山攔子山長岡嶺鉄木江

城墮塘三歧嶺甘處大小數十戰每戰必克登

有新擒捕是大股悍匪次第撲滅共匪匿伏山

窮谷者經各縣及清鄉委員督率勇丁

圍分搜捕獲辦已逾千數廣欽全境士民安

業商旅暢行正報肅清向通本年二月杪匪由

越南竄入邊境又有戰事任東西營隊合勦先後

擒斬多名奪獲各種槍枝均有革命軍火

印共偽總糧官黃老廷被夏文炳所部二十一

營管帶黃秀瑞擊斃並奪獲偽銀紙五百

餘張計銀五萬餘元復經秦炳直督飭各隊水

軍清按十萬大山及各鄉村均無匪蹤又巨匪王

和順逃在江西倡亂前次桂札殺平卒被漏網獲

入孫汝堂內伺隙而動上年改名姓德營後在

欽邊擾亂攻陷防城屬勦未除任西粵雲南題

賞二萬三千元據得本年九月間又廣招黨

186. 1908年12月16日，兩廣總督張人駿奏報剿辦欽廉兩地革命活動情形的奏折。

On December 16, 1908, governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces Zhang Renjun presented a memorial to the emperor, reporting how he suppressed Qin-Lian's revolutionary activities.

兩省交界米寬地方王和順擒獲許而應被  
餘黨拒斃斬首未就查驗確實且據提給花紅  
該匪與農廿四均係強悍匪黨今先後斬除為  
孫汝堂大加翼印為邊邊永除大患故夥匪寒  
心行效順來歸現屬冬防地方仍安靖如常  
實已一律肅清先任臣於方月間水大板板而  
及布置邊防各節電  
奏欽奉  
諭旨防範外匪惟在扼要也廣布偵探隨時相攜  
勦防未可株守一隅清理內匪要在慎選守令勤  
求緝捕勿任勾結計命又未可吝惜兵力著該督  
妥籌布置以靖地方秦炳直准其回省就醫病痊  
後即赴惠以候餘著外務部知道欽此仰見  
聖鑒宏遠標本並治欽佩莫名伏查廣欽兩屬圍遭二



千鈞甲此係廣西兩部越南中皆記一甚著近  
首匪徒在該處越步多進則可以牽動兩省匪  
勢可以度其越南舊謀洵屬匪徒且該匪在兩  
省各城鎮其多極矣甚慮其若步向國是  
甚莫不歎工成亦自藉此開銷故仍宜仇言高  
名身以通銷盡在軍心敢對愚者野者一時人心

嚴廷出飲在廣東銀一著復定已備有革命局  
軍兵西利革命局等仍舊按進之言宜不忌  
竊曰軍旅之勇向未之言幸甚也

家謀指示不致調度非方惟此北才宜與臣前不同  
兩官軍劉蘇之難與者難論匪軍在越以進  
待勞能事如我不知往此進到西報一也行

軍令侍候探越城有兩軍黨謀人前投屬匪  
時致此偵探為難也軍情瞬息多變令侍消  
息電通匪黨每毀折電線實料以探我軍機  
聞此電報為難也三也軍軍多士數十營機  
為首依性命所關刻刻不暇此處敵匪有二千仍  
里小港其進此將運為難也此種德界外人  
乘原以要挾性也匪匪不詳陳動生技節  
此文涉為難也由此散報故用兵較久同  
人較多幸款

朝廷感福將士用命佛團奮勇得者此南清一  
日官初科所不及也慶綏師營在越日不  
知兵事而出力之文武員紳或到匪在案首謀

此或博命於槍林彈雨寒暑瘴癘勞險不諱實  
未便沒其勞勩所有督師之廣東陸路提督  
春炳自調度布置均合機宜前依原缺兵年開  
粵南漢鎮從兵果勇已因粵現署廣東軍機  
督之老練統統我城獨操勝算三品頂戴廣東  
原缺道憲心法重原缺算原功最偉應何如從

優獎敘茶儀

聖裁前粵補同道郭人濟汝汝其多勞苦功高特請  
賞給勇補並加三品頂戴同缺北鎮鎮兵現署北  
鎮鎮營務處兼理保津廣東有稱今局三品  
戴原之補用道宋五振力解城圍戰功卓著  
特約

交部從優議叙三品銜四川候補知府夏文衡銜銜  
陸原戰者支撤請免補今准以道員留粵儘先  
補用免交部備兩并

賞加三品頂戴廣東補用直隸州知州吳曾源撤請免  
補存案以知府仍留原省補用免交部備兩併  
進通判賜錫徽撤請免恩通判以直隸州知州

為者補同要加知府銜者署知州直隸州知州候選  
知縣夏調撤請免恩存案以直隸州知州分省補  
用通判職銜歸國先降世備均撤請以同  
為補同州同知銜吳福高撤請以州同分省  
補用并

賞加五品銜直隸州五品頂戴財吏生嚴澤溥撤請以

府經歷分省補用新軍第三營鎮江兩陸師各重  
畢業是附之植清撤請以陸軍副將記名補  
授補用銜守備黃多瑞守備原大帥均撤請  
免補存案以州同德文補用并

優獎敘茶儀

賞加新司銜其仍主事由力文武員紳列異  
常存案共二百二十七名并將請獎名單交  
御覽以上人數合計雖多並用兵年餘大小數十戰  
萬分榮請獎也見其少也再三核減其無冒  
濫合宜仰懇

天恩俯准為請錄獎以資鼓勵以酬人津指辦  
知州直隸州知州新領軍新領軍東真重元對訊  
大勇活儒也陸周宏仍尚留選

諭旨廣布偵探相統到海并慎選守令動不務捕之高教長  
以期去法久安查匪前廣欽邊防五志五年保獎一次合若  
情形尚屬善邊更嗜喉際而為以三年保獎一次合若

逾格賜賜特傷之各員并另招請師勇數十級以下各員  
皆部核獎陸師各員去并原原送部外所有原缺  
南清請獎錄由理合恭摺具陳伏乞  
皇上刊示謹  
奏  
光緒三十年十二月二十三日  
旨一併交該部議具奏三件併摺具奏  
十一月二十三日

## 購拿革黨之賞格

欽匪亂後著名首要雖迭經大兵剿獲而漏網尚多茲得秦提議道懸拿賞格照錄如下爲懸賞購拿事案准郭統領電開據稱報係汝去後將軍事交偵都督黃和順爲總司令官黃軫爲總參謀胡漢民汪精衛田相劉霖生譚人鳳等請懸賞分別購緝旋准兩廣總督部堂張電准黃軫准懸紅九千兩胡漢民懸紅四千元汪田劉譚四匪各懸紅二千元刊發賞格移行兩省文武一體購緝如能按名弋獲即照數給賞并予破格給獎等因除黃和順先已懸賞購緝外准電前因合行懸賞爲此示仰軍民諸色人等一體知悉如能拿獲後開各匪解案訊明即照格給賞並請破格保獎指引官兵拿獲或格殺後驗明確係正身亦即減半給賞酌予獎勵決不食言現聞越南竄匪各匪後開之匪亦多在內挾帶寶財頗多如有拿獲一併悉數充賞云云

## 十萬大山匪黨受挫

十萬大山爲欽西最險要之地綿亘數百里直插入越南轄境其間層巒疊嶂僻徑岔道最便于匪黨竄聚以故欽匪失散即倚之爲遁逃蔽聞日前官軍偵得匪黨在該山蹤跡即拔隊前往乘其不意匪黨突與官軍遇奔逃不及殊死戰官軍亦有傷亡惟匪黨則大受挫敗據營中人言經此一役匪黨進退失據當不難殲滅矣

187. 孙中山在西南地区接连发动多次起义失败后，革命党人一部分前往南洋，一部分则潜入十万大山。图为当时的上海报纸刊载清廷悬赏缉拿革命党人的新闻。黄和顺应为王和顺，黄軫为黄兴，田相应为田桐，谭人凤应为谭人凤。

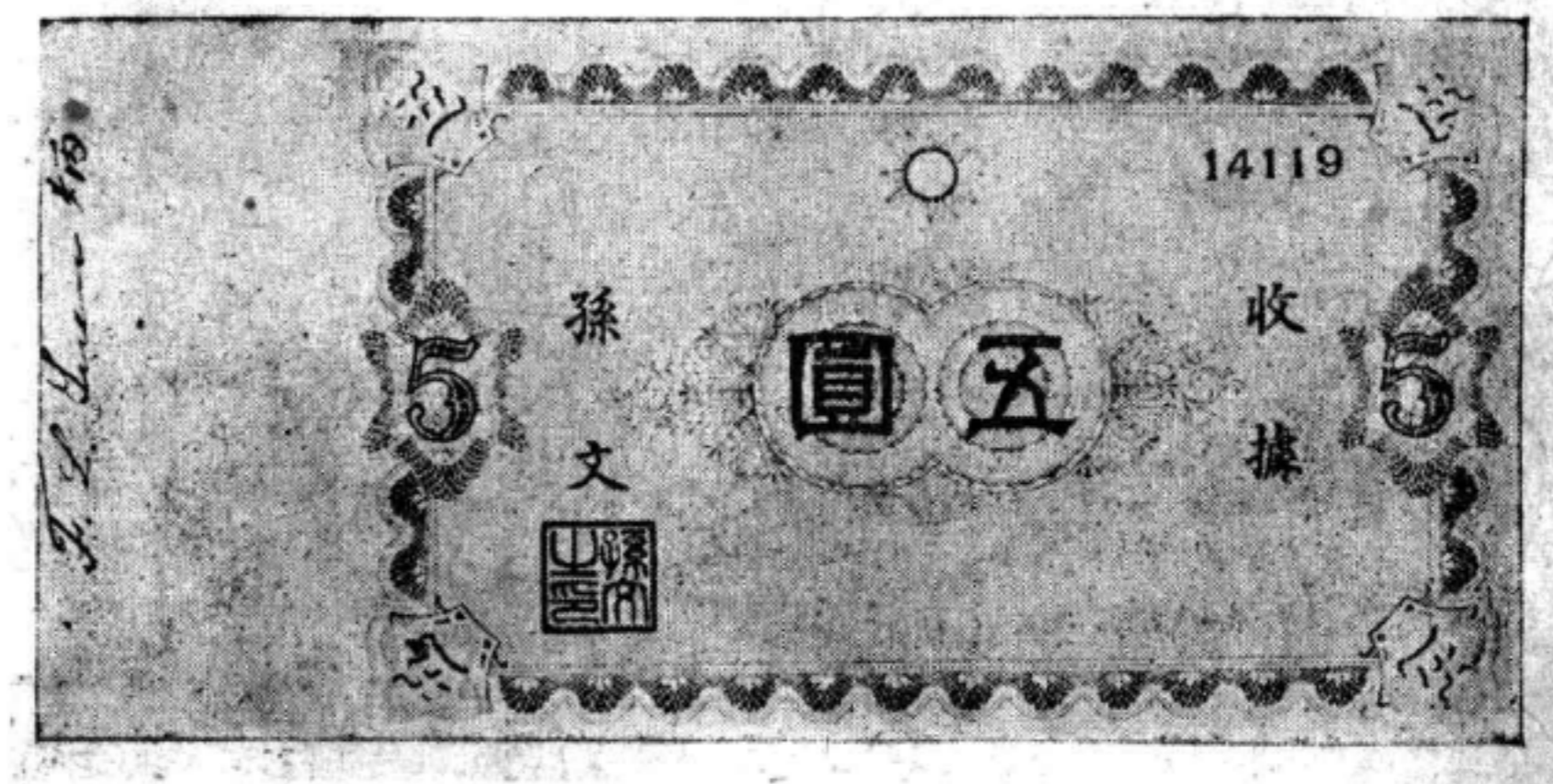
188. 孙中山和革命党人在潮、惠、钦、廉诸役中使用的电报密码。

The secret telegraphic codes which Sun Yat-sen and revolutionary partisans used in the battles of Chaozhou, Huizhou, Qinzhou and Lianzhou.

After failures many times in succession in southwest China, Sun Yat-sen sent some of revolutionary partisans to Southeast Asia and some hid in big mountains in Guangxi. This is the news in Shanghai newspaper at that time about Qing court's awards for the wanted revolutionary partisans.

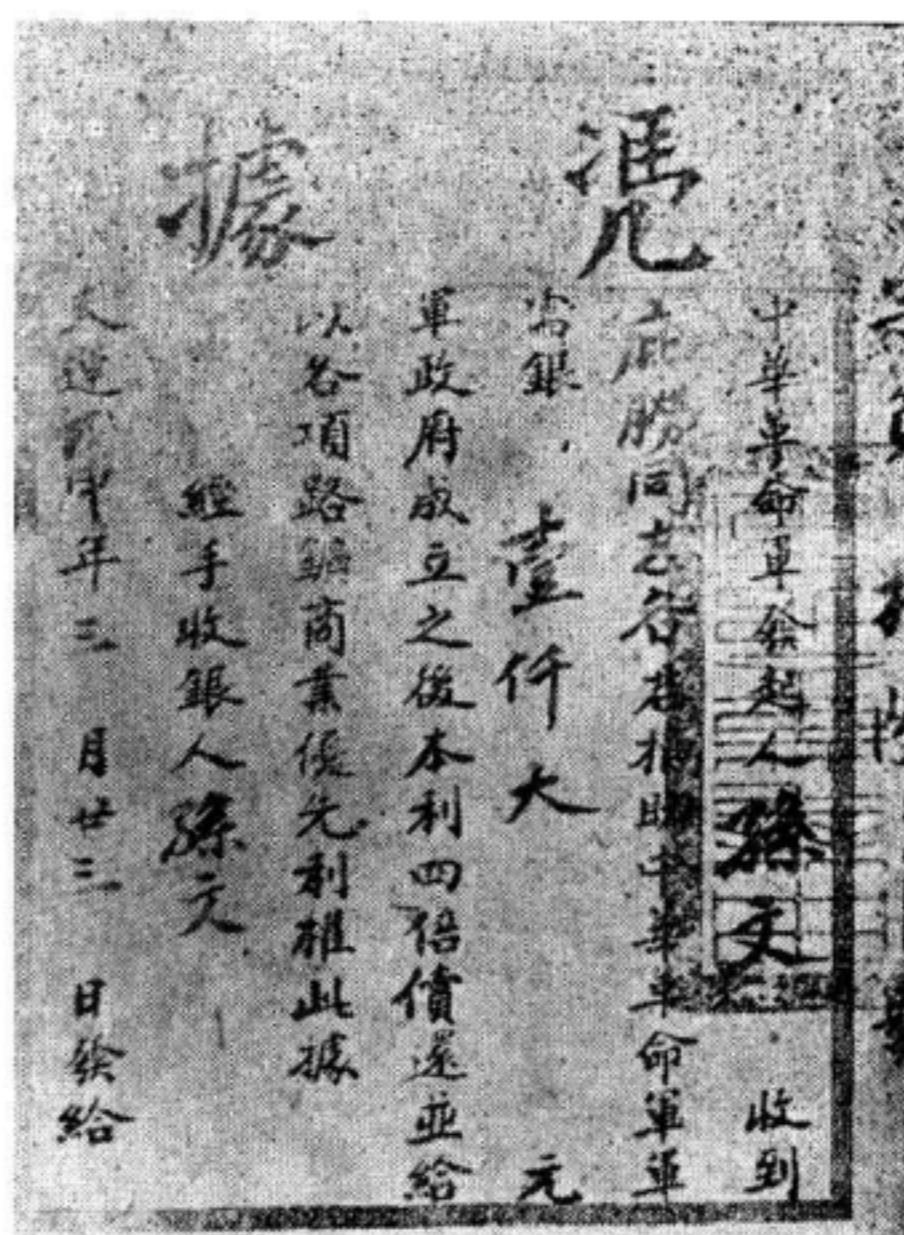
	q	o	n	l	t	u	v	w	x	y	p
q	汨	汪	气	母	殉	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
y	汨	汰	氛	每	殊	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
o	沅	汲	氣	毒	殄	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
n	沫	汴	氫	毓	殖	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
l	沫	汶	氫	比	殘	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
t	沮	滂	水	瑟	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜	椒
u	沱	決	水	睽	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜	椒
v	河	汾	永	昆	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜	椒
w	沛	池	氫	毛	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜	椒
x	油	沂	汁	毡	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜	椒
y	治	沅	汀	肅	此	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
p	沼	沃	求	瘳	步	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
q	沾	沈	汎	絳	殄	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
o	沾	沉	汗	絳	殄	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
n	沿	沌	汚	彘	歧	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
l	湖	五	汎	父	歲	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
t	泄	沐	汗	段	歷	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
u	況	沒	汝	德	股	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
v	泗	沔	江	氾	殺	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
w	泚	沖	池	氾	殺	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
x	洪	漢	氾	氾	殺	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
y	泉	沙	汶	氾	殺	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
o	泊	沛	油	氾	殺	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
n	滄	沛	油	氾	殺	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜
l	滄	沛	油	氾	殺	歎	櫻	樹	柳	樵	榜





189. 孙中山领导同盟会发动的武装起义，得到南洋华侨的积极支持。图为孙中山签发的革命债券。

The armed uprisings launched by the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance led by Sun Yat-sen got the positive supports of the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. The picture is the revolutionary bond that Sun Yat-sen signed and issued.



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190. 黄冈之役助饷最力的南洋华侨林受之。

Lin Shouzhi, an overseas Chinese of Southeast Asia, who contributed much money for Huanggang Uprising.





■ 191



■ 192

191. 林受之支援黄冈起义的捐款收据。

The contribution receipt of Lin Shouzhi's donation for Huanggang Uprising.

192. 倾一生积蓄以供起义军需的越南西贡华侨小贩、同盟会会员黄景南（新会人）。

Huang Jingnan (from Xinhui County), a pedlar in Saigon, Vietnam and a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, who contributed all his savings of all his life for the support of the military supplies for the uprising.

193. 在越南参与运输、供应起义所需军饷、枪支弹药和粮食的越南华侨服装商、同盟会会员黄隆生（新宁人）。

Huang Longsheng (from Xinning County), a Vietnamese overseas Chinese, a clothing trader, and a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, who in Vietnam participated in transporting and supplying of necessary soldiers' pay and provisions, grain, medicine and cartridge.



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194. 1908年10月11日，孙中山给林义顺请速开设石山公司，以便安置流亡南洋的起义军的信。

This is the letter on October 11, 1908, written by Sun Yat-sen to Lin Yishun, which told him to set up a miniature stone mountain company rapidly in Southeast Asia in order to resettle of insurrectionary army men in exile.



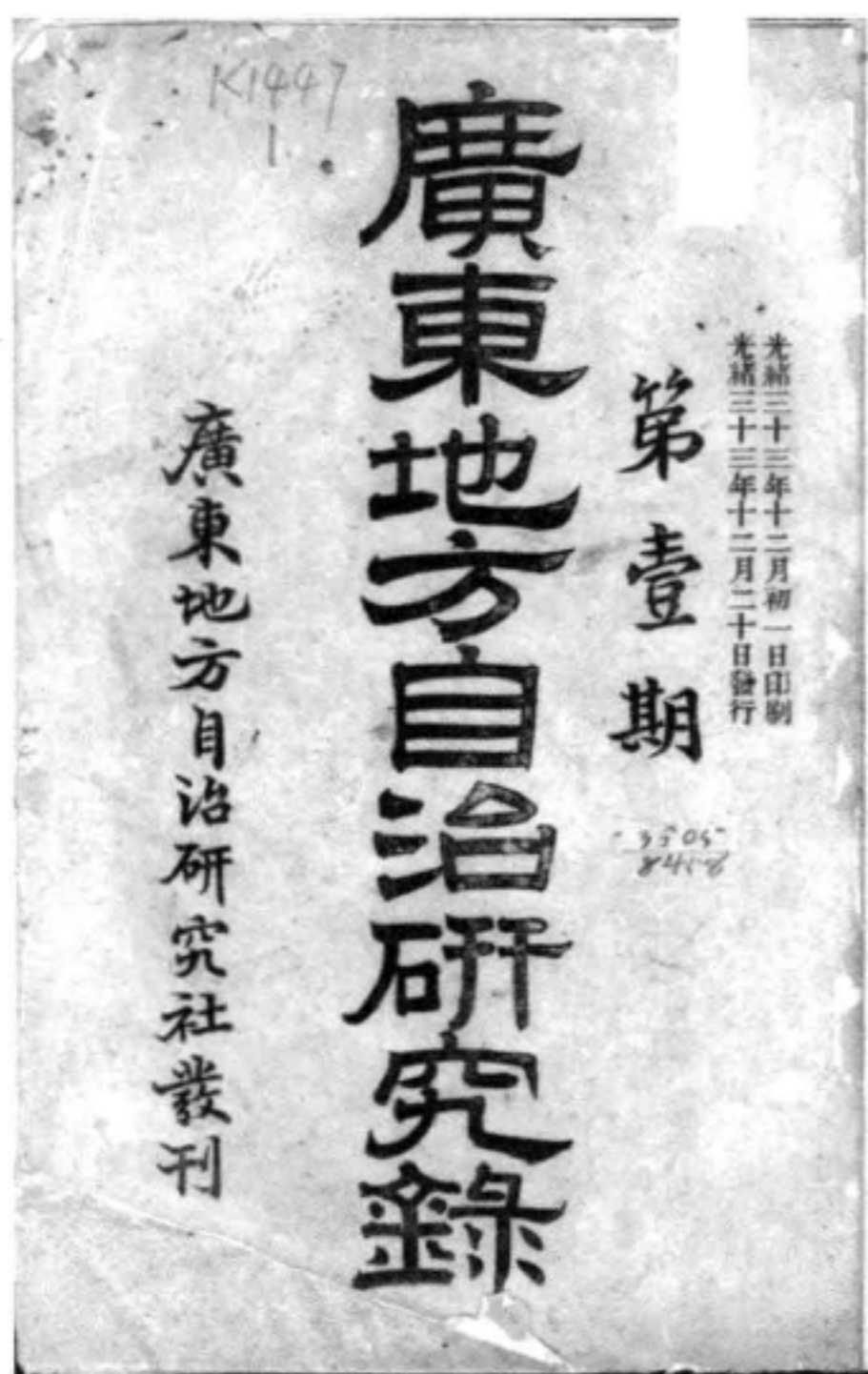
195. 在南洋积极设法安置粤、桂、滇起义军退居南洋后生计的新加坡侨商、同盟会会员林义顺（澄海人）。

Lin Yishun (from Chenghai County), a member of the Chinese revolutionary Alliance and Singaporean overseas Chinese merchant, who found room and livelihood in Southeast Asia for insurrectionary army men retreated from Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan.



196. 为了抵制日益高涨的革命风潮，1906年9月，清政府宣布预备立宪，全国各地纷纷成立立宪团体。1907年底，广州同时成立两大立宪团体——粤商自治会和广东地方自治研究社。图为位于华林寺的粤商自治会旧址。

In order to resist the revolutionary tide, in September of 1906, the Qing Government claimed to prepare the constitutionalism. All parts of the country established constitution groups one after another. At the end of 1907, Guangzhou established, at the same time, two major constitution groups—Guangzhou Traders' Autonomy Society and Guangdong Local Autonomy Study Society. The picture is the old site of Guangdong Traders' Autonomy Society located in Hualin Temple.



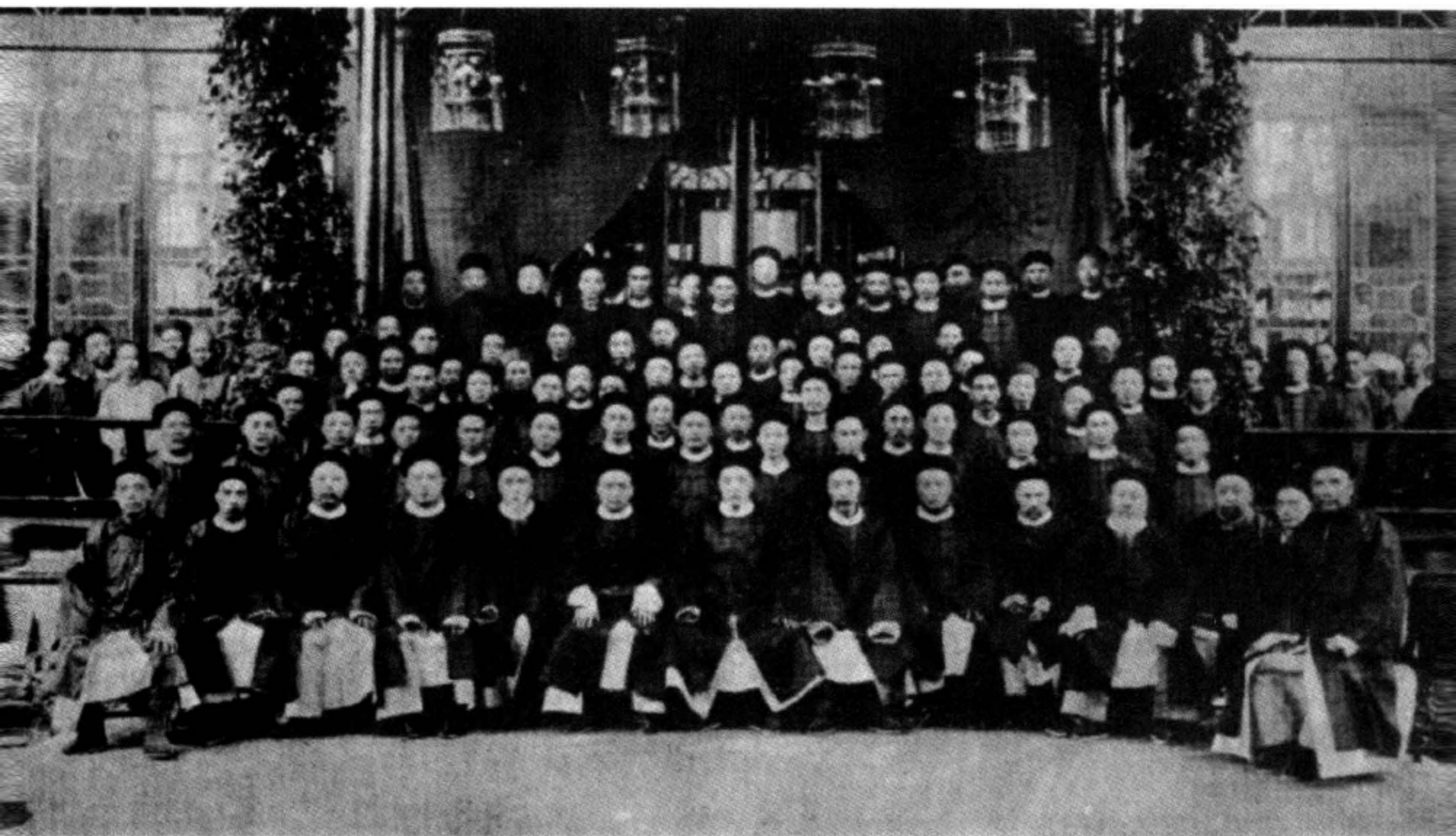
197

197. 广东地方自治研究社出版的《广东地方自治研究录》。

*The Study Record of Guangdong Local Autonomy* published by Guangdong Local Autonomy Study Press.

198. 为推进预备立宪，1908年，清廷批准《各省咨议局章程及议员选举章程》。1909年2月，两广总督张人骏成立广东咨议局筹备处，10月，正式成立。图为广东咨议局开幕纪念照。

For advancing constitutionalism preparation, in 1908, the Qing court approved *The Charter for Every Province Consultation Bureau and Senators Election*. In February 1909, Zhang Renjun, governor of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces established Guangdong consultation preparatory department. In October Guangdong Consultation Bureau was founded formally. This is the commemorating photo of the opening ceremony.



199. 两广总督张人骏。

Zhang Renjun, governor general  
of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces.

200. 广州大东门外广东咨议  
局会堂（今广东革命历史博物  
馆），建于1909年。

The Assembly Hall of Guangdong  
Consultation Bureau outside  
Dadongmen, Guangzhou, built in  
1909 (today's Revolutionary History  
Museum of Guangdong).



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201. 广东咨议局组织的禁赌大游行。

The great parade of gamble-banning organized by Guangdong Consultation Bureau.

202. 广州庆祝禁赌的盛况。

The grand occasion of celebrating gamble-banning in Guangzhou.



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203. 1910年冬，孙中山在香港的同学关心焉等发起成立“剪发不易服会”，以示反清。图为该会成立纪念照。前排右起：胡礼垣、关元昌、王元琛、吴秋湘、温清溪、区凤墀。后排右二陈宝东、右三关心焉、右四黄江波、右五陈子裘、右六曹季彭、右八郭翼之。

In the winter of 1910, Guan Xinyan etc. , Sun Yat-sen's classmates in Hong Kong, organized the society of cutting pigtails but not changing clothes in order to show their resolution of anti-Qing Dynasty. This is the commemoration photo of the founding. Front row from the right: Hu Liyuan, Guan Yuanchang, Wang Yuanchen, Wu Qiuxiang, Wen Qingxi, Ou Fengchi; back row from the right: Chen Baodong (second), Guan Xinyan( third), Huang Jiangbo( fourth), Chen Ziqiu (fifth), Cao Jipeng (sixth), Guo Yizhi (eighth).



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204. 为加强同盟会的领导力量，1909年10月，同盟会南方支部在香港成立。该组织在策划广州新军起义和广州黄花岗起义中发挥了重要作用。图为同盟会南方支部部长胡汉民。

In order to strengthen the leading force, in October 1910, the Southern Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance was founded in Hong Kong. This branch played an important role in planning the Guangzhou New Army Uprising and Yellow Flower Hill Uprising. This is Hu Hanmin, director of the branch.

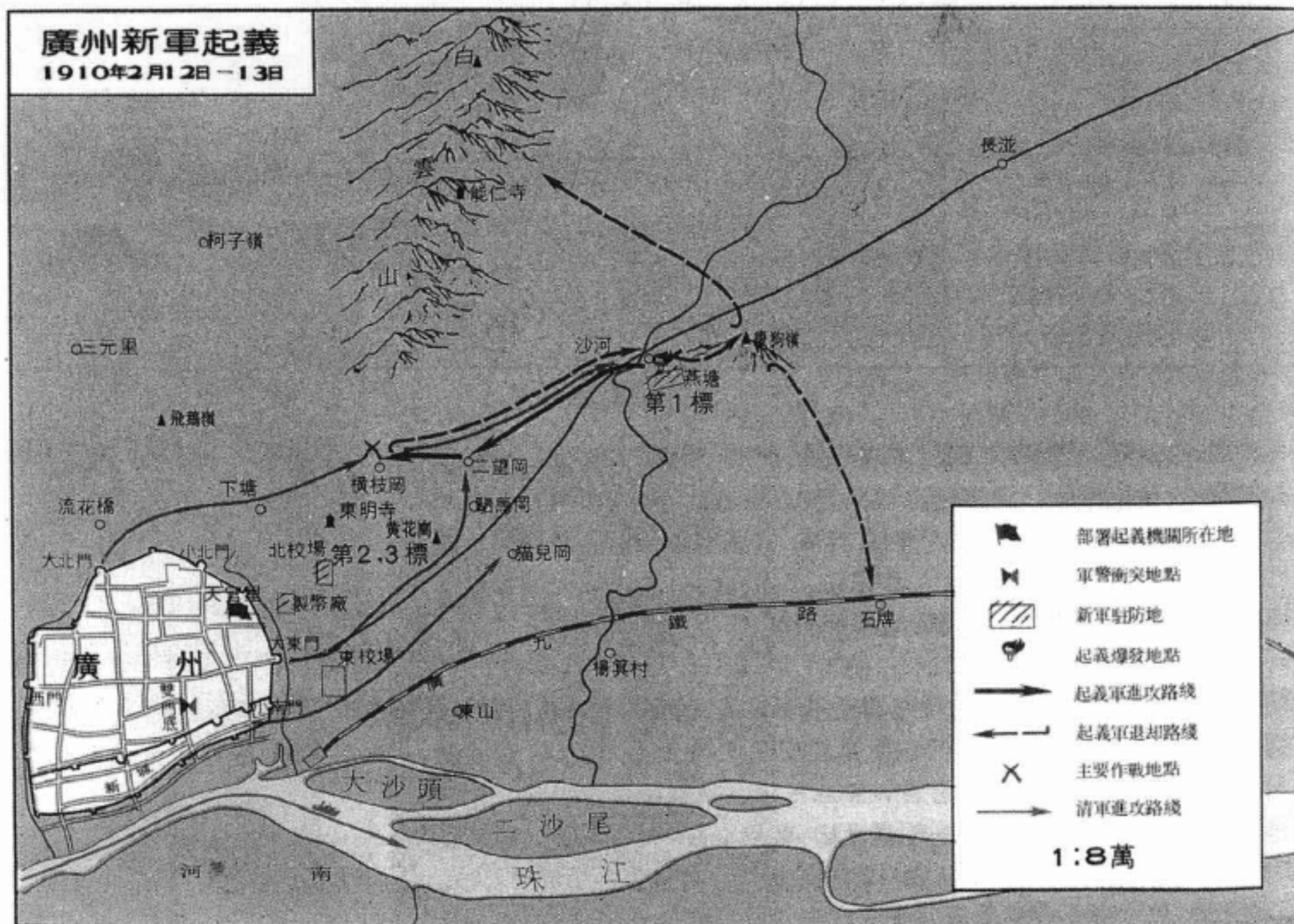
205. 同盟会依靠会党在西南边境发动的一系列起义失败后，转而运动清廷的新军。同盟会南方支部在香港成立后，即着手筹划以新军为主体的广州起义。1910年2月12日，倪映典率新军近3 000人，在广州燕塘起义。起义因准备不周及寡不敌众而失败。图为新军起义司令官倪映典（安徽人）。

The Chinese Revolutionary Alliance depended on the secret societies launching a series of uprisings on southwest China borders, but failed. Then they turned to New Army of Qing Dynasty. After the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance's southern branch was established in Hong Kong, they set about preparing the Guangzhou Uprising, taking New Army as the main force. On February 12, 1910, Ni Yingdian led 3,000 soldiers of New Army in starting the uprising in Yantang, Guangzhou. The uprising failed because of the weak preparation and hopeless outnumber. This is Ni Yingdian (from Anhui Province), commander-in-chief of New Army.

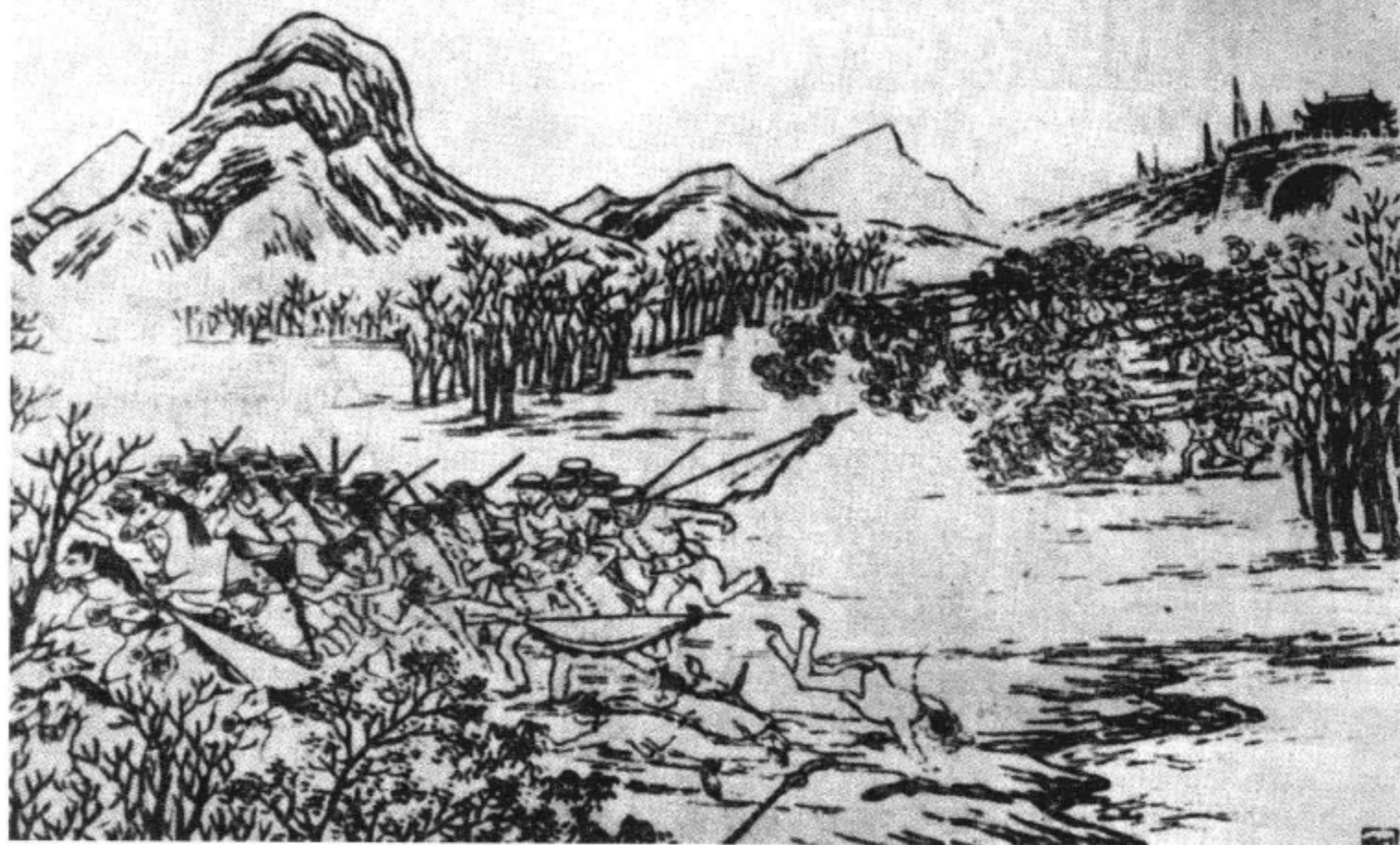
206. 广州新军起义形势图（据《辛亥革命史地图集》）。

A map showing Guangzhou New Army Uprising (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).

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碧血丹心  
辛亥革命在廣東  
像實錄

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兩廣總督袁  
民政部鈞鑒中粵各省新軍本係因  
難去臘擊獲三點會革命黨等供有散宗  
李涉格軍情事密飭該將領查究現在標  
營起去宗散數張止在審訊除二標兵  
與警兵衝突滋事當經解散九旦二標兵  
人結黨再仇折毀警局毀傷警兵亦經彈  
壓息事乃凌晨嚴工船各營及一標全營  
藉報復警兵同時謀殺破營帶荷法  
不從立為排長祝狀與鎗斃板迫二標全營  
三標一營幸各營鎗械全繳不致從變協任  
既不能壓制經樹勳特令示諭各叛兵口出  
逆言不肯回營繳械負隅抗拒不得已於江  
辰派兵道和為首防營進剿叛兵分路夾撲  
我兵鎗斃齊施當場殺斃叛兵百餘名五津  
新騎勇頭目五人生擒餘兵黃洪昆等四十  
餘人奪回快鎗千餘枚軍械子彈無算各叛  
兵紛紛逃竄復遭火焚燒一標營房我軍正  
在追捕不及救獲進至狗頭山一帶時已昏  
黑北行收隊星夜飛檄水陸各路四面先復  
擊獲三百餘人復有陸續繳械來投者六百  
餘人餘已星散據黃洪昆供稱頭目祝狀等  
即在津新五人之內現仍分路各路搜捕除  
黨地方安靜如常中外商民及各國教堂均  
無損害各該逆等亦得照常出動現初一日  
二標營兵所進老新城一局五局並派陸六  
局及東南關一局又初三日戰事方收竟被匪  
徒乘間焚燬西關六局統帥員失甚難刻正  
分別除辦料理善後合並聲明樹勳

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207. 《神州画报》刊载的广州新军与清军激战的场面。

The fierce fighting scene between Guangzhou Uprising New Army and Qing troop published in the *China Pictorial*.

208. 1910年2月15日，两广总督袁树勋向民政部报告镇压广州新军起义的电文。

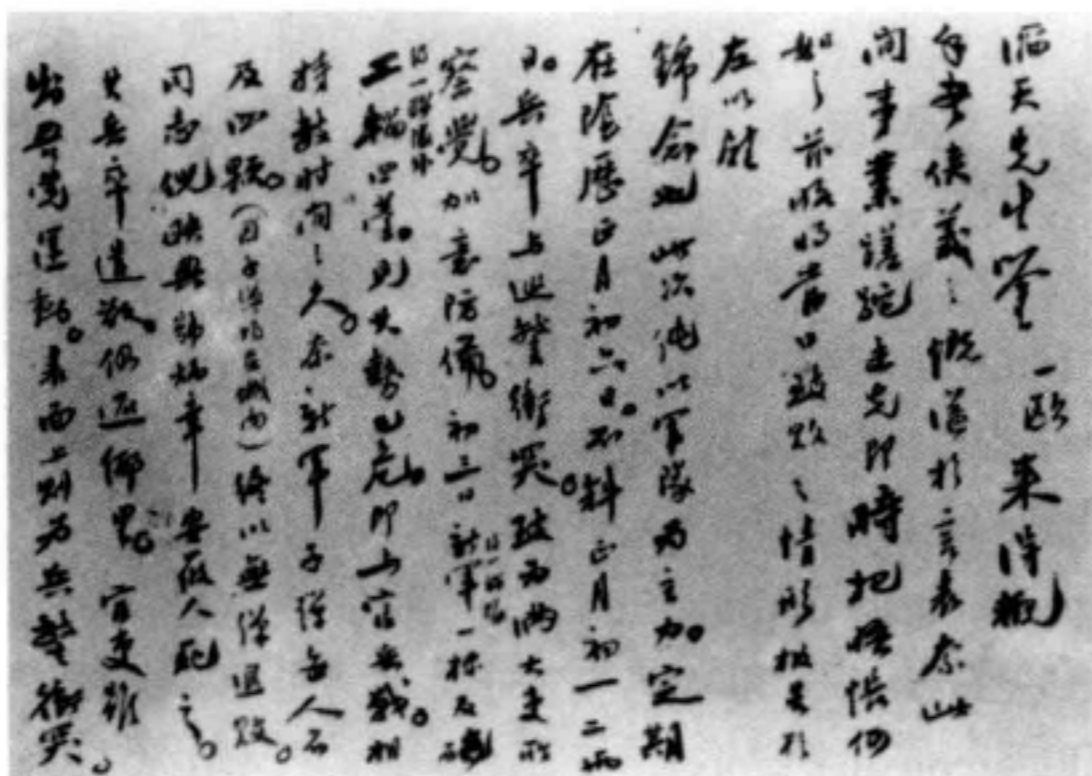
The telegram sent on February 15, 1910, by Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces governor general Yuan Shuxun, reporting to Ministry of the Civil Affairs about the suppression of Guangzhou New Army Uprising.

209. 1910年4月28日，黄兴为告知广州新军起义失败经过及今后革命计划致宫崎寅藏函。

It is a letter from Huang Xing to Miyazaki Torazou on 28 April 1910, telling the failure course of New Army Uprising in Guangzhou, as well as the revolution plan for the future.

210. 1910年秋，黄兴受孙中山之托，在霹雳（今属马来西亚）怡保决醒园召集各地同盟会会长举行会议，筹划广州起义。图为与会者合影。

In the autumn of 1910, entrusted by Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing called a meeting of heads from different branches of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, in Yi Bao Jue Xing Garden, Pi Li (presently belongs to Malaysia), to prepare the Guangzhou Uprising. It is a picture of the meeting participants.



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連州編訂門牌之大風潮○連州來函云該州城內現因調查戶籍編訂門牌州官談國政縱任收發家丁串同劣紳勒抽牌費州民不服以致激成眾怒勢甚洶洶將該州之中學堂小學堂屠捐公司甄捐公司及附近社學並某紳住宅盡行拆毀所有校具什物等一概焚燒州官徬徨無措飭令閉城兩日州民益形鼓噪衙署亦幾被拆去嗣由連陽游擊雷鎮毅極力彈壓始得無事

211. 1910年夏秋间，广东连州等地因官府编订门牌，勒收牌费，激起民变。图为1910年10月13日天津《大公报》关于连州编订门牌风潮的报道。

Between summer and autumn of 1910, the local authorities numbered the houses and extorted fees for house plates in Lianzhou of Guandong and others, this caused mass uprising. The picture shows the report of *Takungpao* about the storm of house plates in Lianzhou on October 13, 1910.

212. 1910年10月14日，孙中山致邓泽如等函，告国内因钉门牌，收梁税，人心不服，皆思反抗，机局大有可为，嘱筹款图大举。

Letter from Sun Yat-sen to Deng Zeru others and on October 14, 1910, telling that collecting tax for house plates in home caused bad popular feeling and thinking of resisting. It was a good opportunity for uprising. They should raise funds for actions on a large scale.

213. 1910年11月13日，孙中山在槟榔屿召集同盟会的重要骨干和南洋、国内东南各省代表举行秘密会议，黄兴、胡汉民、赵声、孙眉等同盟会骨干出席了会议。会议决定在广州再次策划起义。图为孙中山在槟榔屿的寓所。

On November 13, 1910, in Penang, Sun Yat-sen convened important backbones of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance and representatives of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance from Southeast Asia, provinces of southeast China to hold a secret meeting. Huang Xing, Hu Hanmin, Zhao Sheng, Sun Mei, etc., backbones of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance attended the meeting. They decided to plan an uprising again in Guangzhou. The picture shows the residence of Sun Yat-sen in Penang.



澤如仁兄並列位同志大鑒。近日內地因釘門牌收標稅者處人心不服，反抗激烈，大有可為。吾愛不可不乘時圖大舉，惟弟所謀歐美之路，皆尚未成就，倘今有革命軍起，則事亦立可成議也。且現時民心軍心皆憤，本不決大款，已可舉事。若有十萬者，事前立預，僅資便可敷策畫而計功矣。弟現已發函各埠詢問，若

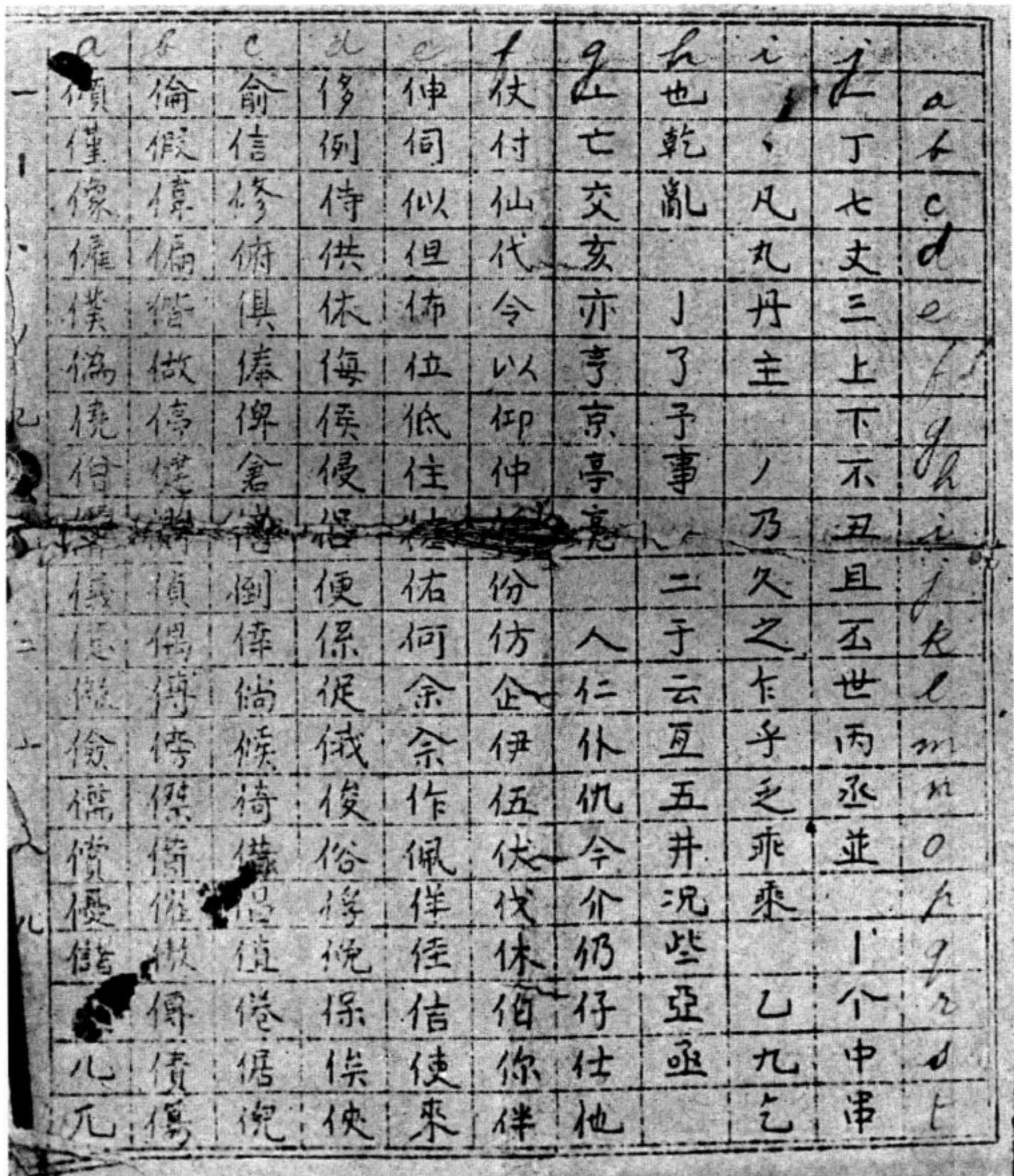
惟可函下

可担任幾何者，合者舉可也。籌足此數，固佳否。則少亦一冒險一發也。貴埠能担任多少，並如有何法向他處籌資以助成此舉，請為平和。弟亦尋安頓後常來與各往商也。此致即候。大安不一。弟陳文不一。西十月十四日。

▲ 212

▲ 213





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214. 策划黄花岗起义时，孙中山和革命党人使用的电报密码。

The secret telegraphic codes which Sun Yat-sen and revolutionary partisans used during Yellow Flower Hill Uprising.

215. 檳榔嶼会议后，孙中山致力为广州起义筹款。图为发往各地的筹款通知。

After the meeting in Penang, Sun Yat-sen devoted himself to raising funds for the Guangzhou Uprising. The picture of the fund-raising notice mailed to all parts.

216. 1910年11月20日，孙中山致怡保同盟会副会长李源水的筹款函。

The letter of fund-raising written on November 20, 1910, by Sun Yat-sen to Li Yuanshui, deputy director of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in Ipoh, Malaysia.

耀垣

列位盟長公鑒大事急矣冀諸公戮力全心籌款速匯以應義舉茲將孫先生書錄出呈覽

前函所云需十萬元乃能布置到而實收成功之效者非待十萬到齊而後發刻下已開始陸續布置在在需款矣此次之動乃因日俄協約時勢甚急岌岌不可終日而內地革命風潮亦已普及軍心民心皆同歸向加以吾黨久困奇窮不能稍待有此三者相迫而來不得不發故主動各人決意為破斧沈舟之舉誓不反顧與虜一搏有十萬元為事前之布置固起無之亦必冒險而起也况精位君已去吾輩何忍徒生若事不成則寧為玉碎不為瓦全也弟亦決意到時潛入內地親與其事故今日若得十萬元則出以安全不得十萬則必出以冒險耳此十萬元不過一安全冒險之問題非為起不起之問題也今內地同志既有決死之心亦何暇計其安險但念海外同志必不忍內地同志獨出冒瀾而不一援手而拯之於安全之地也故欲各盡所能以相有濟內地同志捨命海外同志出財庶免內地同志有輕擲寶貴性命如精位君者則誠莫大之幸矣弟望美洲各埠同志各盡義務惟力是視能籌足十萬元固佳否則多少亦望速匯以應急需是為至禱中國與亡在此一舉革命軍盡此一役也 此詢

十一月

由南洋弟孫文謹啟

共蘇同上

215

此函區區不足為君厚也... 弟孫文謹啟 西十一月二十號

216

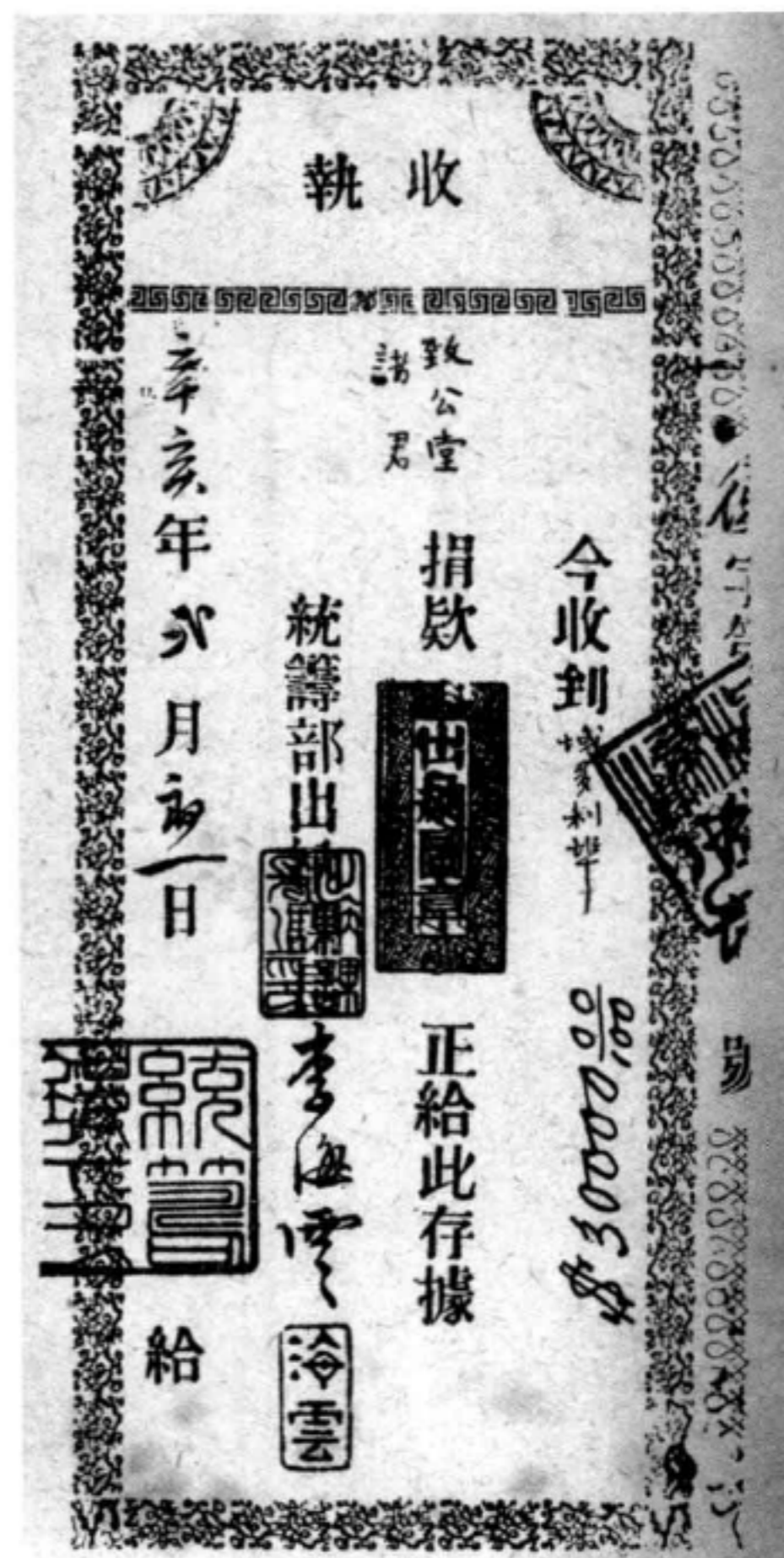


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217. 南洋怡保埠华侨支援广州起义的捐款收据。  
The contribution receipt in the support of Guangzhou Uprising by overseas Chinese of Ipoh in Malaysia.



