

OLD PHOTOS OF WUHAN

武漢舊影



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武漢高乾

傅榮題



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引言

从明末清初名列海内“四大镇”，到近代中国的“四大商埠”之一并被外人艳称之为“东方芝加哥”；从打响辛亥革命第一枪而成为“首义之区”，到抗战初期国民政府“战时首都”，百年来的武汉，一页让人倍感骄傲的历史，一段使人反复重温的旧梦！

旧武汉，留给人美好而温馨的记忆太多太多：那都司湖畔两湖书院斋舍里传出的朗朗诵书声；那龟山脚下汉阳兵工厂高大烟囱里吐出的缕缕青烟及响当当的名牌“汉阳造”；那襄河入江口似蚁般蜂集的白帆和码头脚夫们如雷似喊叫的号子；还有那高朋满座的酒肆里飘出的鱼馐藕汤的诱人香味，闷热无风的夏夜满天星光下大街小巷横七竖八的竹床阵……

旧武汉，得水之利，因水而兴。江汉交汇，既给武汉带来“九省通衢”的地利，百货纷陈，万商云集；但又不时在武汉降下天灾，十年九淹，市井泽国。一泻千里，浩浩东去的扬子江，在将武汉推向世界的同时，也给豺狼和强盗在武汉登堂入室提供了便利。五国租界、十五国领事馆、中国第二大外贸大港，还有江汉关巍峨钟楼上每隔15分钟荡出的“女王万岁”的主旋律……

啊！说不清道不明的老武汉。辉煌与屈辱并陈，繁荣与苦难同在，骄傲又尴尬的历史，美好又苦涩的记忆……

涂文学

1999年10月20日

于汉口老城区一幢百年老楼

PREFACE

From the end of the Ming Dynasty and beginning of the Qing Dynasty when she was on the list of "Four towns" to the modern times when she has grown up to be one of the "Four Commercial Ports" with a laudatory title of "Oriental Chicago"; from the first fire of the Xinhai Revolution when she became the "Initiating Uprising City" to the early days of the anti-Japanese war when the warring Capital of the national government was crowned with "Red Hankou", Wuhan has gone through a history of hundreds of years, a history of pound and dignity, and an old dream that has ever been reexperienced since then.

The old Wuhan has left us so many sweet and warm memories that can not be numbered. The reading sounds from the Liang-hu Study (the study of Zhang Zhidong's, the governor of Hunan and Hubei) by the Dusi Lake can still be heard, The wisps of smoke rolling up over the great tall chimneys of Hanyang Arsenal at the foot of the Tortoise Hill can still be seen, and the famous brand of "Hanyang's making" can never be forgotten. The ant-army-like white sails rushing toward the mouth between the Xianghe River and the Yangtze River can never be counted clearly, and the porter's thunder-like working songs can still be heard. The delicious smell of the fish and the lotus-soup escaping from the taverns can still stir your stomach. The higgledy-piggledy bamboo-bed arrays can be found in streets and lanes at the sundry, starring and breezeless summer nights.

The old Wuhan was benefited by water and prospered by water as well. The concourse of the Hanjiang River and the Yangtze River here not only made her a "Road to Nine Provinces" where hundreds of goods were being displayed and thousands of merchants converged, but was the archcriminal that brought catastrophe: flooding her 9 times in 10 years, thus making her a city in water. The same time when the Yangtze River rushing down vigorously toward the east is leading Wuhan to the world stage, it also once provided convenience for the intrusion of enemies and pirates. There were once the concessions of five countries and the consulates of fifteen countries blustering here. It once was the second largest exporting port over where the theme of the "Long Live Queen" hovered from the great clock-tower of Jiangnan Port every 15 minutes.

How hard it is to talk the old Wuhan out! she once enjoyed splendor and prosperity, while suffered from shame and misery. She has gone through the history of both proud and embarrassment leaving the memory of sweetness as well as of bitterness.

武汉地处长江、汉水交汇之处，由汉口、汉阳、武昌三镇隔岸鼎立组成，素有江城之名。李白诗云：“一为迁客去长沙，西望长安不见家。黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花。”城市范围内及周边还有众多的湖泊和小河。

武昌、汉阳两城始于东汉末至三国初，在千百年的漫长历史长河中久为府、郡、县之治所，依山傍水而立，早有码头迎接四方之客。早在建城之初，就展现了作为商贸中心、交通枢纽的风貌，亦为兵家必争之地。建城的最初之义，即为刀光血影的军事之需。从三国征战的恩恩怨怨，到抗日武汉保卫战的烽火狼烟，无不在此上演惨烈的动人故事。

