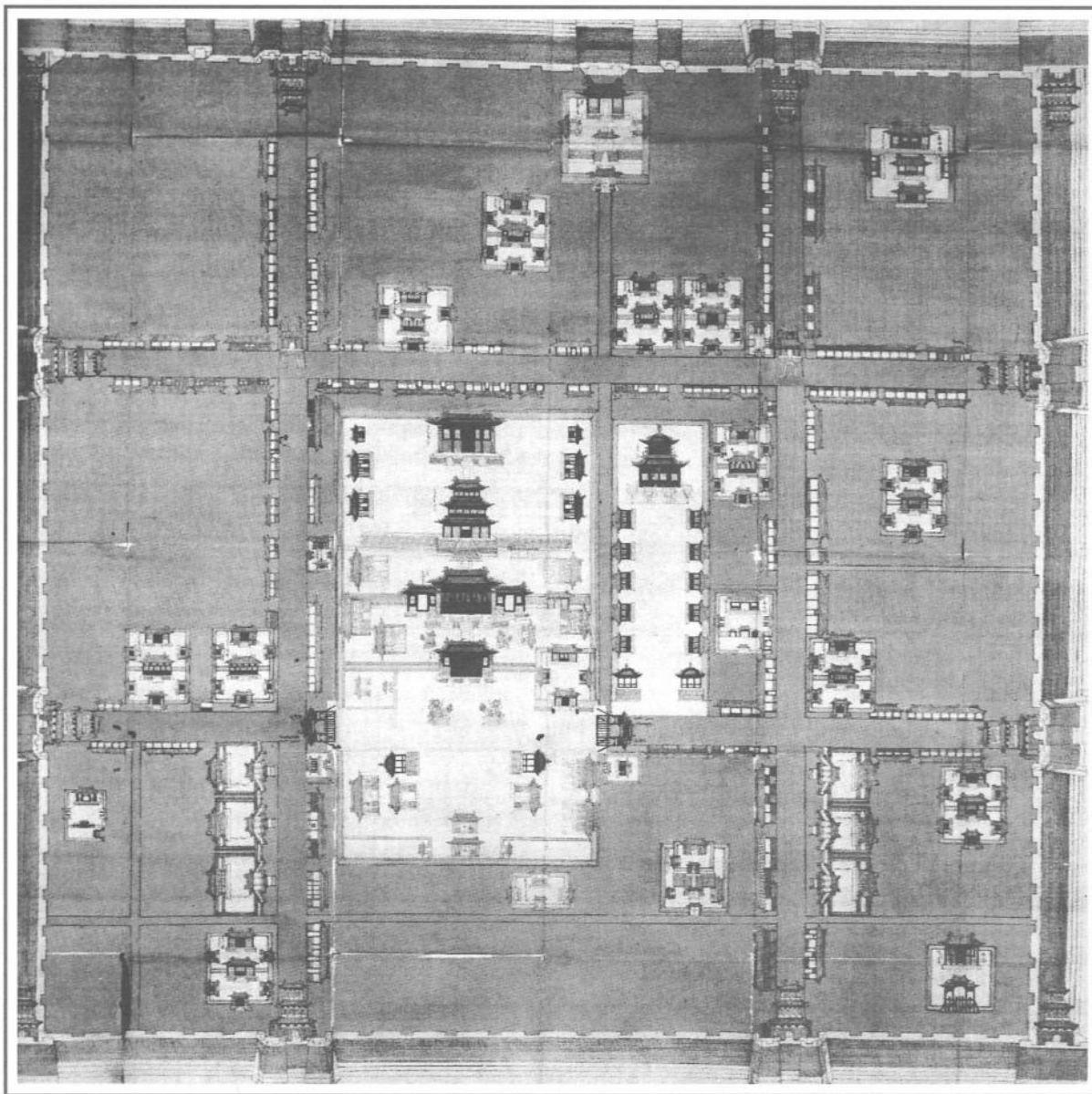


瀋陽舊影

沈陽
舊影

OLD PHOTOS OF SHENYANG

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



盛京城阙图 所示内容大体分五部分:城垣,王宫,王府,六部两院等官廨衙署,寺庙等。此图原未标出绘制年代,据图内建筑所示,考证其绘制年代当在1665年(清康熙四年)至1674年(清康熙十三年)期间。此图比较具体地反映了清初沈阳城的面貌。

The painting of Shengjing City The painting is basically divided into five parts: the wall, the imperial palace, the palace of the prince, court offices and temples. Initially the painting was not dated, later people concluded from the buildings that the painting was a piece of work between 1665 and 1674. The painting basically reflects the face of Shengyang City in the early Qing Dynasty.

