

OLD PHOTOS OF FUZHOU

福州 舊影



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福州旧影

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藏书章

目 录

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 序 | (4) |
| 1. 百年前的福州城及二三十年代的福州街道 | (7) |
| 2. 母亲河——闽江 | (15) |
| 3. 福州风景名胜 | (23) |
| 4. 近代发生在福州的重大历史事件 | (36) |
| ①五口通商 | (36) |
| ②福州船政局的设立、中国近代海军的摇篮 | (36) |
| ③中法马江海战 | (36) |
| ④辛亥革命与福州光复之役 | (36) |
| ⑤“五四”时期抵制日货 | (37) |
| ⑥十九路军发动抗日反蒋“闽变” | (37) |
| ⑦福州与抗日战争 | (37) |
| ⑧抗日战争后至1949年10月 | (37) |
| 5. 领风气之先的福州教育 | (73) |
| 6. 福州的名人 | (83) |
| 7. 侨胞、台胞之乡 | (100) |
| 8. 福州的民俗风情 | (110) |
| 后记 | (126) |

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-------|
| PREFACE | (5) |
| I. FUZHOU CITY BEFORE 20 CENTURY & ITS STREETS IN 1920-30'S | (8) |
| II. THE MINJIANG RIVER – RIVER OF MOTHER | (16) |
| III. SCENIC SPOTS & HISTORICAL RESORTS IN FUZHOU | (24) |
| IV. MAJOR HISTORICAL EVENTS IN MODERN FUZHOU | (38) |
| 1. FIVE TREATY PORTS FOR TRADE | (38) |
| 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF FUZHOU SHIPYARD – CRADLE FOR MODERN CHINESE NAVY | (38) |
| 3. SINO-FRENCH WAR IN THE MAJIANG RIVER | (38) |
| 4. THE 1911 REVOLUTION & FUZHOU RECOVERY BATTLE | (38) |
| 5. BAN ON JAPANESE GOODS DURING THE MAY 4TH MOVEMENT | (39) |
| 6. ANTI-JAPANESE & ANTI-CHIANG KAI-SHEK "FUJIAN INCIDENT" LAUNCHED BY THE 19TH RO- UTE ARMY | (39) |
| 7. FUZHOU & THE ANTI-JAPANESE WAR | (39) |
| 8. PERIODS BETWEEN THE ANTI-JAPANESE WAR & THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEOPLE'S REPUB- LIC OF CHINA IN OCT., 1949 | (40) |
| V. FUZHOU: PIONEERING IN NEW EDUCATION | (74) |
| VI. WHO'S WHO IN FUZHOU | (84) |
| VII. HOMETOWN OF OVERSEAS CHINESE & TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS | (101) |
| VIII. FOLK CUSTOMS & WAY OF LIFE IN FUZHOU | (111) |
| POSTSCRIPT | (127) |

在我们即将告别20世纪,迎来新世纪曙光之际,《福州旧影》付梓面世,这确是一件值得庆贺的事。

以大量丰富的旧照反映19世纪中后期至20世纪50年代以前福州地区经济、政治、军事、文化的旧貌,这对了解那个时期的中国提供了很好的历史见证。应当指出的是,19世纪中叶后,中国近代许多重大历史事件都与福州紧密相联。所以,这本“旧影”的出版,必将对我们了解福州,进而了解160年来风雷激荡的中国近现代历史有所教益,对50年来在中国共产党和人民政府领导下,福州发生的天翻地覆的变化会有更深刻的感受。

福州是我国重要的历史文化名城之一,环境优美,风光旖旎,俗称榕城。由于地理形势险要,自然环境优越,早在秦代已在此置郡,为闽中郡治所。汉以后地名屡有变更。唐开元十六年(公元728年)置闽州,遂又改闽州都督府为福州都督府,从此福州之名始见于史。元以后各代均为福建省会。上述历史沿革表明福州在建城2200多年的历史中,始终是福建地区的政治、经济、军事、文化中心,现今保留的文化古迹和古建筑遗存,充分显示了福州的历史文化源远流长。如春秋时欧冶子铸剑处的欧冶池、乌石山摩崖题刻、于山摩崖刻石、鼓山摩崖石刻、华林寺、西禅寺、崇福寺等等。其中,华林寺大殿作为我国东南地区最古老的木构建筑之一,仍保存着北宋法式特征,实属凤毛麟角,难能可贵。被誉为天下名碑的《恩赐琅琊王德政碑》,对研究唐、五代时期福建的军事、政治、经济、文化提供了难得的重要资料。这些著名文物古迹已被分别列为全国和省、市重点文物保护单位,在各级政府的关怀下,已得到妥善保护,并成为旅游者必到的场所。

福州自古以来海陆交通便利,经济活跃,既是闽江流域物产集散中心,又处海上交通要冲,在其早期的历史发展中,福州不愧是中国海上对外经济贸易和文化交流的重要口岸,为我国对外经济、文化交流做出了重要贡献。

福州不仅是一座具有悠久文化历史的名城,而且也是一座富有爱国主义传统的光荣城市。160年前英国殖民者发动可耻的鸦片战争,迫使清政府签订了屈辱的《南京条约》,福州被确定为五口通商口岸之一。从那时起,福州军民从没有停止过反侵略反压迫的斗争。

在福州既有殖民者建立的教堂、跑马场、领事馆等成为殖民者侵略的印记,也有标志着民族觉醒的马尾造船厂和船政学堂,这是一批有识之士兴办海军、增强国力的最早尝试,它成为中国近代海军的摇篮。在福州这块美丽的沃土上涌现出许多民族英雄和爱国志士,他们中有抗击英国侵略的政治家、军事家林则徐,有著名启蒙思想家、翻译家、教育家严复,有参与百日维新、改革图强的义士林旭,有在辛亥革命前夕参加广州起义英勇牺牲的林觉民,还有京汉铁路大罢工的组织者、牺牲在军阀屠刀下的林祥谦等等。他们永远为世人敬仰、世代传颂,这不仅是福州的光荣,也是中华民族的光荣!

抚今追昔,天翻地覆,沧桑巨变,感慨万千。昔日福州旧迹大多已为今日林立的高楼代替,难以寻觅。近几年来,以城市近代建筑和风土人情照片为题材结集出版的图书不少,有的还在编辑出版之中,这反映了人们在物质生活取得较大提高之后,对精神食粮的需求,而城市的古旧建筑和风土人情又是城市文化变迁的载体,最能够让现在的人们产生共鸣,引发感想。在感慨的同时,我们也不禁要为自己城市里的一座座近代建筑在推土机的身影后不断消失而感怅然。虽然文物部门多方努力,保留下来了近代建筑,但更多的只能到老照片、旧影集中去寻觅了。我们能否为自己,也是为了别人包括我们的后代,留下一些较为完整的城市发展见证物呢?我总觉得困难没那么大,关键是有没有这方面的意识。历史教训告诉我们,与其将来后悔,不如现在就开始保护。

福州文史学家曾意丹同志在主持福州市文物局工作期间,利用工作之余,精心搜集了大量的极其珍贵的旧照片,并辑录200余幅照片编成《福州旧影》。这使我们追忆往昔历史陈迹、新旧对比,从而得知今天来之不易,也更加坚信福州的明天会更好!曾意丹同志和我是多年同事,他是一位才华横溢、思维敏捷的文史专家。他的书稿编成后,要我为他做序,而我虽到过福州,却仅仅是跑马观花而已。盛情难却,奉命做文,所言不当之处,还请各位专家和旧照收藏者批评指正。

张文彬

1999年12月30



(图片由荷兰国立阿姆斯特丹博物馆提供)

This photo is provided by National Museum of Netherlands, Amsterdam

PREFACE

As we are going to say good-bye to the 20 century and meet the dawn of new millenium, it is worthwhile indeed to congratulate on the publication of "Old Photos of Fuzhou".

