

M. S. 27

民國二十年

漢口大水寫真

何成濬



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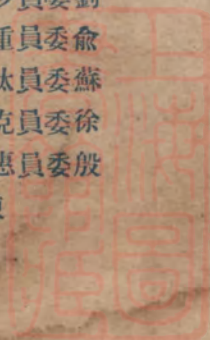
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上海图书馆藏书



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此冊之輯原係宋君如海遵湖北水災急賑會之囑徵集漢市各處災情照片彙製銅版用作國際宣傳品俾明大水真象激發其人類同情冊成後咸歎其選擇適當印刷精良皆欲取得一冊作為永久紀念宋君特飭工另印千本並增加由空攝取照片數幀及華文說明公開發賣每本取資太洋一元售價除付印刷紙張外剩餘悉充賑款諸君購贈親友最為相宜不徒得一精美紀念物並且作一善舉



漢口陸沉記

上海市歷史文獻館藏

范坤侯

本年吾國大水，瀰漫十餘省，田園化為烏有；廬舍概行淹沒，範圍之廣濶，災民之衆多，若以數目字計算，實足駭人聽聞，據氣象學專門家研究，謂受災各省，因地處溫帶，每當春夏之交，受北方貿易風之鼓盪，雨量較平時加多，水量較他處增長，兼之本年南洋溫氣，侵入中國南部，與北來之冷氣接觸，以致各江河流域，雨量較往年更多，釀成百年未有之奇災。漢口爲通商巨埠，華洋房屋，鱗次櫛比，竟成海市蜃樓，車馬絕途，受害之慘酷，尤爲各省冠，茲略記此次受災之情形，留作後日之紀念。

▲……………▼漢口市鎮，位居江左，上遊由陝之襄河，由蜀之川河，由湘之南河，三水匯流，齊經漢口，兼之漢口地勢，極其低下，明太祖初年，此地尙屬荒洲，後

▲……………▼地方當局鑒於歷遭水患，特建土堤，以遏上游之水，首築袁公堤，今堤街係其舊址，次築城堡，禦寇兼以防水，中山路卽其遺跡，後因商務發達，範圍擴充，復修張公堤，將後湖圈入大半，填以土塊，以成今日上自橋口下至洋火廠，後自張公堤前抵江岸之漢口，其地勢之高下，由此可以想見，且前人築堤，係根據歷年經驗，預計每年水漲，高度至多距河床四十五尺，依此推算，只須畧增三數尺，自可免遭水患。殊不知本年水漲高度，超

過以前甚遠，據江海關紀錄，八月十九日至二十二日，水標至五十二尺六寸半，較之戊申己酉年大水，尤多三尺一寸餘，今日遭此大患，是豈前人意料所及哉。

漢口低窪，已如前述，七月霪雨連綿，兩旬不見天日，上游襄水，繼續湧到，二十八日水高四十九尺九寸，河街特三區法租界及特一區日租界河街均

被災情形……進水，分金爐堤防潰決，三元里外，已可陸地行舟；二十九晚丹水池附近鐵

道衝破，水至中山公園華商馬廠，鐵路外居民，羣集鐵道，八月二日晨五時，慈善會後之鐵路單洞門潰決，濟生一三三四五馬路，水與樓齊，中山路前後里巷，水深三四尺不等，七日終日大風雨，十一十二日東北風大作，襄河水頭又到，十三日水標達五十一尺二寸，所築排水堤壩，完全失去作用，由橋口至謀家磯鐵路，亦全被淹沒，十四十五兩日，續漲尺餘，日租界亦無力救護，頃刻一片汪洋，十六日又增五寸，皇經堂水超過堤，十七十八日仍然加漲，至十九日晨三時，水標已達到驚人之新紀錄五十三尺六寸五，復因上游日有增漲，下游贛之鄱陽皖之巢湖水流甚急，以致江水不能暢流，直至二十二日，方緩緩退落，記者草此文時，濟生馬路之水，尤深二三尺也。

本市積水，以單洞門雙洞門最深，計有一丈四五尺，新漢舞台一丈一尺，府西路深九尺七寸，市府路府東路府北路深八尺五寸，安徽會館深七尺一寸，新興街大智門車站深六尺八

元五枚，每倒一屋，發大銅元二十枚，又聞某縣第一次散賑，每災民分米二合，以此區區之百文錢一握米，又焉能免其爲餓殍，第三爲住的問題，與衣同等重要，大水初到武漢，政府及各救濟團體，設法救濟。妥爲安置，會館學校教堂廟宇堆棧善堂等機關，作爲臨時收容所，漢口十餘處，漢陽十餘處，武昌二十餘處，然以災民爲數過多，賑災會人材經濟有限，故對於所內起居衛生等等，辦理不無缺欠，如災民隨地而臥，漏濕交侵，疫癘叢生，又如多數收容所，只有防疫注射，並無醫藥治療，災民患病，除鄰近醫院送往診治外，卽拾入隔離室，生死聽其自然，試查漢陽赫山武昌千家街洪山一帶災民之死亡率，可知其較前並未減少若干也，至於外縣，房屋多係因陋就簡，或由土塊築成，經此大水沖洗，波浪打擊，倒塌之數，已逾一半，然賑災會不徒財力有限，無法救濟，亦且鞭長莫及，無從援手，其所受之痛苦，恐較武漢災民，不止增加十倍，第四爲行的問題，此時河水退落，不覺有何困難，但淹水期中，其困難亦不亞以上三種，大水初來，因地勢高下不一，有可行船者，有可行車者，災民除勞苦工人涉水外，須舟車數易，方能達到目的地點，八月初十左右，河水加漲，所有交通，皆賴舟楫，平時八千六百八十餘輛人力車，及一千數百號汽車貨車，此刻已易爲大小舢板，據漢口臨時船舶檢查所記載，登記船隻計九千四百餘號，若以警備巡船警察崗船軍隊差船郵局郵船醫生施診船車夫改造之方船及板箱木桶大門板排等計算，總數何止二萬，故每

每熱鬧市區，交通爲之阻塞，非船打破，卽人撞翻，且上項船隻，爲專雇專有，僱船以月計，每日至少二元，無力者實辦不到，市間雖有義渡，限於通衢，居里巷者，亦只望洋興歎，終日株守樓頭，享受水半風味，記者因未趕及隣划，曾有數日之經驗，深知其中苦況，至於一般貧苦工人，在水中拼命掙扎，彼等所受之痛苦，當非吾人所能夢見，此外尙有拉屎問題，穢物無處消納，喪亡問題，死無葬身之地等等，若非社會熱心份子，代爲籌畫，則漢口今日景象，恐有不堪設想者矣。

▲……………▼武漢向來賑濟，多在窮冬極寒之時，慈善家顧念貧民無衣無食，發錢發米，
……賑濟工作……或送寒衣，卽或聞有水災旱荒，擴大賑濟事務，而受災之區，未有如本年之

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▲……………▼大者，僅就武漢三鎮災民計算，待急賑者已逾五十萬人，幸本地長官，慈善團體，熱心紳商，如何主席成溶馬軍長登瀛賀衡夫，朱懷冰，左鐸，聞鈞天，陳經鈺君等發起湖北水災急賑會，從事轉運收容，散饘發粥，漢口中國紅十字會，擔任送診施藥，打撈浮屍，又中外人士如吳任之吳德施皮考克梅泥徐維榮黃吉亭桑稼軒宋如海君等，發起漢口萬國慈濟會，囊助湖北分會，專募寒衣，此次各會工作人員，皆能秉作良心，實事求是，武漢之能有現在情形者，莫非各團體努力之結果也，中央政府，眷念民瘼，復有國民政府水災委員會湖北分會之組織，主其事者如方本仁李晉貝克周蒼柏賀衡夫吳德施君等，或係賑務專家，

或爲中外名人，其工作方針，（一）災區工作，以救命爲前提，但不以救命爲止境，（二）災區工作，以培養人民元氣恢復，並增進人民之生產能力爲目標。（三）災區工作，注重標本兼治，散放急賑外，實施各項防災計劃，如水利移墾等，以爲根本之救濟，（四）充分利用災民協助工作之實施，以謀引起人民對於農業復興之興趣與決心，吾人觀其所定之方針，即可知其目光遠大，計畫周詳，該會舉辦之事項甚多，其犖犖大者，如義渡之設置，橋樑之建設，積水之排洩，垃圾之掃除，又加散發米麵，分送藥品，注射防疫藥針，蓋造大收容所，此外並遣派委員，往各縣實地調查災况，作大規模之衣食救濟，俾款不虛糜，民沾實惠，有此緊張工作，預料於不久之將來，湖北民命可蘇也。

一九三一年漢口大市水全景

此片房屋十室九空因水來甚急由多屋頂逃出衣履什物盡付東流遠望黑點數處即中山公園和醫院一帶也



There are hundreds of roofridges just visible above the water. Conditions in the city here grow more ghastly as time passes.



