

故国画忆系列

Memory of the Old  
Home in Sketches

# 齐齐哈尔老风情

Old Customs & Practices of Qiqihar

马宝朝 绘画 撰文  
Sketches & Notes by Ma Baochao



學苑出版社  
Academy Press

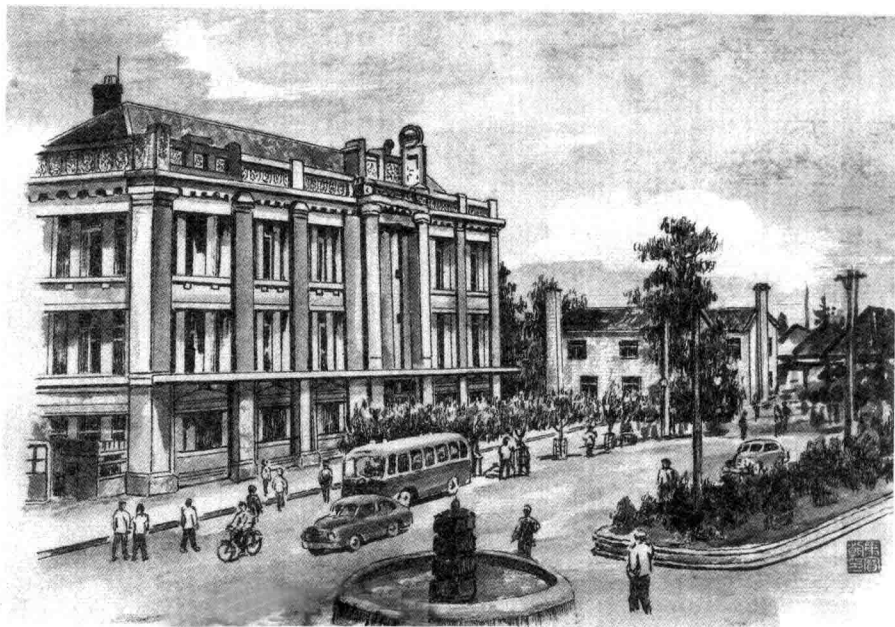
故园画忆系列

Memory of the Old  
Home in Sketches

# 齐齐哈尔老风情

Old Customs & Practices of Qiqihar

马宝朝 绘画 撰文  
Sketches & Notes by Ma Baochao



學苑出版社  
Academy Press

## 图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

齐齐哈尔老风情 / 马宝朝绘画、撰文. -- 北京 : 学苑出版社, 2013.6  
( 故园画忆系列 )

ISBN 978-7-5077-4286-2

I. ①齐… II. ①马… III. ①建筑艺术 - 铅笔画 - 作品集 - 中国 - 现代 IV. ①TU-881.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第105880号

出 版 人 : 孟 白

出版发行 : 学苑出版社

社 址 : 北京市丰台区南方庄2号院1号楼

邮政编码 : 100079

网 址 : [www.book001.com](http://www.book001.com)

电子信箱 : [xueyuan@public.bta.net.cn](mailto:xueyuan@public.bta.net.cn)

销售电话 : 010-67675512、67678944、67601101 ( 邮购 )

经 销 : 全国新华书店

印 刷 厂 : 北京信彩瑞禾印刷厂

开本尺寸 : 889 × 1194 1/24

印 张 : 6

字 数 : 120千字

图 幅 : 122幅

版 次 : 2013年6月北京第1版

印 次 : 2013年6月北京第1次印刷

定 价 : 40.00元

# 前 言

齐齐哈尔位于黑龙江省西部松嫩平原，紧邻黑河市，与内蒙古自治区和吉林省交界，是黑龙江省第二大城市。齐齐哈尔为达斡尔语意“天然牧场”的意思。是黑龙江省西部政治、经济、文化中心、交通枢纽。在齐齐哈尔东南26千米处，有驰名中外的国家级风景区——扎龙自然保护区。保护区拥有着数量、品种众多的鹤，被誉为“鹤的故乡”，因此齐齐哈尔也有了“鹤城”的美誉。