The old photos in this collection serve as a historical witness to modern China between mid-and-late 19 century and the first half of 20 century by way of presenting a great many rich old photos which reflect the economic, political, military and cultural situations in Fuzhou area during the same period. It must be noted that many historical events in modern China since mid-and-late 19 century had been closely related with Fuzhou. Thus, the publication of "Old Photos of Fuzhou" will surely help us to understand Fuzhou and, further more, the stomy history of modern and contemporary China in the past 160 years, and to experience more deeply the tremendous changes taken place under the leadership of Chinese Communist Party and People's Government in the past 50 years.

Fuzhou, one of China's famous cities of historical and cultural importance with beautiful environment and scenery, is also called Rongcheng (City of Banyan Trees). With crucial geographical situation and favorite natural environment, it became a county ever since the Qin Dynasty when it served as capital of Minzhong Prefecture. The name had been changed for several times since the Han Dynasty. In the 16th year of Emperor Kaiyuan of the Tang Dynasty (725), it became Minzhou and was renamed as Fuzhou Prefecture. Thus the name of Fuzhou has been known in history from the on. It has served as capital of Fujian Province ever since the Yuan Dynasty. The above-mentioned historical changes show that Fuzhou has always served as political, economic, military and cultural centre for Fujian area during its 2200-year long history. The cultural relics and ancient architectures which have survived until now prove to a great extent that Fuzhou has a long history of culture, for intance, Ouye Pool where famous swords were manufactured by Ouye Zi in the Spring-Autumn Periods, the Cliff Sculptures in the Ebony Hill, the Stone Sculptures in the Yushan Hill, the Cliff Sculptures in the Drum Hill, Hualin Temple, Xichan Temple, Chongfu Temple, to name only a few. Among which Hualin Temple, one of the oldest wooden architectures in Southeastern China, still keeps the features of temple style in the North Song Dynasty. This is extraordinarily rare and unique, and is exceptionally commendable. "Enshi Lanya Wang Dezheng Bei" (Bestowed Steles to Wang Shengzhi's Benevolent Rule), honored as one of the most famous steles in China, provides a rare and important data for carrying out researches on Fujian's millitary, politics, economy and culture in the Five Dynasties. All the above-mentioned historical and cultural relics have been selected as Major Units for Cultural Relics in the National, Provincial and Municipal Levels respectively, and have been well preserved under the concern of leaders in all the above-mentioned levels, hence they have become tourist's must.

With convenient land and maritime transport facilities, Fuzhou has got dynamic business evironment ever since the ancient times. As a distributive center of produces in the Minjiang River valley and a strategic maritime communication hub, Fuzhou proved itself to be one of most important ports, which have made great contributions in China's maritime foreign trade and cultural exchanges, in its early historical development.

Fuzhou is not only a famous city with long history of culture, but also a glorious city with patriotic tradition. The shameful Opium War launched by British colonists 160 years ago forced the Qing government to sign the humiliating "Sino-British Treaty of Nanjing", in which Fuzhou was stipulated as one of the five open ports (Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo, and Shanghai) for trade. From then on, Fuzhou people have never ceased their struggle of opposing aggression and oppression.

There are in Fuzhou not only churches, racecourses and consulates set up by colonists, which became evidence in proof of their aggression, but also Mawei Shipyard and Mawei Shipyard Academy, which showed the consciousness of Chinese nation and marked the earliest effort of a number of high-intelligent and open-minded bureaucrats to build navy in order to strengthen national power and became the cradle for modern Chinese Navy. Many national heroes and patriots grew up in Fuzhou, a place famous for its beautiful scenery and rich resources, among them there are Lin Zexu, a great politician and millitary strategist who opposed British aggression, Yan

PREFACE

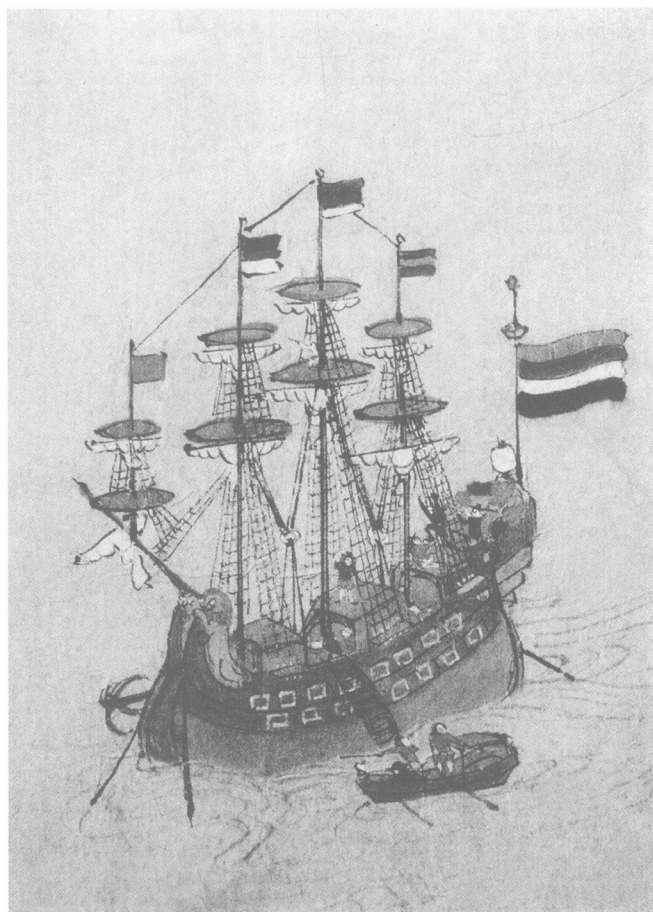
Fu, a famous enlightenment thinker, translator and educator, Lin Xu, a hero who participated in the 1898 Hundred Days' Reform, Lin Juemin, a revolutionery who died heroically in Guangzhou Uprising just before the 1911 Revolution, and Lin Xiangqiang, a leader who organised General Strike of Beijing-Hankou Railway and sacrificed himself at the hands of warlords, to name only a few. They have been, and will be, highly appreciated and appraised by the Chinese people forever, generations after generations, which is not only the glory of Fuzhou, but also the glory of Chinese nation.

Reflecting on the past in the light of the present, all sorts of feelings well up in my mind that there have been great shift and changes of the world in the course of time. The relics of old Fuzhou are hard to find since they have been replaced by today's high-rise buildings one after another. In the past few years, there have been many photo collections concerning modern urban architecture, folk customs and ways of life being published or under edition and publication, which shows people's new demand for spiritual foods after their demand for material provision has been met and improved to a higher extent. As carriers of urban cultural change, the old architectures, urban folk customs and ways of life arouse most the sympathetic response and passions in the hearts of people at present. In the meanwhile, we can not help but feel upset about the uninterrupted disappearance of modern architectures one after another in our cities following the shade of bulldozer. Owing to much endeavors from the cultural relics departments, many modern architectures have survived until now. There are still much more architectures which can not but be found only in old photos or in old photo collections. Can we leave some more witnesses to urban development for ourselves or for our future generations? I don't think it is a big problem. What is crucial is whether you have got a sense in this area. What we learn from history is: it is better to protect and preserve now than to regret later.