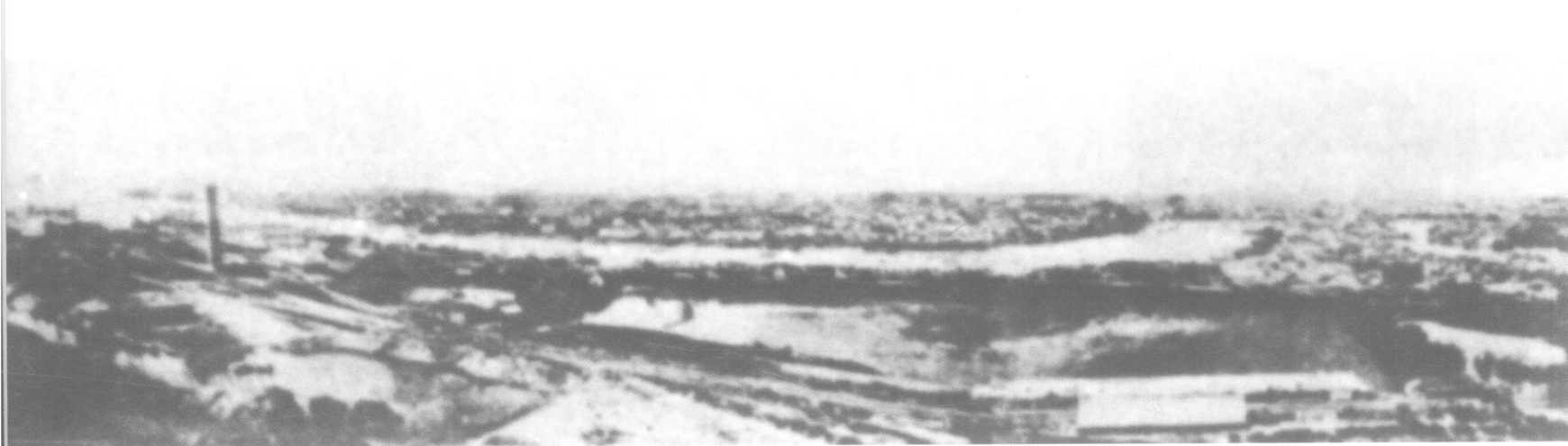
汉口原为与汉阳相连的芦洲，多水少山。在明代中叶，汉水主泓道从汉阳龟山之南改于龟山之北今址入江后，“汉口遂有泊船之所，乃市列渐盛矣”。“千橹万舶之所归，货宝奇珍之所聚”（清·范锴《汉口丛谈》）。迅速崛起为长江中游最大的商贸与港口市镇，至清中叶成为全国四大名镇之一。

汉水改道，不仅造就了一个汉口，而且成就了武汉三镇鼎立的城市空间格局。清人唐裔潢从风水的角度解释汉口兴起的原因。他在《风水论》中说：“汉口龙脉，乃平洋龙也。平洋最宜坐空朝满，今汉口以大别（即今龟山）为朝山，南岸为近岸，后湖空旷，正合坐空朝满之局。从前未盛者，以水未绕也。明成化初，水通前道，故河遂淤，于是汉口有兴机矣。……汉口渐盛，因有小河（即汉水）水通，商贾可以泊船，故今为天下名区。经云：‘行到平洋莫问踪，只观水绕是真龙。’又云：‘风吹水激寿丁长，避水避风真绝地。’汉口之盛，所以由于小河也，然小河之水，实赖两岸夹住，旋绕入江。”这个解释中带有迷信色彩，却道出了城市因水而兴的规律和事实。

汉口市镇的格局，与“东市买骏马，西市买鞍鞢，南市买辔头，北市买长鞭”的传统东西南北分明的规整封建行政中心城市格局不同，早期汉口城区布局完全是自然与商业贸易相结合的生态产物。开埠前，城区沿汉水的狭长地带自**硃口**向大江口处建房，由河街而正街，而夹街而堤街发展起来，是个典型的因水而兴、因商而兴的码头城市。“地形如眠帚，上直而下广”（《汉口丛谈》语），几乎没有一条街道是正东西或南北方向的。清代叶调元《汉口竹枝词》云：“上街路少下街稠，卧帚一枝水面浮。扫得财来旋扫去，几人骑鹤上扬州。”叶调元注释此地势“形如卧帚，后无坐山，故财易聚亦易散”。叶调元《汉口竹枝词》上说：“汉河前贯大江环，后面平湖百里宽；白粉高墙千万垛，人家最好水中看。”正是汉口作为江城的生动写照。

1861年汉口开埠以后，各国租界在汉口以北沿长江向下游狭长地带发展，市区扩展了一倍，整个汉口市区沿长江与汉水边伸展。清末至民国，汉口从小**硃口**到集稼嘴的汉水码头大小近30个，沿长江的“洋码头”在清同治年间从长江、汉水交汇口龙王庙到武汉关已有16个。清末至民国，汉口长江边的洋码头从武汉关一直延伸到丹水池、谌家矶一带，共有74个之多。

汉口开埠前，武汉木船航运上通巴蜀，下达吴会，南经湖南洞庭湖入湘、沅而至云贵、两广，西北经汉水而入陕西。



徽州人将汉口看成“天下货物聚买第一大码头”。清人刘献廷在《广阳杂记》中称，“汉口不特为楚省咽喉，而云、贵、四川、湖南、广西、陕西、河南、江西之货，皆于此焉转输，虽不欲雄天下，不可得也”。汉口开埠以后，轮船驶入江河，武汉航运由内河而远达外洋至日本、欧美。

武昌、汉阳两地早在汉口形成之前就有“武汉”的合称，1927年三镇合一建立了武汉市政府，后虽亦有分合变化，“大武汉”的称谓仍一直延续。

武汉因水而兴，既得水之利，亦饱受水患之苦。每到汛期，抗洪就成为大事。长江东南岸的武昌筑有沿江堤岸，汉阳东、北两面亦有堤环护，长江、汉水西北岸的汉口，到1929年已建成沿江、沿河（汉水旧称襄河）和后湖张公堤合围的堤防。但由于防洪标准不高，依然水患频仍。据史志记载，自唐代中叶至清道光年的1000年间，武汉地区先后发生洪灾50多次，平均不到20年就出现一次大水。近代的1849年、1870年、1931年、1935年四次大水曾给江城造成极为惨重的灾难。1931年水灾，武汉三镇皆为泽国，尤以汉口地势低洼，几无干地可以落脚，街市水最深处达六、七米；武昌、汉阳也只有少数山丘、高地幸免。当时的湖北省主席何成浚是在麻将桌上签署《武汉紧急排水通告》的。三镇淹水时间42天至100天，受灾面积321平方公里，受灾人口63万人，死亡3619人。报载“市镇精华，摧毁殆尽，浮尸漂流，疫病流行，米珠薪桂，无食者23万余人”。灾后，武昌、汉口沿江堤坊加高加固，汉阳堤防则没有进行有效的维护。1935年洪水又至，汉阳再遭灭顶之灾。