早在四五千年的原始社会，中华民族的祖先就开发了嫩江流域，齐齐哈尔作为一座历史悠久的文化古城已有300多年的历史。齐齐哈尔城始建于1691年，《满族大辞典》中称之为“齐齐哈尔清代驻防城”。1665年清廷在此设卜奎驿站；1674年为抗击沙俄入侵，清政府移吉林水师驻于齐齐哈尔；康熙三十年(1691年)为进一步加强防卫，建齐齐哈尔城；1699年设黑龙江将军衙门；1894年置黑水厅；1907年齐齐哈尔为黑龙江省省会；1931年日本侵占齐齐哈尔，伪满洲国成立后，设立黑龙江省，齐齐哈尔为省会；1936年齐齐哈尔实行市制，升为齐齐哈尔市，成为嫩江省、黑嫩省省会；抗战胜利后齐齐哈尔成为新的黑龙江省省会；1949年后，齐齐哈尔先后为嫩江省、黑嫩省、黑龙江省的省会；1954年黑龙江省与松江省合并，省会设在哈尔滨，齐齐哈尔改为省辖市。

在300年的岁月沧桑中，齐齐哈尔经历了沙俄的入侵和日本帝国主义的占领，其城市建筑无不打上沙俄殖民主义的烙印与日寇铁蹄下的心酸痕迹。如今我们生活的城市、乡村已发生了巨大的变化，这些老建筑已经消失或正在逐渐消失，经过近两年的搜集整理，编绘了有关齐齐哈尔老建筑及古老的民俗等方面的图像，由于水平有限，在编绘过程中难免存在着误差与不足，希望有识之士给予批评指正。

回顾过去、了解现在、展望未来，社会在发展，人类在进步。在经济社会的浪潮

中，通过对历史建筑及人文景观的记忆，唤起人们的忧患意识，增加爱国主义的热情。  
相信我们的生活一定会更好，城市的发展也一定会有一个崭新的面貌。

马宝朝  
2013年3月

## Foreword

Located in Songnen Plain in western Heilongjiang Province, Qiqihar borders the area of Heihe City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Jilin Province. It is the second largest city of Heilongjiang Province. Qiqihar, meaning “natural pastures” in the Daur language, is the political, economic and cultural center of west Heilongjiang Province and its transportation hub. Qiqihar is also known as “City of Cranes” because the Zhalong Nature Reserve, a world-renowned national scenic location, is just 26km southeast to downtown Qiqihar. It is famous for dozens of crane species, thus winning it the fame of “Hometown of Cranes”.

Ancestors of the Chinese nation had already developed Nenjiang River Valley in primitive society some five thousand years ago. As an ancient historical and cultural city, Qiqihar is more than 300 years old. Founded in 1691, it was recorded in the “Manchu Dictionary” as the “Qiqihar Garrison” during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). In 1665, the Qing government established Bokui post station here; in 1674, the government relocated Jilin Navy to Qiqihar to fight Tsarist Russia invaders. Qiqihar town was built in 1691 to further reinforce defenses; Heilongjiang General Yamen was established in 1699 and Heishui Department in 1894. In 1907, Qiqihar became the capital city of Heilongjiang Province. Japanese troops captured it in 1931 and it became the capital city of the puppet state of Manchukuo. In 1936, Qiqihar Town was upgraded to Qiqihar City and became capital city of Nenjiang Province and Heinen Province. Qiqihar became the capital city of new Heilongjiang Province after the Anti-Japanese War. After the founding of New China, it turned to be the capital city of Nenjiang Province, Heinen Province and Heilongjiang Province. In 1954, Heilongjiang and Songjiang provinces were combined, with Harbin as the capital city; from then on, Qiqihar was a provincially administered municipality.

During three hundred years of change and development, Qiqihar experienced invasion by Tsarist Russia and occupation of Japanese imperialists. Its urban architecture has been sadly marked by Tsarist colonialism and traces of Japanese invaders’ iron heels. Today it is undergoing great changes; old buildings are disappearing or soon will. During two years of searching and collecting, I have composed a book to record the old architecture and ancient folk customs. There may be errors and shortcomings in the book due to

my limited skill and knowledge; so, I sincerely hope that insightful people will give me helpful comments and corrections.

Review the past, understand the present and look forward to the future! Society develops and humankind makes progress. I attempt to arouse the awareness of unplanned development for people through reminding them of historical architecture and the cultural landscape in the face of a rapidly developing economic society, so as to make patriots more enthusiastic about our environment. I believe our life will be better and there will be a new look for urban development.