Comrade Zeng Yidan, a famous cultural historian in Fuzhou, gathered painstakingly a lot of highly treasurable old photos in his spare time when he was in charge of Fuzhou Municipal Cultural Relics Bureau and selected more than 200 photos for publishing "Old Photos of Fuzhou", which will enable us to recall the past in the light of present to understand that today is hard-won and to be more confident that Fuzhou's tomorrow will become better! Comrade Zeng Yidan used to be my colleague for many years. He is an able and intelligent expert in Chinese Literature and History. After he completed his manuscripts, he asked me to write the Preface for his book. Although I have been to Fuzhou, it was only a brief look of the highlight spots. Now that I can not refuse his request to write down the Preface, any criticism and corrections from experts and old photo collectors will be highly appreciated.

Zhang Wenbing

On December 30, 1999



1、百年前的福州城及二三十年代的福州街道

福州最早建的城叫冶，是闽越国的王都。从汉高祖五年算起，迄今已有2200年。这座城原在今城的东北隅，屏山支脉冶山及欧冶池周围建立起来的。《文献通考》说：“闽越王都冶，据将军山、欧冶池为胜。”冶城的遗址已难寻觅，而欧冶池犹存。晋太康三年，太守严高嫌冶池狭窄，将新城移建于现屏山正南的小阜周围，史称子城。

王审知在唐末五代所建的闽王城，奠定了以后各个朝代城池的大体规模。

一组100多年前的照片，让我们重睹了福州古城的格局、风貌。

北门城楼雄踞于屏山之巅，始建于明洪武四年(公元1371年)。驸马都尉王恭跨山筑城，整座府城全用石头砌筑，为全国仅建。山巅的样楼，是诸城门楼的样式，又称镇海楼，清乾隆六十年(公元1795年)重修，高20余米，古时为海舶昏夜入城的标志。

南门城楼是在五代闽王王审知所筑夹城南门——宁越门旧址上建起的，共有三层，为歇山顶重檐建筑，巍峨壮观。瓮城两侧的翼楼也很宏伟，楼上有周将军祠，祀周仓。

南门以内，人烟绣错。民居建筑的风火墙形成万千条曲线，犹如万顷波涛，一波未平，一波又起，赋予这座滨海古城美的韵律。

明清古城垣是包绕乌山、于山、屏山而形成的。福州古城的格局风貌，人们总结为三山二塔一条街。从乌山绝顶凌霄台往东拍的照片，除了屏山外，乌山、于山及乌塔、白塔及南门城楼皆摄入镜头，作为城市中轴线即是从屏山镇海楼直通南门。这条中轴线成了一条街，穿越南门。

作为城市中轴线的主干街道，是现在的“八一七”路。到了20世纪二三十年代，已颇具规模。其北段原名鼓楼前和南街，沿街多为砖混结构的二三层楼房，有绸缎庄、布行、钟表店、眼镜店、钱庄、当铺、书局、戏院、中西药房、菜馆、茶庄、洗染店、香烛店、照相馆等等。店招多写在布幡上，悬挂在店铺前面。中药房的店招多书刻在木匾上。街道两旁矗立着许多电线杆。市内公共汽车，开创于1920年。主干街道的南段叫中亭街(大桥头)。十字街头有警察岗亭，街上熙熙攘攘的人群，还跑着许多人力车。



图1 乌塔

乌塔位于乌山鳞次台东侧。唐贞元十五年(公元799年)观察使柳冕为祝唐德宗诞辰，造“无垢净光塔”，不久被毁。五代晋天福二年(公元937年)王延羲用花岗岩重建，名“崇妙保圣坚牢塔”。塔高35米共7级8面。五代石塔保存至今，在全国亦属罕见。

Photo 1. The Ebony Pagoda

The Ebony Pagoda was located in the east of Linci Platform, Wushan Hill (Ebony Hill). It was originally built in the 15th year of Emperor Zhenyuan of the Tang Dynasty (799) by Liu Mian, the Minister of Observation of the Tang Dynasty, in the name of celebrating Emperor Dezong's Birthday. The pagoda was initially called "Dustless Clean and Bright Pagoda". It was damaged soon afterwards. In the 2nd year of Emperor Tianfu of the Five Dynasties (937), it was rebuilt by Wang Yanxi with granites and renamed as "Manificent, Majestic and Indestrutable Pagoda". It was an octagonal seven-storey pagoda of 35 meters height. It is rarely seen nationwide that the stone pagoda built in the Five Dynasties has been well preserved until now.

I. FUZHOU CITY BEFORE 20 CENTURY & ITS STREETS IN 1920-30'S

The city of Fuzhou dates back 2200 years ago when it was called the city of Yecheng, the capital of Minyue Kingdom, in the 5th year of Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty. It was located northeast of modern Fuzhou and built around the areas of the Yeshan Hill, a branch range of Pingshan Hill, and Ouye Pool. According to "Wenxian Tongkao" (Historical and Textual Researches on Documentary Records), "King of Minyue chose Yecheng as its capital and occupied the Jiangjun Hill and Ouye Pool as its scenic spots." It is difficult to find the ruins of Yecheng, but Ouye Pool still survives. In the 3rd year of Emperor Taikang of the Jin Dynasty, Governor Yang Gao disliked the narrowness of Ouye Pool and moved and built new city around Xiaobu, an area in the right south of Pingshan Hill, which was called as Zicheng in history.

The city owes its present stature to Wang Shenzhi, the first king of Min Kingdom, who built his capital in late Tang Dynasty and Five Dynasties.

A collection of photos taken a hundred years ago remind us of the patterns and features of the old city.

North Gate Tower on top of the Pingshan Hill was originally built in the 4th year of Emperor Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty (in 1371). Governor Wang Gong, Emperor's son-in-law, built the tower over the hill with stones only, which was unique in the whole country. The model tower on top of the Pingshan Hill, served as a good example for all the other gate towers, was also called as Zhenhai Tower (Sea-Controlling Tower) and was rebuilt in the 60th year of Emperor Qianrong of the Qing Dynasty, with a height of about 20 meters, as a navigation mark for ancient marine ships to enter the city at night.

South Gate Tower was constructed on the ruins of Ningyue Gate, the South Gate Tower of Jiacheng City built by Wang Shenzhi, King of Min Kingdom in the Five Dynasties. It looked most majestic and magnificent, with a gable and hip roof, double eaves and three layers. The Flank Towers on both sides of the Urn Walls looked magnificent too, with Shrine of General Zhou Cang, a famous general in the Three Kingdoms, on the upper floor.

There were many residential houses within the city areas beginning from the South Gate Tower. The wind-and-fire resistance walls of the residential houses formed thousands of curves falling and rising like waves of tides, giving the ancient seaside city a nice rhythm.

The ancient city walls in the Ming and Qing Dynasties encompassed the three hills of Wushan Hill (Ebony Hill), Yushan Hill and Pingshan Hill. The patterns and features of ancient Fuzhou City could be summed up in "three hills, two pagodas and one street". As viewed from Linxiao Platform (Cloud-reaching Platform) on top of Wushan Hill, all the three hills except Pingshan Hill and the two pagodas of Wuta (the Ebony Pagoda) and Baita (the White Pagoda) and the South Gate Tower were in the focus. The central axis of the city runs straightly from the Zhenhai Tower (Sea-controlling Tower) to the South Gate Tower. The central axis became a long street passing through the South Gate Tower. This photo reflects the patterns and features of the old city to a great extent.

This main street of central axis, now called "Bayiqi Road" (August 17 Road), was most prosperous in 1920-30's. Its north section was originally called as Gulouqian (In front of Drum Tower) and Nanjie (South Street) and was lined with 2-3-storey buildings with bricks and cement structure. There were silk fabrics stores, cloth shops, clocks and watches stores, glasses stores, banks, pawnshops, bookstores, theatres, herbal medicine and drug stores, restaurants, teahouses, laundries, joss sticks and candles shops and photo studios etc., etc.. The names of the stores were mostly written on cloth flags which were hanged out in front of the stores while those of herbal medicine shops were carved on wooden boards. There were electric posts on both sides of the street. Public buses commenced to run through the city in 1920's. The south section of the street was called Zhongtin Street (Middle Pavillion Street) and Daqiaotou (Head of Great Bridge). There was a police post at the crossroad with people bustling about in the street. There were also many rickshaws in the street.

