

沙 面

SHAMEEN CANTON CHINA



广州新华出版发行集团


 广州出版社

广州市国家档案馆 广州市荔湾区档案馆 编

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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

沙面 / 广州市国家档案馆, 广州市荔湾区档案馆编

. -- 广州 : 广州出版社, 2013.11

ISBN 978-7-5462-0896-1

I. ①沙… II. ①广… ②广… III. ①建筑艺术—介
绍—广州市—近代 IV. ①TU-862

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第267773号

书 名 沙面

编 著 广州市国家档案馆 广州市荔湾区档案馆

出版发行 广州出版社

(地址: 广州市天河区天润路87号9、10楼 邮政编码: 510635

网址: <http://www.gzchs.com.cn>)

责任编辑 董 平

文字编辑 田宇星 黄佳伦

印刷单位 广州市番禺锦云彩印有限公司

(地址: 广州市番禺区大石街大兴村四队 邮政编码: 510450)

规 格 889mm × 1194mm 1/12

总 张 数 17.5

总 字 数 350 千

印 数 1000册

版 次 2013年11月第1版

印 次 2013年11月第1次

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5462-0896-1

定 价 270.00元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 请与承印厂联系调换。

POSTSCRIPT

Shamian, as a state-class historic conservation area, is attracting visitors from all directions all year round with its unique European-style humanity environment.

The Guangzhou Municipal Archives, Liwan District Archives have compiled this book according to our collections and the vast date collecting, so that the readers can use it as a reference to learn about Shamian, to reach some sentiment and realization, or to taste the lingering charm of the architectural art through the space of history and reality, antiquity and fad.

During the process of compiling and publishing this book, we received the strong support from Guangdong Provincil Archives, Guangzhou Municipal Urban Construction Archives Mansion, Shamian Community Committee Office, Lingnan Portrait, Whole Journey Design Company and the help and direction from Zhou Junrong, and we together express our heartfelt thanks here. We have referred to the books "Great Events of Shameen" by the Library of Hong Kong Chinese University, *Archives of Shameen Modern Outstanding Architecture Conservation* by Guangzhou Urban Planning Reconnaissance Design Institute and *The Architectural Arts of A.W. Purnell and the Modern Society of Lingnan* published by Guang Dong People's Publishing House, etc. Please feel free to contact us, if you have any ideas or suggestions on this book.

The compilers
October 2012

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序 言

如果说白鹅潭是一幅青绿的绸缎，那沙面就是一块翡翠，在其多彩的色泽中透着许许多多的故事，给后人留下永久的记忆。

沙面位于白鹅潭北侧，原是珠江冲积而成的沙洲。清咸丰九年（1859年）第二次鸦片战争期间，英国和法国借口原十三行外国商馆被烧毁，租借沙面，雇工修护河堤，填土筑基，形成沙面岛。至20世纪初，沙面租界内的公共设施已基本完备，建筑主要有领事馆、教堂、银行、商行、邮局、电报局、医院、酒店、俱乐部和住宅等，其住户多是各国领事馆、银行、洋行的人员以及外籍海关职员和传教士。1945年第二次世界大战结束后，沙面租界交还中国。

中华人民共和国成立后，岛上带有欧陆风格的建筑物得到保护。1983年，中国第一个五星级宾馆——白天鹅宾馆，在改革开放的春风中拔地而起，已被视为中国改革开放的标志物。如今，沙面岛上，古树森森，草绿花红，空气清新。老者悠闲憩息，小孩雀跃欢欣。中外建筑，相互映衬。随着沙面欧陆风情休闲区的建设，沙面这块宝石将越来越显示她迷人的魅力。