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沈阳谈往

今年是沈阳建城2300年。沈阳建城的始源问题，我国一些著名的史学家对此作了科学论证并形成了共识。近年来在沈阳旧城区中心出土的战国城墙遗迹及遗物，也是这座古城距今2300年历史的实物见证。沈阳人民将在今年9月，隆重举行纪念沈阳建城2300年系列庆典活动。沈阳市档案馆应人民美术出版社之约，编辑《沈阳旧影》这本画册，就是为办好庆典活动所做的一项很有意义的工作。

沈阳地处辽河流域中部，位于天柱山下，浑河岸畔。经考古发现证明，早在7200年前的新石器时代，这一地区就已出现了以新乐文化为代表的人类聚落。至战国时期，燕昭王命大将秦开北击东胡、拓地千里，设立了包括辽东郡在内的五郡及属县。从那时起(约在燕昭王十二年即公元前300年)，这里就成为候城县所在地，从而揭开了沈阳城市历史的第一页。

汉代的候城县，先后隶属于辽东郡和玄菟郡，并以其重要地理位置成为辽东郡中部都尉所在地。汉末至隋唐的几百年间，辽东地区战乱频仍，候城虽未设立行政建置，但故城遗址至今犹存。公元十世纪初，辽代在原候城故址建立州县，因其地近沈水(今浑河)而命名为沈州，金代至元初仍沿袭此称，元代后期，又于沈州设置沈阳路，于是“沈阳”开始成为这座坐落在沈水之阳的古城的新名称，明初在此设立中卫城时正式将其作为城名。

从战国建城至明代后期，沈阳古城虽已有近两千年的历史，具有重要的战略地位，但这一地区的政治行政中心始终位于

其南部二百里的辽阳城。直至“后金”(清)政权定都沈阳后，才使这座城市的地位发生了根本变化，开始了“关东第一重镇”的新纪元。

明代末年，女真族(满族的前身)兴起于辽东地区，并于1616年(明万历四十四年)，在沈阳东二百余里的赫图阿拉(今辽宁省新宾县永陵镇)创建“后金”地方政权。此后后金汗王努尔哈赤率军于“萨尔浒战役”中大败明军，并攻占包括沈阳、辽阳在内的明辽东地区，将都城也迁至辽阳。1625年(后金天命十年)，努尔哈赤鉴于后金的各种社会矛盾和日后进一步扩展等方面的因素，认为把都城设在汉族人口较多的明代辽东首府辽阳并不适宜，遂于当年农历三月初三日把都城迁至他选定的“形胜之地”——沈阳。次年努尔哈赤病逝，其子皇太极即位后，继续营建完善这座新都，并命名为“天眷盛京”(简称盛京)，1636年(清崇德元年)又改国号为“大清”。从努尔哈赤迁都于此至1644年(清顺治元年)清迁都北京前的二十年中，沈阳始终是统治东北大部分地区的后金(清)政权的政治中心，取代并超越了此前近两千年间辽阳城在这一地区的地位，而且由于在这里奠基的清王朝入主中原，因而也为“龙兴之地”盛京城的继续发展提供了良好的条件。

明代沈阳中卫城只是一座普通城池，后金迁都于此后，1631年(后金天聪五年)进行了重新规划和大规模改建。将原来东西南北各一座城门和城内相应的十字大街，改为每面各两座城门及城内的井字大街，又在城内北侧两交叉路口增建跨街耸

立的钟、鼓楼，同时重修了城墙和城楼。康熙年间又增建外城及八座边门，奠定了“八门八关”的城郭规制，使沈阳成为当时和以后的二三百年间东北地区最完备壮观的城池。我们从现存的一些老照片中，仍可以领略到当年的古城雄姿。

努尔哈赤迁都沈阳之初即于城中营造宫殿，皇太极时期竣工使用。清入关后，尊盛京为国家“陪都”，不仅对故宫加以妥善保护和修缮，乾隆年间还在其周围增建了行宫、文溯阁等几十座新建筑，使沈阳故宫成为东、中、西三路并列，早、中、晚三期建筑并存的完整宫殿建筑群，并以至今保存完好的满族宫殿建筑特色享誉于世。此外，坐落在沈阳城东、北郊的清太祖“福陵”和清太宗“昭陵”与宫殿遥相呼应，共同构成清初国都的独特风貌。

作为清代陪都，沈阳设置的官署机构的管辖范围辐射到整个东北地区。城内有盛京将军、盛京五部(户、礼、兵、刑、工)和盛京总管内务府诸衙门，又有管辖地方行政的奉天府和承德县。光绪末年东北地区改设行省后，奉天府变为奉天省，巡抚和东三省总督官署仍设于沈阳城内。民国初年至“九·一八”事变前，这里又成为统治东北地区的奉系军阀大本营，长期居于东北地区政治、经济、文化的中心地位。这里官廨衙署众多，王公府第、政要官邸随处可见。民族工商业在本地区发展较早，但又受到外国列强资本的不断冲击。城边的新式工厂，城内的四平街，从不同角度折射出昔日城市经济的景象。城内外寺塔宫观星罗棋布，儒、佛、道、伊斯兰和天主教等都有各自的领地

和信徒。近代以来办学之风蔚起，孔庙的学宫、贵族的皇学、新式的各类洋学堂并存共处，此消彼长，反映出不同时代的文化风尚。沈阳自古便是周边各民族文化交汇融合之地，市井民俗既有关东地方特色，又体现出汉、满、蒙、回等多民族的风情，并不断融入着时代风尚……。以上方方面面，交织成这座关东第一重镇的昔日历史画卷。外国列强的入侵、军阀时期的战乱、人民解放战争的铁流，又在这幅画卷中构成一幕幕活剧，诉说着沈城的历史沧桑。