图2 白塔

白塔高41米，始建于唐天祐元年(公元904年)。近景可见万岁寺(白塔寺)大雄宝殿的屋顶，其后即法雨堂，再后即白塔。塔身为砖砌，白灰涂壁，故民间称白塔。据黄滔所记，开基时，掘得一闪光宝珠，故取名定光塔。明嘉靖遭雷击。嘉靖二十七年(公元1548年)重修，低于原塔。解放后重修，发现了原木塔的塔基石栏板，现已照原样树立在塔基周围。石栏板有高浮雕的水族献宝、狮子戏球、海外商贾牵骆驼等图像，艺术精湛，也体现了王审知招徕海外商贾，对外通商的开明政策。

Photo 2. The White Pagoda

The White Pagoda was originally built in the 1st year of Emperor Tianyou of the Tang Dynasty (904), with a height of 41 meters. It was located at the back of Fayu Hall inside the Longevity Temple (White Pagoda Temple). The pagoda was built with bricks and painted with white mortar, and hence its name. According to the records by Huang Tao, a shining pearl was found when laying the foundation, so it was formally named as the Shining Pagoda. It was damaged by lightning in the period of Jiajing Reign of the Ming Dynasty, and rebuilt in 1548, which was lower than the original. After liberation, the stone railing slabs for the foundation of the original wooden pagoda were found when it was under reconstruction. These slabs have been erected around the foundation as they were. There are



many sculptures, such as aquatic treasures, lions playing with balls, overseas merchants riding on camels etc., in the slabs. The sculptures are of superb and perfect craftsmanship and reflect Wang Shenzhi's open policy of "attracting overseas merchants to trade with foreign countries".



图3 欧冶池

这是老摄影家欧阳璋1948年秋所摄。传说越王允常曾聘欧冶子铸剑于冶山欧冶池。这是该池得名的缘由。允常的后世，无诸又铸剑于此。《闽中摭闻》云：“欧冶池在冶山麓，闽越王铸剑处，唐元和间置剑池院，风雨时，波涛晦冥，僧惟鉴得铜刀、铜环数枚，送武库。”

Photo 3. Ouyue Pool

This photo was taken by Ouyang Zhang, a famous photographer, in Autumn 1948. There was a legend that Yun Chang, King of Yue Kingdom, used to employ Ouyue Zi to make swords in the pool here, and hence the name. Many hundred years later, Wuzhu also made swords here. According to "Min Zhong Shu Wen" (Selected Notes in Central Fujian): "Ouyue Pool is located in the Yeshan Hill. It is the place where King of Min made his famous swords. The Sword Pool Temple was set up in the period of Emperor Yuanhe of the Tang Dynasty. When there was a storm, there were great waves in the pool, the monks used to find some copper swords and copper rings here and sent them to the arms depot".

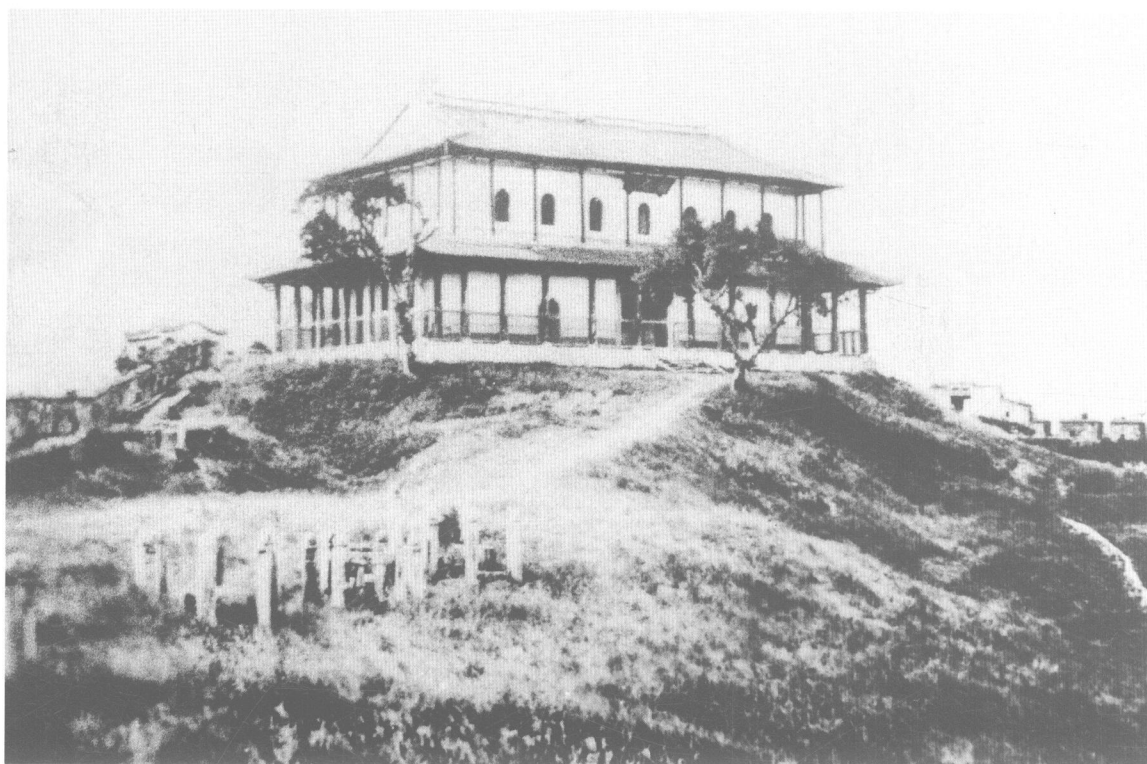


图4 镇海楼

中国有三座镇海楼：一在杭州城内吴山东麓，一在广州城北越秀山巅。福州镇海楼雄踞屏山绝顶，它是福州古城的北城门楼。始建于明洪武四年(公元1371年)，附马都尉王恭跨山筑城，他在屏山巅建样楼，意为诸城门楼样式，又称镇海楼。清乾隆六十年(公元1795年)重修，高20余米。楼上祀真武帝君。“真武”即“玄武”，是北方之神。中国传统文化中，把四象定为四个方位的代表：东青龙，西白虎，南朱雀(凤凰)，北玄武(神龟)。1943年，原国府主席，辛亥革命元老，林森在重庆遇车祸逝世，为纪念他，曾重修此楼，并改为林森纪念堂。惜在“文革”期间拆毁。

Photo 4. Zhenhai Tower (Sea-Controlling Tower)

There were three Zhenhai Towers in China. One was at the foot of Wushan Hill in Hangzhou, one was on top of the Yuexiu Hill in the north of Guangzhou. The Zhenhai Tower in Fuzhou situated imposingly on top of the Pingshan Hill. As the North Gate Tower of ancient Fuzhou, it was originally built in the 4th year of Emperor

Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty (1371), when Governor Wang Gong, Emperor's son-in-law, built the tower over the hill. The model tower on top of the Pingshan Hill, served as a good example for all other gate towers, was also called as Zhenhai Tower and was rebuilt in 60th year of Emperor Qianrong of the Qing Dynasty, with a height of about 20 meters. There was a Zhengwu Shrine upstairs. Zhengwu is also called as Xuanwu, the God of the North. In Chinese traditional culture, there are four animals standing for the four directions, namely Ebony Dragon for the East, White Tiger for the West, Red Peacock (Phoenix) for the South and Xuanwu (Smart Tortoise) for the North. In 1943, Lin Sheng, former President of the Republic of China and pioneering revolutionary in the 1911 Revolution, died in a traffic accident in Chongqing. The tower was renewed in memory of him and renamed as "Lin Sheng Memorial Hall". What a pity it was that the Tower was dismantled during the Cultural Revolution.