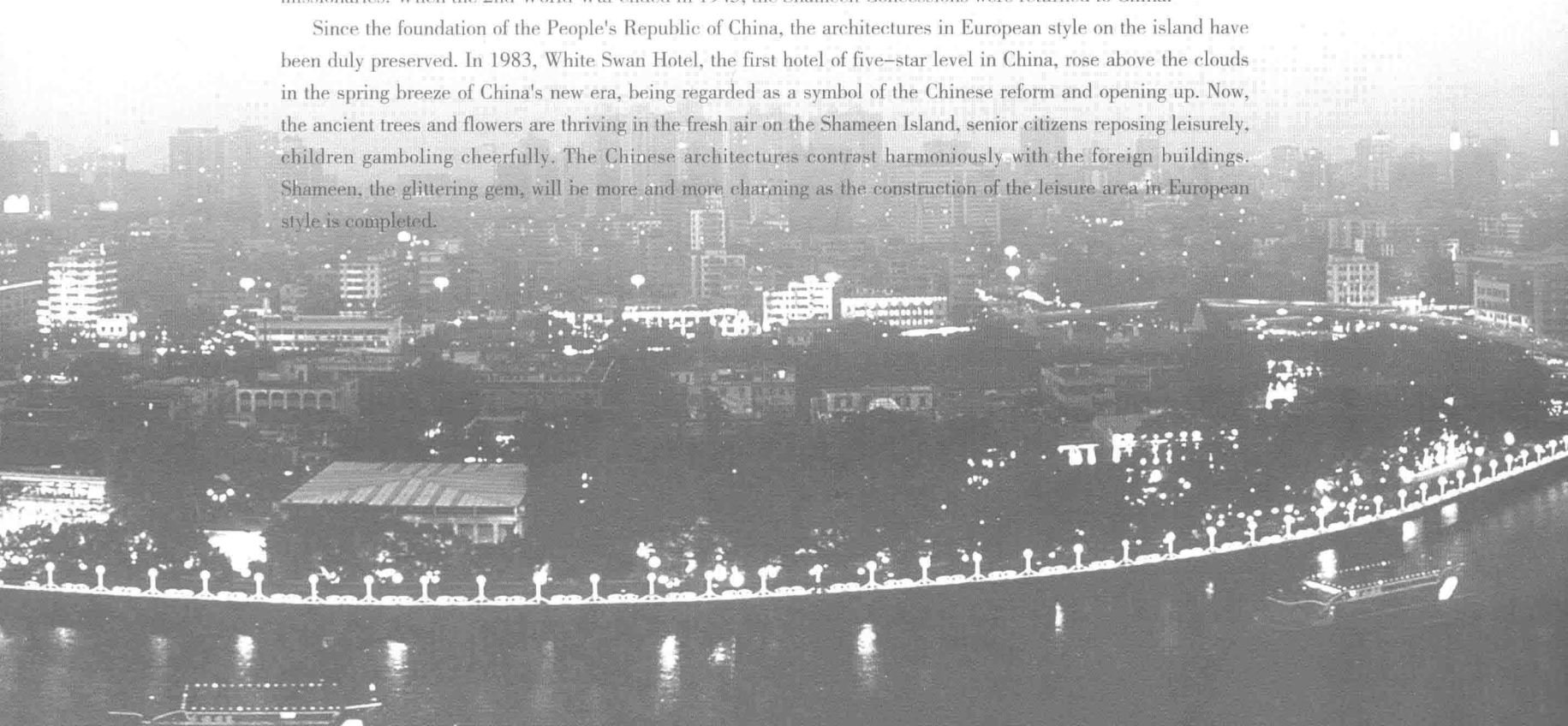


PREFACE

If the White Swan Pond is compared to a width of dark green silk, then Shamian (literally means sandy surface, used to be known as Shameen before 1949) is like a block of jadeite. Numerous stories are imprinted on the later generations' memories through its various color and luster.

Shameen, originally an alluvion washed by the Pearl River, lies to the north of the White Swan Pond. During the 2nd Opium War in the 9th Year of Emperor Xianfeng of the Qing Dynasty (1859), Britain and France leased Shameen by the excuse that the old chambers of Thirteen Hongs had been burned down. They employed workers to mend and fix the river bank, fill the river and build the foundation, hence the Shameen Island. By the beginning of the 20th century, all the public facilities in the Shameen Concessions had been completed, including the consulates, churches, banks, firms, post-offices, telegraph offices, hospitals, hotels, clubs and residences. Most of the residents were employees of the foreign consulates, banks, firms and foreign clerks of customs, as well as missionaries. When the 2nd World War ended in 1945, the Shameen Concessions were returned to China.

