

西湖旧踪



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西湖旧踪

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编者的话

西湖是杭州的骄傲。西湖的美不仅是湖光山色、鸟语花香等自然形态的美，还有园林池馆、古寺名刹、洞窟造像、名人遗迹等社会人文方面的丰富遗存。清代有一位诗人特别看重这一点，他说：“赖有岳于双少保，人间始觉重西湖。”（岳、于，指岳飞和于谦。）正是由于自然美和社会美的交融，才使西湖焕发出内涵深厚的诱人魅力。

一般说，自然风光，今古如斯，变化不是太大（当然生态环境会发生变化）；但社会文化形态却随时代而变迁，所谓“人事有代谢，往来成古今”，特别是社会文化的物质形态存在，在历史的沧桑巨变中，往往会遭到损坏，能历劫而幸存者不多。这也是人们对于文物古迹之所以特别珍视的原因之一。

西湖也曾历经沧桑，美丽的山色湖光中，沉淀着几多王朝更迭的兴亡之感和历史人物的离合悲欢之情；历代的文人墨客为此留下许多著名的诗篇，使人吟赏流连，低徊不已。而有关西湖历史掌故的记载也很多，可以让人们了解西湖的过去。然而令人遗憾的是直观性的

资料十分少见，这本《西湖旧踪》正是在这方面满足了人们的需要。

《西湖旧踪》收集了170多张有关西湖的老照片，真实地反映了晚清民国时期的西湖风貌。而特别着重西湖人文景观的摄取，其中许多景观今天已非复旧观，有的甚至已毁坏而不存在了。昔日风貌，赖此以存，其历史文化价值自不待言。观赏这些老照片，不仅是一般意义上的“怀旧”，也自然而然地会把西湖的“旧踪”和“新貌”进行对比，从而感到时代的巨变，更加珍惜历史的遗产和热爱今天的生活，决心把西湖装扮得更美。

书中的这些老照片，都摄于70年以前，最早的摄于清末，已将近一个世纪了，还是摄影术传入我国不久的早期作品。从这一方面看，“旧踪”确也是不可多得的材料。

《西湖旧踪》初版于1985年，当时收老照片100多张。这次增订再版，又增收70多张，大大丰富了“旧踪”的内容，而且不少为罕见的资料。同时重写和补写了全部照片的说明文字，对有些史实掌故进行了必要的考证，使之更为准确贴切，希望对读者有所帮助。

让西湖更美

——《西湖旧踪》代序

夏 衍

西湖就是美。

从古以来就美，现在和将来她应该更美。

不说盛唐，南宋偏安，临安是繁华的京城，西湖也是被打扮得很美的。到了清朝，乾隆数下江南，在这里留下了许多“御笔”，看来直到那个时期，西湖也还是很美的。到了十八九世纪，西湖的光景就和有清一代的国运同步衰微了。

本世纪二十年代，我在这儿生活过，西湖的确是败落了，但“西湖十景”还在，春天的桃李，夏日的荷花，秋天的丹桂，冬日的梅花，乃至几处别具风格的园林，尽管衰落了，但是她风致依稀，还会使人发思古之幽情。这之后，兵祸连绵，外敌入侵，西湖的日子就不好过了。衰落是慢性的，而人为的破坏，则可以使千百年来名胜毁于一旦。五十年代有过一个短暂复兴时期，但好心也会出坏事，好听的口号也会导致严重的后果。例如“把消费城市变为生产城市”，于是工厂开到风景区来了，园林成了疗养院，而当地的人民群众和慕名而来的游客，倒反而不得其门而入。“左”风往往是从愚昧的土壤上刮起来的，名胜风景是“有钱人吃喝玩乐的地方”，古迹当然属于“四旧”。早在十年浩劫之前，这儿就平过一次墓，连苏小小和武松也遭了殃。画家叶浅予说，“南屏晚钟”被“罚了几十年的禁闭”，“柳浪闻莺”也受到了“月下老人”的株连。这些都是过去的事了，多讲了使人不愉快，我们还是向前看罢。杭州是国家重点保护的名城，今天和将来的西湖一定要让她比过去更美。从七九年到八四年只有短短的五年，我们的国家已经发生了划时代的变化，生产发展了，人民生活改善了，精神文明是不能在脏乱差的基地上建立起来的，现在，我们有条件、有责任复兴西湖，把她打扮得比甚么时期更美。

