

孫中山與粵港澳文物展
從醫人到醫國。

From
Healing Patients to
Saving a Nation

Dr. Sun Yat-sen
in Guangdong, Hong Kong
and Macao



中山 Zhongshan



澳門 Macao



香港 Hong Kong

07.11.2025 — 31.03.2026

簡介

Introduction

孫中山先生（1866–1925）是偉大的民族英雄，畢生為復興中華民族鞠躬盡瘁，在海內外廣受尊崇。粵港澳地區作為他出生及成長的地方，既是接受教育和工作之地，亦是他萌發推翻帝制、建立共和思想之地。他在香港完成醫學教育，在澳門和廣州以行醫作為「入世之媒」；領導及策劃的十次武裝起義大多以廣州和香港為基地；民國成立後，為捍衛共和制度以維護國家統一，孫先生三次在廣州建立政權。

粵港澳三地既展現孫先生從醫人到醫國的生命軌跡，文化上亦血脈同源。近代以來，憑藉獨特的歷史及地理條件，粵港澳地區發展迅速，成為近代中國人「睜眼看世界」的視窗，通向外洋的門戶。

2025年適逢孫先生逝世一百周年，為緬懷這位革命先行者，中山市文化廣電旅遊局、澳門特別行政區政府文化局、香港特別行政區政府康樂及文化事務署聯合主辦專題展覽，透過來自三地的珍貴文物，闡述孫先生與廣東、香港及澳門的深厚淵源，藉此重溫他波瀾壯闊的一生，以及他對祖國的偉大貢獻。

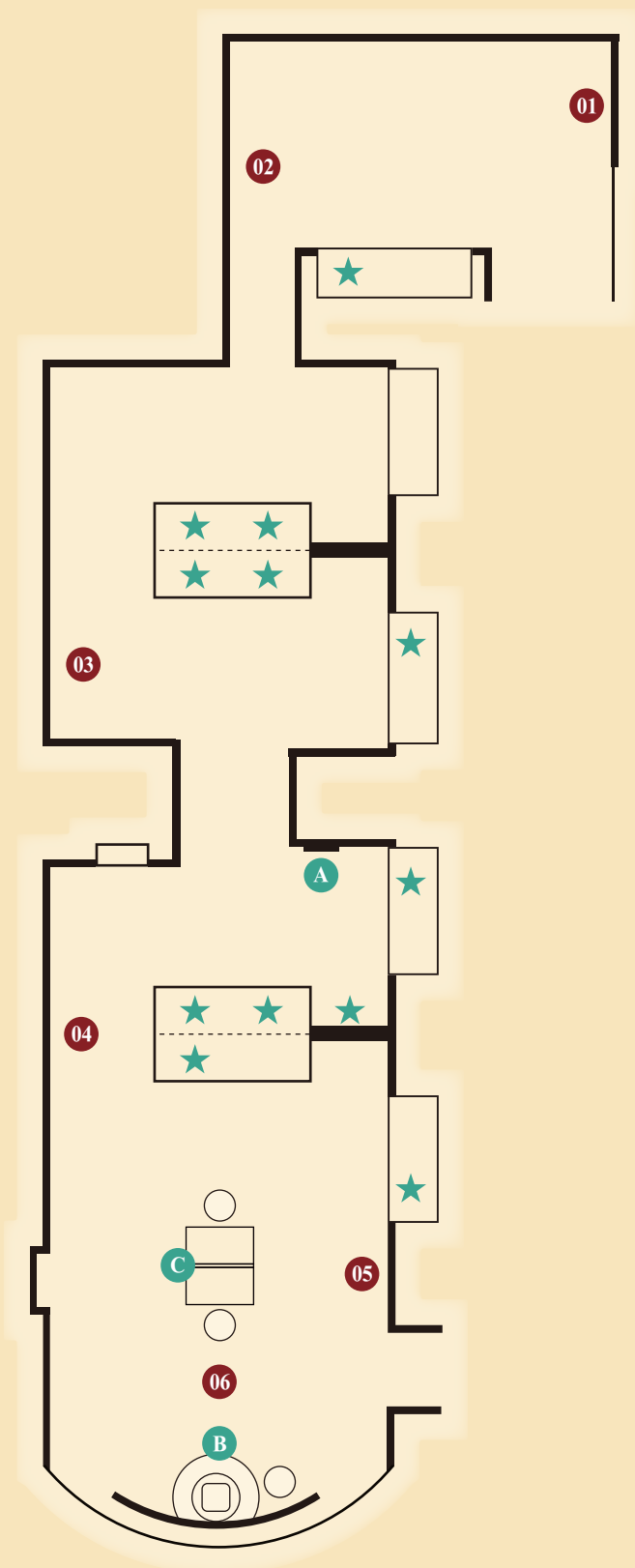
Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866–1925) was a revered national hero who dedicated his entire life to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, earning respect both at home and abroad. As the birthplace and upbringing location of Dr Sun, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao region was where he received his education and worked, and where he conceived the ideas of overthrowing the imperial system and establishing a republic. He completed his medical education in Hong Kong and practiced medicine as a means of engaging with society in Macao and Guangzhou; most of the ten armed uprisings he led and planned were based in Guangzhou and Hong Kong. After the establishment of the Republic of China, Dr Sun made three attempts to establish a government in Guangzhou to defend the republican system for national reunification.

Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao, where Dr Sun's life course developed from healing patients to saving a nation, share common roots and culture. Since modern times, due to historical and geographical factors, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao region has developed rapidly, becoming a window for modern Chinese people to view the world and a gateway to foreign countries.

The year 2025 marks the 100th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun. To commemorate this revolutionary pioneer, the Zhongshan Culture, Radio, Television and Tourism Bureau, the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government and the Leisure and Cultural Services Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government jointly presented this special exhibition featuring precious artefacts from Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao. Through these exhibits, this exhibition aims to highlight the deep connections of Dr Sun with the three regions, allowing us to revisit his remarkable life and significant contribution to the motherland.

展覽平面圖

Exhibition Floor Plan



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- 01 前言
Foreword
- 02 粵港澳之緣
Dr Sun Yat-sen in Guangdong,
Hong Kong and Macao
- 03 革命再革命
Revolution After Revolution
- 04 永恆的紀念
Timeless Memorial
- 05 結語
Epilogue
- 06 教育角
Education Corner

多媒體項目 Multimedia Programmes

- A 《勳業千秋》（選段）
A Page of History (segments)
- B 逸仙留聲
Recording of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Speech
- C 孫中山人生大事康樂棋
Major Events of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Life
Chinese Happy Chess

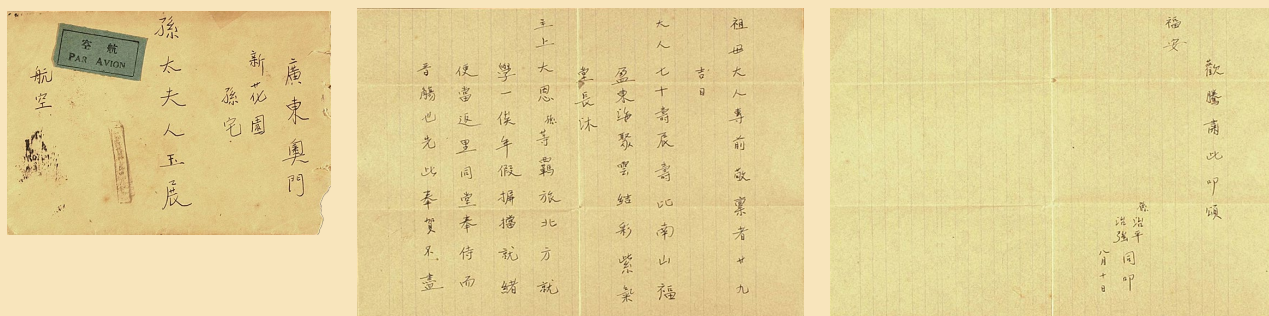
★ 亮點展品
Star Exhibits

亮點展品 Star Exhibits



1/ 孫治平及孫治強寄給祖母盧慕貞的信件連信封

Letter, with envelope, from Sun Tse-ping and Sun Tse-kiong to their grandmother Lu Muzhen



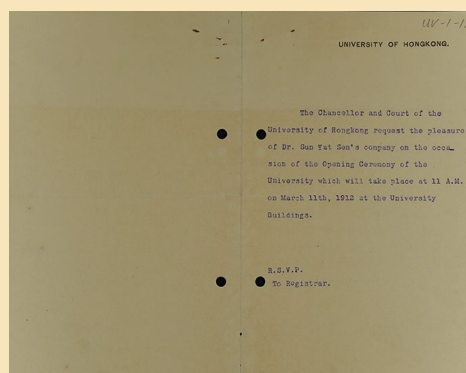
孫中山先生的長孫孫治平（1913－2005）及次孫孫治強（1915－2001），於1937年8月10日寫信給定居澳門的盧慕貞，祝賀她70歲生辰，並表示學校放假便會前來奉侍。收件地址為澳門新花園孫宅。

Dr Sun Yat-sen's eldest grandson, Sun Tse-ping (1913–2005) and second grandson, Sun Tse-kiong (1915–2001) wrote a letter on 10 August 1937, to Lu Muzhen, who was living in Macao, congratulating her on her 70th birthday and expressing their plans to visit her during the school holidays. The recipient's address was Sun's residence in Jardim Vasco da Gama.