清末汉口图

A picture of Hankou at the end of
Qing Dynasty

清末武汉三镇图(1911)

The three towns of Wuhan at the end
of Qing Dynasty



I A City Nearby the Yangtze River

Wuhan is situated at the juncture of the Changjiang River and the Han River. The junction of the two rivers divides the city into three towns: Hankou, Hanyang and Wuchang, which are standing like the three legs of a tripod.

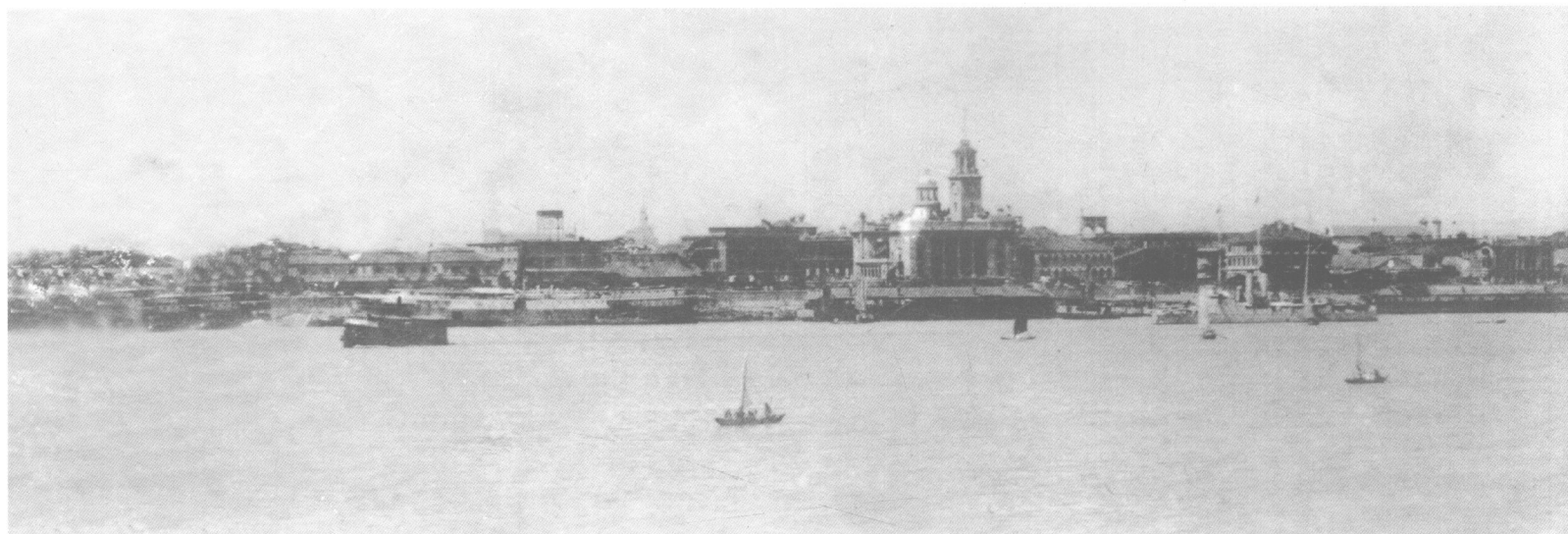
Libai's poem says, "A foreign guest is going to Changsha, looking westwardly but can't see his home, playing jade flute in the Yellow Crane Tower, plum blossom is dropping in the city of May." In the city and on the board of the city there are also many lakes and rivers.

Wuchang, Hanyang are initiated at the end of East Han Dynasty and the beginning of Three Kingdoms. For a long history it is the Centre of Prefecture, Shire, and County. Standing by the water, it has piers to welcome visitors from the different corner. At its very beginning, it took on the look of commercial and trading center, the communicative conjunction, and fighting site of military strategists. It was established to meet the need of war, telling miserable stories from the resentment of Three Kingdoms to the fires of Wuhan Defending Campaign.

Hankou was joining into Hanyang, it has more water but less hills. At the middle of Ming Dynasty, the main stream of the Han River flew into the Changjiang River from the north of Tortoise Mountain, not from the south any longer. "Gradually Hankou has its piers, thus the markets are becoming prosperous." "It is the home of ships and boats, the gathering spot of jewels and pearls" (Qing Dynasty, Fankai, Talking of Hankou) Hankou was developing into the largest trading and harbor town in the middle reach of Changjiang, becoming one of the four famous towns in the middle of Qing Dynasty.

