

黔东南百年珍影

上册

中国人民政治协商会议黔东南州委员会 编



贵州出版社

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序

中国人民政治协商会议黔东南州委员会精心组织征集、编纂的《黔东南百年珍影》大型图册，经过全体编辑人员近两年的共同努力，今天终于面世了，这是一件值得可喜可贺的事情。

《黔东南百年珍影》，它是一部图说黔东南州百年变迁的史书。它以特有的方式展现了黔东南州的历史，让我们能够真实、直观地了解黔东南州的昨天和过去，仿佛回到了历史发生的现场。可以说，它不愧是一部最真实、最宝贵、最有价值的珍贵影集。

黔东南州地处贵州东南部，东与湖南相邻，南与广西接壤，西连黔南，北抵遵义、铜仁。面积3.03万平方公里，辖15县1市，常驻人口348.34万人，世居民族13个，少数民族人口占总人口的81.87%。黔东南州的历史沿革，历经多变，直至1956年，撤销镇远专区，建立黔东南苗族侗族自治州，将余庆划归遵义专区，又从都匀专区划入黎平、榕江、从江、丹寨、麻江五县后，黔东南州的地域才得以最后确定下来。我们的照片和照片背后的故事，就发生在这块美丽而神奇的土地上。

自1839年法国人达盖尔发明照相技术以来，人们就有了目睹历史景物的幸运，历史档案和民间珍藏中也就有了丰富直观的影像资料。无论产生于哪个年代，无论保存的状况如何，留下来的每一帧照片，都散发着特定时代的气息，都是历史的见证，都是应该保护、利用并传承给后代的珍贵遗产，它们是今天乃至未来生活灵感不可替代的重要源泉。一张张照片，可以说是一段段“小历史”，而一组组或多组照片，却可以系统地、生动地折射出特定的“大历史”、“大时代”。因此，为了抢救和展示这些以画面说话的历史资料，发掘黔东南州历史文化资源，为黔东南州经济社会发展和历史研究提供借鉴，我们在社会各界的大力支持下，收集、编纂了这本文献图片资料。

入选的2000多帧照片，上起19世纪末清光绪年间，下迄公元2000年，纵贯黔东南州100余年各个重要历史时期，涉及政治、军事、经济、文化、民族和社会生活方方面面。其中，许多照片是从档案资料、私家收藏等征集而来，历经沧桑，吉光片羽，弥足珍贵，具有一定的观赏价值、史料价值、科研价值和收藏价值。

政治历史人物及事件，让我们有幸通过照片目睹和了解到，辛亥革命贵州军政府镇远分府成立后，黔东南州政治历史沿革的变迁以及民国各县党政军、议会等活动情况；红军长征在黎平县城召开中共中央政治局会议留下的历史迹足；抗日战争时期，黔东南州各县掀起了轰轰烈烈的抗日救亡运动，黔东南籍将士在抗日前线浴血奋战、英勇献身的英雄壮举。修建旧州飞机场和旧州机场为抗战作出的重大历史贡献以及镇远和平村战俘营日本战俘改过自新，坚持反战，投身和平

事业的情形；1949年11月4日，天柱县首先迎来解放，掀开历史新一页，以及此后建立和巩固新生的人民政权、社会主义改造和社会主义建设、“大跃进”、“人民公社”、“文化大革命”、改革开放等各个历史阶段发生重大事件。在经济社会发展中，30年代镇远城全景，40年代的施秉城鸟瞰，部分县的街区和建筑物以及凯里城市的兴建等老照片，让我们在领略旧时城市韵味的同时，也依稀看到了黔东南城乡的变迁。建于清光绪十四年（1888年）的中国第一个钢铁企业青溪铁厂和民国初年的三八水银厂（即丹寨汞矿厂）的旧貌，上世纪60至80年代前兴建的〇八三中央企业以及凯里化肥厂、凯里棉纺厂、凯里涤纶厂等地方企业的厂址、旧貌，有的虽已不复存在，但有了老照片，却让我们回想起这些企业当年的兴盛与繁荣，也可以让我们重温那段艰难的创业史。还有文化教育体育卫生、民族民俗和其他社会生活中的一帧帧不同年代、不同背景下的莘莘学子毕业照，一场场体育赛事的珍贵场面，一幅幅医务人员把脉就诊的图景，以及丰富多彩的民族服饰、民族歌舞场景和山洪水患带来的惨状，都唤起了我们多少回忆，勾起了我们多少沉思联想。

