

OLD PHOTOS OF CHANGSHA

# 長沙舊影

China Famous  
City Centenary

中国名城百年

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人民美術出版社  
PEOPLE'S FINE ARTS PUBLISHING HOUSE

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何鴻烈

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# 长沙谈往

历史、风物和人类自身变迁留下的印记，既是文化与文明的传承和发展，更是时代进步和人的智慧与创造的结晶的升华。其动态和影记永远可歌可泣，可思可忆。这是珍贵的社会财富，也是不可代替的历史发展教科书。今年“五·一”节，长沙市中心绿化广场——五一广场落成对市民开放，假期七天游人超过百万。广场中绿茵、花木、图腾柱、音乐喷泉，无不显示出现代都市的风采。然而，对长沙历史稍有了解的人们都知道，这种风采植根于数千年历史文化的沃土，是长沙历史上无数次辉煌的再现和升华。

长沙位居湘江与浏阳河交汇处的长浏盆地，南挽衡岳，北接洞庭，西屏麓山耸翠，东展浏阳秀色，湘水穿城北去，自然环境天造地化。城东15公里的浏阳永安曾发现距今20万年的旧石器，是长沙最早人类活动的证明；城市20公里的南托遗址发掘出土距今7千多年的彩绘凤鸟和刻划太阳纹陶器，反映了当时已有相当发达的原始文化。近半个多世纪以来，精美的商周青铜器在宁乡层出不穷，其中四羊方尊、人面纹鼎、青铜大铙等都被定为国宝，这些铜器的来源至今还是我国古文化中的未解之谜。

“长沙”一名出现于距今3000多年的西周初年，古文獻《逸周书·王会篇》记载了公元前11世纪周成王大会诸侯、方国时的盛况，贡物中有“长沙鳖”、“特大而美”。长沙名称的由来众说纷纭，史载各异。其中最流行的是星象说，古星象28宿中轸宿有一个附星名“长沙”，古人按星象分野的理论，以长沙

之地应长沙之星，故长沙又有“星沙”或“星城”之称。长沙古城形成于春秋战国时期，从春秋晚期开始，长沙逐渐成为楚国南方的重镇。以今五一广场为中心的长沙古城周围曾经发掘楚墓4千多座，出土了帛书、帛画、毛笔、铜镜、兵器、漆木器等大批精美文物，高度发达的楚文化是古代中华民族文明的重要组成部分。西汉时期，长沙成为诸侯王国长沙国的都城，马王堆墓和河西王室墓的发掘，发现了“黄肠题凑”的皇族葬制和大批简帛文献，证明了这一时期长沙城地位已有了质的提升。汉末三国鼎立，长沙为吴蜀争夺之地，五一广场走马楼出土的三国孙吴简牍就是吴国曾经治理长沙的物证。

唐代的长沙铜官窑，对盛唐时期社会经济的繁荣作出了重大贡献，釉下彩瓷器的发明树立了中国陶瓷发展史上的里程碑。长沙窑瓷器的造型装饰等都反映出当时的生产者具有较强的商品经济意识，因此其产品能远销东非西亚，与唐代名窑——越窑瓷器媲美。五代时马殷建立的小王朝楚国，以长沙为首府，不但留下了马王街、小瀛洲等一批街名，而且留下了开福寺等名胜。至宋代，长沙古城的格局基本确定，其南起城南路，北至湘春路，东依龙伏山（现天心阁一带），西临湘江，直到民国初年拆除城墙时，范围基本没有改变。据元代《墨史》一书和我省沅陵元代墓葬中出土的广告记载，当时长沙街坊店铺景象十分可观。宋代长沙城市建设中最重要的是书院的盛兴，张栻坐馆“城南”，朱熹讲席“岳麓”，都留下了千古盛名。

从战国至元代近二千年时间，长沙城墙均以土筑。明洪武

五年(公元1377年),长沙守御指挥邱广改土夯旧城为砖石建筑,设9座城门,其工程浩大为前所未有。而明代长沙王城更是长沙城建史上的奇观,明代在长沙分封了10代藩王,王府依北京故宫形式,规模之大,占长沙城的十之七八。今五一广场一带即为王府的中心,东牌楼、西牌楼、八角亭、走马楼均是当时王城的建筑。明末清初,张献忠、左良玉、吴三桂及清兵争夺长沙城,不但明王城全部焚毁,整个城市也几成废墟,清兵攻下长沙时,见到的是城内“偶有茅屋三、四家,席门俱无”的景象。勤劳的长沙人民在废墟中重建家园,经过100多年的努力,到清嘉庆年间,长沙的城市建设又有了相当的规模。