图5 镇海楼前七星井

在镇海楼前侧，共有七个陀螺形石缸组成。七缸以象征北斗七星，七星成斗勺形，借以厌火祥，保佑阖城平安，免受火灾。

Photo 5. Seven-Star Wells in Front of the Zhenhai Tower

There were 7 stone vats shaped as tops in the front side of the Zhenhai Tower. The 7 vats represent the seven stars in the Big Dipper. The seven stars were lined in the form of dipper to stand for the extinction of fire with water so as to keep the whole city away from fire disaster.

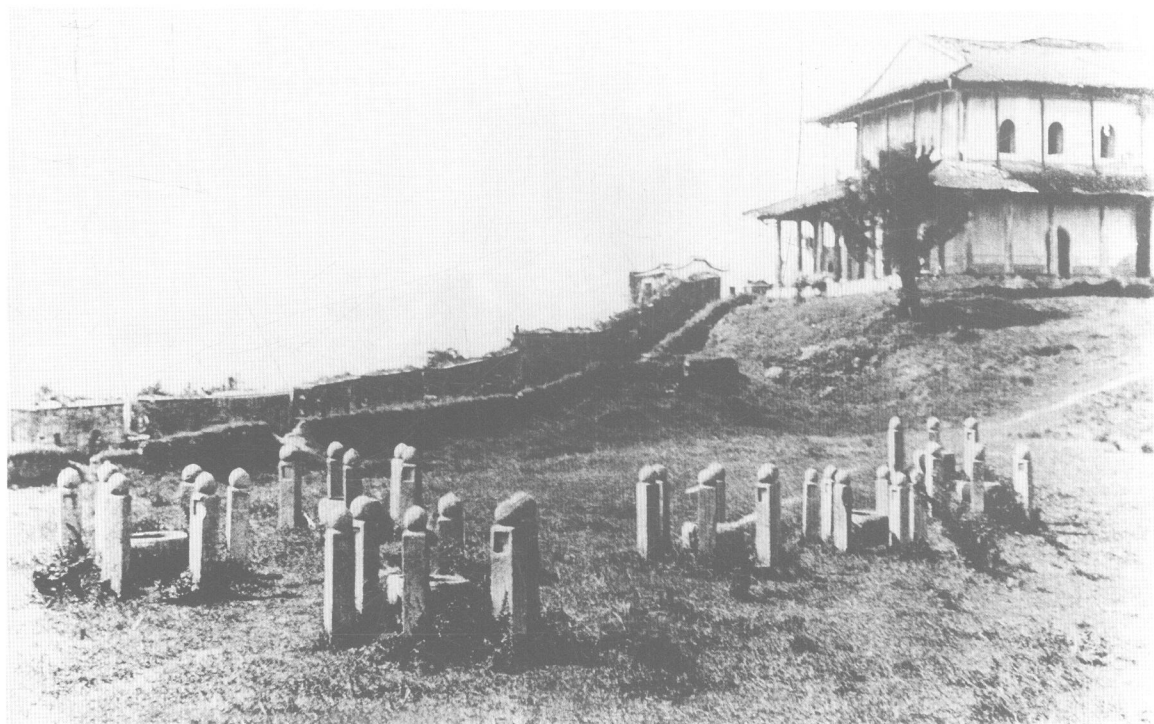


图6 南门城楼及门内民居

照片近景为高爷庙，远处是于山白塔及山中真龙庵、大士殿的轮廓。城门楼两侧有翼楼，整体形成重关瓮城。城内民居鳞次栉比，市民皆由翼楼门洞进出。南门两侧，可见一道西城墙，城墙下，现存地名仍叫城边街。据《榕城考古略》记载：南门曾遇灾毁坏。此楼是道光年间重建。

Photo 6. The South Gate Tower and nearby Residential Houses

This photo was taken from the west to the east, with Gaoye Temple nearby, the profiles of Yushan Hill and Real Dragon Monastery and Superscholar Hall in the distance. There were Flank Towers on both sides of the Gate Tower, which resulted in Urn Wall of Double Passes as a whole. Row upon row of residential houses could be seen inside the walls, residents coming and going from the gates of the Flank Towers. There was a long wall called Western City Wall in the west of the South Gate Tower. Under the wall, there was, and is still now, a street called Wallside Street. According to "Rong Cheng Kaogu Lue" (A Summary of Archaeological Studies in Fuzhou City): "The South Gate Tower was damaged by disaster, and rebuilt in the periods of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty.

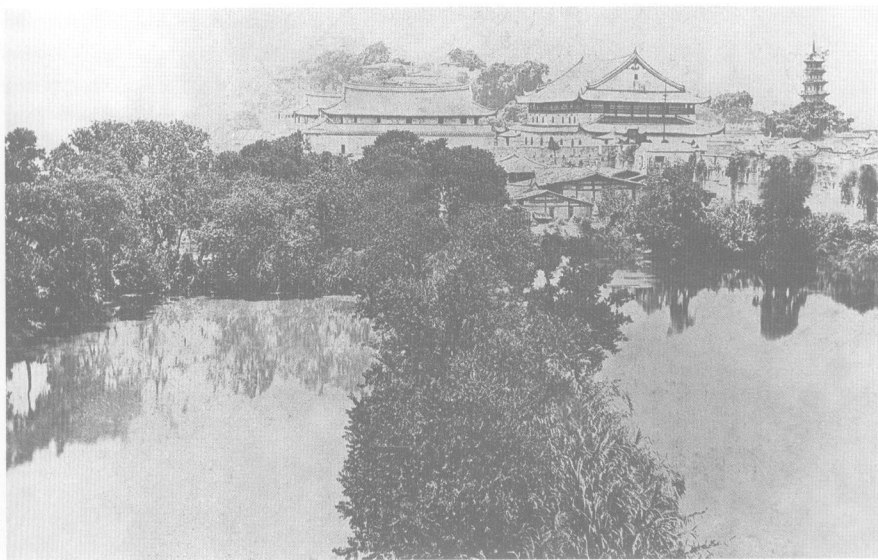
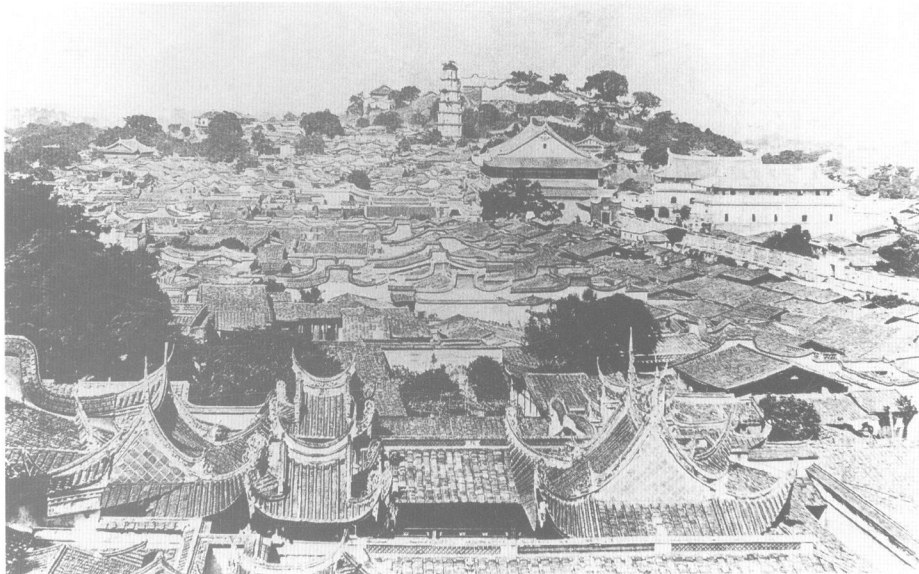