The Han River changed its water course, which not only made a Hankou, but also the spacial layout of three towns. Tangyihuang, Qing citizen, explained the prosperous cause of Hankou from the point of Fenshui. In the Argumentation of Fenshui, He says, "the dragon vein of Hankou is the Pinyang dragon, It is the best for him to sitting emptily and facing fully, now Hankou is facing Tortoise Mountain, the southern bank is nearby, the Lake of Hou is empty, that just meets its setup. It wasn't in the fashion in the past because there was no water surrounding it. At the early year of Mingchennhua, water passed through and the river silted up, That's why Hankou gets its prosperity ... the Han River is passing by, thus businessmen can port their boats and ships, so Hankou is becoming the famous region on earth.—Sutra — writes: 'Not asking its trace while coming to the pinyang, just seeing the surrounding water, that's the real dragon,' also blowing wind and rapid stream make people live much longer, It's a wonderful place to escape water and wind, the prosperity of Hankou is because of little rivers, whose water is sandwiched by two facing banks and then whirls into Changjiang." This explanation has the splendor of superstition, but tells the rule and fact that a city is becoming prosperous because of water.

The layout of Hankou is different from that of the traditional feudal administrative centre, that is, "buying horses in the east market, saddle in the west market, bridle in the south market, long whip in the north market." All the four directions are very obvious and clear. The interaction of nature and commercial trade produced the early layout of Hankou. Before its opening, houses were built from the narrow land in Qiaokou along the Han River to the mouth of Changjiang. From the river street to the main street, from the clipping street to the street of dike, it is a typical harbor city which becomes prosperous because of water.



"Terrain is like a sleeping broom, up straight and down broad"(from Talking of Hankou), nearly there is no strict west-east or north-south street. Yietiaoyuan, Qing Dynasty, says in (Poem of Bamboo Branch in Hankou), "rare road in the up street and dense in the down street, a sleeping broom is suspending on the Water, wiping the coming and going money, Few people are riding crane to Yangzhou". He explains the terrain, "Hankou is just like a sleeping broom, behind it there is no sitting hill, so it's easy to gather and deliver poverty." He also says, "the Han River flows through it and Changjiang surrounds it, behind is the Ping Lake, one hundred Li wide; thousands of high and white walls, Had better appreciate them in the water." That vividly describes Hankou as a city of water.

After it was opened in 1861, the concession of different country was developing along the narrow, long land of the down reach of Changjiang in the north of Hankou. The city area was doubled and extending along Changjiang and the Han River. From the end of Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China (1912-1949), there were almost 30 small or large wharfs from the tiny Giaokou to Jijiao zui, there were also 16 foreign wharfs from the Temple of Dragon Emperor, the Junction of Changjiang and the Han River, to the Junction of Wuhan in the year of Tongzhi, Qing Dynasty. From the end of Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China, the foreign piers extended from the Junction of Wuhan to Danshuichi and Chenjiayi. There were over 74 piers on the board of Changjiang in Hankou.

Before Hankou was opened, the boats in Wuhan sailed up to Basu and down to Wuhui, southernly passed by the lake of Dongting and into the Xiang River and the Yuan River and then reached Yuenguei, Guangdong and Guangxi, to the north-west, got into Shanxi through the Han River. The people in Hueizhou regarded Hankou as "the biggest piers of gathering goods on earth." Liuxiantin, Qing citizen claims in Writings of Guangyang, "Hankou is the throat of Chu province, It's not exaggerate to say that the goods from Yuen, Gui, Sicuan, Hunan, Guangxi, Shanxi, Henan and Jiangxi are all transmitted here, though Hankou doesn't intend to be the Number one in the world, It is not the ordinary case." After its opening, ships driven into river, the sailing of Wuhan began with the innerwater and arrived at faraway oceans, even at Japan, European and American.

Wuchang, Hanyang was called "Wuhan" before the forming of Hankou, in 1927 the city government was founded on the basis of the combination of three towns, later there were some discrepancies and changes, but "big Wuhan" lasts until today.

Wuhan both benefits from the water and suffers from it. When the period of tide comes, Defending flood is the primary concern. Wuchang in the south-east bank of Changjiang constructed the embankment along the changjiang River; In the east and north of Hanyang, there also stood the defending embankment; Hankou in the north-east bank of changjiang and the Han River built the embankment along the changjiang and the Han River, in 1929 which jointed into the Zhanggong Dike of Houhu. Because of the lower criterion of defending floods, water disaster frequently fell in Wuhan. According to the Annals of History, during the 1000 years from the middle of Tang to the year of Daoguang in Qing, 50 flooding disasters fell in the region of Wuhan. Averagely people suffered from the flood within less than 20 years. In 1849, 1870, 1931, 1935, the hincous flood caused great disaster to the city. In 1931 three towns of Wuhan were all soaked in the water. Because of the low terrain of Hankou,

there was nearly no piece of dry land for the people to stand, except for very few hills and highlands in Wuchang and Hanyang. The deepest water was about 6 or 7 metres.

