


话说厦门

高懷題 

回眸城市童年

厦门市建设与管理局 编
厦门市城市建设档案馆

 福建美术出版社

Telling Xiamen in Photos
Recollections of the City's Childhood

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朱强

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序言

时光对于每一个人来说，是最珍贵不过的；时光对于一个城市来说，则是一段发展的记录。当你成年之际，回眸童年，特别是看到当时的照片，那种亲切的感觉不言而喻；当我们置身港口风景旅游城市厦门，迎来改革开放30周年的伟大时刻，现代都市的氛围迎面扑来，而我们能有机缘去回味她的童年，看一眼曾经有过的景象，你也许会有一种特殊的感触。她那沐浴天风海涛的丰姿，从当年的一身稚气到如今出落得楚楚动人；从经历沧桑洗礼，到如今尚存特有气质和神采，依然是那么迷人，还能给人们那么多的遐想，还能撩起你无限的感怀。这就是回眸童年所产生的魅力。

厦门市城市建设档案馆多年来经多方搜寻，在各界支持下，终于有了丰厚的积累，得以用珍贵的历史画面，真实地掀开这座城市童年的面纱。同仁们从成千上万的照片资料中，精挑细选了600多幅珍贵的画面，编汇成书，名为《画说厦门——回眸城市童年》，从城市风貌、港口风光、市政建设、市井生活、民俗文化等方面让人们去认识、搜寻、回味、感知这座城市的童年，了解她100多年来厦门逐步成长的历程。

厦门作为我国东南沿海重要港口城市，她的形成、开拓、发展，与我们这个国家的一段历史息息相关，而她所处的特殊地理位置，面向海洋、紧邻台湾，又使得她独显风华。该书反映的是自鸦片战

争以来厦门经历的百年沧桑，厦门人民以智慧和勤奋建设家乡，特别是事业有成的海外华侨纷纷来厦门投入巨资，积极参与土地开发、城市建设、开山填河、筑路办学、兴办实业、繁荣商贸，拉开了厦门近代城市建设的序幕。翻开这册影像，能引人入胜进入时光隧道，去追溯和探索。在这个以白鹭命名的美丽岛屿上，她既承袭着中华文明的风采，而同时也吸纳着随海洋波涛而来的西方文化，这一切都能从收录的画面中看到端倪。通过影像，你会发现这是她的区位优势使然。

曾经有哲人说过，世界上不能抓住的是时光，最难留住的是童年。而档案馆同仁的不懈努力，偏偏就是抓住了那一段时光，留住了她的童年。在中国传统文化里有“存史资治、存史资政”的优秀成分，这种思维直到现在还值得倡导。因此，《画说厦门》这本书，她的意义远远超出了追溯和观赏。当我们迎来改革开放30周年的时候，通过这些城市档案，这些堪称珍贵的画面，给我们今后规划、建设这座美丽的滨海城市，保护、开发和利用那些珍贵的历史遗存，提供了有益的借鉴和思考。从琳琅满目的画面中，我们会因为她曾经有过的成就而感到自豪；又会为今天的辉煌而感到骄傲，特别是会为她的将来捎上一份美好的祝愿与憧憬。是为序。



2008年12月9日

Foreword

Time is valuable to everyone. This picture album is a record of the development of Xiamen city. By looking at old photos we recall fond and pleasant memories of our childhood. Being in the scenic modern port Xiamen on the celebration of 30th anniversary of China's Reform and Opening Up, we have the opportunity to recollect the city's childhood. From these scenes of the past, special memories and feelings well up our hearts. Xiamen's coastal landscape and unique style may bring into our imagination many hopes and dreams. That is the magic of recollection of the city's childhood.

After many years of hard work and researches, supported by all aspects of the society, Xiamen Urban Construction Archives accumulated an abundance of old photos of Xiamen. These priceless historical photos objectively and factually reflect a real Xiamen at that time. The researchers from Xiamen Urban Construction Archives carefully chose more than 600 valuable photos from the thousands to compile this album. The album covers urban landscape, harbor scenes, municipal construction, life of the ordinary citizens and folk culture. Through the old photos, readers can search and look back at the city from its beginnings and understand the course of the city's development during the past 100 years. Located in China's southeast coast, Xiamen is an important port. Its formation, growth and development have been closely linked with a special period of time in China's history. Xiamen faces the ocean and the Island of Taiwan, this unique geographical position gives Xiamen a distinctive style.

During the century after the Opium War, Xiamen experienced great changes. With their wisdom and

diligence, the people of Xiamen built their own hometown.

Overseas Chinese who were successful in their careers returned to Xiamen had invested massive funds in Xiamen urban construction, school buildings, industry and business trade. All of these can be considered the initial, modern urban construction of Xiamen.

Benefiting from its location, Xiamen has inherited traditional Chinese culture as well as adopting western modern science. We can see this from these old photos.

