



一个世纪的壮丽诗篇

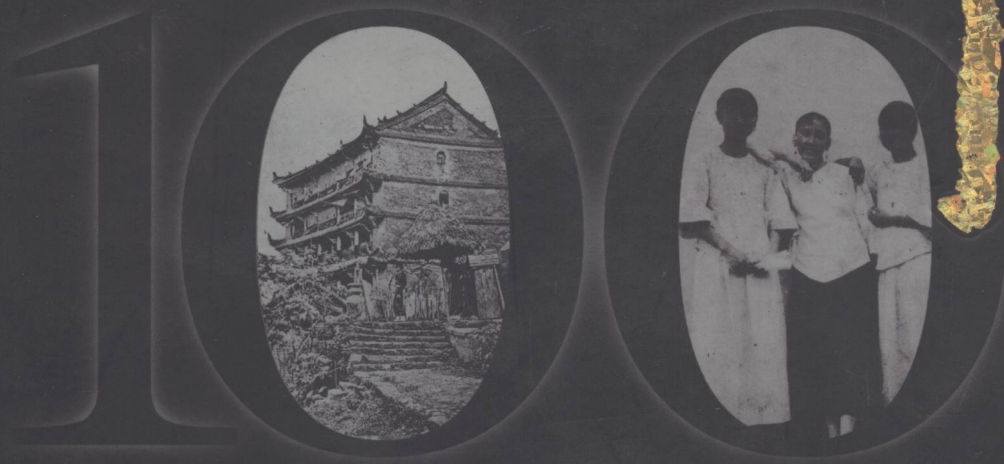
近4000幅珍贵图片

广东百年图录

◎ 广东省立中山图书馆 ◎ 编纂

上卷

Photo Record
of Guangdong
in 20th Century



广东教育出版社

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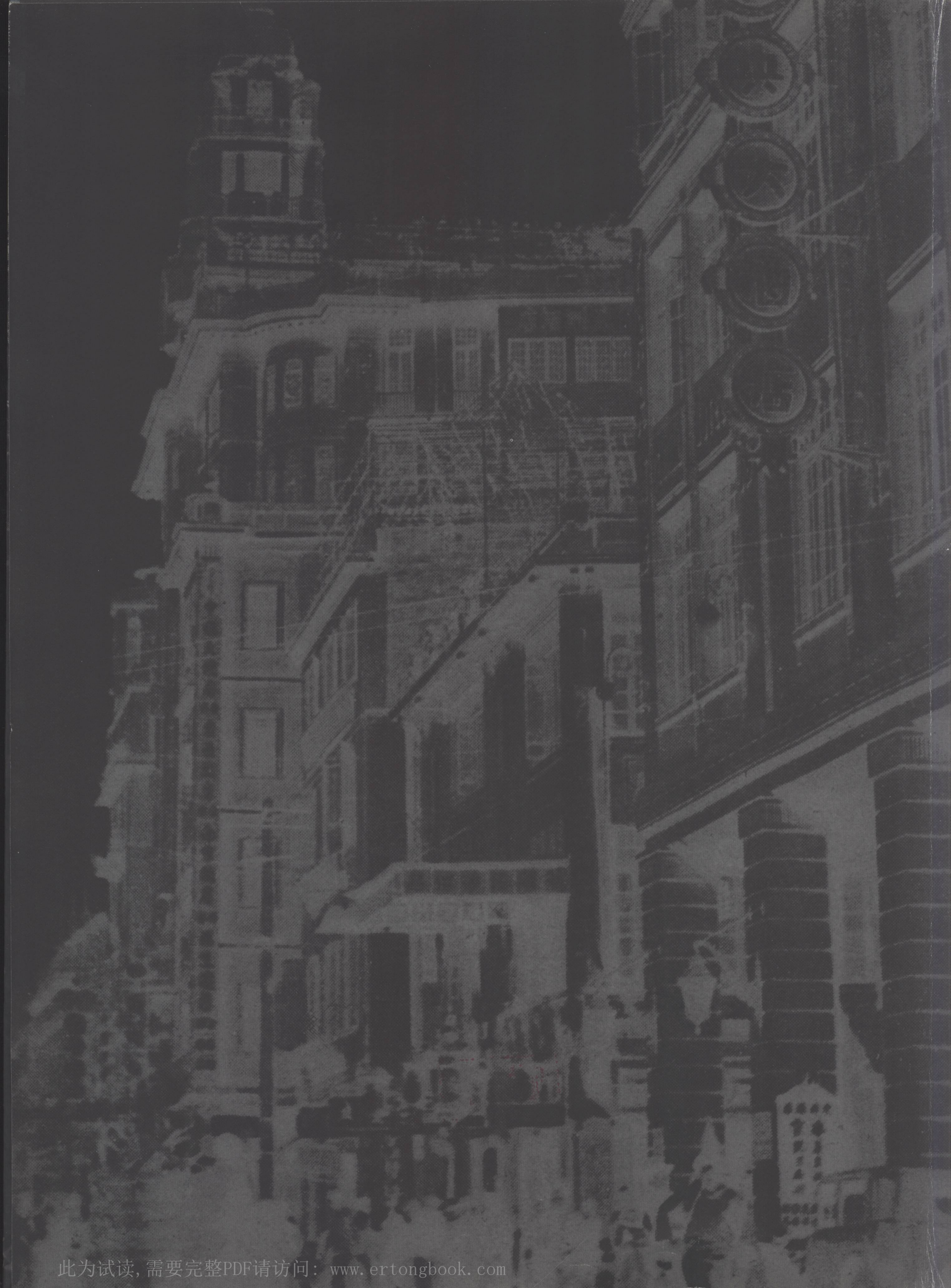


