

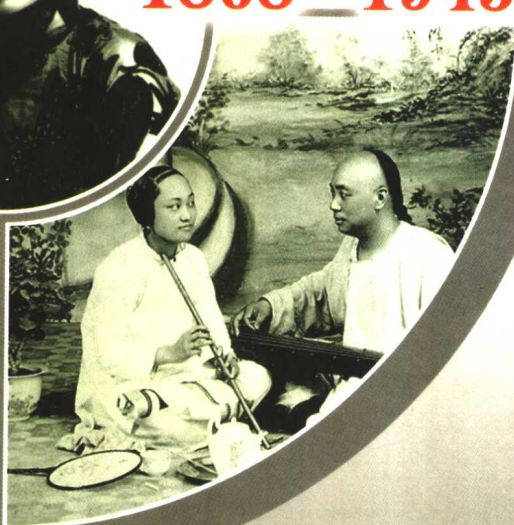
A GLIMPSE OF OLD CHINA

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旧中国掠影

1868~1945旧中国影像档案

中国画报出版社



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中国画报出版社

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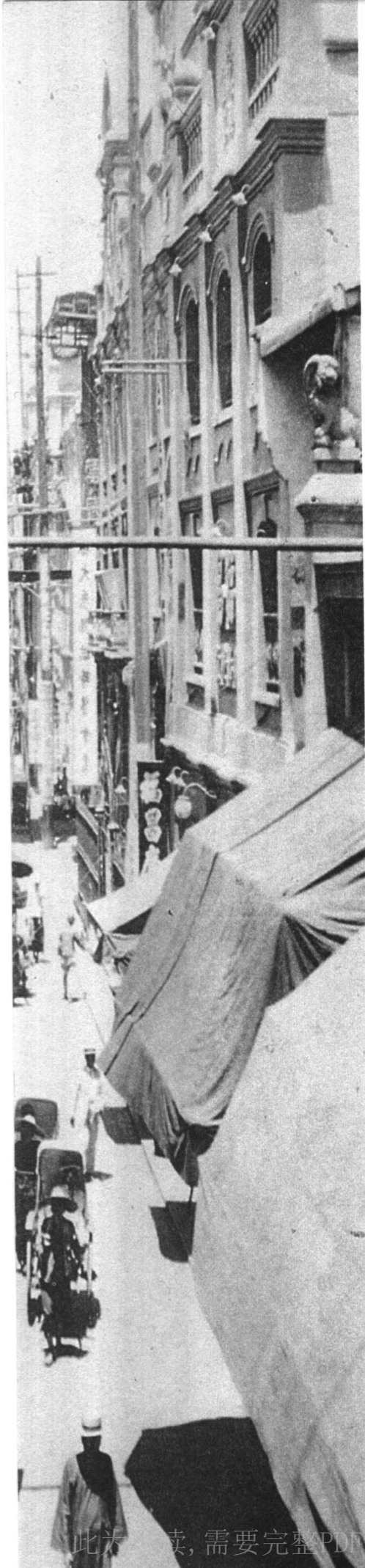
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前言

历史的巨轮轰然辗过公元一千九百四十九年，中国以一副崭新的容貌崛起在世界东方。由此上溯到1912年，推翻帝制，成立中华民国；上溯到1840年，中英鸦片战争爆发，封建王朝锁国的大门被西方列强的坚船利炮叩开——我们将这—个多世纪的中国称为半封建半殖民地的中国；相对社会主义新中国而言，我们又概括称之为“旧中国”。

回顾旧中国走过的艰难痛苦的历程，心情格外沉重，浮现在我们眼前的是政治上愈演愈烈的腐败，排斥异己、军阀混战；经济上极为缓慢的增长，绝大多数中国人在仅能活命的生活水平线上下挣扎；外交上一次又一次的丧权辱国、割地赔款，美丽富饶的中华大地被宰割得七零八落。一次又一次的挫折，一次又一次的失败……

然而，历史的曙光终将冲破黎明前的黑暗，几千年的文明古国终将卸下不堪承载的重负，新中国的康庄大道必将取代旧中国泥泞的死胡同；如今，十三亿炎黄子孙沿着这条康庄大道，以前所未有的速度，迈入了光辉灿烂的二十一世纪。

忘记历史就意味着背叛！不了解历史就无法对我们今天身处的这个时代有清醒的认识，也会因为辨别不清前途而再度陷入泥潭。看不到旧中国政治的腐败，就体会不到新中国制度的优越；看不到旧中国经济增长的缓慢，就体会不到新中国经济的腾飞；看不到旧中国外交上的丧权辱国，就体会不到作为当代中国人的自豪……