察往知来，温故知新。沈阳市档案馆精选了馆藏部分历史照片，汇成此册，由人民美术出版社出版发行，这不仅是对沈阳建城2300年一个很好的纪念，同时也将使广大读者能够从中了解到沈阳的过去，感受沈阳今天的巨大变化，从而激励我们为建设好自己的家乡而努力奋斗。

沈阳市市长

2000年7月

A historic view of Shenyang

This year is the 2300 anniversary of the founding of Shengyang City. A number of famous Chinese historians have proved and reached common consensus about the origin of the Shenyang. The historic relics of the Warring States Period unearthed in recent years at the downtown of the old city also served as a testimony of its 2300 years history. A serial of celebrations will be held in September this year in memory of its 2300 anniversary. At the request of the People's Fine Arts Publishing House, the Shenyang Municipal Archives compiled this album "Old Photos of Shenyang" as one of their significant contributions to the anniversary celebration.

Shenyang is located at the middle reaches of the Liaohe River, at the foot of Tianzhu Mountain and by the riverside of Hunhe River. Archaeological evidence show that early in the Neolithic Age about 7200 years ago, a human settlement characterized by Xinle Culture already came into existence in this area. During the Warring States Period, King Yan Zhaowang dispatched General Qin Kai to attack the northern Donghu tribe, expand its boundary and establish five prefectures including Liaodong. From then on (about 300BC) this area had been the site of Houcheng County, hence the beginning of the history of Shenyang City.

The Houcheng County in Han Dynasty, had once been under the jurisdiction of Liaodong Prefecture and Xuantu Prefecture, and had been the site of the capital city of the central Liaodong Prefecture due to its strategic location. During the several hundred years between the end of Han Dynasty and Sui and Tang Dynasty, wars broke out frequently here. Although no administrative organs established in Houcheng, the relics of the ancient city still existed. At the beginning of the 10th century, the Liao Dynasty established prefectures at the former site of Houcheng, and named it Shenzhou because of its location close to Shenshui River (the present Hunhe River). This name had been inherited till the Jin Dynasty and early Yuan Dynasty. In the later period of Yuan Dynasty, Shenyang Prefecture was established at the site of Shenzhou, and the name Shenyang have been the new name of the ancient city located at the north side of Shenshui River. In the beginning of Ming Dynasty, Shenyang had been the official name when the Zhongwei City was established here.

From its founding at the Warring States Period to the later period of Ming

Dynasty, although the ancient city of Shenyang already had a history of approximately 2000 years and had an important strategic location, the political and administrative center of this area had never moved out of the Liaoyang City about 200 miles south of it. It was not until the "Later Jin" (Qing) authorities made its capital at Shenyang that the city had changed its status completely, and therefore the new era of "Top One Strategic City at Guandong" began.

At the end of Ming Dynasty, the Nuzhen nationality (the predecessor of Manchu nationality) began to grow in the Liaodong area. They established the "Later Jin" authorities at Heluala (the present Yongling County, Xinbing, Liaoning Province) about 200 miles east of Shenyang. Later the Khan of Later Jin Nurhach defeated the Ming army at the "Sarxu Battle", and occupied such Liaodong areas of Shenyang and Liaoyang, and then moved its capital to Liaoyang. In 1625, in view of the various social conflicts in Later Jin and his intention of further expansion, Nurhach believed that it was not appropriate to make its capital at Liaoyang, Ming's capital city in Liaodong where the majority of the residents were Han. He decided to move the capital to the "advantageous terrain"-Shenyang, which he chose himself on March 3 on the lunar calendar the same year. The next year, Nurhach died of illness. His son Huangtaiji succeeded the throne and continued to new capital, and named it "Prosperous Capital of Heavenly Family" (shortened to Shengjing, the Prosperous Capital). In 1636 he changed the name of country to "Great Qing". During the two decades between Nurhach moved the capital here to the time when Qing moved its capital to Beijing in 1644, Shenyang had always been the political center of the Later Jin (Qing) authorities governing most of the northeast area, replacing and surpassing the status of Liaoyang which had an strategic importance for the previous 2000 years. In the meantime, the Qing authorities built a foundation for later invasion of Zhongyan area, and provided good terms for the further development of the Shengjing city "the Dragon Rising Place".

The original Zhongwei city of Shenyang in the Ming Dynasty was an ordinary city. When the Later Jin moved capital here, large-scale mapping and renovation were conducted in 1631. The original one gate of the wall on

the four directions and the cross street inside the city were changed to two gates on each side and double cross street inside. Bell towers and drum towers on the northern crossings of the city were built. Walls and towers were also rebuilt. In Emperor Kangxi's reign, outer city and eight petty gates were built. Thus the layout of "eight gate and eight pass" came into being, making Shenyang the most splendid city in the northeast at that time and in the following two or three hundred years. From the old photos still existed today, we may see the grandeur of the ancient city.