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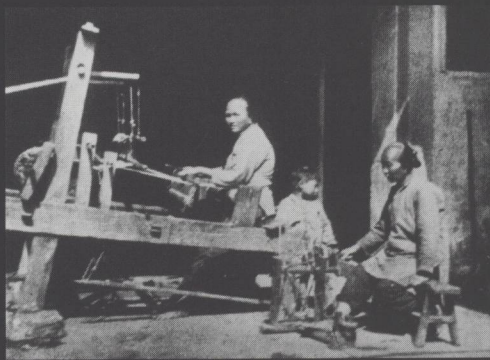
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序

刘斯奋

Preface

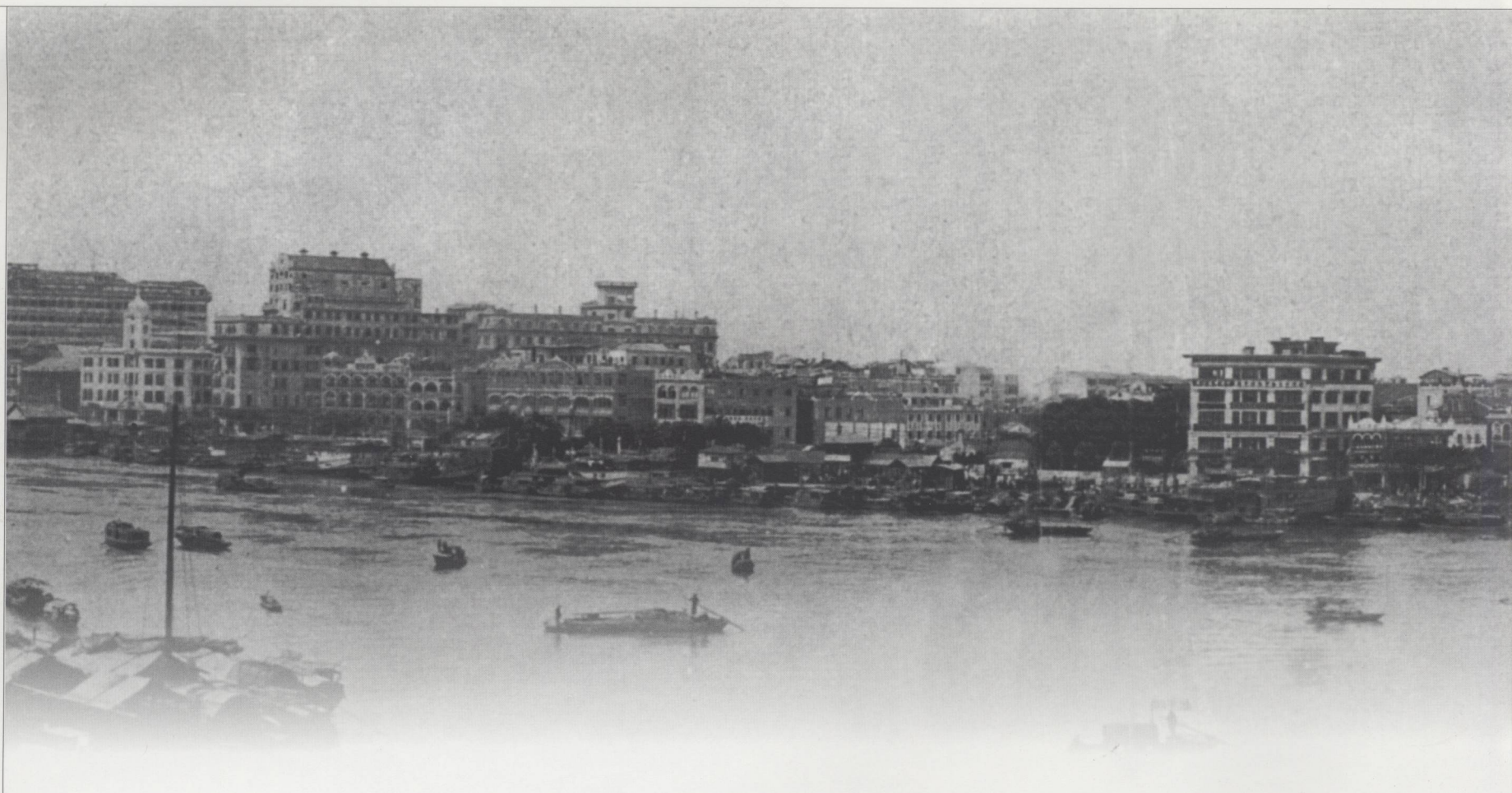
鸦片战争以来的一个半世纪，无疑是中国有史以来变化最为急遽、最为激烈，同时也是最为深刻的时代。一个有着数千年灿烂文明的古老民族，一个曾经高傲地睥睨着周围世界的“中心之国”，几乎一夜之间，就从貌似富足和强盛的荣耀顶峰坍塌下来，成为西方列强砧板上一块任由宰割的肥肉。从此，各种前所未遇的屈辱、苦难、贫穷和血泪伴随着中华民族，开始了长达百年的坎坷历程。