了解历史有多种途径，我们一般是通过以文字方式记载的史籍。史籍固然较为全面，但它亦有致命的弱点——不够直观。随着科学技术的发展，照相机这一绝妙的发明

把人类带入了通过图像直观地了解历史的新纪元。中国于1844年诞生了第一张照片，从此，形形色色的人摄下了五花八门的照片，为我们留下了一大笔异常珍贵的遗产。今天，我们正是利用这笔遗产，从几千幅前人留下的照片中精选八百余幅，加以分门别类，编辑成这部影集，奉献给亲爱的读者朋友。

本部影集的内容极为广泛，包括旧中国的上层政治、刀光剑影中的军事活动、蒙耻遭辱的外交活动、国计民生的经济贸易、异彩纷呈的各类民族服饰、恭敬虔诚的宗教迷信，以及城市风光、人文景观、交通状况、灾民赈济、文教卫生，还有形形色色的人物众生相。我们试图通过上述丰富、翔实的图片，将旧中国方方面面的瞬间呈现出来，再借助您的想象，将这近千个瞬间拼接、糅合，联成流动的画面，从而使您—览旧中国全景。

本部影集在内容上还有一大特色：不与已出版的诸如中国近代史、现代史、中国革命史，以及各种专题影集，如中国人民解放军战史、辛亥革命、抗日战争等诸多题材的影集重复，我们对这类题材的图片一律忍痛割爱，这从另一个角度来讲，也正好符合我们编辑本影集反映旧中国的主导思想。

本部影集所收照片时空跨度极大，从空间角度来看，北起白山黑水，南至天涯海角，西起黄土高原，东至大海台岛，几乎遍及整个中华大地，内容上基本达到了我们照顾全国各地、各民族，使之大致平衡的初衷；可惜的是旧中国的西南、西北少数民族聚居地非常封闭，人迹罕至，所以可供选择的资料过少。从时间角度来看，下限时间当然是1949年，上限时间直达1868年，前后跨越

八十多年。为了使全集的内容相对集中与紧凑,形成照片内容及线索的联系,我们又把重点放在1900年至1949年之间。

为了使读者朋友明确每幅照片所反映的特定内容,我们对每一张入选照片的有关资料无不进行了极为细致、繁琐的考证,尽可能详细地标明地区、民族、人物、背景等情况,还注明了照片拍摄的年代。凡经多方考证,一时尚难以判定准确年代的,我们采用一些相对准确的时间概念标明,比如“清末”(指1900年前后至1911年);“民初”(指1912年至1927年);“民国”(指1928年至1937年);“抗战”(或称“日伪”,指1937年至1945年);“抗战后”(指1945年至1949年);等等。

另外需要指出的是,这些反映旧中国历史风貌的照片,大部分出自我们通常所说的“反面人物”之手,此外还有部分出自洋人的炫耀或猎奇之心、“慈善家”的“关怀”之意,等等。每按动一次快门,无疑就记录下了一个客观存在的瞬间,但是,每幅照片都

是拍摄者经过素材选择、拍摄立意、拍摄角度等潜心设计之后的“作品”,它又肯定打上了作者主观意向的烙印,或真实、或奉承,或宣传、或贬损;这就需要读者朋友从主客观两个方面入手,去分析解剖这些照片,从而得出正确的认识和公正的评论。

亲爱的读者,当我们编完这部影集,心里实在留下太多的遗憾——资料和版面的双重限制,使我们不得不舍弃了许多无论照片内容还是照片质量均属上乘的历史镜头。保留下来的这有限的八百余幅照片,对于一百多年旧中国的风风雨雨来讲,实在微乎其微,充其量也只能算作旧中国的“掠影”,所以我们将影集的名称定为“旧中国掠影”。但是,常言说得好,“百闻不如一见”,我们坚信,这部影集会带您回到真实的旧中国,您也许会怒其不争,也许会痛斥妖魔,也许会沉思历史,也许会扼腕长叹……。但最终您将深受启迪,心灵深处真情涌动,为中华民族更加繁荣富强的明天,去进取,去奋斗。

Foreword

In 1949, China stands in the world with a totally new look. Dating back to 1912, China's last emperor was deposed with the founding of Republic of China. In 1840, the gate of feudal China was opened by the rumble of gunfire in the Sino-British Opium War, turning the country into a semicolonial and semifeudal society which lasted for more than a century. This period is referred to as "Old China" compared with the socialist New China.

Heavy is the heart whenever looking back to this period of history: the corrupted rulers, the endless wars, the slowly developed economy, the people in deep distress, and, the foreign policies humiliating

the country and forfeiting its sovereignty

However, the dawn of history eventually broke the darkness. The Chinese civilization of thousands of years unloaded the heavy burden with the founding of New China. Today, the 1.3 billion Chinese people are on the way to prosperity and striving forward towards the 21st century.