漢口全景

水閣涼亭

海市蜃樓



A bird's-eye view of flooded Hankow resembling a vast lake, as observed from an aeroplane of the H.M.S. Hermes,

漢陽赫山鳥瞰

近且愈聚愈衆人數已逾五萬

大水期中赫山廣集災民一萬數千人



An aeroplane view of the "Black" Hill in Hanyang along the Hall River, where are encamped several thousand flood refugees, among whom, according to report, 40-50 deaths occurred daily in September.

武大東門無線電台之鳥瞰

城內千家街及無線電台附近各地城外



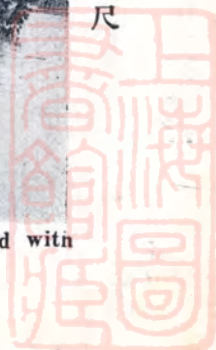
The Wireless Station in Wuchang, one of the several big camps for flood-refugees.

觀音閣附近之房屋

樓下尤深數尺



The bottom floor of these buildings are still flooded with several feet of stagnant water with a dreadful smell.



梅子山洪山一帶聚集災民萬人每日僅薄粥充饑

臭氣晝夜薰蒸

蔣總司令來鄂慰問災民



General Chiang Kai-Shek,
President of the National Government, paid a visit to Wu-
han, personally investigated the prevailing conditions created
by the devastating floods.

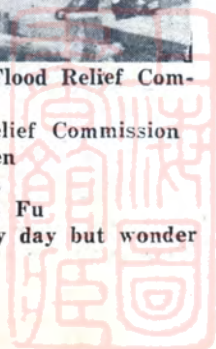
水災救濟委員會委員



General Ho Chen Chun...Chairman of the Flood Relief Com-
mittee

Mr. C. H. Lee.....	National Flood Relief Commission
Mr. T. C. Chao	Mr. C. Y. Chen
Mr. P. C. Tsai	Mr. D. Y. Ma
Mr. Chou Tao	Mr. Hoh Hen Fu

These people carry on their work every day but wonder
how long these anxious days will last.



徐源泉夏寅兩軍長之防險忙

辦赴各堤搶險督率工作



防險事務處徐督辦夏會

Generals Hsu Yuen Chien and Hsia Tau Yin, the Flood Prevention Directors, personally supervise the work at the different dykes and make every possible effort to save them. They have done splendid work and their efforts so far were successful. But after all human effort this time was not able to conquer nature and one by one the dykes broke by the unprecedented flood.

食玉蜀黍充飢



無力購備米糧

武昌金口災民食玉蜀黍之慘狀

Kingkow a suburb of Wuchang Refugees eating indiancorn. Extensive measures are now being taken by the Relief Committee for handling the refugee problem.

人
畜
淹
斃
無
算

武昌慶陶堤潰房舍被淹甚



村
莊
冲
洗
過
半

The village around Wuchang is several feet under water and many of the houses have collapsed. Several of the inhabitants are reported to have been drowned.

盡
是
水
鄉

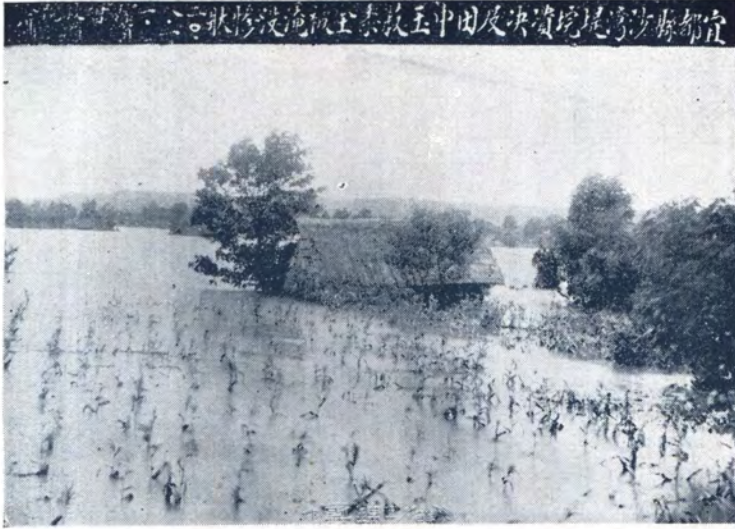
漢陽荒五里全被淹沒



一
目
千
里

Hanyang
Farms in the suburb are entirely submerged in the water.

房
屋
多
數
倒
塌



淹
沒
田
地
五
十
萬
畝

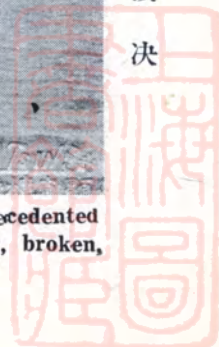
Itu Hsien one of the districts in Hupeh was badly hit. 500,000 mows of corn & rice fields were submerged. Most of the dwelling houses built by mud in this district have collapsed as a result of the flood.

禾
苗
損
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數



該
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決

One by one the dykes are falling in the unprecedented flood. This shows the dyke, which protects Hanyang, broken, rendered useless for food production considerable area



房
屋
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成
浮
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人
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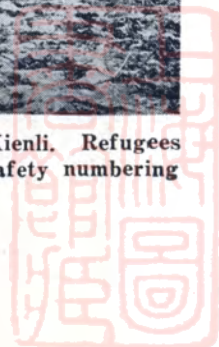
All rice crops have been ruined and property damages are enormous in the suburbs around Wuchang.

此
次
受
災
尤
甚



監
利
歷
遭
大
水

Another place of severe suffering is Kienli. Refugees from the farm land rushed to the city for safety numbering 10,000 people.



新陽縣北門外依山最高處房屋全被水倒折

全縣稻田盡遭淹沒

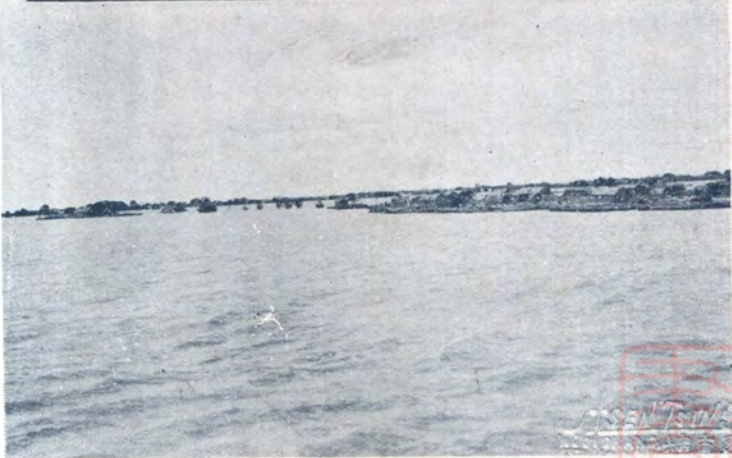


陽新近江邊水高一丈四尺

Yang-Hsing district bordering the river, was under 14 feet of water, practically all the rice fields in this district were completely destroyed.