西湖就是西湖，她不同于桂林，也不同于苏州，西湖有她自己特色。在湖边造摩天大楼当然不好，把九溪十八涧的曲曲折折的小径铺上柏油路面，也是煞风景的事情。八一年我在这儿看见过一片长得很茂盛的水杉，让这种世界上濒于灭绝的活化石在西湖安家，当然也可以增加覆盖面积，但我以为种树也得考虑到本地特色，多种一些香樟、石楠，是不是更好一些？扬州有好几株千年银杏，山东蓬莱有一株保护得很好的“唐槐”，于是我想起了城隍山上似乎也有一些古树，我们有责任保护它们，但这样的事也要请教专家，交给外行人去管，为了爱护它而浇上一桶化肥，那么这些“老寿星”也许会一命呜呼，这样的事，我已经听到过不止一次了。桃、荷、桂、梅衬托着西湖的四季，应该多种一些，让它们发挥

西湖的特色。童年游孤山，那时的梅花也已经寥寥无几了，宋代诗人王淇说：“只因误识林和靖，惹得诗人说到今”，我看，让诗人们继续说下去，并没有甚么不好。去年不是有许多人想把梅花评为“国花”么，可惜的是孤山的梅，还是太单调了，梅花不仅品种多，而且有早梅、晚梅之别，早梅在冬至前开花，晚梅则可以开到清明前后，假如前山后山都种上不同品种（雪梅、红梅、绿萼、单瓣的、复瓣的）的早梅和晚梅，那不是有三个月的时间可以在孤山观赏梅花了么？这只是一个例。又如秋天，桂花之外是不是也应该有些红叶？我记得过去里西湖是有枫叶的，枫树槭树之外，浙江特产的乌桕也不坏，茅盾写过一本小说《霜叶红于二月花》，让春天的游客看到满山的映山红，让秋天的游客闻到桂花香之外，还看到红叶，这不是更丰满、更富诗意了么？

色香之外，还有一个声字，不知“柳浪闻莺”还听不听到莺声？今年四月到苏州，忽然听到杜鹃的啼声，真有一点他乡遇故人之感。近年来用了过多的农药和化肥，鸟类遭了灾。据说寒山寺还能听到乌啼，但北京却不仅听不到鹃啼，连麻雀也少有了。今年举行过一次“爱鸟周”，我认为让西湖令人赏心悦耳，保护鸟类也是一个重要的课题。

要让衰落了一百多年的西湖重新焕发青春，要做的事很多，而且一定要有科学的规划，要依靠风景学家、园林学家、植物和动物学家。单凭好心和积极性是不够的，让西湖更美，更有地方特色，一定要抓紧时间，群策群力，听取专家意见，制定一个符合实际的、可行的规划。

一九八四年盛夏

LET THE WEST LAKE BE MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN EVER

— In lieu of a preface to
“A Picture Album of the West Lake in Days of Old”

Xia Yan

The West Lake is very beautiful indeed.

From time immemorial the West Lake has been known for her beauty. She should be made more beautiful than ever at the present time and in the days to come.

Needless to say, the West Lake was beautiful in the heyday of the Tang Dynasty. During the Southern Song Dynasty when the emperor was content to exercise sovereignty over the southern part of the country, Lin An became a very prosperous capital of the kingdom and the West Lake was made exceedingly attractive. Then came the Qing Dynasty. Emperor Qianlong made several inspection tours to the south of the Changjiang River and left behind numerous “Imperial Inscriptions” around the lake. It seems that the West Lake still retained her charm at that time. But in the 18th and 19th centuries the scenic beauty of the West Lake, like the national power of the Qing Dynasty, was on the decline.