Nothing is more betrayal than forgetting the past. One can never clearly define today unless he knows quite well about history. He would never see the superiority of New China without comparing with the corrupted politics in Old China. Nobody knows how fast that economy has developed since

1949 if he has no idea of how slow it was in Old China. No one will be proud of being a Chinese unless he knows how humiliating of being a Chinese caused by foreign policies in Old China...

There are many ways of knowing history. The most common one is through historical records in written form. Although completely recording all walks of life in the past, books are not ocular enough to record history. Cameras, a fantastic invention of the human beings, make it easier to perceive history directly through the senses. Since the birth of the first photo in 1844 in China, a great number of precious heritage have been left behind in pictures. Now we are lucky enough to make good use of these pictures and select 800 out of thousands of them with great care. Here we present this picture album to our readers.

Our picture album contains almost all aspects in Old China. They include royal politics, military and foreign affairs, national economy and trade, national costumes, religion and urban sightseings, in addition to landscapes, communications, natural disaster relief, culture, education and public health, as well as various figures. We try to depict a full picture of Old China through these photos.

To get rid of repeating the same topics with many picture albums specializing in modern and contemporary Chinese history, the Chinese revolutionary history, the PLA war history, the Revolution of 1911 and the Resistant War Against Japan, we part reluctantly with what we treasure and follow the main theme of this picture album.

The photos we select here have a large span in time and space: the snow-capped mountains and black rivers in the north, the end of the earth in the south, the Yellow Loess Plateau in the west and the vast seas and islands in the east. Nevertheless, it is a pity that we have limited choice from materials left behind to display life in southwestern and north-

western Old China densely populated with minority people because it was very closed in these areas at that time; Time spans from 1868 to 1949, which we lay stress on the period through 1990 and 1949.

We have endeavored great effort in examining and proving all related materials for each photo we select so as to provide our readers with precise information, such as place, minority, figure and background, and, time that the picture was taken. For those hard to make for sure, we use some standard terms for time, such as the late Qing Dynasty (1900—1911), the early Republic of China (1912—1927), Republic of China (1928—1937), the Resistant War Against Japan (*or riwei*, 1937—1945), the posterior RWAJ (1945—1949), etc.

One more we want to declare is that the majority of these pictures are collected from those we usually called “negative characters.” Some of them are from foreigners. Each time when photographer clickes the shutter records the snapshot of the objective existence. However, each picture is a work that the photographer designs with great care. It is a brand of the photographer’s subjective purpose, maybe true, flattering, propaganda or plundering. We believe that our readers can get their own idea.

Dear readers, when completing compiling this picture album, we still feel sorry to give up numerous fine-quality pictures because of the limitation of material and space of the page. It is far from enough to depict Old China lasting for more than a century with some 800 pictures, which can only lead you to have a glimpse of the era. That’s why we entitle the picture album *A Glimpse of Old China*. As an old saying goes, seeing is believing. We do hope that this picture album can bring you back to the time it belongs. No matter what kind of feeling it brings about, you will be enlightened and become more confident for the future of New China!

2000年10月10日

政治篇

POLITICS

The politics of Old China seems to be covered by an endless darkness. In a period of only one hundred years, the once-mighty Middle Kingdom experienced one loss after another: the collapse of the last feudal dynasty, the establishment of the Republic of China, the Japanese control of Manchuria, and finally the establishment of the nationalist government and its demise. The old political system did not come to an end until the found of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

According to the chronological order, this chapter arranges a hundred or so rare historical photographs in three parts: the later years of the Qing Dynasty, the early days of the Republic of China, and the Sino-Japanese War Period.

Many of the photographs in this chapter, which reveal some of the former secret political activities and incidents, are being published for the first time. Pictures between 1945 and 1949 in this chapter are few because of their wide publication.



時乙卯冬十一月初六日國體解決後一日
中國回教俱樂部全部回國教回國族公聯會請願全體代表



回顾旧中国的政治，犹如步入一个风雨飘摇的漫漫长夜。短短百年之间，偌大个中国经历了一次又一次的阵痛：最后一个封建王朝清政府的衰亡、中华民国的建立、伪满洲国及伪国民政府的建立与消灭，直至1949年中华民国终结、中华人民共和国成立，才彻底宣告了旧中国政治的结束。