这是一个古老而骄傲的民族所遭遇的历史宿命；同时更重要的，这是被一种更为先进的文明所击败的结果。

正因如此，在这次高岸为谷、深谷为陵式的沧桑巨变中，强暴与撑拒、征服与反抗、灭绝与挣扎，固然在整整一个世纪当中，成为辗转呻吟于中国大地的一场没完没了的噩梦。然而与此同时，作为痛定思痛之后的反思，则催生了一波又一波的求索、借鉴、学习、试验，掀起了一场又一场义无反顾的决裂、变革和重构，并最终令全世界刮目相看，显示了中华民族的勇气、智慧与才能，以及中华文明惊人的生命力。

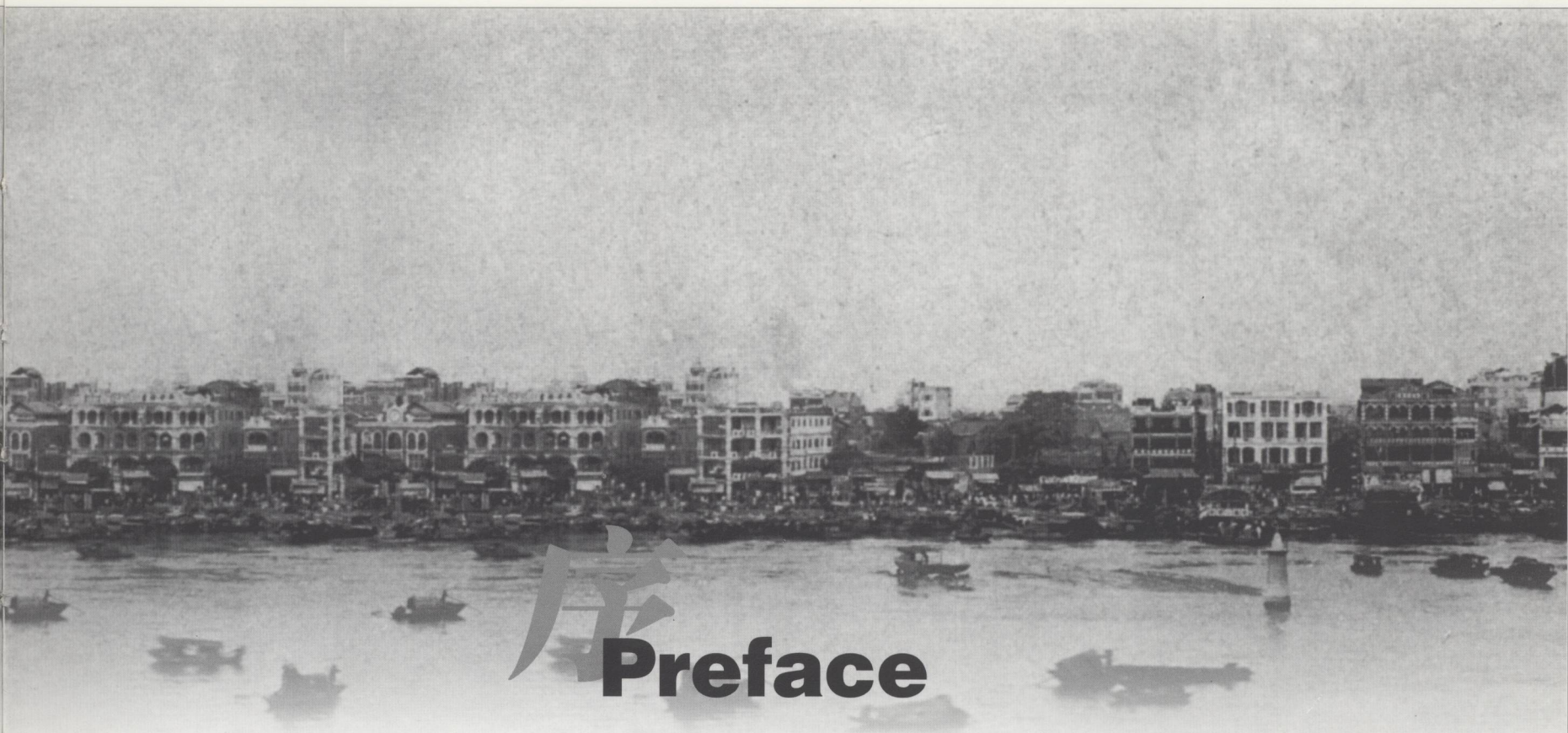
由于历史急剧转折所造成的错位，广东，这个在农业文明全盛时代迟到的地区，因为地处沿海，加上传统的政治思想文化相对地疏于控制，却得以较早接触外来事物和外来观念。到了鸦片战争一声炮响，它更被猛然推到了中国近代史发端的位置。随着时势的推移，工业文明凭借西方列强坚船利炮的长驱直入，急剧而强烈地刺激着广东的民众，特别是知识界的敏感分子。直逼眉睫的生存危机，促使他们本能地作出回应。作为中华民族的一部分，他们在整个近、现代以及当代中的思想、行动和目标无疑表现出强烈的民族共性。这一点已经为一个半世纪以来的历史所证明，无须一一论列。在这里，使我们感兴趣的是，在作出共性回应的同时，岭南文化这一地域背景，在支配近代以来广东人的思想行动时，表现出什么样的特色？发挥了什么样的作用？

据近年来学术界的研究，岭南文化的特色可以归纳为**务实、兼容、开放、进取**——当然还可以有所加减，但这个归纳大致不差。如果用这八个字来梳理近代以来广东民众及其先知先觉分子思想和行动，那么一个鲜明的特色就会凸显出来。