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218. 域多利致公堂支援广州起义的捐款收据。  
The contribution receipt in the support of Guangzhou Uprising by Victoria Society.

219. 杜朗度致公堂支援广州起义的捐款收据。

The contribution receipt in the support of Guangzhou Uprising by Dulangdu Society.

220. 在南洋积极筹饷支援广州起义的同盟会会员、新会侨商邓泽如。

Deng Zeru, a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance and overseas Chinese merchant from Xinhui County, who actively raised money in Southeast Asia to support Guangzhou Uprising.

221. 1911年，同盟会本部为筹集起义经费发行的中华革命军义饷凭单。

A pay voucher of Chinese Revolutionary Volunteer Army issued to raise funds for uprising by Head Office of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in 1911.



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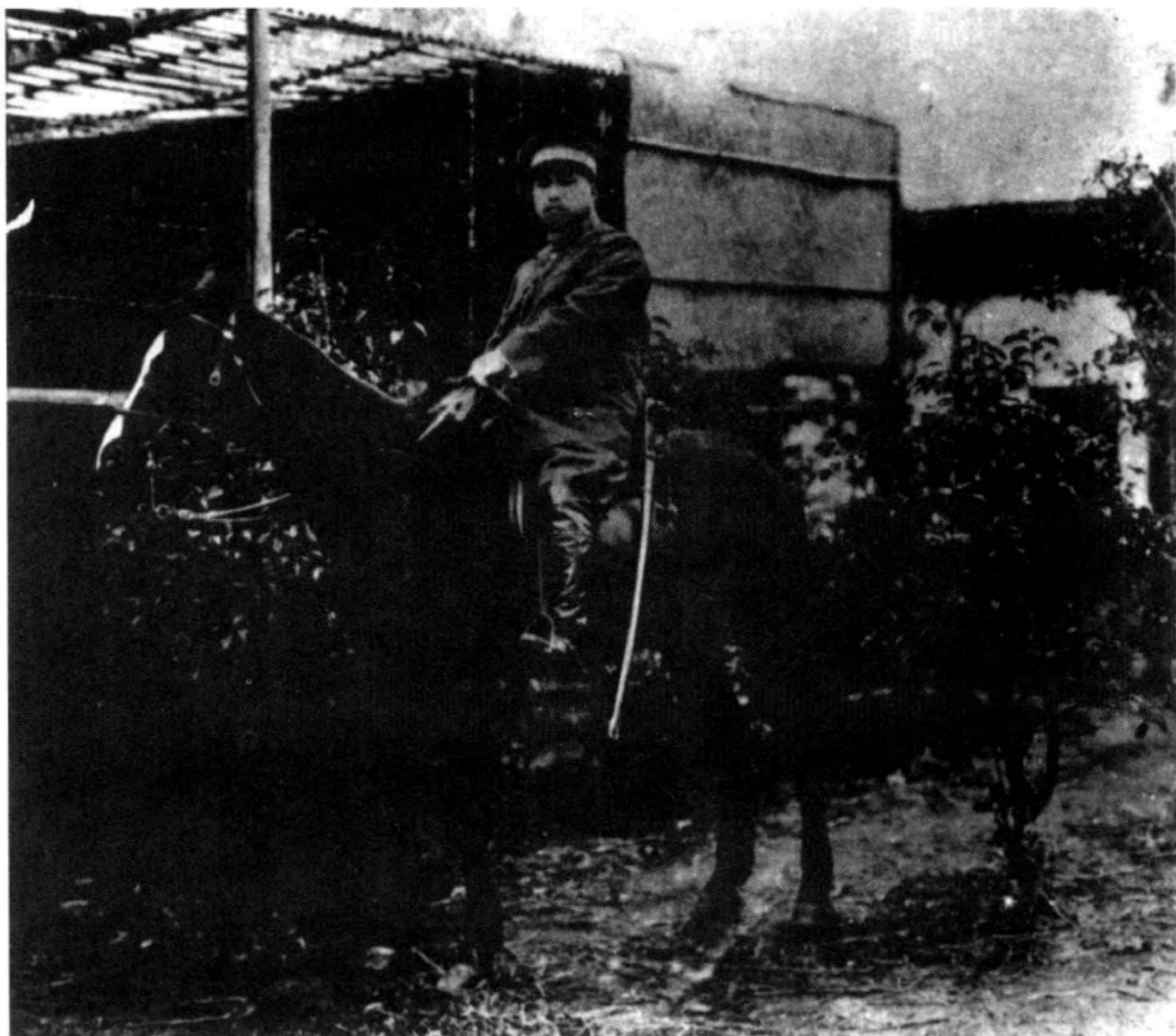


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222. 1911年1月18日，黄兴抵香港主持广州起义筹备工作，月底，在跑马地成立统筹部。图为统筹部部长、起义军副总司令黄兴。

On January 18, 1911, Huang Xing arrived in Hong Kong to take charge of the preparatory work of Guangzhou Uprising. At the end of the month, an overall planning group was founded in Happy Valley. This is Huang Xing, the minister and deputy commander-in-chief of insurrectionary army.

中山先生大鑒 伯先評議印送軍界上議初地  
 十二月廿  
 謝玉先強歸更訂章程立送職友分科任事  
 以伯先不飲皮部長科故公秀元治 侯以委  
 初時仍請伯先任港務詳 右中調處則屬 而平  
 庶凡事作大益  
 現時方針一依在起原議惟送情人數頗多  
 長程志二博學勤物候有奇形運動意

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馮煥漢似此使者對於事職久已不  
 子有以時則已近不飲大休是事  
 年 美洲米穀名為米米  
 專此印項  
 此  
 興 玉  
 廣 庚  
 二月 初六

源水 考幸久監見並下磁若前在核  
 城此澤尤時行故陳等以此  
 決心當蒙 登後特達  
 久先後得澤元由巴羅政中山先生函  
 知 先見七派派察等苦衷必許  
 就其七坪 運和力集銀致等苦不  
 勝感做意屬之玉帳是時機。道  
 需款甚急函詳以坪報得  
 全元為之勸若若若通之中不保一  
 時得此大數而事終不取用是憂心  
 焚如月朕故苦由之計身入重地

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國既後一城一邑以為海外同胞  
 弟雖薄德明知不足感報同人  
 而區區私心聊願繼精衛之激  
 一死而已更望  
 外列竭力設法速為籌措則歿死  
 之日而大事可成此崇奉多矣  
 不盡欲白詳情請 漢民兄轉達  
 此衷此伏惟  
 垂鑒此叩  
 大 弟黃興 叩  
 三月 廿一

223. 1911年3月6日，黄兴与赵声、胡汉民为陈述广州起义筹划情况致孙中山函。

A letter to Sun Yat-sen from Huang Xing, Zhao Sheng and Hu Hanmin on March 6, 1911, stating situation of fundraising for Guangzhou Uprising.

224. 1911年4月18日，黄兴为广州起义筹款事致李源水等函。

A letter from Huang Xing to Li Yuanshui and others on April 18, 1911, telling fundraising for Guangzhou Uprising.

培正襟坐 應事久先登  
浴以孝辛

了兀無暇通疾  
罪、過、亦日  
馳赴陳地墜身  
先士平——努力  
殺賊去此以收  
絕筆——

筆所為 弟 吳興古

三月廿五日



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一少筆著

不材預備或有不  
因用途行因之  
不貴負答殊深  
正莫得法有年  
一筆一履法否  
獲十能老無心  
不足以蔽器頂  
此以公明正  
諸公 勉筆  
若此不感者亦  
筆所為 弟 吳興古



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碧血丹心  
辛亥革命在廣東  
像實錄

225. 起义前夕，黄兴写给南洋同志的绝笔书。

On the eve of the uprising, Huang Xing wrote his farewell letter to his comrades in Southeast Asia.

226. 黄兴致邓泽如绝笔书。

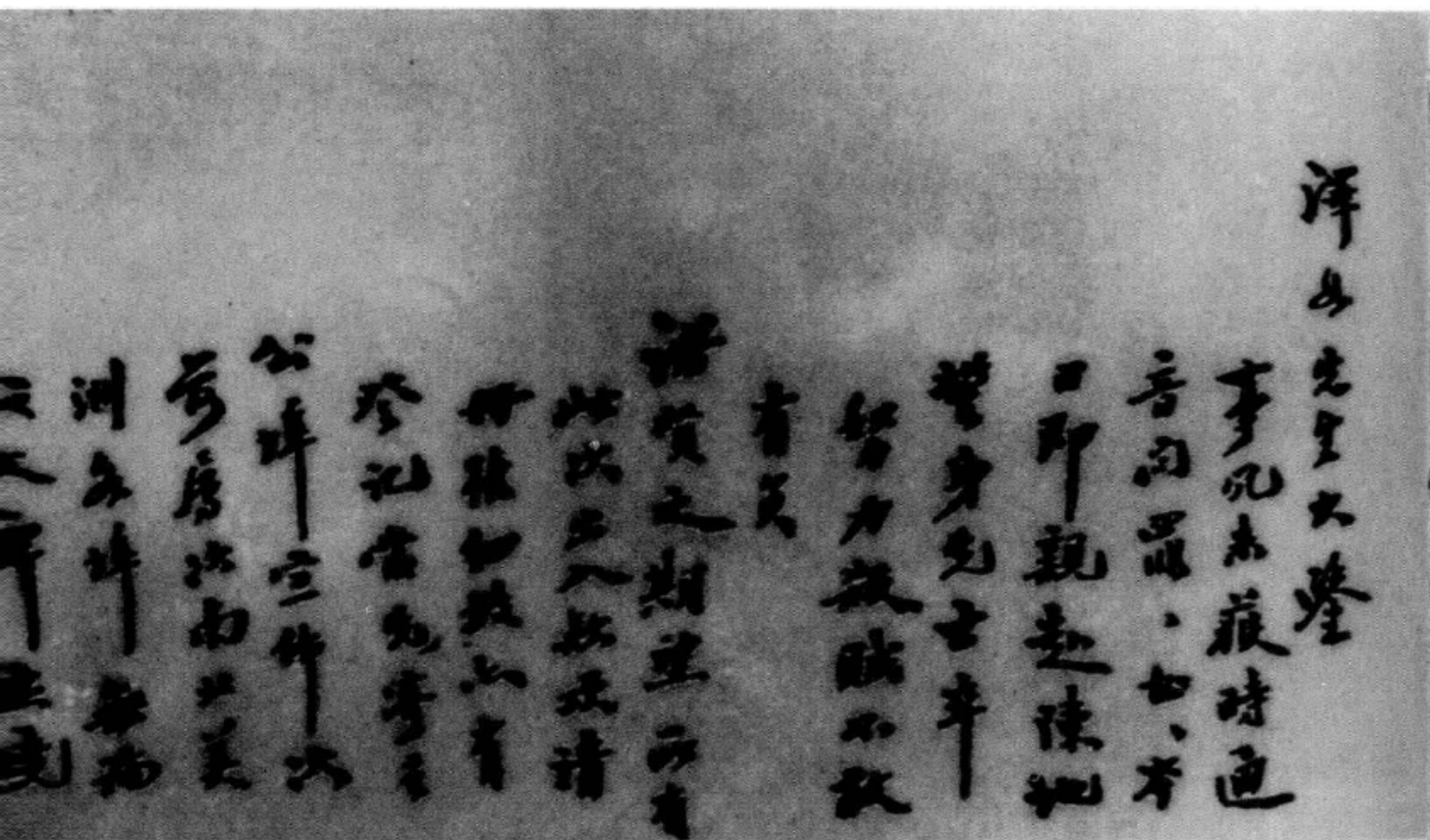
The farewell letter from Huang Xing to Deng Zeru.

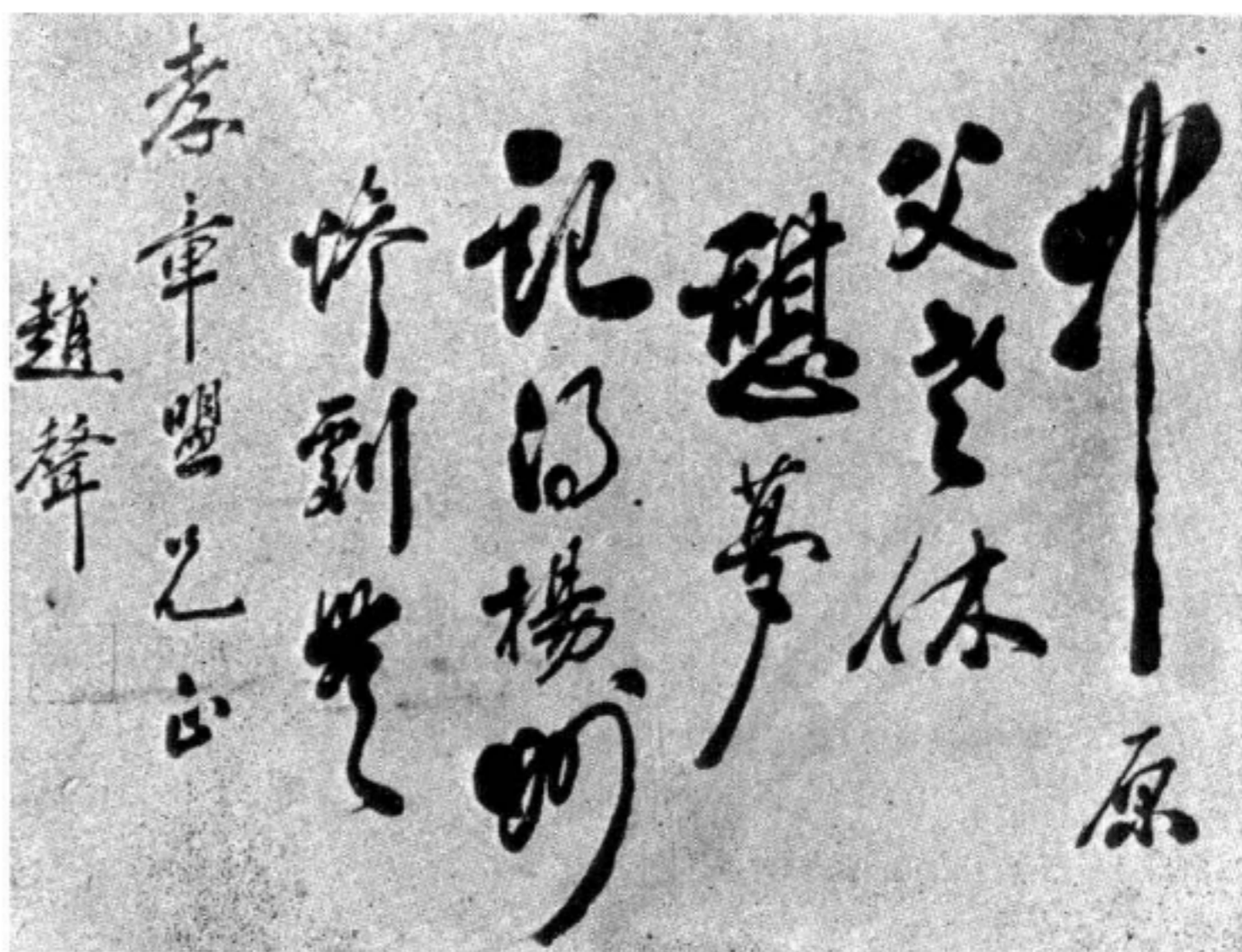
227. 统筹部副部长、起义军总司令赵声（江苏丹徒人）。

Zhao Sheng (from Dantu County, Jiangsu Province), vice-minister of the overall planning group, commander-in-chief of insurrectionary army.



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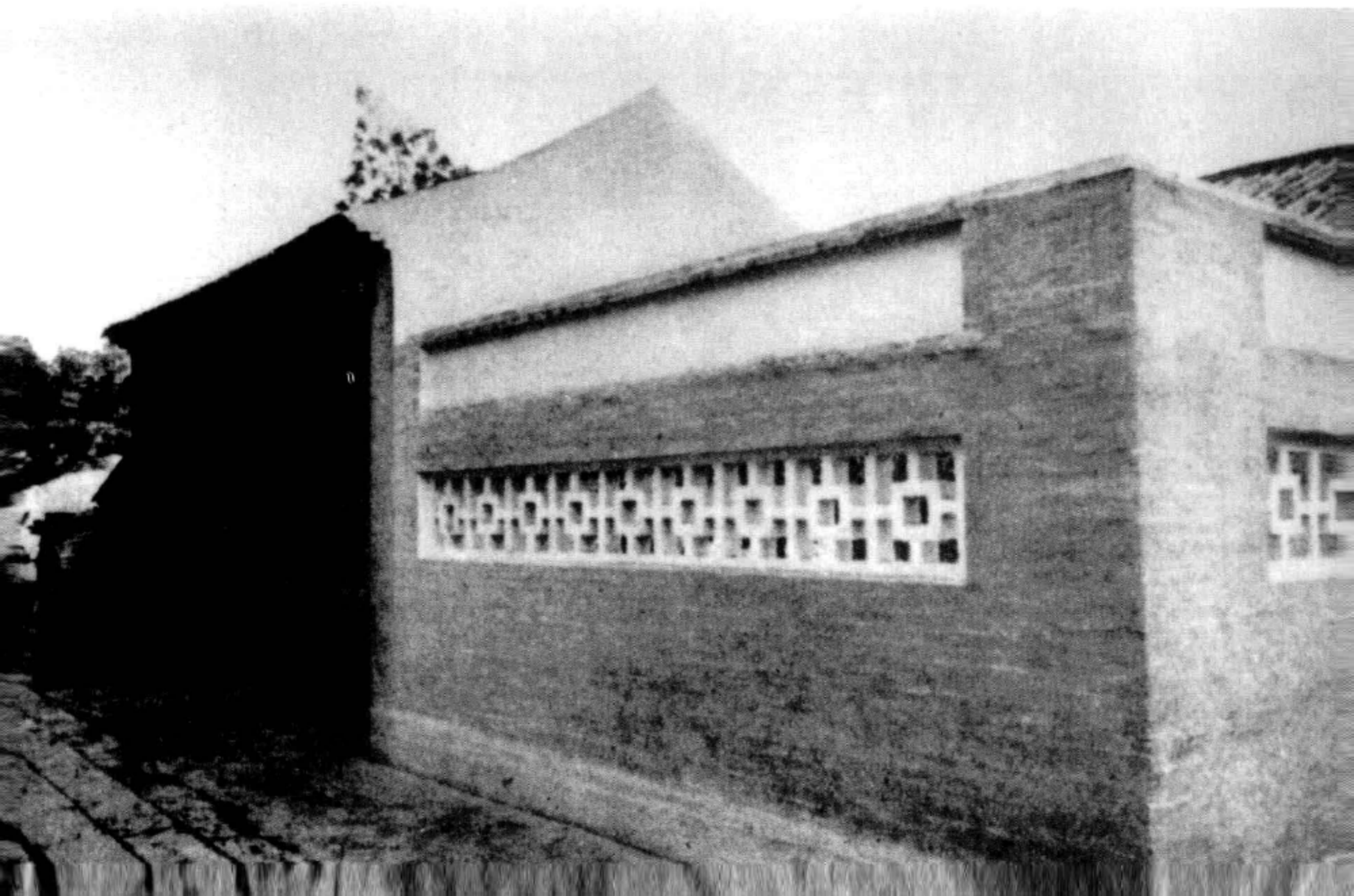




228. 赵声遗墨。  
Zhao Sheng's handwriting.



229. 革命党人设在广州越华路小东营的起义指挥部。  
The uprising commanding post at Xiaodongying in Yuehua Road, Guangzhou.





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230. 1911年4月初，准备参加起义的福建籍同盟会会员林文等在起义前于香港合影留念。前排左起：李恢、高怡书、黄光弼、黄展云、施明；后排左起：陈杨鏞、林文、郑烈、王学文。

In early April 1911, Lin Wen and other members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance from Fujian, who were ready to take part in an uprising, had a group photo taken in Hong Kong before the uprising. From left in the front row: Li Hui, Gao Yishu, Huang Guangbi, Huang Zhanyun and Shi Ming. From left in the back row: Chen Yanglu, Lin Wen, Zheng Lie and Wang Xuewen.

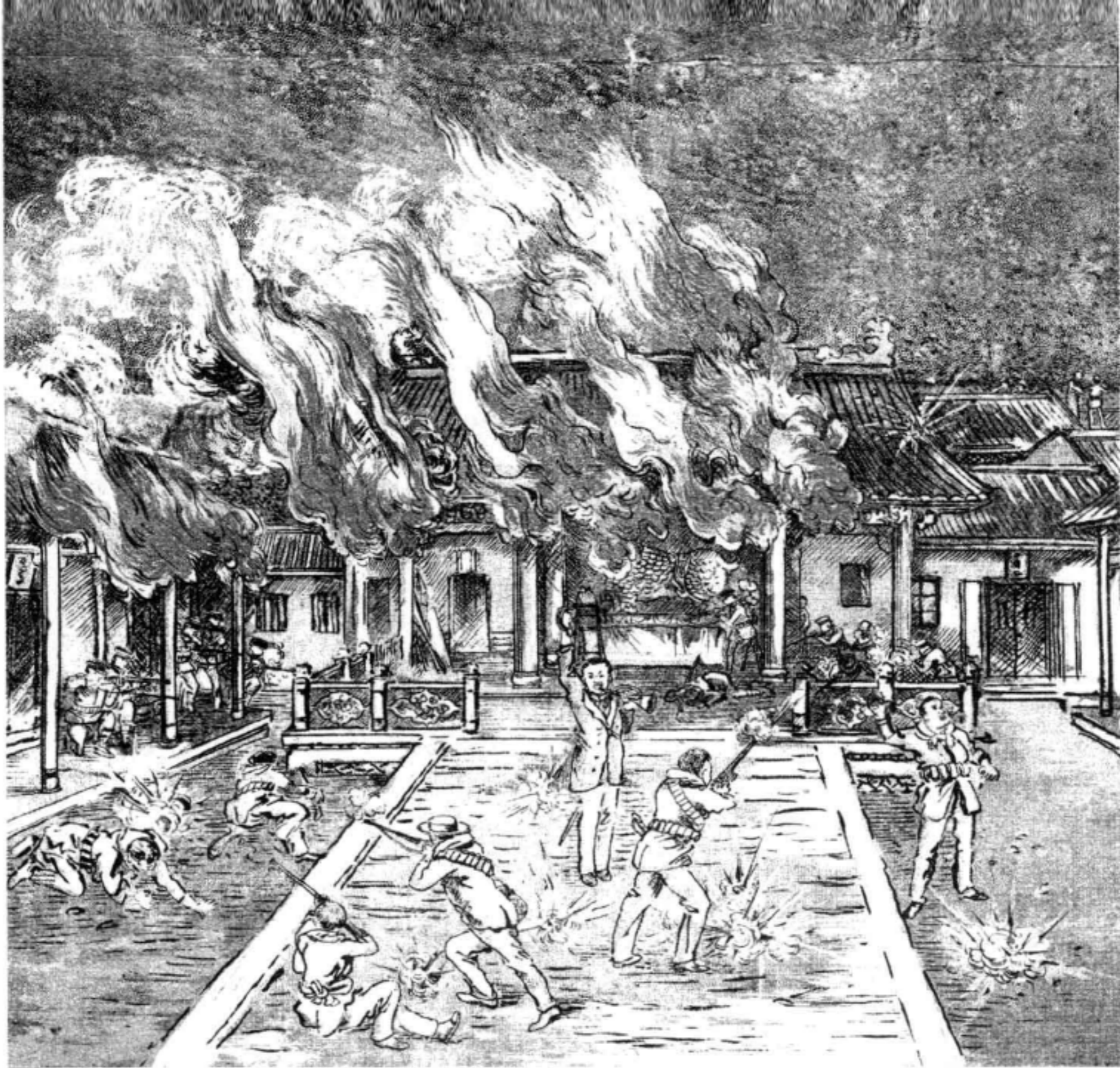
231. 同盟会会员方声洞由日本归国参加起义前与妻儿诀别。

Fang Shengdong, a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, bided

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farewell with his wife and child before he took part in the uprising after his homecoming from Japan.





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232. 1911年4月27日（农历三月二十九日）下午5时，黄兴率领先锋队约130人攻打两广总督署和督练公所，两广总督张鸣岐落荒而逃。起义军又兵分三路在龙王庙、小北门、大南门等处与清军展开激烈巷战。图为1911年7月出版的《平民画报》刊载的“焚攻督署”图。

On 5 o'clock pm, April 27, 1911 (Chinese lunar calendar March 29), Huang Xing led a vanguards of about 130 to attack Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces governor general's office. Zhang Mingqi, Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces governor general fled in panic. The insurrectionary army soldiers, divided into three teams, fought a fierce street battles with Qing troop in Dragon King Temple, Xiaobeimen and Dananmen, etc. This is the picture of the insurrectionary army's attacking and burning of government office building published in the *Populace Pictorials* in July of 1911.

233. 黄花岗起义形势图（据《辛亥革命史地图集》）。

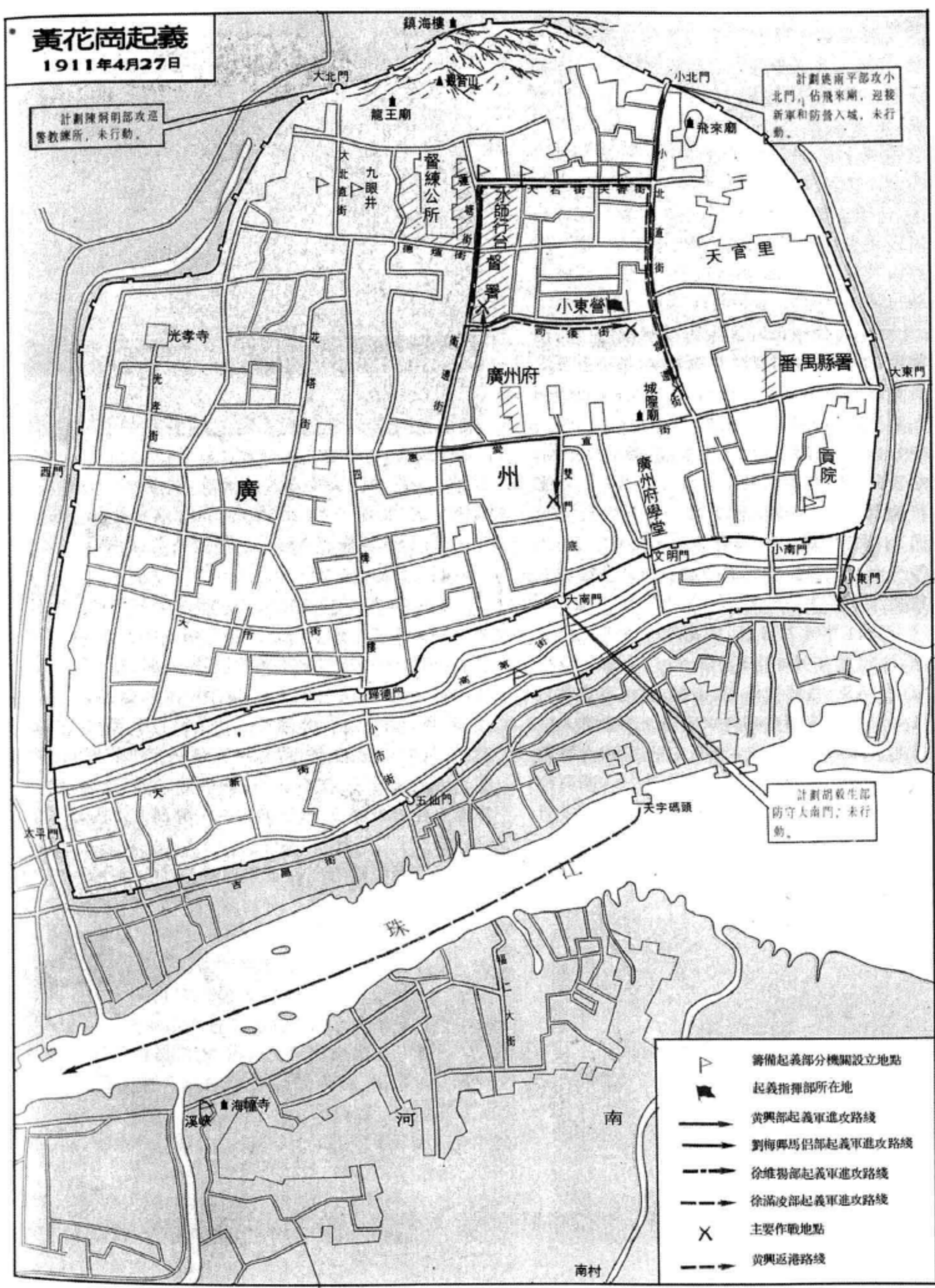
A map showing Yellow Flower Hill Uprising (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).

**黃花崗起義**  
1911年4月27日

計劃陳炯明部攻巡警教練所，未行動。

計劃馮雨平部攻小北門，佔飛來廟，迎接新軍和防營入城，未行動。

計劃胡毅生部防守大南門，未行動。



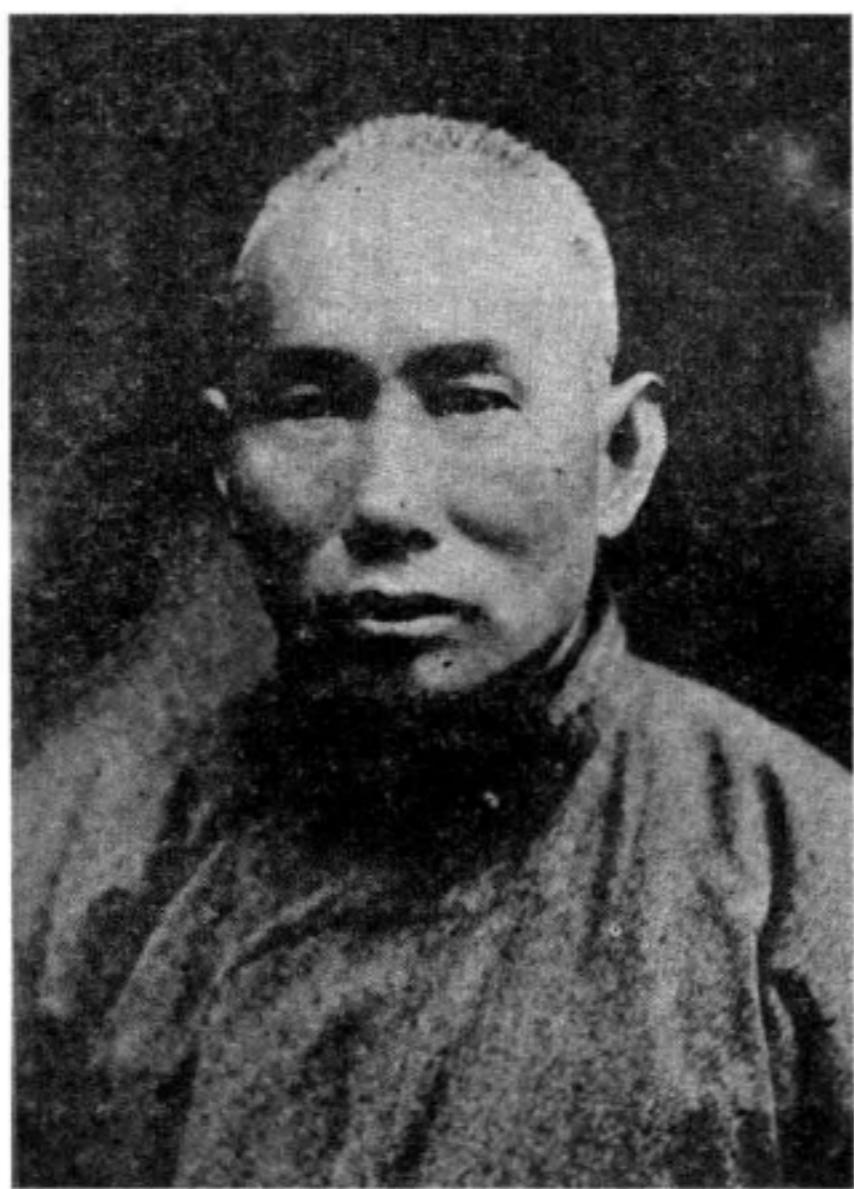
- △ 籌備起義部分機關設立地點
- ▲ 起義指揮部所在地
- 黃興部起義軍進攻路線
- 劉梅馬呂部起義軍進攻路線
- 徐維揚部起義軍進攻路線
- 徐滿波部起義軍進攻路線
- X 主要作戰地點
- 黃興返港路線





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234. 清两广总督署。

The government building of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces governor general of Qing Dynasty.



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235. 率领花县农民先锋队参加黄花岗起义，攻入两广总督府的同盟会番花分会负责人徐维扬（花县人）。

Xu Weiyang (from Huaxian County), a director of Panyu-Huaxian County branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, who led a vanguards of peasants in capturing the government building while participating in Yellow Flower Hill Uprising.

236. 巧扮新娘掩护装有炸弹的花轿入广州城的“革命新娘”卓国华（香山人）。

Zhuo Guohua (from Xiangshan County), who skillfully played the part of “revolutionary bride” to shield bombs with bridal sedan chair to enter the city of Guangzhou.

237. 起义中运输武器的少女罗谏



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（左）、罗四妹（右）。

Luo Jian (left) and Luo Simei (right) were the girls who transported weapons in the uprising.

238. 参加黄花岗起义的先锋队第三队队长莫纪彭（东莞人）。

Mo Jipeng (from Dongguan County), a team leader of No.3 vanguards participated in Yellow Flower Hill Uprising.

239. 镇压起义的清两广总督张鸣岐。

Zhang Mingqi, Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces governor general, who suppressed the uprising.

240. 镇压起义的清广东水师提督李准。

Li Zhun, commander of Guangdong navy division, who suppressed the uprising.



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碧血丹心  
— 辛亥革命在广东省  
— 像实录

Handwritten text in columns, likely a historical document or record, written in vertical Chinese characters.

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241. 1911年4月28日，两广总督张鸣岐向清廷报告黄兴等革命党人起义情形的电报。

The telegram sent on April 28, 1911, by governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces—Zhang Mingqi, reporting to Qing court about Huang Xing and other revolutionary partisans' uprising.

242. 由于敌我力量悬殊，黄花岗起义很快失败，大批革命党人被捕牺牲。是役战死者57人，被捕后就义者29人，共为86人。图为被捕的部分黄花岗起义烈士。

Because of a great disparity in strength, Yellow Flower Hill Uprising failed quickly. A large number of revolutionary partisans were arrested and died: 57 people died in the battle, 29 died a martyr after arrest, 86 altogether. They are the martyrs arrested in Yellow Flower Hill Uprising.





243. 黄花岗起义战士惨遭清政府的血腥屠杀。图为黄花岗起义部分烈士忠骸。

The soldiers of Yellow Flower Hill Uprising massacred by Qing Government. These are parts of the martyr's bodies in Yellow Flower Hill Uprising.

碧血丹心  
辛亥革命在广东影像实录



244. 起义后英勇就义的南海籍安南机器工人罗遇坤（左）、嘉应籍教员饶辅廷（中）和南海籍越南华侨罗联（右）。

Luo Yukun (left), a worker from Nanhai County, Rao Futing(middle), a teacher from Jiaying County, Luo Lian (right, from Nanhai County), a Vietnamese overseas Chinese, who died a heroic death after the uprising.

245. 在起义中阵亡的南海籍南洋华侨余东雄（左）和增城籍南洋华侨郭继枚（右）。

Yu Dongxiong (left), an overseas Chinese from Nanhai County and Guo Jimei (right), an overseas Chinese from Zengcheng County, killed in action in uprising.



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246. 起义前夕，余东雄、郭继枚写给怡保同志的绝命书。

The last letter written by Yu Dongxiong and Guo Jimei to his comrades in Ipoh before the uprising.

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孝章 源水先生 賢列位同志鑒  
 君者握別後安抵香江克強展堂伯先諸君均藉  
 會晤黨中健者集中香港東南洋所回同志均與馬  
 弟察同志熱誠大堪嘉敬惜舉動頗不杜密時而旋  
 黨人裝束咸穿黃白斜紋衣裳不帶表亦洋容而且  
 三 五不等結隊遊市計省港相隔一水吾人一舉一動  
 無不被奸探偵悉尤可慮者最近道路傳述非曰今  
 日攻城則云明宵破省風聲鶴唳幾於草木皆兵致令  
 省垣商民遷港遷澳寫不盡恐慌形狀弟不過將種  
 種聞見錄述尊前非畏死亦非反對弟之生命早已  
 置諸度外林居時與及閱者三數同志義腸俠膽  
 流露於談吐舉止間弟一見便崇拜不置異日奮勇  
 殺賊當推為先鋒弟既屬克強君指揮無論如何猛  
 進一往向前誓無返顧倘目的能達與 公等羊坦  
 握手或有其時否則敵眾我寡萬一失敗雖戰勝我  
 繼妹東雄二人或受千鎗百劍手無寸鐵猶必奮臂  
 殺賊死而後已溫先烈士財之俠舉弟殊崇敬溫  
 公為國先死弟亦何敢偷生前休後繼方顯吾黨  
 中大有人在視死如歸弟之素志但求為草莽尸  
 以為榮耳從此或與先生長別此函請作最後之  
 永訣觀可也先生倘以弟言為可採以之留示吾  
 黨後起弟雖死猶生矣此頌  
 公安  
 弟 余東雄  
 郭繼枚 全上言  
 叁月廿伍日



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247. 起义中阵亡的南海籍南洋机器工人杜凤书、黄鹤鸣，越南华侨陈才、游寿，南洋华侨周华（从上至下）。

Du Fengshu, Huang Heming(both from Nanhai County), workers of machinery in Southeast Asia; Chen Cai, You Shou, Vietnamese overseas Chinese; Zhou Hua(from upper to lower), overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, killed in action during the uprising.

248. 起义后英勇牺牲的南海籍越南华侨陈春（上）、罗坤（中）、罗遇坤（下）。

Chen Chun(upper), Luo Kun(middle), Luo Yukun (lower), Vietnamese overseas Chinese from Nanhai County, died a heroic death after the uprising.

249. 起义后英勇就义的花县农民徐松根（上）、徐满凌（下）。

Xu Songgen(upper) and Xu Manling(lower), peasants from Huaxian County, died a heroic death after the uprising.



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250. 起义中阵亡的花县农民徐日培。

Xu Ripei, a peasant from Huaxian County, killed in action during the uprising.



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251. 起义中阵亡的开平籍《星洲晨报》记者劳培。

Lao Pei (from Kaiping County), a journalist of *Singapore Morning*, killed in action during the uprising.



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252. 起义后英勇就义的开平籍南洋华侨李雁南。

Li Yannan (from Kaiping County), an overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, died a heroic death after the uprising.



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253. 起义中阵亡的番禺籍越南华侨马侣。

Ma Lü (from Panyu County), a Vietnamese overseas Chinese, killed in action during the uprising.



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254. 起义后英勇就义的东莞籍香港《中国日报》经理李文甫。

Li Wenfu (from Dongguan County), manager of Hong Kong's *China Daily*, died a heroic death after the uprising.



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255. 起义中阵亡的清远籍《星洲日报》印刷工人李文楷。

Li Wenkai (from Qingyuan County), a printer of *Singapore Daily*, killed in action during the uprising.





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256. 起义后英勇就义的惠阳籍南洋教员罗仲霍。

Luo Zhonghuo (from Huiyang County), a teacher in Southeast Asia, died a heroic death after the uprising.

257. 起义中阵亡的海丰农民陈潮。

Chen Chao, a peasant from Haifeng County, killed in action during the uprising.

258. 起义后英勇就义的兴宁籍南洋华侨陈甫仁。

Chen Furen (from Xingning County), an overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, died a heroic death after the uprising.

259. 起义中阵亡的蕉岭籍梅县松口公学教员林修明。

Lin Xiuming (from Jiaoling County), a teacher of Song Kou School in Meixian County, fell death in battle.

260. 起义中阵亡的大埔籍南洋华侨陈文褒。

Chen Wenbao (from Dabu County), an overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, killed in action during the uprising.

261. 起义中阵亡的云浮籍南洋华侨李晚。

Li Wan (from Yunfu County), an overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, killed in action during the uprising.

景是家先... 致復者... 天說及去年余... 此... 與錫往南洋訪弟... 適因歸國... 兩不相通... 弟此... 理... 返... 仰... 一行... 但軍情緊急... 不出三日... 久便知... 身此行成敗不可知... 任其事而怕死非丈夫也... 余明知無濟... 祇在實行革命宗旨... 決以生命... 犧牲... 惟例... 商清... 建設中華民國... 事成則漢族... 光明... 敢身殉... 願母... 我念... 息... 久... 以告... 余... 遠... 氏... 之... 言... 苦... 才... 始... 見... 他... 日... 健... 父... 之... 志... 幸... 毋... 忘... 之... 此... 別... 謹... 誌...  
 福...  
 年三月廿八日  
 吳晚發手

■ 262

262. 起义前夕李晚烈士写给其兄的绝命书。

The last letter written by Li Wan, a martyr, to his elder brother on the eve of the uprising.

263. 起义中阵亡的封川籍南洋教士李炳辉。

Li Binghui (from Fengchuan County), a priest in Southeast Asia, killed in action during the uprising.

264. 起义后英勇就义的吴川籍新军士兵庞雄。

Pang Xiong (from Wuchuan County), soldier of New Army, died a heroic death after the uprising.



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265. 起义中阵亡的福建籍日本留学生方声洞（上左）、南洋水师学校学生冯超骧（上中）、南台消防会会长刘钟群（上右）、日本大学学生林文（下左）、日本第一高等学校学生林尹民（下右）。

Fang Shengdong(upper left), a returned Chinese student from Japan, Feng Chaoxiang (upper middle), a student of navy school in Southeast Asia, Liu Zhongqun(upper right), president of Nantai Fire-Fighting Society, Lin Wen(lower left), a Japan University student, Lin Yinmin(lower right), a student of Japan No.1 High School. They all came from Fujian Province, killed in action during the

266. 起义后英勇就义的福建籍日本正则学校学生陈可钧、福建讲武堂学生刘锋烈、福建长门炮术学校毕业生陈更新、日本早稻田大学留学生陈与桑（从左至右）。

Chen Kejun, a student of Japan Seisoku School; Liu Fenglie, a student from Fujian Military School; Chen Gengxin, a graduate from Fujian Changmen Artillery School; Chen Yushen, a student of Japan Waseda University (from left to right ). They all came from Fujian Praina, died a heroic death after the uprising.



父昆父膝下跪重者以先也最心親筆  
 之意此重集到者則見已不在  
 人世者久矣見死不且惜第以此之事  
 未嘗不哀也  
 夫人愛為大業故臨死時將其就死之  
 原因為  
 夫人陳之篇自滿洲入關以來未及處我  
 漢人毫無所不至迄於今日外患逼  
 迫瓜分之禍心在日前滿洲政府  
 猶不願家心改其治法以圖整理  
 以復備立憲之望矣嗚呼海外  
 之視聽必務新送漢人之土地  
 於外人然山此大快於其心志以  
 滿政府一日不去中國一日不克  
 能危亡故欲保全國土必自驅滿  
 此此國人之所共知也見善此志已  
 先報以時未至故既思未及述  
 者身滿內外法同志共謀然其  
 以撲滿政府以救祖國祖國之  
 存亡在此一舉才敢則中國不  
 克於此也萬一人皆死不見一人  
 大事成則四萬之人皆生見難死亦  
 樂也祇以  
 夫人愛見如故臨死不致不為亦  
 但望  
 夫人以國事為心勿傷其死則幸甚  
 夫夫其見在世不能建功立業  
 以強祖國使同胞享享幸福余  
 聞而此品大業也且為祖國而死  
 亦義所應也見利已盡有六  
 歲多於於家庭有有應事之  
 責任祇以國家不能保則身家  
 不能保亦為身家計亦不

得不於死中求生也覺今日之  
 距滿清盡國家之責任亦即  
 所以保衛國家也他日革命  
 成功我輩之人皆為中華之國  
 民而子孫萬世亦以長保無虞  
 則見雖死亦瞑目矣能於下矣  
 惟此以以往一切家事均不能為  
 夫人憂若為抱憾事有  
 清兄及諸孫在則見或另捐於  
 地不也惟祈  
 夫得信小切不可過於傷心以碍  
 福祥則見罪更在去幸諒之故  
 附上致謝信一通俟其到漢州  
 函交并祈得表時中送之此  
 本接其歸國回後一人在東  
 寧八照軒魚身種，不念也早  
 歸以盡子孫之職或能稍免  
 不孝之罪臨死不盡所言惟  
 祈  
 夫人善保玉作以度見於地不  
 時未長成乞善善求慶國  
 精神以為將來在國救他地臨  
 者不勝在待之至教清  
 萬福全也  
 兄聲洞謹啟  
 日原在廣州  
 家中諸夫及諸兄弟弟妹諸地  
 諸孫兒女及諸親戚統此告  
 別

267. 起义前夕，方声洞写下的禀父书。

A letter written by Fang Shengdong to his father before the uprising.



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268. 起义后英勇就义的福建籍日本庆应大学学生林觉民。

Lin Juemin (from Fujian Province), a Japan Keiou University student, died a heroic death after the uprising.

269. 林觉民妻陈意映（福建闽县人）。

Chen Yiyang, wife of Lin Juemin (from Min County in Fujian Province).

270. 林觉民写给父亲、妻子的诀别书。

The last farewell letters Lin Juemin wrote to his father and wife.



271. 起义后英勇就义的四川籍日本千叶医学校学生喻培伦（左）、四川陆军速成学校毕业生饶国梁（右）。

Yu Peilun (left), from Sichuan Province, a student of Japan Chiba Medical School, and Rao Guoliang (right), a graduate of Ground Force Accelerated School, Sichuan, died a heroic death after the uprising.



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272. 起义中阵亡的四川籍新军军官秦炳。

Qin Bing (from Sichuan Province), an officer of New Army, killed in action during the uprising.



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273. 起义中阵亡的安徽籍日本警监学校学生石德宽。

Shi Dekuan (from Anhui Province), a student of Japan police supervisal school, killed in action during the uprising.

274. 起义后英勇就义的安徽籍新军军官宋玉琳（左）、陆军小学教官程良（右）。

Song Yulin(left, from Anhui Province), an officer of New Army, Cheng Liang(right), a teacher of primary school of ground force, died a heroic death after the uprising.



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275. 起义后英勇就义的广西籍新军军官韦云卿（左）、龙岸民团管带李德山（右）。

Wei Yunqing(left), an officer of New Army from Guangxi Province, and Li Deshan(right), a brigade commander of Long'an militia, died a heroic death after the uprising.

■ 275



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276. 参加起义的女同盟会会员徐宗汉（香山人）。起义失败后护送黄兴到香港，后与黄兴结为夫妻。

Xu Zonghan (from Xiangshan County), a woman member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, who participated in the uprising, escorted Huang Xing to Hong Kong after failure and became a couple with Huang Xing later.

277. 与徐宗汉一起护送黄兴到香港的女同盟会会员、医师张竹君（番禺人）。

Zhang Zhujun (from Panyu County), a doctor and woman member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, escorted Huang Xing to Hong Kong together with Xu Zonghan.





278. 黄花岗起义中的革命夫妻——潘达微和陈伟庄。他们不仅于起义前参与弹药运输工作，而且于起义失败后，冒死收殮72具烈士遗骸，安葬于黄花岗。

Pan Dawei and Chen Weizhuang, a revolutionary couple in Yellow Flower Hill Uprising, participated in ammunition transport work before the uprising. At the risk of life, they collected the remains of 72 martyrs in coffins, and buried them in Yellow Flower Hill after the failure.

THREE 叁

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近說五日風聲 (著者世次郎)



先是黨人復分一隊於順德一方面的。并欲起一路於梧州。若順德一路。則視事機何如。以為行止。蓋羊垣各部苟已得手。則西上以順梧州。不然。則率其黨羽以應羊城也。時有陸陵者。亦綠林巨魁。曾赴外洋。聞革命之說。欣然附從。且自悔其為盜之非。乃欲率其黨羽。以從革命之義。自謂能招集黨徒至千人。蓋順德黨為盜賊。各立堂號。以收取行水。每堂或數百人。或數千人。各踞一處。以橫行鄉曲。而陸陵之意。則欲合集各堂以為一隊。則聲勢必大也。果也。招步近千人。乃計其所自有之槍械若干。不足則偷運以資其應用。故順德一路之所運入者。槍枝為少。彈子為多。以槍枝多為該處人所自有且。

279. 1911年5月份起，广州《南越报》连载黄世仲撰写的《五日风声》，记述黄花岗起义的过程，为中国最早的报告文学作品。

From May 1911, *South China Paper* serialized *Five Days Storm and Thunder* written by Huang Shizhong about the course of Yellow Flower Hill Uprising, which was China's earliest literary reportage.

查順德盜黨。最盛者為大黃埔。而樂從附近次之。黨人即借樂從一帶為駐點。以該處離佛山不遠。而赴城較易也。初。黨人之至樂從也。先沿途向人叢中演說。皆言革命之理。土人多信之。不特不為告發。且以彼為捨身為國也。頌之弗衰。該黨人亦與土人無忤。故運動益靈。中有練局焉。黨人向其主任者言曰。吾輩非為盜規而來。汝輩毋恐。但局中軍械。須為吾等用矣。且汝輩勿驚。吾輩此次不論事之成敗。苟有禍患。惟自當之。斷不為汝樂從禍也。復以此意告知坊人。始則坊人見黨人已至。盜黨亦同來。有閉門而避者。及黨人告慰之。并告以昔之盜徒。其至此亦改盜性而為革命。不再搶掠也。不然則豈閉門所能避耶。因而坊人安之。罕有驚懼者焉。(仍未完)

俠義犬復仇 (廿九) (劍士)

竊思此假。君亦佔一分子。若李君長此沈迷。君與彼又形骸隔閡。何法將其勸止。我若聽其濫支濫用。又無以對故友。若不聽其支用。即定遭疏遠。處此數難。惜哉。君不能發一言以取決之也。天乎。吾友一生之銖積。竟喪於一婦人之手乎。蘇連聞語。若不省者。倥然臥睡椅上。兩目若閉若合。恍如寐翁適當休息時。不暇招答賓客形像。彼既穿人衣。又作此怪狀。蓋利幾乎忍俊不禁。意謂此犬知識亦罕。與語無益於事。初欲坐待李回。詎時已入黑。猶未返。榜腹雷鳴。勢不可復留此。心內尋思。會。連連歎氣。時又作恨恨聲。卒乃懷中取出記事冊。撕去一紙。以錯筆作數行短札。壓於桌上。林示意蘇連曰。吾今者店戶有事。不暇候李君回寓。留此一札。請汝代達之。即起以巾拂拭其帽。出門立定。畧一躊躇。俯首緩步向東而去。蓋去未久。而此怪形之蘇連亦外出。(仍未完)



280. 在同盟会组织武装起义的同时，部分同盟会会员也将暗杀清朝大吏作为一项重要的斗争手段。1907年6月11日，同盟会会员刘师复为谋炸广东水师提督李准，在广州旧仓巷凤翔书院装配炸弹，不慎炸弹突然爆炸，刘左手及面部受伤。刘被岗警捕获后判解回原籍香山县监押。图为刘师复（香山人）。

While organizing the armed uprising, some members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, regarded it as an important means of struggle to assassinate the high-ranking officials, too. On June 11, 1907, Liu Shifu, member the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, planned to bomb Li Zhun, the Guangdong Navy Commander. While assembling a bomb in Fengxiang Academy, at Jiucang Lane, Guangzhou, the bomb was unexpectedly exploded. His face and left hand were injured. He was arrested by policeman on duty and sentenced to imprisonment in the native place—Xiangshan County. The picture is Liu Shifu.

281. 1911年4月8日，嘉应籍南洋霹雳埠同盟会会员温生才在广州东门外开枪击毙副都统兼署广州将军孚琦，在逃避途中被捕；4月15日从容就义。图为就义前的温生才。

On April 8, 1911, Wen Shengcai (from Jiaying County), a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in Southeast Asia, shot Fu Qi, Guangzhou general, outside East Gate of Guangzhou and was arrested while escaping. On April 15, he died a martyr calmly. The picture is Wen Shengcai before dying a martyr.

