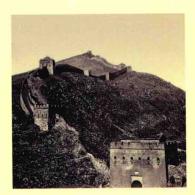
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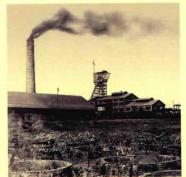
Li Yaodong

TANGSHAN IN PICTURES

Sefore the Earthquake

外、体験編集の李耀东





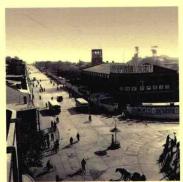














## TANGSHAN IN PICTURES

震 前 篇 Before the Earthquake



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译 审 ■ 武文学

翻 译 ■ 郑松林

装帧设计 ■ 张卓群

#### 供稿单位

开滦博物馆 唐山市文物古建研究所 遵化市政协 天主教唐山教区 滦县档案局 唐山图片社

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Design - Zhang Zhuoqun

#### Contributors

the Kailuan Museum, Tangshan Cultural Relics and Ancient Buildings Institute, the Zunhua Committee of C.P.P.C.C., the Tangshan Parish of the Catholic, Archives Bureau of Luanxian County, Tangshan Photo Agency, Yao Yufeng, Yu Heyong, Wang Long, Wang Lanting, Wang Zhenliang, Wang Jingren, Fang Yi, Fang Dazeng, Yin Feng, Yin Guofan, Bai Xianyong, Peter Crush (UK), Ren Ronghui, Liu Tao, Liu Shizheng, Liu Longchuan, Liu Xuntao, Liu Zhimin, Liu Mingyuan, Liu Shaoting, Liu Sichen, Liu Hongxun, Liu Fuquan, Liu Zhaixing, Yan Hetang, Xu Deren, Li Jun, Li Chengmin, Li Xinghua, Li Zhimin, Li Guoming, Li Jinchun, Li Chuntian, Li Guiming, Li Xiaoyang, Li Yaodong, Li Yaojun, Yang Lei, Yang Guilin, Wu Jiang, Wu Hongdao, Zhang Sai, Zhang Yinquan, Zhang Zhaoxiang, Zhang Zhuoqun, Zhang Shaodi, Zhang Hezhong, Zhang Ruizeng, Chen Bingsen, Zheng Wenzhong, William Joseph (USA), Gu Xiangpu, Guo Fengxiang, Tang Jianwen, Huang Zhiqiang, Dong Liansuo, Han Xi, Jing Sanyuan, Xiong Jinwang

唐山,一片养育着700多万儿女的热土。

我们生于斯、长于斯、歌哭于斯、奋斗于斯。

四万多年前,我们的先人胼手胝足、筚路蓝缕,滦河岸边出现了人类文明的曙光,之后,孤竹遗韵、战国风云、秦汉雄起、魏晋纷扰、隋唐盛世、辽金更迭、元代一统、明清繁荣,一幕幕的历史活剧在这里上演,丰厚而生动的历史记忆,在中华民族的历史长卷中书写了绚丽多彩而又雄浑壮美的一页——唐山,堪称历史悠久的古地和文化灿烂的名城;迨至近代,唐山在民族民主革命中始终站在时代的前列,在中国经济发展中堪称翘楚——唐山,不愧民主革命的热土和近代工业的摇篮;新中国成立后,在中国共产党的领导下,唐山人民对国家做出的巨大贡献有目共睹;尤其是改革开放以来,唐山人民发扬伟大的抗震精神,十年恢复、十年腾飞,经济和社会发展突飞猛进——唐山,创造了凤凰涅槃的奇迹。

唐山的历史悠久绵长,唐山的文化光辉灿烂,唐山的人民勤劳勇敢,唐山的发展举世瞩目。而忠实、客观地记录唐山这一切的,是摄影。自从人类发明摄影技术以来,它就为我们留下了无数历史片段的真实记录,这就是照片。今天,当我们把这些历史片段辑录成册时,发现它正是唐山千百年来发展过程中走过的历史足迹。然而,这一个个的历史足迹曾经是怎样走过的?留下这些历史足迹的人们有过怎样的奋斗和追求?哪些足迹浸透了汗水和血泪?哪些足迹充满了战火和硝烟?哪些足迹留下了鲜花和微笑?哪些足迹洋溢着奋进与高歌?这一个个的历史足迹又留给了今人哪些经验、教训、思考和启迪?这一系列的问题又需要我们用文字作出回答。于是,我们就用文字对这些照片加以阐释、说明、分析和理解。因此,编辑《影像唐山》(震前篇)是一件很有意义的工作,这项工作具有"存史、资政、团结、育人"的作用。今天的唐山是历史唐山的发展,用历史照片配以文字再现那段历史,就使历史更加丰富多彩,更加形象化和立体化。