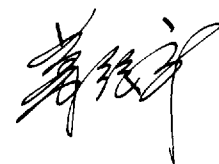
The construction of imperial palace began early when Nurhach moved the capital to Shenyang and ended during Huangtaiji's reign. After Qing entered the Shanhai Pass, Shenyang was credited "Another Capital". Not only the imperial palace was well protected and renovated, but also a dozen of new buildings like temporary palace and Wenshuo Pavilion were added in its neighborhood. The Shenyang Imperial Palace was a complete palace complex divided into east, middle and west by space and early period, middle period and later period by time. It is famous worldwide for the complete palace with Manchu architectural characteristics. In addition, the Fuling Tomb of First Emperor "Qing Tai Zu" located in the east of the city and the Zhaoling Tomb of Second Emperor "Qing Tai Zong" corresponded with the imperial palace, constituting the imperial capital of the Qing Empire.

As a second capital, the administrative organs in Shenyang had a jurisdiction over the whole northeast. There were General, Five Boards (Board of Revenue, Board of Rites, Board of War, Board of Punishments and Board of Works) and Governor of General Internal Affairs. There were also Fengtian Prefecture and Chengde County in charge of local affairs. At the end of Emperor Guangxu's reign when provinces were set in the northeast, the Fengtian Prefecture changed to Fengtian Province, the governor and governor-general all stayed in the Shenyang city. From the early time of "Republic of China period" to the time of "September 18 Incident", Shenyang was the headquarters of the Feng Miliarty Lord, governing the whole northeast. Therefore Shenyang had long been the political, economic and cultural center of the northeast. There were many government offices, residence of noble family and influential politicians. National business

developed quite early here, and also was influenced by foreign capital. The new factory at the neighboring area and the Siping Street inside the city all reflected the past economic view of the city. Inside and outside the city were many temples, churches, pagodas and pavilions, and domains and disciples of Confucius, Taoism, Buddhism, Islam and Catholicism were found everywhere. In pretty modern time the trend of establishing study was quite popular. The study-room of the Confucius Temple, the imperial study of the noble family and various foreign institutions coexisted, making a distinctive cultural sense of various time. Shenyang had from its beginning the mixture place of various cultures, its the folklore both reflected the Guangdong characteristics and the traditions of Han, Manchu, Mongolia, Hui and other nationalities, and merged with modern trait. All above makes a picture of its old history. The invasions of foreign powers, the war between warlords and the trend of people's liberation war make up the vivid dramas of the picture, telling the vicissitude of the Shenyang City.

We know the city by reviewing its past. The Shenyang Municipal Archives selected some of photos collected and compiled this album and asked the People's Fine Arts Publishing House to publish. This work was not only a good event in memory of the 2300 founding anniversary of the city but also help readers to learn the past Shenyang, to know the great changes taken in Shenyang and hence motivated us to contribute to the construction of our beautiful homeland.

Mayor of Shenyang



2000 July.

古城遗迹 市街留真

沈阳是一座历史悠久的文化名城。1625年(后金天命十年)后金汗王努尔哈赤迁都沈阳后,扩城池,建宫殿,改原来的四座城门为八座城门,改城内的十字街为井字街,并增建钟楼、鼓楼等建筑。1680年(清康熙十七年)又重修宫城,增建外城及八座边门,建成连接内外城门的八条大街。至此,盛京基本形成了“八门八关”的城郭格局。此外,1629年(后金天聪三年)和1643年(清崇德八年)又在沈阳城东、北郊先后建成清太祖“福陵”和清太宗“昭陵”。清末,特别是“九·一八”事变、外敌入侵沈阳后,他们为适应侵略战争及殖民统治的需要,拆除了沈阳的一些古建筑,并在沈阳旧城外西部修建了一些道路、桥涵、广场等,并兴建了一些带有日俄风格的建筑。

Shenyang is an ancient cultural city of long history. In 1625, the Khan of Later Jin Nurhach moved its capital to Shenyang, expanded the city, built the imperial palace, changed the original four gate wall to eight gate wall, changed the original cross street to double cross street, and built bell tower and drum towers. In 1680, the imperial palace was rebuilt, an outer wall and eight petty gates were built, and altogether eight streets joining the inside and the outside were formed. So far, Shengjing had basically formed the layout of "eight gate and eight pass". In addition, in 1629 and in 1643, the Fuling Tomb of Emperor Qing Tai Zu and the Zhaoling Tomb of Emperor Qing Tai Zong were built respectively in the east and north of the city. At the end of Qing Dynasty, especially after the September 18 Incident and the invasion of Japanese, some ancient buildings were broken down in order to meet the needs of war of invasion and the colonial rule, besides some roads, bridges and squares were built in the outer western part of the ancient Shenyang city as well as some Russian and Japanese style architecture.