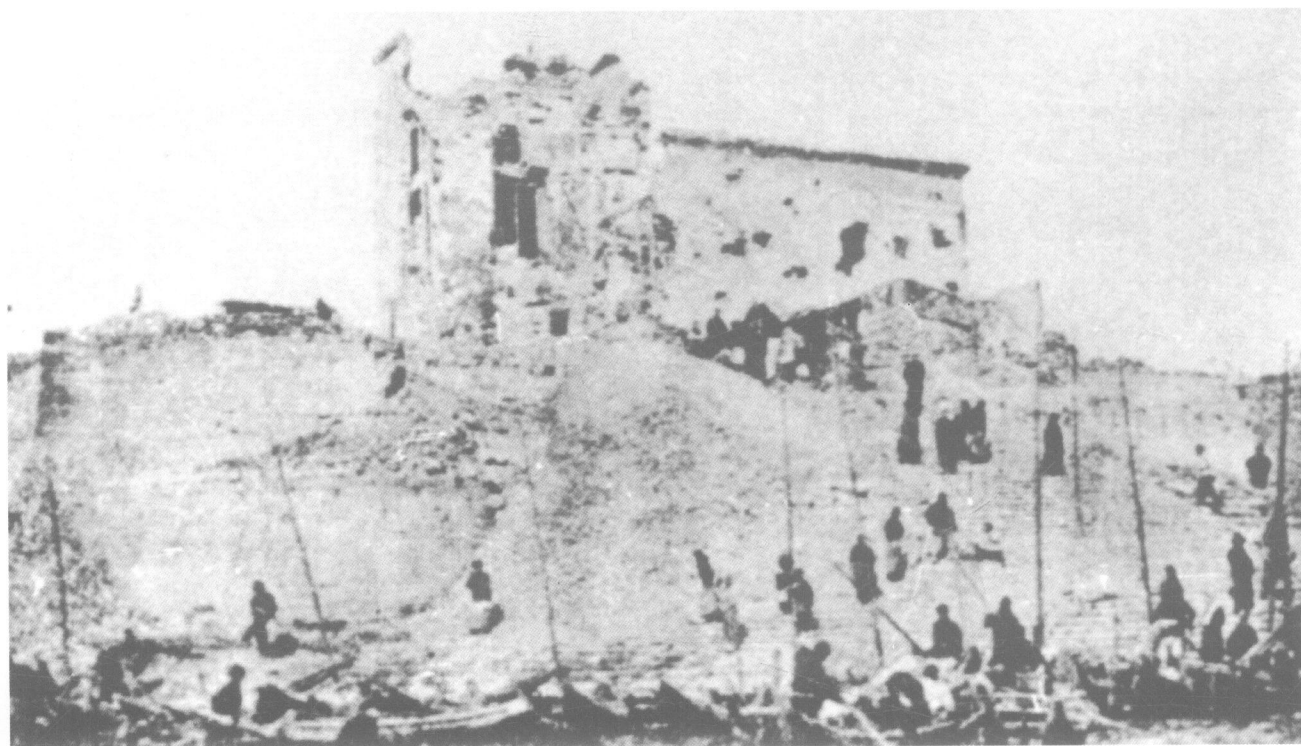
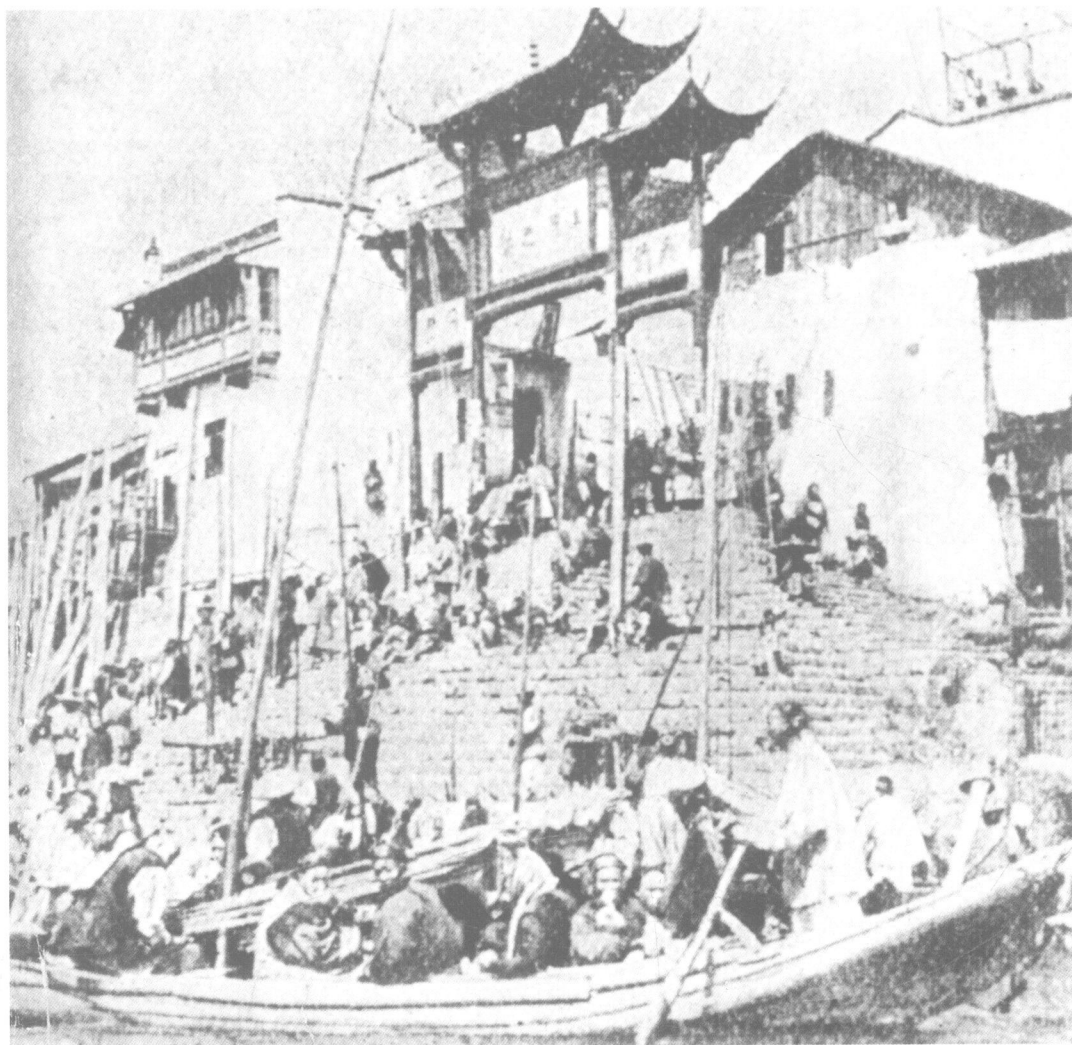
Hechenjun, the chairman of Wubei province at that time signed the Urgent Notice of Draining Water in Wuhan at the desk of mahjong. The flood immersed the three towns for 42 days, some places even for 100 days. 321 square kilometres land were damaged by the flood, 6300000 citizens suffered from the disaster and among them 3619 died. The newspaper said, "the essence of city is totally destroyed, bodies are flowing, diseases are epidemic, prices are soaring (skyrocketing), 2300000 persons have nothing to eat." After the disaster, the dike along Changjiang was strengthened in Wuchang and Hankou, but the dike in Hanyang was not maintained effectively. The flood coming again in 1935, Hanyang was completely ruined.