A philosopher once said, "it is impossible to detain time and childhood in the world." However, the researchers from Xiamen Urban Construction Archives have recreated that period of the early development of the city by compiling this album. "Summing up historical experience and serving as reference for government" has been a good idea in traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, the significance of this album goes beyond memories and appreciation. At this time of the 30 years' anniversary of China's Reform and Opening Up, the urban archives and the rare photos provide a reference from which we will plan and construct the beautiful coastal city and yet protect and utilize the valuable historical sites for the future. Looking at the old photos, we are proud of the city's past achievements. Living in the modern city of Xiamen, we are also proud of its present success. Finally, we would like to give the city of Xiamen our best wishes.

Ruan Yueguo
December 9, 2008

前言

1839年，照相技术在西方出现，这是一个具有划时代意义的事件。此前，人类对历史的记录大多是用文字来展现，尽管有一部分图画也可以反映出历史的风貌，但从客观和真实的角度来说，唯照片最能体现这一特性。

就在照相技术发明几年之后，照相机便在社会生活中慢慢崭露头角。1843年，地处中国东南沿海的一座小城——厦门，成为五口通商口岸之一。尽管这件事在中国的近代史上算不得光彩，甚至含有屈辱内因，因为，它是南京条约签订之后的产物，但历史有时也会在昏暗中给予一丝炫光。这座中国海防要地的港城，其特殊的地理位置使她吐纳波涛，沐浴海风，当西风东渐之时，凭着优越的位置，总是得风气之先，那些手持照相机的人们，开始登临这个岛屿。

有关厦门古城风貌的图像，早在照相技术发明之前就有了，国人在乾隆时代就绘出了涵盖厦门全貌的地形图，而西方人则早于16世纪就用版画形式来反映厦门港的风光。但这一切毕竟是数少而量微。随着厦门通商口岸的发展，照相机开始聚焦这座小城，从市井生活到城市风貌的各个方面。正是这有着无限风情魅力的岛屿，倾倒了许多为之着迷的摄影师。从此，反映厦门真实历史的画面不断积累，摄影师们用各自的眼光结合时代的特征，把这座古

城呈现得多姿多彩。本土人士把她收为家中的珍藏。随着近代邮政的产生，这些照片被印制成厦门风光明信片，随着大洋的波涛传递到世界各地。更有数不尽的影像随着那些曾经游历厦门的人们的足迹，散存在世界各个角落。厦门的历史留影就像一颗颗或珍藏或蒙尘的珍珠，四处散落。

谁来把这些可贵的珍珠编缀成串？几年来，厦门的有识之士和热心人士不断地在为此花费心力，厦门市的城市建设档案馆，更是为搜集这些珍贵的历史画面而不遗余力。让散珠成串，对我们来说，义不容辞。我们默默地在耕耘着，细细地做了起来，从成千上万的旧照片中，筛选精挑出600多张，分成6类，编汇成书。这是迄今为止，反映厦门城市建设发展轨迹内容最丰富、年代跨度最大的一册厦门城市建设历史画面集成。

我们把书名定为《画说厦门——回眸城市童年》，作为一份献礼，献给厦门人民，献给全国人民，献给海内外的友人和亲爱的台湾同胞。因为在这些照片中，她的脉络牵系着全国乃至世界各地。我们以谨诚之心，希望本书能给从事城市规划、建设和管理的专家学者们提供真实可靠的参考，能给从事厦门城市建设历史研究的工作人员们提供佐证，能给所有热爱厦门的收藏爱好者带来无穷的回味和欣赏。

Preface

It is a great and epoch-making event that photography was emerged in western countries in 1839. Before then, people only wrote the historical records by languages. Although some of drawings could reflect the styles and features of history, in fact, only the photos could display the best objective and true characteristics.

It was only few years after the invention of photography, people used cameras in social life gradually. Xiamen, as a small city in the southeast coast of China, became one of the five treaty ports in 1843. Although this is not a glorious event in Chinese modern history, it was even a humiliation, because it was the outcome of the Treaty of Nanjing. But sometimes the history would give a slight light in the darkness. Due to its superior geographical location on the southeast coast, westerners began to board on this island with their cameras.

The ancient city images of Xiamen already existed before the invention of photography. The Chinese people in Qianlong era had already made topographic map of Xiamen. While Westerners printed the view of Xiamen port before the 16th century, the quantity of those were very small. Along with the development of Xiamen port, people focused on this city all aspects of the daily life and the cityscape by cameras. The beautiful sceneries fascinated the photographers deeply. Since then, the photographers took many photos to show the true history of Xiamen in different characteristics of the times with their own thoughts and views. The local people took those

photos as their home collection; With the emergence of the Modern Post, these photos were published as Xiamen landscape postcard and had been sent to all over the world. Countless photos were brought to every corner of the world by the travellers. The photos of Xiamen like the treasure or pearls were scattered to everywhere.