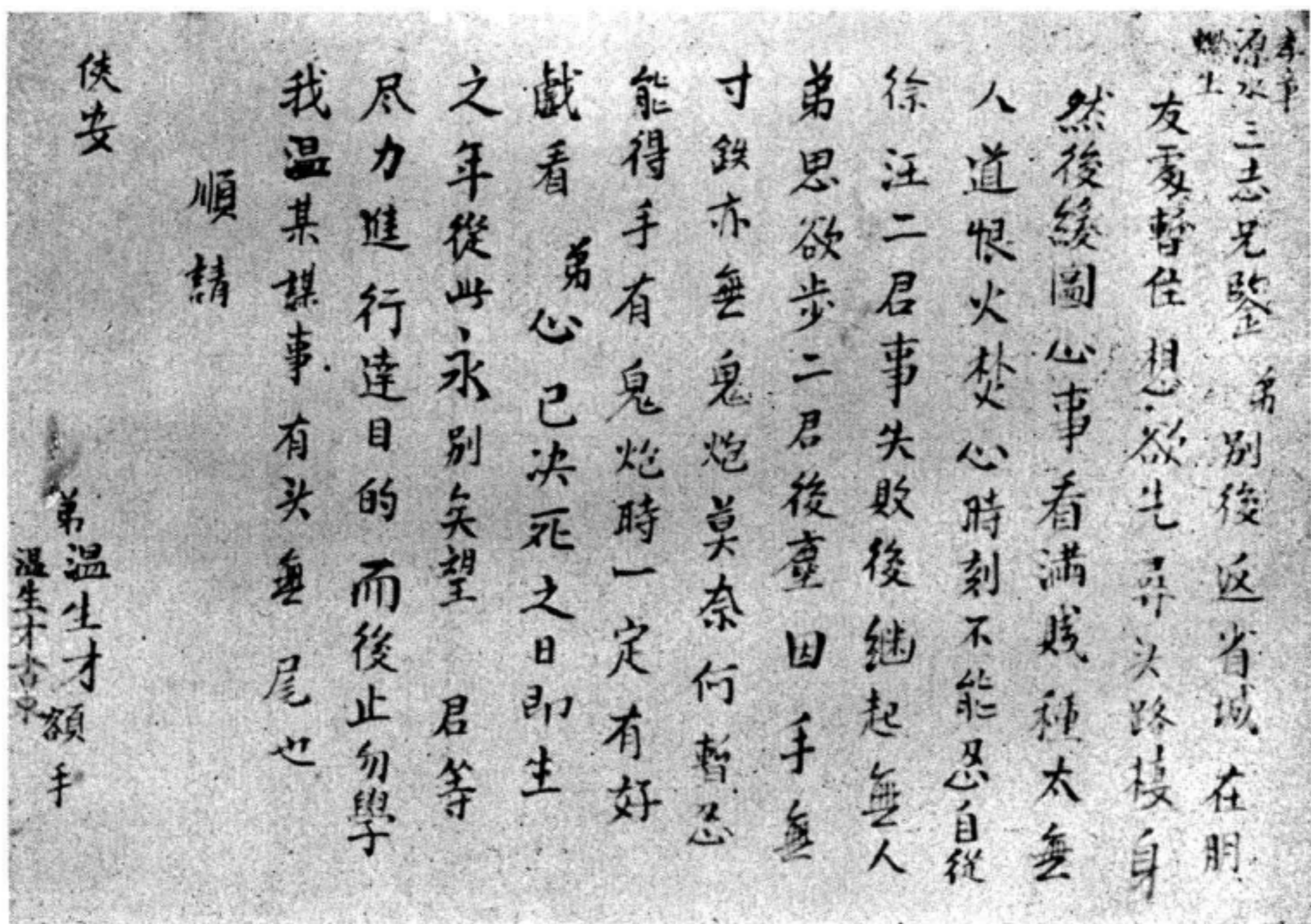


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282. 1911年3月底，温生才写给南洋同志李孝章、李源水、郑螺生的绝命书。

The last letter written by Wen Shengcai, to Li Xiaozhang, Li Yuanshui, Zheng Luosheng, his comrades in Southeast Asia at the end of March 1911.



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283. 清副都统兼署广州将军孚琦。  
Fu Qi, Guangzhou general.

三月十一日 召見軍機 官門抄

專電

○滿邸又被御史嚴參

○御史嚴家廉奏新開制宜慎以防流弊奉旨  
政務處議奏

○監國面諭樞臣新內閣制月望必發表明察  
甚退值即催各部院將說帖儘明日十三日彙  
交政務處印奏

○徐世昌歷保袁世凱督東未蒙允又運動慶  
邸在監國前力請起用監國甚遲疑但允而  
奏慈宮

○粵督電奏署廣州將軍都統孚琦途遇暴徒  
行刺傷重出缺現已拿獲兇手嚴治極電諭  
嚴查黨羽務緝重懲

○今日三所集議資政院臨時會事世相不置  
可否慶邸託言款練力阻

○滇京官又得諸議局電界務交涉危迫已極  
滇督電各省借給械備戰外部實國請聯名  
糾參再集雲南會館公議辦法

○蘇京官因御史參西汝霖兩摺留中擬再聯  
合嚴劾御史亦有參聯參之議某侍御  
倡言陸宗輿與曹行徑相同當力除兩害

○署理廣州將軍孚琦因親赴如飛艇歸時途  
過革黨溫生材被擊斃彈斃署延醫未至即  
斃該革黨束手就擒毫無懼色並大言丟拉  
嗎嗚嗚你死我決不跑各門數日戒嚴人心

大震幸防軍巡警竭力彈壓可保無虞

○探聞狙擊將軍孚琦刺客名溫生材或謂名  
寅材或謂皆非真名順德人向為會黨首領  
當被弁兵擒獲送交警局轉送督署經張督  
密審問該刺客實不識字供辭單簡大罵數  
聲聲震牆壁

○刺客溫生材訊明即電奏正法仿統撫辦徐  
錫麟案惟剖心一事尚未決恐外人譏笑

○張督下令嚴搜溫生材家眷探問其妻由香  
港赴新加坡人頗精明

○將軍被執後城內近日雖無他變但商界甚  
為惶恐前提議組織遊日實業團報聘一事  
現已作罷

○昨夜赤原淺草兩區大火妓寮全部燒失計  
七千餘戶消防隊受傷甚多妓女寄宿終夜  
今日上午八時始熄

○民立報 轉中外官商公鑒 謝佩賢等私行 赴滬擅借  
外債 招人認不承認 江西鐵路協會公印

○德國北方輪船公司之愛國船日明在大西洋火島擱淺  
由該船救起已浮起

○香港日報載廣東亂事極烈時軍援兵已  
趕程前進

○英國特別諸式巡洋艦 命名曰不壞 試水二十四時  
速率平均時二十九海里除雷艇外遠度無出其右者可謂為  
世界上最速之軍艦

○英國貿易册 載三月出口貨品增六百四十七萬二千磅  
入口貨品增六百四十二萬四千五百七十五磅出口貨品之增  
以鋼品及煤油等為最

○墨西哥上議院議決撥款四百萬金以撲滅亂事經費  
款項作準備軍械之用



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284. 1911年4月11日《民立報》刊登温生才刺杀孚琦的消息。

The news that Wen Shengcai assassinated Fu Qi, published in *Minlibao* on April 11, 1911.

285. 1911年8月3日，同盟会会员、支那暗杀团成员陈敬岳（嘉应人）、林冠慈（归善人）在广州双门底炸伤广东水师提督李准。林冠慈当场牺牲，陈敬岳在逃避途中被捕，11月7日英勇就义。图为林冠慈。

On August 3, 1911, Chen Jingyue (from Jiaying County) and Lin Guanci (from Guishan County), both members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance and members of Indo-China assassinating regiment bombed and wounded Li Zhun, Guangdong Navy Commander, at Shuangmendi, Guangzhou. Lin Guanci died on the spot and Chen Jingyue was arrested while escaping. On November 7, he died a heroic death. The picture is Lin Guanci.



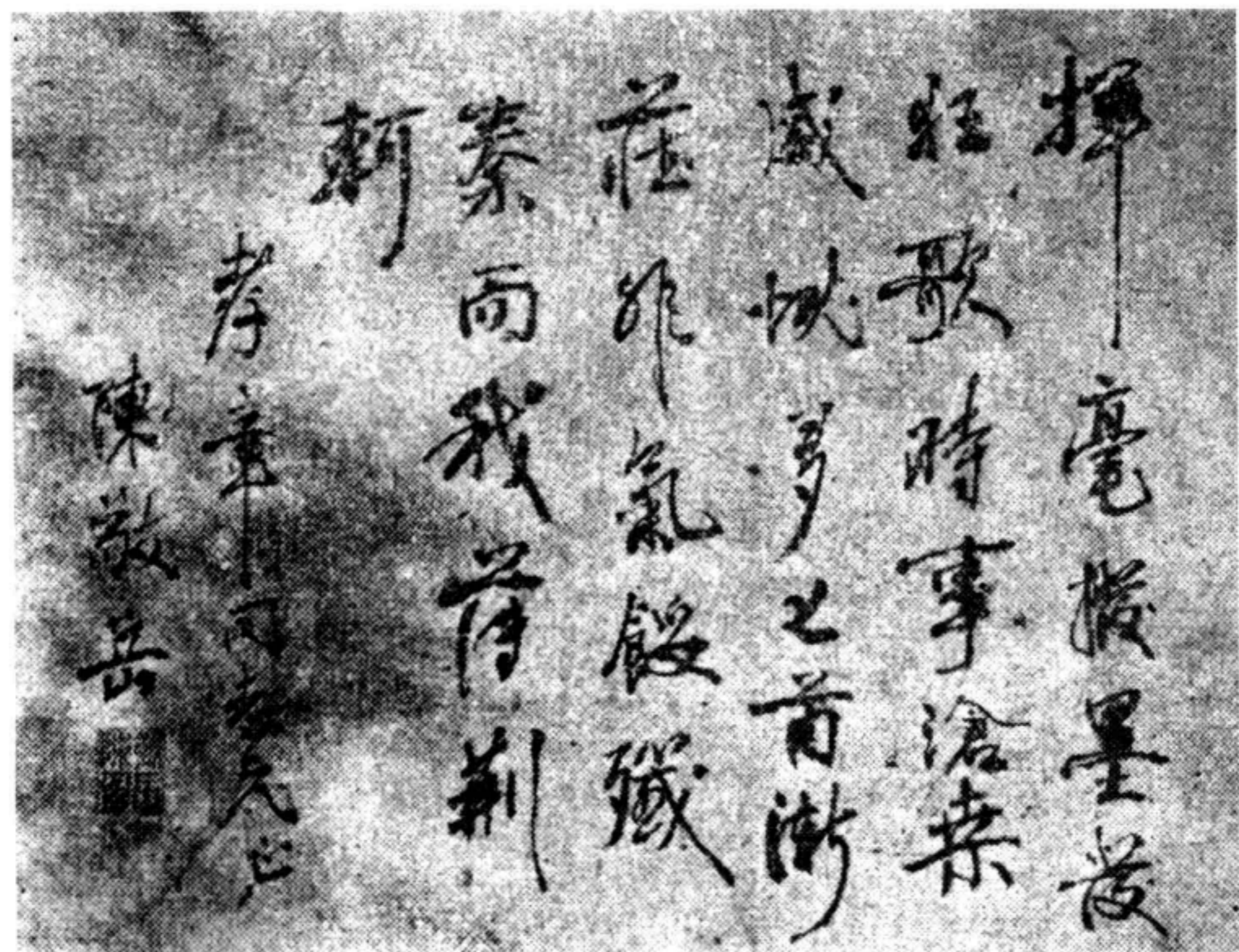


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286. 被捕后的陈敬岳。  
Chen Jingyue, after arrested.

287. 陈敬岳写给李孝章的绝命书。

The last letter Chen Jingyue wrote to Li Xiaozhang.



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五〇

以此廣務致內閣 軍部代 奏  
 中元日未刻水師提督李准由城外沙面乘小艇  
 路經南門自雙門底地方突有匪徒數人乘小艇  
 昨詳向法提督地脚致傷不重檢察其處是  
 傷及隨從十餘人彈痕甚多幸時有巡警  
 亦被傷身工前捕獲匪徒仍應即行  
 故並該提督向該提督府詳報該提督親自  
 踏履頂傷相持當場被斃匪徒一及巡警  
 巡警等獲陳取一及石研訊究與馮及周  
 信與王等進派勇隊前往救護一面由法提  
 督回至城內水師利署延西醫施治並派  
 往看視該提督腰際受傷甚重血流如注  
 衣襟亦未乾而醫視傷頗重及前隨從交  
 傷新位刺入數寸取出炸彈一枚一總督亦  
 步許探而擊云傷勢雖重幸能守自  
 誠可幸得在逃以之核該提督請將  
 捕匪情形應之進送神台極力帶不致有  
 意外此查該提督此次受傷重劇始詳  
 唐不願身親自檢閱匪徒勇氣實是勇  
 常視位地方多之云秋至願將七國命  
 仰察  
 天恩傳  
 賜施函核至此事支離出倉特率當場已持  
 臣任該提督心勉力鎮守仍底於去年  
 查明此次打光有云故當認真究辦  
 近日地方詳細情形為電奏陳外乞代  
 奏鳴岐詳奏效



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官門抄  
 六月廿九日 召見內閣總理大臣  
 今日(廿九日)午刻水師提督李准自行轎出行  
 未遠忽值炸彈爆發當時護從人等即擁李回  
 轎聞傷甚重  
 轟炸李提之際即有衛隊會同巡警拿獲三人  
 當場格斃一面搜查餘黨立將城門關閉逾時  
 復開  
 午後五時得提報信李提傷勢雖重可保無恙  
 惟官場恐慌殊甚加派兵警沿街巷均隨時密  
 查  
 此間昨忽傳拿西湖街口刻字鋪人因有人向  
 定刻圖章過多為警兵致疑後查係畢業學生  
 刻卷報名帖者始行釋出  
 傳聞盛宣懷商請部唐大臣電飭各省學生不准干  
 預借款及鐵路國有等事前已電禁現在不必另  
 成一案  
 庫倫大臣三多電外郵兩部中俄礦約一事已派員  
 與俄商改訂合同計二十三款其要在限定期區  
 增抽全課請會商核示  
 澤公台見時監國垂詢(一)宣統四年各省預  
 算案(二)郵部借比債案(三)永平秋操要求撥  
 款事(四)贛粵兩省募公債摺(五)江皖湘三省  
 請開實官捐  
 郵部又存借某國巨款籌築川藏幹路之說(同上)  
 監國昨奉隆裕太后懿旨飭將厘定皇室經費預  
 算今年提交資政院協議作爲欽交案件(同上)  
 內閣參議外官制之各督進行派員來京協理部督已電覆  
 派鄭孝胥演習將派王乃徵東督將派許鼎霖代表(同上)  
 俄部大臣不日到滿洲里江一帶巡視查東方木國財政事務並開擬  
 將俄員撤換

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288. 兩廣總督張鳴岐關於清水師提督李准被刺及革命黨人陳敬岳被鎮壓情形致內閣海陸軍部的代奏電。

The telegram sent by Zhang Mingqi, governor general of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, to Ministry of Army and Navy in cabinet, about how Li Zhun, provincial navy commander was assassinated and Chen Jingyue, a revolutionary partisan, was executed.

289. 1911年8月14日上海《民立報》刊登陳敬岳、林冠慈謀刺李准的消息。  
 On August 14, 1911, *Minlibao* published news that Chen Jingyue and Lin Guanci assassinated Li Zhun.



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290. 1911年10月25日，支那暗杀团成员李沛基在广州南门炸死新任广州将军凤山，事成后从容脱险到香港。图为李沛基（番禺人）。

On October 25, 1911, Li Peiji, a member of Indo-China assassinating regiment, in south gate blasted the newly-appointed general of Guangzhou Fengshan to death. After that, he escaped from danger to Hong Kong. This is Li Peiji (from Panyu County).

291. 清广州将军凤山。

Fengshan, a Guzhongzhou general of Qing Dynasty.

292. 凤山被炸现场。

The spot site where Fengshan was blasted to dead.

293. 1911年10月31日上海《民立报》刊载的《凤山被诛记》，详记凤山被炸情形。

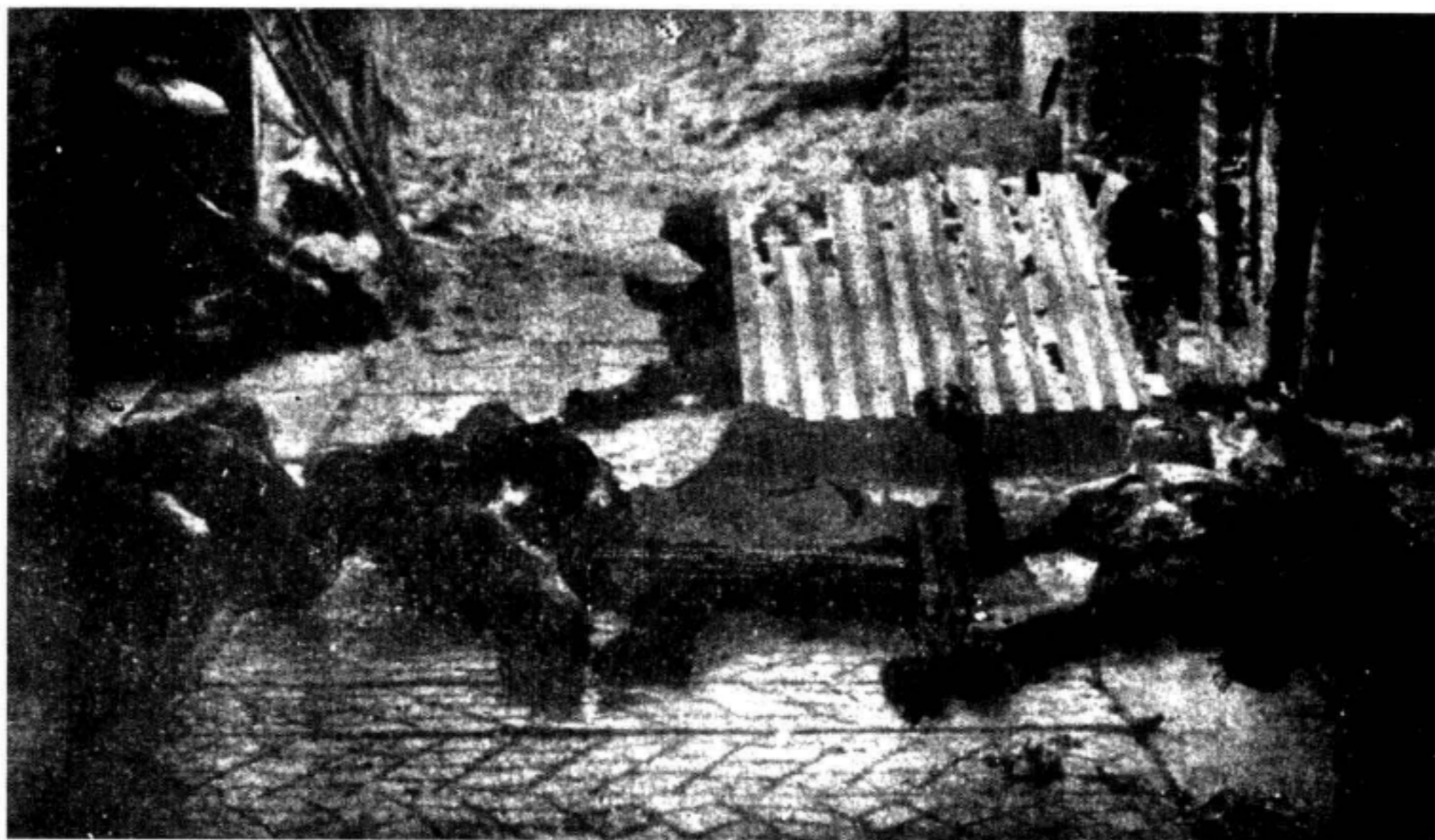
On October 31, 1911, Shanghai's *Minlibao* published *Fengshan Put to Death* relating the detailed course about how Fengshan was blasted to dead.

294. 1911年5月3日，孙中山在美国芝加哥召集会议，商讨广州起义失败后的善后及再图大举等问题。图为孙中山和与会同志合影。

Sun Yat-sen called a meeting in Chicago, USA on May 3, 1911, to deal with matters



after the failure of Guangzhou Uprising and to issue of actions on a large scale. It is a picture of Sun Yat-sen with others on the meeting.



▲滿產被封

臨時警察廳  
據最近查得滿人孔某賣粉某三  
家產業，約可值數十萬金  
派員調查封充公品云多慮厚心  
不信然歟。

▲滿人肆虐

雁昌三十日  
派馬隊兵二十名至黃龍驛署，勒  
令助米五百石洋五百  
元。並出僱示一遺囑感德民縣令  
曹元崇因兵力單薄，莫敢與抗，特卸  
官職，商會商會即與馬隊為難，馬  
隊三爾等若不助餉，即送爾等歸  
頭之說。後經商會商酌，籌辦米二  
百石，洋二百元，合餉了事，是亦出於  
不得已也。

▲節婦助捐

有節婦胡  
氏，家道小康，積有蓄積，在都督府  
前，願助千金，以助軍餉，唯婦人  
尚知大義，人民復漢之心可見矣。

▲木商捐助

漢陽商會  
五府十八幫木商，邀集至兩湖公所  
會議，以軍餉起義，秋毫不犯，保護商  
民不遺餘力，議定共捐軍餉三十  
萬，俟收訖，即呈軍政府撥納云。

▲駐軍橋口

黎都督督軍  
隊將橋口一帶，暫行折返，即派  
軍在該處駐紮，防範北軍由襄  
河襲入之虞。

▲英雄新面目

孫君武初  
名德仁字德麟，亦字瑞清，此次  
義舉之主動力也。數年來  
秘密運籌，多方經營，鄂省軍隊始有  
革命思想之傳播。八月十八日午下  
一勾鐘，在俄租界寶善里第十四號  
樓，自製炸彈，因發心有未淨之虞，  
強信許與炸彈，其登時炸裂，若而  
部及兩手均受重傷，當由同志數人  
送至口醫院調養，若於途間，訪同

▲東三區稟報

昨奉憲台  
電諭，本月初四日將軍憲由天字馬  
頭上船，即令妥為保護等因。當經遵  
照辦理，並電請撥派特務巡警，暨教  
練所學生，赴區圍護在案。乃初四  
早八點一十五分，軍憲  
由寶善里長輪登岸，行至前直街，  
突有一人，在廣興草席店，擲生  
鐵鎗，附近瓦面，猛將炸彈

▲鳳山被誅記

志諸人日，傷勢甚重，大危險，但此處  
機關，既同志之被逮捕者，必多轉  
相株連，漸次將無辜，非火  
速舉事不可。當即擬十夜  
晚間，為號，滿人稍知風聲，是夜防  
備最嚴，各營同志，皆未敢動，反至小  
朝街八十五號，連余及同志，各人，若  
於病中聞之大叫，幾絕，十九日不顧  
病勢，規畫一切，令人赴各營，備速  
命令，謂無論如何，皆宜作破  
釜沉舟之計，寧可玉碎，圖勿  
瓦全。十九夜，所以能克復武昌，雖走  
僑督，固由我軍舉同志，熱心毅力，勇  
往直前，而得力於君之平時結  
以道義，隨時投以方略，實不少也。  
迨二十後，大局既定，君之傷亦因  
過勞而增劇，同志多人，恐再加重，特  
傷勢必難癒，好言勸其靜養，謂  
勿勞心，近日由醫士，竭力醫治，  
漸就痊癒，傷口，尚有未愈，未便之  
言，其前日（初二）同志，以日來軍事  
方面，需君籌畫者甚夥，已由漢口接  
同武昌駐都督府附近，以便商一切  
所有，而都督府，均皆脫去，換出  
一副新面目，同志與都督商  
議，已公推為軍務部部長，不  
日即可履新，新中華之新人物，宜乎  
有此新面目，以振新舊日河山也。

▲保安營審訊

是役據軍  
官報告，則云槍斃兇手一人，惟現在  
尚不知姓名，且死者身中，亦未有遺  
兇器，據而又謂當場拿獲三人，即押  
交李世桂之保安營審訊，惟此人係  
得大至，不願言，經李總辦，屢次審  
訊，欲知其姓名，亦不可得，現由紅十

●革命營中之京報

京報有關於時事者，轉錄如下：  
▲西安兵變，其總統某，逃至潼關，有  
電到京云，西安城門已閉，惟有一門  
可以出入，並有革黨守之，城中  
官吏，存亡莫卜。  
▲廣西巡撫，檢閱軍警，政府革黨  
所宣布之檄文，湖南都督，為  
焦姓。

▲成都現已為革黨

所據趙督被殺，並罷趙督因  
新津雙流，處處人，聚集久不，應清  
下命屠城，該城人民，憤極奔赴  
成都，倡亂，舊兵與新軍，均  
與黨人，聯絡，大舉，成都以陷。  
▲又據方所，帶赴川之兵中，途生變  
端，方帶數人，逃遁。

▲不准脫衣就寢

此次北兵南下，異常匆促，違禁等  
件，或向，或久，已，或不及  
備，兵士，共有車上，住宿，不可以致  
與，守時，有，等論。  
▲前軍士，有將軍，守，擬，附設有一  
二站人員，紛紛逃避，京漢路，同，諸事

▲不准脫衣就寢

此次北兵南下，異常匆促，違禁等  
件，或向，或久，已，或不及  
備，兵士，共有車上，住宿，不可以致  
與，守時，有，等論。  
▲前軍士，有將軍，守，擬，附設有一  
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與，守時，有，等論。  
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二站人員，紛紛逃避，京漢路，同，諸事

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備，兵士，共有車上，住宿，不可以致  
與，守時，有，等論。  
▲前軍士，有將軍，守，擬，附設有一  
二站人員，紛紛逃避，京漢路，同，諸事





得收清元之口勝乃德固局勢使佩無極  
 也於此宋信之時行之者皆大收之時不也  
 三四日身法皆當日信以悲情身亦不勝萬  
 千感愧也感事雖失然而其意對德於全區  
 屏及法外華餘皆非常之大因此所稱之效果  
 亦不可階堂以區區十餘萬而做出如此勢也  
 動地之手使方有主聲勢飛騰于九亦甚  
 值矣多敢決此大之國必定生也他已成  
 功之果也從此之後所信內外取防皆易入手  
 現在開辦經營數路想當有一可成惟時之  
 道途不暢如耳此正危言警者也  
 又經羊城一役之後外支亦易入手身皆看人立  
 現上國政府皆大表同情心以使人其英以現  
 依中權要務必能得當法國政府則已有通  
 情者如其在吾堂今日可決英法三國政府  
 必緊觀吾堂之國事則再舉之日必無難  
 端干涉之者且必能力阻他國之干涉也此  
 又外交之路固羊城之影響而收效甚者也  
 金山教公總堂德德門以反清復明為宗旨  
 然向多老朽頑固而無進取之氣故當今吾  
 堂之少年身進之輩極不相容數月之前有  
 大反對而退會之者倘美國華僑十居八九老  
 漢門之德教公保堂一反對等則雖熱心革  
 命者亦不敢前故以美國華僑之數所集不也  
 萬能也復還不及如有不之數華僑之信於

乃要事一役之後見吾堂去者指身其感  
 至也而利後錫老朽之輩亦因而會感今故  
 公德堂已設起等餉現已收去籌餉局以事  
 查成想不必能大收效果也此又毛錫去收  
 之影響也而付上致德堂等餉章程一閱  
 身於月內此區籌餉局規模大定之後當再行  
 史夫夫今不致再往歐洲以外外交條件而回東  
 之期亦未定也  
 南洋人心想亦必以此次之失敗而愈增奮勵  
 也望 又及吾同志竭力維持已勝之人心並設  
 吹喇叭之此氣倘得全大有集大乃以南洋美  
 冲華僑之財力以內地同志之所當甘無不  
 而成功之期決不遠也幸甚幸甚  
 身家人任德堂由由由由由由由由由由由由  
 自身雖抑之使兩女讀書家人身病弱萬之憂  
 常有不信故前夜而港却清致公致以此致  
 非宜堂不務已也日港致撥技則無而由由由由  
 身五五身由全慶君致向由由由由由由由由由  
 近期收不者者此亦長宜難顧之望情也雖曰志  
 天下者不顧家然身於萬里身就之中身見家書一  
 至亦不能置之度外也以此堂優心神行此之氣  
 於進取而近味身宜研致情入於斯斯外之  
 身德合善堂同身十餘年人每月身德在元身十  
 元按月協助家堂以行身內德之愛而德助同  
 志身德任以神德同身之德信已德身或身是度  
 身德也身他身同身德身德身德身德身德身德  
 大安不一  
 身德文德身 西七月十八日金山寄

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295. 1911年7月18日，孙中山复邓泽如函，告广州起义已产生巨大影响，并促筹款支援国内图谋再起。

A letter from Sun Yat-sen to Deng Zeru on July 18, 1911, answering that Guangzhou Uprising had brought huge influence, and urging fundraising to support launching domestic actions.

296. 1911年5月，清政府借“铁路国有”的名义，强行把商办粤汉、川汉铁路的主权出卖给帝国主义国家，激起粤、湘、鄂、川四省人民的反对，掀起了保路运动。图为1911年6月12日上海《民立报》刊登广东粤汉铁路公司举行股东大会。

In May 1911, in the name of nationalization of railways, Qing Government sold to the imperialist countries by force the sovereignty of Guangdong-Hankou Railway and Sichuan-Hankou Railway run by Chinese traders, which evoked opposition of the people of Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan Provinces. They started the movement to protect the railway. On June 12, 1911, Shanghai's *Minlibao* published the report that Guangdong-Hankou Railway Company hold shareholder's meeting to protest Qing Government's policy of railway nationalization.

用敢代為將伯之呼... 從速籌捐運匯吉林度支司就近賑濟俾災黎得所尤為盼禱管口三江公所叩

各報館鑒今收到南洋方言學堂職員捐助江皖賑款洋六十元又學生減膳助賑洋四十一元又商會國定午節賑費洋五十元共洋一百五十二元...

西班牙... 路透電... 此舉必牽動歐洲和局云

粵路股東大會記... 粵路股東因政府破壞商辦之局... 特由董事會開定...

五月十日股東會決議... 茲將本日應行決議事項分一甲乙丙丁戊一五條開列於後... 各股東如承認其項者即請承認此條...

要開議... 從業議開會... 決定商辦... 議案之表決如下... 萬眾一心力爭商辦... 力爭... 代奏請收回成命... 湘鄂川三省及各埠力爭... 強佔我股東力籌對待... 擬先就公司設立機關部... 擬先就公司設立機關部... 擬先就公司設立機關部...

致中外股東電... 致湘鄂川電文... 作電之手筆... 散會之時間... 實黃詔平...

致湘鄂川電文... 國有粵路日會議股東全羣反對力籌對待現就公司籌保路權所彼此商辦應力

作電之手筆... 外地各股東先後來電二十四封(已見前報)...

散會之時間... 查是會各股東極覺疲乏...

實黃詔平... 實黃詔平... 實黃詔平... 實黃詔平...



297. 揭露清政府出賣國家主權和外國列強掠奪中國鐵路的漫畫。

The caricature which disclosed Qing Government sold national sovereignty and foreign powers robbed China of railway.

部專

由港私運炸藥等物至廣州一事昨已按照

貴部面請轉達港督茲准復電稱本處業已竭

力設法相助屢經粵督申謝倘中國

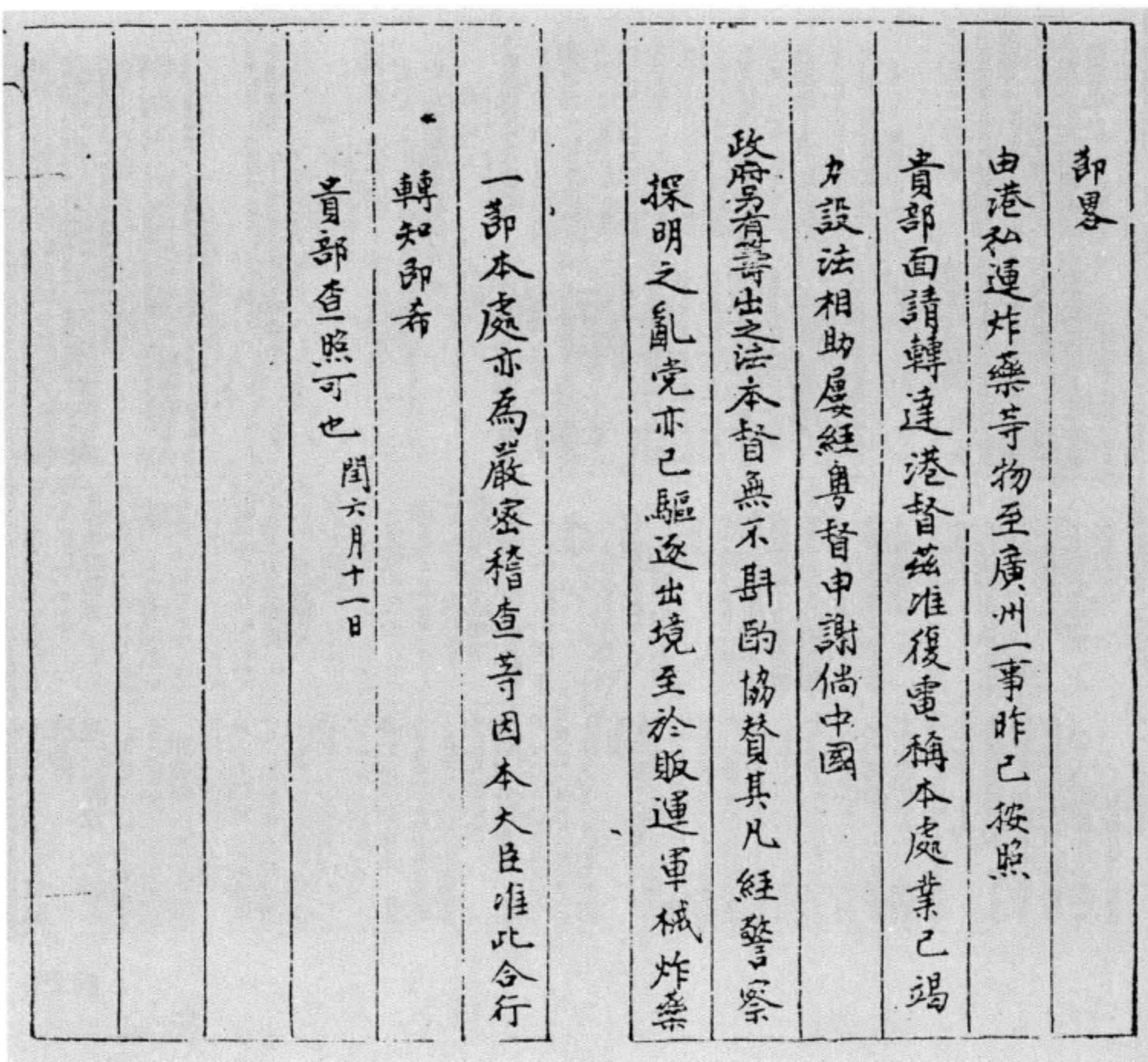
政府另有寄出之法本督無不斟酌協贊其凡經警察

探明之亂黨亦已驅逐出境至於販運軍械炸藥

一節本處亦為嚴密稽查等因本大臣准此合行

轉知即希

貴部查照可也 閏六月十一日



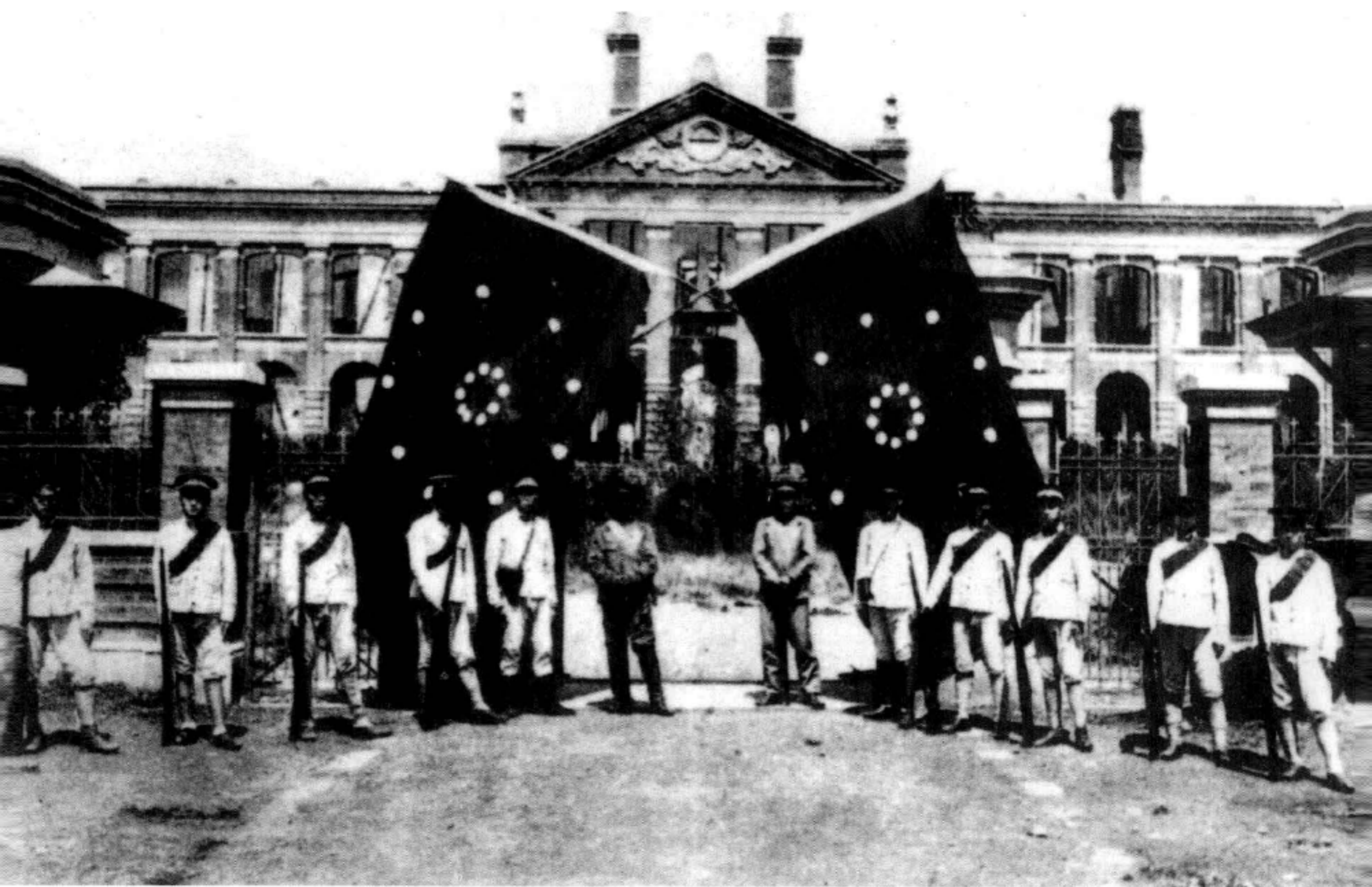
298

298. 英国香港当局长期阻挠革命党人在香港的革命活动。图为1911年8月5日英国大使朱尔典给清廷外务部的文书。

The British Hong Kong authorities had prevented revolutionary partisan's revolutionary activity in Hong Kong for a long time. On August 5, 1911, the British ambassador John N. Jordan presented document to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qing Dynasty.

299. 广州黄花岗起义和川、粤、湘、鄂等省的保路运动，激起了资产阶级民主革命潮流的高涨。1911年10月10日晚，湖北革命党人在武昌发动起义，血战一夜，占领武昌。10月11日，组建了第一个资产阶级革命政权——中华民国湖北军政府。图为革命军把起义旗帜插在占领的湖北咨议局门前。

Yellow Flower Hill Uprising and the movement to protect the railways in Sichuan, Guangdong, Hunan and Hubei Provinces aroused the upsurge of bourgeois revolutionary trend. On October 10, 1911, the revolutionary partisans in Hubei launched the Wuchang Uprising, fought the sanguinary battle one night, captured Wuchang. On October 11, the first bourgeois revolution regime—Hubei Military Government of the Republic of China was set up. In the photo the revolutionary armymen hang the uprising flags in front of Hubei Consultation Office.



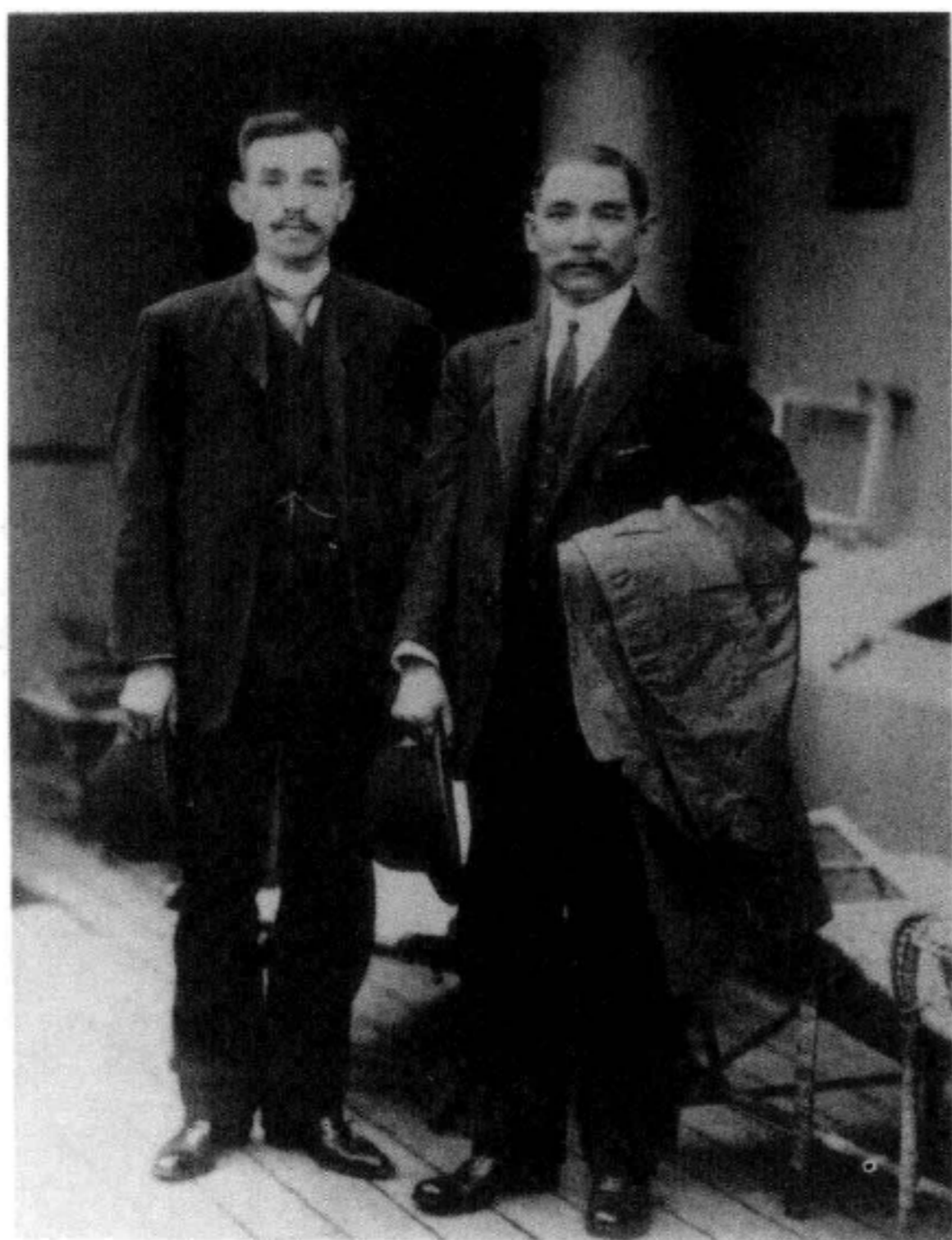
公啓者：  
 武昌已於本月十九日光復，義聲所播，國人莫不願手相慶，而虜運行將告終。本會謹擇於二十四日開預祝中華民國成立大會，仰各界僑胞屆期踴躍齊臨慶祝，以壯聲威，有厚望焉。

此佈。

天運辛亥年八月二十二日  
 芝加哥同盟會啓

300. 1911年10月12日，孙中山在美国科罗拉多州丹佛城获悉武昌光复的消息，并启程赴纽约，10月13日抵达芝加哥。这是他为芝加哥同盟会代拟的召开预祝中华民国成立大会的通告。

On October 12, 1911, Sun Yat-sen received the message of Wuchang's restoration in Denver City, Colorado, USA. He started a journey to New York and arrived in Chicago on October 13. It is an announcement Sun Yat-sen drafted out for the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance Chicago, which would hold a meeting to congratulate beforehand the founding of the Republic of China.

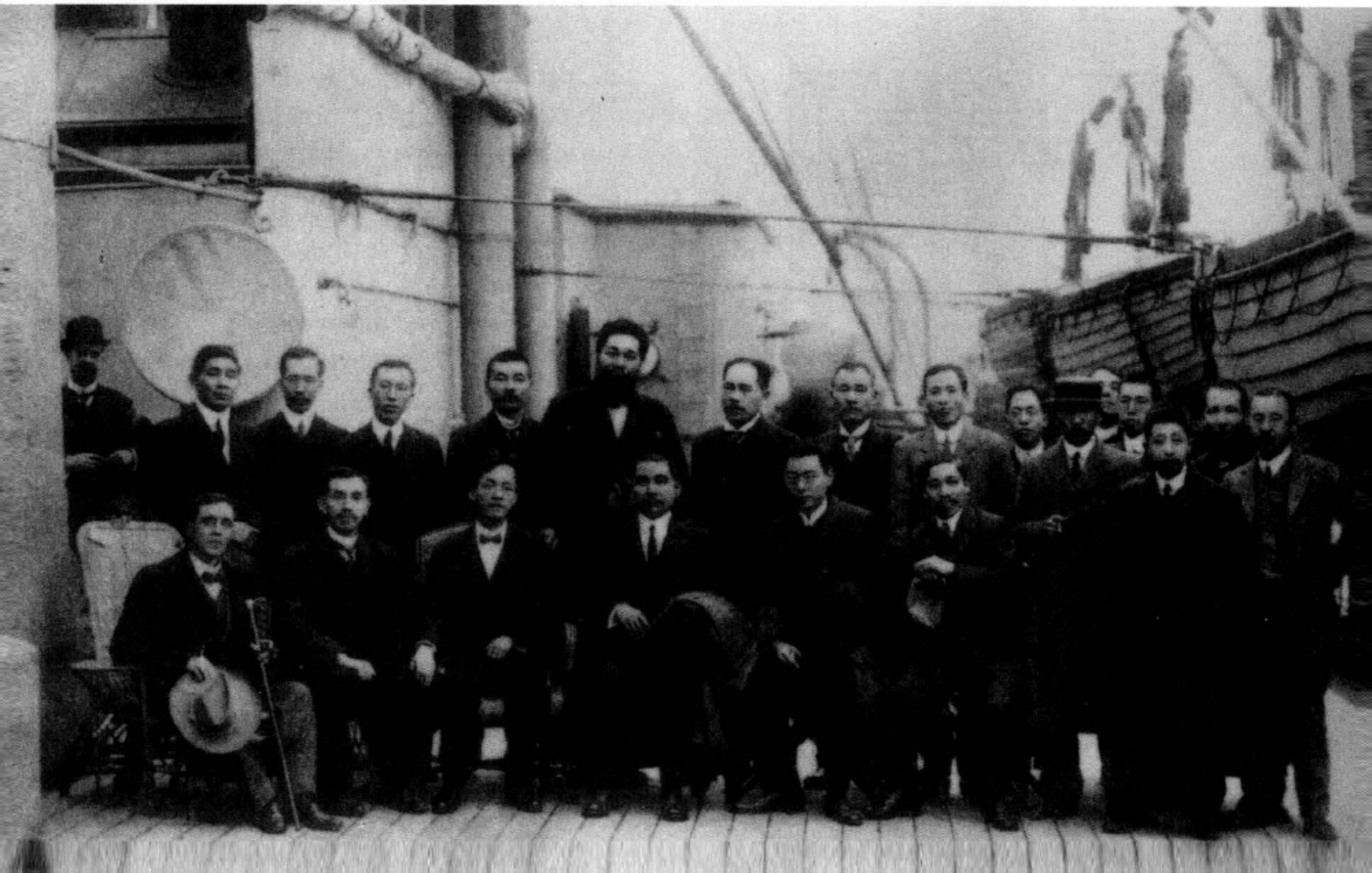


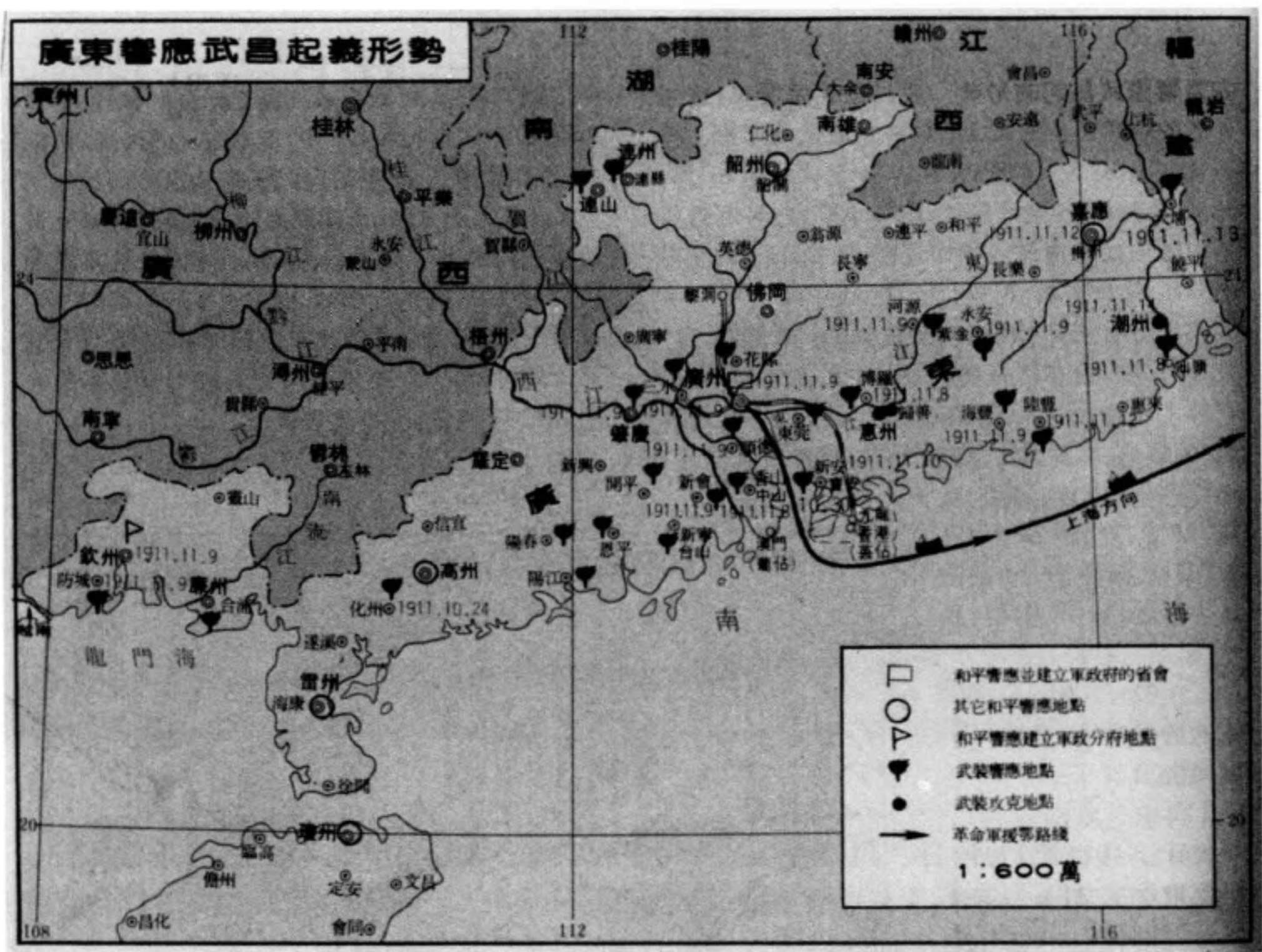
301. 武昌起义后，孙中山赴欧洲，为建立民国进行外交活动。1911年12月21日，孙中山自欧洲归国途中，在香港船上与日本友人山田纯三郎的合影。

After Wuchang Uprising, Sun Yat-sen went to Europe to develop diplomatic activities for the founding of Republic of China. Sun Yat-sen took a picture on board in Hong Kong with Japanese friend Yamada Junzaburo on his homecoming way from Europe on December 21, 1911.

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302. 1911年12月21日，孙中山自欧洲归国途经香港时，在船上与欢迎者合影。前排左起：荷马李、山田纯三郎、胡汉民、孙中山、陈少白、何天炯；第二排右起廖仲恺、第六为宫崎寅藏。同年12月25日，孙中山返抵上海。

A picture Sun Yat-sen with gladhanders on board in Hong Kong on his homecoming way on December 21, 1911. The front row from left: Homer Lea, Yamada Junzaburo, Hu Hanmin, Sun Yat-sen, Chen Shaobai, He Tianjiong; the second row first person from right was Liao Zhongkai, the sixth person was Miyazaki Torazō. Sun Yat-sen arrived in Shanghai on December 25.

303. 武昌首义的胜利震动了全国。广东革命党人制定了四路发动、合攻广州的计划，组织各地绿林、会党，发动一系列武装起义。图为广东响应武昌起义形势图（据《辛亥革命史地图集》）。

The victory of the Wuchang Uprising had shaken the whole country. Guangdong revolutionary partisans pressed on Guangzhou from 4 directions jointly, organized the greenwood outlaws and the secret societies in all parts, launched a series of armed uprisings. The map showing the situation responded by Guangdong to support the Wuchang Uprising (from *The Revolution of 1911 History Atlas*).



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304. 1911年11月1日，同盟会会员陈炯明、邓铿等在惠州淡水率众起义，组织循军。陈炯明任总司令，林激真任参谋长，邓铿任西江司令，尹德明任东江司令，丘耀西任博罗司令。10日，清提督秦炳直投降，民军占领惠州城。图为惠州城。

On November 1, 1911, Chen Jiongming and Deng Keng, members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, at Dan Shui, Huizhou led masses in revolt, forming the Xunjun (the Xunzhou army). Chen Jiongming acted as commander-in-chief while Lin Jizhen as chief of staff, Deng Keng as Xijiang commandant, Yin Deming as Dongjiang commandant, Qiu Yaoxi as Boluo commandant. On 10th, Qing provincial military commander Qin Bingzhi surrendered. The militia captured Huizhou directly. The photo is Huizhou.



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305. 循軍西江司令邓铿 (即邓仲元, 嘉应人)。

Deng Keng (namely Deng Zhongyuan, from Jiaying County), Xijiang commandant of Xunjun (the Xunzhou army).

306. 驻扎香港, 负责筹措军械军需, 接应光复广东各路起义人员的同盟会会员邹鲁 (大埔人)。

Zou Lu (from Dabu County), a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, lived in Hong Kong, took

the responsibility to raise funds for the armament and military supplies, coordinated with people taking part in uprisings of Guangdong's restoration.

307. 1911年11月5日、10日, 上海《民立报》有关广东各地纷纷光复的报道。

The report about the restoration of all parts of Guangdong one after another published in Shanghai's Minlibao on November 5 and 10, 1911.