汉口沿江全景

A panorama view of Hankou along
the Yangtze River

19 世纪后期的汉江边的码头
A wharf nearby the River at the end
of the nineteenth century

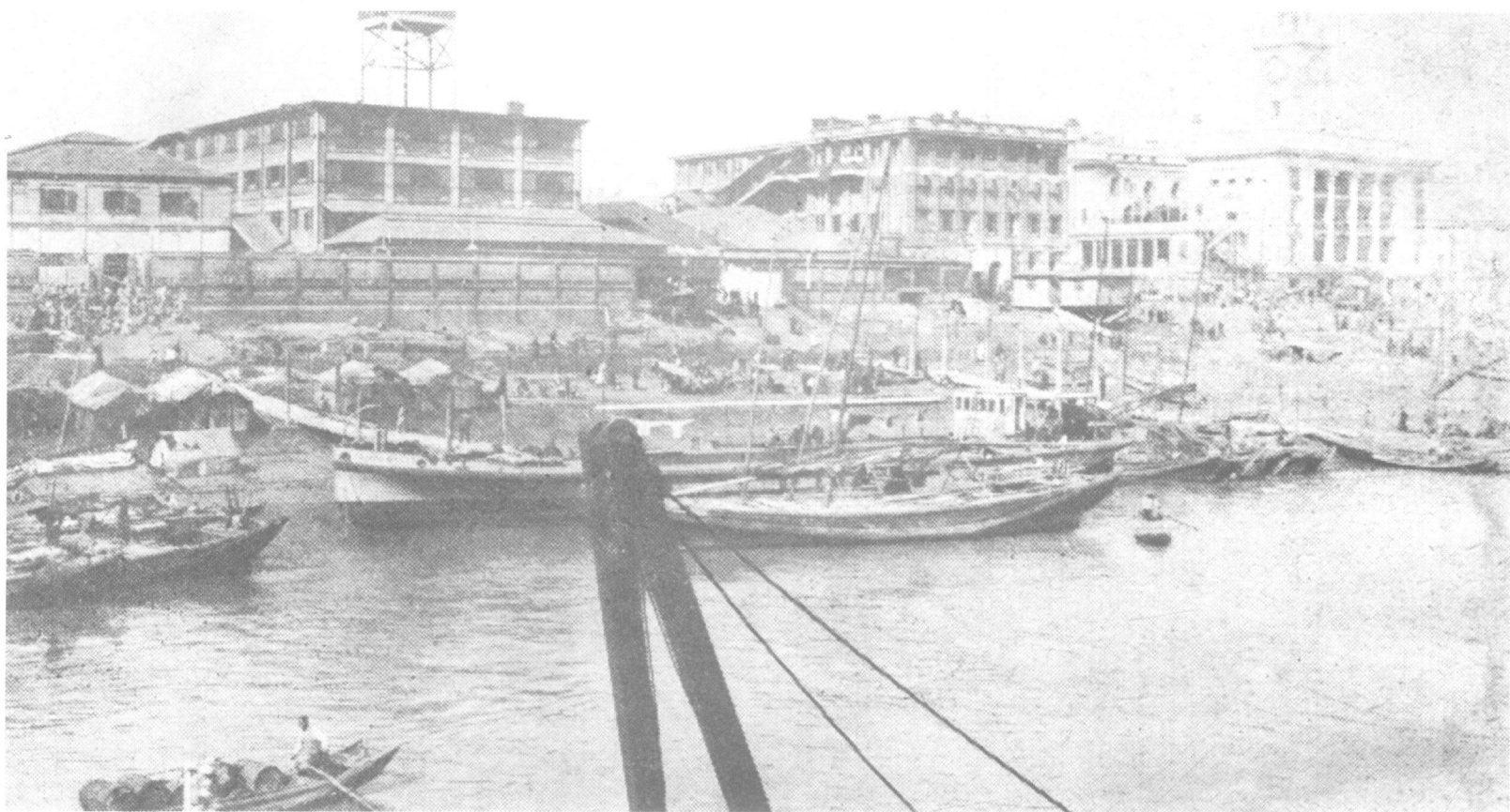


1911 年汉口龙王庙码头，辛亥
首义武汉保卫战后的龙王庙遗
迹
The relic of Dragon King's
Temple(in Hankou)in 1911-after
the Wahan Defense War in 1911's
Uprising