当然,回顾历史是为了面向未来,唐山有着悠久而灿烂的历史,更有着美好而辉煌的未来。愿《影像唐山》(震前篇)的出版能把唐山的影像留给唐山人民。

### Foreword

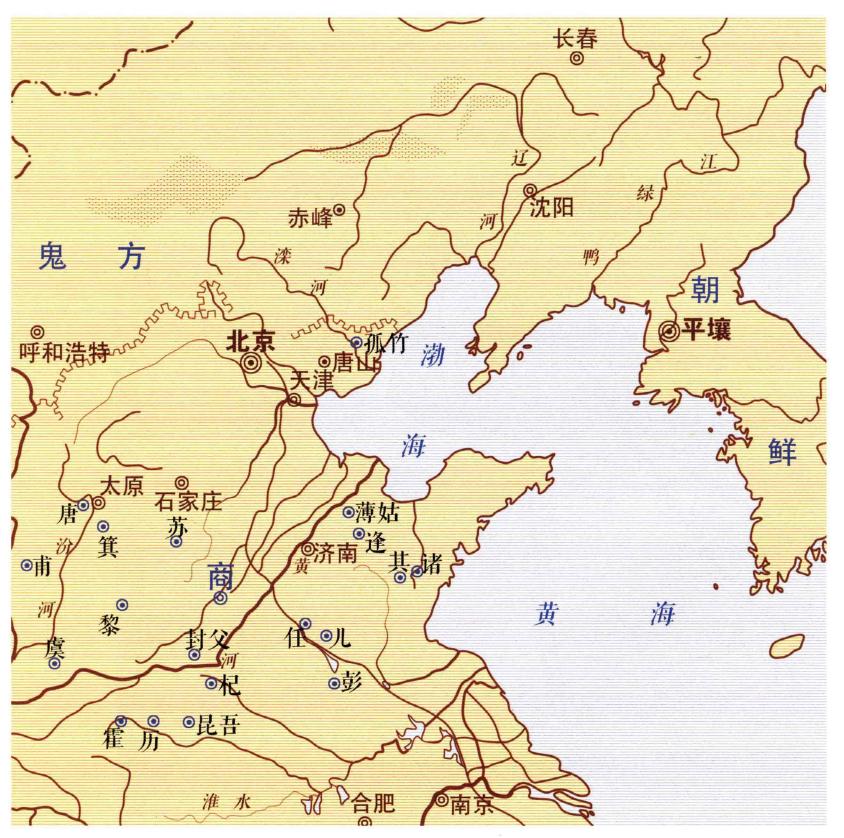
Tangshan, a piece of land bringing up more than 7 million its children.

We were born here, grew up here, live here and struggle here.