这就是：面对外来的、显然更为先进的工业文明，哪怕当它与西方帝国主义势力结合在一起时，显得如此蛮横可恶、冷酷无情，但是广东的民众及其知识界并没有采取闭目塞听、固步自封的狭隘排斥态度，而是在为捍卫民族的尊严与利益奋起抗争的同时，从务实的文化性格出发，敏锐地看到这种外来文明的先进性。进而以开放兼容的心态，积极地接纳、引进、



摹仿、学习。而随着冲突和接触的深入,这种引进和学习迅速扩展到经济、军事、政治、文化各个方面。于是乎,中国近代史在广东从一开始就形成了两条鲜明而粗大的脉络,一条是积极投身反抗西方列强侵略,推翻专制王朝统治,以及后来的由中国共产党领导的新民主主义和社会主义的革命运动;另一条是积极向先进的工业文明学习,推动中国现代化进程的行动。正因如此,近百年来,广东才会在成为鸦片战争、维新变法、辛亥革命、北伐战争、广州起义策源地的同时,出现中国最早的民族资本、近代工业和企业、最早的一批留学生、最早的近代新闻报刊、最早的西医、最早的电影人,制造出中国最早的照相机、最早的飞船……才会在造就林则徐、洪秀全、邓世昌、康有为、孙中山、叶剑英的同时,产生洪仁玕、梁廷枏、容闳、黄宽、陈启源、郑观应、黄遵宪、梁启超、邹伯奇、詹天佑、冯如等一批中国近代思想文化经济科技的先驱……敢于正视自身的落后,但决不打算永远落后;可以暂时吃亏,但决不打算永远吃亏。面对强大和先进于自己的对手,广东民众及其先进分子抱着敢于较量——努力学习——再较量——再学习——再较量的积极进取观念和开放兼容心态,一步步地变革自身,发展自身,最终在中国共产党的领导下步上了社会主义的富强之路。可以说,近一个半世纪以来,构成广东独特社会景观的这种文化底蕴,一直延伸到今天的改革开放时期,成为广东得以先行一步,迅速腾飞的重要原因。