19世纪末期,电灯、电话、电报等设施在长沙开始出现,标志着长沙近代化的开始。1897年,湖南第一个民用机械工业企业——湖南宝善成机器制造公司设厂发电,但当时还不能为市民接受。次年,谭嗣同在《湘报》发表“论电灯之益”一文,热情赞扬使用电灯的科学之举,始出现用灯设备供不应求的形势。1904年,“长沙通商口岸租界条约”的签定,使外国商品和资本大量进入长沙,至1924年,外国在长沙开设的洋行已达75家。近代长沙城市建设的发展始于古城墙的拆除,1920年长沙市政厅发布“长沙市政计划书”,将铲平城垣列为第一要事,到1924年长沙古城墙仅存天心阁段。城墙拆除后,环城马路、中山路、黄兴路、蔡锷路等相继建设,使长沙呈现一派欣欣向荣的繁华景象。然而,1938年11月12日,国民党实行“焦土抗战”,纵火焚城,天心阁、定王台、贾谊故宅等名胜都付之一炬,古城毁

之七八,史称“文夕大火”。抗战胜利后虽然逐步恢复,但多数建筑为以木条作骨架,粉饰装修而成,城中比比皆是棚户区至今仍在诉说着长沙的历史沧桑。

长沙,作为我国首批公布的历史文化名城,也是一座革命的摇篮。不但有生于斯或长于斯的谭嗣同、黄兴、蔡锷等维新志士和辛亥元勋。特别是有毛泽东、刘少奇等老一辈无产阶级革命家在这里留下了大量的革命踪迹。我市现有市以上爱国主义教育基地27处,其中全国爱国主义教育示范基地有4处。古城长沙向我们展示了一幅幅风起云涌的历史画卷,给我们留下了无穷的文化瑰宝,但更为重要的是传下了长沙人自强不息的奋斗精神。今天,长沙人民仍在为建设自己美好的家园努力奋斗。相信在不久的将来,向世人展示的长沙将是一个更加生机勃勃、充满希望的繁荣、文明和开放的文化名城。

长沙市博物馆组织选编的这本《长沙旧影》,展示了长沙的旧城风貌,将使我们从历史的沧桑中,抚今追昔,珍惜得来不易的今天,努力创造更加美好的明天。

长沙市市长：谭仲池

2001年7月8日



# A historic view of Changsha

On May Day this year, the Wuyi Square in the center of Changsha was open to public. During the 7-day vacation period, it attracted over a million visitors, partly thanks to the trees, flowers, totem pillars and fountains which exhibit elegant demeanor of a modern city. However, according to those familiar with the past, Changsha's grace can be attributed to the age-old splendid history and culture on the fertile soil.

Situated in Changliu basin where Xiang River and Liuyang River converge, Changsha borders Heng Mountain on the south, Dongting Lake on the north, Yuelu Mountain on the west and Liuyang on the east. With Xiang River passing through, Changsha enjoys an incredible natural environment. Old stones made 200,000 years ago, evidence of the earliest human activities in Changsha, were discovered in Yong'an, Liuyang 15 kilometers east of Changsha. Also unearthed at the site of Nantuo 20 kilometers south of the city are earthenware of colorful phoenixes and sun patterns which display a fairly high level of primitive culture. Within the decades, many exquisite potteries of Shang and Zhou Dynasties were discovered in Ningxiang. The 4-sheep Square Vessel, Human-faced Cooking Vessel and Large Bronze Mirror have been classified as state treasures. Yet, these bronze wares are still myths in ancient Chinese culture.

The name of Changsha originated in West Zhou Dynasty 3,000 years ago. According to a historical book called Yizhou Book, when King Zhou Cheng entertained his dukes and officials, Changsha turtles were among the offerings. There are several stories concerning the origin of Changsha. The most common one is on the configurations of stars. Since Changsha is a sub-star in the 28 ancient constellations. Today's area of Changsha is an equivalent of Changsha star. That's why Changsha is also called Xing(Star) Sha or Xing City. The ancient city of Changsha came into being in the periods of Spring and Autumn as well as Warring States. Changsha used to be an important city in the southern Chu Kingdom. The local people unearthed over 4,000 tombs of Chu Kingdom, as well as silk books, silk paintings,

brushes, bronze mirror, weapons and lacquerwares. The culture of Chu Kingdom is an important component of the ancient civilization of the Chinese nation. In West Han Dynasty, Changsha became the capital of Changsha Kingdom. By excavating the tombs of Ma Wang Dui and Hexi King's families, the archaeologists found the royal burial system of Huang Chang Ti Cou and numerous documents written on the wood and silk. All these have proved that Changsha had occupied an extraordinary position at that time. In the period of Three Kingdoms, Wu Kingdom and Shu Kingdom competed fiercely for the control of this city. The bamboo slips used for writing, which were unearthed at Zouma Tower of Wuyi Square, showed that Wu Kingdom administered Changsha.