香港歷史博物館藏 Hong Kong Museum of History collection

2/ 香港大學致孫中山先生函

Letter to Dr Sun Yat-sen from the University of Hong Kong



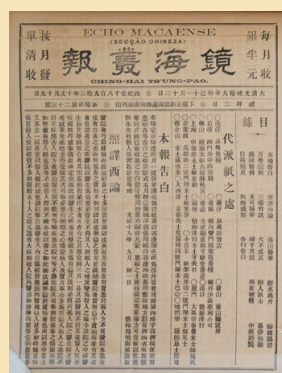
1911年3月30日香港大學成立，香港西醫書院併入香港大學，成為大學首個學院。1912年3月初，香港大學致函孫先生，邀請他參加香港大學的開學典禮。

The University of Hong Kong was established on 30 March 1911, incorporating the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong as its first faculty. The University invited Dr Sun to attend its inauguration ceremony in early March 1912.

孫中山故居紀念館藏 The Museum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen collection

3/ 1893年12月19日《鏡海叢報》中文版（複製品）

Chinese edition of *Echo Macaense*, 19 December 1893 (replica)



刊載於《鏡海叢報》的文章〈照譯西論〉，稱讚孫中山先生在澳門鏡湖醫院行醫時，自籌經費救治貧困重症病人的高尚醫德。

An article entitled 'A Reliable Translation of Western Theories', published in *Echo Macaense*, praised Dr Sun Yat-sen for his noble medical ethics in raising funds to treat impoverished and critically ill patients during his time at Kiang Wu Hospital in Macao.

何東圖書館藏 The Sir Robert Ho Tung Library collection

4/ 「四大寇」照片的玻璃底片

Glass negative of the photograph of the 'Four Great Desperados'



這張照片約攝於1890年前後，坐者左起為楊鶴齡、孫中山、陳少白及尤列；後站者為關景良。

This photograph was taken circa 1890. Seated from left to right are Yeung Hok-ling, Sun Yat-sen, Chan Siu-pak, and Yau Lit. Standing at the back is Kwan King-leung.

| 關肇頤醫生捐贈 Donated by Dr Kwan Siu-ye

5/ 1911年濠鏡閱書報社

Hou Keng Reading Society, 1911

1911年，盧怡若等人將澳門濠鏡閱書報社設為同盟會會所。盧怡若深受孫中山先生影響，一生致力革命，成為澳門華人中最早的同盟會會員之一。

In 1911, Lou I Ieok and others established the Hou Keng Reading Society in Macao as a club for the Tong Meng Hui. Lou was greatly influenced by Dr Sun Yat-sen and dedicated himself to the revolution, becoming one of the earliest members of Tong Meng Hui among the Chinese community in Macao.

| 澳門博物館藏 Macao Museum collection



6/ 香山四大兩都旅滬同鄉會歡迎孫中山先生留影

Group photograph of Dr Sun Yat-sen welcomed by the Shanghai Association of Compatriots from the Four Great Districts and Two Subdistricts of Xiangshan

1911年12月31日，同鄉會在上海設宴歡迎當選中華民國臨時大總統的孫中山先生（穿西裝中坐者）。

On 31 December 1911, the association hosted a banquet in Shanghai to welcome Dr Sun Yat-sen (seated at the centre in a suit), who had just been elected as the provisional president of the Republic of China.

| 孫中山故居紀念館藏 The Museum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen collection