Ma Baochao  
March 2013

# 目 录

前 言

马宝朝

## 传统建筑老风情

齐齐哈尔老城街景	3
迎恩门	4
齐齐哈尔牌坊	5
文庙	6
魁星楼	7
孔庙	8
龙沙公园	9
望江楼	10
澄江阁	11
藏书楼	12
寿公祠	13
大乘寺	14
关帝庙	15
格言亭	16
象鼻亭	17
明月岛玉皇殿	18
万善寺	19
钟灵禅寺	20
五教道德院	21
卜奎清真寺	22
清真寺	23
红灯照坛址	24
黑龙江将军府	25
黑龙江将军楼	26

永安寺千佛塔	27
吕氏故居	28
清朝老屋	29
金长城	30

## 近现代建筑老风情

黑龙江督军署	33
督军署院门	34
大帅府	35
齐齐哈尔黑龙江省警备司令部	36
副省长公寓	37
副省长公寓院门	38
昂昂溪火车站	39
中东铁路齐齐哈尔站	40
铁路员工俱乐部	41
水塔	42
三间房站	43
圣弥勒尔大教堂	44
天主堂附属建筑	45
昂昂溪教堂	46
昂昂溪罗西亚大街	47
俄罗斯教堂	48
俄国领事馆	49
俄式住宅	50
俄式木亭	51



日本领事馆	52	忠烈祠	80
日伪时期齐齐哈尔站	53	马具店	81
满铁公所	54	讷河火车站（日伪时期）	82
电报大楼	55	讷河火车站（20世纪80年代）	83
大黑包	56	雨亭公园	84
航空养成所（铁锋区公安分局）	57	公园运动场	85
日本航空株式会社（市政协）	58	公园东侧小桥	86
日本宪兵队（城建局）	59	养鱼小屋	87
黑龙江省中学堂（市一中）	60	明月岛	88
齐齐哈尔会馆（青少年宫）	61	明月岛环岛小火车	89
永安电影院	62	中心塔	90
东北电影院	63	讷河县南北大街	91
朝鲜银行	64	讷河县南二道街	92
永安大街住宅（市委宿舍）	65	三道桥	93
卜奎大街（二院办公室）	66	四道桥	94
官医院	67	讷河大桥	95
秋林洋行（新华书店）	68	引嫩渠首	96
商会	69	讷河市标	97
小黄楼	70	同义乡文化宫	98
万育堂	71		
中市场	72	<b>乡土老风情</b>	
嫩江大桥	73	南下坎	101
齐齐哈尔造币厂	74	牧羊小屋	102
龙江饭店	75	南下坎牧马	103
第一百货商店	76	大队农机站	104
正阳大街	77	生产小队	105
永安里	78	村屯街巷	106
齐齐哈尔大车场	79	农家小院	107

玉米楼子	108	<b>民俗老风情</b>	
农村清真寺	109	合套礼“分大小”（满族）	121
森林防火瞭望塔	110	晾晒烟叶（鄂温克族）	122
林场街道	111	缠足习俗	123
林场菜园	112	大姑娘叼着大烟袋	124
林场废弃的木屋	113	冻豆包	125
暮归	114	过年	126
收大豆	115	扭大秧歌	127
套车	116	燎猪头	128
擦煤油灯	117	二人转	129
雪橇	118	滑冰	130

# Contents

Author's Preface

Ma Baochao

## Old Style of Traditional Architecture

Old Streetscape in Qiqihar	3
Ying'en Gate	4
Qiqihar Arch	5
Temple of Literature	6
Kuixing Tower	7
Temple of Confucius	8
Longsha Park	9
River-Watching Tower	10
Chengjiang Pavilion	11
Library Building	12
Shougong Ancestral Hall	13
Mahayana Temple	14
Guan Yu Temple	15
Motto Pavilion	16
Trunk Pavilion	17
Jade Emperor Hall on Bright Moon Island	18
Wanshan Temple	19
Zhongling Monastery	20
Five Religions Morality Temple	21
Bokui Mosque	22
Mosque	23
Red Lantern Altar Relic	24
Heilongjiang Martial Mansion	25
Heilongjiang General's Residence	26

Yong'an Temple Thousand-Buddha Pagoda	27
Lü's Ancestral Hall	28
Old Qing Dynasty Dwelling	29
Jin Great Wall	30

## Old Style of Modern and Contemporary Architecture

Military Governor's Department of Heilongjiang	33
Courtyard of the Military Governor's Department	34
Generalissimo Mansion	35
Qiqihar Heilongjiang Province Garrison Headquarters	36
Vice Governor's Apartment	37
Courtyard of Vice Governor's Apartment	38
Ang'angxi Railway Station	39
Mid-East Railway Qiqihar Station	40
Railway Staff Club	41
Water Tower	42
Sanjianfang Station	43
St. Michael's Cathedral	44
Cathedral Auxiliary Structures	45
Ang'angxi Church	46
Ang'angxi Rosia Street	47