沿着以上这条旧中国政治的发展脉络，本篇精选了百余幅珍贵的历史照片，它们大致又可分为如下三个部分：

晚清政治：包括1900年八国联军侵华战争之后《辛丑条约》的签订、清末的立宪活动、西太后及光绪皇帝的“驾崩”、宣统的继位与退位等重大政治活动和事件。

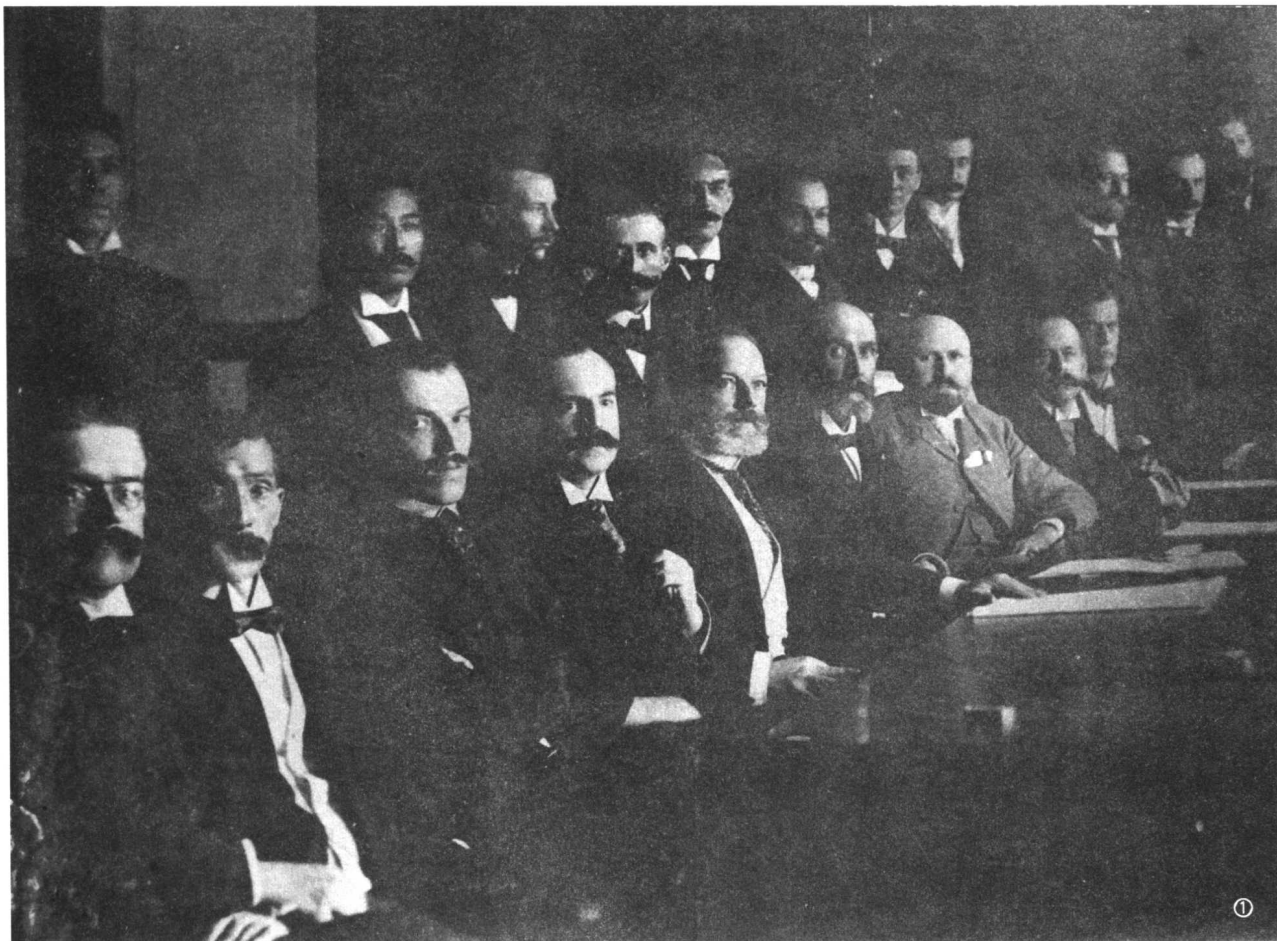
民国初期政治：包括民国临时政府的

建立、袁世凯及北洋政府的统治、各政党的建立和国会议员的选举、洪宪帝制的取消、庆祝第一次世界大战协约国胜利、国民会议的召开，等等。

日本侵华战争时期敌占区的政治：包括“七七事变”前日本在满洲、华北的政治活动、侵华战争爆发后南京伪维新政府、华北伪政府的建立，以及伪国民政府、伪华北政务委员会的成立，还有这一时期华北伪政府与日本、伪满洲国相互勾结，推行“华北治安强化运动”、成立伪新民会，等等。