1929 年新建的汉口沿江马路一码头
The wharf on the newly built road
in Hankou, in 1929



1908 年的汉口江滩
The beach in Hankou in
1908



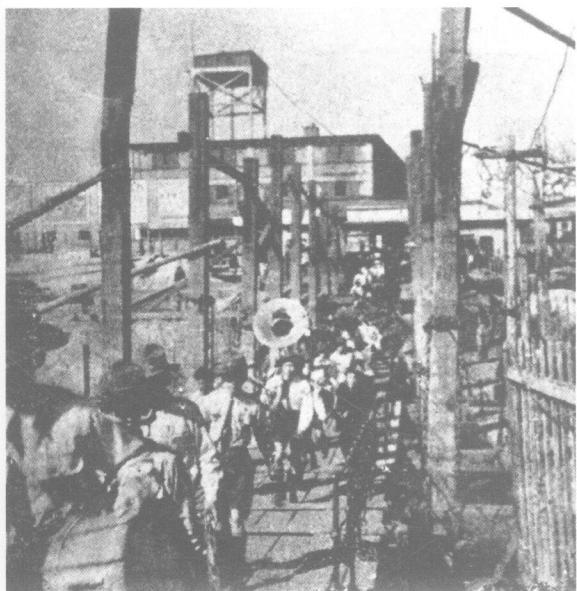
1929 年未建沿江马路前的太古洋行码头及堆栈

The Taigu Foreign Bank and the warehouse before building the Bund, in late 1929



江汉关及码头

Jiangnan Pass and the wharf



40年代江汉关轮渡码头
Jiangnan ferry in 1940's

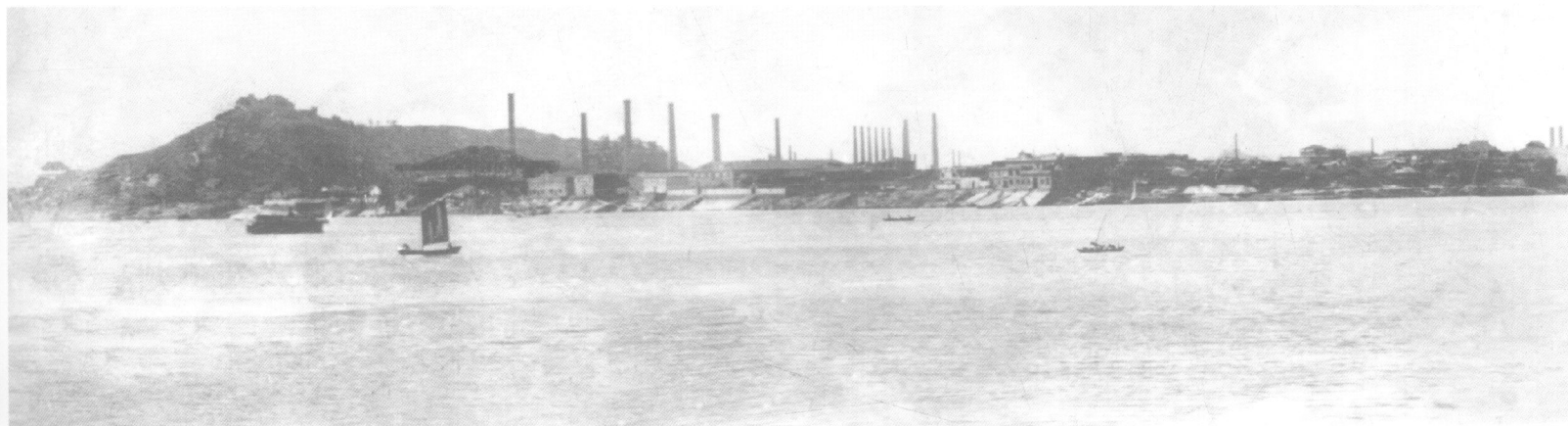


1929年建筑沿江马路
Buildings on the avenue along the
River, in 1929

1909年的汉口码头
The wharf in Hankou in 1909



汉阳沿江全景
The panorama of the River





20 世纪初汉阳襄河煤码头，对岸
帆樯阵阵是繁忙的汉口。
Xianghe Coal Wharf at the begin-
ning of the twentieth century On the
opposite bank that was booming
Hankou with a lot of sails.