Tongguan Kiln of the Tang Dynasty in Changsha made great contribution on the prosperity of social economy in the peak time of Tang Dynasty. The invention of porcelains with underglaze colors serves as the milestone of the development history of the Chinese porcelains. The moulding and decorations of the porcelains from Changsha Kiln showed that the producers at that time had a strong awareness of commodity economy. That's why their products were sold as far as Eastern Africa and West Asia. When Changsha was the capital city of the ancient Chu, Mawang Street, Xiao Ying Zhou and Kaifou Temple was built. Up to Song Dynasty, Changsha's basic layout came into being with Chengnan Road in the south, Xiangchun Road in the north, Longfu Mountain to the east and Xiang River to the west. The historians found that the business in the street of Changsha was brisk. The most important event of urban construction in Song Dynasty was the rise of the academy. Well-known names such as Zhangshi and Zhuxi gave lectures in Southern Changsha and Yuelu Academy respectively.

The walls of Changsha was built of the earth within nearly 2,000 years from the Warring States to the Yuan Dynasty. In 1377, bricks and stones were used for construction and 9 gates established. Changsha used to be the seat of Changsha King of Ming Dynasty. The king's palace was a wonder in



the urban development history of Changsha. Built in the same style as the forbidden city, the king's palace covers 70% to 80 % of the total area of Changsha. The eastern archway, western archway, octagonal pavilion and Souma Tower all belong to the king's buildings while Wuyi Square today used to be the center of Changsha King's palace. In the late Ming Dynasty and early Qing Dynasty, the war almost leveled the whole city of Changsha to ground. After more than 100 years of peace, Changsha regained its former urban development level in Jiaqing Period of Qing Dynasty.

At the end of 19th century, bulb, telephone and telegram appeared in Changsha and Changsha started to become modernized. When Hunan Shancheng Machine-Building Company, the 1st private machinery enterprise, began to generate power in 1897, electricity can not be accepted by the local people. Next year Tan Sitong wrote an article on the benefits of the bulbs. From then on the lighting equipment began to be used more. In 1904, the Contract of Port Opening and Concession came into force. Foreign products and capital came into Changsha in due course. The number of foreign firms in Changsha reached 75 in 1924. The urban development in Changsha started with the demolition of the walls surrounding the city. In 1924, except the Tianxing Section, all the ancient walls in Changsha were demolished. By building the ring road, Zhongsha Road, Huangxing Road, Cai'E Road, Changsha took a thriving outlook. On November 12, 1938, the KMT pursued a policy of "fighting against the Japanese invaders with scorched earth" and deliberately burned the whole city. As a result, Tianxin Pavilion, Dingwang Terrace and the Former Residence of Jiayi were destroyed. The big fire was recorded as the Wenxi Fire. After the victory of the War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression, most of the buildings were restored to its original form. Yet the slums could be found everywhere in Changsha at that time.

Changsha is among the first group of historical and cultural city in China. As a revolutionary cradle, a large number of revolutionaries such as Tan Sitong, Huangxin and Cai'E were born or grew up here. Mao Zedong, Liu

Shaoqi and the other distinguished proletarian revolutionaries had conducted their revolutionary activities in Changsha. Changsha boasts of over 20 first-class patriotic educational spots, 7 of which are selected as national-level ones. Changsha has an unparalleled past with its unique cultural heritages and the unremitting efforts of the local people to strive for the better. Their commitment and innovation will make Changsha in future a more prosperous cultural city.

Edited by Changsha Museum, this photo album tells a real story of the past Changsha. History can serve as a guidance for the present and the future. If the people in Changsha cherish their happy lives today and continue to work hard, then Changsha will have a much better tomorrow.

Mayor of Changsha: Tan zhongchi

July 2001



# 湘水洲城 旧貌风韵

长沙这座从远古走到近代的湖湘首邑，是一座独具魅力的山水名城，岳麓名山巍峨西峙，美丽的湘江穿城而过，灿若明珠的橘子洲浮碧江心，九曲弯弯的浏阳河萦绕郊外，屹立于东南角的天心古阁俯瞰全城。城区内街衢纵横，阡陌相望，典型的南方传统民居建筑错杂交接，官署、寺庙、园林、古迹星罗棋布，这座已开始散发出近代化气息的历史名城，虽惨遭“文夕大火”的毁灭性破坏(1938年11月12日，在国民党统治集团“焦土抗战”政策指导下，长沙军政当局放火焚烧长沙，为时5天，使长沙古城化为一片废墟，30万人无家可归。史称长沙大火)，但仍不失古朴壮美的都市风采。

As the most important city in the Valley of Xiang River throughout the history, Changsha boasts of incredible landscapes. To its west and southeast are the towering Yuelu Mountains and Tianxin Pavilion. The tangerine islet lies in the Xiang River which runs through Changsha while the zigzagging Linyang River flows across its suburban areas. The crisscrossing streets and thoroughfares, traditional civilian architectures with distinctive southern China's construction style as well as the government offices, temples, gardens and historical sites dotted everywhere make Changsha a historical and cultural metropolis with simple but majestic demeanor despite the fact that Changsha was once damaged devastatingly by the Wenxi Fire.