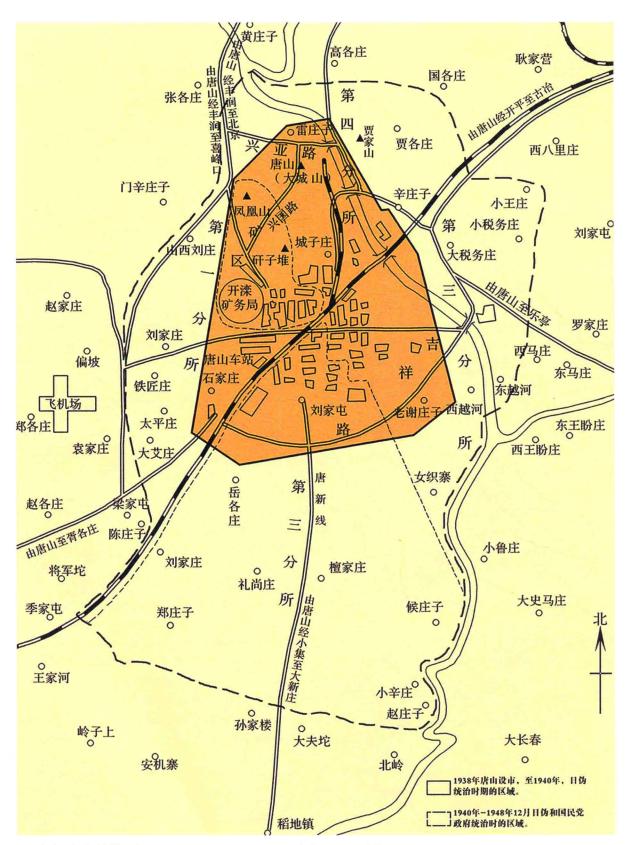
Over forty thousand years ago, after our ancestors' arduous pioneering, the dawn of human civilization appeared on the Luanhe River banks; and later, the Guzhu's rhyme, the Warring States' winds and clouds, the Qin and Han dynasties' rise, the Wei and Jin dynasties' troubles, the Sui and Tang dynasties' heyday, the Liao and Jin dynasties' change, the Yuan dynasty's unification as well as the Ming and Qing dynasties' prosperity like scenes of the historical drama have all been staged here. They have been rich and vivid historical memory writing a colorful and magnificent page in the long history of the Chinese nation-Tangshan, which can be said to be an ancient place with a long history and a famous city with splendid culture. Until the modern times, Tangshan in national democratic revolution had always stood in the forefront of the times and been regarded as bellwether in Chinese economic development-Tangshan, which was worthy of the democratic revolution's hot land and the modern industry's cradle. After the new China's establishment, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Tangshan people's huge contribution to the country is obvious to all, especially since the reform & opening to the outside world, Tangshan people have carried forward the great spirit of earthquake relief, made 10 years of reconstruction and 10 years of take-off, as well as made its economy and society develop very fast-Tangshan, has worked a miracle that it used to suffer heavily but has restood up.

Tangshan's history is long, Tangshan's culture is splendid, Tangshan's people are industrious and brave, Tangshan's development is obvious to all as well. Therefore, photo-taking can make it possible to record all of these faithfully and objectively. Since human invented photography, it has left us true records of countless fragments of our history, which are pictures. Today, when we put these history fragments together and compiled them into book, we found all of the pictures were just the historical footprints of Tangshan in its thousands of years of development. But, how have these historical footprints been made? What struggle and pursuit have the makers of the historical footprints had? Which of the footprints were soaked with sweat, blood and tears? Which of the footprints were full of war flames and smoke? Which of the footprints have left flowers and smile? Which of the footprints were filled with endeavor and singing? What kinds of experience, lesson, reflection and enlightenment can these historical footprints leave to today's people? All of these questions need us to answer in words. So, we interpret, instruct, analyze and understand these pictures in words. Therefore, compiling *Tangshan in Pictures: Before the Earthquake* is a kind of very significant work which is of the function as "Preservation of history, info.-share, unity and education". Today's Tangshan is the development of yesterday's Tangshan. Historical pictures have the unique function in playing back history. Historical pictures along with words can make the display of history more varied & colorful, more visualized and more three-dimensional.