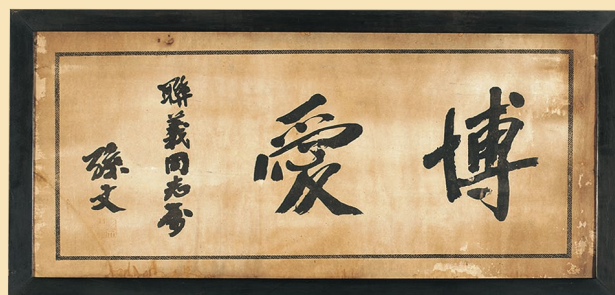
7/ 孫中山先生親書的「博愛」條幅

Inscription of *Bo Ai* (fraternity) by Dr Sun Yat-sen

這是孫先生題贈給香港海員的條幅。1920年，孫先生乘坐「俄國皇后號」輪船從上海回廣東，題寫「博愛」兩字贈送聯義社。聯義社成立於1913年，是孫先生協助成立的香港海員互助組織。

Dr Sun wrote this inscription *Bo Ai*, meaning fraternity, while he was travelling on board the *Empress of Russia* from Shanghai to Guangdong in 1920. He dedicated it to the Luen Yee Seamen's Society, a voluntary mutual aid organisation which he had assisted in establishing in 1913.

| 陶義閣（社團）有限公司捐贈 Donated by the Too Yee Kok Limited



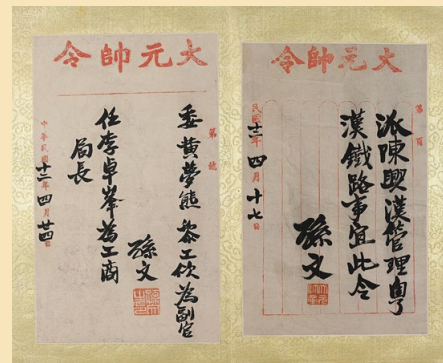
8/ 孫大元帥令文

Order of Generalissimo Sun

孫中山先生於1923年擔任陸海軍大元帥時所寫的令文。內容包括軍隊調動、審批經費、指派官員等。

These orders were written by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1923 in his capacity as the Army and Navy Grand Marshal, addressing military deployment, funding approval, and official appointments.

| 劉瑞屏女士捐贈 Donated by Ms Lau Sui-peng, Maria

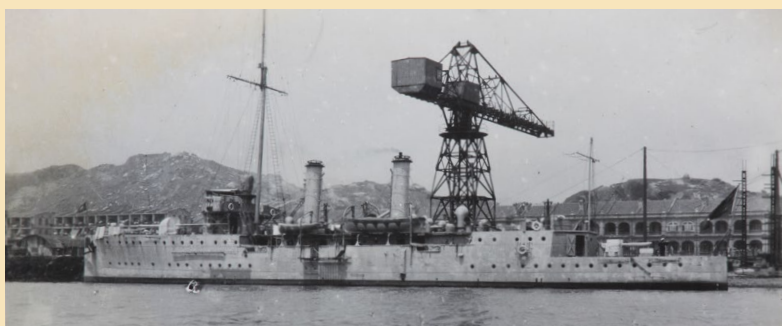


9/ 中山艦航海鐘

Navigation clock of the *Zhongshan* warship

1922年孫中山先生準備北伐，粵系軍閥陳炯明突然叛變。孫先生脫險後登上永豐艦，在艦上組織兵力反擊。孫先生逝世後，永豐艦更名中山艦，以誌紀念。

In 1922, as Dr Sun Yat-sen prepared for the Northern Expedition, Guangdong warlord Chen Jiongming staged a mutiny. After narrowly escaping, Dr Sun took refuge on the warship *Yongfeng*, from where he rallied troops for a counterattack. After Dr Sun's death, the *Yongfeng* was given the new name *Zhongshan* to commemorate Dr Sun's notable achievements.



1930年代的中山艦。軍艦於1912年下水，1938年遭日軍擊沉。

The *Zhongshan* warship in the 1930s. The warship was launched in 1912 and sunk by the Japanese army in 1938.

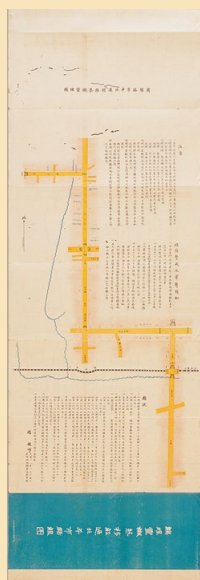
| 香港歷史博物館藏 Hong Kong Museum of History collection

10/ 總理靈柩恭移經過北平市路線圖

Route map of Dr Sun Yat-sen's coffin within the precincts of Beiping city

此圖繪製於1929年1月，勾勒了孫中山先生的靈柩在北平市（今北京）內的移送路線，以配合奉安大典的舉行。1929年5月21日，由南京開出的迎柩專列抵達北平。5月26日上午，孫先生的靈柩由碧雲寺起靈抬往西直門，在30多萬人護送下，從西直門移至正陽門東站。當天下午，專列火車在全市工廠的汽笛聲及禮炮聲中徐徐開動，前往南京，靈柩最終移葬於中山陵。