以上的这种认识,自然并非什么发明之见,可以说,已经见诸不少研究文字。但是就大多数读者而言,包括笔者在内,对广东近百年的了解,所凭借的也就主要是文字的叙述(有些著作附载一点图片也十分有限),历史上那些令人眼花缭乱的场景、妍媸异态的人物,以及五花八门的用具、器皿、衣着、建筑等等,由于缺乏形象资料,只能凭借想象来补充,结果总存着一种若明若暗、似是而非的遗憾。现在广东省立中山图书馆以其建馆九十年间收集珍藏的丰富历史图片,集多位专家的才智,费数年之心力编辑成《广东百年图录》,使近一个半世纪以来的广东历史得以全面地、形象地、直观地展示在读者面前,实在令人有一种茅塞顿开、心目一豁的惊喜。披览之余,我们不仅可以得到一种文字描述无法替代的充实和满足,尤其可以更加深切地感受近百年广东历史的两条发展脉络。的确,广东是这样走过来的,中国是这样走过来的。欣逢中华民族走向全面复兴的今日,面对加入WTO的新形势,面对外来文化的大举进入,回顾往昔,展望前程,这本图录的问世,无疑会进一步给我们提供有益的启示。



序 Preface

Liu Sifen

One century and a half after the Opium War was no doubt the era with the most rapid and the most fierce changes, and meanwhile, was also the most profound era in China's history. An ancient nation with thousands-of-year brilliant civilization, once superciliously looking down the surrounding world in the centre of the globe, collapsed overnight from the seemingly wealthy and prosperous and powerful honor top of the mountain, and became a large piece of pork on the chopping block of the western big powers. From then on, suffering from various kinds of humiliation, misery, poverty and tragedies which they had never experienced before, the Chinese nation started on the frustrated and bumpy journey lasting as long as over one hundred years.

It was the historical fatal destiny which an ancient and proud nation encountered. More importantly, it was the result of being defeated by a more advanced civilization.

Just because of this, in the great changes, as great as highland changing into valley, deep valleys into mountains, during the entire century, violence and resistance, conquer and revolt, extinction and struggle became endless nightmares haunting and groaning in China. However, the retrospection after past pains could expedite waves of search for the truth, use of others' experience for reference, study and trials. Without hesitation, they ruptured, reformed and restructured again and again. Finally, the Chinese nation win the whole world's special esteem for their extraordinary success, showing the courage, intelligence, ability, and Chinese civilization's surprising vitality of the Chinese nation.

Owing to the reversal of rational order caused by the sharp historical changes, Guangdong, a late-comer in the flourishing agricultural civilization era, got in touch with the outside world and outside ideologies relatively earlier, because it is located in coastal area, in addition, it was neglected the control of the traditional political ideology and cultures. The Opium War more violently pushed Guangdong to a position which marked the beginning of modern history in China. With the time passing by, the industry civilization, relying on western powers' strong battleships and cannons, landed on Guangdong straightly, the people in Guangdong, especially, the sensitive members of intellectual circles, were stimulated sharply and strongly. Confronted by the imminent survival crisis, they responded instinctively. As a part of the Chinese nation, they undoubtedly demonstrated strong national generalities of thought, action and target during the whole modern and contemporary times, which has been already proved by century-and-a-half history, and no need to argue and list one by one. What make us interested are what kind



of characteristics it demonstrated and what kind of function it has given play to, while they were making generality to respond, on the background of Lingnan (South China) Culture which controlled the Guangdong people's thought and action in modern times.