黔东南州悠久的历史，厚重的文化，多彩的风情，值得我们骄傲，百年留下的历史照片更需要我们珍视和呵护。否则，我们就愧对祖先，愧对子孙后代，愧对历史。影像和文字记录的历史，同样具有重要的文献价值，二者互证互补，相得益彰。从黔东南照相的历史来看，清末，镇远即有江浙人到来开设“两仪照相馆”，民国初年又开有“亨记照相馆”，但因时人认为照相会摄入人之魂，而视为螭怪之物，又加上一般民众难以享受，因此，清末民初的照片留下来的不多见。现存的清末民初照片一部分是黔东南籍人士在外拍摄后寄回或带回来的。抗战初期，江浙人内迁，镇远一时得以繁荣，规模较大、设备较先进的“维也纳照相馆”随之开业。现在以镇远为中心的周边县留存的大多老照片均为维也纳照相馆所摄。当然，二、三十年代外国传教士到黔东南传教，也留下了一些珍贵照片。四十年代后期，一些县也相继开设了照相馆，所摄照片至今在民间亦有发现。但是，所有这些，都不可能全面反映黔东南的历史。相反，一些重大的历史事件和历史人物都没有留下照片或尚未收到照片。就是新中国成立后，许多人民群众创造性的劳动和推动历史前进的伟大壮举，也没有留下实拍影像，这是历史的遗憾。虽然如此，黔东南首次编印的这部老照片影集，还是最大可能地展现了黔东南百余年来丰富多彩而又生动形象的历史画面，整体反映了黔东南经济社会前进的轨迹和各方面的社会景象，这是值得肯定和欣慰的。

收录图片上至有照相技术以来，下止于2000年，是因为此后黔东南州与全国各地一样，进入了新世纪，在改革开放的伟大时代，掀起了波澜壮阔的社会主义现代化建设热潮，加上新时代、新技术、新的摄影工具层出不穷，它们记录历史，反映黔东南各行各业新情况、新变化、新面貌、新景象将更加全面准确，更加生动具体，而历史又在进行中，因而，此间和今后的更多更好的照片就留给后来人编纂吧！

黔东南州政协主席 梁承祥

二〇一四年十月十三日

Preface

Under the careful organization, collection and compilation of the Qiandongnan Prefecture Committee of the China People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and through the two-year joint efforts of people of all circles who are enthusiastic to carry forward the Chinese outstanding history and culture and editorial staff, Centennial Precious Photographs of Qiandongnan Prefecture finally comes out, which is worthy of congratulations.

Centennial Precious Photographs of Qiandongnan Prefecture consists of Historical Figures and Events, The History of Economic and Social Development, Culture, Education, Hygiene and Sports Annals, Ethnic Groups' Customs and Practices and Others. It is said to be a local textbook for demonstrating patriotism education in Qiandongnan for the past a hundred years. From it, we can feel all kinds of characters who are very flesh and vivid. It seems we also experience a variety of events. Through it, we can really understand and are keenly aware of yesterday's Qiandongnan. So to speak, it is the most real, most precious, most valuable photographic material.

There are 2059 photographs dating back to Guangxu years of Qing Dynasty at the end of 19th century to the year 2000 in Centennial Precious Photographs of Qiandongnan Prefecture covering the complicated and changing history with a span of more than 100 years and referring to all kinds of life such as politics, economy, culture and social life. Although we can not collect all, we do our best to make it. Of these photographs many are from the archives, private collections and other tunnels. Through many years, they are cultural relics and very valuable and precious.