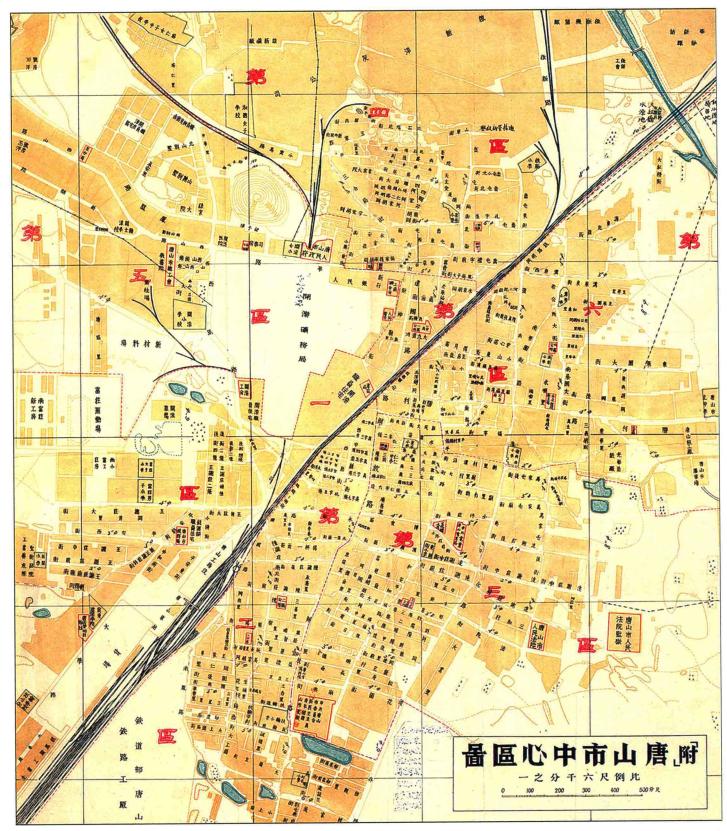
Of course, recalling history is to face the future. Tangshan has a long and splendid history, but also it will have a better and more brilliant future. We wish the publication of *Tangshan in Pictures: Before the Earthquake* could bring Tangshan's image to Tangshan people.



商时期唐山地理位置图 Geographical location map of Tangshan in the Shang Dynasty



1938年唐山行政区划图 The administrative zoning map of Tangshan 1938



1949年唐山行政区划图 The administrative zoning map of Tangshan 1949



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# 壹 历史悠久的古地 The Ancient Place with a Long History

唐山,位于华北平原的东北部,北依燕山,南襟渤海,西北部是燕山余脉,东南部是渤海湾,中部是广袤的冀东平原;滦河、陡河等河流从境内流过,哺育着千千万万冀东儿女。这里山川锦绣,物产丰饶,蕴英含华,人杰地灵。

在漫长的中国古代史上,唐山地区的先民们胼手胝足、筚路蓝缕,顽强奋斗、生生不息,创造了光辉灿烂的古代文明,成为整个中华民族古代文明的重要组成部分。

远古时代,几万年前这里就生活着古老的原始人,他们用最原始的石器,叩开了进入文明时代的大门。

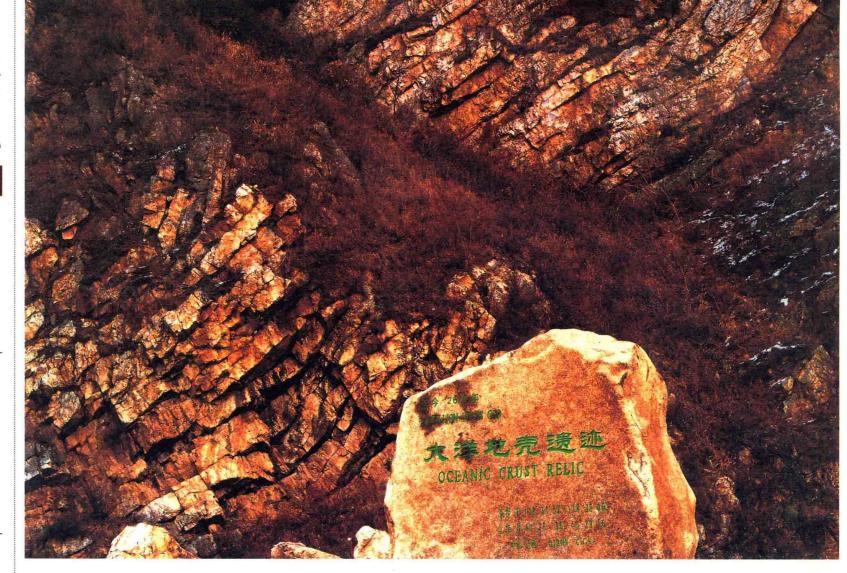
在政治文明方面,古孤竹国是从殷商时代一直存在到春秋时期的封国,一千余年的历史对唐山地区的奴隶制文明影响深远;封建时代,唐山地区的封建政治文明是中国发达而又成熟的封建政治文明肌体中颇具活力的一部分;战国纷争、秦汉雄起、魏晋风云、北朝战乱、隋唐雄风、辽金更迭、元代一统、明清发展——历史的进程蜿蜒曲折,但唐山地区始终是中华政治文明的一分子。战国和秦汉时期这里就设了郡县,后来一直是中央政府的郡、州、府、路、省所辖地区。两千多年来,一幕幕的历史活剧在这里上演,给唐山地区留下了丰厚而生动的历史记忆,在中华民族的历史长卷中书写了绚丽多彩而又雄浑壮美的一页。