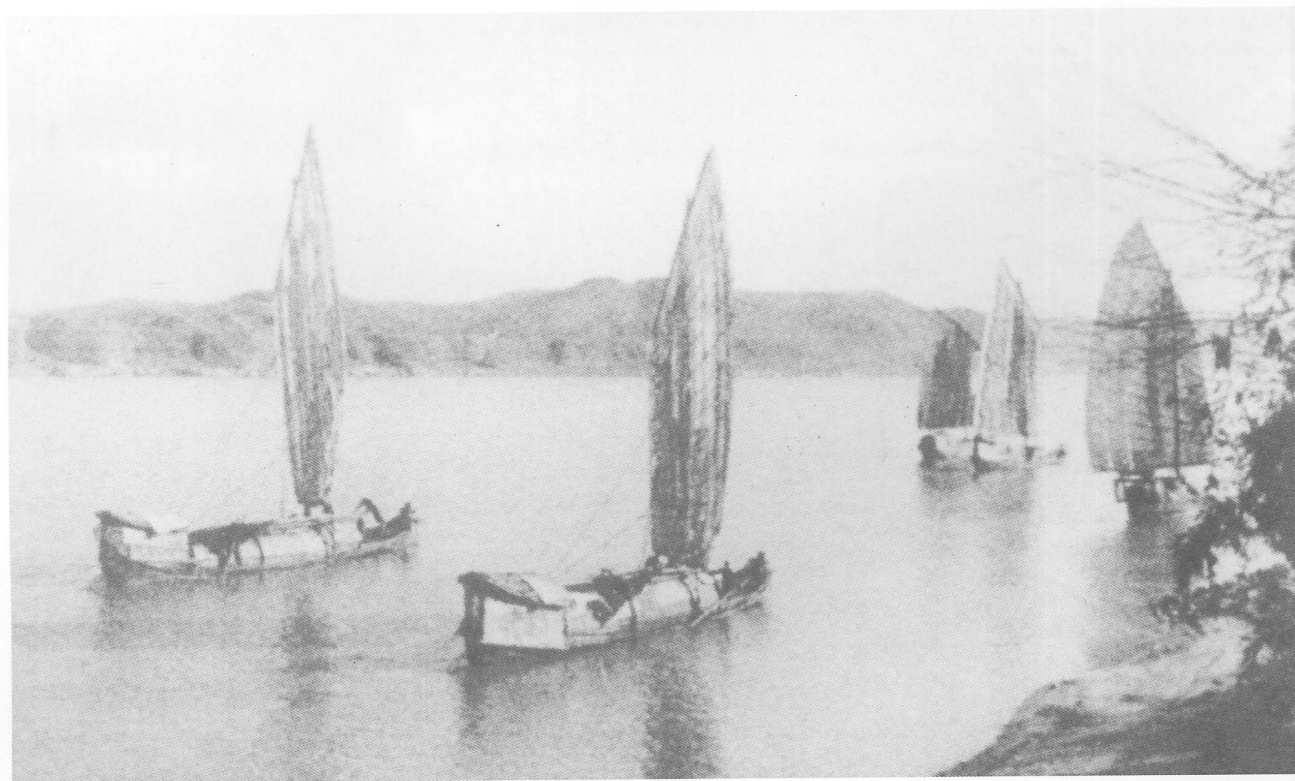
## An old city with the Xiang River flowing through



舟楫林立的湘江南湖港  
South Lake Port along the  
Xiang River with numerous  
boats



航行在湘江中的小帆船  
Small sailboats in the Xiang  
River







位于长沙城东南角的天心阁，其古城古楼的雄伟气势成为长沙城市的标志性建筑。

Tianxin Pavilion, located in the southeastern part of Changsha, is a symbol of Changsha for its magnificence of ancient construction style.



民国时期长沙城市面貌发生了急剧变化。图为清末长沙旧景。

Dramatic changes occurred in Changsha at the turn of the 20th century.