According to the researches of academic circles in recent years, the characteristics of Lingnan Culture can be summarized as dealing concrete matters relating to situations, all-embracing (incorporating things of diverse nature), opening and enterprising. Of course, there may be more or less, but it is quite close to the point. If these words can sum up the thought and actions of the Guangdong people and persons of foresight in modern times, a distinct characteristic will come into highlight. That is, in the face of the outside, obviously more advanced industry civilization, even when it and western imperialist powers tied together, and became so peremptory, abhorrent and inexorable, the Guangdong people and the intellectual circles did not adopt the complacent, conservative, narrow and repulsive attitude of closing their eyes to and turning their dead ears to the reality. While defending national dignity and interests, and rising up to struggle, they, out of their practical cultural personality, subtly understood the advancement of the outside civilizations. And then, they actively accepted, introduced, imitated and studied them with the open and all-embracing mind. With the conflicts and contacts deepening, the study and introduction rapidly extended to all aspects of economy, military, politics and culture. As a result, during the Chinese modern history, in Guangdong, two distinct and thick trains of thought were formed from the very beginning, one connecting with the history of the Guangdong people actively resisting western big powers' invasion and overthrowing the autocratic imperial court's ruling and later the revolutionary movements of the New Democracy and of socialism led by the Chinese Communist Party; the other linking with the history of their consciously studying advanced industry civilization to drive China into modernization progress. Just because of these, in the past one hundred years, while Guangdong became the original places of the Opium War, the Hundred-Day of Reform (1898), the Revolution of 1911, the Northern Expedition, and the Canton (today's Guangzhou) Uprising, there appeared China's the earliest national capital, the earliest modern-time industries and enterprises, the earliest group of students studying abroad, the earliest modern-time newspapers and periodicals, the earliest western medicine, the earliest film-makers, actors and actresses, the earliest cameras produced in China and the earliest airships, which brought up statesmen like Lin Zexu, Hong Xiuquan, Deng Shichang, Kang Youwei, Sun Yat-sen, Ye Jianying, and a contingent of pioneers of ideology, culture, economic, science and technology in China's modern times, such as Hong



Rengan, Lian Tingnan, Rong Hong, Huang Kuan, Chen Qiyuan, Zheng Guanying, Huang Zunxian, Liang Qichao, Zou Baiqi, Zhan Tianyou, Feng Ru, etc.... They dared to face up their own backwardness, but they were unwilling to fall behind the world for good. They could suffer a loss temporarily, but they were by no means willing to lose forever. In the face of the stronger and more advanced rivals, the Guangdong people and the advanced members dared to try their strength—studied hard — tried their strength again — studied more — tried again with the active, enterprising concept and open, all-embracing mind. They transformed themselves and developed themselves step by step. Finally, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, they stepped onto the socialist prosperous and strong road. We can say, in the past one century and a half, the cultural inside information forming Guangdong unique social sights has extended to the reform and opening-up to the outside world period of today, and becomes the important reasons of Guangdong going ahead and developing rapidly.

The above-mentioned understanding, which one can read about in quite a lot of academic writings, naturally is not the inventive idea. But as far as most readers are concerned, including the present writer myself, to understand Guangdong's past one hundred years, they mainly rely on the narration in words (some works enclosed a few pictures, which are limited.). As for the historical scenes which make people dazzled, the beautiful or ugly or strange personages, and multifarious apparatus, wares, costumes and buildings, etc., because of lacking image materials, the readers can only resort to imagination for supplement. It is regrettable that, as a result, they always produce a kind of indistinct and specious pictures. Now the Guangdong Provincial Sun Yat-Sen Library compiled a photo album—*Photo Record of Guangdong in 20th Century*, with the abundant historical pictures treasured up in the past 90 years since its founding, and with several experts' joint intelligent efforts of years, which shows to the readers the history of Guangdong in one century and a half, comprehensively, visually and directly, and gives the readers a pleasant surprise of being suddenly enlightened. After reading, we can feel contented and rich in mind, which we can not obtained from the description in words. Especially, the readers can feel two development trains of thought of Guangdong nearly-one-hundred-year history more profoundly. Really, Guangdong came over on the road like this. So did China. When the Chinese nation are marching towards the road of all-round rejuvenation today, at the new situation of China's entry into the WTO, facing a large scale entry of the outside cultures, we look backwards into the history and look forwards into the future, the publication of the book undoubtedly offers helpful enlightenment to us further.