唐山地区又是农耕文明和游牧文明融汇交合的典型地区。在这里,古代汉族劳动人民用自己的双手创造了高度发达的农耕文明,并且不断吸收来自北方少数民族的游牧文明。中国历史上的许多少数民族都曾进入唐山地区,他们吸收汉族先进的政治制度和经济文化,逐步完成了向封建制度的过渡,最终融入中华民族的大家庭中。封建社会后期,唐山由于位于京畿地区,不仅成为连接华北和东北两大地区的咽喉,而且成为全国经济最发达的地区之一,农业、手工业和商业贸易都有了迅速的发展。

陶罐铜鼎、玉环铁矛、镇府州衙、桥梁寺塔······丰富多样的历史遗存都在无言地诉说,简册文牍、史乘轶书、考古发现、碑记铭文······汗牛充栋的古代文献都在雄辩地申述:唐山,是历史悠久的古地。







### 上古文明 曙光初露 The ancient civilization, Dawn on

唐山是一片古老的土地。这里有距今36.7亿年的地球上最古老的岩石,25亿年前的大洋地壳遗迹,几十亿年前至2亿年前,地壳的剧烈运动形成的燕山山脉。二三百万年前,由于濡水(滦河)、龙鲜水(陡河)的冲积,形成了今天的冀东平原,多样的地形和适宜的气候,使众多的动植物在这里繁衍生息,也为原始人类的出现提供了良好的自然条件。距今约4万年前,今滦河下游迁

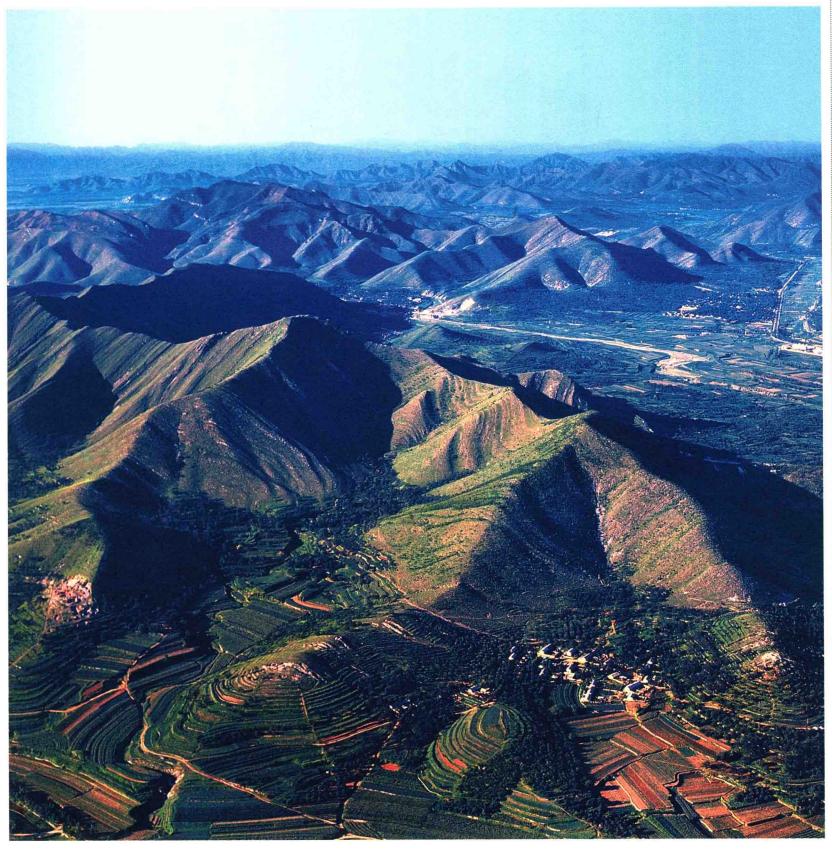
安市滦河南岸的爪村出现了唐山地区最早的原始 人类,考古发掘发现多处原始人类生活的遗址。