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六厘起息二年還清業已簽押  
 張鳴岐電致政府謂粵中有數府縣已入革軍之手恐粵亂之熾更甚於川鄂懇速發大兵到粵救助云  
 南雄(廣東)為革軍占據言即日南下為廣助  
 陽江(廣東)聞已有聲州牧不知下落雲南確已恢復李經羲潛逃  
 思南兵變府縣署均被焚毀  
 欽廉革黨由外洋運入軍火甚多現已舉事  
 民紛紛逃避  
 聞張彪已在漢口近地被民軍捉獲張哀求四願為內應  
 聞蘇撫程德全密電張督數次稱江南早宜獨立一日地方元氣少傷一日市面多保全日旅民將來亦可毫無損傷否則恐將來不設想張督意稍動  
 民立報轉上海軍政分府上海克復軍國民歲新加坡華人叩  
 軍人萬歲舊金山華僑公叩  
 浙江自初九日自十三日止統計出省者約十九萬人  
 省省三倉庫事皆街將擄掠資糧亂於十五日止辦平耀十三晚資戶搶米店下城一帶均受劫  
 諸道悉五奉奔逃現後驛鋪八支備列地上居民於晝夜燭照其後城圍以王冕或為警帶中城防以孫支彬為營帶服裝口餉已即日上街實行  
 臺防陸路巡防隊第三營奉命調省已於前日抵杭分駐鼓樓山伍公廟等處專事  
 杭城自初十夜起無日不火民不安枕一夕數驚  
 坐以待斃  
 新軍未勝之原因(一)兩花台高點未佔著  
 (二)軍火大缺乏(三)預約時間未准(四)內應無人  
 鐵良確未離甯或云避於皇城冷宮內伊亦不主張與革軍戰緣張勳迫之再鐵云任爾去幹罷  
 昨日午後十點鐘得特別消息謂革軍已奪回兩花臺  
 廣東惠州府已獨立  
 廣東香邑縣亦宣告獨立  
 張鳴岐已於十八午刻宣布獨立未刻張鳴岐赴議局開大會議暫作辭職局為耳政務辦事處全體公舉張鳴岐為大都督本日送大都督印時全城懸旗鳴炮大局安靜  
 張鳴岐不受大都督印私逃至港祇留龍濟光李準兩提現革軍決速進城  
 張鳴岐於十八日允獨立候登旗議妥隨在諮議局大集議宣布獨立眾舉張鳴岐為臨時都督龍濟光副之晚八時送木質印隨登旗  
 (按此為又一助督所登)  
 香港由外洋運到軍火數百件經駐港民國軍悉數發往蒙自等處聞滇省民軍聲勢頗大滇中大吏初雖借用外兵各領事立電拒絕  
 軍政分府各報館通州於十八日宣告獨立公推張慶為總司令長許安符為軍政長孫寶貴為民政長劉桂馨為財政長權聯合准揚共維秩序通州總司令處  
 天津光復陳督被捕  
 第二十鎮已圍北京  
 (以上天津電)





碧血丹心  
——辛亥革  
命在广东影  
像实录

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308. 在革命形势的强大压力下，曾经凶残镇压革命的张鸣岐、李准等人再无力坚持顽固立场，有意以反正自保。在张鸣岐的授意下，1911年10月25日，江孔殷（左）、邓华熙（中）、梁鼎芬（右）等人在广州西关文澜书院召开广东各界维持公安会议，宣布“自保”。

Under the strong pressure of revolutionary situation, Zhang Mingqi, Li Zhun etc. who once suppressed revolution fiercely and cruelly, were unable to insist the obstinate position. Under the suggestion of Zhang Mingqi, on October 25, 1911, Jiang Kongyin (left), Deng Huaxi (middle), Liang Dingfen (right) were holding Guangdong public security meeting of all walks of life at Wenlan Academy in Xiguan, Guangzhou, announcing "self-protection".

威甚盛大吏先後派兵往勦均降其黨省垣戒嚴  
 藍昌以陝山西均有革命軍起恐後路爲人所斷現又請北京政府速派重兵保衛河南一帶  
 傳聞藍昌不戰係因山陝有變故欲守保河南  
 革黨與西關新軍連合本定中秋起事謀洩未果忽於初三日黎明進城猛攻撫署署中衛隊警兵聞警即逃並未抵抗錢署撫由睡中驚起跌足越牆而遁前甘督升允在滿城被亂兵槍解裂其四肢將軍文承提法使錫桐勸業道光昭現均不知下落有云錫桐自殺  
 東縣門軍裝局槍械甚多守衛兵僅二十名睡尚未起被革命軍入城睡手而得並分兵佔據新開道巷及關外之火藥局藩庫及鹽店街之官錢局亦入革軍之手  
 官吏抗拒者多被殺并未擾害居民  
 初四日午刻粵紳以時局日急特開大會梁鼎芬鄧華熙主席江孔殷宣佈決議粵省自保不協餉不協兵截留京餉設立監督官吏改良政治總機關陳請議局呈張鳴岐代奏梁鄧領銜

江督昨曉瑞密電南京制台暨各處人見制台車赴滬萬靜安寺路商同快利船得革軍阻買江輪各不致乘隙離港決行走  
 清江新軍與革黨連合起事江北震驚  
 新軍起事皖垣大亂  
 第二軍馮國璋所率之師爲北洋第三鎮於二十七日由京出發經過秦皇島改乘招商輪船三艘今日已抵滬聞因添運軍械

後坊人船船長表輪船 檢出  
 紅頂一個 匪徒之紅帽其多  
 刺客之來 聞此次之刺  
 客十餘人已覺得山相片先派  
 數人來省其餘俱在港道候命至  
 運三號後至之刺客尚在港杏花樓  
 兩散聞鳳山已將實登往者即標榜  
 查輪船之來運初四早事遂發  
 刺客之去 刺客既得手  
 歸者已與鳳山同死此外被炸者  
 尚有一人槍斃者一人其餘俱逃去  
 即由夜輪往港者數人早由日  
 輪往港者數人聞此次失手者僅已  
 死之三人而已云

廣東之滑頭自保  
 初四日中各次開會廣東各界維持公安會議  
 開大會維持治安安事到會人數極多  
 廣東之老實 鄧宮保率隊 鄧主席先言今日  
 之會其宗旨在維持治安安事到會人數極多  
 廣東之老實 鄧宮保率隊 鄧主席先言今日  
 之會其宗旨在維持治安安事到會人數極多

廣東之滑頭自保  
 一 廣東之老實 鄧宮保率隊 鄧主席先言今日  
 之會其宗旨在維持治安安事到會人數極多  
 廣東之老實 鄧宮保率隊 鄧主席先言今日  
 之會其宗旨在維持治安安事到會人數極多

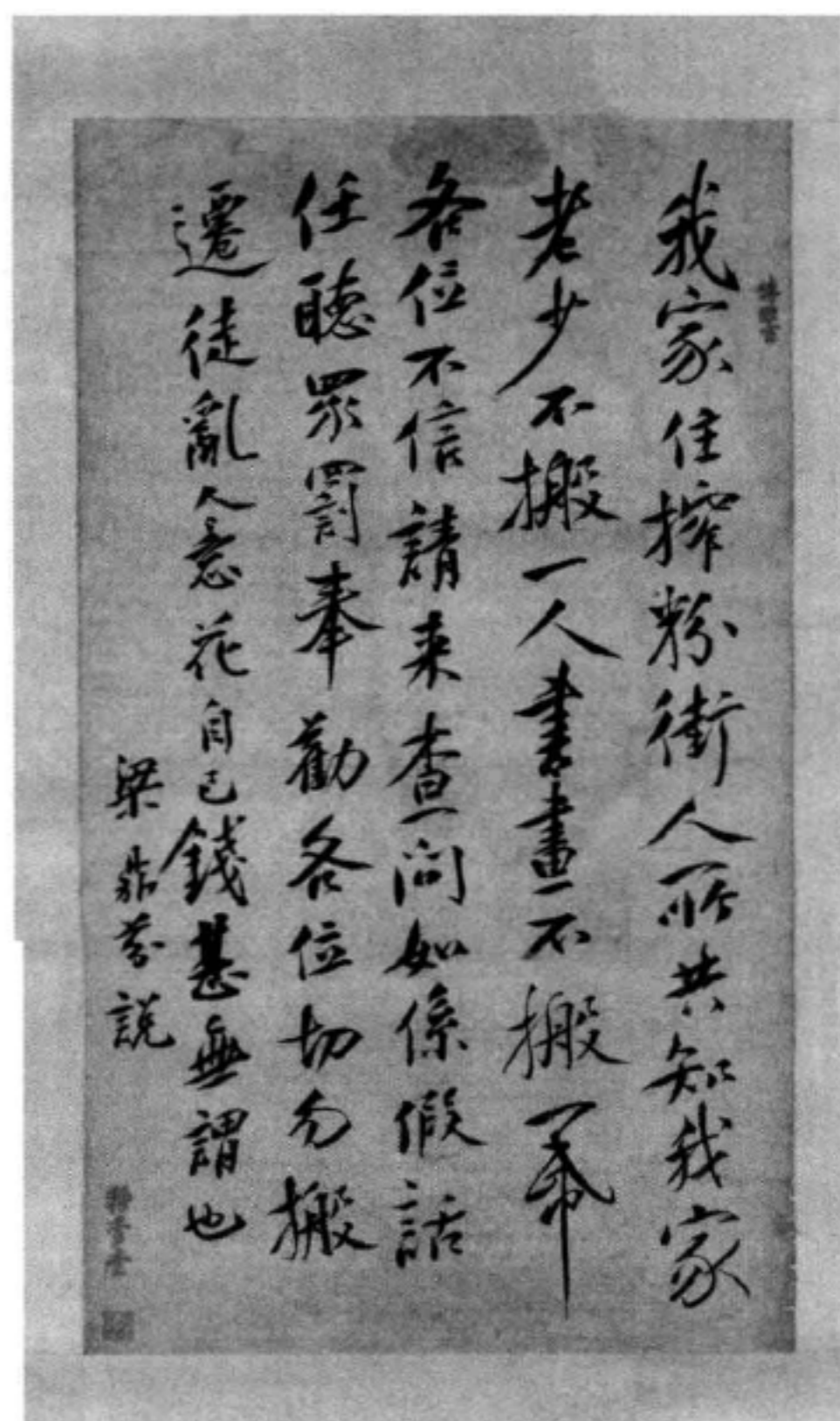
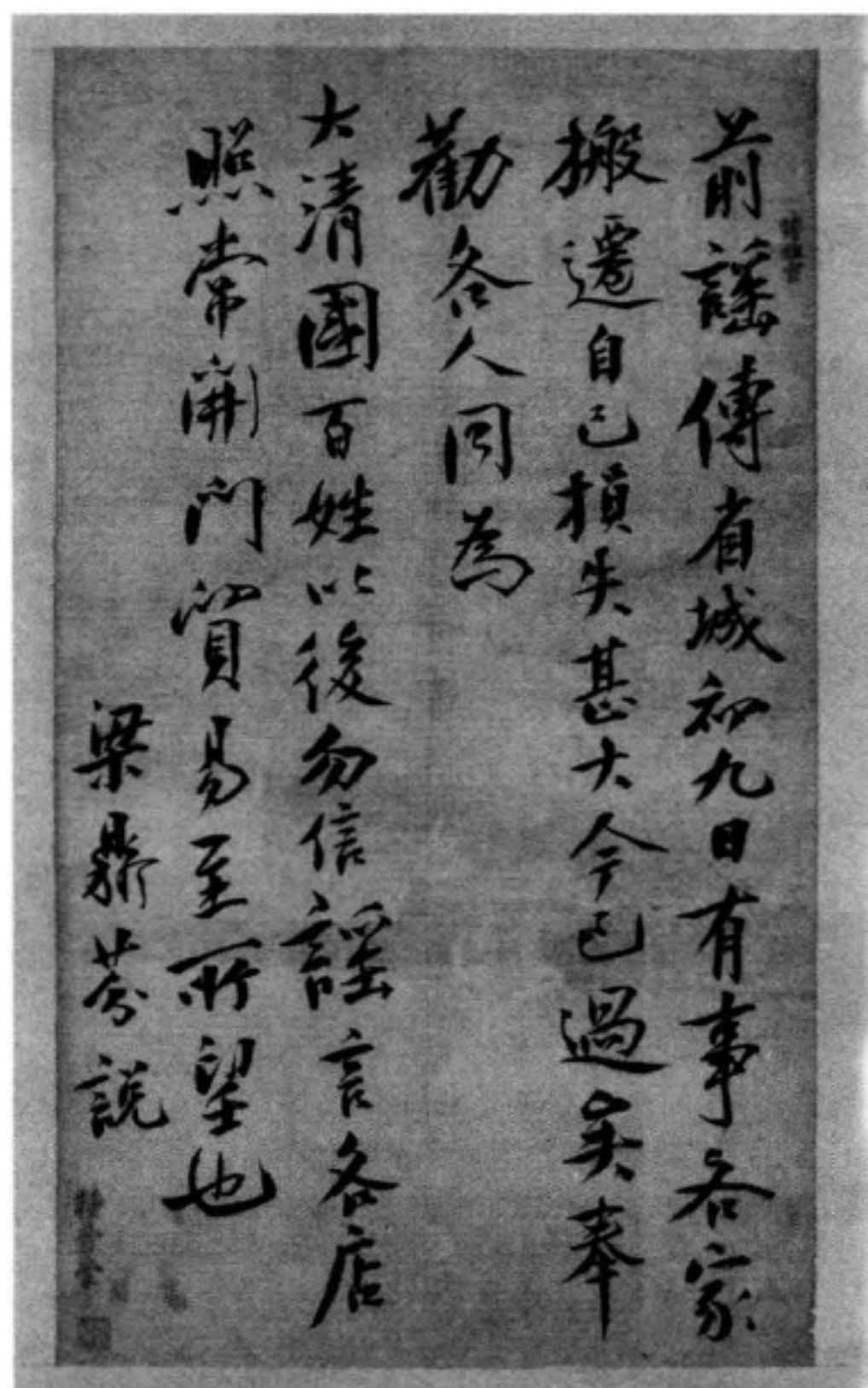
陸軍各鎮之調查  
 (一) 軍制  
 陸軍各鎮之調查  
 (一) 軍制

309. 1911年10月27日，上海《民立報》刊登的文瀾書院召开广东各界维持公安会议的消息。

Shanghai's *Minlibao* published the news of Guangdong public security meeting of all walks of life, at Wenlan Academy on October 27, 1911.

310. 张鸣岐策划的“反正自保”根本没有提到脱离清政府，赞成共和，因此，引起商界、学界和舆论的反对。图为1911年11月1日上海《民立报》以“广东之滑头自保”为标题，披露“反正”真相。

When Zhang Mingqi planned “come-over and self-protecting”, he didn't mention at all breaking away from the Qing Government and did not agree to republicanism, which caused the opposition of the business circles, education circles and public opinion. On November 1, 1911, an article in Shanghai's *Minlibao* revealed the true fact of “come-over” with Sly self-protecting safe of Guangdong as its title.



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311. 广东光复前夕，广东宣慰使梁鼎芬为安定人心而发布的文告。  
A statement issued by Liang Dingfen, the Pacification Commissioner of Guangdong, before the restoration of Guangdong, in order to settle popular feeling.



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312. 1911年10月29日，粵商自治會會長陳惠普等召集廣州九大善堂、七十二行商總商會各團體集議於廣州愛育善堂，議決承認共和政府，舉代表用正式公文“呈知”督院，並派人前往香港與革命黨人接洽。圖為陳惠普。

On October 29, 1911, Chen Huipu, president of Guangdong Society of Traders Autonomy, convened nine charitable halls, general chamber of commerce of all trades and other groups in Aiyu Church, Guangzhou and discussed to admit republic government after deliberation. They elected representatives to inform the superintendent institute with formal official document and went to Hong Kong to make contact with revolutionary partisans. This picture is Chen Huipu.

313. 武昌起義後，力排眾議，在廣州策動清廣東水師提督李准反正，推動廣東光復的嘉應籍同盟會會員謝良牧。

Xie Liangmu (from Jiaying County), member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance. After the Wuchang Uprising, he prevailed over all dissenting views, in Guangzhou instigated Li Zhun, Guangdong provincial navy commander of Qing Government to come over from the Qing's side, which promoted Guangdong's restoration.

314. 謝良牧促李准反正的信函。

The letter in which Xie Liangmu urged Li Zhun to come over from Qing's side.

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專聲責某督之罪。二策行其一。皆可令某督授首。百粵景從。如是則為民國立大功勳。某提之名位。當不在黎元洪下。前茲與黨人之惡感。亦渙然冰釋。其道至正。其勢至順。某提何惑而不出此耶。良牧炯明非有愛於某提。而愛我桑梓。不欲多流血而定。至轉禍為福。為某提計。則更無愈此者。今某督方且効趙爾豐之故智。若某提又必欲步張彪之後塵。則事勢至於不容已時。用力多寡。非所再計。良牧等亦可告無過於鄉人矣。區區之意。非楮墨所盡。惟執事鑒之。

九月十三日

謝良牧等來書

直繩足下。今者滿洲政府已亡。中華各省。大都已告光復。惟兩粵尙懸而未定。僕等不願桑梓糜爛。知足下亦必不願為已亡之滿清。効無益之死。

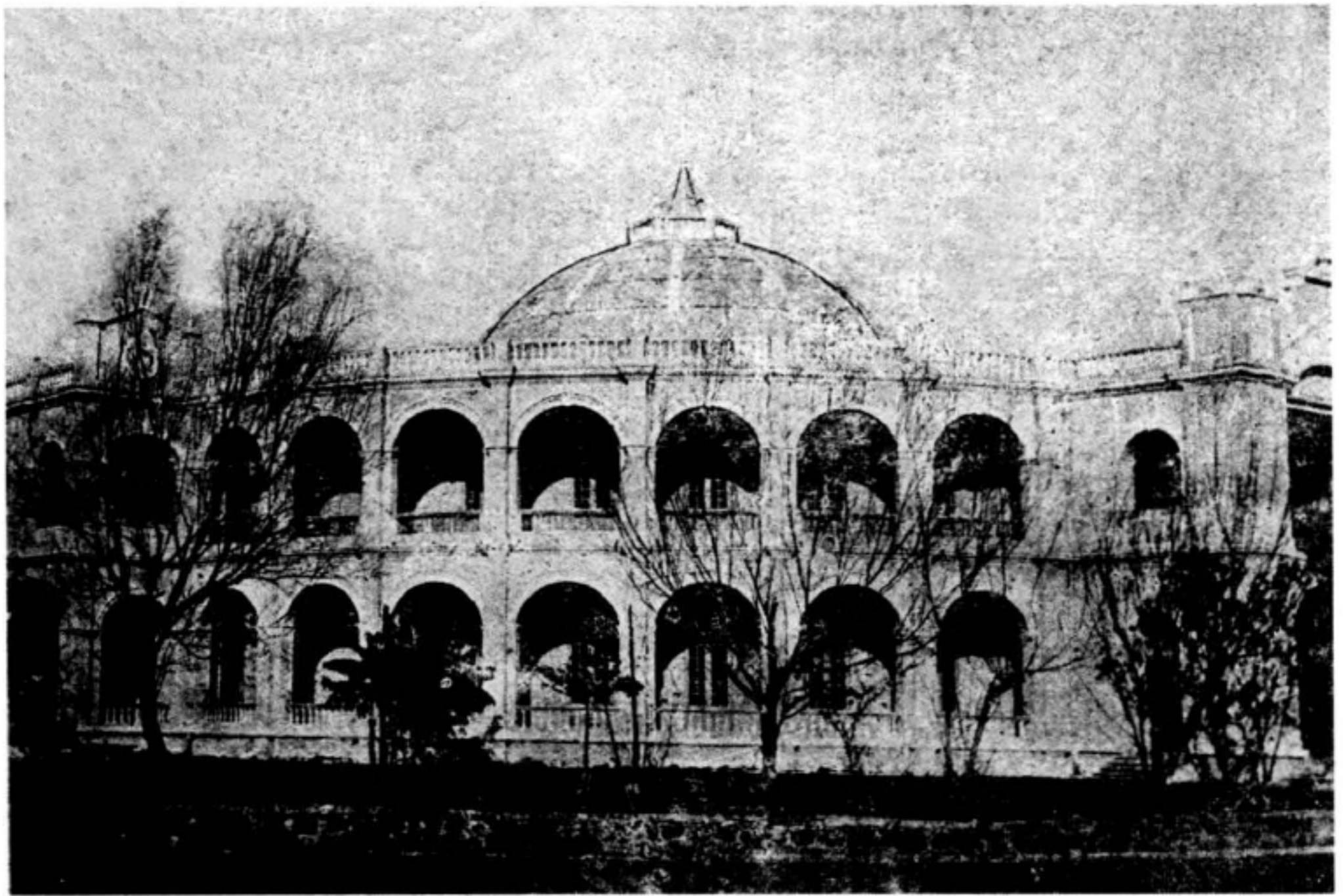
故敢進一言。釋足下之疑慮。若足下能即反正。取粵省之抗拒民軍若張鳴岐龍濟光之屬而誅之。斷絕清政府。服從民國。則足下與兩粵俱安。前茲國民對於足下之惡感。俱可渙然冰釋。足下值此時會。當審明哲保身之義。須知豪傑作事。貴於見識。榮辱生死。祇在轉機一髮之間。僕等更不必為劫持之言。惟足下善自擇之。粗舉數事。為約如左。且企鑒行。

一以兵據省城殺張鳴岐龍濟光江孔殷李世桂等以謝粵人。

二樹國民軍旗。通告各國領事。

三約束旗滿人。不使生反抗力。

四布告全粵以舉兵反正事。布告文中須表明斷絕清政府關係服從民國新政府命令。並誓守民族民權民生三大主義。



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315. 1911年11月9日，广州各界代表在咨议局举行大会，在同盟会会员陈景华、邓慕韩等人的主持下，宣布广东共和独立。图为广东咨议局大楼。

On November 9, 1911, people from all walks of life in Guangzhou held a conference in Consultation Bureau, presided by members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance—Chen Jinghua and Deng Muhan, etc. announcing the republican independence of Guangdong. This is the building of Guangdong Consultation Bureau.

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(頁三第) (號一十月一十年一十百九千一歷國) (報立民) (號十九百三第) (六期星) (日一月九年亥辛)

○ 騰起民軍都督張文光復騰越龍陵永昌等處隨後進西大理一帶同時反正雲南蔡都督光復省城民軍到處商民歡迎地方安靖

○ 民立報轉國民總會鑒滇省軍士於重陽夜起義鍾德統帶戰敗被殺世藩司被戮李督及各司道皆反正葉提學自死大局已定建設新政府事甚緊要已於十五日議決要件次第舉行請轉留東國民會及雲南同鄉會共賀大漢獨立

○ 民軍十九晚八時已開始攻擊廣州

○ 張紹曾兵已圍北京滿政府逃京降書一通張許其將城中軍火繳出再議

○ 民軍已佔劉家廟北軍首尾不應在漢口者一律投降黃興許其破北京後接受

○ 在劉家廟上之北軍現草軍火俱空變亂即在目前

○ 揚州宣告獨立舉徐寶山為軍政分府參謀長張丹斧章水天

○ 粵省軍起信惠州香山新安等處省中

○ 官紳忽舉張鳴岐性質不明民心益忿軍仍進行請告各省勿公認

○ 廣東獨立後張鳴岐逃至香港龍濟光無下落

○ 張鳴岐避位逃至香港省城秩序極整肅軍警皆繫白巾為號徹夜開城商店一律懸三色旗街市歡呼聲不絕

○ 省城鄰近各處皆電知反正十九日夜已積電三十餘通

○ 十九日正午省城改懸白旗時全城鳴大小花炮歡呼萬歲現在四境盜風亦靖

○ 此次廣東獨立全以和平解決並無戰事先時已派軍隊赴四鄉僅一日盜風已戢

▲ 本館特約路透電

● 張紹曾統兵二萬人已在天津外曾警告領事團預備一切因恐滿虜抗拒各領事請其勿入租界

○ 上海廣東公所轉各地電聲效獨立人心大安總商會號廣州委

○ 民立報鑒波光也口劉都督軍江府及諸紳商等先時組織同心舉義報十八日內戰不軍等語

○ 志君志學等無辜兵打入大清銀行之舉該行銀款二萬元均左運



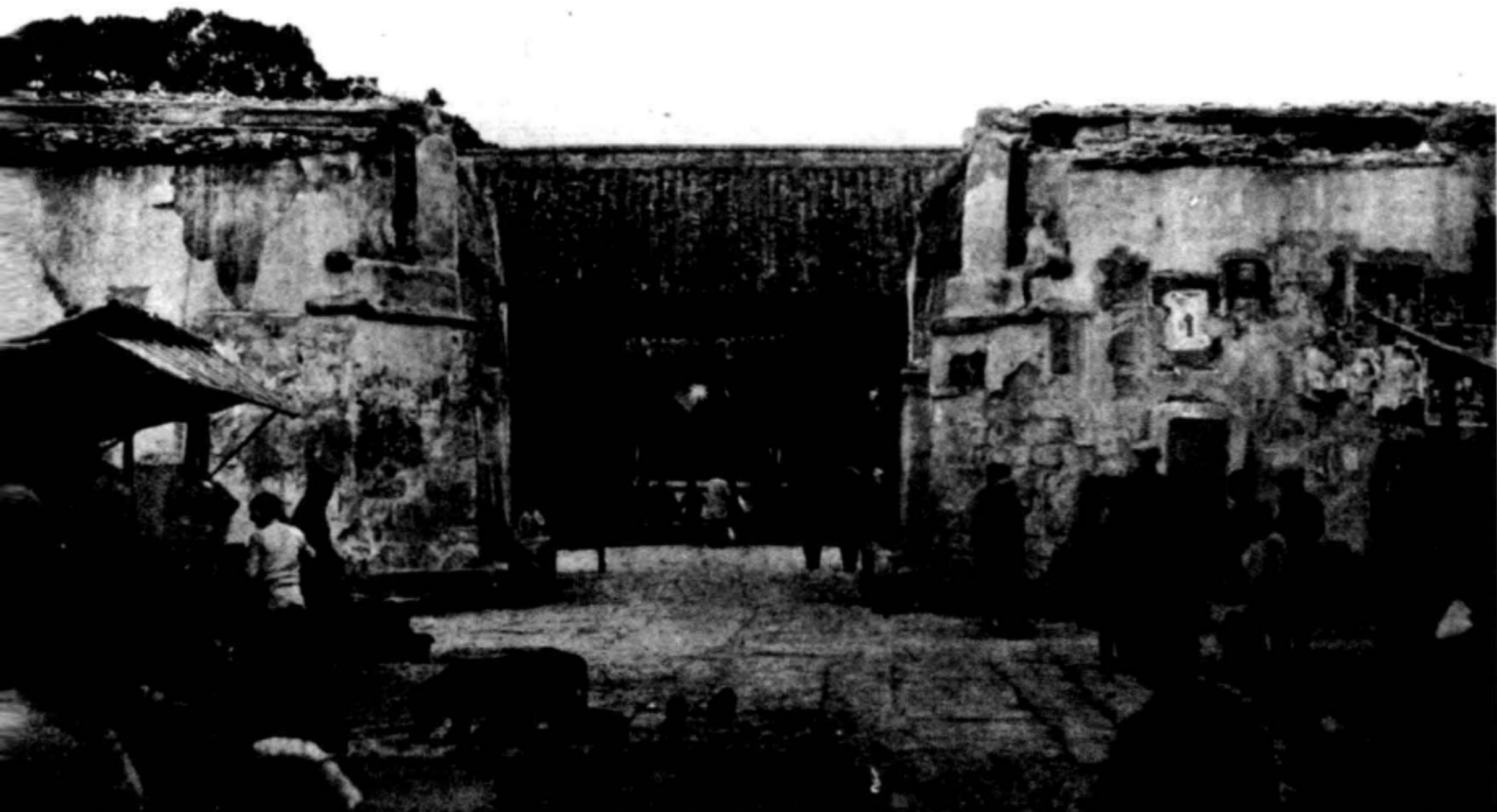
■ 317

316. 1911年11月11日上海《民立报》报道广东光复的消息。

Shanghai's *Minlibao* reported the news of Guangdong's restoration on November 11, 1911.

317. 1911年11月10日，同盟会会员张醪村、孙丹崖、梁金鳌等率民军光复汕头。接着澄海、潮阳、普宁、揭阳等县亦次第光复。12日，张醪村等率民军攻入潮州，诛清知府陈兆棠，光复潮州。图为潮州民军预备进攻府署。

On November 10, 1911, Zhang Lucun, Sun Danya and Liang Jin'ao, members of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, led militia in recovering Shantou, then took counties, such as Chenghai, Chaoyang, Puning, Jieyang, etc. On 12th, leading militia, Zhang Lucun entered Chaozhou, put to death Chen Zhaotang, prefect of a superior prefecture, and recovered Chaozhou. In the picture the militia in Chaozhou were planning to attack the administration office.



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318. 被民军攻毁的潮州府署。

The administration office of Chaozhou destroyed by the militia.



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319. 与革命党人共同策动汕头独立的汕头商会会长高绳之（澄海人）。

Gao Shengzhi (from Chenghai County), president of the Commerce Chamber of Shantou, who instigated Shantou independence, together with revolutionary partisans.



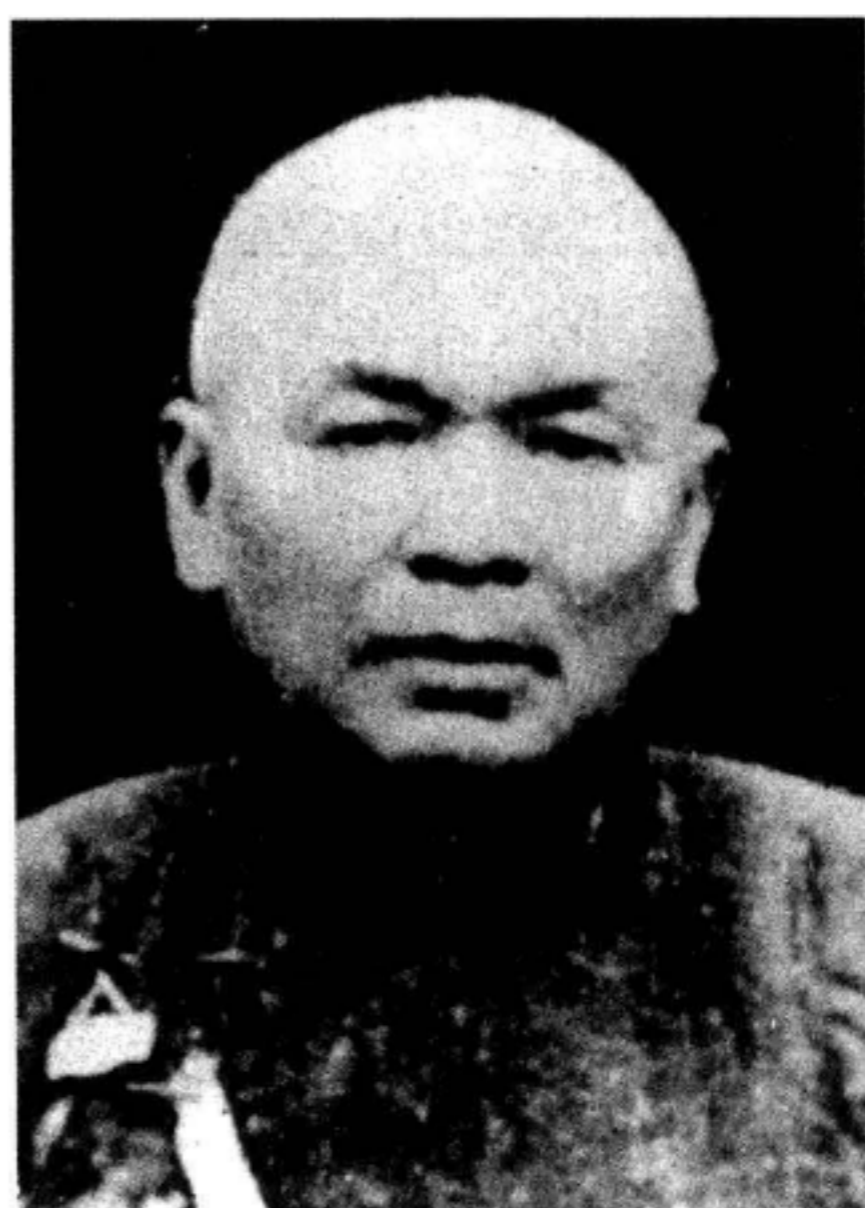
■ 320

320. 1911年11月12日，率民军在高雷起义的信宜籍同盟会会员林云陔。

Lin Yungai (from Xinyi County), member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, on November 12, 1911, led militia in rising in revolt in Gaolei.



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321. 组织光复高州的叶举（归善人）。

Ye Jü (from Guishan County), Who organized Gaozhou County of the recovery.

322. 1911年11月16日，同盟会会员黄明堂率会党、绿林组成的“明字顺军”在杜阮墟起义，旋光复江门。19日，黄明堂率民军乘胜光复新会。图为黄明堂（钦州人）。

On November 16, 1911, leading army formed by the secret societies and the greenwood outlaws, Huang Mingtang, member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, launched uprising in Duruanxu, then recovered Jiangmen. On 19th, the militia led by Huang Mingtang, captured Xinhui on the crest of the victory. This is Huang Mingtang (from Qinzhou County).



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323. 武昌起义后，率部与各路民军入驻广州的“仁字军”首领关仁甫（广西上思人）。

Guan Renfu (from Shangsi County of Guangxi Province), head of “benevolence army”, after the Wuchang Uprising, led the army and the militia in entering Guangzhou and stationed there.



324. 武昌起义后，组织炸弹队、敢死队进攻海口府城的文昌籍同盟会会员陈策。

Chen Ce (from Wenchang County), member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, after the Wuchang Uprising, organized bomb team and dare-to-die corps to attack prefecture office of Haikou.



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325. 1911年11月16日，上海《民立报》刊载的《香港光复记》。

Shanghai's *Minlibao* published report about Hong Kong's Restoration on November 16, 1911.



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326. 1911年11月英文《今日世界》上发表的标题为“是大清王朝还是革命的共和国？”的大幅插图。图片背景为民主革命策源地广州的珠江江畔，右上头像为湖广总督袁世凯，左下人像为总理大臣庆亲王奕劻。

A large illustration in an article titled "Is it Qing Dynasty or a Republic?" which was published on the *World Today* in November, 1911. The picture on the background was bank of the Pearl River, where the democratic revolution was originated. The upright head portrait was Yuan Shikai, the Viceroy of Huguang; the bottom left head portrait was Yi Kuang, the Prime Minister Prince Qing.



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碧血丹心  
辛亥革命在广东影  
像实录



■ 327

THREE 叁

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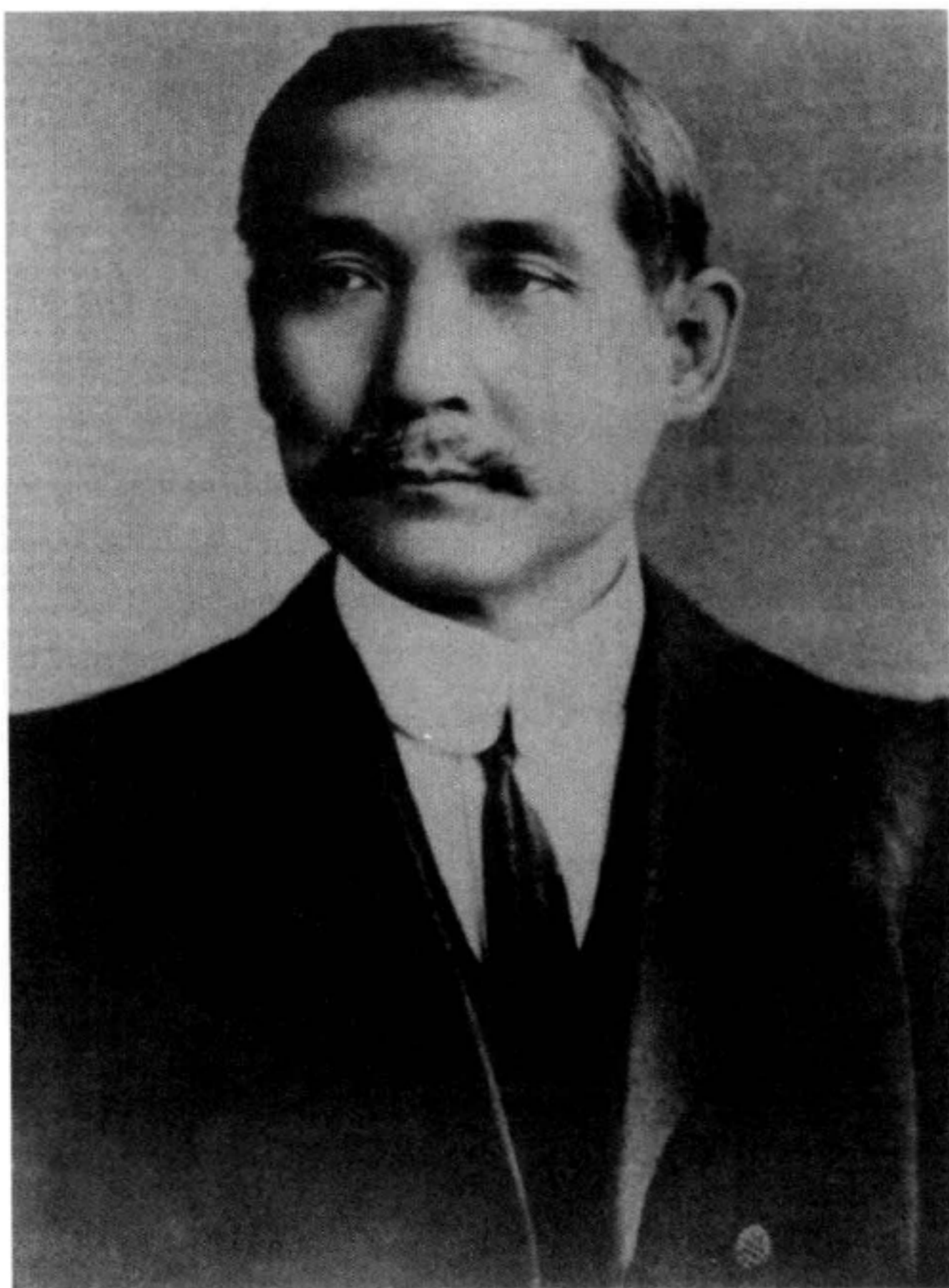
327. 1911年12月29日，在南京举行十七省代表会议，选举孙中山为中华民国临时大总统。图为会议代表合影。

On December 29, 1911, representatives from the seventeen provinces gathered in Nanjing to elect Sun Yat-sen as the Provisional Grand President. It is a group photo of the representatives.

328. 当选为临时大总统的孙中山。

Sun Yat-sen was elected as the Provisional Grand President.

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# 中華民國大總統孫文宣言書

中華民國締造之始而文以不德膺此大總統之任夙夜戒懼慮無以副國民之望夫中國專制政治之毒至二百餘年而滋甚一旦以國民之力踏而去之起事不過數旬克復已十餘行省自有歷史以來成功未有如是之速也國民以為於內無統一之機關於外無對待之主體建設之事更不容緩於是組織臨時政府之責相屬自推功讓能之觀念以言文所不敢任也自服務查實之觀念以言則文所不敢辭也是用題從國民之復蘇查掃專制之流毒確定共和以達革命之宗旨完國民之志願現在今日故披瀝肝膽為國民告國家之本在於人民合漢滿蒙回藏諸地為一國即合漢滿蒙回藏諸族為一人是曰民族之統一夫漢首義十數行省先後獨立所謂獨立對於清廷為脫離對於各省為聯合蒙古西藏意亦同此行動既一決無歧趨極端成於中央斯經緯周於四至矣口領土之統一血鍾一鳴義旗四起披甲帶戈之士逾於十餘行省非編制或不一律今或不齊而目的所在則無不同由共同之目的以為其同之行動整齊畫一夫直其弊是曰軍政之統一國家幅員遼闊各省自有其風氣所宜有此清廷強以中央集權之法律行之遂其偽立憲之銜令者各省聯合互謀自治以復行政期於中央政府與各省之關係調劑得宜大綱既定條目自舉是曰內治之統一滿清時代將立憲之名行致財之智雖指苛細民不聊生此後國家經費取給於民必期合於理財學理而尤在改良社會經濟組織使人民知有生之樂是曰財政之統一以上數者為政務之方針持此進行庶無大過若夫革命主義為吾僑所共信萬國所同喻前此雖屢起屢墮外人無不榮其用心八月以來義旗飛揚諸友邦對之抱和平之望持中立之態而報紙及輿論尤每乘其同情聲援之為良足深謝臨時政府成立以復舊章文明國應盡之義務以期享文胡國應享之權利滿清時代辱國之舉措與排外之心理務一洗而去之與我友邦益增睦誼持和平主義將使中國見重於國際社會且將使世界漸趨於大同循序以進不為俾復對外方強實在於是夫民國新運外交內政百端繁生文自顧何人而克錫缺然而臨時政府革命時代之政府也十餘年來從事於革命者皆以誠摯地潔之精神戰勝所遇之艱難即使後此之艱難遠過於前日而吾人惟保此革命之精神一往而莫之能阻必使中華民國之基礎奠定於大地然後臨時政府之職務始盡而吾人始可告無罪於國民也今以與我國民相見之日故布腹心惟我四萬萬之同胞共鑒之

大中華民國元年元旦



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329. 1912年1月1日，孙中山在南京宣誓就任中华民国临时大总统，宣告中华民国临时政府成立，从而结束了统治中国两千多年的封建帝制，创立了中国历史上第一个共和国。图为中华民国临时大总统孙中山发布的就职宣言书。

On January 1, 1912, Sun Yat-sen was sworn in as the Provisional Grand President of the Republic of China. He declared the founding of the government of the Republic of China, thus ending the rule of feudal monarchy, which lasted over 2,000 years in China. The first Republic in the history of China was born. The photo shows The Manifesto of Sun Wen promulgated by Sun Yat-sen, the Provisional Grand President of the Republic of China.

# 肆

FOUR

广东军政府的施  
政方略与二次革  
命在广东的失败

The Policies and Strategies of Guangdong  
Military Government and the Failure of the  
Second Revolution in Guangdong

1911年11月12日，广东军政府成立，胡汉民、陈炯明出任正、副都督。为支援长江下游各省的革命斗争，广东军政府响应孙中山北伐的号召，组织北伐军，出师沪宁，屡创围攻南京的清兵，有力地捍卫南京革命政府的安全。与此同时，广东军政府实行澄清吏治、加强政权建设，整治军队、严肃军纪，改革司法制度，建立临时省议会，废除苛捐杂税、实行地价税契和赋税改革，推动市政建设，兴办文化教育事业，整顿治安、改良社会风气等系列革命措施，显示新生革命政权的生机，为执行孙中山在南京临时政府所颁布的施政方针，把广东建设成“模范省”做出可贵的努力。

1913年3月，窃取辛亥革命果实的袁世凯，为扫除建立封建专制独裁统治的障碍，派人暗杀将在国会选举中可能获胜的国民党领袖宋教仁，公然向国民党人发起明目张胆的挑战。为维护共和的旗帜，孙中山发起了反袁的“二次革命”。7月18日，广东都督陈炯明宣布广东独立，加入反袁武装斗争的行列。但由于大批军官受袁世凯收买，纷纷倒戈。8月11日，龙济光率部进驻广州，广东“二次革命”失败。

On November 12, 1911, Guangdong Military Government was founded. Hu Hanmin took the post of Provincial Military Governor and Chen Jiongming, deputy Provincial Military Governor. In order to support the revolutionary struggles of the provinces of low reaches of Changjiang River, Guangdong Military Government answered the call of Sun Yat-sen's Northern Expedition, organized Northern Expedition Troops and sent them to Shanghai and Nanjing. They beat repeatedly the Qing troops who were besieging Nanjing, and defended Nanjing Revolutionary Government effectively. Meanwhile, Guangdong Military Government implemented a series of revolutionary measures, clarified the administration of local officials, strengthened regime construction, renovated the army, enforced military disciplines, reformed the judicial systems, set up Provisional Senate, abolished exorbitant taxes and levies, implemented reform of price of land tax, contract and levy, promoted the urban construction, initiated the cultural and education undertakings, rectified the public security, improved social conduct, etc. which showed the vitality of newly-born revolutionary regime. They made valuable efforts to carry out the administrative policy which Sun Yat-sen put forward in the Provisional Government of Nanjing, to build Guangdong into a model province.

In March 1913, in order to steal the fruit of the Revolution of 1911 and clear away the obstacles of setting up feudal autocratic ruling, Yuan Shikai sent an assassin to gun down Song Jiaoren, leader of Kuomintang(the National Party) who was about to win in the Congress election. He initiated the out-and-out challenge to Kuomintang openly. To defend the flag of republicanism, Sun Yat-sen staged the Second Revolution against Yuan. On July 18, Chen Jiongming, Guangdong Provincial Military Governor, declared Guangdong independence and joined the ranks of armed struggle against Yuan. But, because a large number of the officers were brought over with bribery by Yuan Shikai, they changed sides one after another. On August 11, Long Jiguang's troop came and pressed on Guangzhou. Guangdong's Second Revolution failed.

330. 1911年11月12日，广东军政府成立。图为位于越华路前清两广总督署的军政府旧址。

On November 12, 1911, Guangdong Military Government was founded. This is the old site in the former building of Guangdong and Guangxi Provincial Government of Qing Dynasty, in Yuehua Road.





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331. 广东军政府临时都督、军事部长蒋尊簋（浙江诸暨人）。

Jiang Zungui (from Zhuji County of Zhejiang Province), interim Provincial Military Governor and military minister

of Guangdong Military Government.

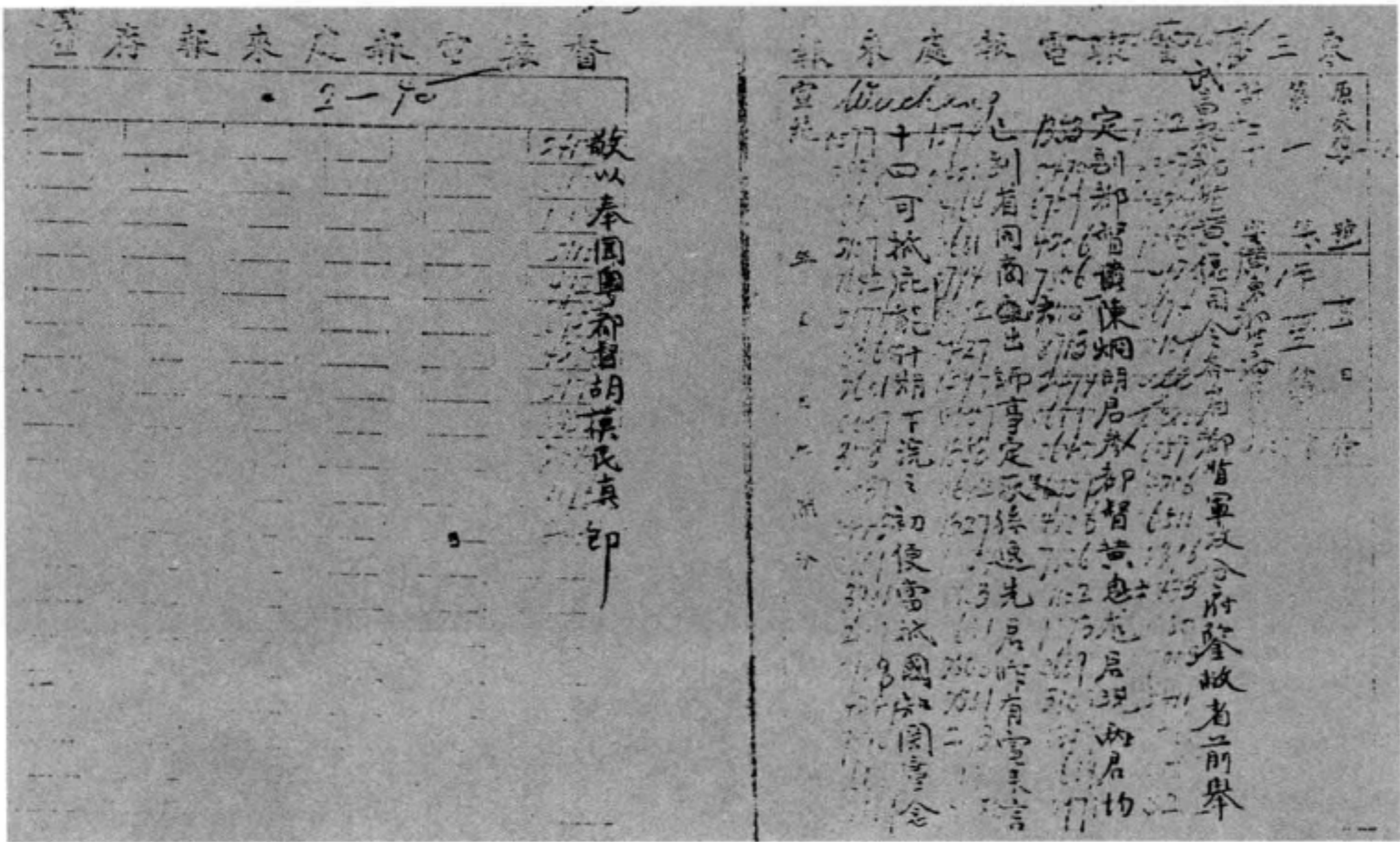
332. 广东军政府都督胡汉民。

Hu Hanmin, Provincial Military Governor of Guangdong Military Government.

333. 广东军政府副都督陈炯明（海丰人）。

Chen Jiongming (from Haifeng County), deputy Provincial

碧血丹心  
——辛亥革命  
——命在广东  
——像实录



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Military Governor of Guangdong Military Government.

334. 广东军政府参都督黄士龙（花县人）。

Huang Shilong (from Huaxian County), assistant Provincial Military Governor of Guangdong Military Government.

335. 广东军政府总参议、枢密处负责人、核计院院长朱执信。

Zhu Zhixin, General Adviser, Head of Bureau of Military Affairs, Director of Accounting Institute, of Guangdong Military Government

336. 广东军政府陆军司司长邓铿。

Deng Keng, chief of Ground Force Department of Guangdong Military Government.

337. 历任广东军政府参议、教育部和司法部长的叶夏声（番禺人）。

Ye Xiasheng (from Panyu County), had served successively as the Senator of Guangdong Military Government, Education Minister and Justice Minister.

338. 广东军政府军务处长胡毅生。

Hu Yisheng, Director of Military Affairs Division of Guangdong Military Government.

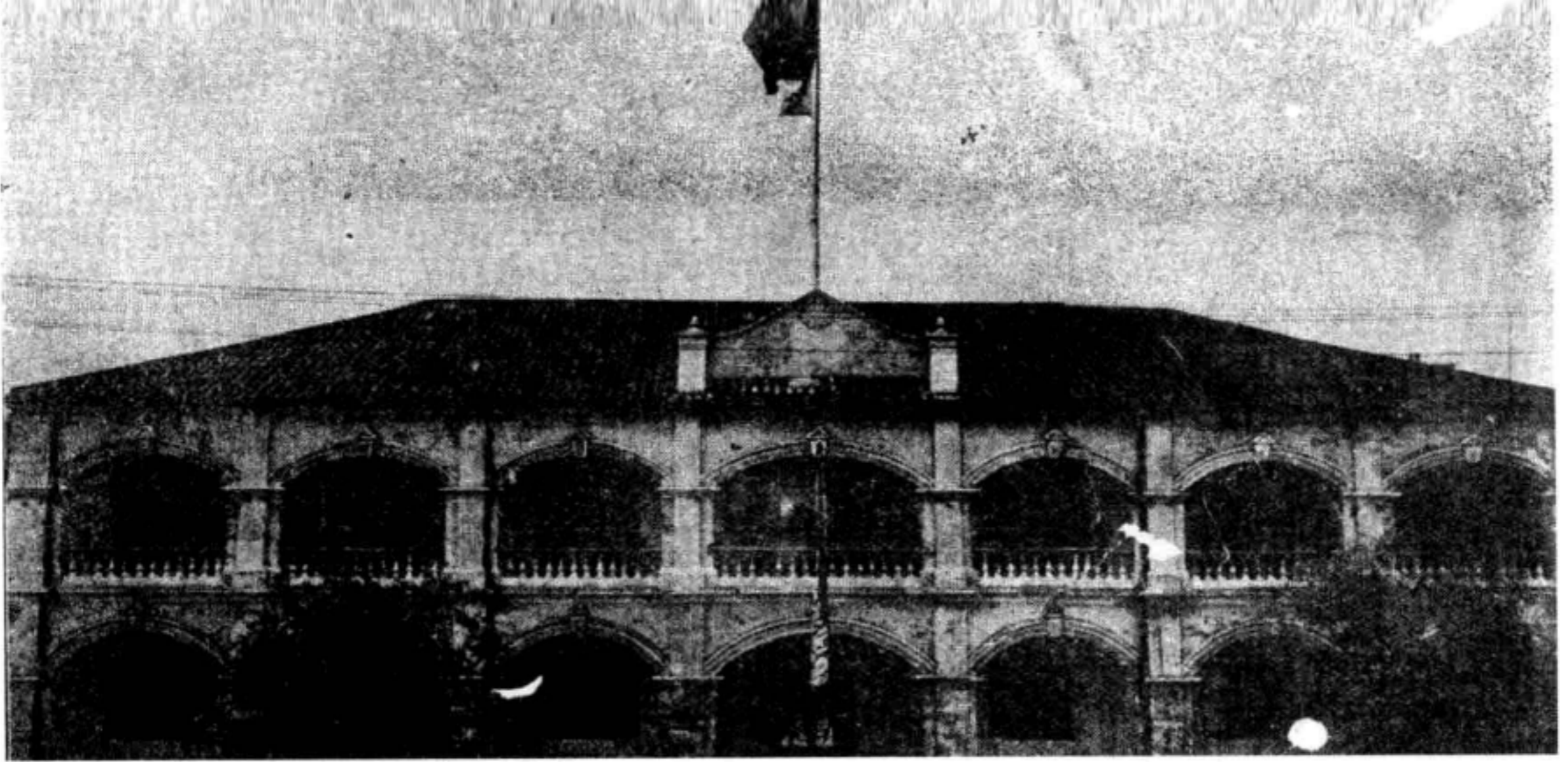
339. 广东军政府交通司司长李纪堂（新会人）。

Li Jitang (from Xinhui County), Director of Traffic Department of Guangdong Military Government.

340. 1911年12月1日，广东都督胡汉民致电武昌黄兴等，报告副都督陈炯明等已到省商决出师事的电报。

On December 1, 1911, Hu Hanmin, Guangdong provincial military governor sent a telegram to Huang Xing, etc. in Wuchang, reporting Chen Jiongming, deputy provincial military governor had come to the capital city to talk over sending out troops to battle.





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341.辛亥革命后，同盟会由秘密转向公开。图为同盟会广东支部会所。

After the Revolution of 1911, the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance made public from the secret. The picture is the office of Guangdong Branch.



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342. 1911年12月24日，广东临时议会在广州成立。黄锡铨为议长，卢信、谢己原为副议长。女同盟会会员邓蕙芳等10名妇女当选代议士。当时妇女出任议员，在中国和远东堪称创举。图为邓蕙芳（东莞人）。

On December 24, 1911, the Provisional Senate of Guangdong was established in Guangzhou with Huang Xiquan as the speaker, Lu Xin, Xie Yiyuan as vice speakers. 10 women



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in all were elected senators, such as Deng Huifang, a woman member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance. It was the first time in China and the Far East that women took the posts of the Senators. The picture of Deng Huifang (from Dongguan County).

