



九江

老照片

Historic Jiujiang Photos

(中英文对照)

武汉出版社

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九江市史志办公室编



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九江，古称柴桑、浔阳、江州，是一座历史悠久的江南古城。汉高祖六年（前201），车骑将军灌婴在此夯土筑城，驻军戍守，时称“湓城”，亦称“灌婴城”，为九江建城之发端，距今已2200余年。

“九派浔阳郡，分明似画图。”洪流浩荡的长江、碧波荡漾的鄱阳湖和峰峦秀丽的庐山，共同构架出“一山独耸、二水合流”的山水空间。浔阳古城，就坐落在这名江、名湖和名山之间，呈现出“山在城边、城在水边、水在城中”的独特城市风貌。浔阳江头春花月的古雅与鄱阳湖畔长天秋水的豪迈浑然一体，显现出一股“天下江山眉目之处”所特有的灵秀之气。

九江自古得江湖水路之便利，北连中原，南通五岭，西接荆楚，东达吴越，号称“七省通衢”，来商纳贾，舟楫云集，名忝“三大茶市”、“四大米市”之列。

九江文脉渊深，传承久远；名人辈出，胜迹星罗。陶渊明尊隐逸文化之宗，黄庭坚创江西诗派流风，东林寺为千年净土祖庭，白鹿洞居四大书院之首……

鸦片战争，华夏蒙尘。厚实牢固的城垣，终究挡不住帝国列强的坚船利炮。百年时光，悲欢离合，繁华与凋敝更替，屈辱与荣耀并存，隐忍与抗争同在。千年浔阳古城，虽历经磨难，却以顽强的生命力，如同回龙矶上的锁江楼塔，身中日舰数炮而不倾，巍然屹立在浔阳江头。

新中国成立后，尤其是改革开放以来，九江这座历经沧桑的千年古城，发生了翻天覆地、日新月异的巨大变化。旧城，保护古迹与改造市容并举；新城，拓展骨架与提升品位同行。从“两湖”（甘棠湖、南湖）时代迈向八里湖时代，新世纪的新九江，集悠悠古韵和焕然新貌于一体，与在旧中国百年阴影笼罩下的九江城乡容颜相比较，真可谓是云泥之别，不可同日而语。

历史是不可忘却的。反观昨天，是为了倍加珍视今天。我们这一代人，肩负着光荣的使命和重大的责任，把新世纪的九江建设得更加美丽与富强。

祝愿九江的明天更美好！

九江市人民政府市长：

二〇一二年六月

Jiujiang is a historic southern city also known as Chaisang, Xunyang, and Jiangzhou in former times. This 2200 year old city was founded in the beginning of Han Dynasty, when the famous general, Guan Ying, one of the key military leaders in establishing the great empire, established a garrison here in the year of 201 BC. It was named as Penkou at that time, meaning "the city where the Pen River merges into the Yangtze River", and it was known as "Guanying City" after the name of the general.

It is true that Jiujiang is given a beautiful scenery when the southern rivers are converged near where the city sprang up. The turbulent Yangtze River, the Poyang Lake and together with the scenic Mount Lu, create a picturesque landscape of mountains and rivers. Situated to vicinity attractions, this thousands year old city acquires a unique geographic beauty, elegant and magnificent. While her elegance sung in a number of poems and musics for centuries, literate men in every generation found numerous philosophical essays expressing how they were inspired by her magnificence. It is no wonder Jiujiang is claimed to be the "eyebrows of natural attractions in southern China".

Given its superb geographic advantages, Jiujiang has developed a prominent position in water transportation, known as "thoroughfare to seven provinces". Jiujiang thus has a long established reputation in domestic trade. It was one of the three centers of tea trade and one of the four rice trade centers in China.

Jiujiang has a very rich cultural heritage because of her numerous cultural giants and institutions in history. Here lived the great philosopher Tao Yuanming, who wrote the essay "Peach Blossom Spring". Here poet Huang Tingjian started "Jiangxi School of Poetry", the most notable literature school in Song Dynasty. Here also rests a series of cultural relics. The Donglin Temple, built in 386 CE is the origin of Pure Land Sect of Buddhism, well known for how long it has stood without collapsing. The White Deer Grotto Academy built in 13th century was the most influential one among the four classic learning academies in China...

China had suffered greatly from the Britain's invasion since the first opium war, and so was Jiujiang. The thick solid wall, after all, can not stop the gunboats of the imperial powers. A hundred year following the Opium War, was both painful and glorious for Chinese. There were damages, insults and sufferings, but there were also rebuilding and fighting-backs. The Japanese warships shelled the Suojiaogta, or River Locking Tower fiercely, simply because it "still stands tall". The result of this attack is symbolic: the Japanese warships had to give up in the end while the tower still stood tall, just like this old city.