20世纪初长沙古城全景照  
A full view of Changsha in late  
Qing Dynasty



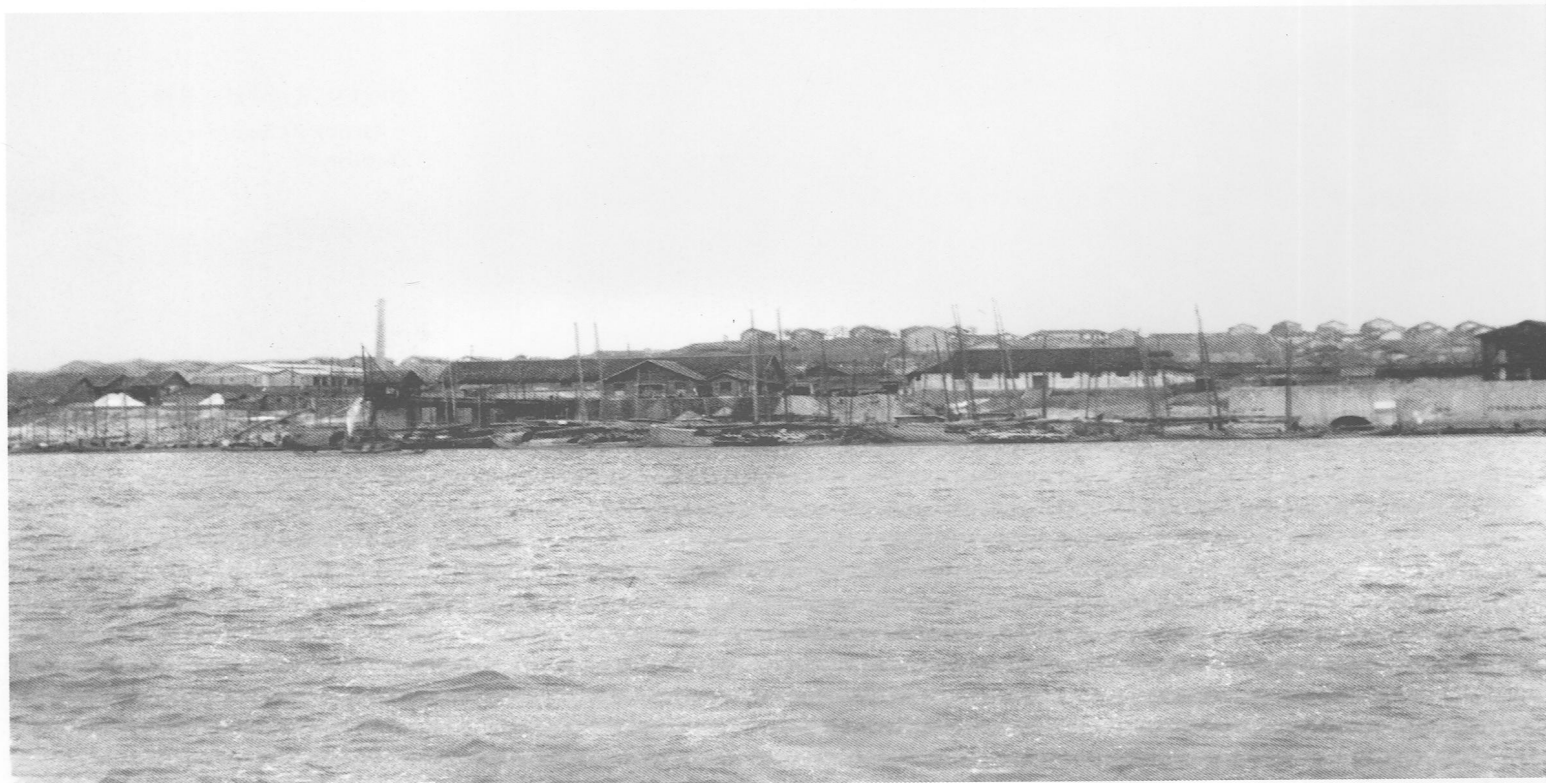


古称“潇湘八景”之一的桔洲远景

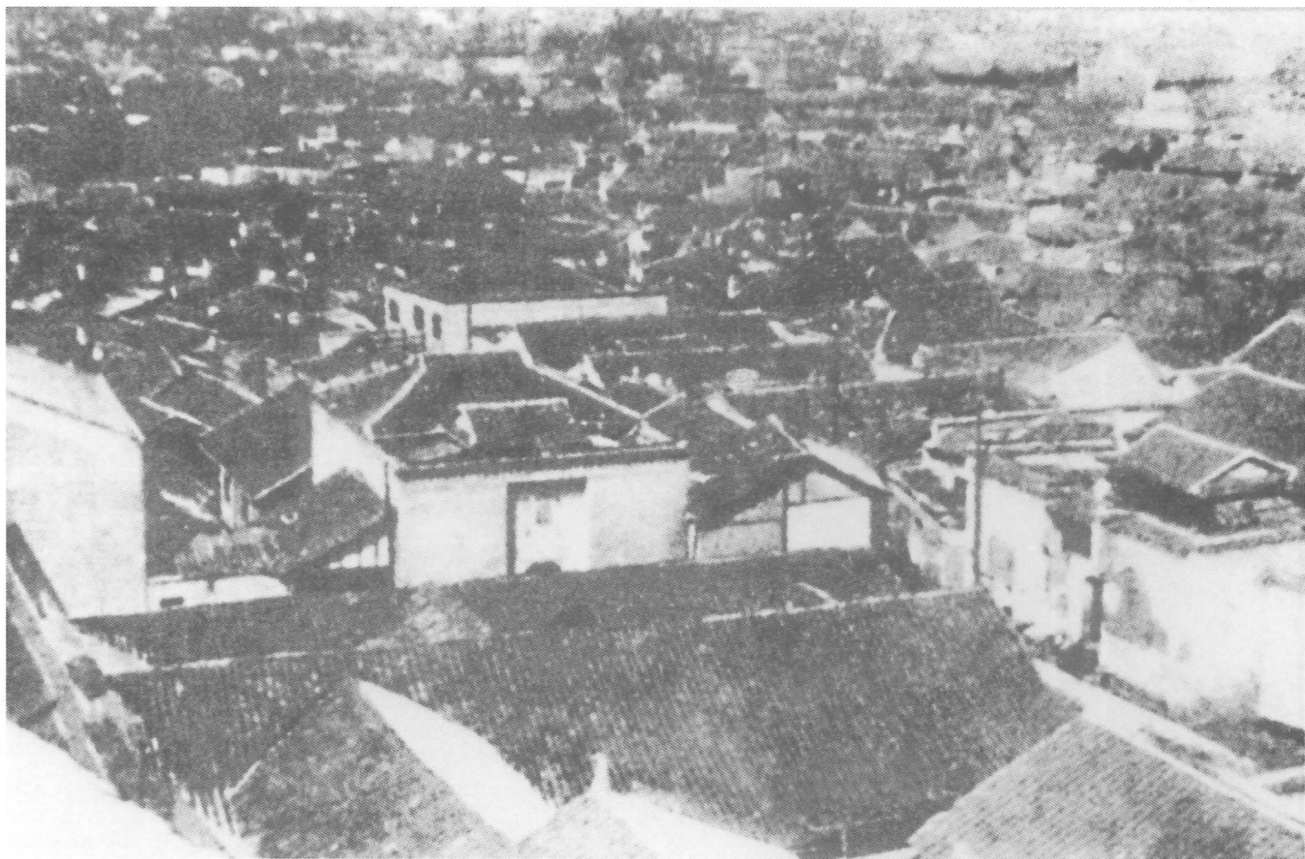