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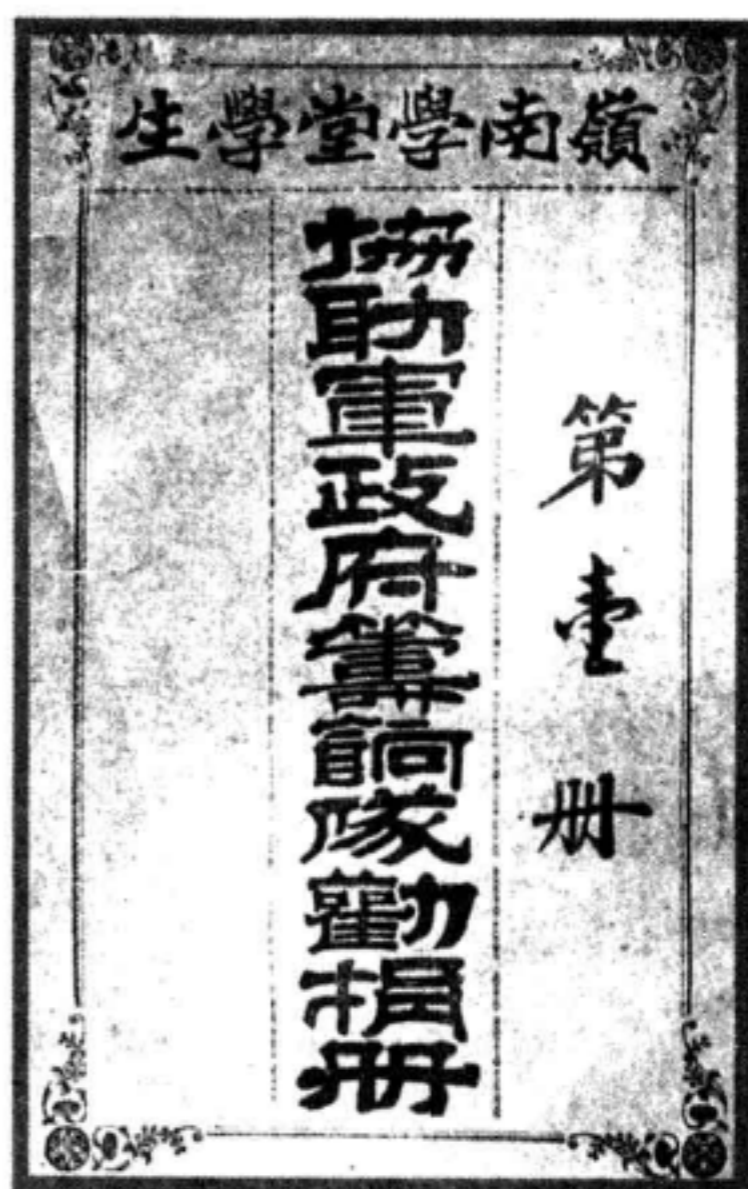
■ 344

343. 1911年12月29日，上海《申报》刊登的《广东临时议会开幕》。

*Opening Ceremony of the Provisional Senate of Guangdong published in Shanghai's Shenbao on December 29, 1911.*

344. 广东光复后，广大商民踊跃捐款，支持军政府克服财政困难。岭南学堂师生组织“协助军政府筹饷队”，积极为军政府筹饷。图为该队队员的合影。

After the restoration of Guangdong, the masses and merchants contributed money enthusiastically to support the military government to overcome the financial difficulty. The teachers and students of Lingnan School organized fundraising team for the military government. This is a group photo of the team members.

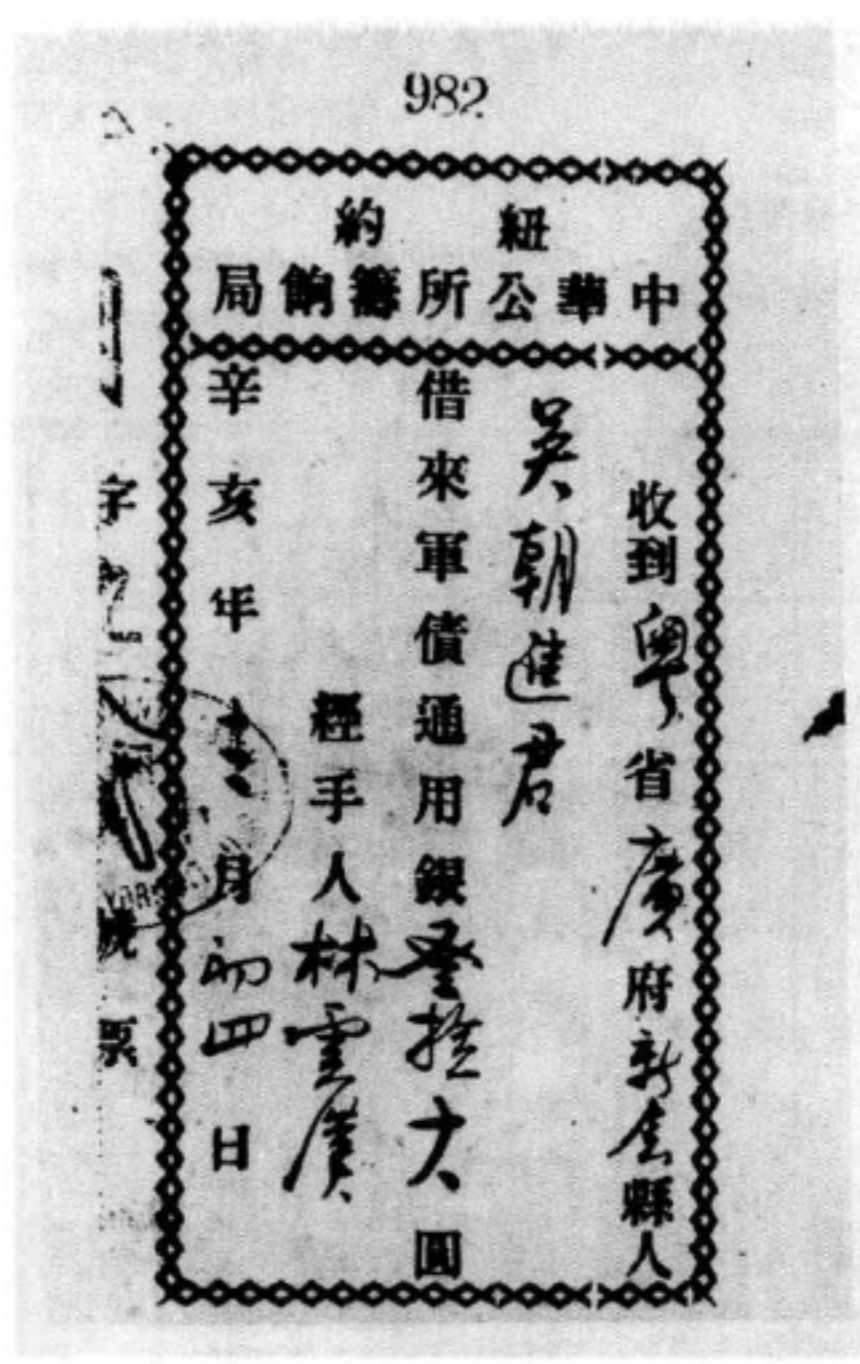


■ 345

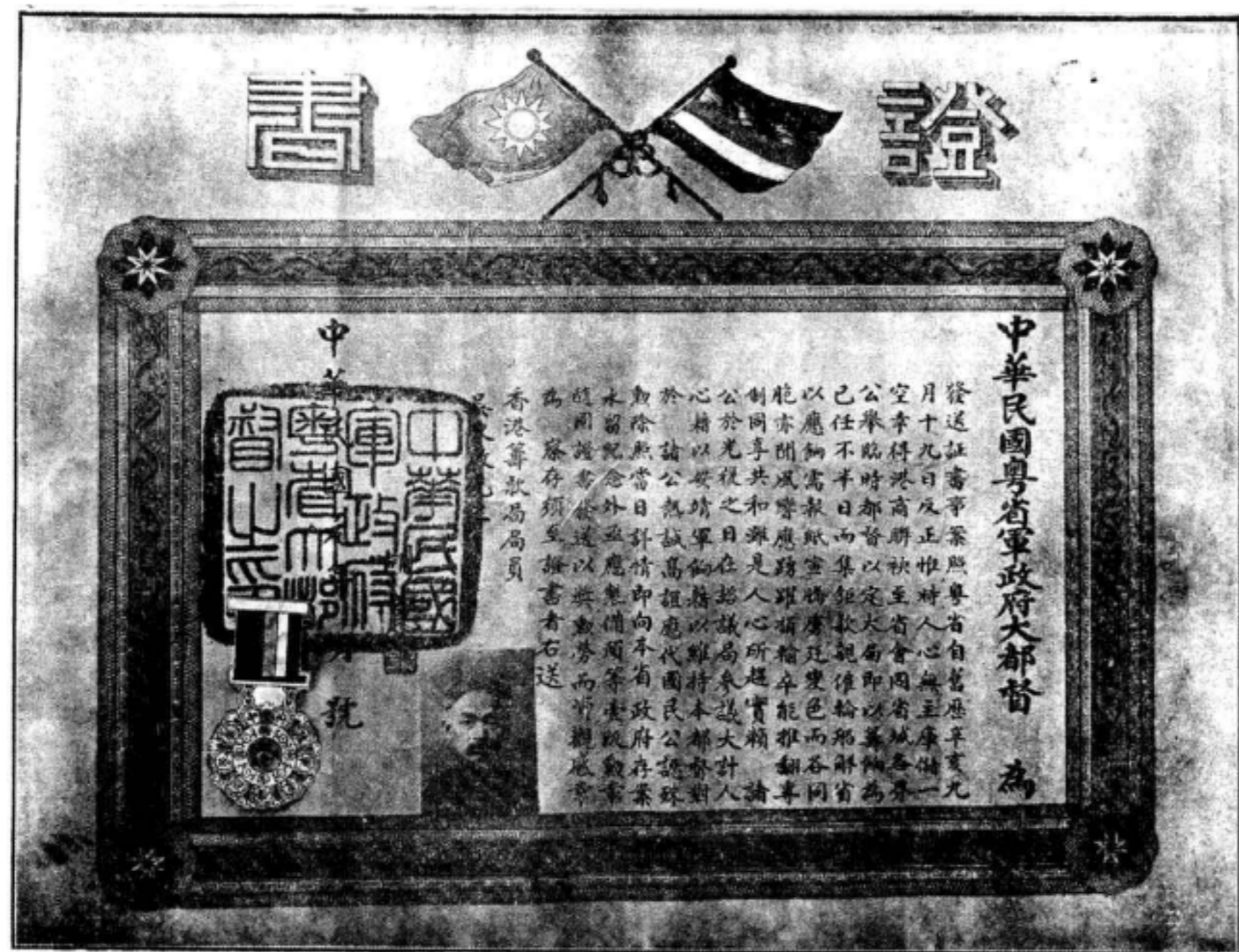
345. 《岭南学堂学生协助军政府筹饷队劝捐册》。

*The Donating Advice Volume of Lingnan School's Fundraising Team.*





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348. 嶺南學堂學生籌餉隊隊員標志（左）和紐約中華公所籌餉局代廣東軍政府籌餉的收據（右）。

The emblem of team member of Lingnan School's Fundraising Team (left). The receipt of donation issued by Fundraising Bureau of China Guild of New York City for Guangdong Military Government (right).

349. 廣東軍政府頒發的褒揚香港同胞籌餉支持廣東光復的證書。

The certificate issued by Guangdong Military Government to Hong Kong compatriots who donated money to support Guangdong restoration.

廣東財政部收入報告冊										
鄧仲澤	網銀庄	金山莊華安公司	中華酒店	鹹魚鹹蛋店	八邑公所	南海九江商會	綸堂	正源行	聯益保險公司	香港商會
十月二十一日	十月十九日	同上	十月十八日	十月十七日	同上	十月十六日	同上	同上	十月十五日	十月初三日
三萬九千五百一十二圓	一萬圓	六萬八千二百五十四圓	五百圓	一千二百圓	四萬圓	二萬零二百圓	一萬圓	四萬一千圓	八千圓	五千一百一十七圓
內港紙參萬圓 千八百七拾元	同上	港紙		廣紙	此數交官錢局收 已入來往數計	同上	港紙	港紙	港紙	港紙補紙水

廣東財政部收入報告冊										
李煜堂	李煜堂	李煜堂	李煜堂	李煜堂	李煜堂	李煜堂	李煜堂	李煜堂	李煜堂	寶號
同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同
同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上
同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上	同上



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同	同	同	李自重	李星衢	李自重	香港																
上	上	上	同	同	同	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	
十月初一日	九月二十六日	九月二十四日	同上	同上	同上	九月二十三日	十月二十九日	十月二十八日	十月二十七號	十月二十七號	十月十七日	十月十七日	十月十六日	十月十五日	十月十四日	十月十三日	十月十二日	十月十一日	同	十月初十日	十月初九日	十月初七日
三千圓	一萬圓	三千圓	三千圓	二萬圓	六千圓	六千七百六十五圓	四千零六十圓	一萬九千九百二十九圓零六分	一萬一千零三十圓	四萬九千九百八十八圓	五萬六千六百圓	六千四百四十五圓	一萬八千九百二十五圓	一萬四千三百三十五圓	二萬八千九百二十圓	一萬六千一百五十圓	六千三百四十圓	五千九百一十圓	一千五百七十五圓			
								內港紙幣百圓 拾圓元														

350 (2)

350. 港澳及海外各界人士資助廣東革命政府捐借款項記錄。

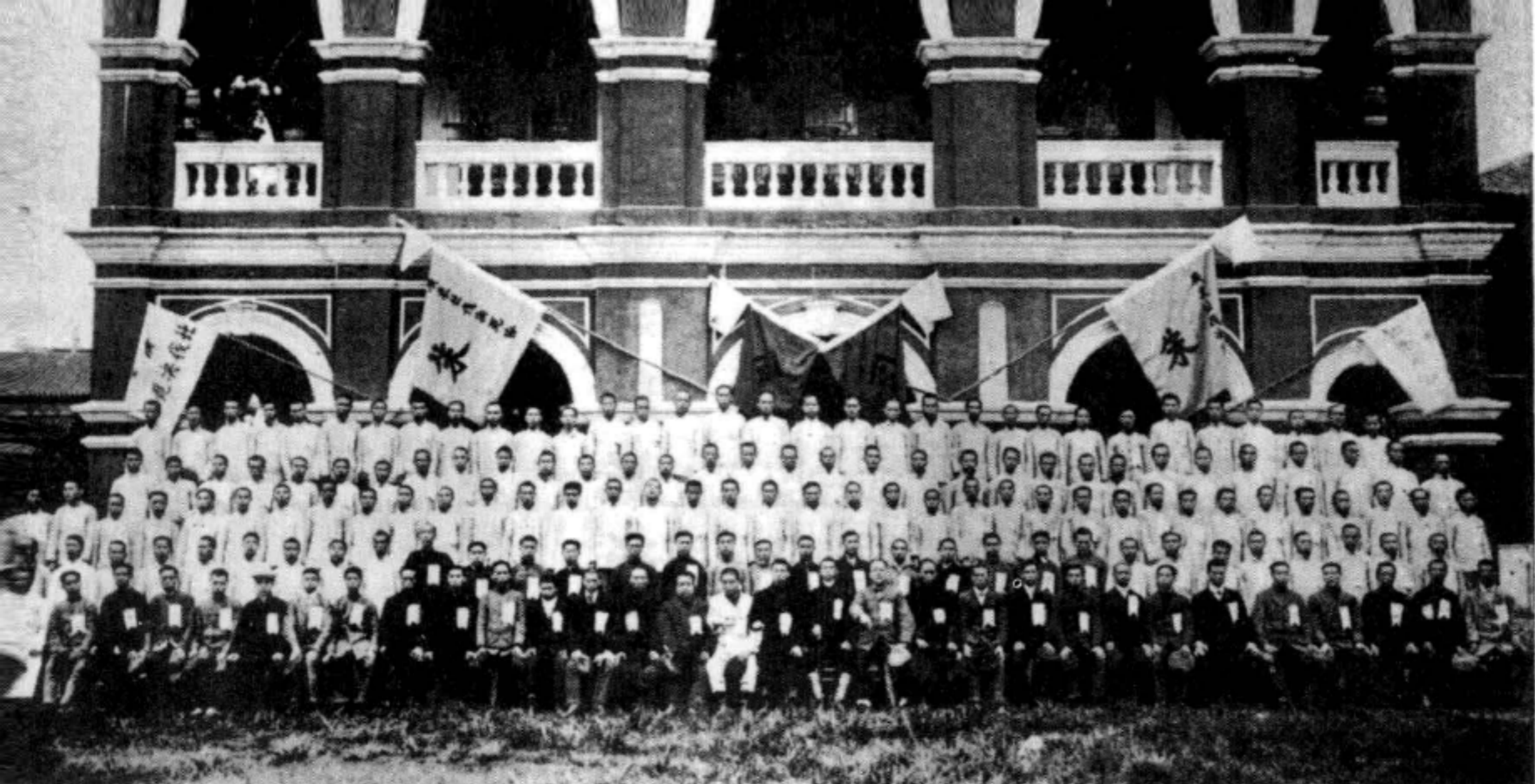
Records of donation and loan from Hong Kong, Macao and oversea for the Guangdong Revolutionary Government.

351. 1912年，廣東軍政府頒發的“革命軍功牌”，表彰廣東光復有功人士。

In 1912, Guangdong Military Government issued “revolutionary military exploit brand” in praise of the meritorious personages for Guangdong restoration.



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碧血丹心  
辛亥革命在  
广东实录  
像实录

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352. 1911年12月8日，广东军政府响应孙中山北伐的号召，组织北伐军从广州出发，北上沪宁，屡创围攻南京的清兵，拱卫南京。图为广东北伐决死队全体队员合影。

On December 8, 1911, Guangdong Military Government in conformity with the request of Sun Yat-sen's Northern Expedition, organized Northern Expeditionary Army and set out from Guangzhou to protect Shanghai and Nanjing. This is the group photo of all members of dare-to-die corps of Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army.

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▲ 354



▲ 355



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353. 广东北伐决死队部分队员合影。

The group photo of some members of dare-to-die corps of Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army.

354. 率军进驻南京的广东北伐军总司令姚雨平。

Yao Yuping, commander-in-chief of Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army, had troops stationed on Nanjing.

355. 广东北伐炸弹队。中坐者队长徐宗汉，后立者队员右起李应生、卓国兴、李沛基。

The bomb squad of Northern Expeditionary Army. Sitting in the middle is Xu Zonghan, team leader. Standing at back row are team members, (from right) Li Yingsheng, Zhuo Guoxing and Li Peiji.

356. 广东北伐军红十字队。

Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army's Red Cross Squad.





▶ 357

碧血丹心  
——辛亥革  
命在广东影  
像实录

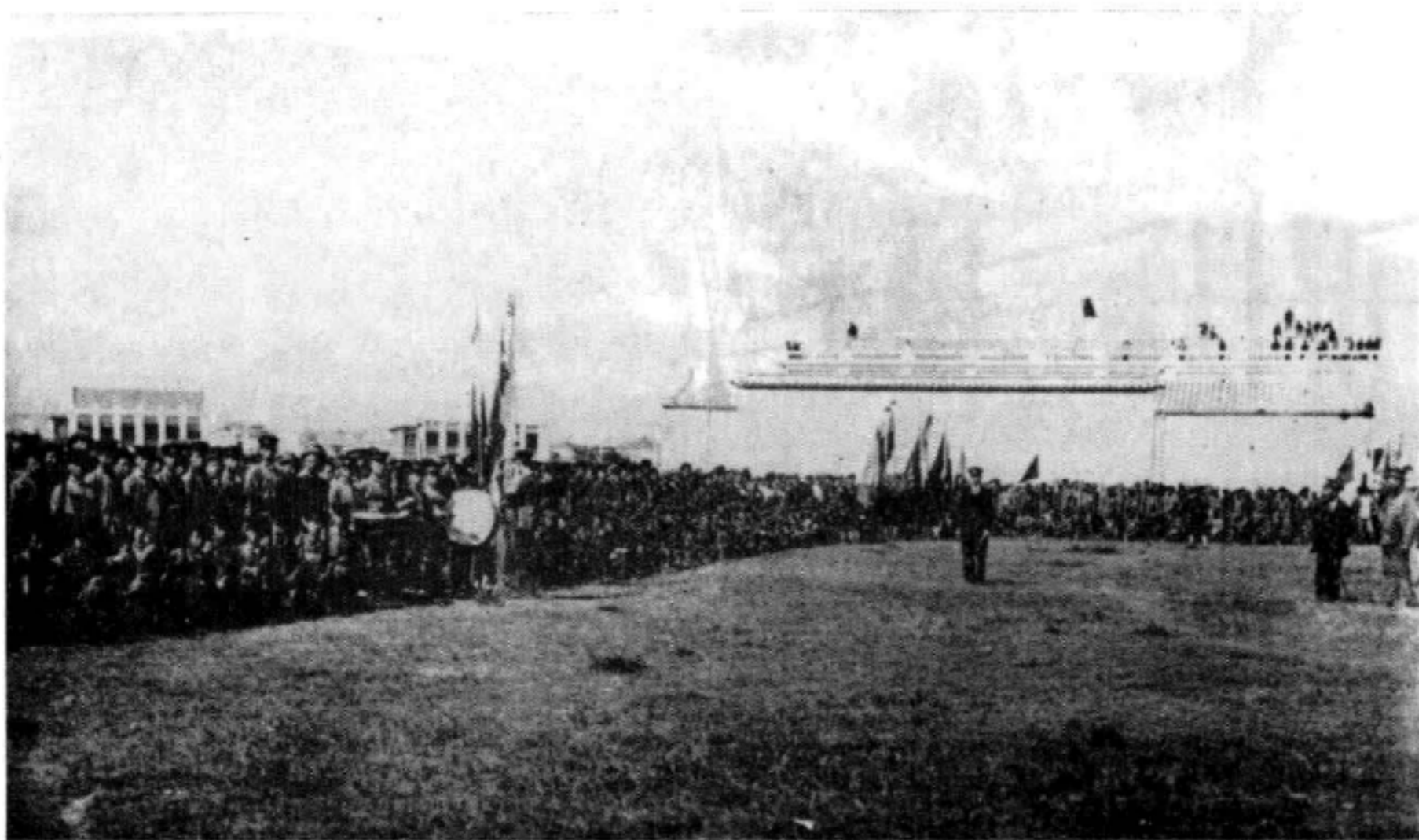
204



▶ 358



▶ 359



◀ 360



◀ 361

357. 广东北伐军在广州郊外瘦狗岭演习。

Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army are rehearsing manoeuvre at Shougouling, outskirts of Guangzhou.

358. 广东北伐军在瘦狗岭演放地雷。

Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army are practising laying mines at Shougouling.

359. 潮州北伐军在会操。

Chaozhou Northern Expeditionary Army are holding a joint drill exercise.

360. 潮州北伐军在操练。

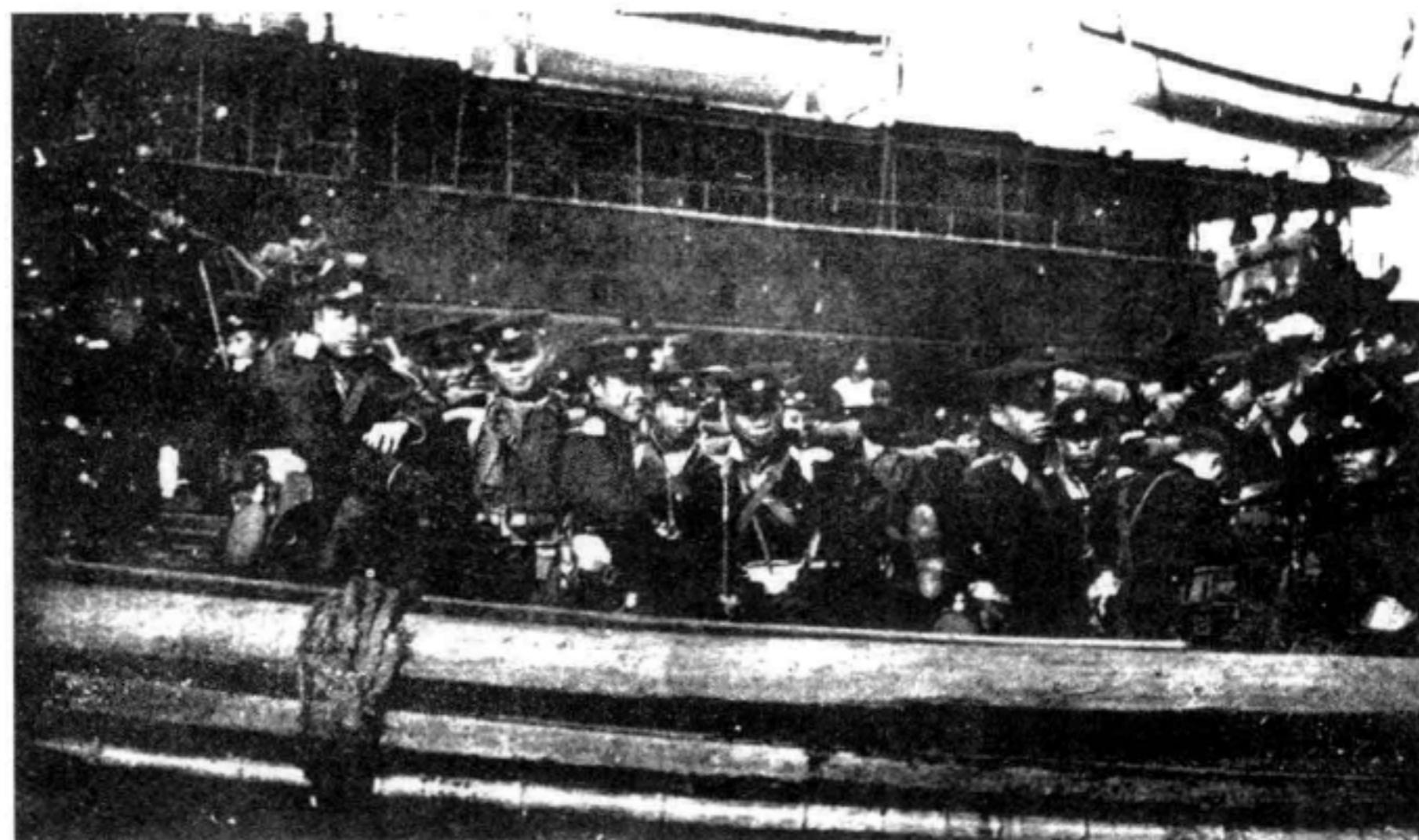
Chaozhou Northern Expeditionary Army are drilling.

361. 潮州北伐军军官合影。

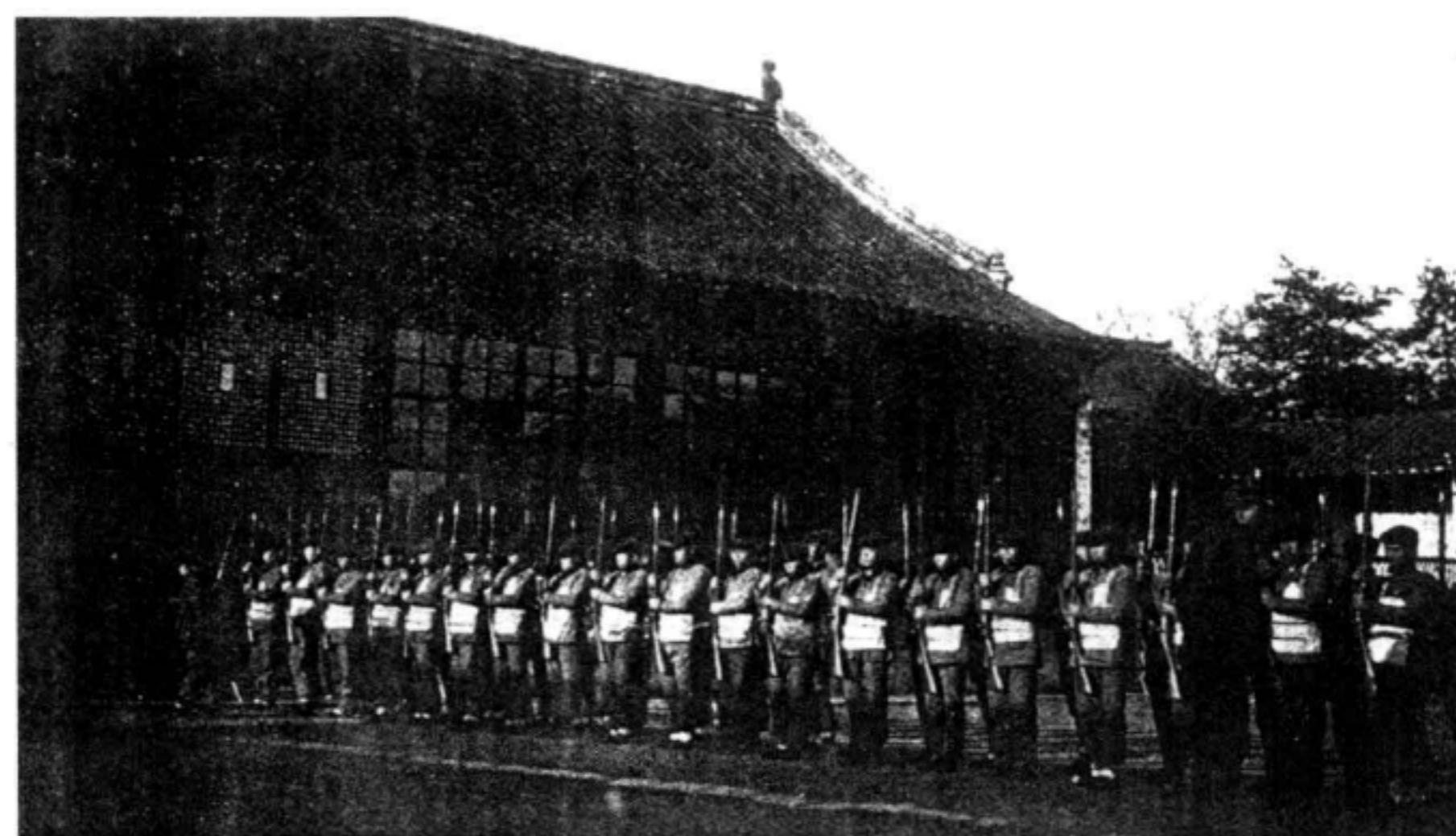
The group photo of officers of Chaozhou Northern Expeditionary Army.



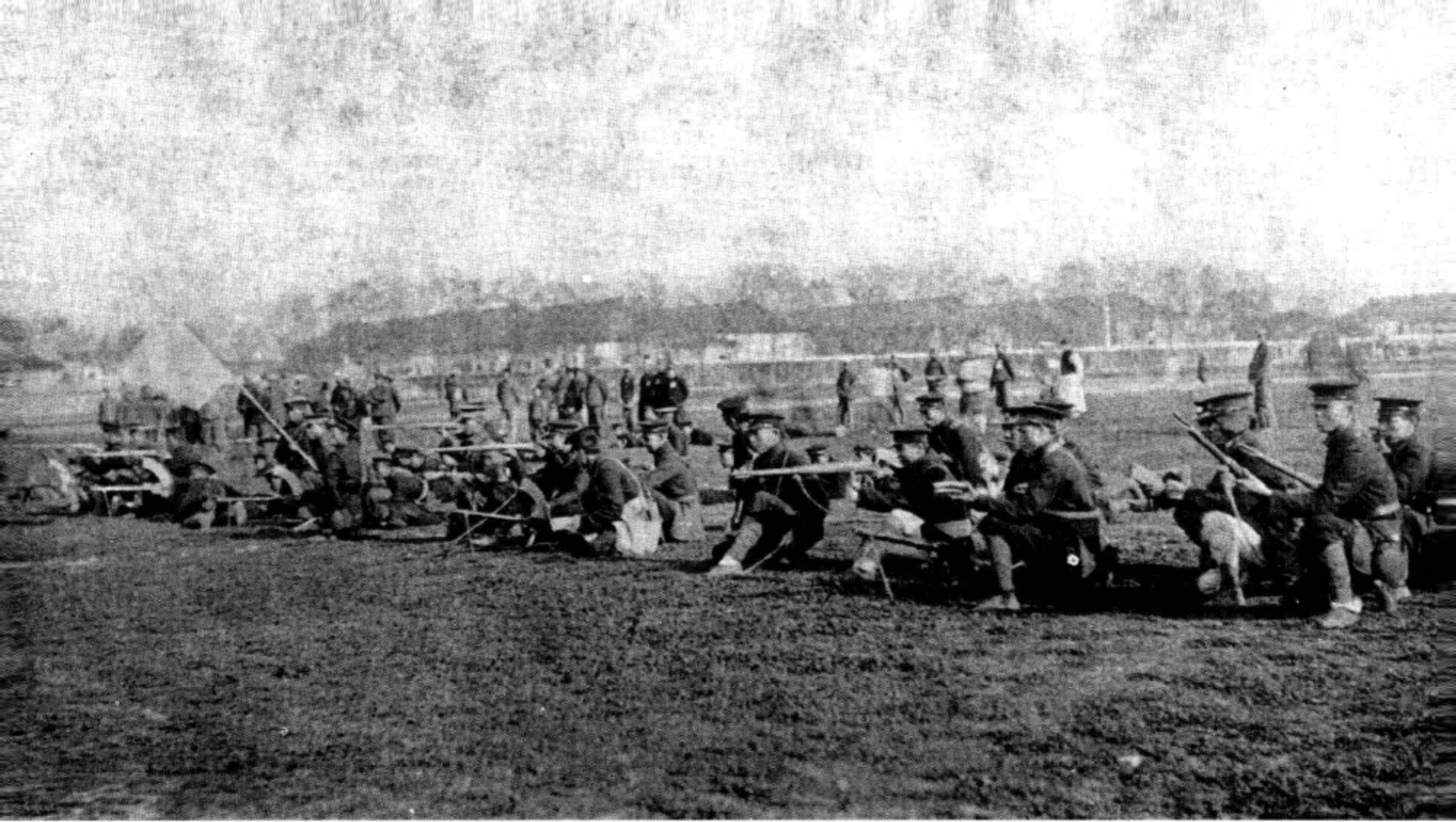
362



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▲ 365

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FOUR

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362. 潮州北伐军集中在汕头会操。

Chaozhou Northern Expeditionary Army are holding a joint drill exercise in Shantou.

363. 广东北伐军乘船抵达上海的情形。

Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army reach Shanghai by ship.

364. 驻扎南京的广东北伐军。

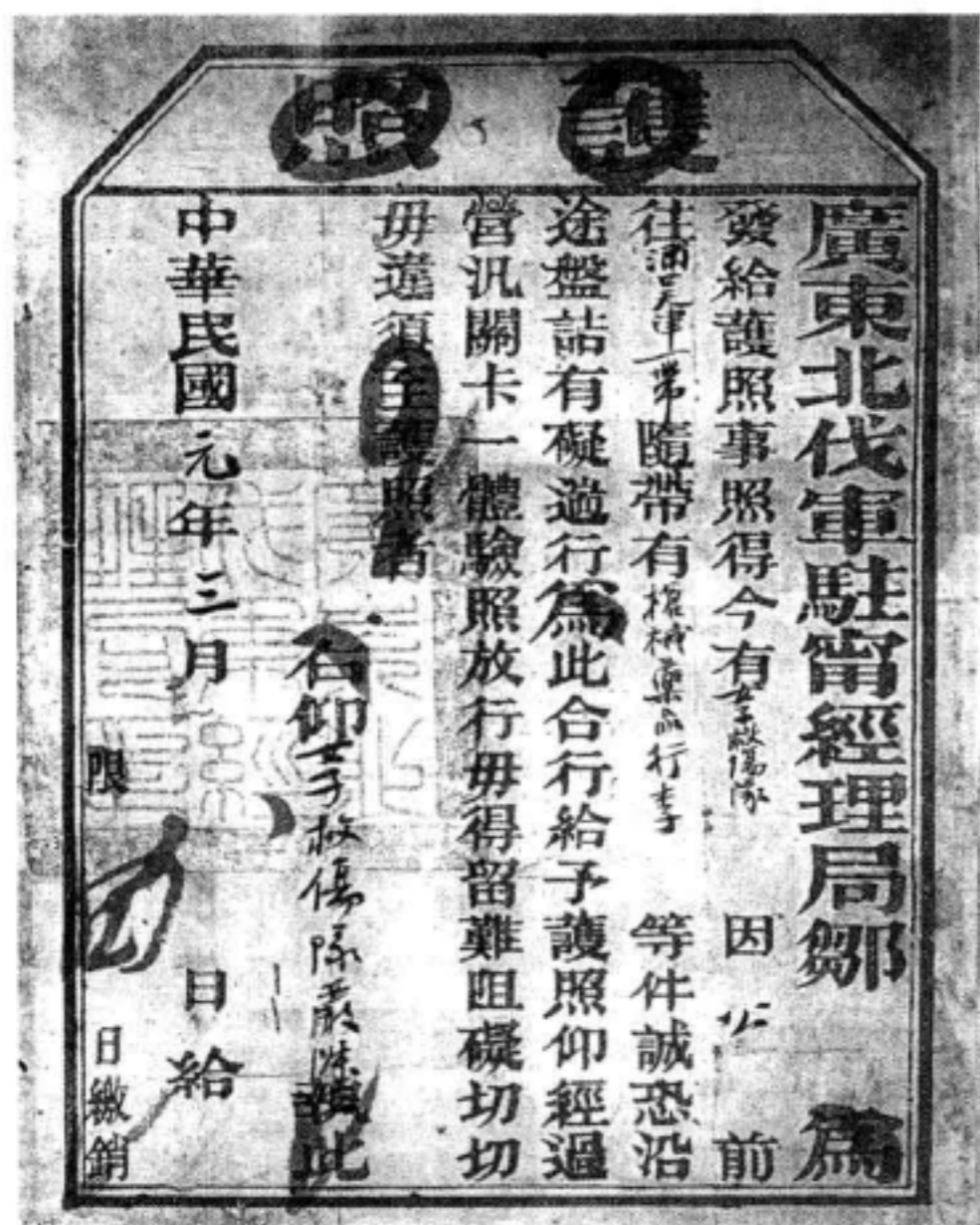
Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army stationed in Nanjing.

365. 广东北伐军机关枪队在南京演习的情形。

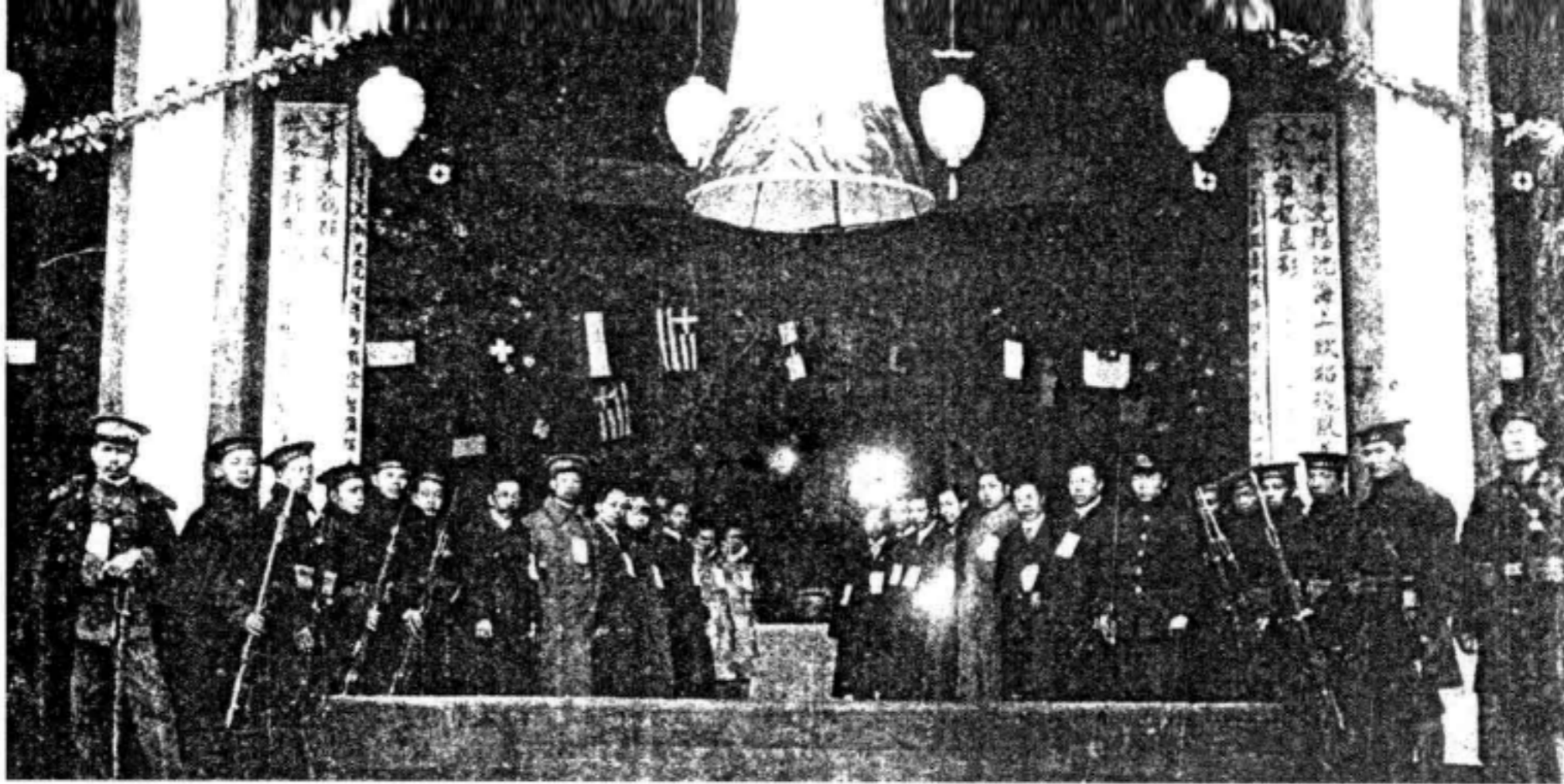
Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army's machine-gun squad were rehearsing manoeuvre in Nanjing.

366. 广东北伐军护照。

Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army's certificate.



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367. 南京追悼广东北伐军殉难诸烈士的场面。

Nanjing people were mourning martyrs of Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army.

368. 参加光复广州的民军首领谭瀛组织瀛字敢死军，准备参加第二批北伐。图为广东军政府颁发的委任状。

Tan Ying, leader of Guangzhou militia, who participated in Guangdong restoration, organized dare-to-die corps and prepared to participate in second Northern Expedition. This is the letter of attorney issued by Guangdong Military Government.

369. 广东北伐学生军。1911年11月16日，由广东军政府批准成立，两广方言学堂、广东农林讲习所、南武公学、育才书社等校学生496人参加。原定1912年2月出发，后因南北和议达成而解散。

The student troops of Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army were founded by 496 students of Dialect School of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, Guangdong Institute for Training Peasants, Nanwu Public School, Yucai College, on November 16, 1911, approved by Guangdong Military Government. They were set up originally in February of 1912, afterwards were dismissed because the peace talks between the north and south reached an agreement.



▲ 369

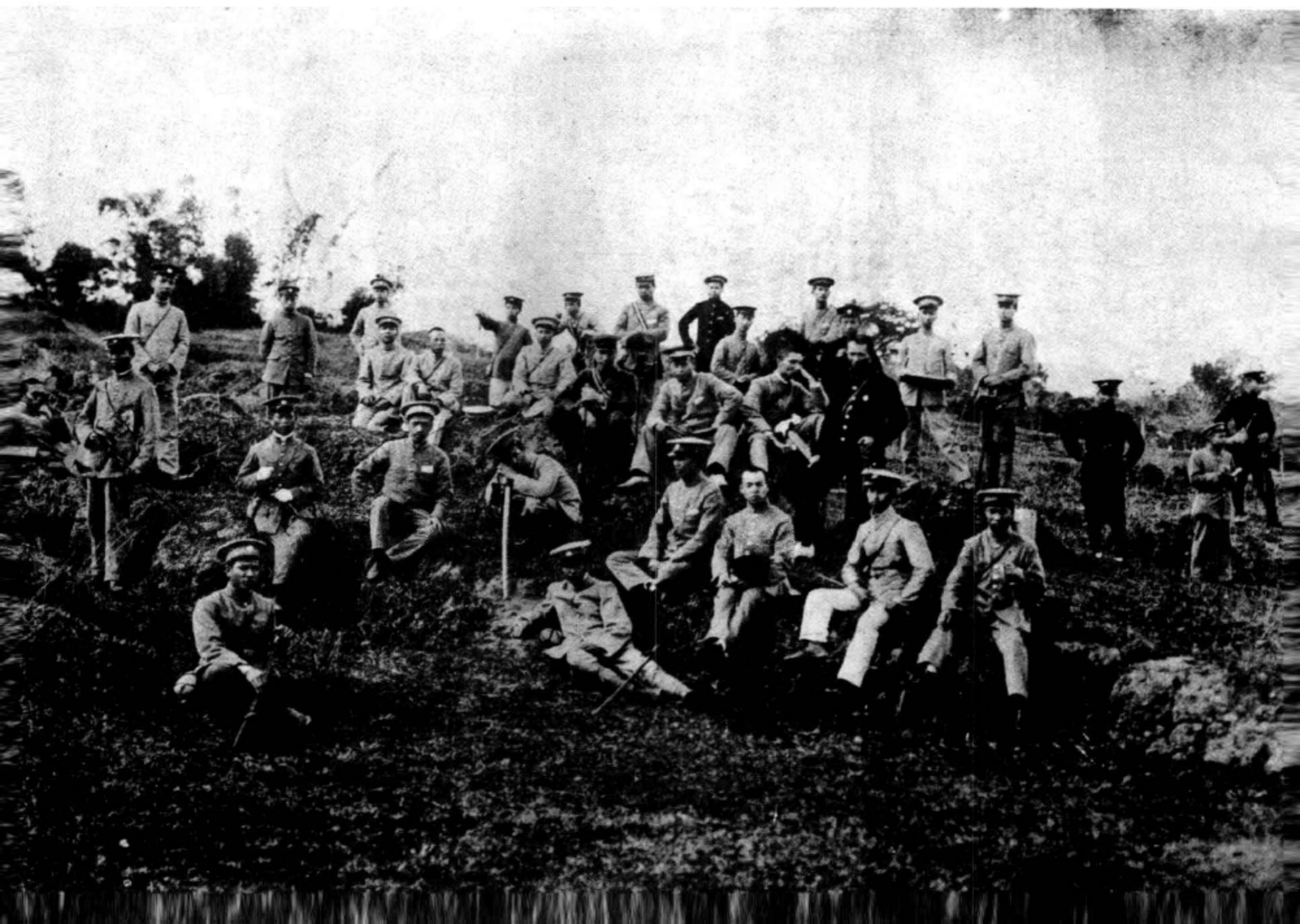
370. 广东北伐学生军在野外训练后休息的情形。

The student troops of Guangdong Northern Expeditionary Army were having a rest in the open air after training.

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FOUR 肆

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興漢紀念廣東獨立全案

五四

(三)海面之情形 是日省河大小兵輪暨水巡巡船。均一律改懸民國軍旗。各兵輪且懸萬國旗以誌慶典。其餘大小商船。亦一律懸豎民國軍旗。并紛紛燃串炮及鳴鑼鼓樂。永安輪船碼頭。亦高懸通國旗以誌慶。種種歡欣情形。誠令見者精神為之大振。

(四)剪辮之踴躍 實行反正之議既決。無論老弱少壯之男子以及士農工商兵。罔不爭先恐後。紛紛將天然鎖鍊剪去。是日堤岸一帶之剪辮店。自朝至暮。擁擠非常。操此業者。幾致食亦無暇。到車衣店定購公裝衣服者。亦紛至沓來。統計是日剪辮者。僅有二十餘萬人。

(五)商界之休業 是日午後。各街店舖均閉門休業。并設筵慶祝痛飲。

(六)保皇報之投降 滙事報固保皇黨之機關也。其與港之商報通同一氣。甘作虎狼。頃該報有鑒於商報之覆轍。十九日特書字招二張。分貼於門之左右。如對聯然。該字招云。廣東現已獨立。快看國事報投降。(可憐可憐)并懸漢族光明旗幟。及燃放串炮。人見其已知悔。故亦不為已甚。然

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碧血丹心  
辛亥革命在廣東  
像安

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371. 广东军政府成立后，颁布改元剪发令，民众群情激昂，纷纷剪去民族歧视的标志——辫子。图为当时出版的《兴汉纪念广东独立全案》记载广州民众剪辫的盛况。

After Guangdong Military Government was established, it issued an order to cut the hair-pigtails, which made people's feeling very high and cut one after another their pigtails—a sign of race discrimination. This is *The whole case of revitalizing China and commemorating Guangdong's independence* published then, recording the grand occasion of Guangzhou people cutting their pigtails.

372. 1911年底，剪去辫子、服式趋新的广州中学生。

The middle school students in Guangzhou who cut their pigtails in new-fashion clothes at the end of 1911.

373. 广东光复后，香港街头流行新发式和新服饰的人群。

The crowds with new hairdo and new dress in Hong Kong streets after Guangdong's restoration.

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374. 中华民国元年月份牌。

The calendar of the first year of the Republic of China.



# 附錄

## 粵省選用官吏及勸懲暫行簡章

第一條 具左列資格之一者得選為官吏

一 政治學識

(甲) 東西洋及中國法政學堂畢業者

(乙) 講求政治學確有建白或經眾推舉者

一 政治閱歷

(子) 無論本省外省人曾入仕途政績卓著者

(丑) 新舊政府各署局佐治員之有成績者

(寅) 向充幕友佐理政務之有經驗者

第二條 具左列事項之一者不得選用為官吏

一 反對共和政體者 (以有事實及著作行世者為斷)

一 有精神病者

廣東公報 附錄

八月十二日第十號

十六

一 輿情不治者 (以經眾指控案據確鑿者為斷)

一 失財產上之信用者

一 吸食鴉片未戒斷者

第三條 缺分等級 舊制分繁中簡缺三級現擬改為一等二等三等稱職者以次

遞升才力不及者遞降

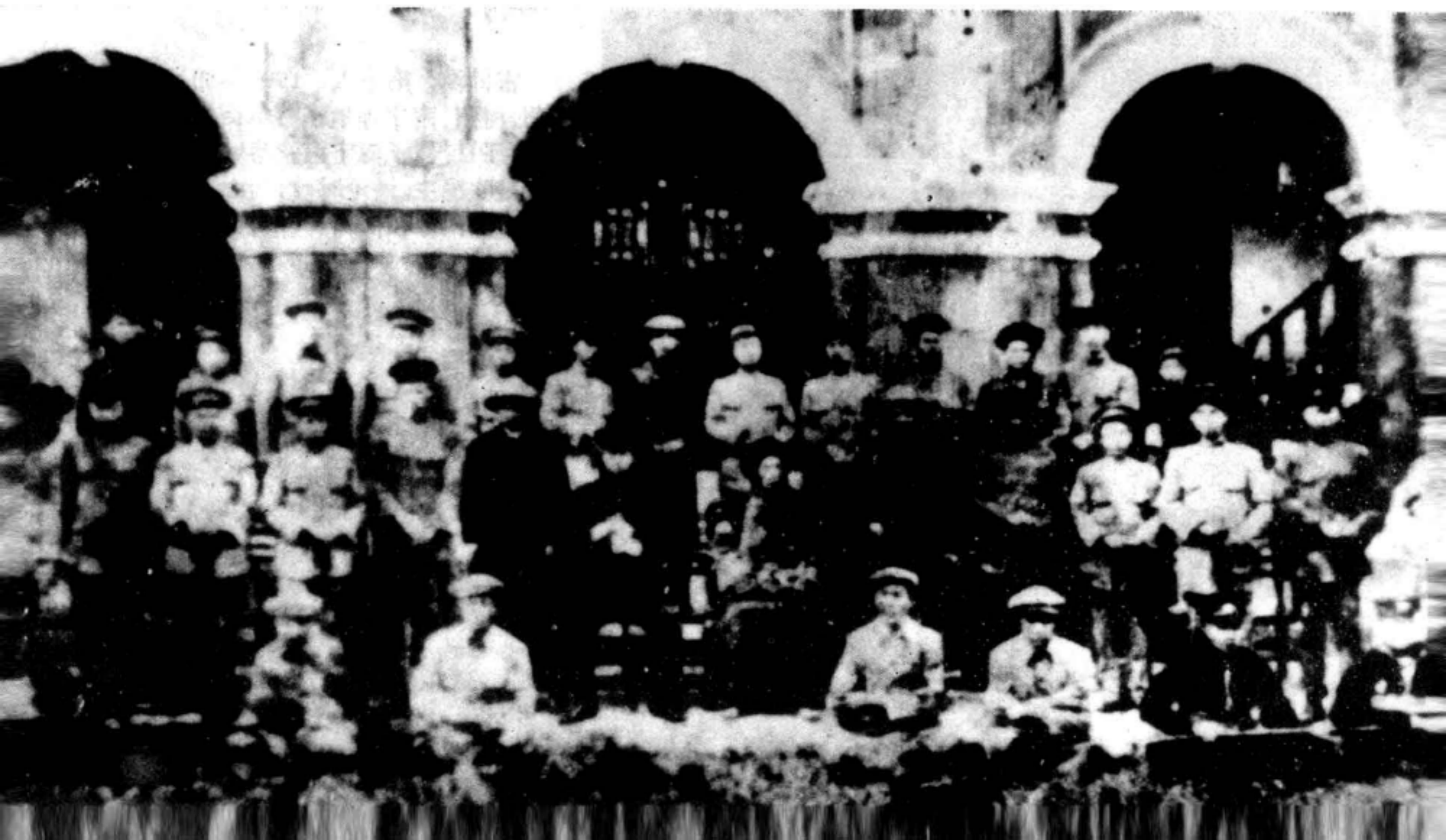
第四條 任用期限 一年為試用期三年為實任期

一年期滿有成績者應即加狀改為實任三年期滿有成績者得連任或量

移一二等缺不稱職者立罷

第五條 激勵之種類 論獎 存記 實任 右遷 (量移一二等缺)

第六條 懲戒之種類 申飭 記過 罰薪 轉職 (量移左職) 撤任





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375. 为澄清吏治，军政府颁布《粤省选用官吏及劝惩暂行简章》。

In order to improve administration of local officials, the military government issued *A Brief Charter of Provisional Regulation about Election and Punishment of Guangdong Government Officials*.

376. 各地民军的起义，对促进广东光复起着积极作用。图为进驻广州的民军首领刘永福、王和顺、黄明堂、关仁甫、杨万夫等在广州东园合影。

Regional uprisings played an active role in promoting Guangdong restoration. Liu Yongfu, Wang Heshun, Huang Mingtang, Guan Renfu and Yang Wanfu, heads of the militia stationed in Guangzhou. This is their group photo in East Garden, Guangzhou.