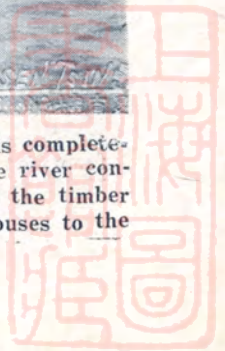
漢陽鸚鵡洲淹沒災民集木為上

泛宅為家



陸地淹沒

The suburb of Hanyang alongside the Yangtse is completely submerged. A great stretch of houses along the river contains several thousands of families, all engaged in the timber business—these people have moved their matshed houses to the rafts.



低下武昌進水該校首當其衝



第一小學位於武昌東北角地勢

First Primary School

Although Wuchang is higher than Hankow, still there are a few places that are well under water.

外縣來漢災民集陽赫山

現為水災委員會負責救濟



赫山災民萬餘衣食俱無

On the Black Hill near Hanyang about 10,000 refugees were taken care of by the Relief Committee. These people have come as refugees from other flooded districts.

住戶數千人逃居鳳凰山頂



武昌沿江淹沒篾子街一帶

The streets of Wuchang alongside the river are completely flooded. A long stretch of houses and shops along the river usually contains as many as ten thousand families, all these are engaged in the manufacture of chop-sticks which is one of the biggest industries of its kind in this city. These people took refuge on the nearby hill.

據官廳調查武昌增加三十萬人多係外縣來省之災民



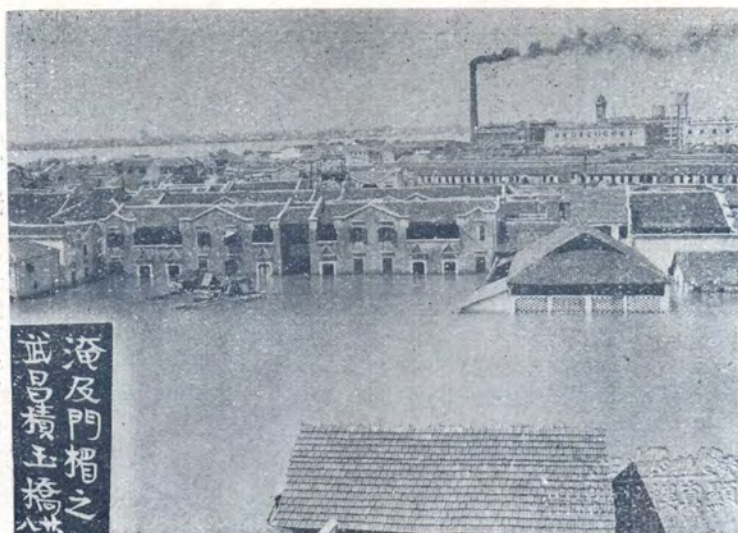
此所建於無線電台隙地收容災民近十萬人

Refugee camp near the Wireless Station

Official estimate is that the normal population of the Wuhan Cities has been increased by 300,000 people who have come as refugees from other flooded Hupeh regions.

This camp was built on the waste ground surrounding the wireless station at Wuchang. It holds over 100,000 refugees.

武昌武勝門外較高之區



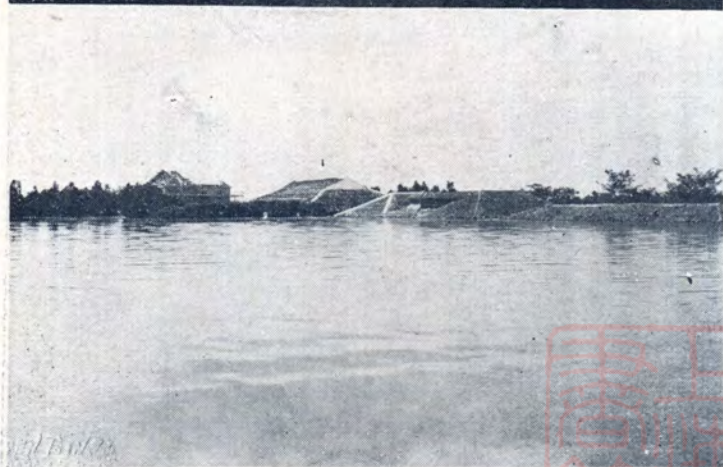
亦已水深五六尺

淹及門楣之
武昌積玉橋

Wuchang

The district outside the North City-gate was five feet under water.

武昌大東門外鄉村師範學校被淹及屋頂



該校受災最重小房水漫屋頂

高房水過屋簷損失當屬不資

Wesley and the Union Normal Colleges are under water in the suburbs outside the East-Gate of Wuchang City. Only the roofs of the higher houses can be seen and the water is so deep tha a sampan pole cannot reach the bottom.

武昌
閘潰
決共

田禾盡付東流



閘潰水勢洶湧

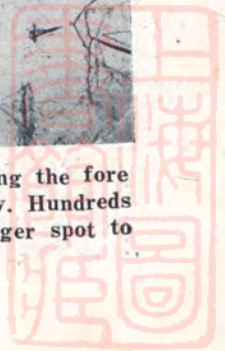
The broken part of the Wuching dyke rear Wuchang city, Note the rolling water rushing into the farm nearby.

果 結 的 力 努

共 堤 湖 晒 昌 武 之 存 獨 然 巍



This shows a dam constructed immediately along the fore shore of Wuchang, after the flood invaded Hankow. Hundreds of thousands of sandbags were rushed to the danger spot to prevent further breaks.



軍民搶救生長開災



之四十八師爲力獨多

搶救此開徐軍長所屬

From the commencement of the flood these troops, particularly the 48th division under General Hsu Yuan Chuang, have been kept busy to move materials and building dykes.

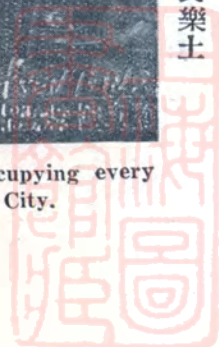
武昌通湘外梅子山上災民集



梅子山係區區小地亦有災民四千

武昌稍高之處即係災民樂土

About 4,000 refugees are encamped here, occupying every high place of vacant ground near the Wuchang City.



漢口中華青年會



Chinese Y. M. C. A.

The S. A. D. No. 2 or Ex-Russian Concession was in a little better state at the beginning of the flood, but when the water reached the climax, the street of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. being the highest point in the city was inundated nearly 5 feet.

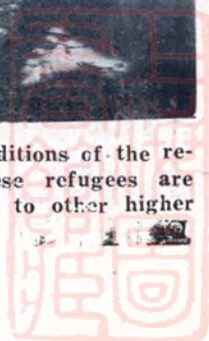
逃水荒

民扶老携幼逃避性命



單洞門破大水突來災

As the water goes higher and higher conditions of the refugees are passing from bad to worse. These refugees are moving from the railway track embankment to other higher places in the city.



水 中 市 集

即尋蔬菜日用品亦不易購得



水災影響市面食物大起恐慌

A Flooded Market.

An important development was that very little food was procurable in the market. Vegetables which were plenty before Wuchang was inundated, are now no more.

特 三 區 亞 細 亞 煤 油 公 司



A. P. C. Building along the Bund



特 一 區 市 政 局

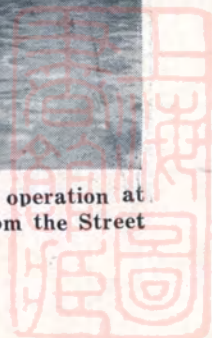


Municipal Building
S. A. D. No. 1

局 部 之 排 水 工 作



Chinese chain wheel pumps were put up into operation at the French Municipal Office gate to draw water from the Street back into the river.