In the 20's of this century I had been in Hangzhou for a time. The West Lake was virtually in a state of dilapidation, but the Ten Scenic Spots were still there. Peach blossoms and plum blossoms in Spring, lotus flowers in Summer, orange osmanthus in Autumn and plum flowers in Winter were fast disappearing, and even some gardens of a unique style around the lake had fallen into decay; but her charm, though faintly visible, continued to hold us in a spell and call up our memories of bygone days. Since then with incessant civil wars and foreign invasions, the West Lake has not seen any better days. Things often fall into decay gradually, but damage done by man usually brings ruin upon age-long historic places of scenic beauty in a flash. In the 50's there had been a short period of renovations around the lake. However, people with the best of intentions may sometimes do a bad turn. Catchwords pleasant to the ear may sometimes lead to serious disastrous consequences. For instance, in response to the call of “Turning a consumer-city into a producer-city”, factories began to make their entry into the scenic spots; gardens and parks were turned into sanatoriums, with doors closed to the local inhabitants and the tourist who come afar to visit the place out of admiration. Out of sheer ignorance and stupidity the Leftists often try to cry down scenic spots, which, as they assert, are “pleasure-seeking resorts for the moneyed class”, whereas historic sites are naturally labelled as “Four Olds”. Early before the “Ten Years' Great Calamity”, tombs and graves around the lake had been levelled to the ground and even the tombs of Su Xiaoxiao and Wu Song could not escape the doom. Ye Qianyu, the celebrated painter, once remarked that the scenic spot “Evening Chimes at Nanping” “had become a forbidden zone for several decades”, and “Orioles Singing in the Willows” had also been called down for its “involvement” with “the old man under the moon—the God who unites persons in marriage”. All these are things of the past. Talking too much of them is unpalatable. We'd better look ahead. Hangzhou is one of the historically renowned cities of the country specially preserved by the state; the West Lake of to-day and to-morrow must be built up even more beautiful than ever. Over the brief span of five years from 1978 to 1984, our country has undergone epoch-making changes. Our production has been increasingly developed, people's living conditions have been greatly improved too. We can't create spiritual civilization in a land where disorder, sordidness and poverty prevail. Under present circumstances, it is up to us to undertake the task of rejuvenating the West Lake and dress her up even more beautiful than ever before.

The West Lake is worthy of the name. She differs from Suzhou or Guilin in charm. The West Lake has a unique beauty of her own. It would

be an eyesore to build skyscrapers in the lake area, but it would be equally undesirable to turn the meandering Nine Creeks and Eighteen Brooks into an asphalt road. In 1981 I caught sight of a coppice of lush metasequoia by the lake. It is a good thing to expand the afforested area by growing trees of this sort, which, like living fossils, are now on the verge of extinction in the world. But, to my mind, we have to take into consideration the local conditions for planting trees. Wouldn't it be much better to grow more camphor trees and Chinese photinia instead? In Yanzhou there are several ginkgo trees of one thousand years old. In Penglai of Shandong there is also a well-preserved senile "Chinese Juniper of the Tang Dynasty". This reminds me of some age-old trees on the Town God's Hill. It is our unsinkable duty to protect them, but we have to ask advice of the experts in this respect. It won't do to entrust them to the care of some laymen, who would show good care for them by applying chemical fertilizers to them. Consequently, all these venerable trees would die off all at once. More than once I've heard of such a deplorable story. Peach, lotus, sweet osmanthus and plum add attractions to the West Lake year-round; they should be planted more to bring out her unique beauty to the full. Once in my childhood I visited the solitary Hill, where I found only a few plum trees left. Poet Wang Qi of the Song Dynasty wrote:

Since her misalliance with Lin Hejing,
Plum blossom has become a thing
That poets keep on singing
As if they would have no ending.