图7 背景为乌塔的南门城楼

城门西北背景是乌山及乌塔。南门整体是重关瓮城，瓮城内的城墙用石砌筑。据记载，石缝屈曲如水纹，寓意为制服离火（离，八卦之一，卦形☲象征火），保佑府城不会有火灾。

Photo 7. The South Gate Tower with the Ebony Pagoda in the Background

There were the Ebony Hill and the Ebony Pagoda in the background in the Northwestern direction of the South Gate Tower, which was, as a whole, the Urn Wall of Double Passes. The wall inside was constructed with stones. According to records, the seams of the stones were curved as waves to stand for controlling the li fire (li, one of the Eight Diagrams, shown as ☲ symbolizing fire) to keep the city intact from fire.

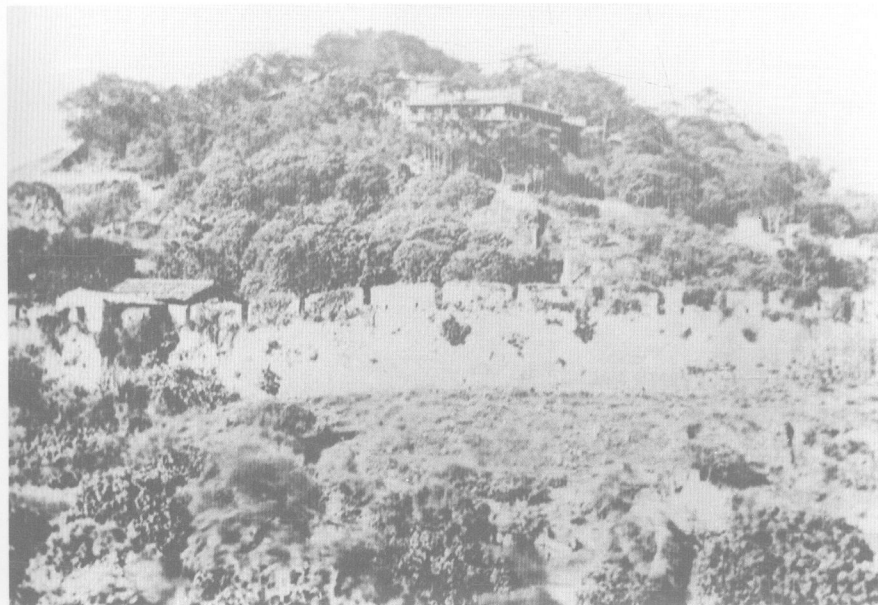


图8 包绕乌山的城墙 城墙的左、右两侧建有敌楼。
Photo 8. City Wall Surrounding the Ebony Hill

There were two castles on both the left and right side of the city wall.



图9 乌山与于山及双塔

这张照片是从乌山绝顶凌霄台往东俯拍的。

福州古城的格局“三山二塔一条街”（这条街现名八一七路）。从照片上看，除了屏山外，乌山、于山及乌塔、白塔、南门城楼、孔庙皆被摄入镜头。双塔分立于南门城楼的两侧，古人称其为福州的龙角。据《闽都记》卷九“西龙须河”条所载：“俗谓鼓楼，龙头；双门（还珠门址在今鼓楼前，有二城门洞），龙鼻；九仙（于山）、乌石（乌山）二塔，龙角；龙须（为）东西河。”

Photo 9. The Ebony Hill, the Yushan Hill and the Ebony Pagoda, the White Pagoda

This photo was taken from the Cloud-Reaching Platform on top of the Ebony Hill. The patterns and features of ancient Fuzhou City could be summed up in "three hills, two pagodas and one street". As

viewed from the Cloud-reaching Platform on top of Wushan Hill, all the three hills (except Pingshan Hill) and the two pagodas of Wuta (the Ebony Pagoda) and Baita (the White Pagoda) and South Gate Tower, the Confucian Temple were in the focus. The two pagodas standing on both sides of the South Gate Tower were also called as horns of dragon in Fuzhou in ancient times. According to "Book of Mindu (Capital of Fujian)"/Vol.9/Item "West Dragon Beard River": "There was a popular saying that the Drum Tower was the head of Dragon, the two gates (the site of Pearl Gate is now in front of the Drum Tower, there are two city gates) being nose, the White Pagoda in Jiuxiang Hill (Yushan Hill) and the Ebony Pagoda in the Ebony Hill being horns, the beards being the East River and the West River."

图10 城南胜景

福州城到了清末才有大的变化。城市往南发展，因为闽江早已南移。原来的邦洲、苍霞洲、义洲、楞岩洲、鸭姆洲等，由于闽江的泥沙淤积，终于连成大块陆地。五口通商之后，外国商人、传教士大量涌进仓山，所以这时通过万寿桥、江南桥，把台江（南台）、中洲、仓山连接在一起，形成繁荣的城市。

Photo 10. Scenic Spots in the South of the City

Great changes had taken place in Fuzhou since the late Qing Dynasty, with the city proper expanding to the south as the Minjian River moving towards the south. Due to the deposits of sands, the islets such as Banzhou, Cangxiazhou, Yizhou, Lengyanzhou and Yamuzhou evolved into an integrated land finally. After the opening of the Five Treaty Trading Ports, many foreign merchants and priests poured into Cangshan. Thus, Taijiang, Zhongzhou and Cangshan were integrated by the Longevity Bridge and the Jiangnan Bridge and became a prosperous commercial area.