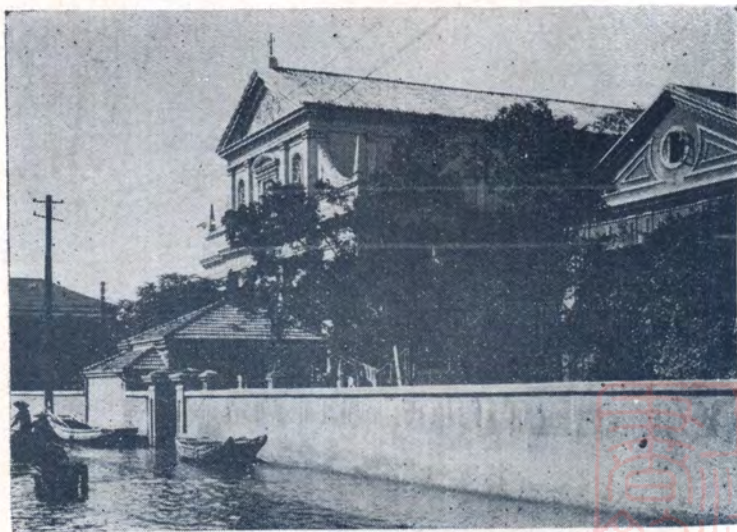


漢口自由西報館



Hankow Herald Office wrecked by the floods, as practically all of the printing equipment is under water. Despite all the hardships and difficulties the Herald has put out a flood edition to keep the public in touch with developments.

特三區怡和之路天主堂



Catholic Church
at Ewo Road, S. A. D. No. 3.





漢口銀行公會被淹

Bankers Association Building

江漢關前



Customs House



德士古煤油棧大火

該公司貨船午炊失慎延及堆棧大火三日三夜

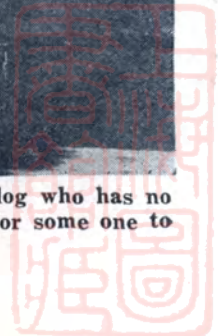


The entire godown of the Texas Oil Company was a terrible furnace. As the burning petroleum blew down the river & spread with rapidity. Luckily on account of the flood all the neighbouring houses were evacuated.

走途無路之喪家犬



On the roof is to be seen the unfortunate dog who has no place to go and there he is watching patiently for some one to rescue him.



德士古失慎附近延燒房屋無數



水深火熱之分金爐

Texas Oil Company Installation Plant

Oil was seen shooting many feet into the air and then turned into flames. Even the heavy steel drums were thrown up some hundred feet high. They exploded in the air and then landed in the flood water.

特三區受災最重水深六尺至八尺



特三區市政局及漢口俱樂部

Hankow Club & S. A. D. No. 3 Municipal Building

The S. A. D. No. 3 or Ex-British Concession was the one which suffered the worst, streets were under water in most places to six or eight feet.

崗 高 立 警 崗

水
深
時
用
小
船
作
崗
位



水
淺
時
用
木
箱
作
崗
位

During the period of high water, policemen on duty standing high on platforms at streets intersections.

此
時
木
划
多



平
時
汽
車
多

Wuhan Gendarmerie Headquarters at the back of S. A. D. No. 3 was the worst place hit by the flood.



特 三 區 中 街 初 淹 之 情 形



Religious Tract Society
S. A. D. No. 3

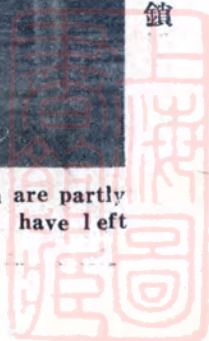
另 關 蹊 徑



樓
窗
便
利
出
入

大
門
被
水
封
鎖

A surprisingly large percent of the houses which are partly out of the water are unoccupied as the people have left for safe places.





漢口警備司令部衛卒立牆頭

Wuhan Garrison Headquarters. Note the gateguard on duty has to stand on the wall of the entrance.

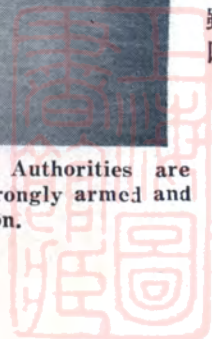
警備司令部巡船

處皆是災民地方毫無驚擾



大水期中警備森嚴雖四

To safeguard against disorderliness the Authorities are sending round pickets in sampans, these are strongly armed and some even carry machine guns ready for action.



橋 木 時 臨

添
建
木
橋
便
利
交
通



國民政府救濟水災委員會湖北分會

These temporary wooden sidewalks were built under the auspices of the Relief Committee in the business sections of the city to relieve the Sampan Congestion.

車 等 頭 之 推 後 挽 前

此
種
車
亦
不
通
行



八
月
十
日
後
河
水
愈
漲
愈
高

As the water in the flooded streets decreases in depth rickshas which were put out of Commission about three weeks ago, are again making their appearance. But one has to sit on the top of the back of the vehicle.



漢口鐵道之外災景象

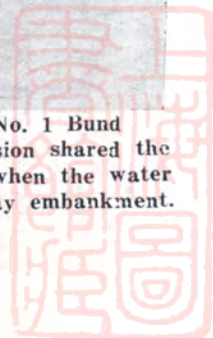


The people have made odd boards into rafts and on these they make what trips are necessary to obtain food.

特 一 區 河 街

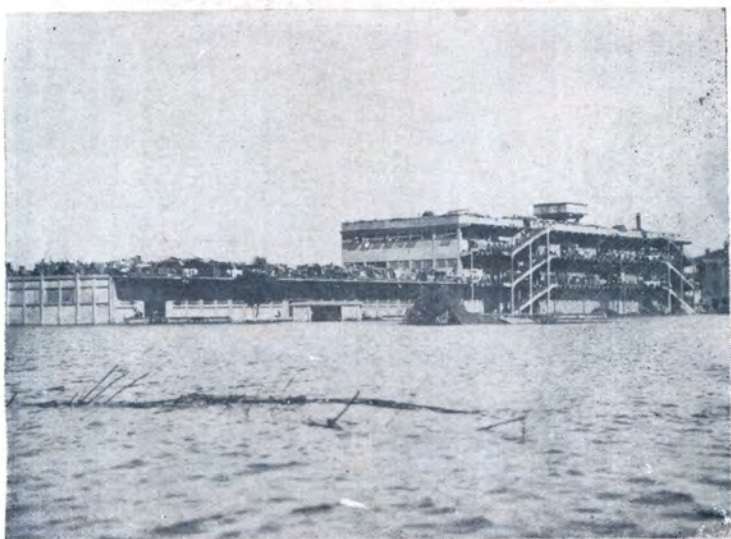


Deutsch-Asiatische Bank on the S. A. D. No. 1 Bund
The S. A. D. No. 1 or ex-German Concession shared the same fate and had all its streets submerged when the water overflowed its surrounding dams and the railway embankment.



怡和堆棧收容所

死亡踵接



災民麩集

Several thousands refugees are now staying in the Export installation of the Jardine, Matheson & Co. godown awaiting relief.

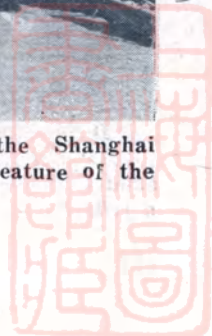
花樓口船隻之擁擠

交通阻塞



地窄船多

Sampan along the Sin-Sin Road near the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank forms a common feature of the congested traffic.



歌
生
路
口



N. K. K.

New stone building was under nearly 9 feet of water. The street alongside was the first to assume a semblance of Venice.