I think it is not bad to have the poets keep harping on like that. Last year plum blossom was honoured with the title of "National Flower" by the many. But it is a pity that plum blossoms on the Solitary Hill look rather dull for lack of variety. In fact, not only there is a great variety of plum blossoms, but also a distinction between early plum blossoms and late plum blossoms. Early blossoms are usually in full bloom before the Winter Solstice (22nd solar term), whereas late blossoms last long around the Festival of Pure Brightness (5th solar term). If varieties of early plum and late plum (such as snow-white plum, crimson plum, green plum, single-petal plum, and double-petal plum) take root all over the hillsides, wouldn't it be nice for us to enjoy plum blossoms on the Solitary Hill over a period of three months every year? This is only one instance. Is it also desirable to have more maples other than osmanthus in Autumn? I remember some maples in the Inner Lake area in the past. Besides maples and Chinese sweet gum, Chinese tallow tree, a special product of Zhejiang, is not altogether unpleasant to the eye. Maodun has written a novel entitled "Frost-bitten leaves are redder than flowers in February". Let tourists enjoy azalea red all over the hillsides in Spring, let visitors drink in the fragrance of sweet osmanthus and feast their eyes on the red leaves in Autumn. Wouldn't all this make the pleasure visit all the more colourful and poetical?

In addition to 'colour' and 'fragrance', there is another word 'sound' worth attending to. I'm not sure whether we can still listen to the singing of orioles in "Orioles Singing in the Willows". In April this year I had a short stay in Suzhou, a cuckoo's song greeted my ears unexpectedly. I was then struck with a feeling like running into an old friend in a distant land. It is said crow's cry can still be heard in Hanshan Temple of Suzhou, but for the past few years due to overmuch spread of fertilizer and pesticide, one can hardly catch cuckoo's song in Beijing, to say nothing of the sparrow's. This year we had a "Week for Protecting Birds". I believe that in order to keep the beauty of the West lake forever pleasing both to the eye and the mind, it is also imperative for us to protect the birds.

We have a lot to do for rejuvenating the West Lake whose beauty has been lamentably blighted for the past one hundred years. Moreover, we must have a scientific overall plan and rely upon the concerted efforts of landscape architects, landscape gardeners, botanists and zoologists. It's far from enough to work only with good intention and enthusiasm. To build up the West Lake more beautiful and colourful than ever, we must make the best use of time, pool the wisdom and effort of every one, heed the opinions of the experts and, above all, work out a realistic and feasible programme.

Midsummer, 1984

序

冠 西

这是一部史料性的影集。

它的服务对象是从事历史、文物、园林、建筑的研究和从事文学和美术创作的人的。当然，对于想了解一点西湖历史风貌的旅游者，想必也具有吸引力。

人们通常把事物的发展过程称之为历史。历史本身是一部生动的教科书。它往往形成人类文明不断向高层发展的阶梯。所以，研究历史的目的，正是为了创造更美好的未来。

也有把历史当作逃避现实的醇酒的。但这在现代生活中毕竟已经不多见了。

勿庸赘言，编者所以要编这部《西湖旧踪》，不是要引导人们脱离现实去发思古之幽情。正好相反，是为了引导人们珍视现在，并在前人智慧和劳作的杰出遗存上，让西湖更美。

西湖有过她“烟柳画桥，风帘翠幕，参差十万人家”的妩媚、繁华，也有过她“空余五寺，山钟歇；悲辇路，草荒荒”的颓败、荒凉。可惜的是照相术发明得太晚，盛唐、南宋、清代前期那些西湖的全盛时代，没有摄影记载；但从前人的诗词文章中，人们可以想象得出那时的美好景物。除此之外，好在还有当时的一些绘画作品流传下来被选入了这部画册，使人在想象之余，尚有画家笔下的艺术形象可以研究和鉴赏。当照相术传入中国之后，西湖的命运和已经沦为半殖民地半封建的国运一样，也正处于衰微的时候。这部画册中的摄影作品，记录的正是这个时期的西湖面貌。