这组照片中有许多是首次公开发表，展现的是旧中国一些鲜为人知的重要政治活动、事件的场面。

需要说明的是，1945年至1949年的照片，因广为人知，故我们在此极少收录。



①

- ① 1901年9月7日，清朝全权大臣奕劻、李鸿章与英美法俄等十一国公使订立《辛丑条约》。图为条约签订时各国公使的合影。

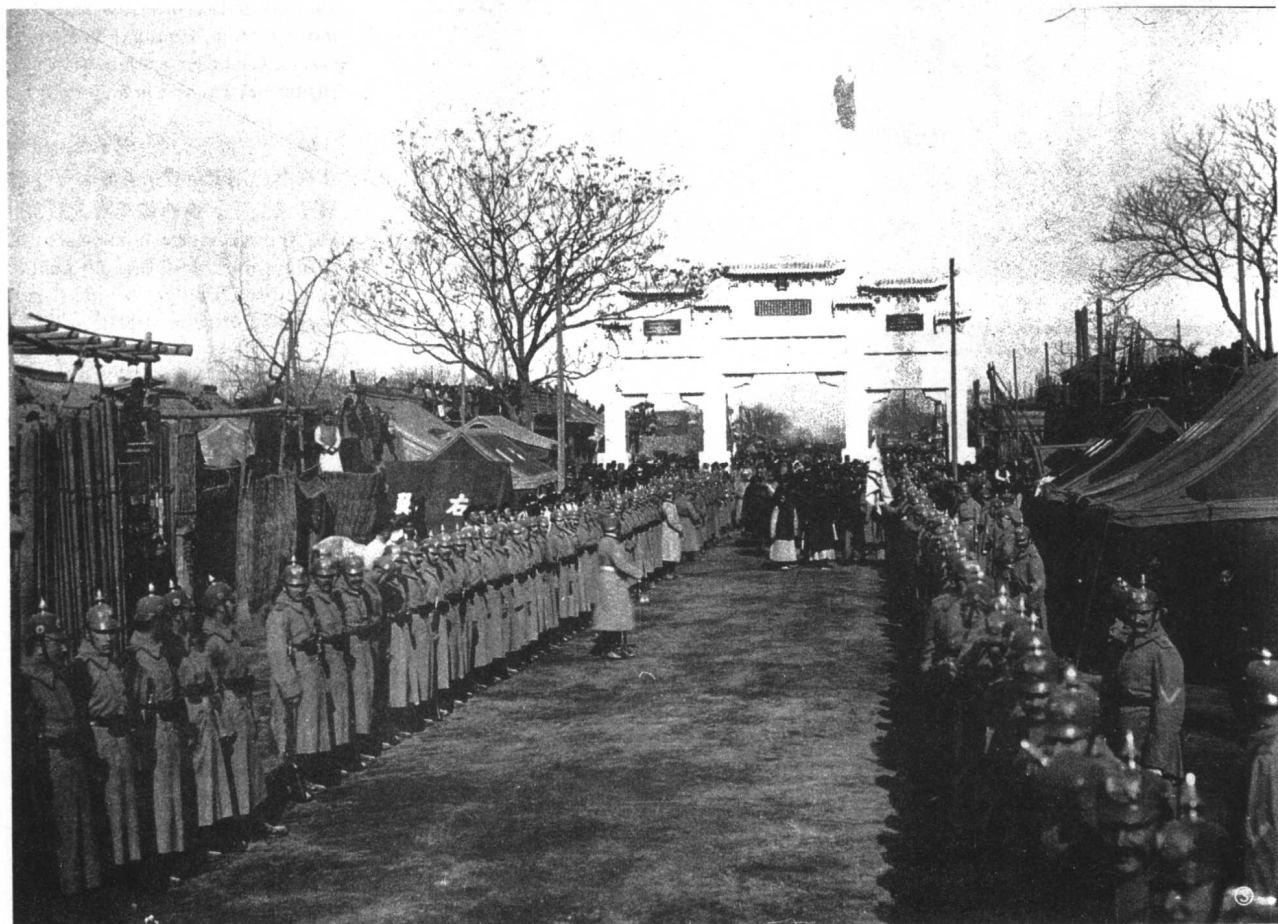
Yi Kuang and Li Hongzhang, plenipotentiary representatives of the Qing government, signed the Peace Treaty of 1901 with eleven countries on Sept. 7, 1901, in the wake of the Boxer Uprising.