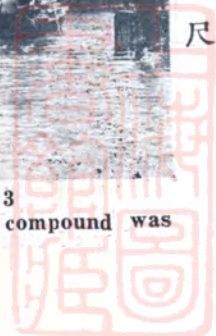
圍
牆
盡
在
水
中

水
深
五
尺



St. John's Church at S. A. D. No. 3

The whole wooden fence surrounding the compound was under water about five feet deep.



棧 堆 和 怡

然千餘災民猶視爲安樂窩



此處水平二樓已成水閣涼亭

Jardine Estate

Of all the buildings in this section, practically all are flooded to the ceiling, and many have water in their second floors.

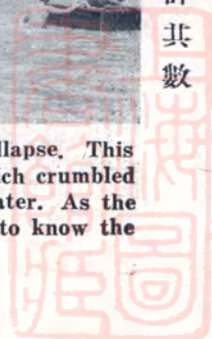
館 旅 大 賓 迎 之 塌 倒

迎賓不過其中千萬分之一耳



大水聲中倒屋不計其數

The flood waters are causing many houses to collapse. This is a hotel situated opposite the Telegraph Office which crumbled being unable to stand the pressure of the rising water. As the debris has not yet been removed, it is not possible to know the number of casualties.



署 公 事 領 美 區 二 特



American Consulate
and the Bund in S. A. D. No. 2

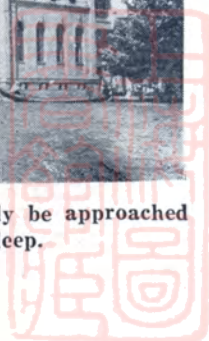
行 銀 旗 花 口 漢



正屋未遭波及

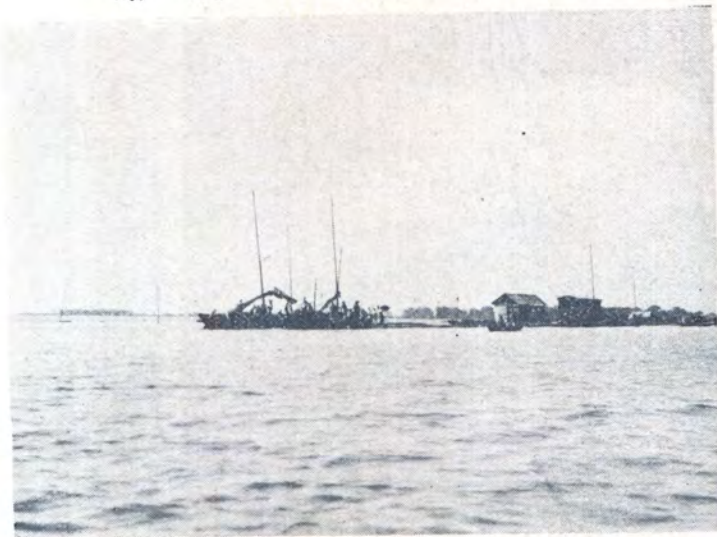
該行屋基甚高門前水深七尺

National City Bank of New York can only be approached by sampans. Water here is more than 7 feet deep.



大 水 中 的 平 漢 路

車
站
改
設
講
家
磯



此
段
路
全
被
淹
沒
車
站

The Peiping Hankow railway embankment near Hankow was completely submerged and traffic was stopped for weeks.

漢 陽 赫 山 災 民 餐 露 宿

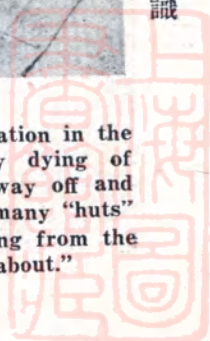
疫
癘
叢
生
死
亡
日
數
十
起



災
民
醫
集
缺
乏
衛
生
知
識

Black Hill or "Valley of Death"

A physician describing the horrors of the situation in the refugee camp says that the refugees are "quietly dying of hunger." "The dead are thrown in mats a little way off and some few were confined and earth thrown over. In many "huts" are dying and newly dead." "One hears a moaning from the woman and one need hardly to see what has come about."



防 疫 工 作

動的送診施藥及防疫注射



本市醫師鑒於災民疾苦多自

漢口防疫船隻經過倒塌之街巷

Floating and travelling Clinics

A squad of special sampans were dispersed throughout the cities, each carrying a doctor and several nurses to make injections. Free inoculation against cholera typhoid and paratyphoid and other epidemic diseases was available on the sport.

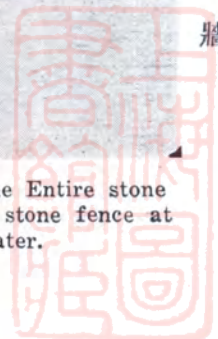
漢 口 匯 豐 銀 行

盡
沒
水
中



門
前
高
牆

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Entire stone basement is under water about 7 feet, and the stone fence at the front of the grand building is well under water.



漢口郵務管理局門前之冷落

郵寄驟然減少



大水繼絕交通

At the Post Office with water over the counters, a good deal of hard work and ingenuity has had to be used to get the mail away.

大水中之活動郵局

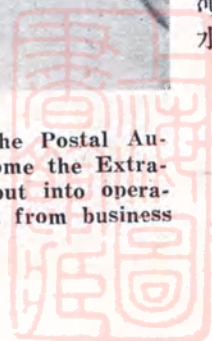
中臨時添設活動郵船收受信件



市間交通不便郵筒郵櫃盡淹水

Floating Post Office.

As all the pillar boxes were under water, the Postal Authorities devised a method with which to overcome the Extraordinary difficulty. A fleet of Sampans was put into operation along the business streets to collect mails from business houses.



輕便運輸

熟食物品均用此法運輸



貧民搬遷家具販賣蔬菜

Many from the poorer class are to be seen trying to "hoof" their way through chin high water to their destination.

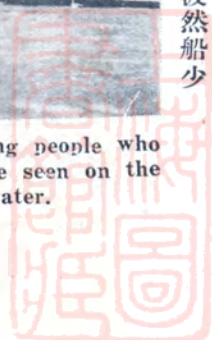
鵠候義渡之民衆

人多又只限於通衢終難普渡衆生



水深不能涉行各處添設義渡然船少

Special sampans were provided for conveying people who cannot afford to pay a fare. These boats were seen on the busy streets picking up coolies walking in the water.



絕無僅有之木划



此木桶雖陋然較之大門床板所繫之木排尤勝一籌

Many people built sampans out of bath tubs, cigarette boxes, oil tin boxes, and adds and ends, to move around.

漢口紅十字會掩埋工作



堤防潰決淹斃人畜無算

死尸各處漂流臭氣四溢

Sampans are being employed to collect bodies by the Red Cross Society. The bodies of those drowned in the first onrush are now coming to the surface and are appearing at all odd places some being found even in the street.



特 三 區 河 街

房屋下層無不被水



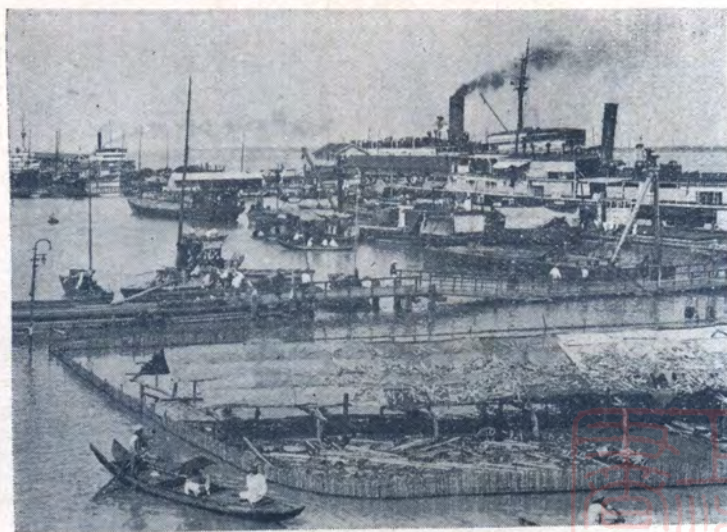
沿江馬路深六尺餘

Hankow Bund

Practically all the higher buildings along the Bund are flooded to the groundfloor. The Bund was overflowed and all roadways are under water nearly six feet.