377. 1911年11月中下旬，广东军政府成立“民团督办处”，以总摄各路民军。图为民团总长刘永福。

In the later part of November, 1911,



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Guangdong Military Government established the “Militia Supervision Department” to supervise different militia troops. This is the picture of Liu Yongfu, commander-in-chief of militia.

378. 1911年12月，黄世仲接任广东民团总长，提出“裁弱留强”的主张。次年4月9日，黄世仲被代理都督陈炯明扣押，5月1日被都督胡汉民以索贿等罪名，冤杀于广州观音山（今越秀山）五层楼下。图为黄世仲的尸棺。

In December 1911, Huang Shizhong took over the post of commander-general of Guangdong Alliance and proposed the opinion of “dismissing the weak and keeping the strong”. On April 9 next year, Huang Shizhong was detained by Chen Jiongming, acting provincial military governor. On May 1, he was wrongly executed by Hu Hanmin, provincial military governor, on the charge of demanding bribery etc., on the ground of Five-Story Tower in Guanyin Hill (today's Yuexiu Hill) in Guangzhou. This is Huang Shizhong's coffin.



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碧血丹心  
——辛亥革命在廣東影  
像實錄

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## 工務部通告

工務部為通告事現因  
軍政府需建營房棚廠以備民軍駐紮之  
所業由本部遴派課員工程師分往四城  
郊外測量擇地建搭合行通告凡有本部  
擇定之地址係屬民業及興工後有傷及  
前後左右之桑園菜圃者隨時來部報明  
自必派員驗勘明確分別給租賠償為此  
通告其各安心幸毋懷疑是為至要此佈

中華民國元年五月二日工務部長程天

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379. 1912年5月，參加致祭黃花崗烈士的民軍隊伍。

The militia procession participating in a memorial ceremony for martyrs of Yellow Flower Hill in May 1912.

380. 廣東軍政府工務部為建營房安置民軍所頒發的通告。

A notice issued by department of construction affairs of Guangdong Military Government about building barracks for the militia soldiers.



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381. 为减轻财政压力，维持省城社会治安，军政府决定遣散民军回籍。图为民军回籍执照。

In order to lighten financial pressure and keep provincial capital's social security in good order, Guangdong Military Government determined to disband the militia and sent them to their home villages. This is a return certificate.



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382. 为改善广东的财政困境，军政府采取整顿税收、发行公债、改进货币流通、更换土地契约等措施，使收支得以平衡。图为廖仲愷签押的广东军政府华侨军债执照。

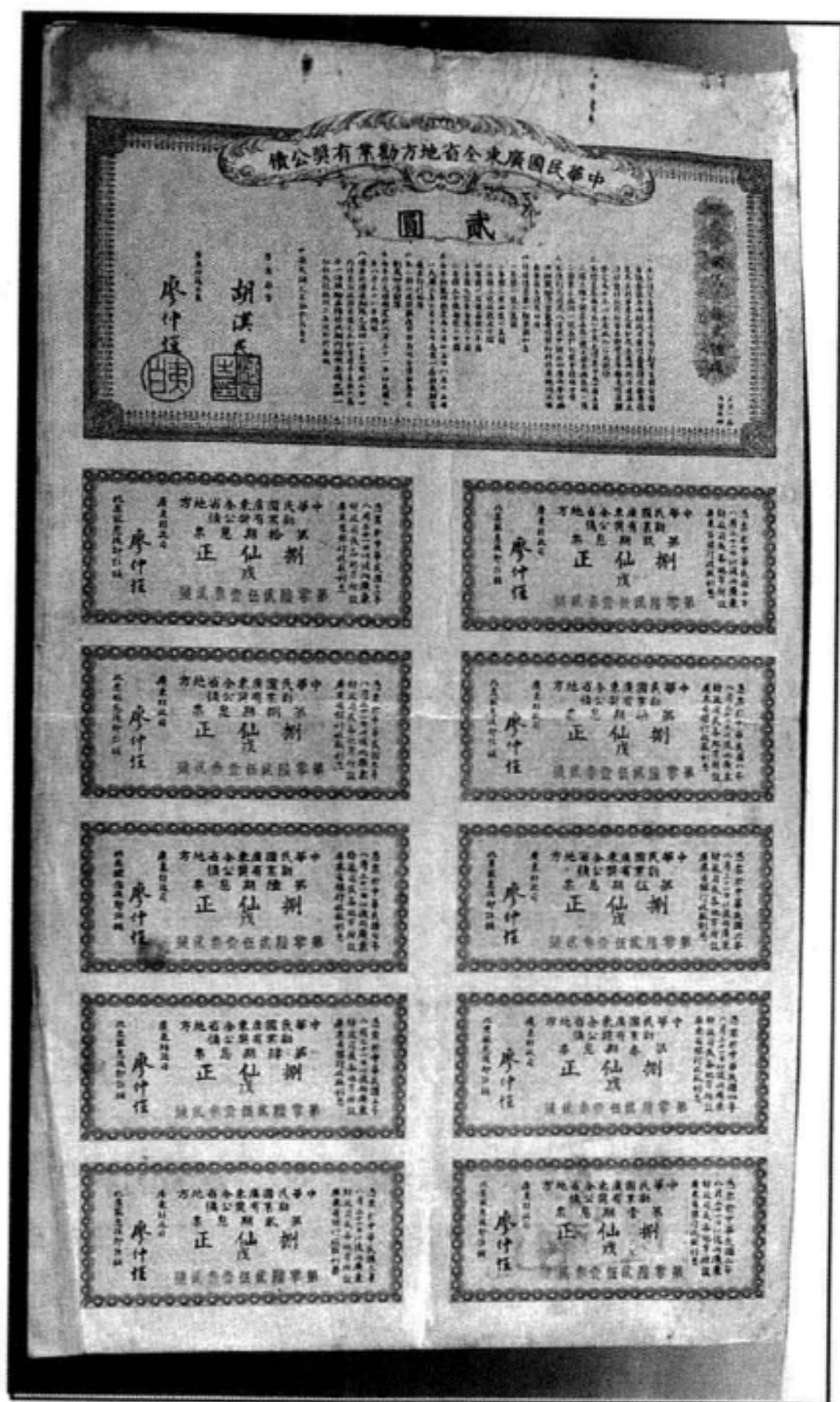
In order to improve financial predicament of Guangdong, Guangdong Military Government took measures to rectify tax revenue, to issue public bond, to improve money flow, to change land contracts and to make revenue and expenditure balanced. This is the military bond certificate of overseas Chinese of Guangdong Military Government signed by Liao Zhongkai.

383. 广东军政府发行的中华民国广东全省地方劝业有奖公债。

Guangdong provincial prize-bonds of the Republic of China issued by Guangdong Military Government.

384. 广东军政府发行的中华民国粤省军政府通用银票。

Current notes of Guangdong Military Government of the Republic of China issued by the Guangdong Military Government.



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385. 广东军政府财政部副部长、财政司司长廖仲恺。

Liao Zhongkai, vice-minister of Ministry of Finance, chief of Financial Department of Guangdong Military Government.

386. 1912年6月底7月初, 广东省议会通过了廖仲恺制定的广东地价税契法案《广东税契简章》, 这是当时全国各省以法令形式来实行孙中山“平均地权”革命纲领的最早的也是唯一的尝试。图为1912年6月24日广州《民生日报》的有关报道。

From the beginning of June to the end of July 1912, Guangdong Provisional Senate passed Guangdong land tax and contract bill-A Brief Charter of Guangdong Tax and Contract, mapped out by Liao Zhongkai. It was the only and earliest valuable trial for practising the creed equal land right by laws in China. The photo of the relevant reports in *People's Livelihood Daily* in Guangzhou, dated June 24, 1912.



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工務部佈告 工務部通告 工務部通告

為通告事應粵國每於長津之役恐感瘴氣無不  
 清潔街道修河堤以為防患預防之計粵粵光復以來  
 雖兵不血刃然生命間或不免有傷宜速籌賑捐以免  
 災變查省城六所遺毒各街導水至河之總源西政府  
 雖有兩年一修而故事率行毫無實濟本部現已成立  
 專將經營各要工次第進行除將應管一切事宜分別辦  
 理外城廂內外六脈渠流既為河渠宜地關鍵若在合  
 應則春台雨水之際必致積澇現特派派員督督  
 工役逐段疏濬以期消除瘴氣有益衛生為此通告城廂  
 內外居民舖戶人等知悉凡有屬屬屋地地方任由本部  
 所派委員察看酌量掘挑挖以除積澇而顧公益幸毋  
 阻挑是為至要此告  
 中華民國元年正月二日 工務部長程天斗

為通告事本部成立以來必須將經營事宜規畫進行以期  
 責任之當為復文明之進步凡應管各要工次第安籌辦  
 理查省城街道至其城廂屋宇亦復差差如次第比陸連  
 雜而致行人則往來不便市廛則積澇不堪若遇雨則  
 損失尤甚兼之稠密太甚空氣缺乏殊礙衛生既妨社會之公  
 安宜速建築之定式應速籌劃一俟之建運以法而商  
 業利除派員調查前赴各街勘丈地址外合行通告於後  
 為此通告城廂內外舖戶居民人等知悉其各知照幸毋阻挑  
 是為至要此佈

計開  
 一凡有公地由本部管理其或私家而佔據公地有碍本  
 部指定之地址者加蓋一律退出  
 一凡本部指定之地址有違及民間私地應由業主報明  
 價值自必商議照給地價不得藉詞阻礙  
 一凡私家街舖通行已逾六年者即作為公家街舖不特任  
 聽行人車住且如公家街舖道路須用此街舖者不得  
 阻

387



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387. 广东军政府成立后，关注城市建设，设工务部专管市政建设事宜。图为工务部颁发的有关整治马路、疏通渠道、拆毁城墙的通告。

After Guangdong Military Government was established, it paid close attention to urban construction, too, setting up department of construction affairs in charge of urban construction. This is the notice issued by the department to renovate roads, to dredge the underground drainage and to demolish the city wall.

388. 广东军政府工务部部长程天斗。

Cheng Tiandou, head of department of construction affairs of Guangdong Military Government.

389. 为舒畅城市马路交通，1912年3月，广东军政府下令拆卸城墙。图为大北门附近城基拆卸后的情形。

In order to smooth the city traffics, in March 1912, Guangdong Military Government ordered to dismantle the city wall. This is the view near Dabeimen after dismantling the city wall foundation.

碧血丹心  
 辛亥革命在广东影  
 像实录



▲ 389

390. 拆城墙之前的广州大北门城楼。

The city gate tower at Dabeimen, Guangzhou, before the city wall was dismantled.

■ 390



FOUR 肆

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▲ 391



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▲ 392

391. 1912年的广州城外沿江马路。

Yanjiang Road outside the city of Guangzhou in 1912.

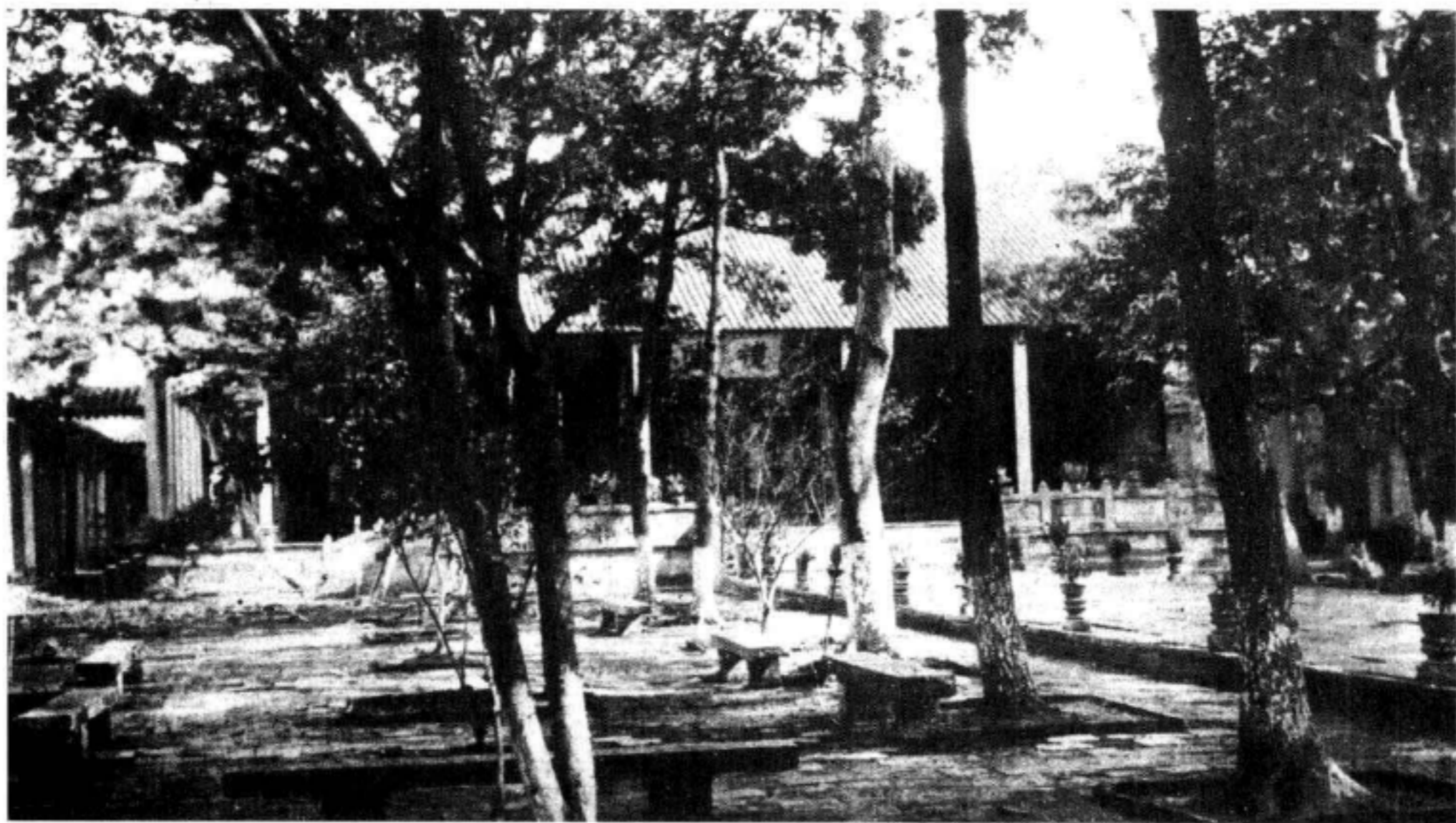
392. 广东军政府教育司厉行教育改革，推动新式教育。图为教育司司长钟荣光。

The Education Department of Guangdong Military Government strictly enforced the education reform and promoted new-type education. This is Zhong Rongguang, chief of Education Department.

393. 1912年7月1日，广州《民生日报》刊登教育司对7岁以上学龄儿童实行强制义务教育的消息。

On July 1, 1912, *People's Livelihood Daily* published the news that Education Department implemented school-agers (above 7 years old) compulsory education.





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碧血丹心  
辛亥革命在  
广东影像实录

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395. 1912年10月，广东高等学校改为广东省立第一中学，实行高中三年、初中三年新学制，为广东学校试行新学制之始。图为省立一中校园。

In October 1912, Guangdong Senior High School was changed its name into The Provincial No.1 Middle School. The new school systems of three-year's senior and three year's junior were implemented. This was the start of new system tried out in Guangdong high schools. This is the campus of The Provincial No.1 Middle School.



■ 397

396. 1912年10月10日，教育司组织广东男女学生大运动会。图为女学生浣衣竞走的场面。

On October 10,1912, Education Department organized Guangdong university sports meet of men and women students. This is the school-girls participating in heel-and-toe walking race.

397. 广东军政府民政司司长、警察厅厅长陈景华（香山人）。任内整顿警政，查禁烟赌，清除盗匪，革除旧俗，推行新政，创办女子教育院。

Chen Jinghua (from Xiangshan County), civil administration chief and police chief of Guangdong Military Government, rectified police policy, banned opium-smoking and gambling, removed bandits, expelled old customs, pursued new policies and established women education institute during his term of office.

命令 (本省)

都督令

都督令各屬購閱廣東公報文

廣東大都督令 既開辦廣東公報以為宣佈各項法令之用先經通告各級官廳知照在案查公報發行簡章第七條各官廳有購閱該報之義務為此令仰俟該報發行後照章購閱預將應納全年報費送交該報印刷處收納准在公費內作正開銷並仰轉飭所屬一體遵照辦理毋得延忽此令 七月三十日發

都督諭廣陽綏靖處不准擅許娼寮營業文

廣東大都督諭 照得娼妓營業既不正當際此地方未靖藏匿匪徒鴉酒打架滋生事端尤屬在在堪虞前經督陳諭令停止開設各縣令有地方之責應如何恪遵辦理乃訪聞南海縣令在佛山地方順德縣令在陳村地方有准許娼寮復業情事殊屬荒謬已極應即迅令取消除分諭各該縣令凜遵辦理外合行諭飭貴綏靖處嗣後如查有未經稟准擅令開設娼寮者仰即將該准許開業官長嚴拿懲辦以肅官紀而靖地方此諭 七月三十日發

廣東公報 命令

八月二日第二號

五

廣東公報 命令

八月十三日第十一號

八

總綏靖處通諭各督辦各縣令限期禁絕賭博文

為通飭事照得粵省賭博之風為害最烈久已懸為厲禁經本處劃入軍事範圍歸督縣辦理獲犯得以軍法從事前已三令五申嚴加督飭禁例森嚴限期尅日肅清以絕盜源而安良善乃近日訪聞各縣賭風仍未少息豈覺警耳目有所不及抑故為庇縱耶該督辦及各縣令等責無旁貸必當振刷精神設法嚴拿禁絕何得仍令被賭毫無察覺茲特嚴申禁令限至本年九月初十日以前務將所屬賭博一律禁絕凡有開設賭賭館嚴行查封或加焚拆其庇賭收規及出財開賭之犯獲訊明確由各綏靖處核准即行槍斃以昭炯戒如覺鄉巨族有敢庇賭抗捕者格殺勿論自此次通飭之後各屬務必如限禁絕不准怠玩倘限後尚有賭博發見一經查出定惟該管縣是問治以弛禁縱賭之罪該督辦及各縣令等宜各凜遵慎勿違玩干咎切切特諭

經署陳炯明  
會辦龍濟光

廣東公報 命令

正月二十二日第一百四十五號

二十

再行發去刷印規則計四十本請貴司分交所屬各審判檢察廳及未設審檢廳地方之各受理訴訟衙門俾日後表式大小可歸一律等由到司為此令仰該○即便查照辦理此令 一月十八日發

警察廳佈告

佈告人民勿再干犯烟禁致罹罪罰文

二年一月一號以後凡吸烟及藏有烟具者必嚴重懲罰早經通佈乃因此被逮者日尙數十起本廳長不忍國民罹於罪罰為此苦口瀆告有烟癮者切勿吸烟有烟具者速行銷燬萬勿玩視特再佈告 一月十八日發

398. 广东军政府颁布的禁烟、禁赌、禁娼文告。

The proclamation on prohibition of opium-smoking, gambling and prostitutes issued by Guangdong Military Government.

399. 1912年6月11日，广州《民生日报》有关广东军政府禁烟、禁赌、禁娼的报道。

The news about Guangdong Military Government's prohibition of opium-smoking, gambling and prostitute published in the *People's Livelihood Daily* on June 11, 1912.

400. 1912年，广东地方检察厅判决惯盗周昌处以绞刑。图为在广州监狱内被执行绞刑的周昌。此为广东施行绞刑之第一次。

Guangdong Local Procuratorial Bureau sentenced Zhou Chang, a habitual thief, to hanging. This is Zhou Chang, who is being hanged in Guangzhou Prison. This was the first hanging in Guangdong.

▲▲本省之續

▲▲煙精又叫苦  
胡都督示、查禁煙一事、前經督署擬定禁煙期限、以本年十二月三十一日為期、宣布在案、惟禁煙必先禁運、尤在禁種禁吸、方能杜絕本源、獨除積弊、合再出示嚴禁、為此示仰一體週知、嗣後如有私種、應以文到日、即行禁絕、其私吸不遵限期戒斷者、一經查出、立予嚴懲、不稍寬貸特示、

▲▲廣州市惡盜

容奇桂州兩鄉、近因盜劫頻頻、各屬市均皆休業、昨午風潮、順德蠶絲損失數十萬、幸本年蠶桑大豐、絲綢銷路頗旺、故各農工皆有些活動、已漸漸恢復、今因被劫者、日有數起、故多有閉門而閉者、不知政界諸公、有何術以去此島生大害也、

▲▲煙怪現形

禁煙事務、自歸警察辦理後、經飭行各區警嚴密查拿、連日計起獲私開煙燈者數十人、城廂內外、私煙為之一絕、日昨警察在九如坊拘捕烟人二名、併烟槍烟斗等項、該烟人骨瘦如柴、齒高鼻、口涎旁滴、噴嚏交流、途觀者均謂民國頭等廢人、均推此二君矣、

▲▲拿獲妓婦數十名

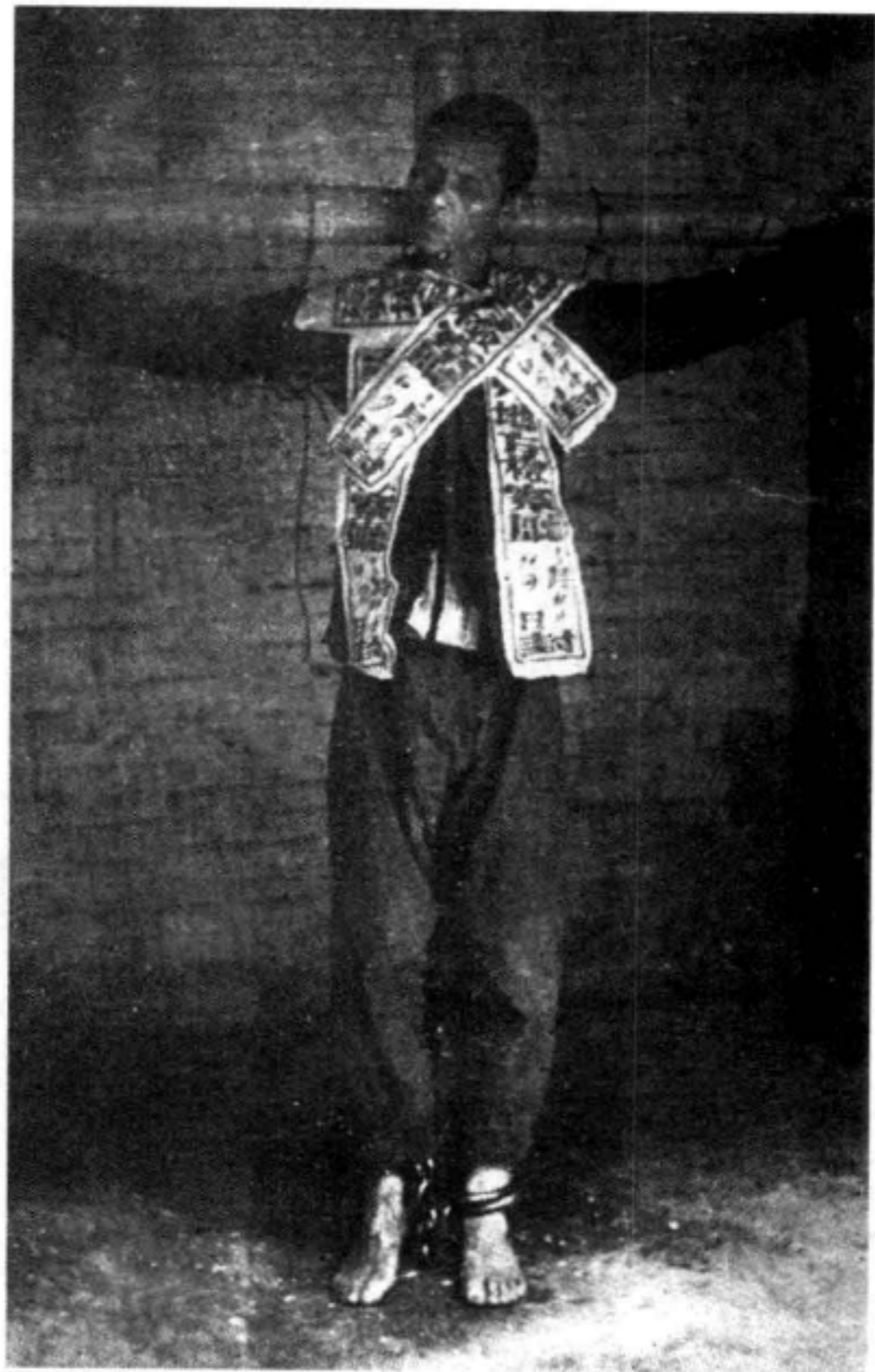
邇來省垣案案、實為警廳取締、各區均已歇業、惟陳塘一帶、仍有私娼聚集、引誘匪人、不料昨晚八時、為巡警偵悉、當場拿獲妓婦數十名、解交第九區署、未知如何懲辦也、

▲▲侯廣寶之催命符

廣軍總統侯廣寶、近日因案拘留、於法務局中、昨有清遠何維範、復以伊私將營中鎗械藥彈、賣與李文軒、又私購鎗枝、運回清遠、居心實不可問等情、控諸都督、現飭法務局併案查明、噫、侯之被控如確、院補打靶人員、又添一個矣、

▲▲嚴辦抗阻開礦者

部將批、認定縣呈報杜姓抗阻黃騰嶺金礦情形由、批、曾耀薪承辦黃騰嶺礦、該杜姓人等、竟敢糾眾抗



救苦救難

前數月警察廳陳  
 景華。在一般受強迫  
 之尼姑及被虐待之  
 奴婢。凡數百人。設一  
 女校。名廣東公立女  
 子教育院。以教養之。  
 該院在花地策頭。現  
 磋商擴充。規模宏大。  
 其中章程。亦甚  
 完備。一般無告  
 女子。得其所哉。

教育院事  
 會注意。本報  
 特採該院實  
 真數目。用  
 日版影印。分  
 持下期。以副  
 閱者雅望。



謝廷福力奉書

碧血丹心  
 辛亥革命  
 在廣東  
 像實錄





401. 1912年10月，陈景华、潘达微在广州花地创办广东公立女子教育院，专门收容受虐待的婢妾、雏妓、幼尼等受苦女子。

In October 1912, Chen Jinghua and Pan Dawei established Guangdong Public Woman Education Institute in Huadi, Guangzhou, specially accommodating suffering women, such as abused slave girls, concubines, young prostitutes, young nuns, etc.

402. 1912年3月5日，孙中山在南京出席粤中倡议死事诸烈士追悼会。

On March 5, 1912, Sun Yat-sen presented at the memorial meeting in Nanjing, to mourn for martyrs in all previous uprisings in Guangdong.

403. 1912年2月，孙中山辞去临时大总统职，任全国铁路督办。4月1日，孙中山莅临临时参议院举行临时大总统解职典礼后与代表合影。

Sun Yat-sen resigned the Provisional Grand President's duty and acted as the National Railway Supervisor in February 1912. On April 1, Sun Yat-sen took a group picture with participants after presented the resignation ceremony of Provisional Grand President held by the Provisional Senate.





■ 404

404. 辞去临时大总统的孙中山。

Sun Yat-sen resigned the Provisional Grand President' duty.

■ 405

廣東陸軍全體歡迎第一屆大總統孫中山先生回粵攝影圖



○中國各報紙對於袁大總統之演說，實極有評價及者。  
○各公使對於所屬領事之演說，均極滿意。因各國領事，均極贊賞袁大總統之演說，並極滿意於其演說之內容。現正磋商借款條約。

○今晨（四月二十號）參議院開會，到者甚少。故下午將會期延遲。  
○唐總理與四國銀行團，自三月會議後，今日（四月二十號）第一會議，重開談判。其結果，則五月二號，即須開議。會議之結果，將以借款之八成，為工商財政之用，其餘二成，為教育海陸軍之用。並提議，聘用顧問及監察之說。中國現今能承認各項條件與否，不可預言。大約再四兩方，方能就緒。

○參議院對於鄂省二省之議員，起爭故未開會。二省之議員，仍未出席。新選之議員，又已抵京。昨日，各代議員，均到會。湖北共占九席，江西共占七席。於是鄂省反對派，此種會議，不合法律云。  
○伯勒塞爾傳來消息云：漢陽鐵廠現正籌備借款三百萬，將於比國發行。德政府已向各政府提出承認民國問題，大約有舉動必全體一致。

特約路透電  
○美國上議院審查白星公司汽船，但希尼號，現定五月一號，由該公司經理，伊司文，到院查閱。據悉，該號汽船，現則汽船行駛，速率之必需，係因載運郵件之故。當日，該船遇險之際，該船主希尼，與常備力總理，在船上未嘗干涉。船中事，據希尼搭客，以試驗該船速率，至於外間傳言，四月十五日，日本公司有人，在外謀加，蓋該船保險，其是日，曾以無線電告經理，該船十七號，收到。此後，汽船之建築，自當改變。據載，該船與加增，故命，兩事云云。

孫中山先生抵粵記  
粵孫中山先生於廿五日，由香港乘輪抵粵。其行程如下：  
▲登陸狀況 粵省各界，聞孫先生抵粵，無不歡欣鼓舞。各界代表，均往碼頭，迎接孫先生。孫先生於廿五日，上午十時，由香港乘輪抵粵。其行程如下：  
▲軍隊彈壓 廿五日，軍隊彈壓，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：

▲商賈踴躍 此次中山先生回粵，各商賈踴躍，其行程如下：  
▲旅人歡迎 粵省旅人，聞孫先生抵粵，無不歡欣鼓舞。其行程如下：  
▲軍界歡迎 廿六日，軍界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲軍人犧牲 軍人之犧牲，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲陳設草廳 此次各界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲眷屬返省 孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲準備致祭 中山先生抵粵，其行程如下：

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▲眷屬返省 孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲準備致祭 中山先生抵粵，其行程如下：

禁止行人來往 粵省各界，聞孫先生抵粵，無不歡欣鼓舞。各界代表，均往碼頭，迎接孫先生。孫先生於廿五日，上午十時，由香港乘輪抵粵。其行程如下：  
▲軍隊彈壓 廿五日，軍隊彈壓，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：

▲商賈踴躍 此次中山先生回粵，各商賈踴躍，其行程如下：  
▲旅人歡迎 粵省旅人，聞孫先生抵粵，無不歡欣鼓舞。其行程如下：  
▲軍界歡迎 廿六日，軍界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲軍人犧牲 軍人之犧牲，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲陳設草廳 此次各界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲眷屬返省 孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲準備致祭 中山先生抵粵，其行程如下：

▲軍界歡迎 廿六日，軍界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲軍人犧牲 軍人之犧牲，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲陳設草廳 此次各界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲眷屬返省 孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
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▲準備致祭 中山先生抵粵，其行程如下：

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▲準備致祭 中山先生抵粵，其行程如下：

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▲軍人犧牲 軍人之犧牲，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲陳設草廳 此次各界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲眷屬返省 孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲準備致祭 中山先生抵粵，其行程如下：

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▲準備致祭 中山先生抵粵，其行程如下：

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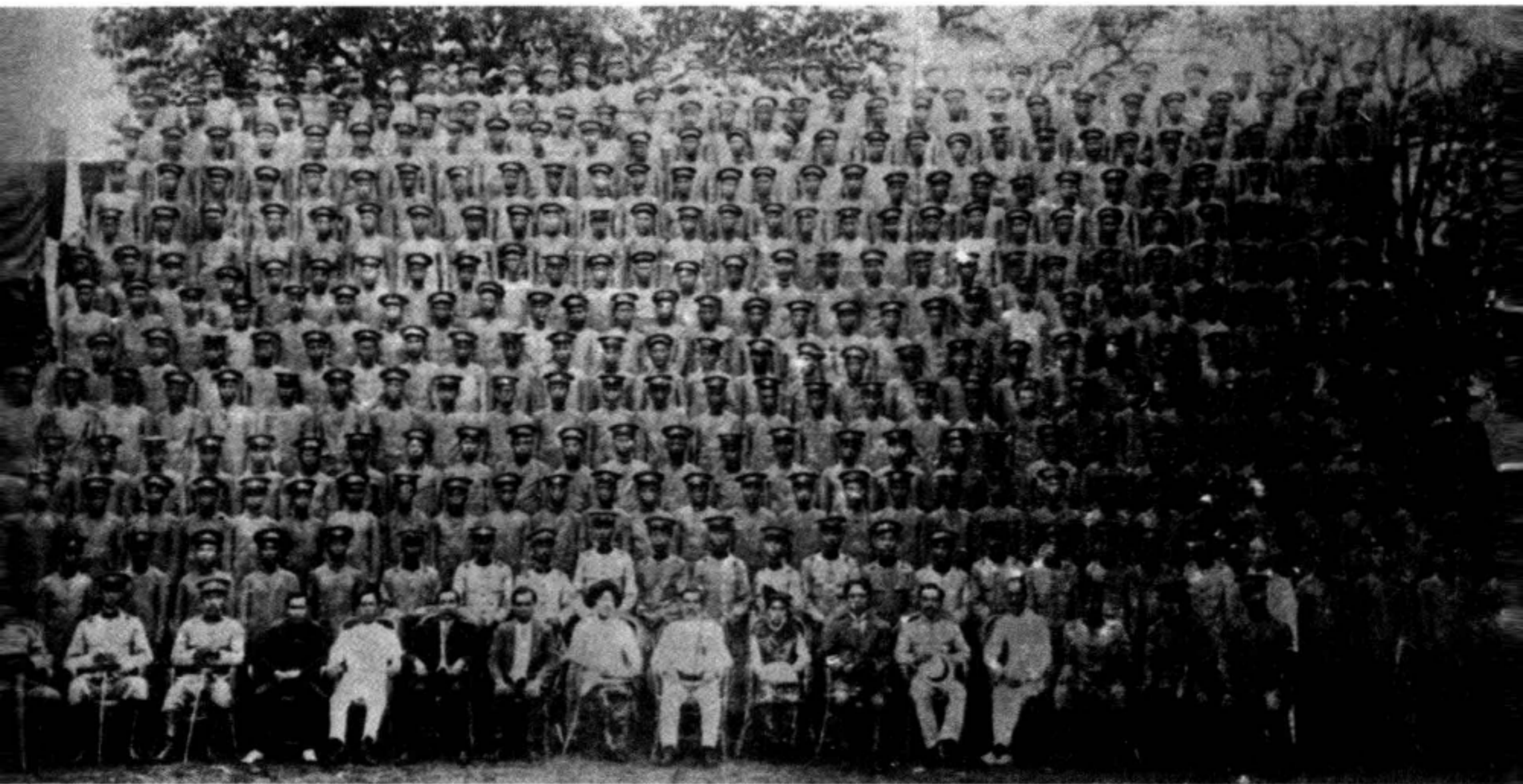
▲軍界歡迎 廿六日，軍界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
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▲陳設草廳 此次各界歡迎，孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲眷屬返省 孫先生抵粵，其行程如下：  
▲準備致祭 中山先生抵粵，其行程如下：

406. 1912年5月2日，上海《民立報》刊登《孫中山先生抵粵記》，報道孫中山抵粵的盛況以及孫中山向廣東陸軍所作的演說。

On May 2, 1912, Shanghai's *Minlibao* published *Mr. Sun Yat-sen's Arriving in Guangdong*, reporting the grand occasion and Sun Yat-sen's speech for the ground force of Guangdong.

405. 1912年4月25日，孫中山抵廣州視察，26日，孫中山出席廣東陸軍在廣州德宣街陸軍司令部舉行的歡迎會，並發表演說。圖為在歡迎會上合影。

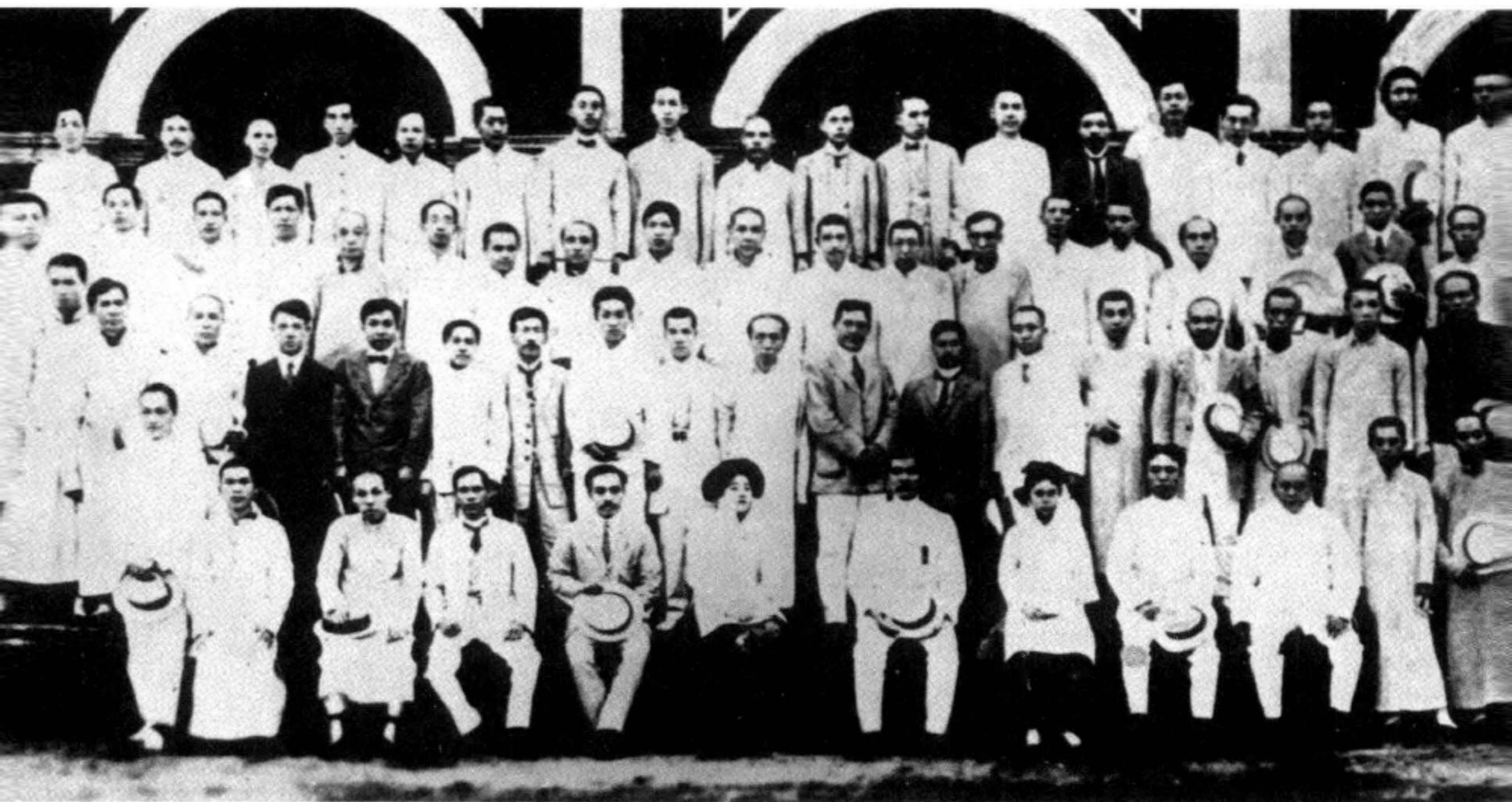
On April 25, 1912, Sun Yat-sen arrived in Guangzhou for inspection. On 26, he attended the welcoming reception held by headquarters of Land Army at Dexuan Street in Guangzhou and delivered a speech. The picture is a group photo at the welcoming reception.



▲ 407

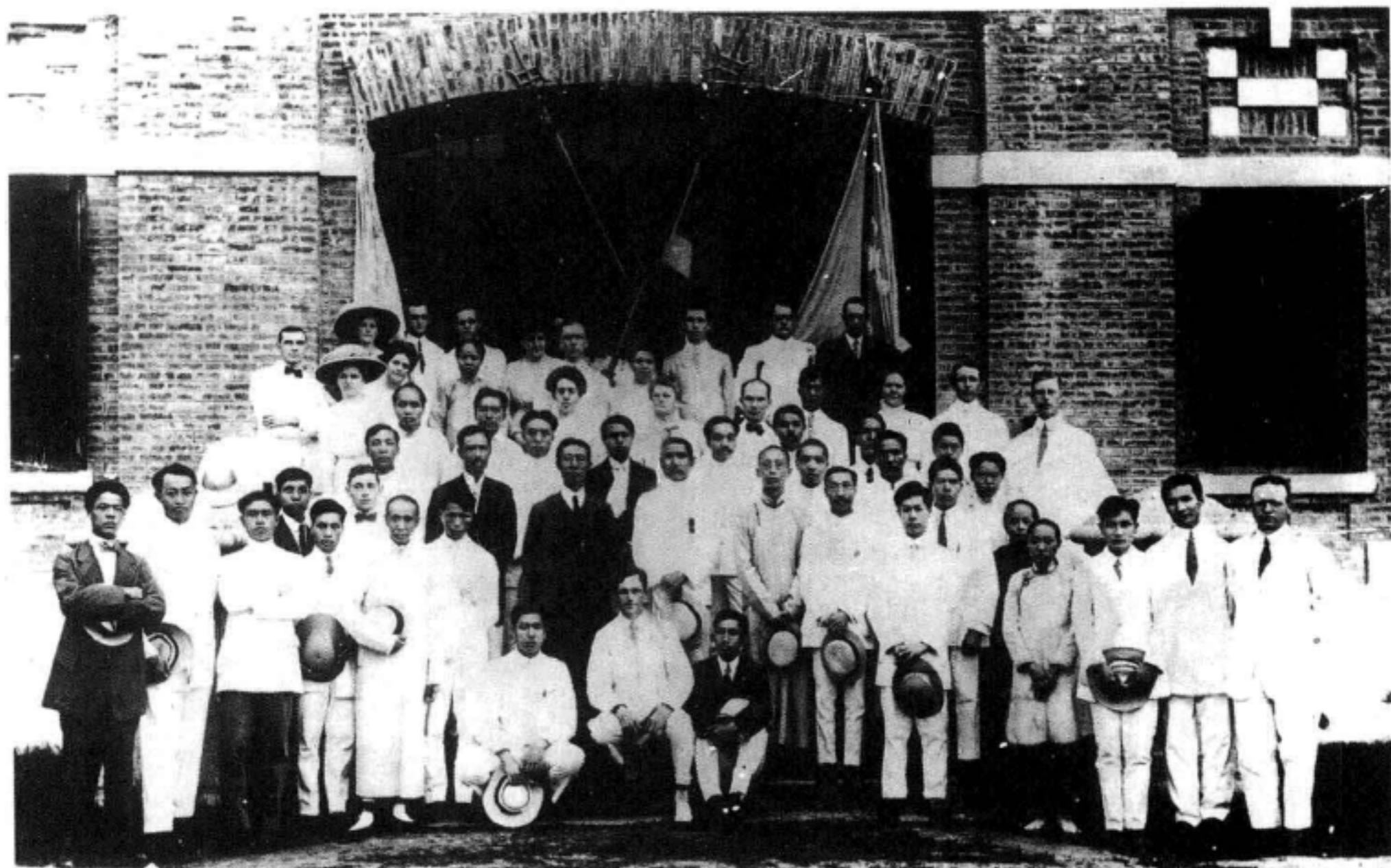
碧血丹心  
——辛亥革命  
——命在广东影  
——像实录

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▲ 408





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411



412

410. 1912年5月7日，孙中山出席岭南学堂的欢迎会，并在马丁堂向员生作“非学问无以建设”的演讲。图为在欢迎会上合影。

On May 7, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended the welcoming reception of Lingnan School and delivered a speech of *No Knowledge, No Construction* at Martin Hall. The picture is a group photo at the welcoming reception.

411. 1912年5月9日，孙中山出席母校广州博济医院欢迎大会合影。

On May 9, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended the welcoming reception of his Alma Mater—Guangzhou (Boji) Hospital Medical College. This is a group photo.

412. 1912年5月9日下午，孙中山出席在广东军政府卫生司举行的医学共进会欢迎会，并被推为该会名誉会长。图为在欢迎会上合影。前排右四为孙中山、右三为孙中山次女孙婉、右五为宋霭龄。

On the afternoon of May 9, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended the welcoming reception by Health and Medical Department of Guangdong Military Government and was elected the honorary chairman. The picture is a group photo at the reception. From right in front row, the fourth is Sun Tat-sen, the third is Sun Wan, Sun Yat-sen's second daughter, the fifth is Song Ailing.

碧血丹心  
——辛亥革  
命在广东影  
像实录

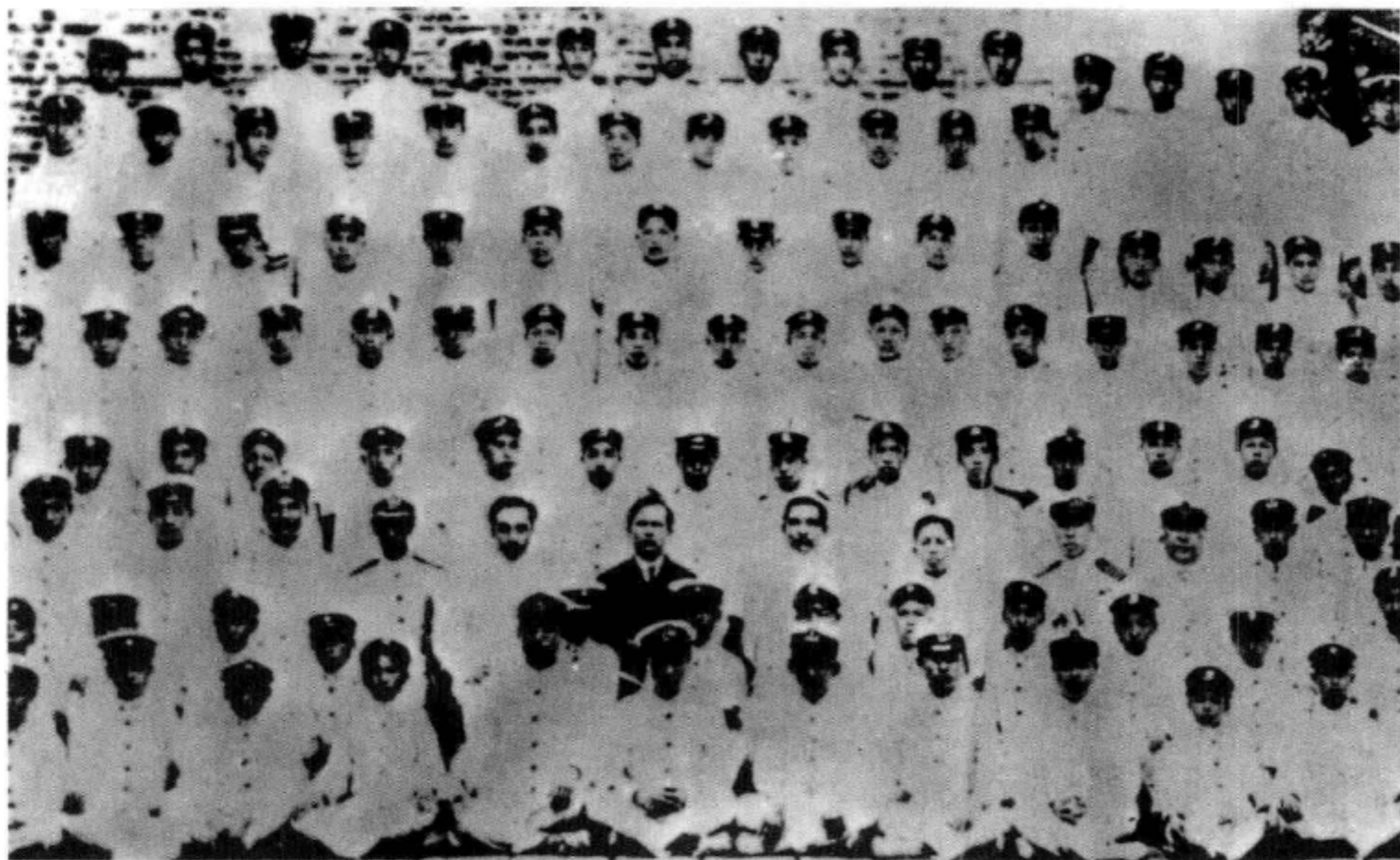


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414



■ 415

413. 1912年5月11日下午，孙中山出席于广州大石街萧公馆举行的孙族悬亲会时合影。

On the afternoon of May 11, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended a meeting of Sun Clan at Hall of Lord Xiao in Dashi Street, Guangzhou. This is a group photo of the meeting.

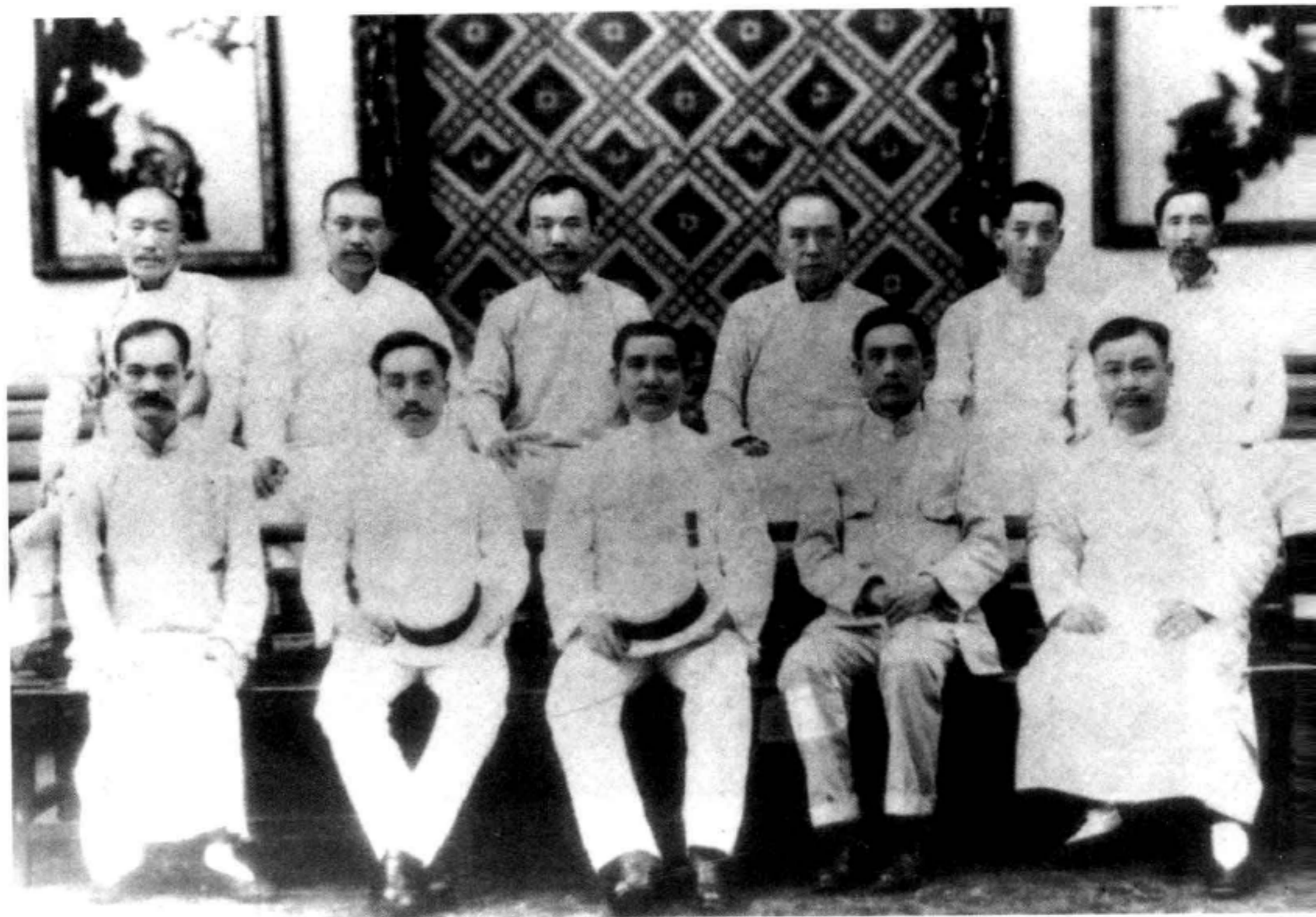
414. 1912年5月12日，孙中山等与留广州的日本人士合影。二排右起：廖仲恺、孙婉、孙中山、宋霭龄。

Sun Yat-sen with friends from Japan in a picture taken on Guangzhou on May 12, 1912. Second row from right: Liao Zhongkai, Sun Wan, Sun Yat-sen and Song Ailing.

415. 1912年5月13日，孙中山在广州巡视广东黄埔海军学堂后与师生合影。

Sun Yat-sen took a group photo with teachers and students after an inspection tour of Guangdong Huangpu Navy School in Guangzhou on May 13, 1912.