The distant view of Ju Islet, one of 8 most famous scenic spots in Hunan

湘江从长沙城西部缓缓北去

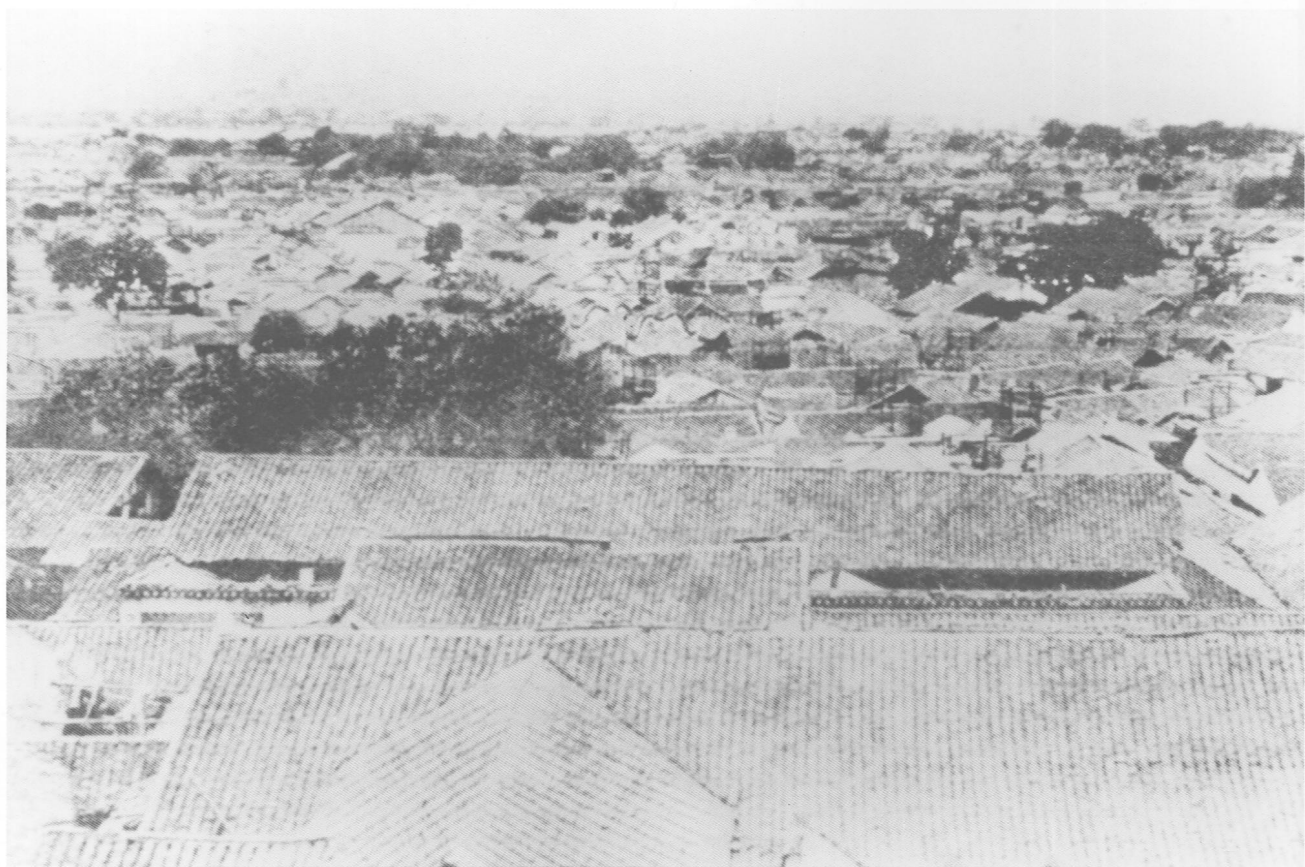
The Xiang River flowing slowly through the west of Changsha.