沿 江 臨 時 堆 棧

漢口堆棧盡皆進水各種大小

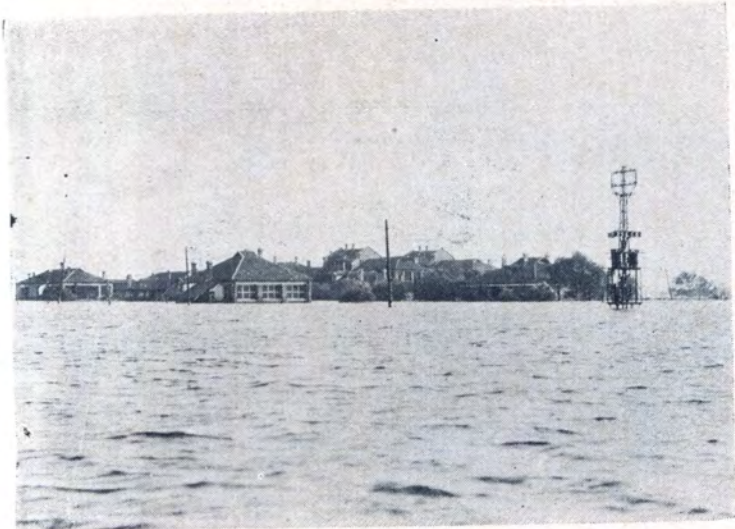


拖駁改作臨時堆棧

Shipping services were seriously affected by the flood disaster. Goods shipped to Hankow cannot be unloaded owing to the flood situation. Tugboats have to be used as temporary warehouses for the cargoes from Shanghai and other ports.

院 醫 和 協 口 漢

高時該處深一丈二三尺

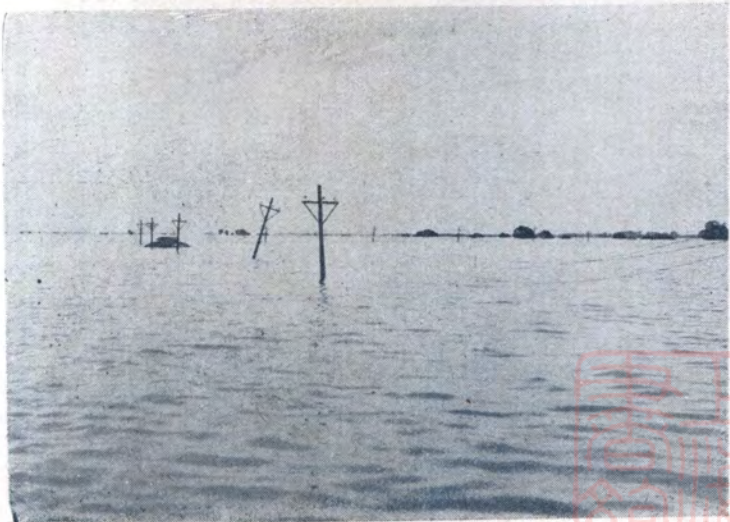


協和醫院地勢低窪河水最

At the Union Hospital where the land is very low the water was over 12 feet deep and the patients had to be moved to the upper floor.

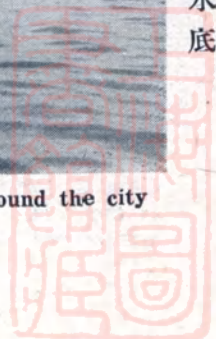
落 村 和 路 馬 之 外 路 鐵

電桿變作指路標



馬路村落沉水底

A sheet of water is the only visible scene around the city



數千灾民羣集鐵軌道上

丹水池附近潰決後五萬



Since the calamity started more than 50,000 refugees crowded on the railway track.

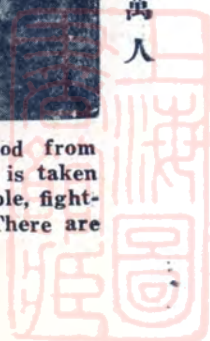
散發麵茶水之情形

僅有此區區鐵道爲立足地

鐵道前後災民數萬人



Refugees along railway embankment receive food from relief boats. The food being distributed is bread. It is taken around at noon time and the sight of thousands of people, fighting for their portions is a terrible sight to behold. There are many sampans distributing rice, medicine and tea.



再遭波及復遷往武昌收容所



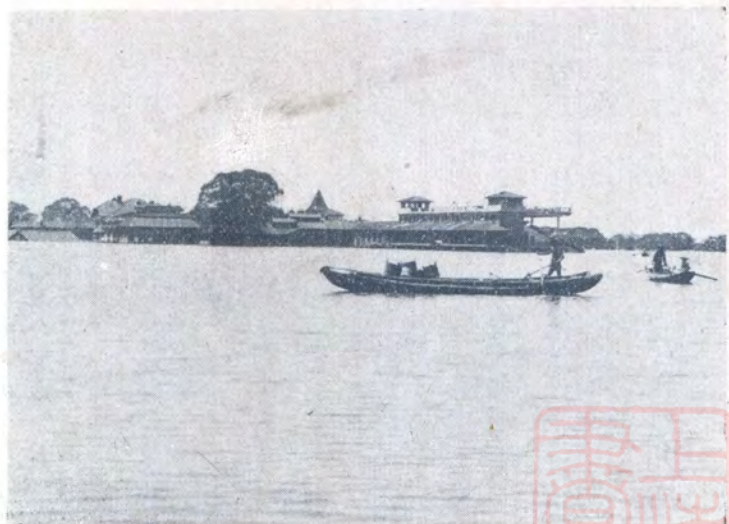
漢口雙門鐵路堤上棚居災民

河水續漲災民所建臨時住所

The refugees who had been camping on the railway embankment since the beginning of the flood were forced to move to Wuchang on account of the submerging of the railway track.

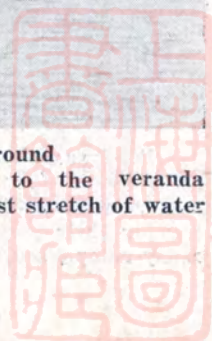
漢口跑馬廠

廠內一片汪洋



水平二樓看台

Hankow Race Club & Recreation Ground
The water submerged the buildings to the veranda
Looking out on all sides one could see only vast stretch of water
where formerly everything was green.
eaves.



大水初至災民五千餘人羣趨二



三樓舊集擁擠幾無插足餘地

Refugees in the New World Amusement House

The upper floors of this building are housing 5,000 refugees who crowded in at the beginning of the flood. It was almost impossible to walk about without treading on human beings.

漢口老團側災民避難居屋上



留戀不捨

株守老巢

With water reaching the eaves the people have opened the tiles on thatch of the roofs, put up a few yards of cloth to keep off the sun, made small platforms of bamboo and they are waiting their fate.

漢口雙洞門附近十室九空狗上屋

息屋頂以待死神之降臨



災民棲

In this entire area the houses are flooded almost to the thatch of the roofs and all the householders are now refugees. Dogs are seen on the roofs waiting their fate.

梅神甫醫院

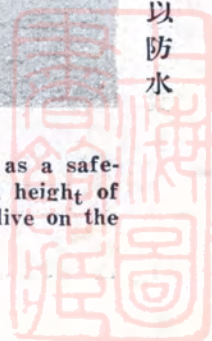
但本年水已平樓病人遷居最上層



該院因地勢低下特建高以防水

Melotto Memorial Hospital

These buildings are built with a high basement as a safeguard against such an occurrence but the abnormal height of the river makes it only possible for the patients to live on the top floor.