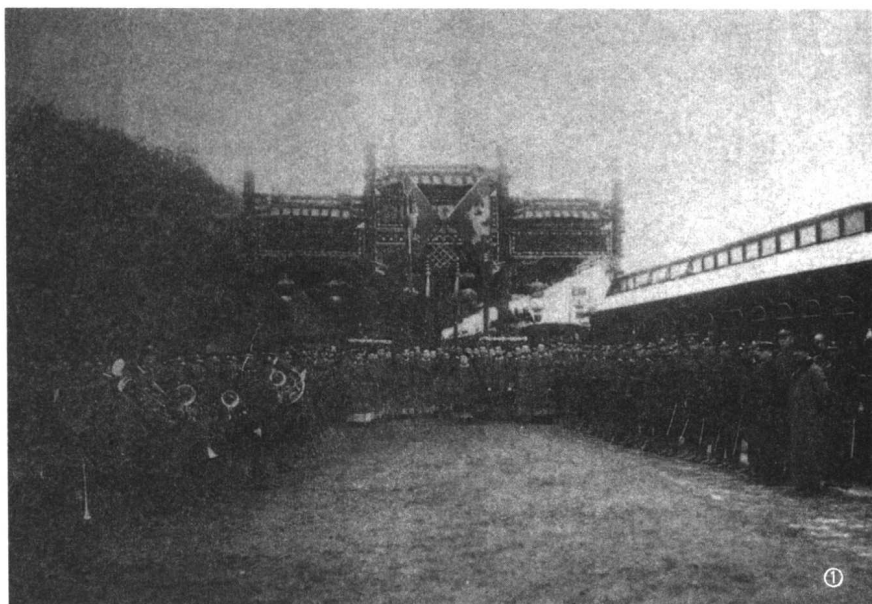
- ② 1900年英美法俄等国组成“八国联军”，发动大规模侵华战争。图系“八国联军”攻入北京城后，在齐化门外屠杀义和团的情景。

In August 1900 the siege of Beijing was broken by an international expeditionary force that included American, British, French, German, Russian and Japanese troops. This picture shows the allied forces slaughtering the Boxers.

- ③ 1900年6月2日德国公使克林德乘轿车前往总理衙门会晤，途径东单牌楼，与清军发生冲突，被端王载漪的虎神营士兵开枪打死，遂酿成克林德事件。1903年1月18日，清朝官员及外国军人在东单路口，举行德国公使克林德修建的牌坊建成典礼。图为清朝政府命醇贤亲王载沣前往致祭时的照片。

On June 2, 1900, the German envoy Ketteler Klemens, on his way to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, fell into conflict with the Prince of Duan and was killed by his soldiers at Dongdanpailou, Beijing. That became known as the Ketteler Incident. On January 18, 1903, an arch in honor of the German envoy was completed at the entrance to Dongdan Street. Manchu officials and representatives of the allied forces attended the completion ceremony. This photo shows Zai Feng, the Prince of Chun, offering a sacrifice.





- ① 1902 年 1 月 3 日，慈禧太后自直隶正定乘火车至保定，7 日自保定至北京马家堡车站，而后乘肩舆从永定门入正阳门还宫。此系肃亲王善耆等迎接慈禧太后回銮的情景。

On January 3, 1902, Empress Dowager Cixi went from Zhengding, to Baoding by train and arrived at Majiabao Railway Station, Beijing, four days later. Then, she, in a sedan chair, returned to her palace from Zhengyangmen, which she had fled during the allied forces' invasion. The picture above shows Shan Qi, the Prince of Su, meeting the Empress Dowager.



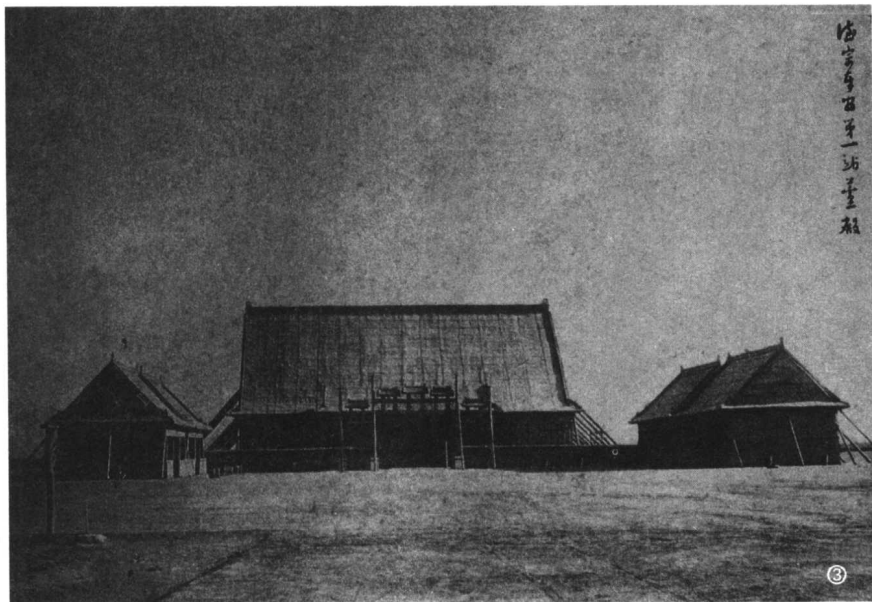
- ② 1908 年 11 月 15 日，慈禧太后去世。这是举行慈禧奉安大典的仪仗队伍一瞥。

Empress Dowager Cixi died on November 15, 1908. here is a section of her funeral procession.