Opening it, after the establishment of Zhenyuan government of Guizhou Military Regime during the Revolution of 1911, we can see the changes of political history in Qiandongnan and the activities of the Party, the government, the military and meetings during the Republic of China (from 1912—1949). We can touch historical trace of Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Conference in Liping County on the Long March; during anti-Japanese period, there were the vigorous movements of resistance against Japan and saving the nation from extinction in counties of Qiandongnan. Officers and soldiers from Qiandongnan fought bloody battles in the front, lost their lives, made great contributions to build the Jiuzhou Airport of Huangping County, helped Japanese prisoners of war in Heping Village of Zhenyuan County and adhered to antiwar, and devoted themselves to the peaceful cause. On

November 4th, 1949, Tianzhu County, firstly liberated, opened a new chapter in the history, and saw historical stages of important events such as establishment and consolidation of the new people's regime, socialist transformation and socialist construction, the "Great Leap Forward", "People's Commune", the "Cultural Revolution", and the reform and opening up. Opening it, we can take an overall view of Zhenyuan County in 1930s, a bird's eye view of Shibing County in 1940s, some blocks and architectures of other counties and the construction of Kaili City. We can taste the old city and clearly know the change of towns in Qiandongnan. The first steel plant in China — Zhenyuan Qingxi Steel Plant — was established in 1888 (the 14th year of Guangxu Emperor of Qing Dynasty) and there existed the original appearance of Sanba Mercury Factory (Danzhai Mercury Mine); on seeing the sites and original appearance of Lingbasan enterprise founded by the Central Government during the 60s to 80s of the last century, Kaili Fertilizer Plant, Kaili Cotton Mill, Kaili Polyester Factory, we can recall the prosperity and flourish of enterprises. At the same time, we relive the difficulty of pioneering work during that age. Opening it, we can appreciate graduation photos of different ages and backgrounds, see the scenes of doctors' pulse treatment, feel moving situations of sports events, and are happy about the colorful and rich songs and dances of ethnic groups, but sad with miserable conditions of torrential floods. These photographs can arouse our recollection and awaken us to ponder deeply and associate.

Through those plain and real records of Centennial Precious Photographs of Qiandongnan Prefecture, we can hear the step of the historical advancement. At the same, we can see colorful and varied human societies and calamitous life scenes. In the great age of "Chinese dream" in which people of all nationalities are making to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we edit and publish Centennial Precious Photographs of Qiandongnan Prefecture, which is completely meaningful and valuable.

Photographs and written records of history both have an important value of literature. They complement each other and benefit mutually. We are proud that Qiandongnan boasts the long history, the rich culture, and the colorful customs and practices. Therefore, we should treasure and care about the historical legacy of a hundred years.

Centennial Precious Photographs of Qiandongnan Prefecture is the result of collective wisdom. It is Qiandongnan people's precious spiritual wealth, recording yesterday's Qiandongnan, seeing today's Qiandongnan, and displaying hope of tomorrow's Qiandongnan.

Through the contrast between history and reality, we redouble our love for today's Qiandongnan. We firmly believe that Qiandongnan will be more glorious and resplendent and infinitely better tomorrow.

The Chairman of the Qiandongnan Prefecture Committee of the CPPCC: Mr. Liang Chengxiang

December 2nd, 2014



摄于20世纪40年代的镇远县全景。镇远，位于贵州东部，历史悠久，文化璀璨，山川秀丽，人杰地灵。元代设镇远路，明初置镇远府，另置镇远卫；明代建制多变，先后设置镇远州、思州宣慰府、镇远县等；清裁卫建专署，成立黔东南苗族侗族自治州；1958年迁州府至凯里，保留镇远县建置。镇远自汉设无阳县起，距今已有2200多年历史，素有“黔东门户”、“湘黔咽喉”、“滇楚钥匙”之称；因其水陆交通便利，商贸繁荣，而享有“物资集散宝地”、“西南古城风貌独具特色”，1986年被国务院命名为“中国历史文化名城”。“青龙洞”、“和平村”相继获得“全国重点文物保护单位”、“全国低碳旅游示范地”等美称和殊荣。现在是黔东南、贵州省乃至全国极具魅力的旅游胜地。