Relics of Ancient city a street view





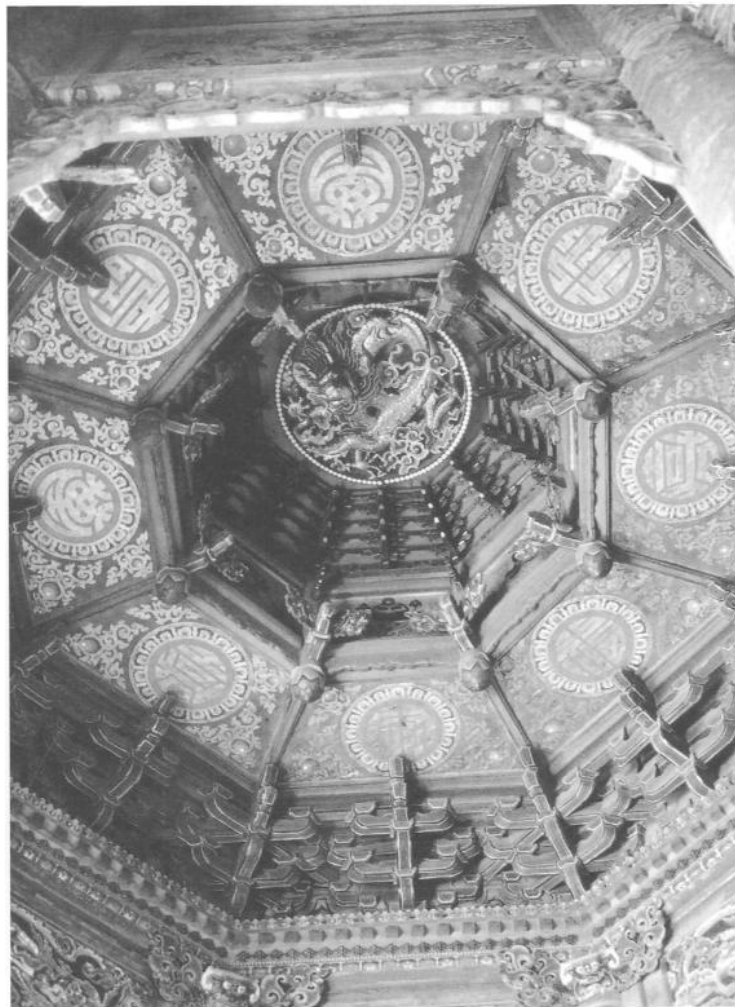
沈阳故宫 为清太祖努尔哈赤与清太宗皇太极修建的宫殿。建于1625年(后金天命十年)至1636年(清崇德元年),占地面积6万余平方米,现有的宫、殿、阁、楼、亭等建筑90余座300多间,建筑面积约1.7万平方米。建筑总体由三部分组成,即以崇政殿为主体的中部建筑;以大政殿为主体的东部建筑;以文溯阁为主体的西部建筑。(摄于民国时期)

The Imperial Palace at Shengyang The imperial palace built by the first Qing emperor Nurhach and the second emperor Huangtaiji. Built between 1625 and 1636, the whole imperial complex covered an area of 60 thousand square meters. There were 300 rooms for the 90 halls, palaces, chambers, mansions and pavilions, with a construction area of approximately 17 thousand square meters. The whole architectural complex consisted of three parts: the middle part characterized by Chongzheng Hall, the eastern part characterized by Dazheng Hall and the western part characterized by Wenshuo Chamber. (Photo taken during the Republic of China period.)



崇政殿皇帝宝座 崇政殿俗称“金銮殿”，是汗王、皇帝日常处理军政要务之所。（摄于1931年11月）

The imperial throne at the Chongzheng Hall The Chongzheng Hall, commonly known as the Hall of Throne, was the site where the Khans and emperors attended daily military and political affairs. (Photo taken in November 1931)



大政殿天花彩绘 （摄于民国时期）

Colorful decorations on the ceilings of Dazheng Hall (photo taken during the Republic of China period)

大政殿及十王亭 正中是汗王、皇帝举行大典的大政殿。两翼排列着十座方亭，自北而南，东为左翼王亭、镶黄旗亭、正白旗亭、镶白旗亭、正蓝旗亭；西为右翼王亭、正黄旗亭、正红旗亭、镶红旗亭、镶蓝旗亭。十王亭是左右翼王和八旗大臣办公的地方。（摄于民国时期）

Dazheng Hall and Shiwang Pavilion The middle part was the Dazheng Hall, where Manchu Khans and emperors held big occasions. On its two sides were lined with ten square pavilions. From north to south, the five eastern pavilions were the Left Prentice Pavilion, Yellow Edge Banner Pavilion, White Banner Pavilion, White Edge Banner Pavilion, Blue Banner Pavilion. The five western pavilions were the Right Prentice Pavilion, Yellow Banner Pavilion, Red Banner Pavilion, Red Edge Banner Pavilion and Blue Edge Banner Pavilion. The Shiwang Pavilions were the offices for the left and right prentices and the eight banner courts. (Photo taken during the Republic of China period.)





清太祖爱新觉罗·努尔哈赤画像 爱新觉罗·努尔哈赤，是满族杰出的政治家、军事家。以武力统一女真各部落，建国号大金（史称“后金”）；建元天命称汗，后起兵反明。最初建都赫图阿拉城（今辽宁省新宾县），后迁都辽阳，称东京，1625年（后金天命十年）迁都沈阳。死后葬于福陵，庙号太祖。（绘于清初）

The Painting of the First Qing Emperor Aixinjueluo Nurhach Aixinjueluo Nurhach was a distinguished manchu politician and strategist. He united the various Nuzhen tribes and established a country by the name of Great Jin (called Later Jin in history); He claimed himself the Khan and later launched military rebellion against Ming. The capital was initially made Hetuala, and then moved to Liaoyang, called Eastern Capital, and then moved to Shenyang in 1625. He was buried in Fuling Tomb, and his temple was Taizu. (the painting was made in early Qing Dynasty)