This map, drawn in January 1929, shows the route of Dr Sun Yat-sen's coffin as it passed through Beiping (present-day Beijing) for the grand funeral. On 21 May 1929, a special train scheduled for the transportation of Dr Sun's coffin arrived from Nanjing. On the morning of 26 May, the coffin was escorted from the Temple of the Azure Clouds to Xizhimen and then the Zhengyangmen East Station, accompanied by over 300,000 people. On the same afternoon, this special train with Dr Sun's coffin started to leave Beiping amidst factory sirens and cannon salutes. Dr Sun's body was interred at the Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum in Nanjing.



| 香港歷史博物館藏 Hong Kong Museum of History collection

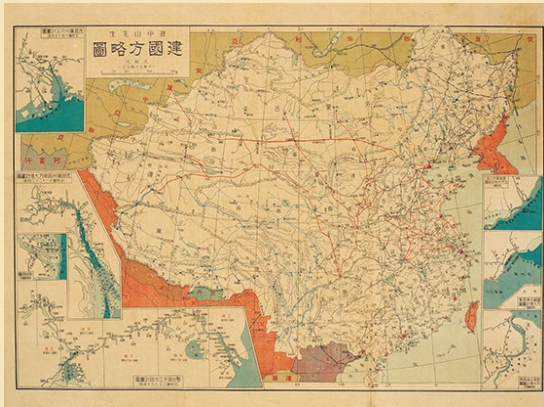
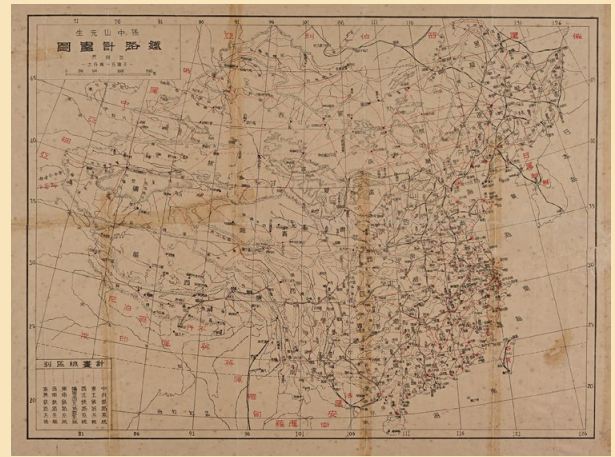
11/ 孫中山先生鐵路計劃圖

Map of Dr Sun Yat-sen's plan for railway project

孫先生在《建國方略》的《實業計畫》冊中提出七大鐵路系統（圖中紅線部分），包括：中央鐵路系統、東北鐵路系統、西北鐵路系統、擴張西北鐵路系統、東南鐵路系統、西南鐵路系統及高原鐵路系統。

Dr Sun Yat-sen proposed in the volume *The International Development of China* in his book *Plans for National Reconstruction* seven major railway systems (red lines on the map): The Central Railway System, the Northeast Railway System, the Northwest Railway System, the Expanded Northwest Railway System, the Southeast Railway System, the Southwest Railway System, and the Plateau Railway System.

| 香港歷史博物館藏 Hong Kong Museum of History collection



12/ 孫中山先生《建國方略圖》

Map of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Plan for National Reconstruction

此圖詳盡介紹孫先生為建設現代中國而構思的宏觀藍圖。內容包括改良上海為東方大港、改良廣州為南方大港、建設天津附近青河口為北方大港、整治長江水路，並在全國規劃建設多個鐵路網絡。

This map introduces Dr Sun's blueprint for the construction of a modern China. On this map are major ports enhancement at Shanghai, Guangzhou and Qinghekou (near Tianjin) in the east, south, and north China respectively, as well as realignment of water channels of the Yangtze River and the construction of railway networks across the country.

| 馮錦標先生提供 Courtesy of Mr Fung Kam-piu



📍 香港中環半山衛城道7號
7 Castle Road, Mid-Levels, Central, Hong Kong
孫中山紀念館一樓展覽廳
Exhibition Gallery, 1/F, Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum

☎ 2367 6373

🌐 hk.drsunyatsen.museum



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孫中山紀念館、孫中山故居紀念館及澳門博物館編製，二〇二五年。
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