Foreword

卷首语

20世纪的帷幕已悄然落下，我们生逢其时，站在一片前所未有的高地上，放眼远眺，前面，海天相连，蔚蓝湛丽；后面，茫茫烟尘正渐散去，尘埃落定处，祖辈、父辈以及我们自己的足印清晰可见，且触目惊心，这使我们无法不去做一次深长的回顾。

历史的往事有时清晰生动宛如刚刚发生，总因为摄影师为我们留下了当时的一瞬，使我们在相隔多年后，仍能直面历史的现场。那淋漓尽致的真切感每每撼人心弦，昔日人们的悲喜忧欢宛在眼前，可触可感！作为广东藏书最丰的图书馆，我们拥有很多这样珍贵的历史图片，它们分散在成千上万册各种不同语种的文献资料中，其中有已绝版的清末书刊，有民国各级政府的档案，有旧时商家的票证，也有日伪时期的传单，还有土改运动的宣传品及“文革”时期的小报等等。它们有着各自不同的来历，不管来自旧式藏书楼，还是来自教会学校，或者曾是沙面外国领事的藏品，或是侵华日军留下的资料，甚至有些还躲过战争的硝烟，经历过战备的迁徙，如今它们都与新书一道，平等而宁静地矗立一处，任颜色随时光流淌一天天苍黄下去。几年前坊间老照片已纷纷集结面世时，我们颇受触动，在广东教育出版社的支持下，我们决心花些力气，清理我们自己的图片收藏。

历数载寒暑，我们从浩瀚的文献资料中整理出数万幅历史图片，再从中精心挑选出近四千幅，集成这本《广东百年图录》。以图片反映广东历史，我们的书并非先例，但以如此多的历史图片，多角度、多方位，贯穿广东整个百年历史，我们这本图集当是首次。我们试图客观地反映百年来广东政治生活、民生建设和社会文化的真实场景，因此只对图片做一些必要的简单说明，而不做过多的叙述和评说。因为每一个历史场景本身都蕴含了丰富的内涵，不是三言两语所能道尽的。让图片直接面对读者，见仁见智，各人自有会心矣！

百年回眸，纵有千万个场景，其实依然是匆匆一瞥。逝去的一切留下的那些或轻浅或深重的印迹，永远是现实与未来的必不可少的参照。于是那些陈迹影像也就总是值得珍藏的了。

编者

2002年10月

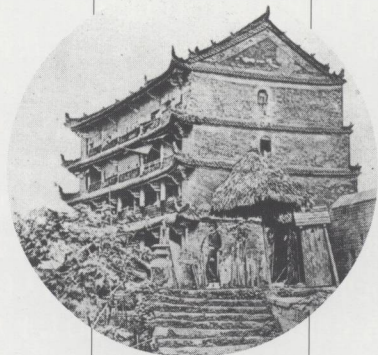
Foreword

The 20th century's curtains have already dropped quietly. We were born at the right time. We're now standing at the unprecedented highland and overlooking into the distance. In the front, we see the sea joining the sky, bright blue, clear and beautiful; looking backwards, we see the boundless, indistinct smoke and dust dragging away gradually. The footprints of our ancestors, former generation and our own on the place where the dust fell down, are clearly to be seen and shocking, which forces us to take frequent retrospects.

The past events in history sometimes are so clearly visible, and lifelike as happened just now, for the photographers left us the frames of that time so that we can still witness those historical scenes after so many years. The vivid and incisive real scenes touch our hearts so deep that the people's sorrow and joy in the past seem to appear before our eyes, able to be seen and touched. As a library with the most abundant collection of materials in Guangdong Province, we have plenty of precious historical pictures in thousands of historical document volumes in different languages, among which there are out-of-print books and periodicals of late Qing Dynasty, government files at all levels in the Republic of China, old-time merchants' coupons, handbills during Anti-Japanese War, the propaganda materials in the Land Reform period and the tabloids of the Cultural Revolution. They came from different sources, some from old-fashioned book-stored buildings, from missionary schools or from the foreign consuls in Shamen, or the materials left by Japanese aggressive troops; some even survive the smokes of gunpowder of war or migration of war preparations. Nowadays they quietly stand together with new books, though their colors turn yellowish day by day with time passing by. When the old photos in the streets were compiled for publication one by one several years ago, we were stirred. With the support of Guangdong Education Publishing House, we determined to make great effort to clear up our own collection of pictures. Several summers and winters passed. We put in order tens of thousands of historical pictures from voluminous documentary materials, sorted out nearly 4,000 pieces among them and compiled them into a photo album—*Photo Record of Guangdong in 20th Century*. It is not unprecedented to mirror Guangdong historical scenes with photos, but our photo album is unique, with so many historical photos, so many perspectives and so diversified bearings to reflect the whole picture of Guangdong's one-hundred-year history. We attempt to objectively reflect the political life, people's livelihood, and social and culture true scenes in Guangdong over the past 100 years. So we only attach some necessary explanations to the photos, without too many narrations and comments, because each historical scene itself contains abundant meanings which can not be made clear in a few words, but just let the photos face the readers directly. Since opinions differ from one another, the readers have their own views and judgement and they would understand.