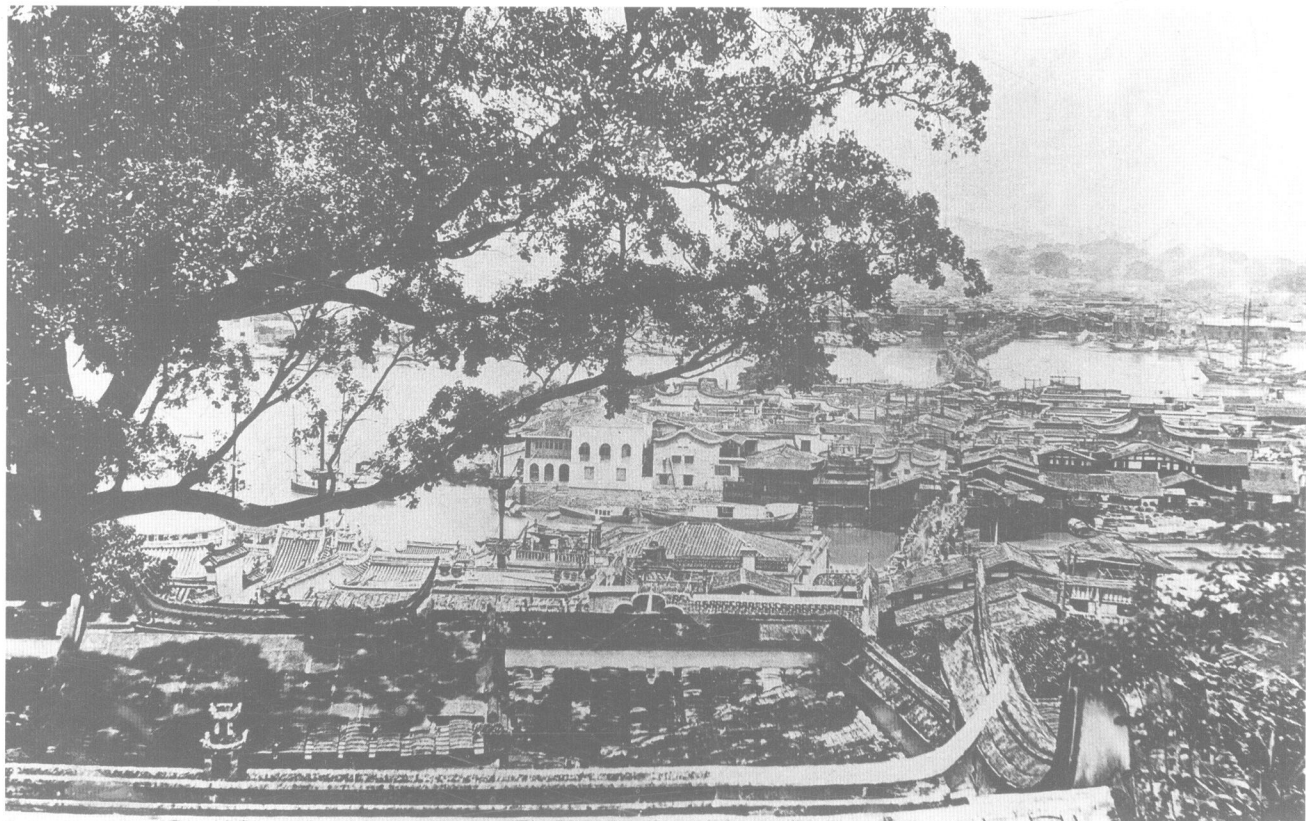
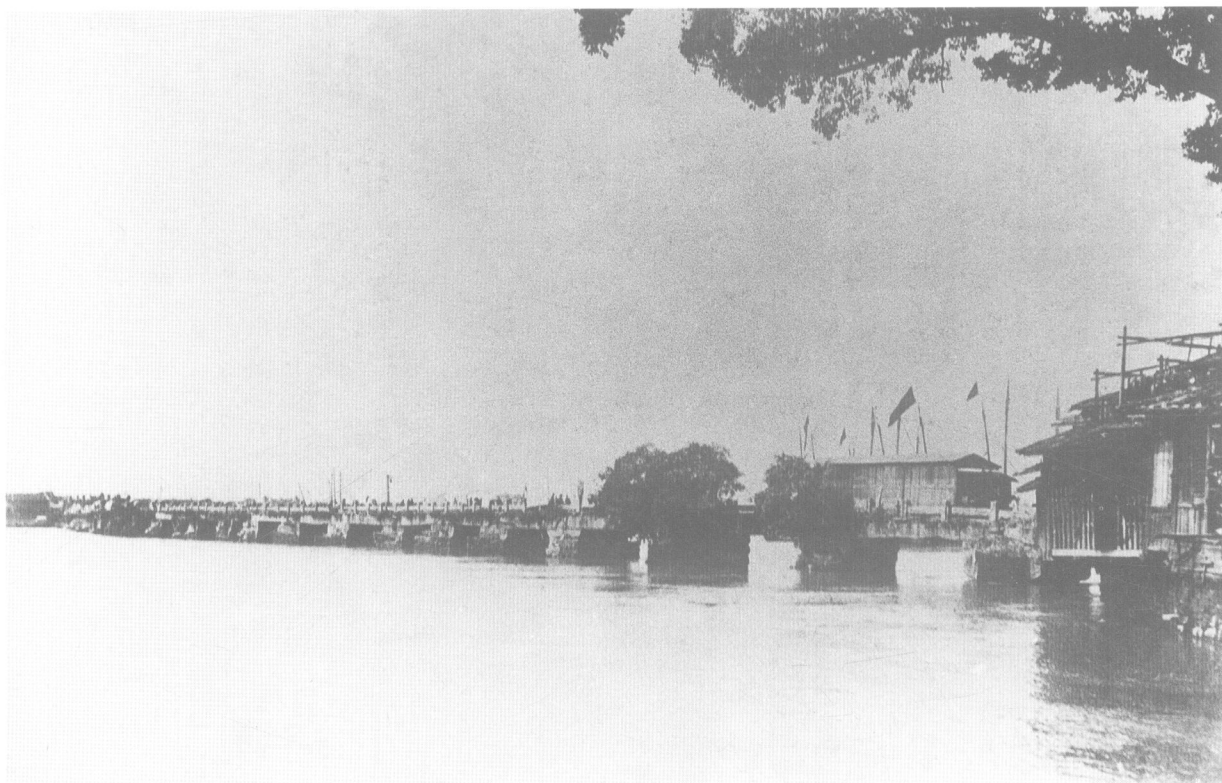


图11 万寿桥(俗称大桥)

这是一帧百年前的照片。此桥原为浮桥，始建于宋元祐年间(公元1086年——1094年)。元大德七年(公元1303年)，头陀万岁寺僧王法助奉旨募缘，改造此桥为石桥，有28座桥墩，29个通水孔。桥面两旁有石栏板护翼。明万历年间巡抚庞尚鹏重新砌造石栏。石栏板上浮雕有珍禽异兽和花卉图案，栏柱上雕有石狮。1930年，当局请日本工程师拓宽桥面，石栏板移至乌山图书馆，换成水泥栏杆。

Photo 11. The Longevity Bridge (the Great Bridge)

This photo was taken a hundred years ago. It was a floating bridge at first, which was built in the periods of Emperor Yuanyou of the Song Dynasty (1086-1094). In the 7th year of Emperor Dade of the Yuan Dynasty (1303), Wang Fazhu, Buddhist friar from the Longevity Temple, took orders from the Emperor to raise funds to rebuild the bridge with stones. There were 28 piers and 29 openings in the bridge. On both sides of the bridge, there were stone railings. In the periods of Emperor Wangli of the Ming Dynasty, Governor Pang Shangpeng rebuilt the stone railings. There were many sculptures of treasured birds, scarce animals and beautiful



flowers in the railings. There were also sculptures of stone lions in the columns. In 1930, the government employed Japanese engineers to expand the bridge, the stone railings were substituted by cement railings. The stone railings were moved to the Ebony Hill Library.



图12 鼓楼街

这是20世纪20年代所摄的街景，鼓楼街是城市中轴街道的北段(现八一七路北段)。街上跑着刚出现不久的公共汽车，当时全市仅4辆，街上更多的是人力车。

Photo 12. Gulou Street

This photo was taken in 1920's. Gulou Street was the north section of the central axis running through the city (the North Section of Bayi Road now). Public buses invented not long ago were running in the street. With only 4 buses in the whole city, there were more rickshaws running in the street.



图13 南街

这是20世纪20年代所摄。南街是续鼓楼街往南行的街道，仍属中轴街道的北段。与鼓楼街一样，为了招徕顾客，在商店前都张挂着写明招牌和经营特色的布幅。

Photo 13. South Street

This photo was also taken in 1920's. South Street was (and still is) the street following the Gulou Street. It was located also in the north section of the central axis. Like that in Gulou Street, boards and cloth flags with brands and descriptions of business lines were hung out in front of the stores and shops to attract customers.

图14 中亭街口(大桥头)

这帧照片摄于30年代初。中亭街位于中轴街道的南段(现八一七路南段)，是30年代最繁华的街区。照片东侧是中国国货公司，这一带还有“百龄”百货商店、“四省”药房等全市著名商号。

Photo 14. Crossroads at Zhongting Street (Head of Great Bridge)

This photo was taken in early 1930's. Zhongting Street situated in the south section of the central axis street (the South Section of Baiqi Road now), the most prosperous commercial area in 1930's. The east side in the photo was China National Products Co.. There were also famous stores such as "Centenary Department Stores", "Sishen Drug Stores" in this area.