汉阳铁厂晴川阁矿沙码头
Hanyang Iron Factory,the Ore Wharf
in Qingchuan Attic

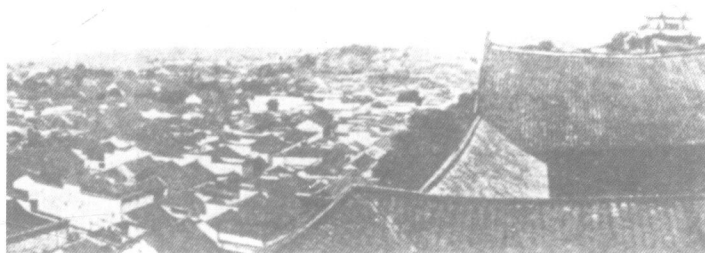


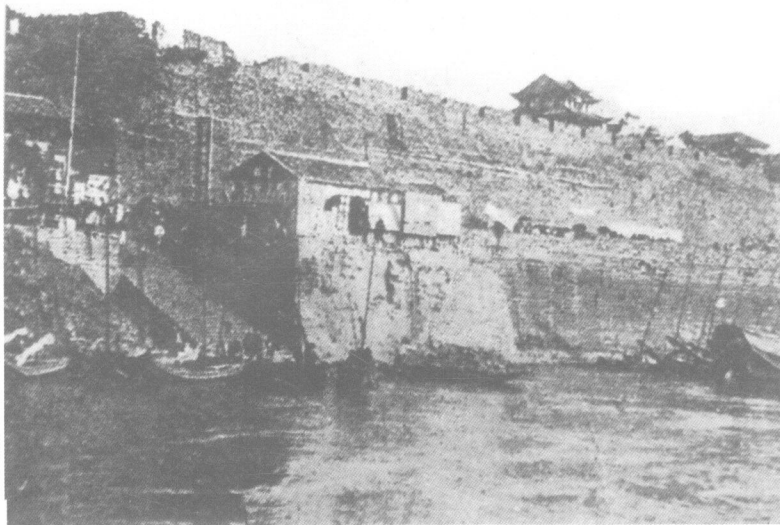
汉口招商局，在民生路口江边
The Bureau of Business, Hankou,
near Minsheng Avenue

工厂边的民居
Local-style dwelling houses near
the Factory



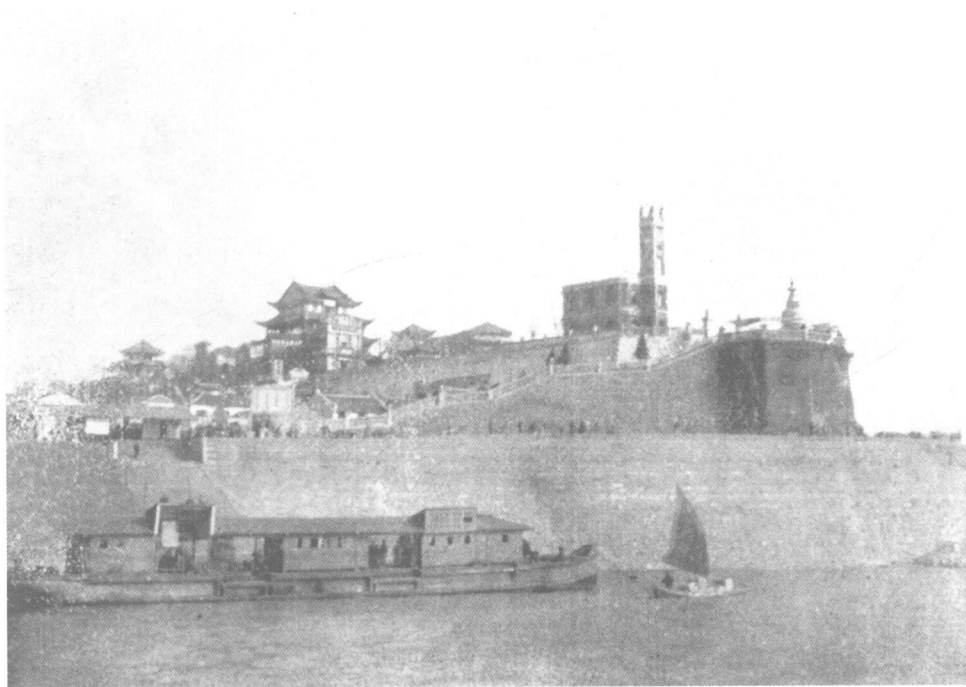
民国初年的武昌城
Wuchang city at the beginning of
the Republic of China





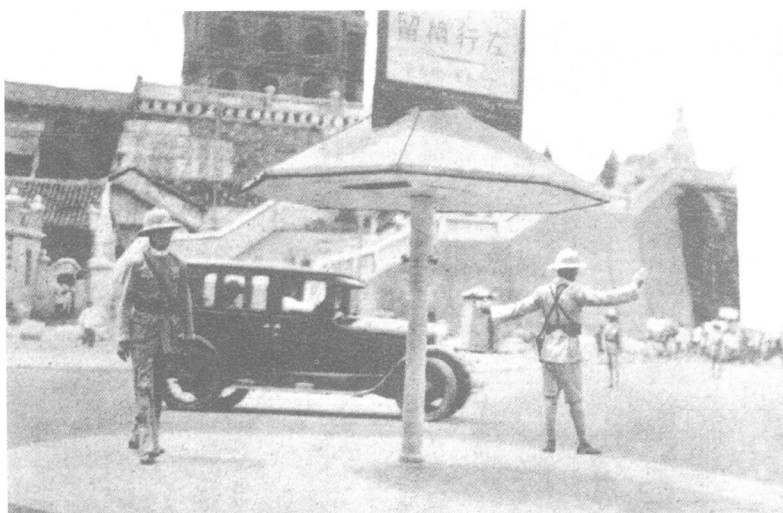
(国民革命军攻占后的) 武昌城墙与码头。1927年后武昌城墙拆除，修建了环城马路。江边的马路今称临江大道

Wuchang City Wall and Wharf, after occupied by the National Revolutionary ARMY. After 1927, this wall was tore down and a ring road was built and called Linjiang Avenue now.



武昌黄鹤矶下临江马路与汉阳门码头（1940年）

The road under Huanggaoji (Wuchang) and Hanyangmen Ferry (1940)



武昌临江街头岗亭

The Police Box on the street near the River