碧血丹心  
——辛亥革  
命在广东影  
像实录

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▲ 416



▲ 417

416. 1912年5月17日下午，孙中山出席商办粤路公司欢迎会时合影。前排右一为著名铁路工程师詹天佑。

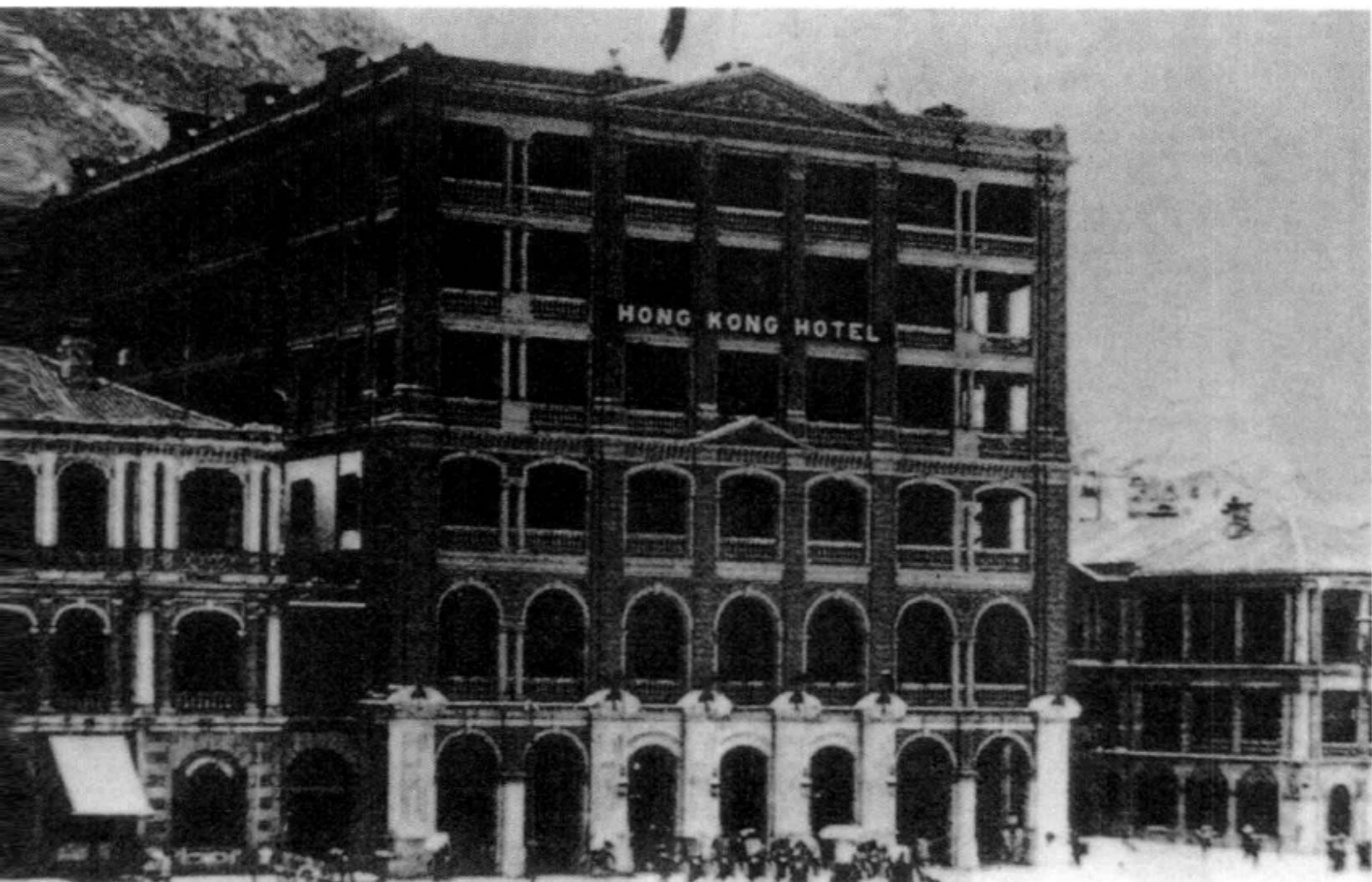
On the afternoon of May 17, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended the welcoming reception of Guangdong Railway Company run by traders and took a group photo. The first from right in the front is Zhan Tianyou, the famous railway engineer.

417. 1912年5月17日，孙中山偕夫人卢慕贞及子女出席广东佛教总会于广州六榕寺召开的欢迎会时合影。

On May 17, 1912, Sun Yat-sen, together with his wife—Lu Muzhen and children, attended the welcoming reception by Guangdong General Society of Buddhism in Six Banyan Temple in Guangzhou and took a group photo.

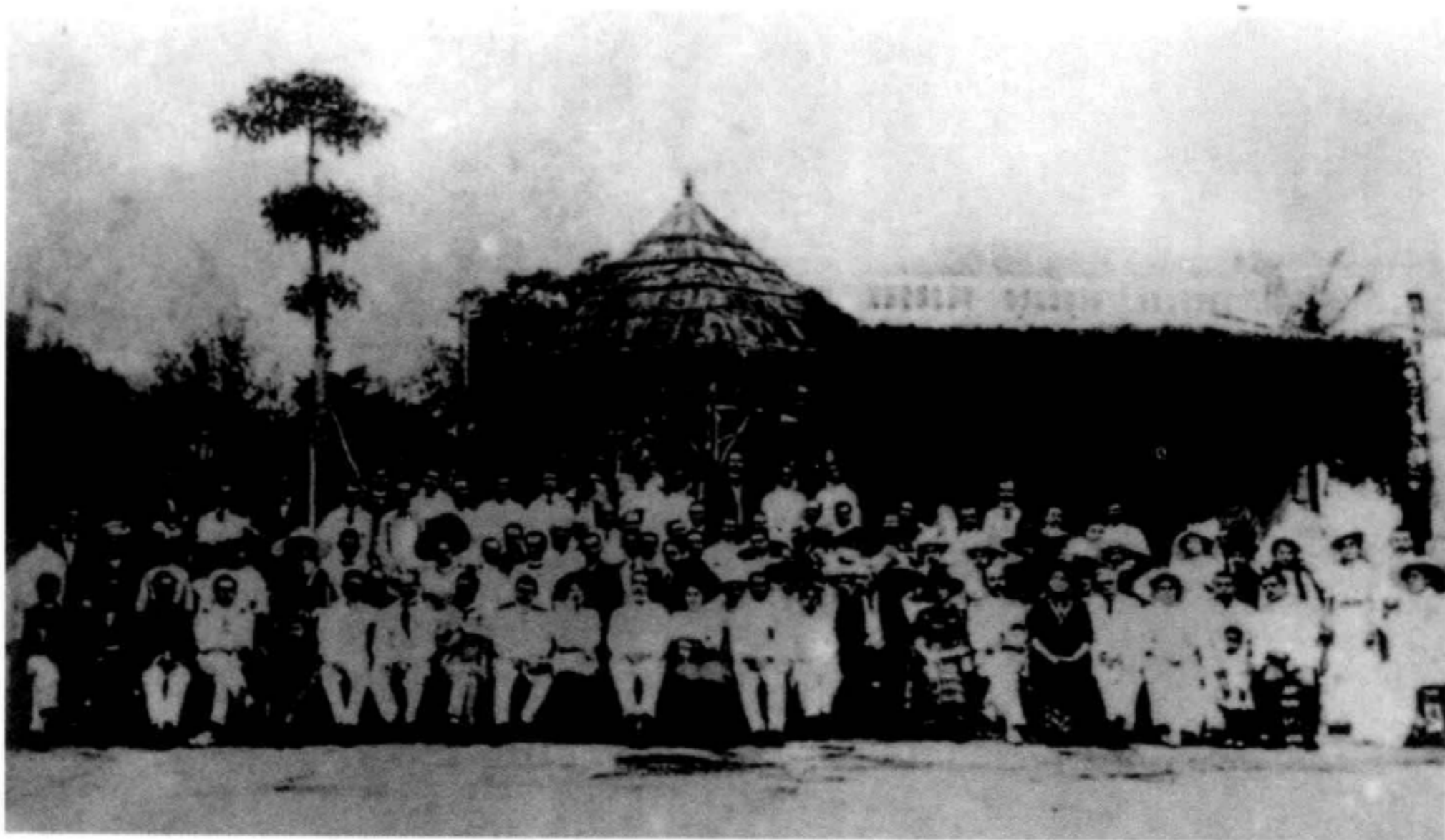
418. 1912年5月18日，孙中山抵香港。图为孙中山下榻的香港大酒店。

Sun Yat-sen arrived in Hong Kong on May 18, 1912. It is a picture of Hong Kong Hotel Sun Yat-sen stayed.

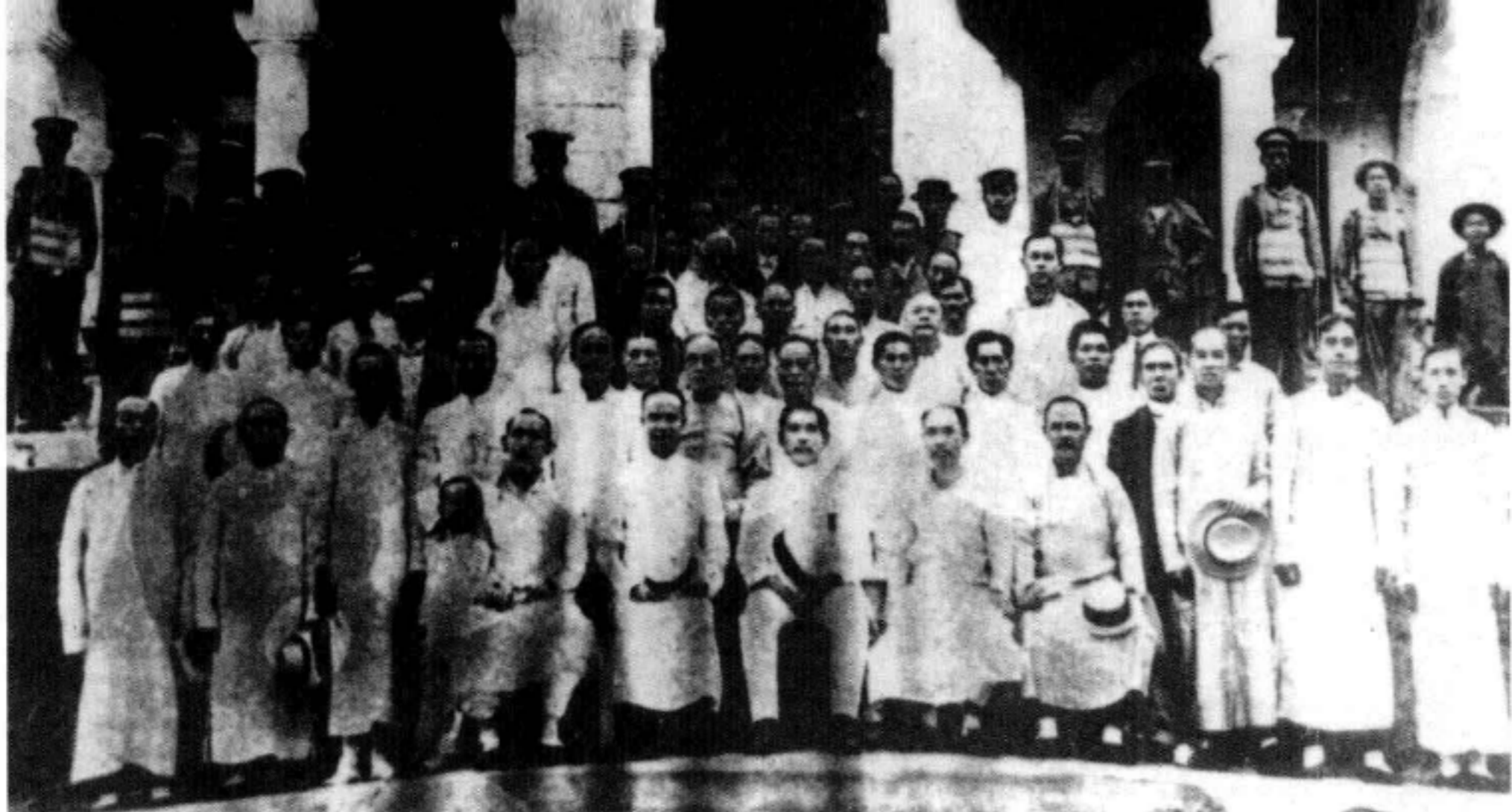




419



420



421

419. 1912年5月下旬，孙中山与家人自香港取道澳门访问家乡香山翠亨村。5月22日，抵澳门。5月24日，孙中山在卢园（今卢廉若公园）与各界人士合影。

In the latter part of May, 1912, Sun Yat-sen and his family visited his hometown Cuiheng Village of Xiangshan County from Hong Kong, passing through Macao. On May 22, they arrived in Macao. On May 24, Sun Yat-sen took a photo with people from all circles in Lu Garden (presently the Lu Lianruo Garden).

420. 1912年5月24日，孙中山与澳葡总督、主教及绅商名流等在卢园合影。

On May 24, 1912, Sun Yat-sen was together with Macau's Governor, bishop, gentlemen, businessmen, celebrities and others in the Lu Garden in Macau.

421. 1912年5月24日，孙中山视察香山香洲时，与欢迎者合影。

Sun Yat-sen with gladhander when he visited Xiangzhou of Xiangshan County on May 24, 1912.



碧血丹心  
——辛亥革命  
命在 广东影  
像 实录

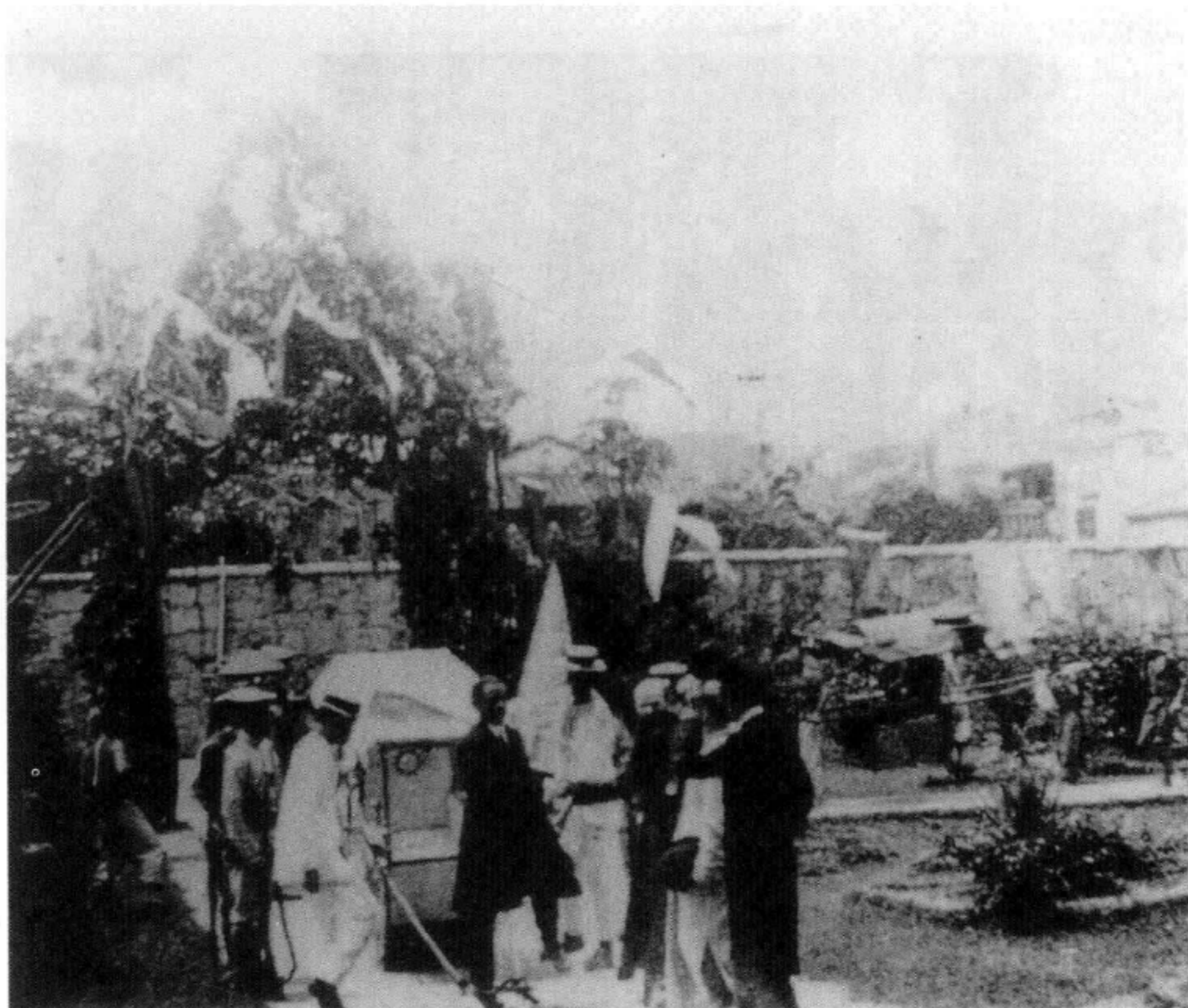
240

▲ 422



中華民國九年五月二十五日  
孫總理位時由南京回粵時蒞臨前山首大於會立小學堂合照  
到希明誌

▲ 423



▲ 424

422. 1912年5月25日，孙中山访问早年从医的澳门镜湖医院。图为孙中山与镜湖医院值理在卢园春草堂门廊前合影。右五为孙中山，右六为孙婉，右一为卢园主人卢廉若。

On May 25, 1912, Sun Yat-sen visited Jinghu Hospital, where he practiced medicine in early years. The picture shows Sun Yat-sen with Director of Jinghu Hospital in front of the porch of Chuncao Hall in Lu Garden. The fifth from right was Sun Yat-sen, the sixth from right was Sun Wan, and the first from right was Lu Lianruo, owner of the Lu Garden.

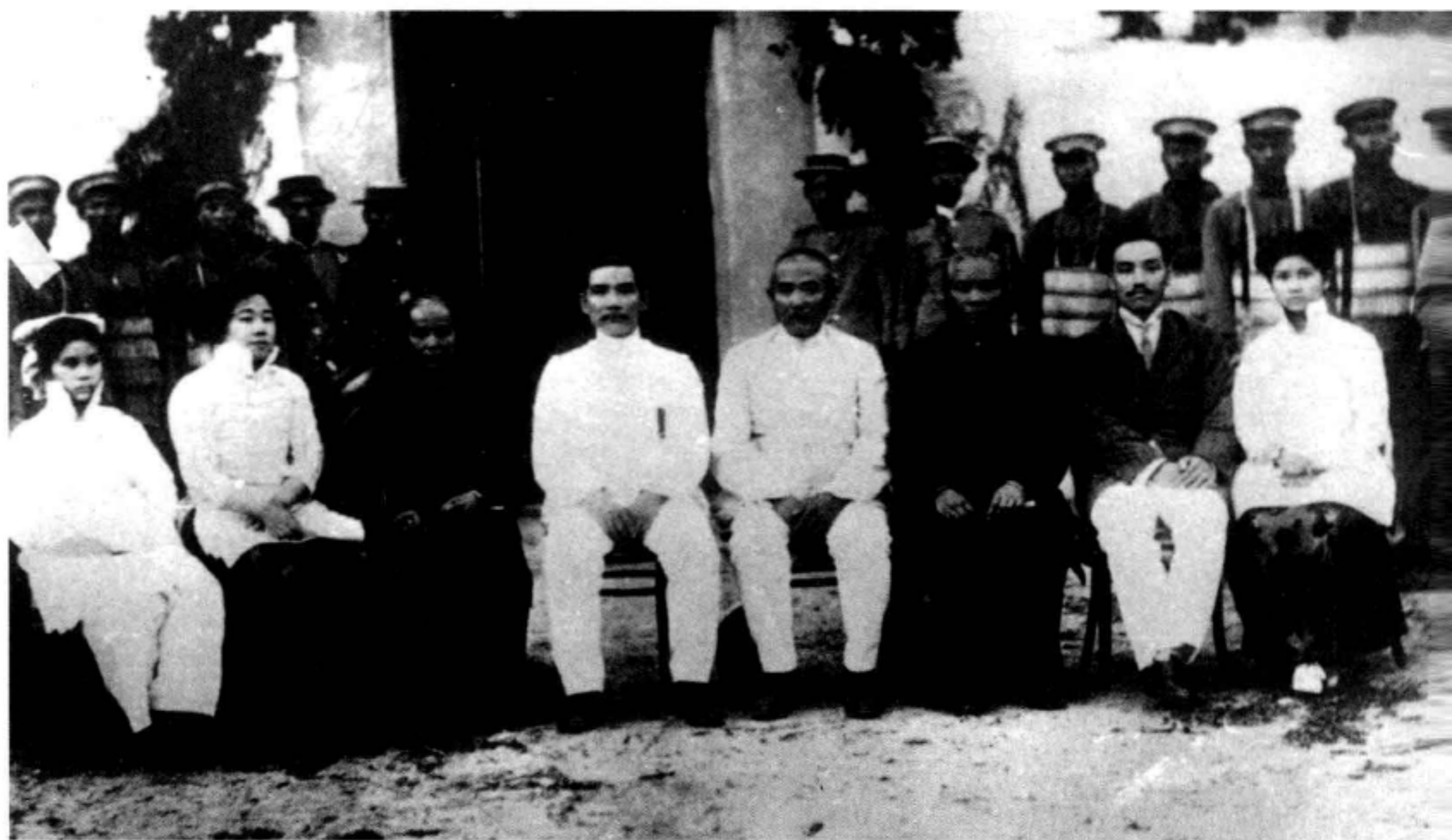
423. 1912年5月25日，孙中山应邀到香山恭都前山（今属珠海市）参加中山亭奠基仪式。图为孙中山与欢迎者合影。

On May 25, 1912, Sun Yat-sen was invited to Gongdu Qianshan of Xiangshan County

(presently belongs to Zhuhai) to attend the foundation ceremony of Zhongshan Pavilion. The picture shows Sun Yat-sen together with gladhandler.

424. 1921年5月27日，孙中山自澳门抵翠亨村，在家乡仅3天，即于5月30日晨至广州，旋赴上海，再为国事奔走。图为孙中山抵翠亨村与当地天主教教士握手时的情景。

On May 27, 1912, Sun Yat-sen reached Cuiheng Village from Macau. He stayed in hometown only three days then arrived in Guangzhou on morning of May 30, and continued to Shanghai for the national affairs. It is a picture Sun Yat-sen in Cuiheng Village, shaking hands with a Catholicism clergyman.



■ 425

425. 1912年5月27日，孙中山在家乡住室前与家人合影。左起：孙中山次女孙婉、秘书宋霭龄、夫人卢慕贞、孙中山、孙眉、孙眉夫人，右一为孙中山长女孙姪。

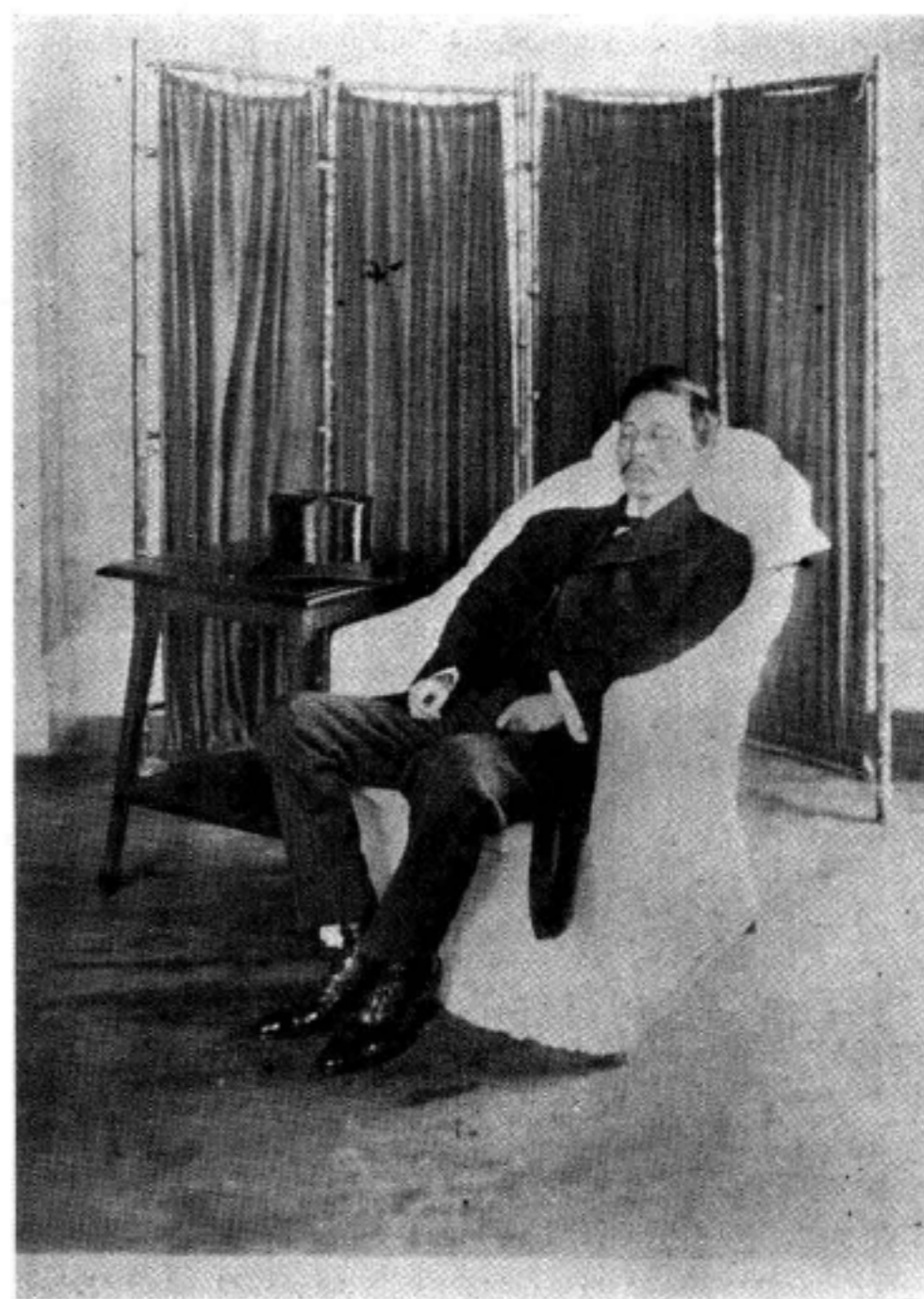
On May 27, 1912, Sun Yat-sen took a picture with family in front of the room in hometown. From left: Sun Wan, the second daughter of Sun Yat-sen; Song Ailing, the secretary; Lu Muzhen, Sun Yat-sen's wife; Sun Yat-sen; Sun Mei; Sun Mei's wife. The first from right is Sun Yan, the oldest daughter of Sun Yat-sen.



■ 426



■ 427



■ 428

426. 1912年5月28日，孙中山在香山县左埗乡与宗亲在孙氏宗祠前合影。

A group photo of Sun Yat-sen with his relatives taken in front of Sun Clan's Ancestral Hall at Zuobu Village in Xiangshan County on May 28, 1912.

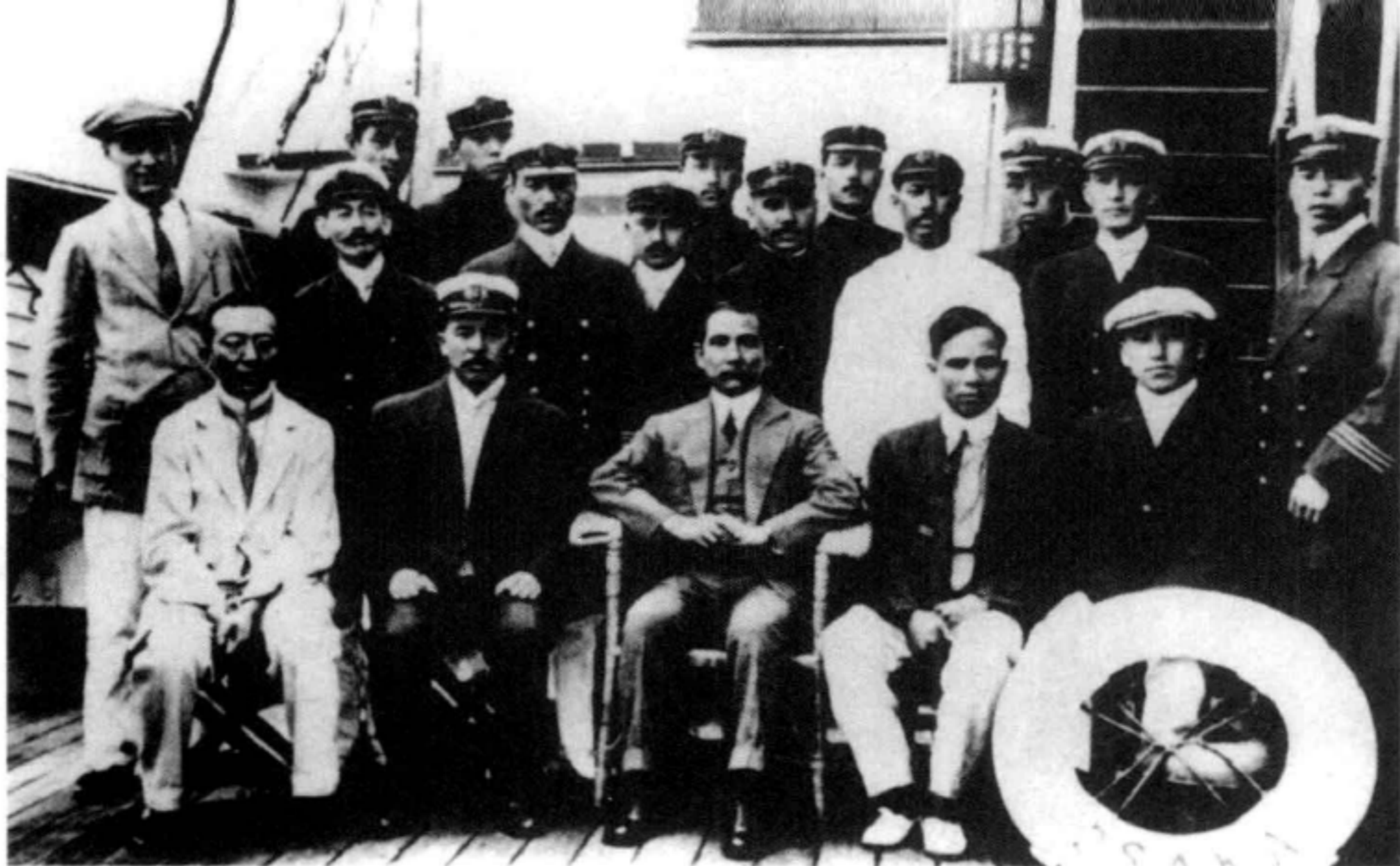
427. 1912年5月，孙中山与家人在广州合影。前排左起：卢慕贞、孙中山；后排左起：孙姪、孙科、秘书宋霭龄、孙婉。

In May 1912, Sun Yat-sen and family took a group photo in Guangzhou. The front row from the left: Lu Muzhen, Sun Yat-sen; the back row from left: Sun Yan, Sun Ke, Song Ailing(secretary), Sun Wan.

428. 袁世凯窃取国家政权后，梦想建立封建专制独裁统治。1913年3月20日，袁世凯派人在上海暗杀国民党代理理事长宋教仁。图为被刺身亡的宋教仁。

After Yuan Shikai stole the state power, dreaming of resuming feudal autocratic rule, on March 20, 1913, Yuan Shikai sent a killer to assassinate Song Jiaoren, Kuomintang's acting president in Shanghai. The Picture shows dead Song Jiaoren after assassinated.





429

429. 1913年6月中旬，为策动陈炯明宣布广东独立讨袁，孙中山由沪乘船往香港、澳门。图为孙中山在赴粤途中与同志合影。

In the mid of June 1913, Sun Yat-sen left Shanghai for Hong Kong and Macao by ship to persuade Chen Jiongming declaring to suppress Yuan Shikai independently in Guangdong. It is a photo Sun Yat-sen together with comrades on the way to Guangdong.

430. 为反击袁世凯的倒行逆施，捍卫共和制度，1913年7月，孙中山发动反袁的“二次革命”。图为孙中山于7月22日在上海《民立报》发表的讨袁宣言。

In July 1913, Sun Yat-sen launched the Second Revolution against Yuan Shikai's retroaction in order to defend republic system. This is Sun Yat-sen's statement of condemning Yuan published in Shanghai's *Minlibao* on July 22.

辛亥革命在廣東影  
像實錄  
碧血丹心

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(二第) (日九十月六年丑癸歷陰) (號二十九百九第) (報立民) (年三十一百一第) (二第)

言論之部

## 孫中山先生宣言

當南北統一之際：僕推戴袁世凱於參議院：原望其開誠布公：盡忠民國：以慰四萬萬人之望：自是以來：僕於權利所在：則為引避：危疑之交：則為襄助：雖激昂之士：對於袁氏：時有責言：僕之初衷：未嘗少易：不意宋案發生：袁氏陰謀：一旦盡揭：僕於當時：已將反對袁氏之心：宣布天下：使袁氏果知公義自在：輿論難誣：爾時即應辭職：以謝國民：何圖袁氏專為私謀：倒行不已：以致東南人民：荷戈而逐：旬日之內：相連並發：大勢如此：國家安危：人民生死：皆繫於袁氏一人之去留：為公僕者：不以圖利民福為懷：反欲犧牲國家與人民：以爭一己之位置：中華民國豈容開此先例：願全體國民一致主張令袁氏辭職：以息戰禍：庶可以挽國危而慰民望：無任翹企之至。

## 敬告全國同胞

(蔡)子民

兵凶戰危：吾儕安分良民：對於不正當之戰爭：決無有贊成之者：其正當之戰爭：為保護吾儕安全幸福之間接作用：則吾儕不特不肯反對：且相率而助成之：其或吾儕雖不必加入戰爭：而確於戰爭以外：尚有可以致力之處：使吾儕之安全幸福：由此而保存：而且使間接作用之戰爭：由此而截止：則尤吾儕所當引以為己任者矣。

一年以來：政府之失德：雖吾儕摯愛之者：決不能為之諱：至於恣行暗殺：擅借外款：不復留吾儕以承認政府之餘地：吾儕中之一部份所謂民黨也者：攻擊政府為激烈之主張：何嘗不公認為必不得已之舉：徒以兵亂初經：瘡痍未復：苟於和平解決一方面：尚有幾希之望：則終告誡民黨：而強抑制之。雖然政府之播弄也：乃變本而加厲：且以是為錫除民黨之機會：而日日與之挑戰：於斯時也：吾儕而稍稍移其注視民黨之目光：而靜觀政府：得民黨所以不能不激昂之故：糾政府而去其疾：未嘗不可以達保持和平之希望：不幸吾儕大多數見未及此：徒日日監視民黨：責以不許妄動：而轉使政府益放其縱惡挑戰之手段：既民黨忍無可忍：而為武力解決之宣告：反之於吾儕往日希望和平之美意：誠不能不謂之失望：然吾儕於歸咎政府之餘：又不能不自省縱容政府之過：而深自引咎也。

今者戰端開矣：猶未至全國糜爛之境也：往者不諫：來者可追：吾儕而生觀其執勝執負：若秦越人之觀肥瘠：則亦已耳：若惕於戰禍之延長：而為迅

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433. 由于大批军官受袁世凯收买，8月11日，龙济光进驻广州，广东“二次革命”失败。图为依附袁世凯的广东正式陆军师长钟鼎基。

Because a large number of officers were bought over with bribery by Yuan Shikai. On August 11, Long Jiguang entered and stationed in Guangzhou. The Second Revolution in Guangdong failed. The picture is Zhong Dingji, division commander of regular ground force of Guangdong, who attached himself to Yuan Shikai.

434. 1913年8月3日，袁世凯任命龙济光为广东都督兼署民政长，并授为陆军上将。广东进入了军阀龙济光的统治时期。图为龙济光。

On August 3, 1913, Yuan Shikai appointed Long Jiguang as Guangdong provincial governor and director of Civil Affairs, and awarded him General of Land Army. Guangdong entered the ruling period of warlord—Long Jiguang. This is Long Jiguang.



■ 434

伍

FIVE

永恒的纪念

Eternal Commemoration



**轰**轰烈烈的辛亥革命运动虽然以失败告终，但是以孙中山为首的中国资产阶级革命民主派领导的这场革命运动，是中国近代旧民主革命的高峰，具有划时代的历史意义。这次革命推翻了清朝的统治，结束了中国延续两千多年的封建君主专制制度，创立了中华民国，广泛传播了民主共和思想，为以后的革命运动开辟道路，促进中华民族历史的发展。

广东作为辛亥革命的主要策源地和重要战场，在辛亥革命史上占有重要的历史地位。在这片热土上，一代南粤儿女为挽救民族危亡，追求祖国的独立、统一、民主、富强，前赴后继，英勇奋斗，谱写出可歌可泣的光辉篇章。孙中山和广东革命党人在这场革命运动中所建立的不朽功业和表现出来的崇高爱国主义精神，永垂青史，值得后人永恒纪念。

**T**hough the dynamic Revolution of 1911 ended in failure, the revolutionary movement led by Chinese bourgeois revolution democratic group headed by Sun Yat-sen was a peak of China's modern old democratic revolution, which is of the epoch-making historic significance. This revolution had overthrown the governance of Qing Dynasty, and put an end to China's feudal autocratic monarchy systems which extended more than 2,000 years in succession and founded the Republic of China, propagated the democratic republicanism thought extensively, opened up the road for the revolutionary movement for the future, and promoted the development of Chinese nation's history.

Guangdong occupied the important historical position in the Revolution of 1911, as the main base and important battle fields. On this stretch of hot soil, a generation of sons and daughters of Guangdong, who pursued the independent, united, democratic, prosperous and strong motherland, advanced wave upon wave in order to save the nation at stake and struggled bravely, which had composed the heroic and moving, glorious chapter. Sun Yat-sen and Guangdong revolutionary Partisan's immortal exploits and sublime patriotic spirit shown in this revolutionary movement, will be forever remembered in the annals of history, and deserve descendants' eternal commemoration.



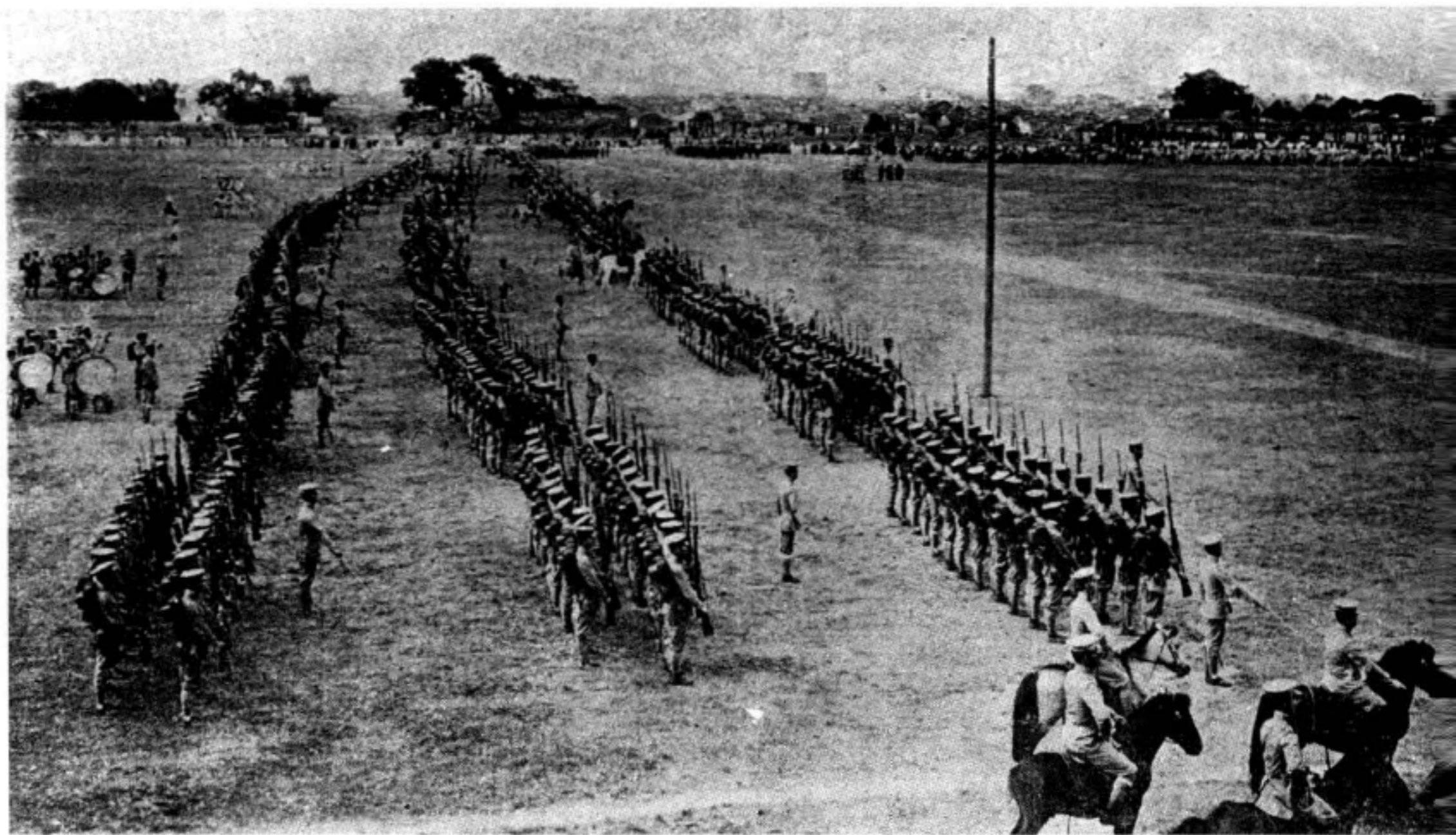
■ 435

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435. 为纪念辛亥革命的胜利，中华民国临时政府1912年9月28日公布以武昌首义日（即10月10日）为国庆日。1912年10月10日，广东都督府举行隆重的国庆庆祝活动。图为广东都督胡汉民、副都督陈炯明赴广州东郊检阅军队情形。

In order to commemorate the victory of the Revolution of 1911, on September 28, 1912, the Provisional Government of the Republic of China announced the date (October 10th) on which the Wuchang Uprising broke out as the National Day. On October 10, 1912, Guangdong government held a grand celebration of National Day. Hu Hanmin, Guangdong provincial military governor, and Chen Jiongming, deputy provincial military governor, were going to inspect troops in the eastern suburbs of Guangzhou.

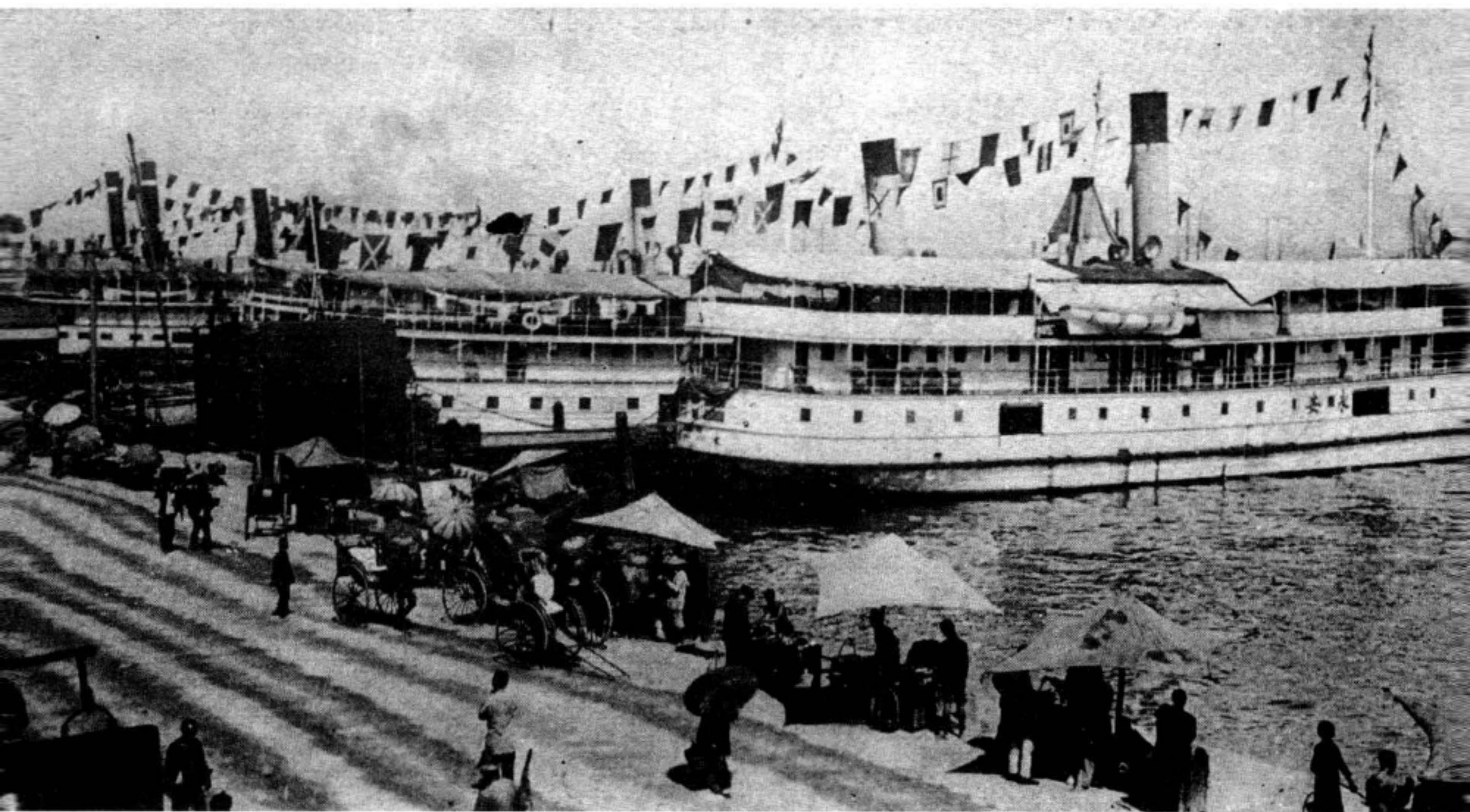


碧血丹心  
——辛亥革  
命在广东影  
像实录

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436. 在国庆日接受检阅的军队。  
The troops being inspected on National Day.

437. 国庆日的香港海滨。  
The seashore of Hong Kong on National Day.





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438. 国庆日的香港街道。

The Hong Kong streets on National Day.

439. 广东中山市翠亨村孙中山故居纪念馆大门。

The gate of memorial museum of Sun Yat-sen's former residence at Cuiheng Village in Zhongshan City of Guangdong Province.

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440. 孙中山故居正面图。1892年孙中山设计建造。

The main building of Sun Yat-sen's former residence, designed by Sun Yat-sen in 1892.

441. 1935年11月2日，孙中山早年学医的博济医院改名为孙逸仙博士纪念医院并竖立纪念碑。

On November 2, 1935, Guangzhou (Boji) Hospital, where Sun Yat-sen studied medicine in early years, renamed as Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital and set up a monument.



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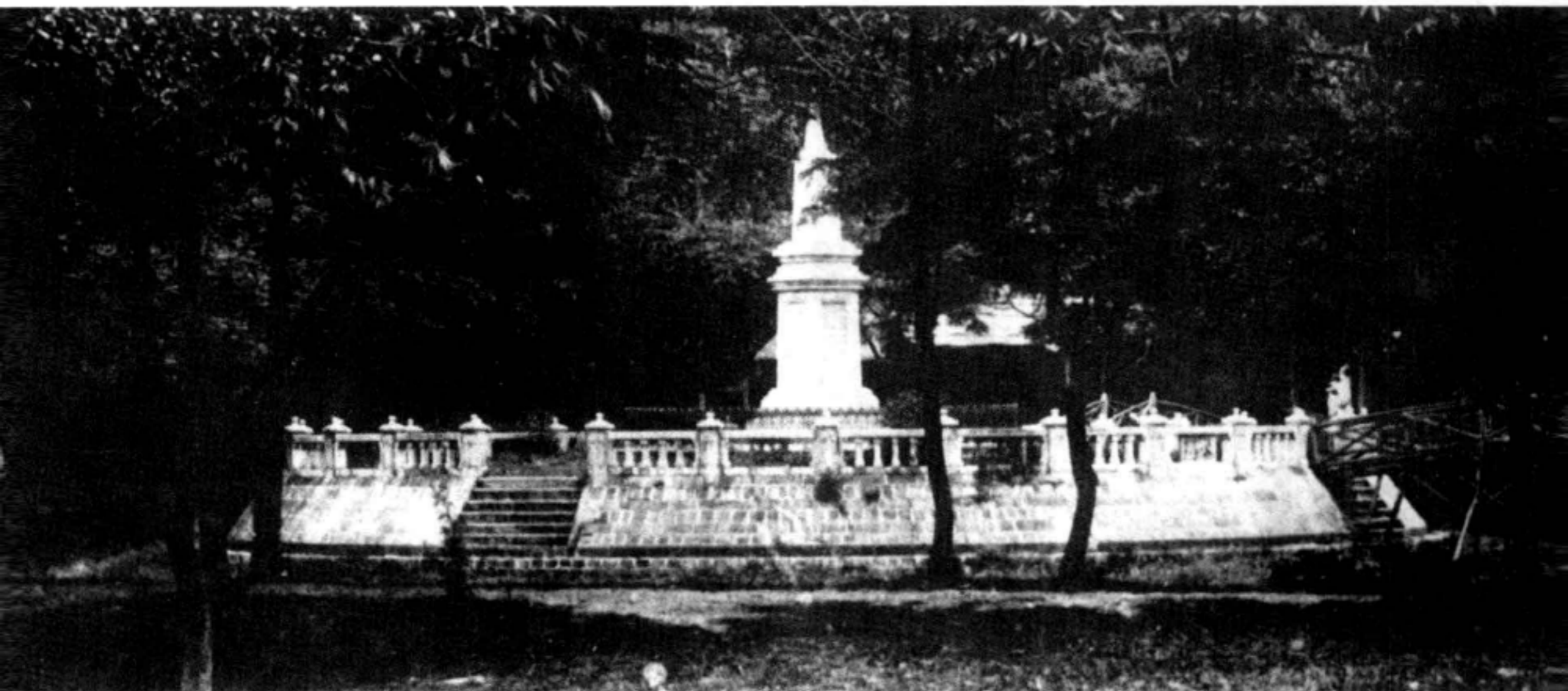
442. 广州先烈南路青龙坊的兴中会坟场。1923年兴建。

The tomb field of China Revival Society at Qinglongfang, Xianlie Road South, Guangzhou, built in 1923.

443. 中华民国成立后，在潮州西湖边建立的黄冈起义纪念塔。

After the Republic of China was founded, the Monument Tower of Huanggang Uprising (1907) was set up beside the West Lake of Chaozhou.

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444. 1934年建立的黄冈丁未（1907）革命纪念亭。

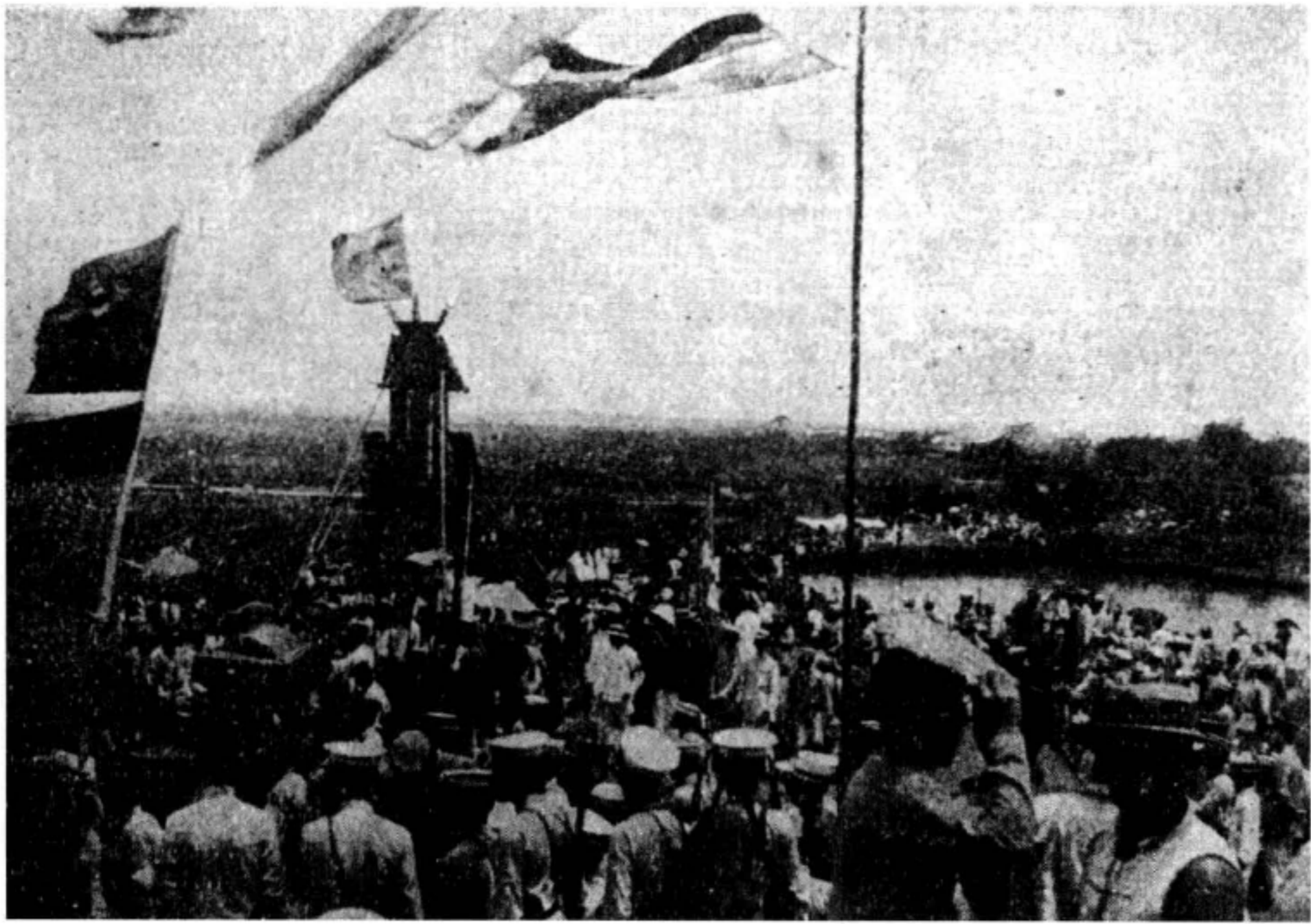
Huanggang Uprising (1907) Revolutionary Memorial Pavilion set up in 1934.

445. 广州沙河先烈路庚戌新军起义烈士墓。

The martyrs' tombs of New Army Uprising (1910) at Xianlie Road, Guangzhou.