After the founding of People's Republic of China, Jiujiang has undergone tremendous changes especially since the reform and opening up in 1980s. The old urban area has been kept in protection and renewal, while strategic expansion and characteristic promotion are endeavored in new districts. With her brilliant history in Gantang Lake and Nanhu Lake, the city is experiencing a new era in the development of Baliu Lake. Integrating her historic elegance with brand new modern characters, Jiujiang bids farewell to her sad looks in the past century.

We shall never forget our history, because it teaches us to value what we are undertaking today. Our generation shoulders a glorious mission and an important responsibility of building a more prosperous Jiujiang in the new century.

I wish you a better tomorrow, my beloved Jiujiang!

Mayor of People's Government of Jiujiang Municipality:

June, 2012





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## 九华门箭楼高耸

显现出江湖要冲的凌厉

## 大中路街石凹凸

刻录着茶米闹市的风华

The tall embrasured watchtower at Jiuhua Gate  
indicates the military importance of the city.  
Paving stones on Dazhong Road bearing tread marks  
record the prosperity of her tea and rice trade center.

临江而立的城楼，行人熙攘的街道，矗立街心的钟亭，屋瓦墙连绵的民居……浔阳古城旧时容貌的真实写照。

林荫遮阳的洋街，尖顶刺天的教堂，楼舍回合的医院，宽敞整洁的校园……处处弥漫着西风东渐睥睨傲慢的气息。

大中路上林林总总的商号店铺，既显现出九江“来商纳贾、櫜楫云集”的昔日繁华，也反映了当时在西方列强欺压和日军占领期间惨淡经营、举步维艰的困境。

九江民族工商业在夹缝中顽强生存的韧性，确实是值得后人们钦敬的！

Watchtowers standing beside the Yangtze River, bustling streets, the bell pavilion in town center, houses of gray bricks and tiles...depict her original features in former times.

Tree-lined western style streets, churches with soaring spires, many buildings in the hospitals, clean and spacious campuses...exude the arrogance of western civilization in early 20th century.

Numerous firms and shops on Dazhong Street attest to the past prosperity of the city as well as her difficulty in building economy under the invasion of Western powers and that of Japan.

Indeed, the strong will and indomitable vitality of Jiujiang national industrial and commercial business should be admired.





九江城区航拍鸟瞰全景 摄于1938年  
Panorama of Jiujiang City, taken in 1938.



九华门月城 址在今河东水厂西侧 摄于1898年

Urn-city (Urn-shaped outside enclosure built in front of a main city gate for the purpose of defense) of Jiuhua Gate now on the west of HeDong water-plant, taken in 1898.

**城垣** 九江古称柴桑、浔阳、江州，历来为县、郡、州治所。明初环城用砖包砌并设五门：东磐石、南迎恩、西湓浦、北望京、东北福星。嘉靖三十二年（1553）知府陈仁和“以旧无月城，令各属分门增筑”。从此九江城形成较为完备的防卫体系。

City defense wall. Jiujiang had been a county-level administration also known as Chaisang, Xunyang, or Jiangzhou in history. The city first had its brick defense wall at the early years of Ming Dynasty, in about 1370s, and the five defense gates were built at the same time. In the year of 1553, Chen Renhe, the local governor ordered a reinforcement of each gate, after which the city's defense system was comparatively solid.





面对长江的望京（九华）门 摄于1900年  
Wangjing Gate (facing-Capital-gate), also Jiuhua Gate, taken in 1900.



岳师门 址今为浔阳楼 摄于1900年

Yueshi Gate, now on the xunyang building, taken in 1900.

**岳师门** 位于九江古城东北角，原名“福星门”。南宋绍兴二年（1132）岳飞奉高宗令驻守江州，此门是当年岳家军集结出征和凯旋归来的必经之地。岳飞遇害后，“岳师门”的名称长期在九江民间传颂，清末才正式定名。

Yueshi Gate is located to the northeast of the old city, originally, Fuxing Gate (lucky-star-gate). This gate is a necessary entrance for the ever-victorious army of General Yue Fei, the most famous patriot and military genius in Chinese history while his troops stationed in Jiujiang. The general was later put to death on false charges, but Jiujiang people wouldn't forget him and they tried to rename the gate as "Yueshi Gate (Yue-army-gate)" which was officially accepted in late Qing Dynasty.



城门楼 摄于1898年  
City-gate-tower, taken in 1898



城内栅栏 摄于1898年  
Fences in the city, taken in 1898





大南门内南门观 址在今环城路锦湖豪庭东北侧 摄于1898年  
Nanmen Daoist Temple now on huan cheng Rd, in northeast side of jinhu buildings, taken in 1898



九华门城外都天庙 摄于1898年  
Dutian Temple, taken in 1898