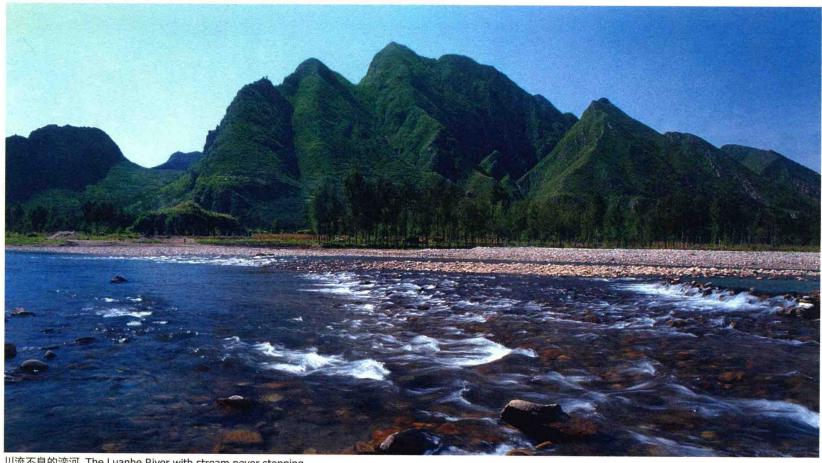
迄今唐山地区发现最早的遗址为商周时期。 商朝初年(约公元前1600年)的孤竹国(今河北 省卢龙县城南滦河与青龙河交汇处东侧)是滦河 之滨最早的奴隶制诸侯国之一,它的出现标志着 今冀东大地已从蒙昧和野蛮状态中苏醒,从原始 社会跨进了文明的门槛。 位于河北省迁西县境内的大洋地壳遗迹,是被国际科学界确认为世界上迄今发现的最古老的大洋地壳遗迹,已有25亿年历史,比先前全球公认的最老的大洋地壳遗迹还要"年长"5亿岁**介** 

The oceanic crust relics located in Qianxi county, Hebei province

唐山境内北部和东部诸山系燕山山脉的余脉,横亘于遵化、迁西、迁安及滦县、玉田、丰润3县北部,略呈东西走向,一般海拔高度在300—700米之间。全市海拔300米以上有标准山名的山峰115座。海拔300米以下的丘陵广泛分布在市境山地以南,是山地与平原的过渡地带。图为迁西县境内的燕山山脉◆

The mountains in the north and the east of Tangshan which are branches of the Yanshan mountains within Qianxi county





川流不息的滦河 The Luanhe River with stream never stopping



20世纪20年代的滦河 The Luanhe River in the 1920s

#### ■ 滦河 The Luanhe River

滦河位于唐山境域东部, 系华北地区一条大 河, 古称濡水, 唐朝末年改称滦河。滦河发源于承 德小梁山大古道沟, 流经内蒙古高原、坝上草原及 燕山山区,于迁西潘家口穿过长城进入唐山市境。 自北向东南流经迁西、迁安、滦县、滦南、乐亭,后 入渤海,全长888公里,其中辖境内河长207公里。 滦河沿途汇入常年有水的支流500余条。雨季河 水暴涨暴落,它季河水澄清。滦河在内蒙古高原的 上游水流缓慢, 河床宽浅; 中游进入燕山山脉, 坡 陡流急;下游进入冀东滦河平原重又变缓,河道中 淤积很多, 承德以下可行小船。清朝时, 皇帝曾从 承德乘大船从其支流武烈河进入干流再转入支流 瀑河向辽宁方向进发。滦河两岸,盘古开天以来即 为先民的生活之地,孕育出灿烂的中华文化。



站在滦河畔的荷兰籍天主教神甫汪醒民、梅荣久赏河观 景(摄于1921年)€

Standing on the bank of the Luan River, the Dutch Catholic priests Wang Xingmin and Mei Rongjiu were sightseeing the river (taken in 1921)

永平府天主教神职人员在滦河喜峰口段游览(摄于 1920年) 🔾

Jung Ping Fu (Yongpingfu) Catholic clergy travelling along the Xifengkou part of the Luanhe River (taken in 1920)