2、母亲河——闽江

秀丽的闽江是孕育福州城的母亲河。《汉书·严助传》载：闽人“习于水斗，便于用舟”，可见自古福州人就善水战，熟谙航运术。闽江多峡谷礁滩，水流湍急，40年代仍能见到闽江岸边顶着烈日，冒着风雨，在崎岖的路上奋进的纤夫的身影。

闽江水量丰沛，水质清冽，水产丰富，盛产白刀鱼、鳊鱼。闽江流入福州，在洪塘一带有一种特产贴沙鱼(淡水比目鱼)。乌龙江一带还有单脚蛭、银鱼等特产。中华鲟是长江的特产，然而水质极佳的闽江也常有中华鲟光顾。

闽江上游，两岸群山有茂密的森林，被誉为“绿色的金库”，是我国重要的林区。下游出海口的福州，自从五口通商之后，就成了全国三大木材集散地之一。

闽江流域的群山还辟有许多茶园，福建是我国重点产茶区，这里可以见到百年前福州北岭的茶园。近代以来，福州成了我国三大茶市之一。福州的商帮最主要的就是茶帮和木材帮。福州的茶帮中，有的就是专门为洋行出口服务带买办性质的商帮，有的茶行、茶栈就是外国人自己经营的，如原为琉球人(琉球在清光绪五年被日本占领，后成为日本冲绳县)办的太吉茶栈，抗日战争爆发后才停业。福州还是笋干、香菇、纸张等货物的重要集散地。

闽江自古就是福州与外国交往贸易的孔道。《马可·波罗游记》记载着元朝福州城闽江上有许多印度商船。明代福州是朝廷特准的古琉球国与我国进行封、贡贸易的惟一口岸，许多外国商人也通过琉球国与我国贸易。为了便于琉球船只的往来，福州在柔远驿(琉球馆)、进贡厂(琉球贮存各国货物的地方)与闽江之间，开凿了一条短运河，名叫新港河。在进贡厂门口跨新港河，建有一座河口万寿桥。明清以来，柔远驿一带成了繁荣的外贸区。

马尾是福州的对外贸易港，百余年前留下的照片，可见马尾罗星山周围皆为江水包围，故此山又名磨心山。山上的罗星塔别名磨心塔，为宋代柳七娘所造。《闽都记》卷十二载：“七娘，岭南李氏女，有色，里豪谋夺之，抵其夫以法，谪死闽南；七娘斥卖其产，入闽捐资造塔，以资冥福。”后此塔被海风吹倒。明天启年间，在原塔基上重建。1884年中法马江海战，塔身受损，1964年修葺。此塔自古为船舶航行抵港标志，国外航海图亦多标为“中国塔”。

闽江风光旖旎，有许多名胜古迹。如江中的贪山水寨、洪塘金山塔寺、航城镇石龙山下伸入江中的金刚腿等，都是旅游的好去处。



图15 可出洋的大帆船(山东船)

这是百余年前拍摄的照片，一艘福州造的三桅大帆船正泊于江口。此类船因常年航行于福州与山东、天津航线，故名“山东船”。船长52米，宽9.5米。

Photo 15. Marine Ship (Shandong Ship)

This photo was taken a hundred years ago. This 3-mast ship made in Fuzhou was 52M long and 9.5M wide. Since it sailed between Fuzhou, Shandong and Tianjing all the year round, hence the name.

II. THE MINJIANG RIVER-RIVER OF MOTHER

The beautiful Minjiang River is the river of mother breeding Fuzhou City. According to "Biography of Yan Zhu" in "History of the Han Dynasty": "Min (Fujian) people are used to fighting on water and good at sailing ships". It is thus clear that Fuzhou people have been famous for fighting on water and navigation since the ancient times. There were many gorges, rocks, shoals, and rapids in the Minjiang River in 1940's when boat trackers pulled the boats on the rugged paths along the Minjiang River.

The Minjiang River boasts itself of plentiful and high quality water, with rich aquatic resources such as baidao fish and mandarin fish. When the river flows past Fuzhou, especially, Hongtan town, there is a special fish called tiesha fish (sand-sticking fish -- a kind of freshwater flounder). There are specialties such as one-legged razor clams and silver fish in Wulong River (downstream of Minjiang River). China sturgeon is a specialty in the Changjiang River, but it often visits the Minjiang River because of its requirements on high quality water.

In the upstreams of Minjiang River, there are mountains and hills with dense forest and woods which are called "green gold storehouse". It is one of major forests in China. Thus, the downstream Fuzhou with seaports has become one of the timber distributing centres nationwide ever since the opening of the five treaty ports for trade.

There are also many tea farms on the hills and mountains of the catchment areas of the Minjiang River. Fujian is a major tea-producing province. We can see here some photos of tea farms, taken a hundred years ago, in Beiling, Fuzhou. Since 1840's, Fuzhou has also become one of the three major tea markets in China. Fuzhou Chamber of Commerce consisted mainly of Tea Group and Timber Group. Among the Tea Group, there were business groups specializing in providing export services for foreign trading firms, with some extent of comprador. Some tea firms and tea shops were run by foreigners themselves. For instance, Taiji Teashop was run by people from Ryukyu (Ryukyu was occupied by Japan in the 5th year of Emperor Guangxu and renamed as Okinawa) and closed only after the break up of Anti-Japanese War. Fuzhou was also the distributing center for dried bamboo shoots, xianggu mushrooms and paper.

The Minjiang River has played an important role in Fuzhou's trading with foreign countries ever since the ancient times. According to "The Travels of Marco Polo", there used to be many Indian merchant ships in the Minjiang River in Fuzhou in the Yuan Dynasty. In the Ming Dynasty, Fuzhou was the only trading port approved by the central government to carry out feng (grants) and gong (tributes) trade between ancient Ryukyu Kingdom and our country. Many other countries came to trade with China through Ryukyu. A short canal, called Xingan River (New Port River), was excavated between Rouyuan Post (Ryukyu Hotel), Tribute Warehouse (where goods from foreign countries were stored) and the Minjiang River for the convenience of Ryukyu ships. A bridge called Hekou Longevity Bridge was built across the New Port River near the gate of Ryukyu Hotel. The area around Ryukyu Hotel had developed into a prosperous foreign trade zone since the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

As a foreign trade port in Fuzhou, Mawei, especially the Luoxin Hill, was surrounded by the Minjiang River, as shown in the photo taken a hundred years ago. The hill was also called as Moxin Hill (Millstone Hill) and the Luoxin Pagoda on the hill was also called as Moxin Pagoda. The pagoda was built by Liu Qiniang in the Song Dynasty. According to "Book of Mindu (capital of Fujian)"/Vol.12, Liu Qiniang was the daughter of Li family in Guangdong Province. She was so beautiful that a richman in the neighbourhood plotted to take her away by force. He trapped and sent her husband into prison and her husband finally died in Minnan (south Fujian). Liu Qiniang sold all her property and came to Fujian to build pagoda in praying for her husband's good fortune in the nether world. Later the pagoda was brought down by typhoon and was rebuilt in the periods of Emperor Tianqi of the Ming Dynasty on the original site. The pagoda was heavily damaged in Sino-French Battle in the Majiang River in 1884 and was repaired in 1964. The pagoda has served as the navigation mark for marine ships coming into the port and has been shown as "China Tower" in foreign navigation charts.

The Minjiang River is beautiful and attractive with its many scenic spots and historical relics. For instance, Yuanshan Fort in the river, Jinshan Temple in Hongtan Town and Jingang Legs stretching into the river near Hangcheng Town, are the must places to be visited.