清太宗爱新觉罗·皇太极画像 爱新觉罗·皇太极，努尔哈赤第八子，继承汗位。改女真族为满族，改国号大金为大清，正式称帝，年号崇德，是清入关前第一个皇帝。1643年病逝（清崇德8年），葬于昭陵，庙号太宗。（绘于清初）

The Painting of the Second Qing Emperor Aixinjueluo Huangtaiji Aixinjueluo Huangtaiji, the eighth son of Nurhach, succeeded the Khan. He changed the Nuzhen Nationality into Manchu Nationality, and changed the name of the country Great Jin into Great Qing. He claimed himself the emperor officially and named his reign Chongde. He was the first emperor before Qing entered the Shanhai Pass. He died of illness in 1643 and was buried at Zhaoling Tomb. His temple was Taizong. (the painting was made in early Qing Dynasty)



世祖爱新觉罗·福临(顺治)
Shizu Fuling (Shunzhi)



圣祖爱新觉罗·玄烨(康熙)
Shengzu Xuanhua (Kangxi)



世宗爱新觉罗·胤禛(雍正)
Shizong Ying(Yongzheng)



高宗爱新觉罗·弘历(乾隆)
Gaozong Hongli(Qianlong)



仁宗爱新觉罗·颙琰(嘉庆)
Renzong Tan(Jiaqing)



宣宗爱新觉罗·旻宁(道光)
Xuanzong Ning(Daoguang)



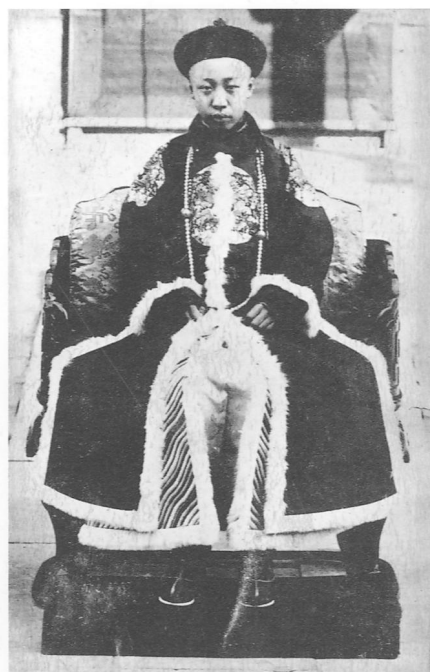
文宗爱新觉罗·奕訢 (咸丰)
Wenzong Yi(Xianfeng)



穆宗爱新觉罗·载淳 (同治)
Muzong Zaichun (Tongzhi)



德宗爱新觉罗·载活 (光绪)
Dezong Zai (Guangxu)

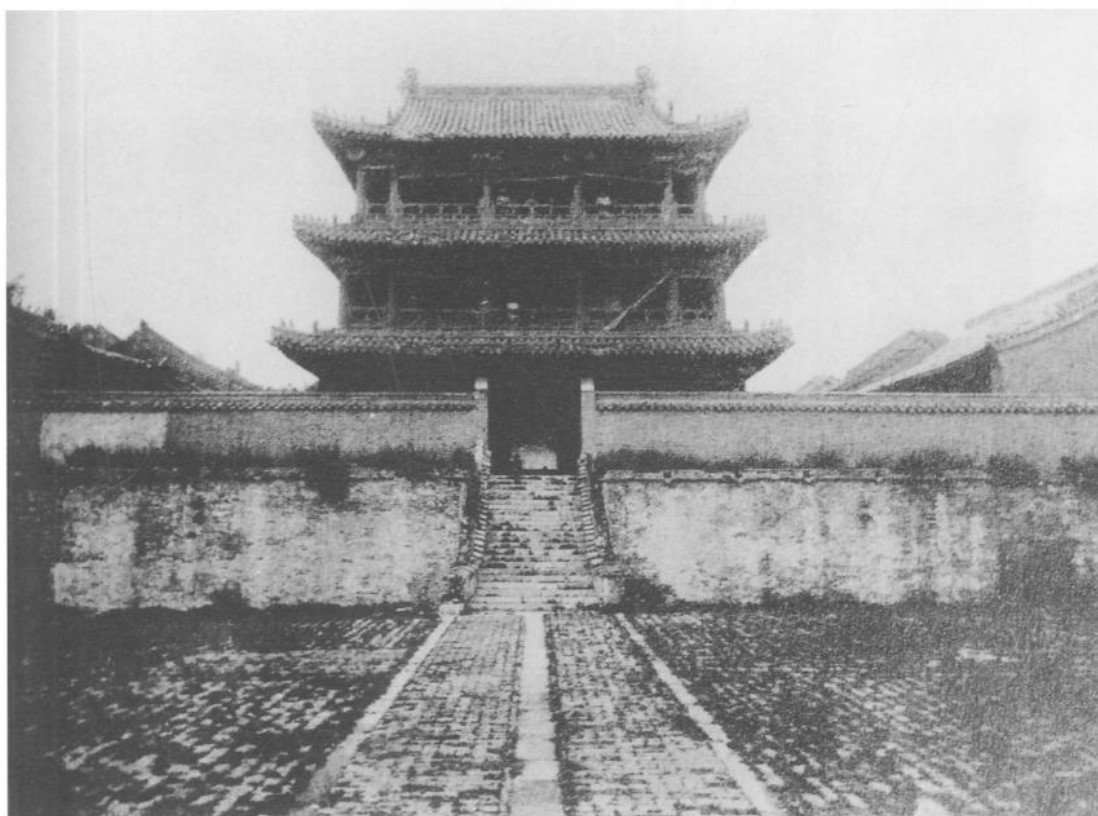


爱新觉罗·溥仪 (宣统)
Puyi (Xuantong)