30年代的长沙市区  
The city proper of  
Changsha in the 1930s



40年代的长沙市区  
The city proper of  
Changsha in the 1940s

## 清末开埠 产业勃兴

1904年（清光绪三十年）7月，长沙正式开埠，属全国80处“约开商埠”之一。帝国主义依据不平等条约在长沙夺取了种种特权，掌握着长沙海关，在长沙开设领事馆，开办内河航运等，为其在湖南进行经济掠夺打下了基础。虽然1897年4月成立的官督商办的长沙电报分局，拉近了长沙与外界交流的距离，但是长沙的正式开埠，由外国人操纵的邮政等行业勃兴，促进了这座千年古城的城市近代化进程，长沙城市的发展由此进入了一个新的历史时期。

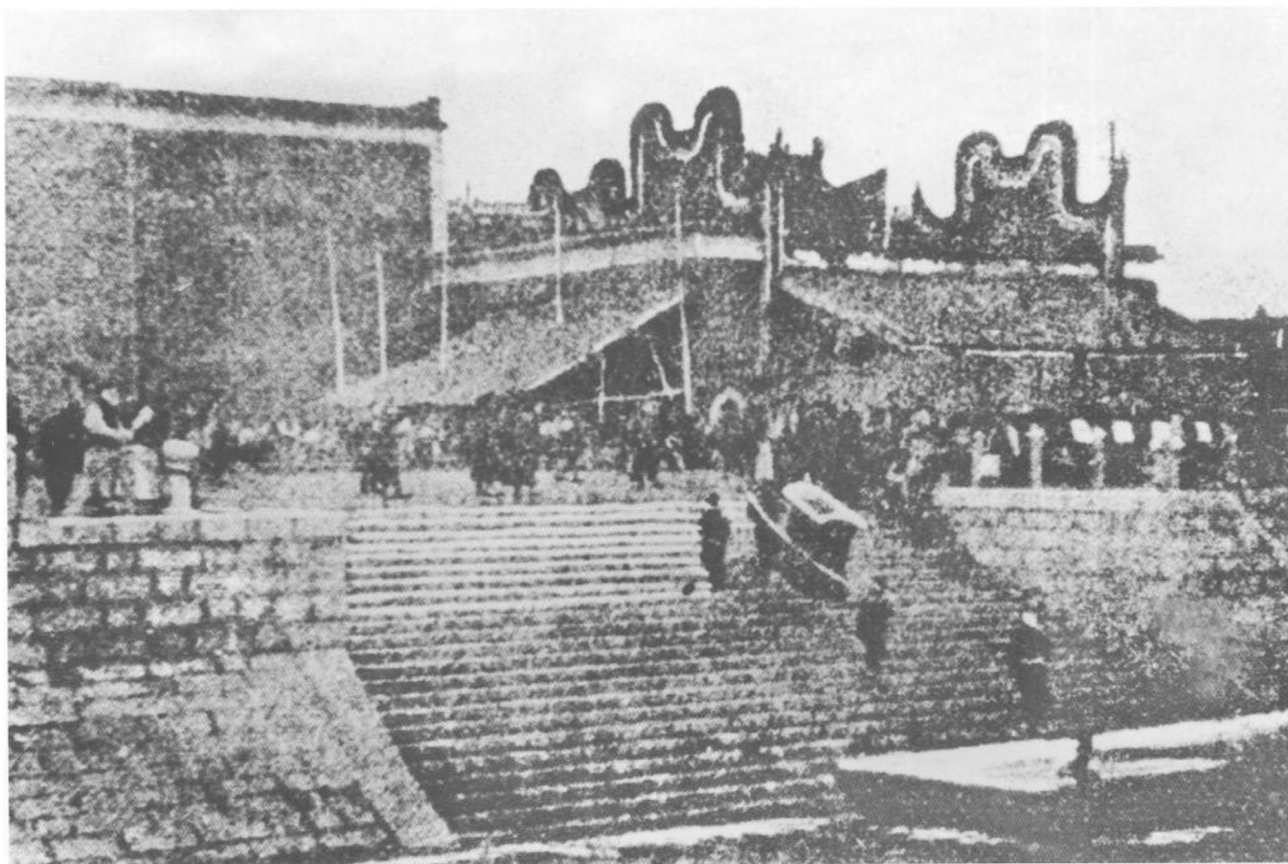
In July 1904, Changsha was opened as one of 80 trade ports nationwide. The imperialists were granted many privileges in Changsha by means of the unequal treaty. Controlling Changsha Customs, establishing their consulates and operating river transportation services, they started to plunder the resources in Hunan. The Changsha Telegraph Branch Bureau, founded in April 1897 by the business people and supervised by the government, made Changsha more accessible to the outside world. The port opening and booming postal businesses also accelerated the modernization drive in this 1000-year-old city. Thus, Changsha entered into a new stage of development.