446. 1912年5月15日，孙中山率广州各界人士十余万人至广州黄花岗，主持公祭黄花岗起义烈士。

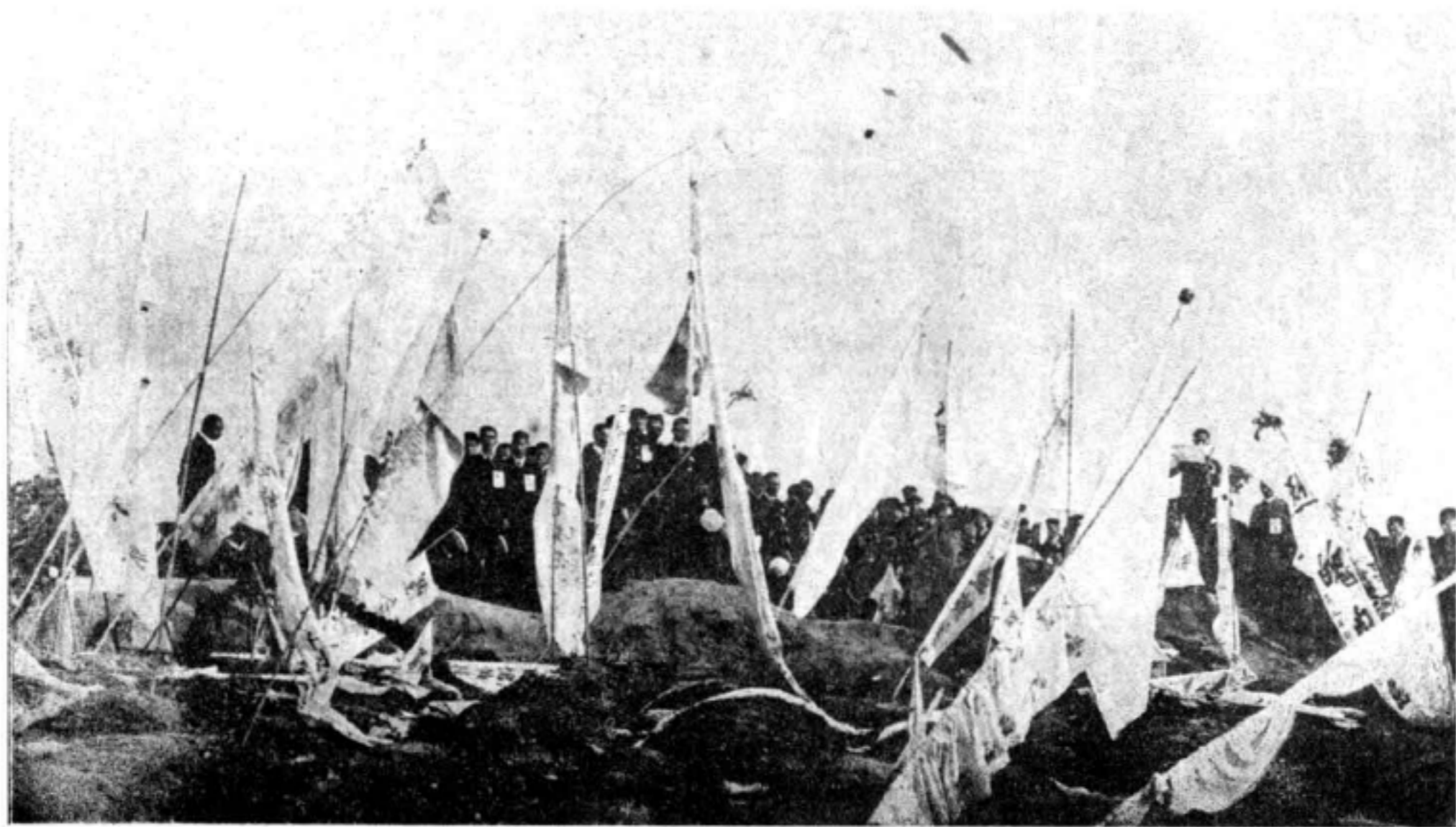
On May 15, 1912, Sun Yat-sen led more than 100,000 people from all walks of life in Guangzhou to Yellow Flower Hill and presided the public memorial ceremony of martyrs.



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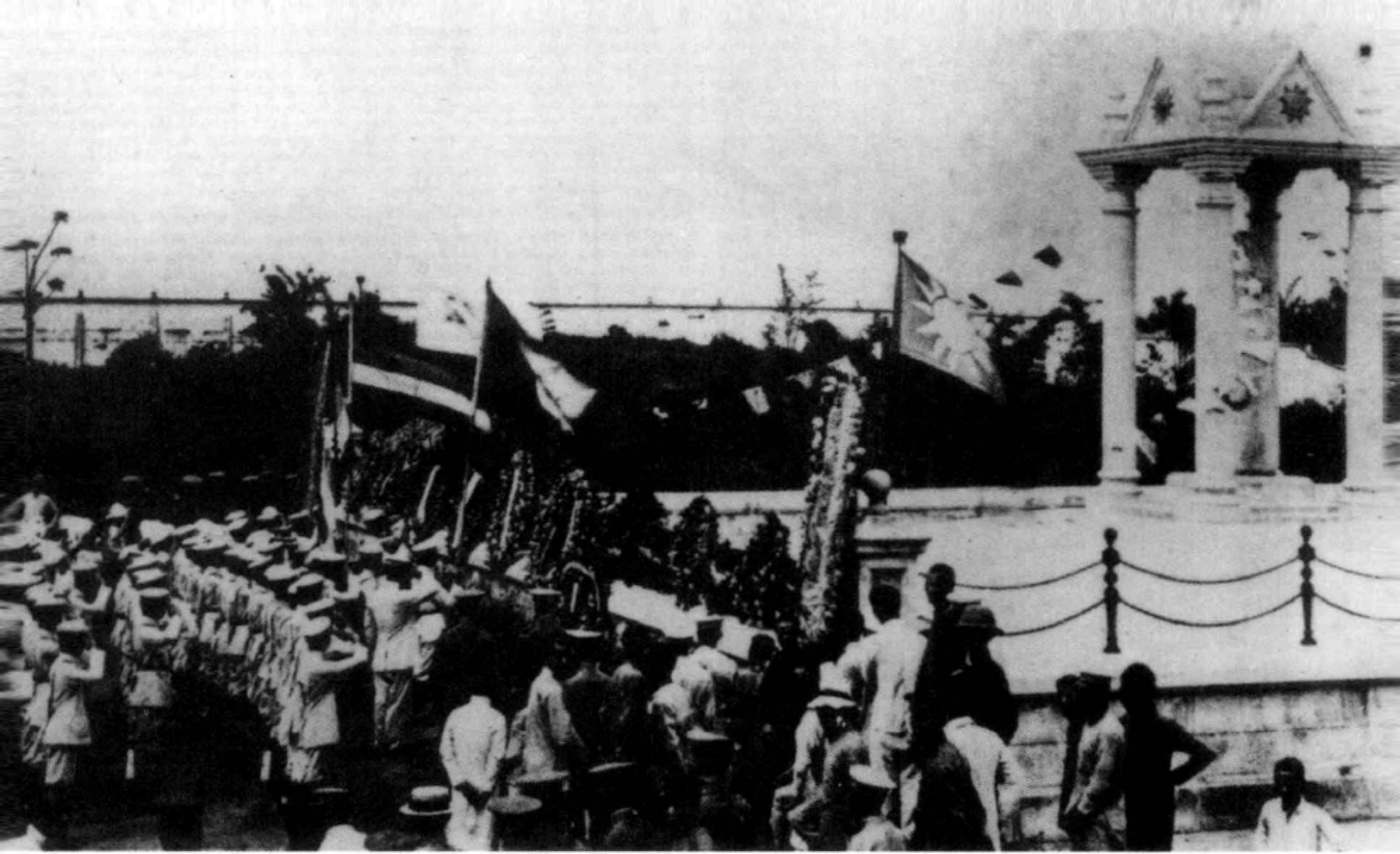
255



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447. 1912年5月15日，广东海军致祭黄花岗起义烈士的场面。

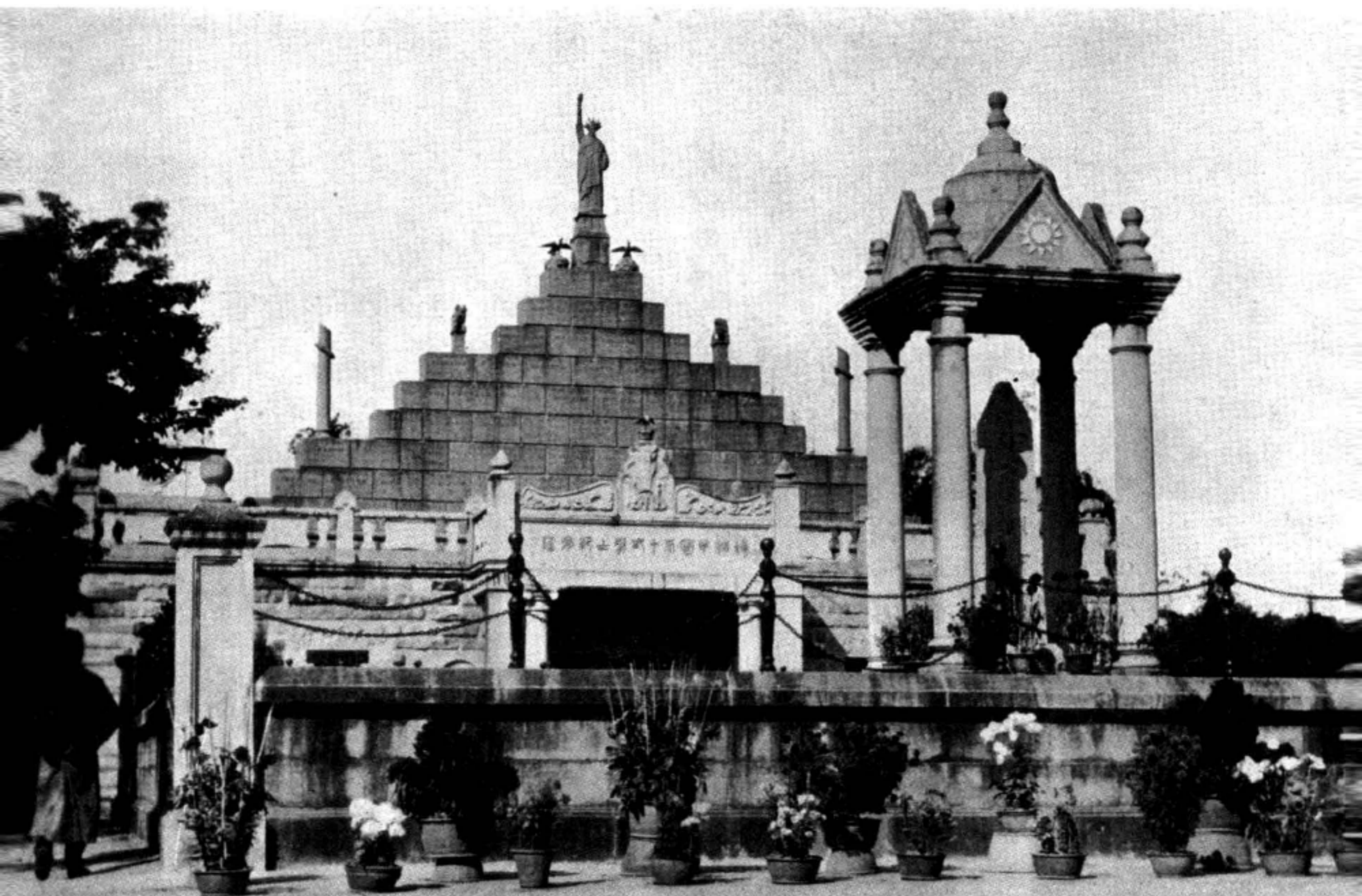
The scene of mourning martyrs of Yellow Flower Hill Uprising by the soldiers of Guangdong Navy on May 15, 1912.

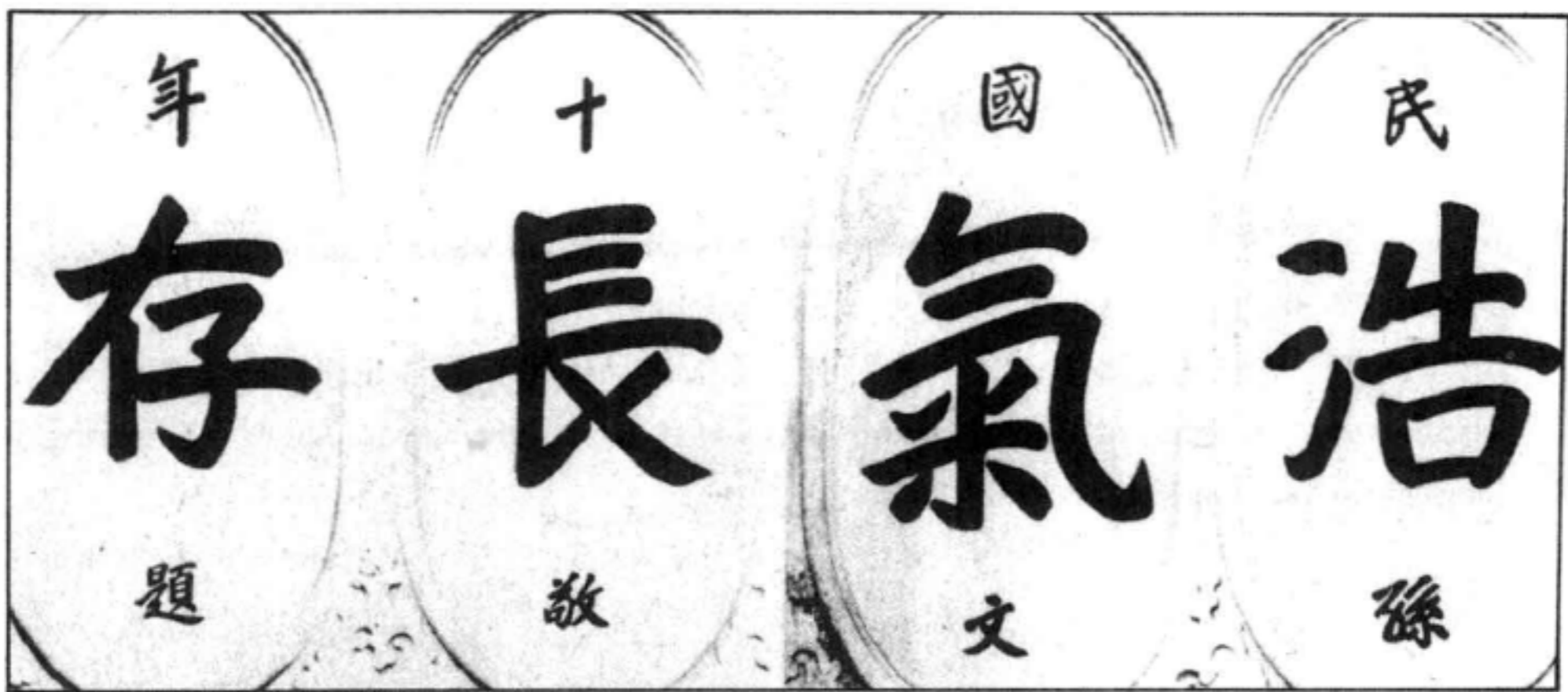


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448. 1919—1920年间，广州各界公祭黄花岗七十二烈士墓。

Between 1919 and 1920, all circles in Guangzhou held a public memorial ceremony at the Mausoleum of 72 Martyrs of Yellow Flower Hill Uprising.

449. 广州黄花岗七十二烈士墓。

Mausoleum of 72 Martyrs of Yellow Flower Hill Uprising.

450. 孙中山为黄花岗七十二烈士墓的题词。

The tomb epigraph of 72 Martyrs of Yellow Flower Hill Uprising, written by Sun Yat-sen.

451. 黄花岗七十二烈士之碑。

The tablets of 72 Martyrs of Yellow Flower Hill Uprising.

452. 1911年11月，各界改葬林冠慈于红花岗（即今黄花岗），并举行追悼礼的场面。

In November 1911, The scene of mourning Lin Guanci by all walks of life while changing his burial ground to Red Flower Hill (today's Yellow Flower Hill).

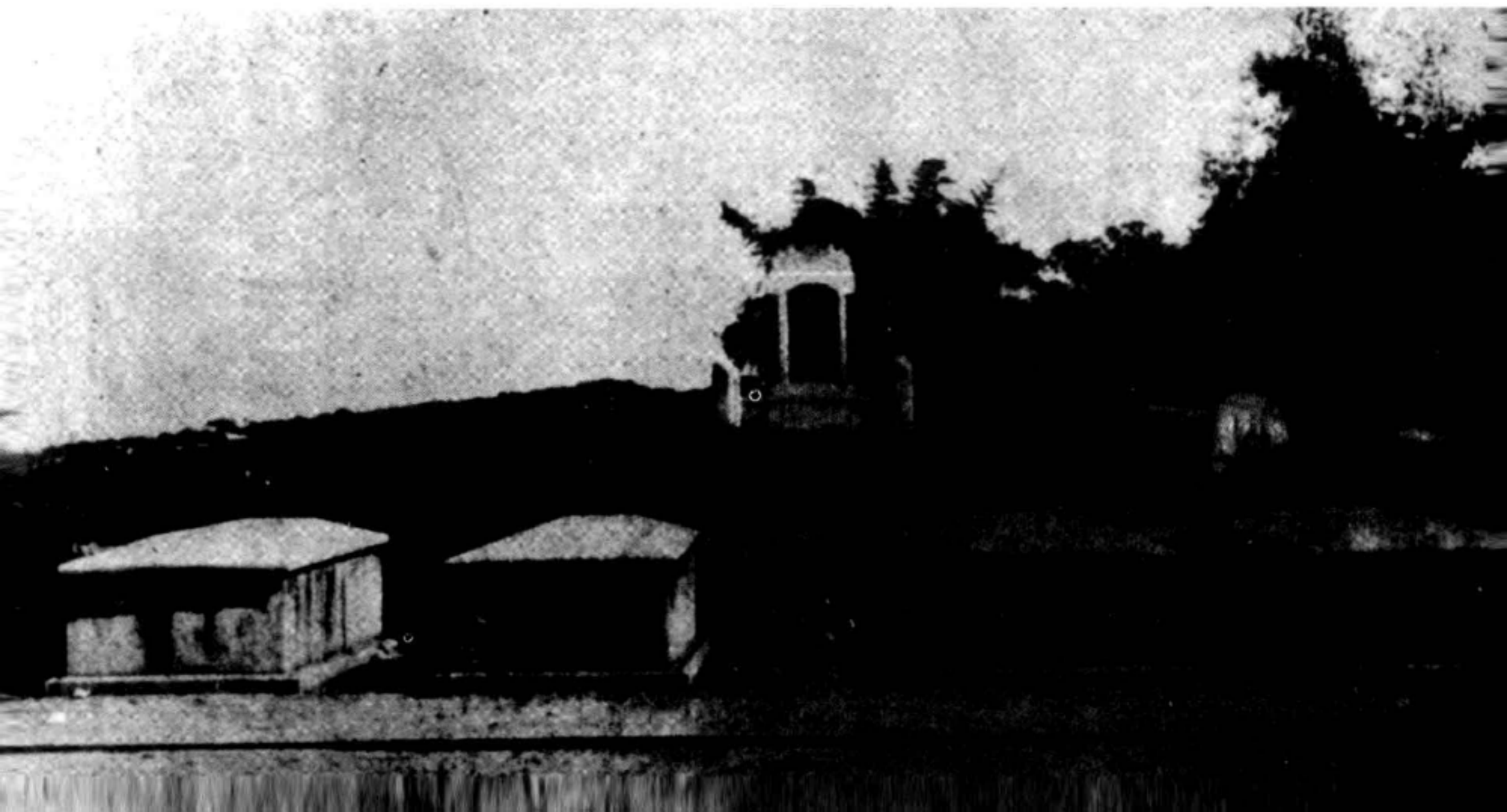
453. 1918年兴建的安葬温生才、林冠慈、陈敬岳和钟明光的红花岗四烈士墓。

The four martyrs'tombs of Wen Shengcai, Lin Guanci, Chen Jingyue and Zhong Mingguang, in Red Flower Hill, build in 1918.



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454. 红花岗四烈士墓道。

The tomb-tablet of four Martyrs  
in Red Flower Hill.

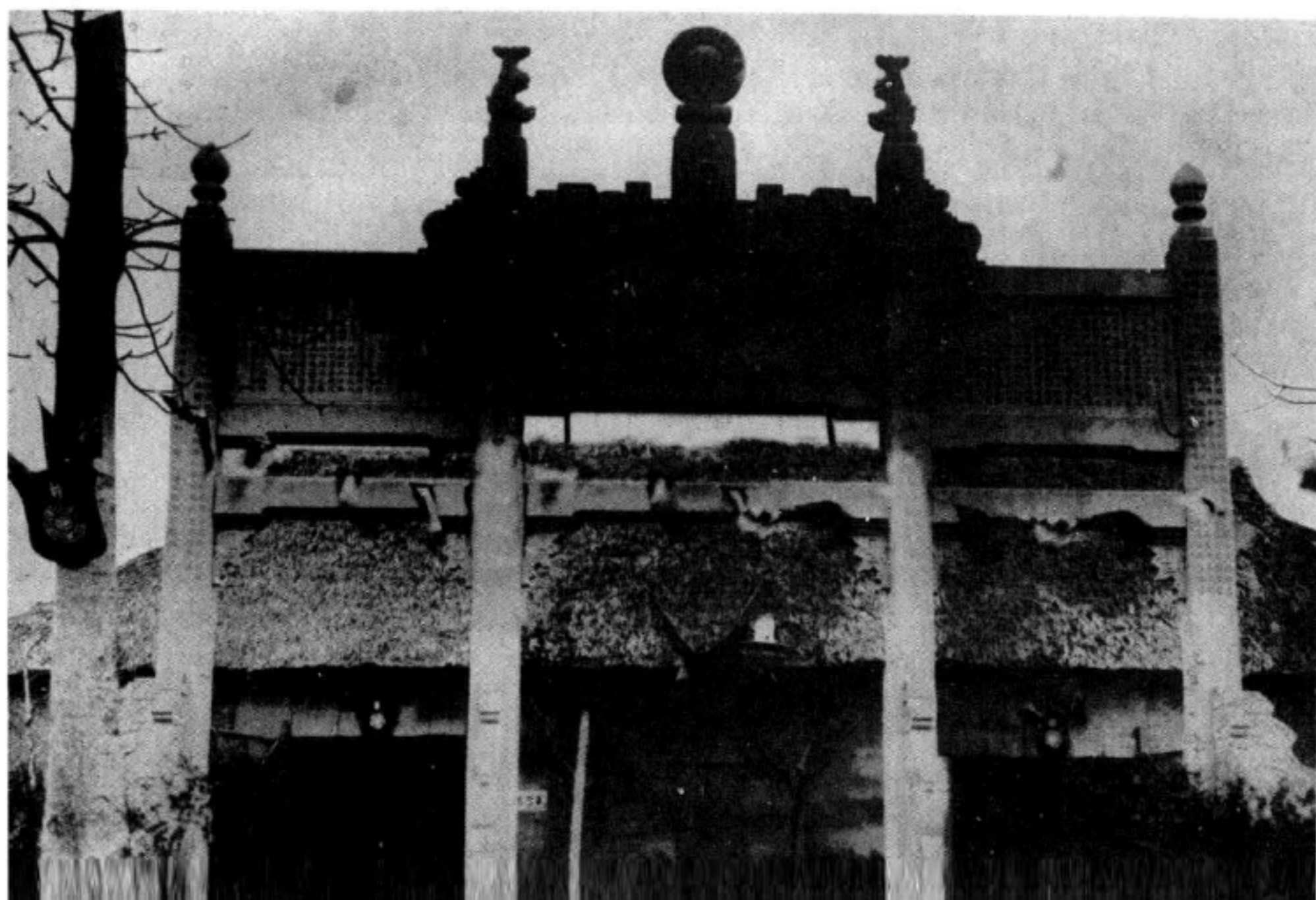
455. 越秀山广东光复纪念碑，  
建于1929年，表彰香港同胞  
捐资支持广东光复的伟大功  
绩。1938年遭日寇毁灭。

Guangdong Memorial Pavilion  
for Restoration in Yuexiu Hill,  
built in 1929, in praise of the  
great contribution of Hong Kong  
compatriot's donation and support  
for restoration of Guangdong. In  
1938, it was destroyed by Japanese  
invaders.



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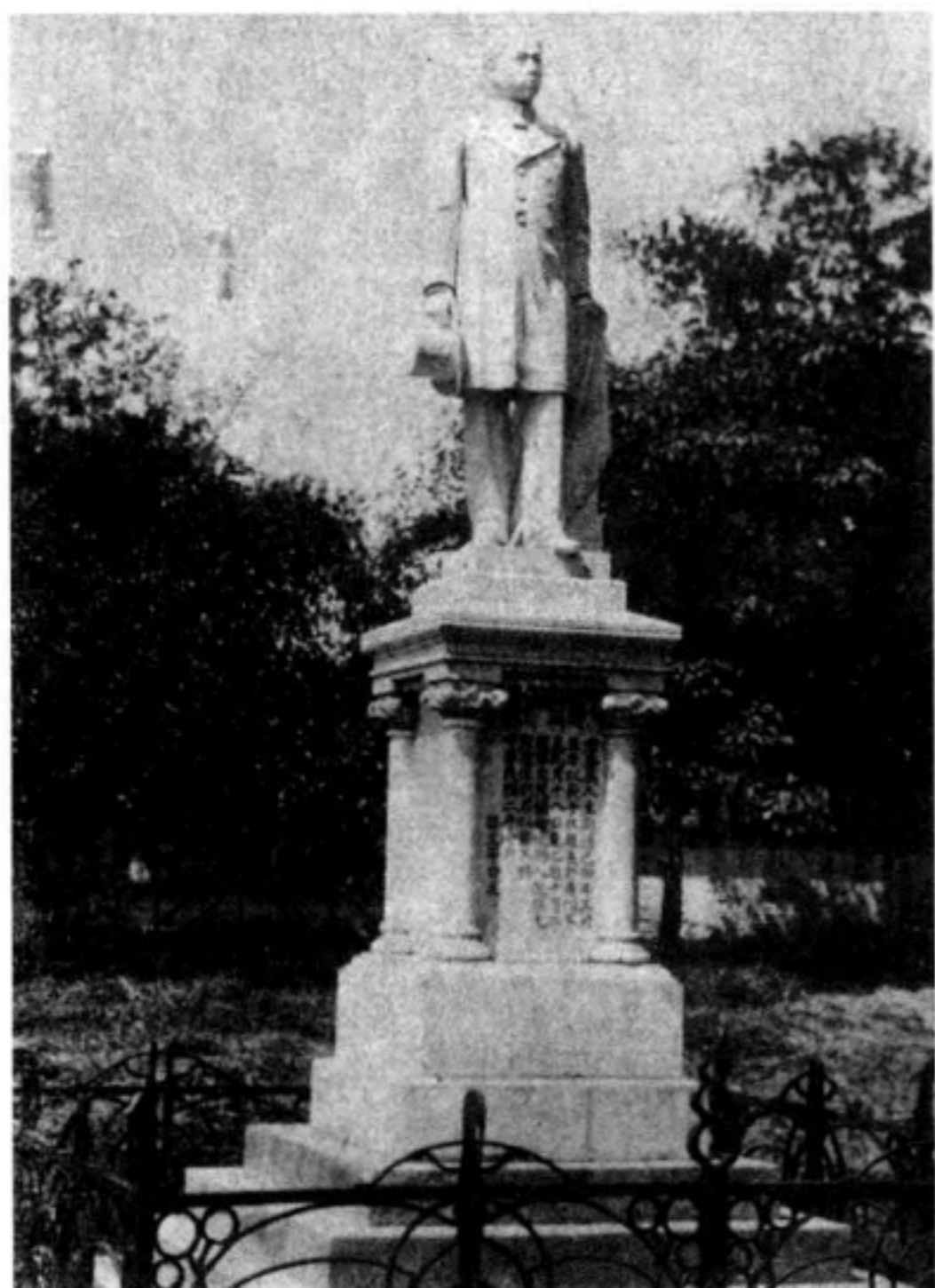




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456. 越秀山广东光复纪念亭。建于1948年。

Guangdong Memorial Pavilion for Restoration in Yuexiu Hill, built in 1948.

457. 广东中山市翠亨村的陆皓东烈士坟场。

The tomb field of Lu Haodong at Cuiheng Village of Zhongshan City in Guangdong Province.

458. 广州先烈南路青菜岗的史坚如墓。1913年兴建。

Shi Jianru's tomb at Qingcaigang in Xianlie Road South, Guangzhou, built in 1913.

459. 广州先烈南路青龙坊的邓荫南墓。1929年兴建。

Deng Yinnan's tomb at Qinglongfang, Xianlie Road South, Guangzhou, built in 1929.



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460. 黄花岗七十二烈士墓东侧的潘达微墓。1951年兴建。

Pan Dawei's tomb at the east side of 72 Martyrs Tomb of Yellow Flower Hill, built in 1951.

461. 广州先烈东路驷马岗的朱执信墓。

Zhu Zhixin's tomb at Simagang in Xianlie Road East, Guangzhou.



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462. 广州先烈东路黄花岗公园内的邓仲元墓。1924年兴建。

Deng Zhongyuan's tomb inside Mausoleum of 72 Martyrs of Yellow Flower Hill in Xianlie Road East, Guangzhou, built in 1924.

463. 广州仲恺农学院的廖仲恺先生纪念碑。1978年重建。

The monument to Mr. Liao Zhongkai inside Zhongkai College of Agriculture, Guangzhou, rebuilt in 1978.



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464. 广州市龙眼洞的胡汉民墓。1936年兴建，后毁。1985年重建。

Tomb of Hu Hanmin in Longyandong in Guangzhou, originally built in 1936, destroyed later and rebuilt in 1985.

465. 广东惠州西湖紫微山东麓的陈炯明墓。1934年兴建。

Tomb of Chen Jiongming in East foot of Ziwei Mountain near West Lake in Huizhou City, Guangdong Province, built in 1934.

466. 广东中山市翠亨村北犁头尖山的孙眉墓。1934年兴建。

Tomb of Sun Mei in north Litoujian Mountain, Cuiheng Village, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, built in 1934.

467. 广东中山市翠亨村金槟榔山的杨鹤龄墓。1934年兴建。

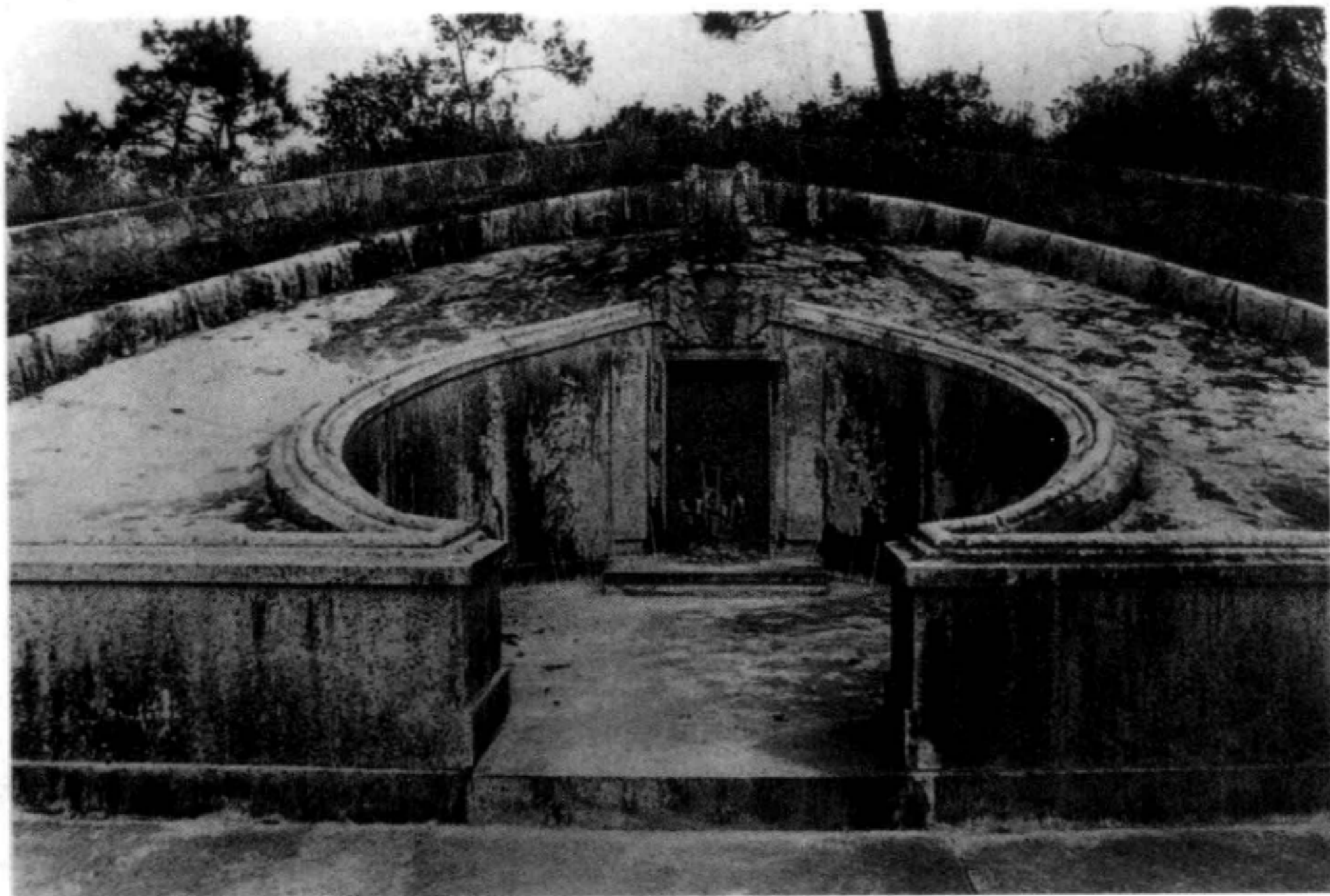
Tomb of Yang Heling in Jinbinlang Mountain, Cuiheng Village, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, built in 1934.

碧血丹心  
——辛亥革  
命在广东影  
像实录

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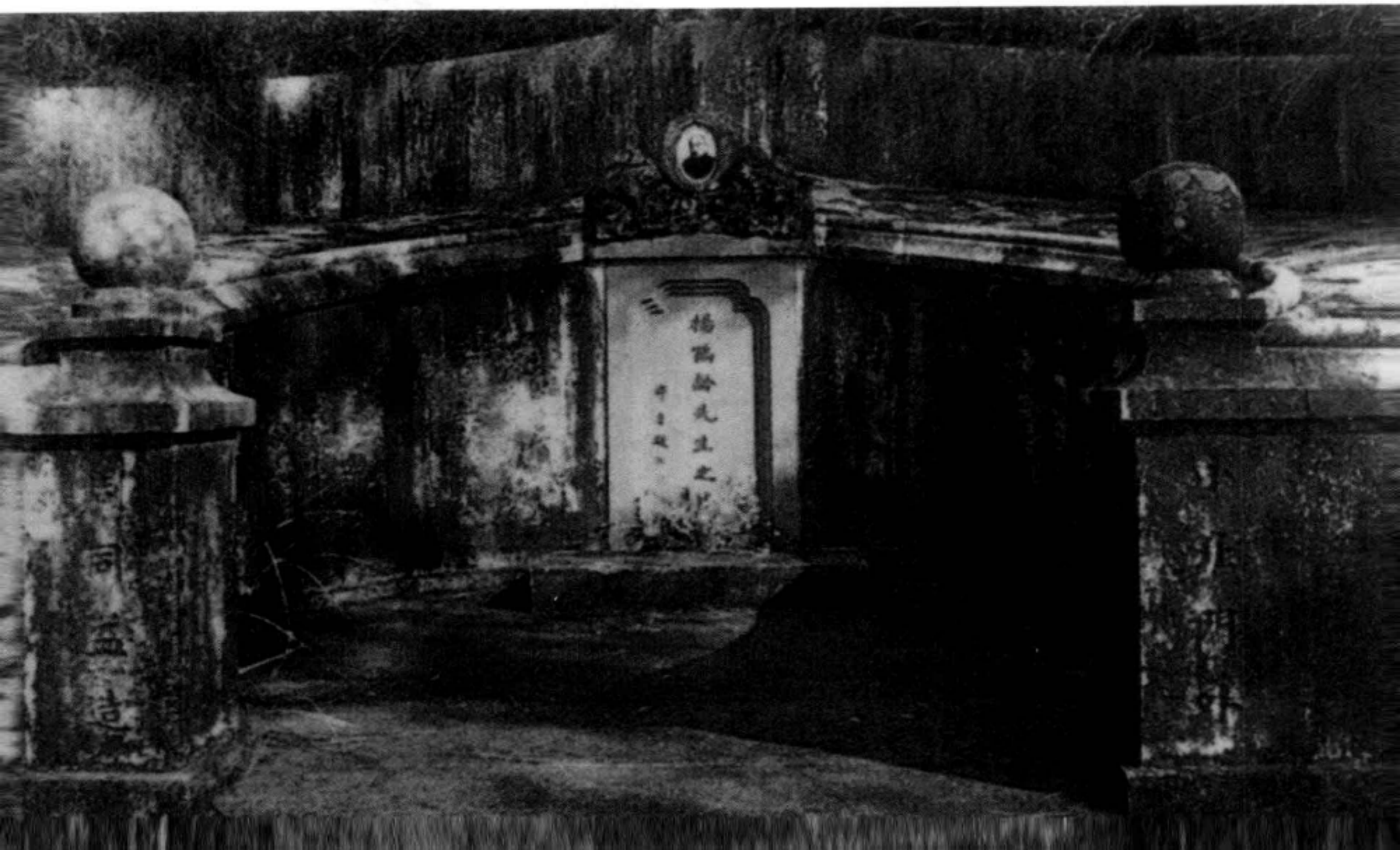
465

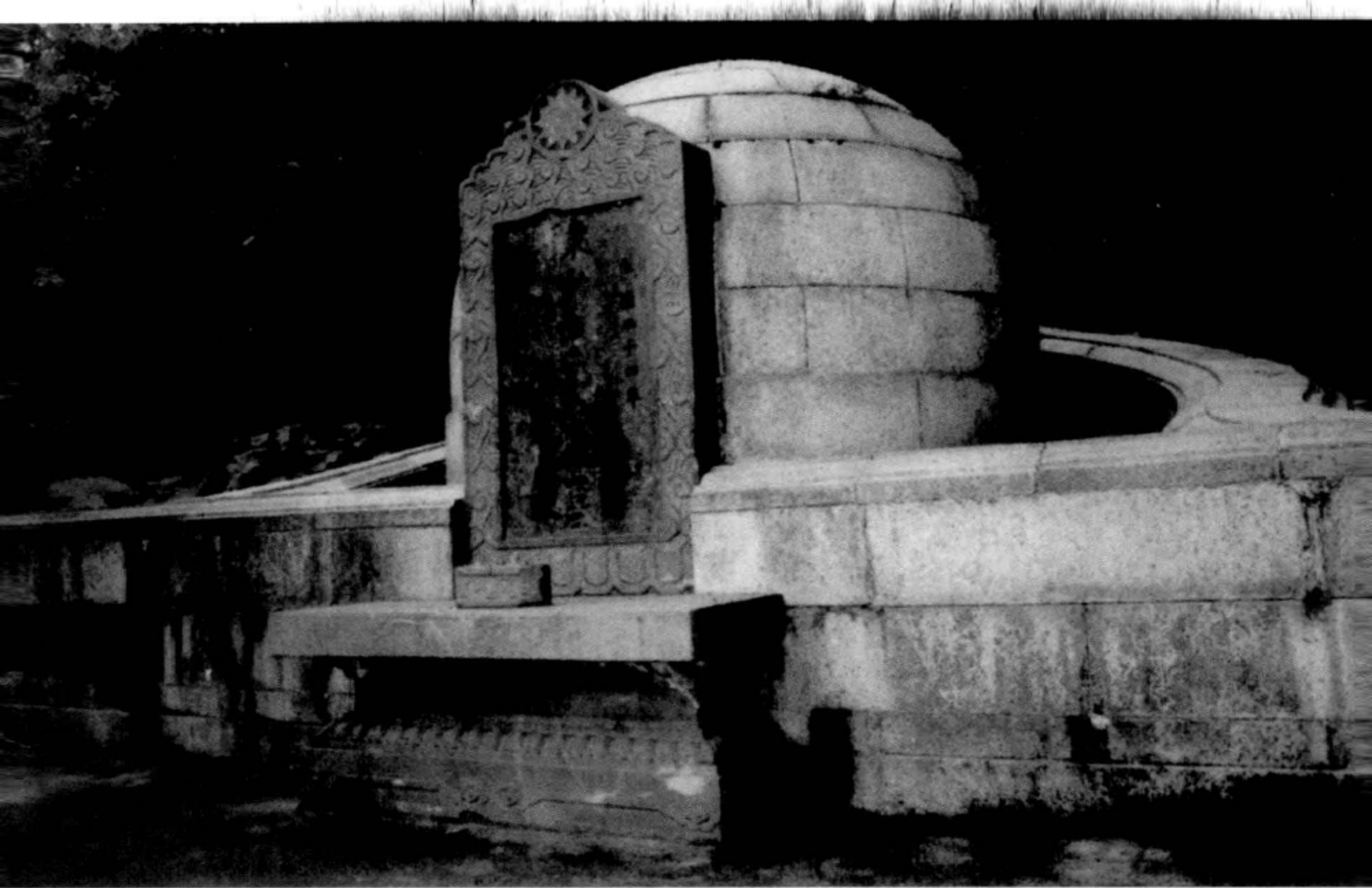




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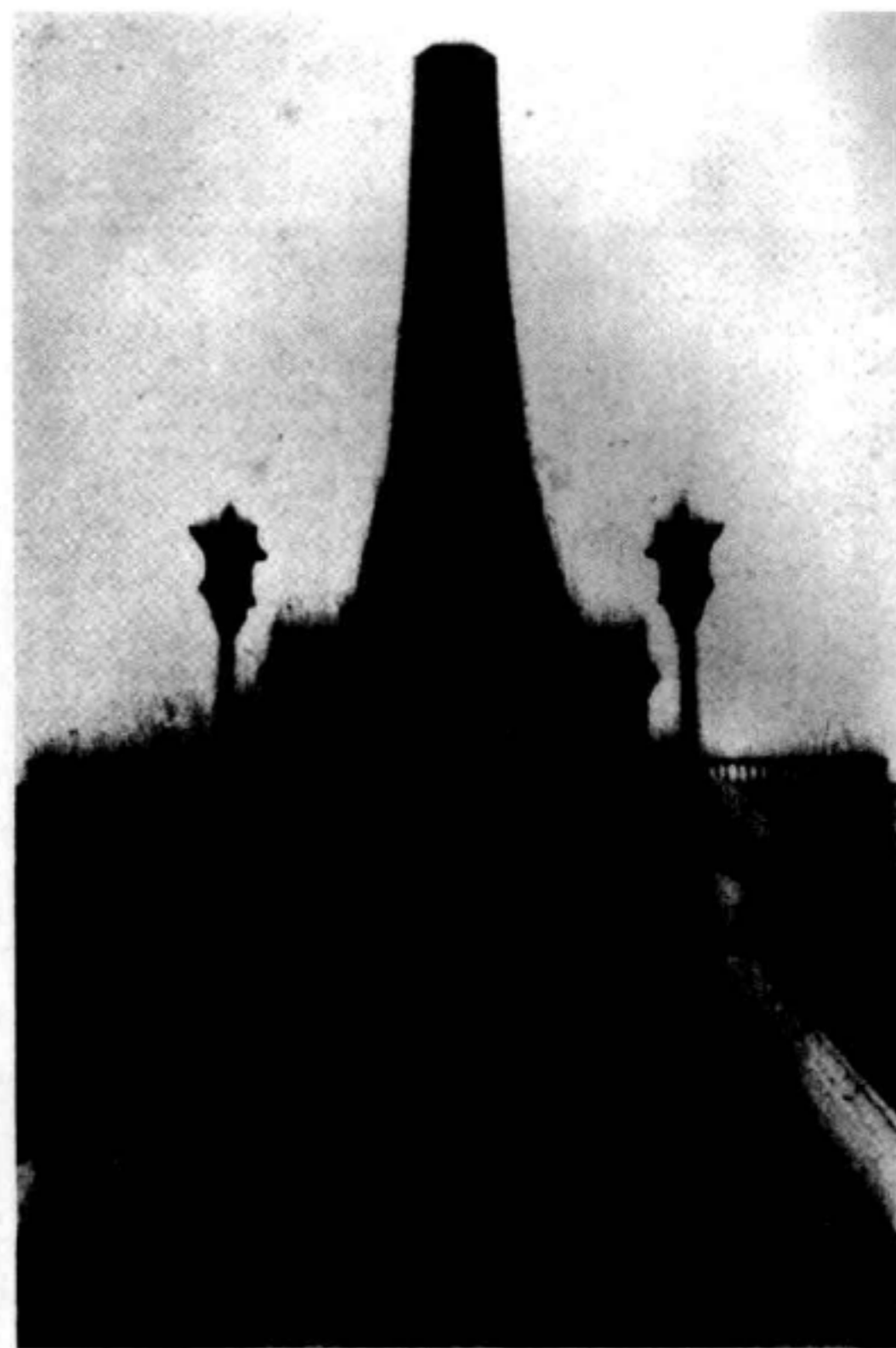


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468. 广东江门市外海茶庵后山的陈少白墓。1935年兴建。

Tomb of Chen Shaobai in back Cha'an Mountain, Waihai Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, built in 1935.

469. 广东珠海市前山的中山纪念亭。1912年孙中山亲自奠基兴建，1928年重修。

The memorial pavilion of Sun Yat-sen at Qianshan in Zhuhai City of Guangdong Province. Sun Yat-sen laid a foundation personally in 1912, rebuilt in 1928.

470. 越秀山中山纪念碑。1929年兴建。

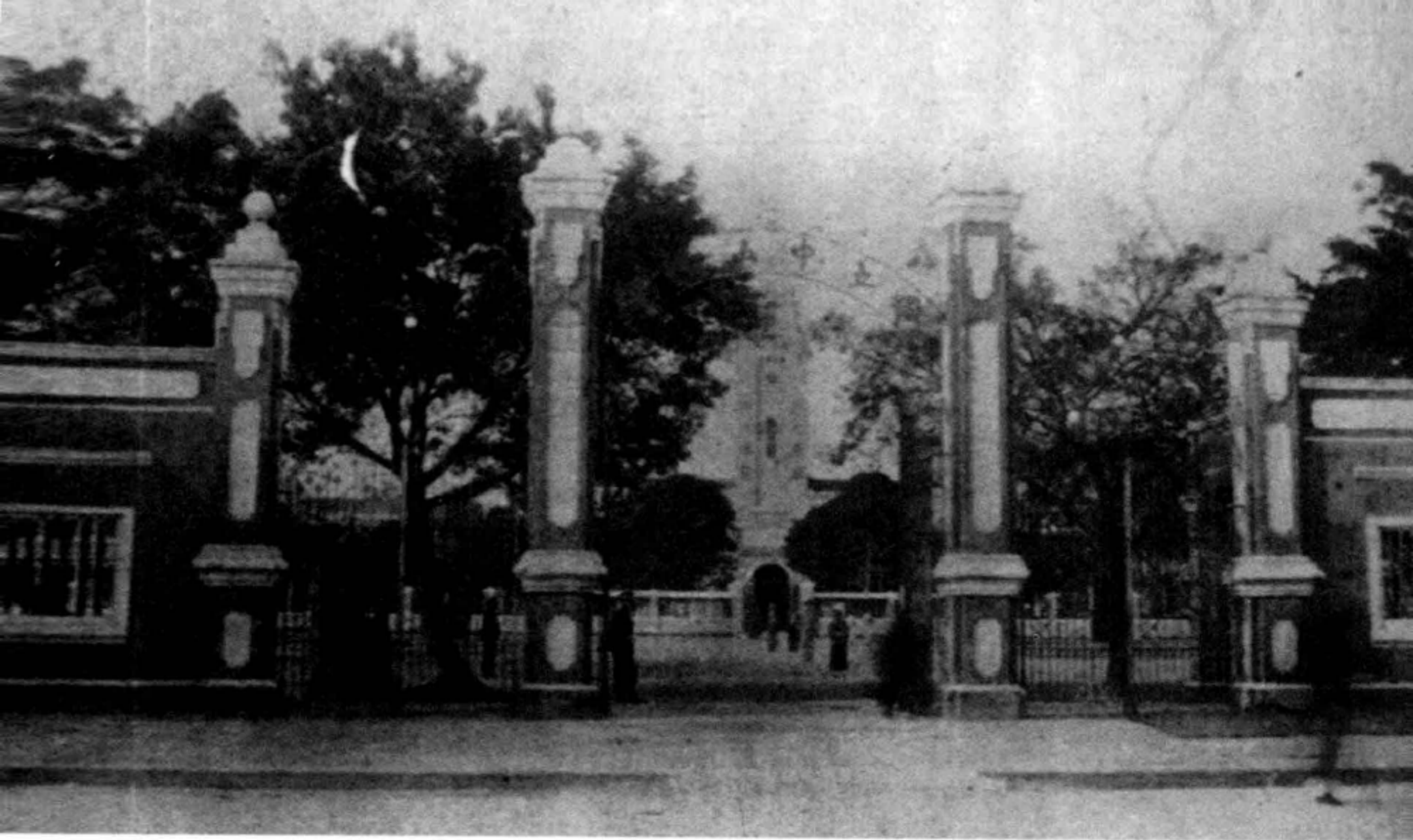
The Monument Stele of Sun Yat-sen in Yuexiu Hill, built in 1929.

471. 澳门国父纪念馆。1918兴建，1930年因军队火药库爆炸被毁，1933年由孙科重建。

The Memorial Museum of Father of Republic in Macao, built in 1918, destroyed by the explosion of the army's ammunition warehouse and rebuilt in 1933 by Sun Ke.







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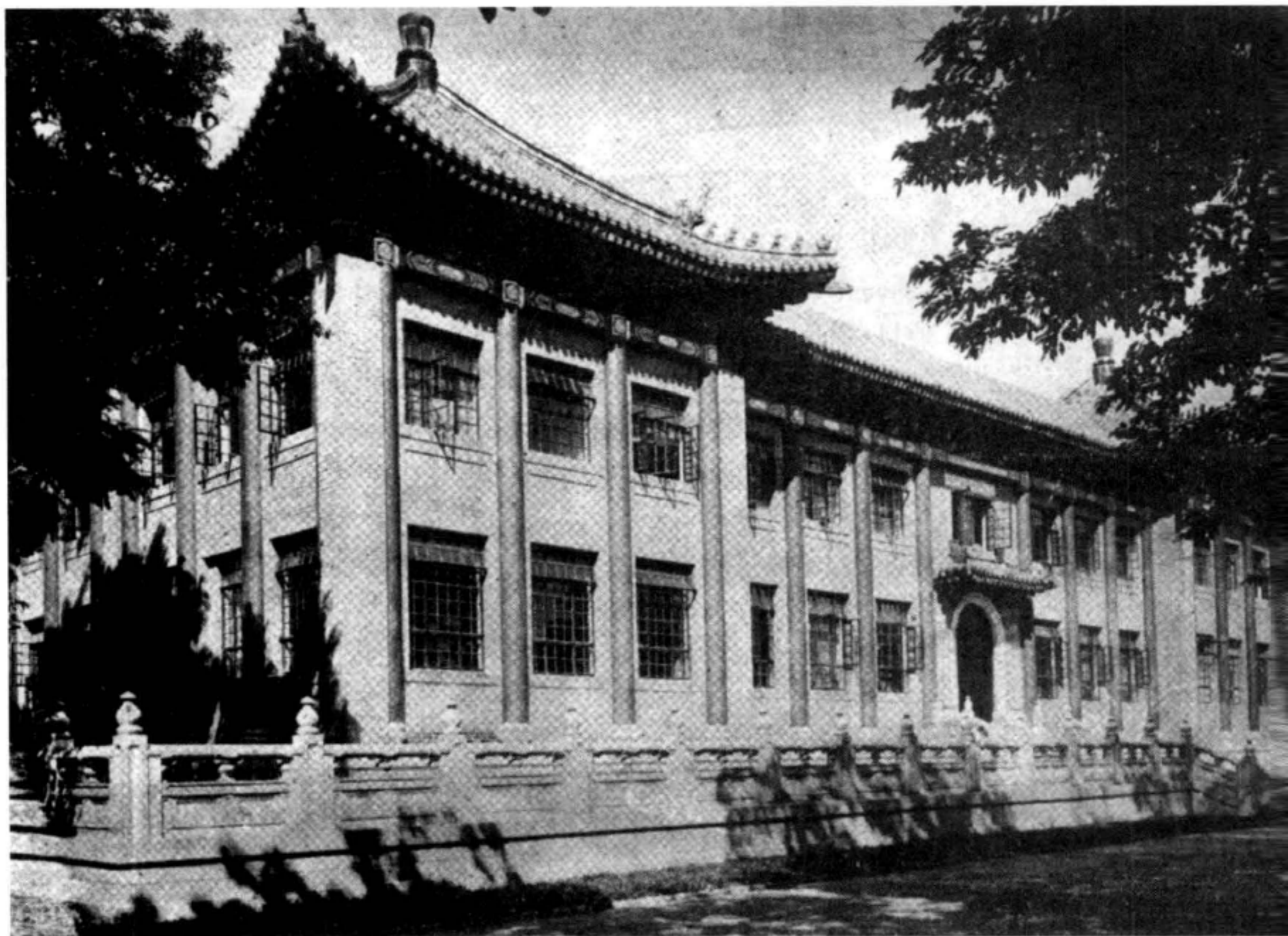
472. 中山大学。1926年8月17日，为纪念孙中山，将原广东大学改名为中山大学。

Sun Yat-sen University. On August 17, 1926, in memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the former University of Guangdong was renamed Sun Yat-sen University.

473. 广州中山纪念堂。1931年落成。  
Guangzhou Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, built in 1931.

474. 广州市立中山图书馆。1933年落成开馆。

The Municipal Sun Yat-sen library, Guangzhou, opened in 1933.



# 后记

## POSTSCRIPT

为纪念辛亥革命100周年，缅怀伟大的民主革命先行者孙中山先生及其他辛亥革命先贤推翻帝制、建立共和的丰功伟绩，我们特在旧作《辛亥革命在广东》的基础上，继续收集史料，修订编撰了这本《碧血丹心——辛亥革命在广东影像实录》。

编撰者在广泛搜集有关广东辛亥革命历史资料的基础上，力求比较全面和客观地反映广东辛亥革命的历史过程。在编纂过程中，得到中山大学历史系段云章老师、余齐昭老师、吴义雄老师的热情帮助，广东省立中山图书馆黄群庆研究馆员协助翻译70余幅图片的英文说明，并校对英文书稿，郭超强先生协助全书图片的扫描，在此谨致以诚挚的感谢！

限于编撰者的学识水平，本书可能存在某些疏漏和错误，期待广大读者批评指正。

倪俊明

2011年6月1日

In order to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Revolution of 1911 and to recall the great achievement of Mr. Sun Yat-sen, the great democratic revolution forerunner, and of other sages of the Revolution of 1911, who overthrew the autocratic monarchy and founded a republic, we revised and compiled this album: Righteous Blood and Red Heart—Recording The Revolution of 1911 in Guangdong Through Camera Lens, at the basis of the previous work, The Revolution of 1911 in Guangdong, after continuous search for historical pictures.

On the basis of extensive collecting the historical materials about the Revolution of 1911 in Guangdong, we make every effort to reflect the historical course of the Revolution of 1911 in Guangdong objectively and in an all-round way. In the course of compiling, we got enthusiastic helps from Prof. Duan Yunzhang, Prof. Yu Qizhao and Wu Yixiong from History Department of Sun Yat-sen University. Also, Huang Qunqing, professorial librarian in Sun Yat-sen Library of Guangdong



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Province assists translating the captions into English for about 70 pictures and proofreading the manuscript in English. And Mr. Guo Chaoqiang assists scanning all the pictures in this album. We express sincere thanks to them here!

Since our knowledge is limited, our album may have some careless omissions and weakness, we welcome any comments and suggestions from readers.

Ni Junming  
June 1, 2011

POSTSCRIPT  
后记

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