文溯阁 珍藏《四库全书》之所，是当时全国七大藏书阁之一。文溯阁的建筑风格独特。一般宫殿殿顶都采用黄琉璃瓦绿剪边及五彩饰件，而文溯阁用的则是黑色琉璃瓦绿剪边，其门、窗、柱均漆成绿色，这在沈阳故宫中是独一无二的。（摄于民国时期）

Wenshuo Pavilion The place of collecting the Complete Library in Four Divisions, one of the seven national libraries. Its architectural style is unique. The ordinary palace roof was yellow tiled, green edges and colorfully decorated, while the Wenshuo Pavilion was black tiled, green edged. The door, window and pillar were all painted green, very unique in the Shenyang Imperial Palace. (photo taken during the Republic of China)



凤凰楼 汗王、皇帝及后妃在宫中游乐之所，是盛京当时的最高建筑，登楼可观日出。“凤楼晓日”被誉为盛京八景之一。（摄于民国时期）

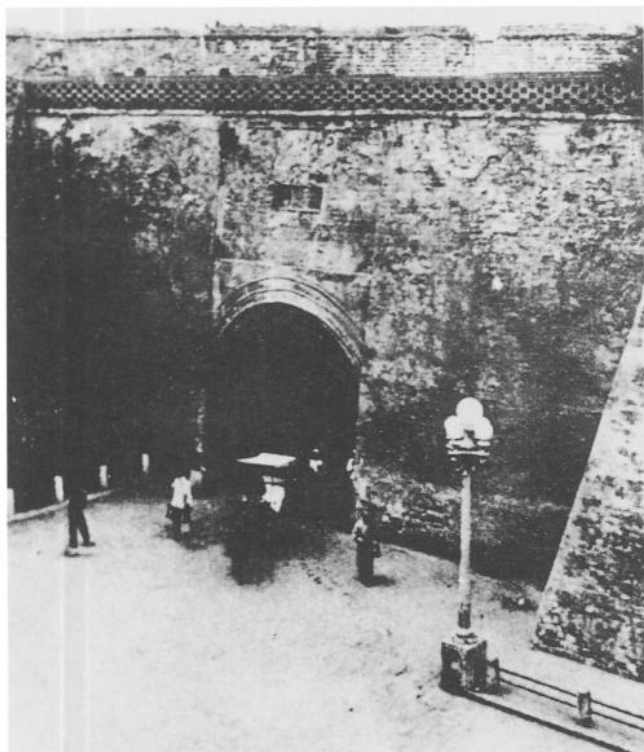
The Phoenix Tower The amusement place of Khans, Emperors and concubines. The highest building in Shengjing at that time. People may enjoy sunrise at the tower. "Sunrise at the Pheonix Tower" was known as one of the eight views.

皇宫正门——大清门
(摄于民国时期)
The main gate of the
Imperial Palace—Gate
of Great Qing (photo
taken during the Republic
of China period)



文德坊 (摄于民国时期)
Wende Tower (photo taken
during the Republic of China
period)





抚近门(大东门) 清太祖努尔哈赤迁都沈阳后，将明代的沈阳中卫城加以改建。改建后的城墙每面有城门两座。东城墙，南为抚近门，北为内治门；南城墙，东为德盛门，西为天佑门；西城墙，南为怀远门，北为外攘门；北城墙，西为地载门，东为福胜门。城垣四角各有角楼一座，八座城门外均有瓮城。(摄于民国时期)

Fujin Gate (the Eastern Gate) When the first Qing Emperor Nurhach moved its capital to Shenyang, he had the Zhongwei city of Ming Dynasty in Shenyang rebuilt. The rebuilt wall had two gates on each side. For the eastern wall, the south was Fujin Gate, the north was Neizhi Gate; while for the southern wall, the east was Desheng Gate, the west was Tianyou Gate; For the western wall, the south was Huaiyuan Gate, the north was Wairang Gate; For the northern wall, the west was Dizai Gate and the east was Fusheng Gate. On each of the four corners of the wall there was a turret, and there was also a barbican entrance to each gate.(photo taken during the Republic of China period)

德盛门(大南门) (摄于民国时期)

Desheng Gate (the Southern Gate) (photo taken during the Republic of China period)