## Opening of the ports in the late Qing Dynasty



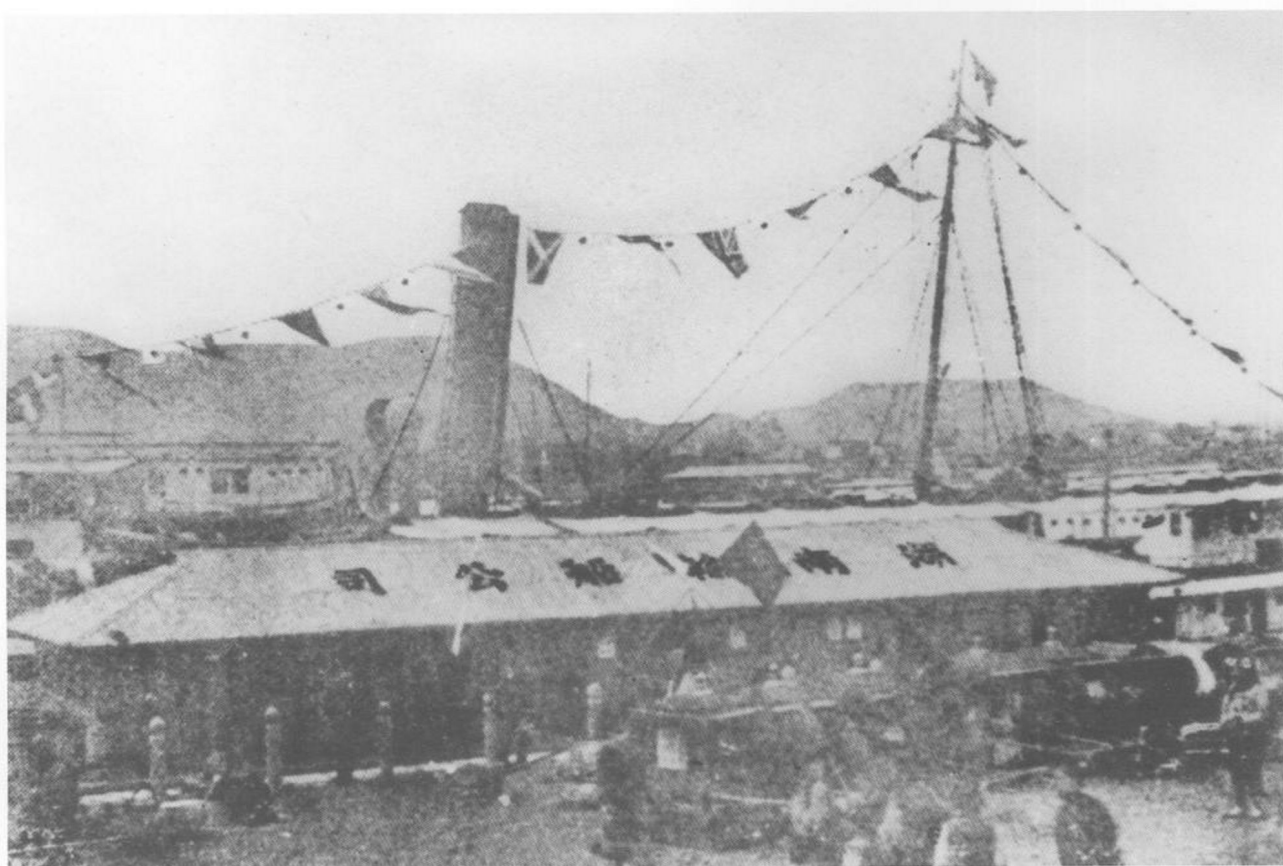
1904 年日本建在小西门  
外的轮船公司码头

The pier built by a Japanese  
shipping company at Xiao Xi  
Men in 1904



由日商控制的湘江丸长  
码头船

A well-equipped ship at a pier  
on the Xiang River







日本日清汽船株式会社  
长沙出張所

The office of a Japanese  
Steamer Company in  
Changsha



建于1911年的英国领  
事馆

The British Consulate built  
in 1911