Russian Church	48	Wan Yu Tang Pharmacy	71
Russian Consulate	49	Central Marketplace	72
Russian Residences	50	Nenjiang River Bridge	73
Russian Wooden Booth	51	Qiqihar Mint	74
Japanese Consulate	52	Longjiang Restaurant	75
Qiqihar Station during the Japanese Puppet Government Period	53	First Department Store	76
Manzhou Railway Hall	54	Zhengyang Street	77
Telegraph Building	55	Yong'an Lane	78
Black Building	56	Qiqihar Yard	79
Aviation Training Institute (a branch of Tiefeng District Public Security Bureau)	57	Martyrs' Shrine	80
Japan Airlines Corporation (Municipal CPPCC)	58	Harness Shop	81
Japanese Military Police (Urban Construction Bureau)	59	Nehe Railway Station (Puppet Government)	82
Heilongjiang Province Middle School (Qiqihar No. 1 Middle School)	60	Nehe Railway Station (1980s)	83
Qiqihar Hall (Youth Palace)	61	Rain Shelter Park	84
Yong'an Cinema	62	Park Stadium	85
Northeast Cinema	63	Small Bridge East of the Park	86
Korean Bank	64	Fish Huts	87
Yong'an Street Residential Area (Municipal Dorm)	65	Bright Moon Island	88
Bokui Street (Second Hospital Office)	66	Small Train on Bright Moon Island	89
Officer's Hospital	67	Central Tower	90
Qiulin Foreign Firm (Xinhua Bookstore)	68	Nehe County South and North Street	91
Chamber of Commerce	69	Nan'er Street in Nehe County	92
Little Yellow House	70	Third Bridge	93
		Fourth Bridge	94
		Nehe Bridge	95
		Headwork of Nenjiang Water Conduction	96
		Nehe Municipal Landmark	97
		Tongyi Township Culture Palace	98

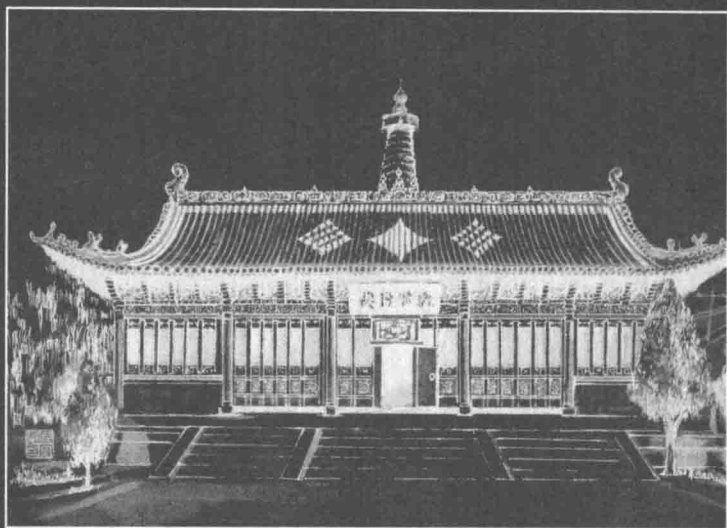
**Old Folk Customs and Practices**

South Ridge	101
Shepherd Hut	102
Horse Pasture in South Ridge	103
Agricultural Machinery Station	104
Production Team	105
Villages and Lanes	106
Small Farm House	107
Corn Louzi	108
Rural Mosque	109
Forest Watchtower	110
Woodland Streets	111
Forest Vegetable Garden	112
Abandoned Wooden House in the Forest	113
Going Home Late	114
Harvesting Soybeans	115

Carriage	116
Kerosene Lamps	117
Sleds	118

**Old Folk Customs & Practices**

Hejin Ceremony “Hierarchy” (Manchu)	121
Ewenkis Drying Tobacco	122
Foot-Binding	123
Big Girl Holding a Large Pipe in Mouth	124
Frozen Bean Bag	125
New Year	126
Yangko Dance	127
Singeing the Pig’s Head	128
Song-and-Dance Duet	129
Skating	130



# 传统建筑老风情

Old Style of Traditional Architecture





### 齐齐哈尔老城街景

20世纪初，黑龙江省城齐齐哈尔进入了由警察机构管理阶段，此为齐齐哈尔警政的开始。图为上世纪初的老城街景。

### Old Streetscape in Qiqihar

In the beginning of 20th century, Qiqihar was administrated by the police, which marked the start of police politics in Qiqihar. This scene is an old street view of Qiqihar at the beginning of the last century.





### 迎恩门

老城南门，位于齐齐哈尔市卜奎大街，始建于1691年。1949年后曾改名为“解放门”。

#### Ying'en Gate

The old town's south gate built in Bokui Street in 1691. It was called "Jiefang Gate" during early days of New China.