- ③ 1908 年 11 月 14 日，清德宗光绪帝载恬去世。同年 12 月，光绪梓宫由寿皇殿移至景山观德殿，1910 年 5 月又移至梁各庄暂安。图为 1910 年 5 月光绪奉安大典移梓宫于梁各庄时沿途设立的第一站薰殿。

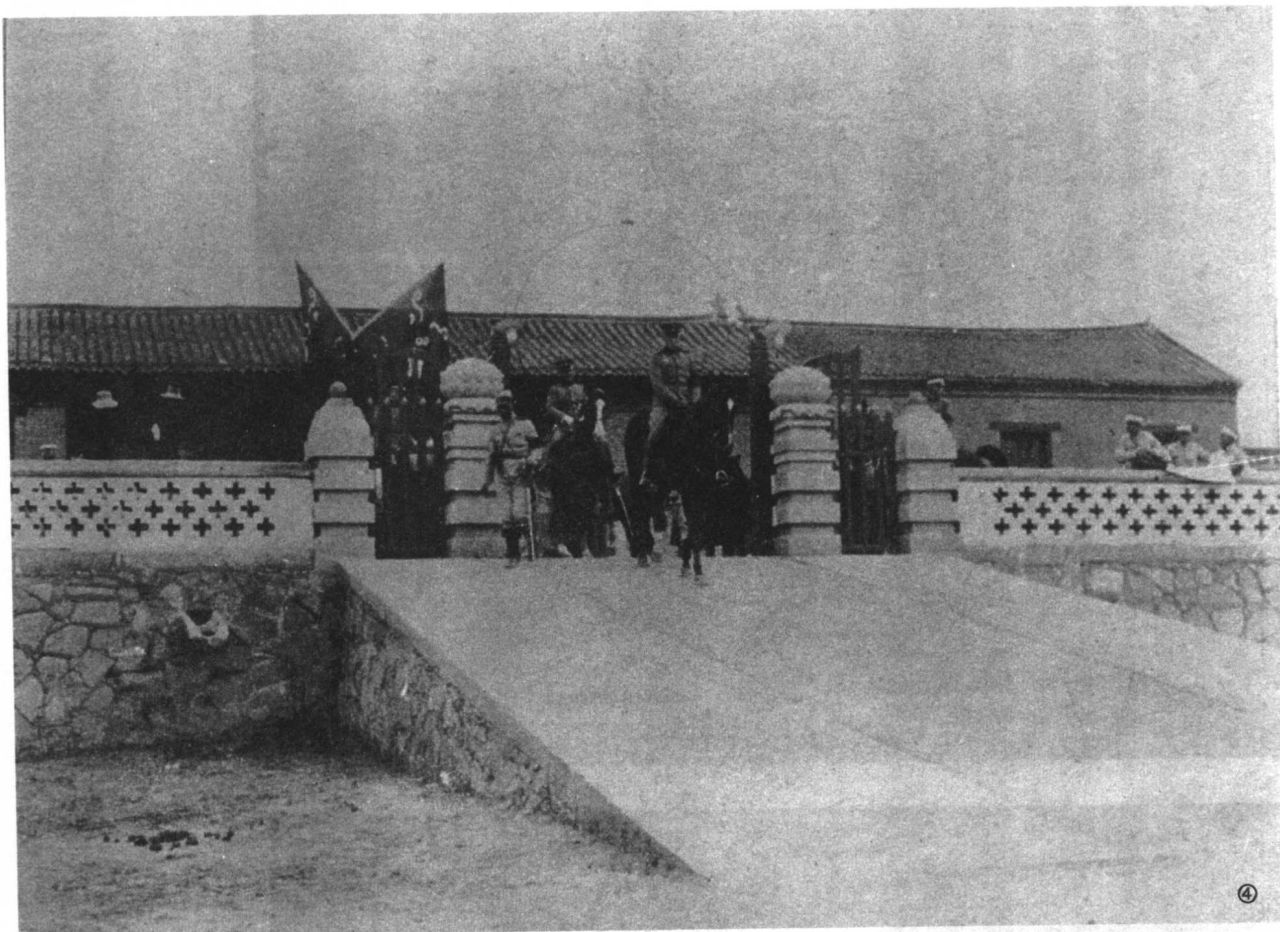
Emperor Guangxu died on November 14, 1908. In December, his coffin was moved from Huangshoudian to Guandedian (in present Jingshan Park). His funeral was held in May 1910.