漢口總商會

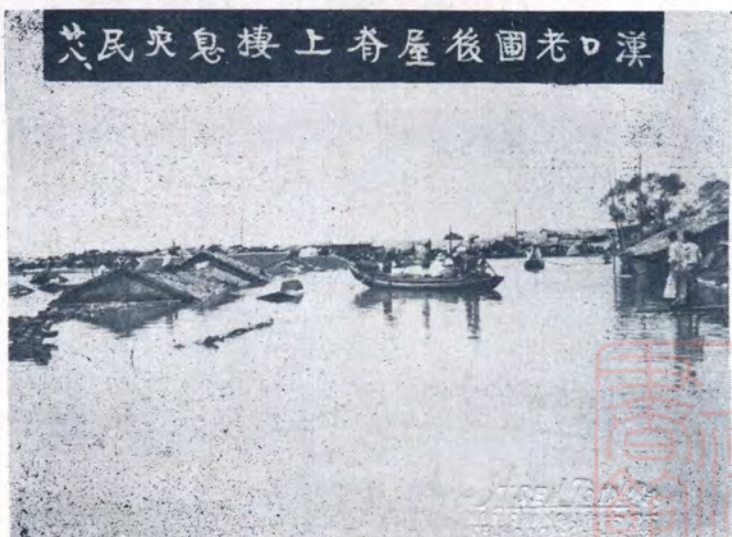
國民政府救災湖北分會亦移該處辦公



湖北水災急賑會設於該會二樓

Hankow Chamber of Commerce. Water is seeping into the ground floor of this building, the foundation of which is about 4 feet higher than the Chungshan Road. The Hupeh Flood Relief Committee has had to remove its quarters to the second floor.

漢口老園後屋脊上樓息民災



水漫平漢鐵道窮

民載往各收容所

The place where the water washed away the railway track. Many sampans were engaged to take the poor people away.

路山中之前日十月八



貧窮苦力尚能涉水而行

此時水淺車船均可代步

Bird's Eye View of Main Street in Hankow. Chungshan Road.

府政市口漢

該處房屋多已淹及二樓



市政府一帶受災最重

The Hankow Municipal Government building, which is a three storied structure, has now only second floor above water.

HANKOW'S GREATEST FLOOD CATASTROPH IN A CENTURY

Hankow is always a hot spot, — hot in climate, hot in political disputes, and hot in business pursuits. But the summer of 1931 has changed all these conditions, and Hankow is now a cool flooded city with the resemblances of a vast lake.

During the early weeks of the summer, rains kept falling steadily. Day after day this continued until the people almost forgot the heat of the Hankow Summer. But it did not rain in Hankow alone. These heavy rains were common throughout the entire Yangtse Valley. The waters of the river rose until they came to the unprecedented level of 53'.65". The highest level reached in 1870, according to available records, was 50 feet and 5 inches. The results of this unusual rise of the river was the inundation of almost the entire floor of the great Yangtse Valley with devastation and destruction never before equalled in this century.

A bird's eye view of the situation taken on an air-plane trip from Shanghai to Hankow revealed almost nothing but destitution in the entire Yangtse Valley. In many places the flood stretched from horizon to horizon. It has been estimated that the waters are 35 miles wide for a distance of 600 miles. Almost nothing is visible except a few trees and some roof tops. This means that much of the richest ricebearing territory of China will produce nothing this year.

The farmers in the flooded areas are quite destitute. Millions of these people have lost their homes. Many thousands have been drowned, and countless thousands are in a desperate condition. No one will ever know what this catastrophe has cost in lives and in property. It is certain that the cost has been very great as thousands of square miles were so badly inundated that only those inhabitants who had boats were able to save themselves from drowning.

Conditions are bad enough but they will get progressively worse, because great numbers of people will have

to face the winter without homes, food, and clothing. Also, the farmers have neither seeds for planting nor livestock for working their farms. Take Hupeh Province alone as an example. Out of sixty-nine Hsiens (districts) forty-five have been inundated and thirty-nine of them are almost completely ruined. This shows what has happened to the entire Yangtse Valley.

The populous Metropolis of Wuhan (including the three sister cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang), the so-called Chicago of China, and now the Venice of China, has been suffering from more water than this region has known at any time within the last sixty-one years. Due to the swollen state of the river and heavy rainfall in the early part of July, all the low-lying districts of Hankow were flooded.

With the bursting on July 28th of the dyke at Fencheng-jo, a little distance below the Japanese Concession, the water in the Yangtse found its way to the inner side of the railway embankment. Then Hankow itself soon began to face a serious threat of flood. All its surrounding area was inundated. The whole district became a huge lake, with only roofs of dwelling houses visible. The flood covered a vast territory extending from Liuchiamiao to Chiakow. In fact, the entire Hou Ho land behind the railway track was inundated rendering thousands of poor people homeless. Immediately the railway track was packed with refugees and traffic on this section of Peiping-Hankow Railway had stopped.

In the early morning of August 2nd, by the breaking of the dam blocking the railway arch above Hankow, behind the Hankow Benevolent Society, the water of Hou Ho region found its way into the Hankow city proper, the S. A. D. No. 3, the S. A. D. No. 2 and the French Concession. Then all the flood sufferers poured into the business quarters of the city to find refuge. Boats commandeered by the government or engaged by benevolent organizations were everywhere carrying refugees from scenes of catastrophe.

The flood had now reached practically every part of the city except the S. A. D. No. 1 and the Japanese Concession. The Japanese Concession and S. A. D. No. 1 were not affected by the inrushing flood at this time not because these places were higher than other districts but simply because they had made an effective effort to build dams and had kept the water out. They had done splendid work and their efforts so far were successful. But after all human effort this

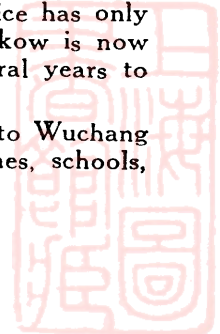
time was not able to conquer nature and these last dry areas were soon flooded.

On August 19th, the watermark at Hankow reached its peak, registering 53'.65", exactly three feet and one inch higher than in 1870. The water remained steady for several days, before it began to recede in very slow degree — about half an inch or one inch in every twenty four hours. At this rate it would take weeks before the water would go back to the normal river height. All densely populated districts in Hankow were now submerged, making further thousands of people homeless and destitute.

The worse hit places are those behind the Water Tower, the Chisen Maloos, the Chungshan Road, Customs House, Tachimen Station and the Japanese Concession. Looking down from the top of the Turtle's Hill at Hanyang, one could see a vast stretch of water at the back of Hankow. The Chinese Race Club, the Union Hospital, the International Race Club, and the Hankow Race Club and Recreational Ground with its trees, factory chimneys and other main buildings in that section are well under water. The Chungshan Park is invisible, all its buildings and trees being submerged. On Chisen San Maloo the water has reached almost to the roof of the Hankow Municipal Building. All the streets have been converted into canals along which sampans or boats and even big junks are busily plying instead of rickshas and motor vehicles. In normal times, there are 8685 rickshas and several hundred other vehicles running on these streets, but because of the high flood in their stead over 10,000 boats have been given permits by the Boat Commission Office to carry on traffic on these streets. The sight of these boats plying on the streets carrying pedestrians is an experience unprecedented in the life of the Hankow people. Traffic is seriously hampered.

Much inconvenience and damage have been caused by the flooding of houses and shops. Practically all shops have closed their doors and business is at a complete standstill. The electric power companies in the Japanese Concession and S. A. D. No. 1 were put out of commission, throwing these places into darkness for about three weeks. Telephone lines have been effected again and the Post Office has only been able to maintain a skeleton service. Hankow is now a city of stark horror. The city will take several years to recover from the extensive damage.