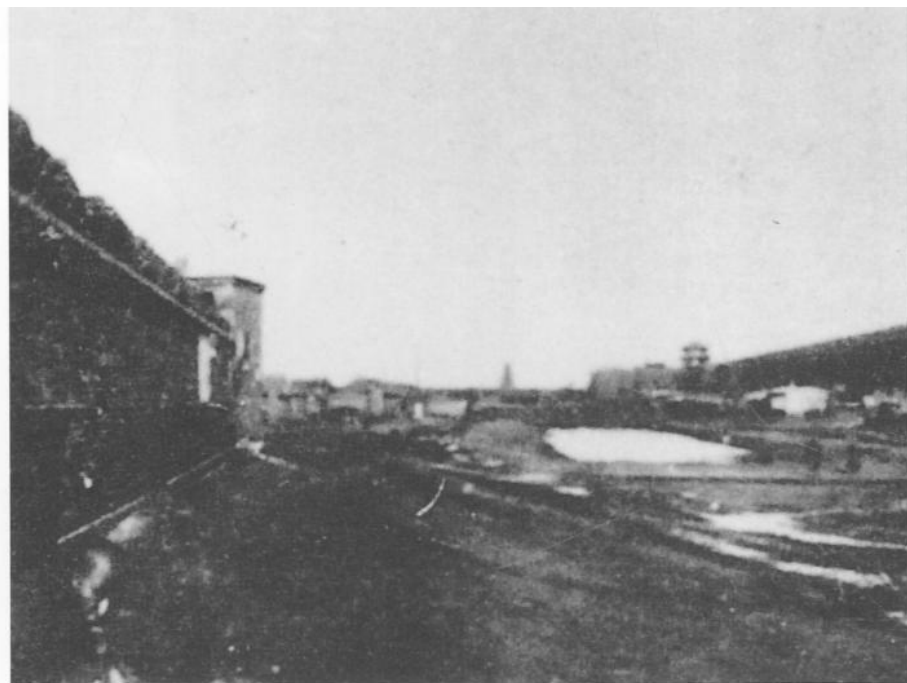


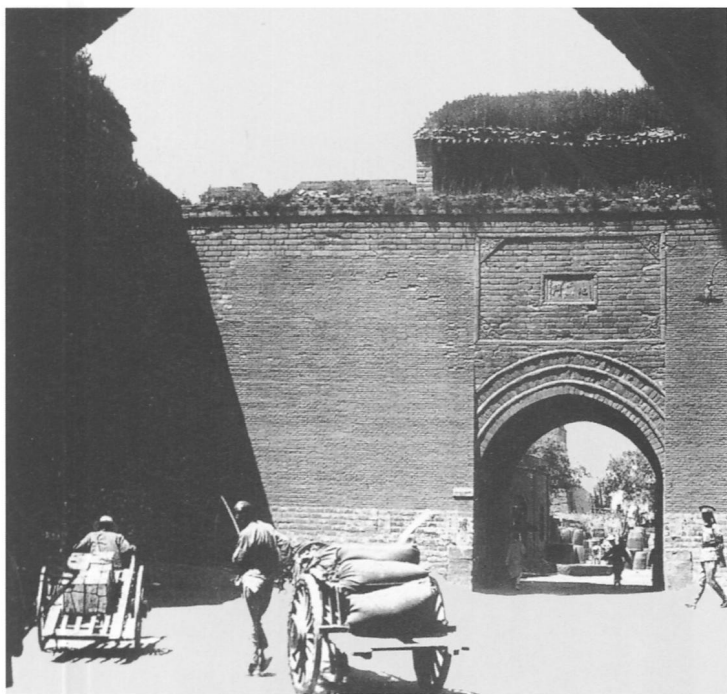
怀远门(大西门) (摄于1938年10月)

Huaiyuan Gate (the Western Gate) (photo taken in October 1938)

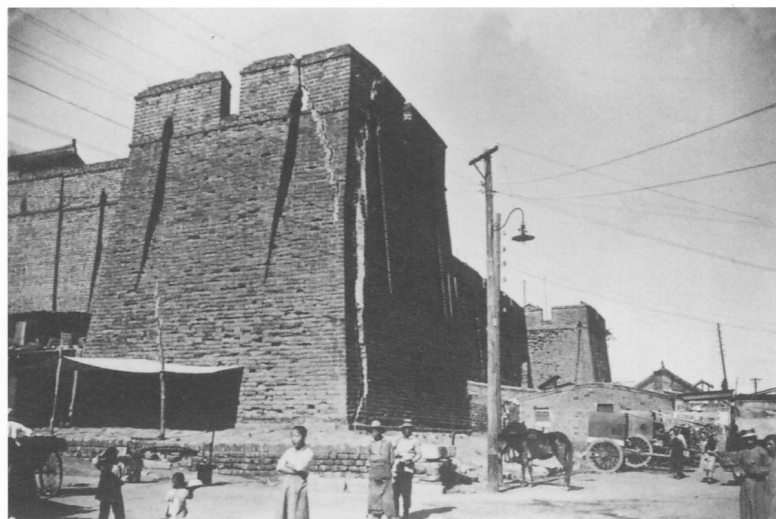
盛京城角楼 (摄于民国时期)

Turret of the Shengjing (photo taken during the Republic of China period)





地载门(小北门)城门瓮城 (摄于民国时期)
Barbican entrance to the Dizai Gate (the Northern Gate)
(photo taken during the Republic of China period)



盛京城女墙 (摄于民国时期)
Parapet Wall of Shengjing (photo taken during the Republic of China period)



城垣断壁 (摄于1943年9月)
Dilapidated walls (photo taken in
September 1943)