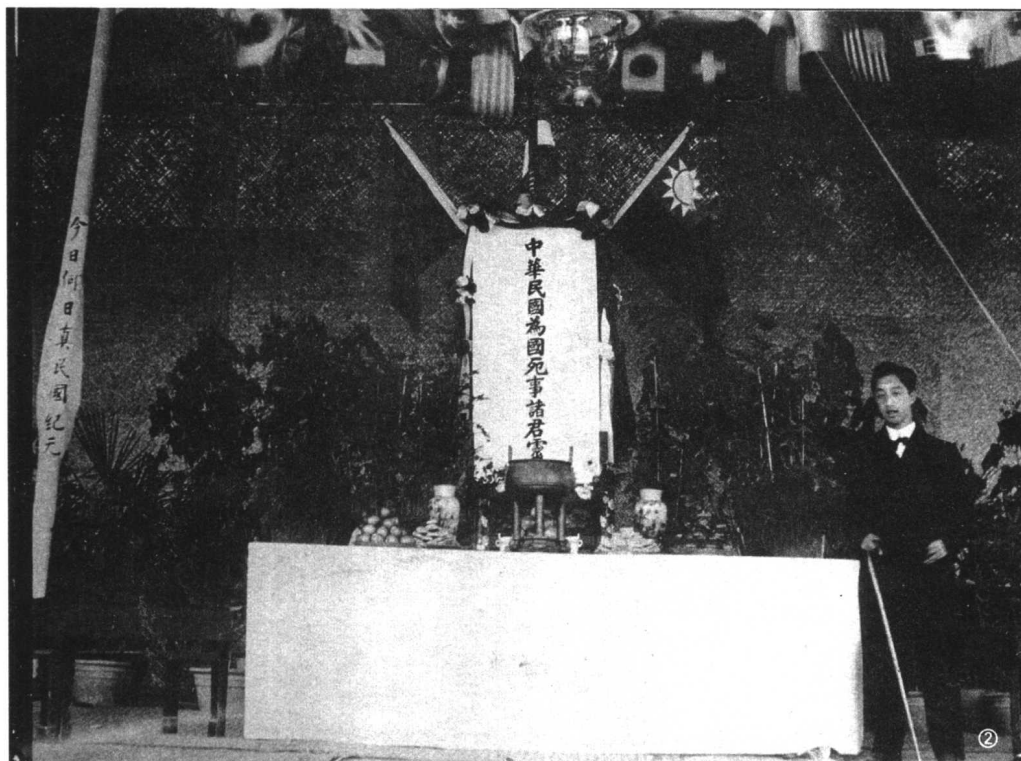
- ④ 1911 年，清朝王爷、禁卫军大臣载涛视察北洋滦州官矿有限公司并下榻于该公司。前面骑马者为载涛。Zai Tao (front, on horse back), a prince of the Qing Dynasty, inspecting the government-run Luanzhou Mine in 1911.



- ⑤ 1913 年，主持清帝逊位的隆裕太后病死。袁世凯政府及清皇室为隆裕太后举行大规模的公祭和丧葬仪式。此系太和门公祭活动情形。隆裕太后 (1868 — 1913)，满洲镶黄旗人，叶赫那拉氏，系慈禧太后的侄女，为光绪皇后，1909 年尊为皇太后垂帘听政，1912 年被迫宣布清帝退位。

In 1913, the abdicated Empress Dowager Longyu died. The republican government and the former royal family held a grand funeral for her. Longyu (1868 — 1913), was the niece of Cixi, and the wife of Emperor Guangxu. In 1909, she was venerated empress dowager and administrated state affairs as a regent. Three years later, she declared the abdication of the Qing Dynasty.





① 1912年4月，孙中山宣布解除中华民国临时大总统之职，让位于袁世凯。图为孙中山宣布解职后，原内阁成员欢送孙中山时的合影。前排左起第二人为梁士诒，第三人为孙中山，第四人为黄兴。Dr. Sun Yet-sen handed over his presidency to Yuan Shikai in April 1912. This group photograph was taken when his cabinet members were giving a send-off to Dr. Sun. Front row, the middle three, left to right are Liang Shiyi, Sun Yet-sen and Huang Xing.

② 1912年10月10日北京辛亥革命纪念会设立的“中华民国为国死事诸君灵台”。On the first anniversary of the 1911 Republican Revolution, which led to the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, martyrs of the revolution were honored.



- ③ 1912年，梁启超、汤化龙、林长民等组成民主党，推举梁启超为该党领袖，试图成为临时国会中与袁世凯操纵的共和党、孙中山等领导的国民党抗衡的第三大党。这是该党成立后召开本部临时大会时的合影。

In 1912, Liang Qichao, Tang Hualong and Lin Changmin organized the Democratic Party in an attempt to form a third party in opposition to the existing Republican Party, which was manipulated by Yuan Shikai, and Kuomintang. Liang Qichao was elected leader of the Democratic Party. Here is a group photograph of the party members.

- ④ 1912年10月北京大学民主党党员合影。

Democratic Party members at Beijing University, October 1912.