All the refugees in Hankow were removed to Wuchang and Hanyang, where they are put up in churches, schools,



public buildings and refugee camps which were built on the hills for the purpose. All the residential quarters in Hankow are deserted, and the houses are unoccupied, as the people have left for other scenes and only such people as are needed for business reasons remained.

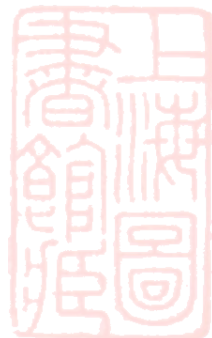
People rendered homeless in the Wuhan area alone by the flooding are about half a million: Hankow 230,000, Wuchang 50,000, and Hanyang 30,000, over 30,000 ricksha coolie refugees and 100,000 wharf coolie refugees. More than \$2,000,000 raised locally has already been spent by Relief Committees for relief work in this center.

Now the peak of the flood has passed, but it must be remembered that continuous assistance in the flooded areas is absolutely necessary, as countless thousands of refugees have lost their homes, their animals, crops and relatives, and they must be fed and cared for until the new crops have been harvested next Summer. The immediate conditions are very serious, but they will be progressively more serious as time passes. Though immediate danger to the lives of the hundreds of thousands of residents of the flood districts has passed, yet the peak of the suffering will be reached with the advent of cold winter weather. Appalling conditions of refugees are so threatening, that all the local relief agencies in the Wuhan center are working at their best. For the first time in the history of Chinese flood relief work, all agencies Chinese and Foreign, Public and Private are working in a united campaign to meet the flood situation.

This photographic record of the flood disaster prepared by the Hupeh Flood Relief Committee serves as a kind of urgent appeal to the people of the world for immediate material assistance.

Paul R. Sung

September, 1931
Hankow



WATERMARKS IN HANKOW

漢 口 水 標 紀 錄

Zero—11.94 metres above sea level 零度 = 海平線上 11.94 米達突

August 八月	1930	1931
1st.	27.4'	49.7'
2nd.	27.5'	49.8'
3rd.	28.0'	49.9'
4th.	28.7'	50.05'
5th.	30.0'	50.0'
6th.	31.3'	50.1'
7th.	32.5'	50.25'
8th.	33.2'	50.45'
9th.	33.5'	50.55'
10th.	33.5'	50.65'
11th.	33.6'	50.6'
12th.	33.6'	50.6'
13th.	33.3'	51.2'
14th.	33.1'	51.8'
15th.	33.0'	52.2'
16th.	32.7'	52.7'
17th.	32.5'	53.2'
18th.	32.3'	53.4'
19th.	32.3'	53.65' New Record 新紀錄
20th.	32.3'	53.25'
21st.	32.4'	53.45'
22nd.	32.8'	53.40'
23rd.	33.4'	53.3'
24th.	33.7'	53.25'
25th.	33.7'	53.0'
26th.	33.3'	52.95'
27th.	32.9'	52.95'
28th.	32.9'	52.8'
29th.	33.2'	52.7'
30th.	33.8'	52.5'
31st.	34.2'	52.3'



WATERMARKS IN HANKOW

漢 口 水 標 紀 錄

September 九月	1930	1931
1st.	35.2'	52.1'
2nd.	36.1'	51.8'
3rd.	36.6'	51.5'
4th.	36.8'	51.4'
5th.	36.9'	51.25'
6th.	37.2'	51.2'
7th.	37.4'	51.1'
8th.	37.7'	51.15'
9th.	37.9'	51.15'
10th.	37.6'	51.15'
11th.	37.5'	51.0'
12th.	37.9'	50.8'
13th.	38.3'	50.7'
14th.	38.7'	50.45'
15th.	39.0'	50.1'
16th.	39.4'	49.85'
17th.	39.7'	49.6'
18th.	39.9'	49.3'
19th.	39.9'	49.0'
20th.	39.7'	48.7
21st.	39.7'	48.4'
22nd.	39.9'	48.1'
23rd.	38.8'	47.8'
24th.	38.9'	47.5'
25th.	38.9'	47.25'
26th.	38.7'	47.0'
27th.	38.4'	46.8'
28th.	38.1'	46.6'
29th.	37.9'	
30th.	37.8	



HANKOW RAIN-FALL RECORDS

最近二十年雨量比較表

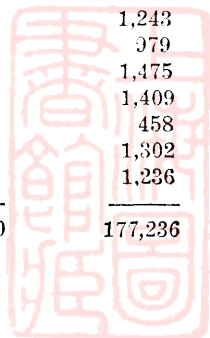
七月份 July	Year	Rainfall (inches)	英寸
July	1911	8.86	英寸
..	1912	13.48
..	1913	4.57
..	1914	0.22
..	1915	6.95
..	1916	9.20
..	1917	9.60
..	1918	4.75
..	1919	8.68
..	1920	2.34
..	1921	3.02
..	1922	2.88
..	1923	8.06
..	1924	11.57
..	1925	2.52
..	1926	12.40
..	1927	12.58
..	1928	2.89
..	1929	4.95
..	1930	0.14
..	1931	22.18



Report of Flood Condition In 45 Hsiens Of Hupeh

四 十 五 縣 水 災 概 況 表

縣名 Name of District	受災人數 Number of Pee le affected	待賑人數 Urgent Relief needed	淹沒面積 Area Floode Square Kliometr	
漢口	Hankow city	758,169	250,000	483
武昌	Wuchang	367,477	250,000	6,135
漢陽	Hanyang	479,426	250,000	6,848
雲夢	Yunmeng	149,566	90,000	1,495
孝感	Siakan	347,647	130,000	8,359
潛江	Tsienkiang	317,953	230,000	4,572
沔陽	Mienyang	826,283	390,000	18,785
漢川	Hanchwan	356,138	200,000	5,184
廣濟	Kwangtsi	236,001	130,000	2,735
黃梅	Hwangmei	217,505	130,000	4,075
石首	Shihshow	124,909	90,000	4,379
天門	Tienmen	569,645	200,000	6,589
荊州	Kingchow	496,089	180,000	9,316
鄂城	Ocheng	307,043	130,000	4,728
監利	Kienli	372,002	280,000	7,841
應城	Yingcheng	137,466	80,000	2,127
圻水	Kishui	213,589	130,000	3,848
黃岡	Hwangkang	412,101	180,000	5,314
陽新	Yangsin	180,184	70,000	4,656
圻州	Kichow	214,835	100,000	3,266
大冶	Tayeh	156,140	50,000	2,372
嘉魚	Kiayn	67,145	60,000	2,188
黃陂	Hwangpei	294,289	110,000	3,836
咸甯	Sianning	55,871	30,000	1,688
枝江	Chihkang	118,859	40,000	2,016
松滋	Sungtze	224,173	100,000	4,396
麻城	Macheng	215,246	90,000	4,221
京山	Kingshan	238,000	70,000	5,550
安陸	Anlu	56,161	50,000	1,087
公安	Kungan	105,734	60,000	2,333
鍾祥	Chungsiang	170,912	40,000	7,605
蒲圻	Puchi	35,152	20,000	1,196
荊門	Kingmen	188,288	80,000	4,554
隨縣	Siuchow	74,842	50,000	3,690
鄖陽	Yunyang	43,855	30,000	2,759
當陽	Tangyang	33,770	30,000	850
宜都	Itu	62,228	40,000	1,485
崇陽	Tsungyang	20,756	15,000	782
羅田	Lotien	22,670	10,000	733
長陽	Changyang	19,518	10,000	1,243
穀城	Kucheng	36,681	10,000	379
南漳	Nanchang	43,294	10,000	1,475
襄陽	Siangyang	73,044	30,000	1,409
通城	Tungcheng	20,200	15,000	458
均縣	Kunchow	28,417	10,000	1,302
五峯	Wufung	6,446	10,000	1,236
		9,475,720	4,560,000	177,236





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Hankow Flood Review



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