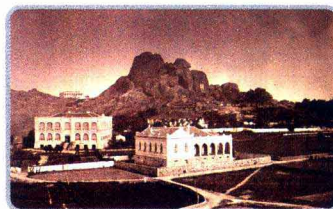
Who will string these precious “pearls” together? In recent years, many specialists and enthusiasts of Xiamen have been making efforts on this matter. The Urban Construction Archives of Xiamen take it as our own duty to collect these valuable historical pictures in the past few years. We selected about 600 elegant photos from the thousands, divided into 6 classes and compiled this picture album. This picture album has collected the photos to reflect the development of urban construction of Xiamen and the longest span of the history in Xiamen.

We named this picture album “Telling Xiamen in Photos - Recollections of the City's Childhood”. We hope it could serve as a gift to the people of Xiamen, to the people of the country, to the dear overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots. We sincerely hope this book can provide the reliable and true reference to the experts and scholars engaged in urban planning, construction and management as well as those engaged in historical research of Xiamen city construction and to all who love and appreciate Xiamen.

目录

Contents

鼓浪屿
Gulangyu 002



港口风貌与基础设施
The Port & Infrastructure 066



文教卫生
Culture, Education & Health 150



园林景观
Gardening Landscape 198



宗教建筑
Religiosity Architecture 246



民生百态
People's Daily Life 308



画说厦门

书缘题 

回眸城市童年

Telling Xiamen in Photos
Recollections of the City's Childhood



19世纪80年代初的日光岩
Sunlight Rock in the early 1880s

在厦门岛西南隅，东经118° 03'-04'，北纬24° 26'-27'，有一座面积为1.71平方公里的秀丽小岛——鼓浪屿。鸟瞰小岛，形近椭圆，滨海多沙坡，古时称为“圆沙洲”或“圆洲仔”，到明朝改名为鼓浪屿。鸦片战争后，1842年，英国强迫清政府签订不平等的《南京条约》，厦门被辟为五个通商口岸之一，英、美、德、法、日等国在岛上设立领事馆。1902年，《厦门鼓浪屿公地章程》、《续订公地章程》生效，岛上设立了以英国为首的工部局和会审公堂，办理地方行政司法事宜。从此，鼓浪屿实际已成为各国的公共租界。

Located on the southwest of Xiamen at 24° 26'-27'N and 118° 03'-04'E, Gulangyu is a beautiful small islet with 1.71 square kilometers. It looks roughly like an ellipse in bird's-eye view. There were sands on

Gulangyu's seaside, so it was called "Round Sandy island" or "Yuan Zhou Zi", and renamed Gulangyu in Ming Dynasty. After Opium War, the Qing government was forced to sign "Treaty of Nanking" with Great Britain in 1842. Xiamen consequently became one of five Chinese ports which were open to Western trade and residence. Britain, America, Germany, France and Japan set their Consulates on Gulangyu. In 1902, the "Land Regulations for the Settlement of Kulangsu, Amoy", and its attached were formally approved, a Mixed Court and Municipal Council led by Britain, they were established to act as administrative and judicial bodies. Thereafter, Gulangyu became an international concession.



1925年，鼓浪屿—厦门全景
A panoramic view of Gulangyu and Xiamen in 1925

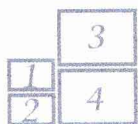




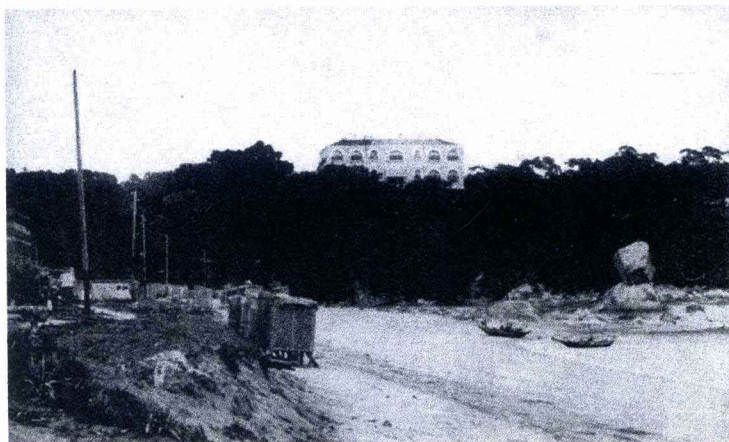
19世纪80年代，从升旗山看鼓浪屿
In the 1880s, an overlook of Gulangyu from Shengqi Hill



19世纪80年代，鼓浪屿三丘田一带
In the 1880s, the area around Sanqiutian, Gulangyu



1. 19世纪末的港仔后
Gangzaihou at the end of 19th century
2. 19世纪末的港仔后沙滩
The beach of Gangzaihou at the end of 19th century
3. 19世纪末的鼓浪屿海岸
The beach of Gulangyu at the end of 19th century
4. 19世纪末的鼓浪屿三丘田一带
An area of Sanqiutian, Gulangyu at the end of 19th century





19世纪90年代的鼓浪屿
In the 1890s, Gulangyu