When we look back at the past century, there are tens of thousands of scenes, but in fact, only a glimpse. Those traces and prints left by everything bypass, shallow or deep, always are the essential reference for the reality and the future. Then, those images and photos of the past always deserve to be collected and treasured.

上



卷

Brief Introduction

引子

1900 年以前的广东

广东位于祖国的南疆，是近现代中国人民反抗外来侵略的前哨和资产阶级维新思想、民主革命思想的摇篮，也是资本主义民族工业的发祥地。

19世纪初起，英国从印度向中国大量走私鸦片，掠夺数亿两白银。为了武力打开中国市场的大门，维护罪恶的鸦片贸易，英国于1840年6月从广东开始，发动了鸦片战争，强迫清政府签订了《南京条约》，广东宝安境内的香港被割让给英国，广州被辟为通商口岸，广东成为最早向半殖民地半封建社会转化的地区。

1856~1860年，英、法发动第二次鸦片战争。清政府战败，被迫签订《天津条约》、《北京条约》，开放潮州（后改为汕头）、琼州为通商口岸，英国割占九龙司，广州沙面被划为租界。此后葡萄牙、法国、英国又分别先后侵占了澳门、广州湾和新界。

为反抗外国侵略和封建专制统治，广东人民奋起抗争。1833年，淇澳岛村民不畏强暴，英勇抗击英国鸦片贩子的武装寻衅，揭开近代中国人民反抗外敌侵略的序幕；1839年，林则徐在虎门销毁鸦片，并在沿海挫败英军多次武装进攻，掀起中国人民反抗外国侵略的风暴；1841年5月，广州三元里人民自发武装起来，痛击入侵英军，写下中国人民反抗外来侵略光辉的新一页；1851年，洪秀全组织发动了声势浩大的太平天国运动，沉重地打击清朝的腐朽统治；1854年，陈开、李文茂领导广东天地会“洪兵”起义，声震南粤，有力地支援了太平天国革命。

为了寻求救国救民的道路，容闳、郑观应等一批早期资产阶级维新人物，提出了以“富强救国”为核心的早期维新思想。19世纪90年代，以康有为、梁启超为领袖的维新派，掀起了一场波澜壮阔的变法维新运动，促进了一代中国人的觉醒。与此同时，以孙中山为代表的一批民主革命先行者，吸取维新运动的失败教训，走上了反清的革命道路。1894年，孙中山创建了中国第一个资产阶级革命团体——兴中会。次年，组织策动了广州起义，点燃了资产阶级民主革命的熊熊烈焰。

西方资本主义列强在用大炮轰开广东大门之后，也开始对广东进行掠夺性的经济侵略。为了扩大对华商品输出，加强对中国原料的搜刮，他们首先在广东沿海创办了一批船舶修造业和航运业。1845年，英国人柯拜在广州黄埔设立了外国人在中国境内经营的第一家企业“柯拜船坞”。此后，英、美商人在广州、香港、海口、汕头等地设立大批船坞公司和航运公司。外国资本家还在广东经营银行金融业、加工业、轻工业、公用事业、交通运输业，不断扩大对广东内地的经济掠夺，企图控制广东的经济命脉。为抵御西方列强的经济侵略，广东的民族资本和官僚资本也相继创办一批近代企业。1872年，华侨陈启沅在南海创办中国第一家民族资本主义近代工业企业——继昌隆机器缫丝厂；1879年，肇庆旅日华侨卫省轩在佛山创办中国最早的民族资本火柴厂之一——佛山巧明火柴厂。瑞麟、张之洞等地方洋务派官僚，也先后创办了广州机器局、石井枪弹厂、广东钱局等近代企业。

西方资本主义在政治、军事、经济侵略的同时，也大肆进行文化渗透。从19世纪中期起，西方传教士就先后在广东开办大批学校、医院和教堂。西方列强的文化侵略，旨在掠夺和奴役中国人民，但在客观上也带来西方先进的科学文化知识。1847年，香山人容闳赴美留学7年，成为中国第一个留学生。1872年，容闳受清政府委派在广东和上海选招30名少年送往美国学习，其中80%是广东人，开近代公费留学欧美之先河。1864年创办的广州同文馆，是广东第一所培养外语人才的专业学校。1887年，张之洞在广州创办广东水陆师学堂，次年，又办起广雅书院。1894年康有为在广州设立万木草堂。与此同时，在广东也逐渐出现中国最早的近代新闻报刊、最早的西医和杰出的科技人员，从而开启广东文化教育近代化的历程。