看看昔日的西湖，再看看今天的西湖。这部影集确实像是西湖的一场旧梦。它该唤起多少人对旧时代足迹的追寻和思忆，从这些追寻和思忆中，又该生发出多少前进和创造的激情。

历史宛如钱塘之水，它是由不能割断的一长串事物的进程所组成的。钱塘江上的牛车渡和背纤夫的时代早就结束了。但当我们在社会主义现代化的道路上阔步前进的时代，我们能够忘记那些创造了历史的人们的艰难脚步吗？

编者把这样两张历史照片作为这本画册的压卷之作，我觉得是别具匠心的。

一九八四年深秋

PREFACE

Guan Xi

This picture album is a book of great historic value.

This book is unique in providing a number of photos and paintings of the West Lake of old to meet the differing needs of those who are engaged in the study of history, historical relics, gardening and architecture and those who work in the field of literature and art. Surely it may also have a strong appeal to tourists who wish to have some knowledge of the historic scene of the West lake.

people usually regard history as a record of the development of a series of events in the past. In fact, history itself is a most vital and rich textbook of human life. It recounts the progress of human civilization in its different stages of uninterrupted development from scratch to a higher plane. Therefore, our aim of studying history is to acquaint ourselves with the past so that we'll be able to create a Promised Land in the future. True, some people often find refuge from the reality in the haven of history. But, this is, after all, a very rare case in modern life.

Needless to say, in compiling this picture album the compiler does not intend to lead people to keep away from the reality and indulge themselves in musing over things remote. On the contrary, it is his aim to help people prize endearingly the present and try their best to build up the West Lake more beautiful than ever on the remains left over by our predecessors whose wisdom and labour have created numerous wonders around the lake.

The West Lake was famous for her charm and prosperity in the days when "the misty willows and painted bridges, window screens and emerald green curtains were to be seen here and there; and one hundred thousand households dotted unevenly the lake area." The West Lake had also seen her days of decline and desolation, when "five temples were left vacant; mountain bells' chimes could no longer be heard; carriage tracks were deserted, overgrown with weeds." It is a pity that the invention of photography comes too late. There were no photographic records of the bygone glory of the West Lake during the Tang Dynasty, the Southern Song Dynasty and the early half of the Qing Dynasty. But we can still see in our mind's eye the scenic beauty of the West Lake in the poems and other writings of our predecessors. Besides, quite a few traditional paintings have fortunately been preserved and now produced in this volume, thereby greatly helping us study and appreciate these artistic images by the traditional painters at our convenience. At the time when photography had been introduced into China, the West Lake, sharing the same destiny with our nation which began to be reduced to the status of a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country, was on the decline. The photos in this album are reminders of the views of the West Lake during this very period.

Look at the West Lake of yesterday in contrast with the West Lake of today, and you'll feel like reviewing an old dream of the lake. This picture album may inevitably call up your memories of bygone days and arouse your curiosity to trace the footprints of the past. The pleasures of retrospection may also kindle your enthusiasm for making further advances and creations.

History is forging ahead like the endless flow of the Qiantang River. It consists in a series of events which cannot be considered apart from their historical context. The age of "Ox-cart Ferried Across the Qiantang River" and "Boat Trackers Trudging along the Qiantang River" is gone forever. However, as we are advancing with big strides along the road of socialist modernizations, how can we forget the footsteps of our forefathers who had to trudge through countless difficulties and hardships in the making of history?

I admire the compiler for his great originality in carefully reproducing these two historic pictures on the last two pages of this Album.

Late Autumn, 1984

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