Since the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the architectures in European style on the island have been duly preserved. In 1983, White Swan Hotel, the first hotel of five-star level in China, rose above the clouds in the spring breeze of China's new era, being regarded as a symbol of the Chinese reform and opening up. Now, the ancient trees and flowers are thriving in the fresh air on the Shameen Island, senior citizens reposing leisurely, children gambling cheerfully. The Chinese architectures contrast harmoniously with the foreign buildings. Shameen, the glittering gem, will be more and more charming as the construction of the leisure area in European style is completed.



白鹅潭畔的翡翠——沙面。

The jadeite by the White Swan Pond — Shamian.

厚重的历史沉淀

沙面租界的形成

18世纪初，随着欧美资本主义的发展和世界各地来华航线的开辟，广州成为清政府对外贸易的重要基地。特别是到了乾隆二十二年（1757年），清政府独保留广州为对西方国家通商贸易的口岸，史称“一口通商”。

当时广州对外贸易的地方叫“十三行”，位于广州城外西南面珠江畔。1856年12月，第二次鸦片战争期间，广州民众烧毁了十三行外国商馆。翌年1月，英军从西濠登陆，放火焚毁商馆附近的洋行和民房以作报复。11月，英法联军占据了广州城对岸的河南西部地区，对广州进行包围。第二次鸦片战争后，英法两国决定租借十三行商馆西面一块地方重建商馆。

1861年9月，英国驻广州领事与两广总督签定《沙面租约协定》，沙面正式成为租界。但其地早在1859年下半年，就开始土建工程，英国人拆毁原有城防炮台，然后在北边用人工挖出一条宽40米、长1200米的小涌（即现在的沙基涌），用花岗石筑起5至6英尺高的堤围，然后用河沙填平，成为沙面岛。工程款总共325000英镑，全部由清政府在战争赔偿款中支付。工程4/5由英国政府负责，1/5由法国政府负责。自此以沙面一街为界，由东向西4/5属于英国租界，由西向东1/5属于法国租界。英国租界土地从1861年开始拍卖，凡拍得土地者，发给英国契证，使用年限为99年。

在鸦片战争后的大半个世纪里，英法等国取得了在沙面岛上的许多特权，在此建立了驻广州的领事馆和金融组织，沙面因而成为影响广州乃至华南的特殊地区。

HISTORY OF SEDIMENTATION

THE FORMING OF THE SHAMEEN CONCESSIONS

Early in the 18th century, Canton (old spelling of Guangzhou) became an important base of foreign trade for the Qing Regime. Especially in the 22nd Year of Emperor Qianlong (A.D. 1757), the Qing Regime kept Canton solely as the foreign trade port of China, historically called "The Canton System".

At that time the place for foreign trade was called Thirteen Hongs, located by the Pearl River on the southwest outside Guangzhou city. During the 2nd Opium War in December 1856, citizens in Guangzhou burned down the foreign mansions of Thirteen Hongs. In January the following year, the British army landed from Xihao (the West Trench), setting fire on the mansions of the neighboring foreign firms as well as the private houses as their revenge. In November, the Britain-France Allied Forces occupied the west area of Honam opposite the city, besieging Guangzhou. After the 2nd Opium War, Britain and France decided to rent a piece of land where they could rebuild their firm mansions.

In September 1861, the British Consul in Guangzhou and the Governor-General of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces concluded and signed "the Shameen Lease Agreement", and Shameen formally became a foreign concession. But actually as early as the 2nd half of the year 1859, the British had begun the construction project, demolishing the original defense of the city, and using manpower to dig a 40-meter-wide, 1200-meter-long Shakee Canal. The 5 to 6-foot-high dykes were made of granite and filled with river sand, so the Shameen Island was formed. The project cost in total 325,000 pounds, and all was paid with the war reparations by the Qing Regime. The British government was responsible for the 4/5 project while the French the 1/5. Ever since then with Shameen Street One as the boundary, the 4/5 part from east to west belonged to the British Concession, and the 1/5 from west to east to the French Concession. Since 1861, the British Concession's land was auctioned. Those who got the land were granted the contract certificates from the UK, the service span being 99 years.

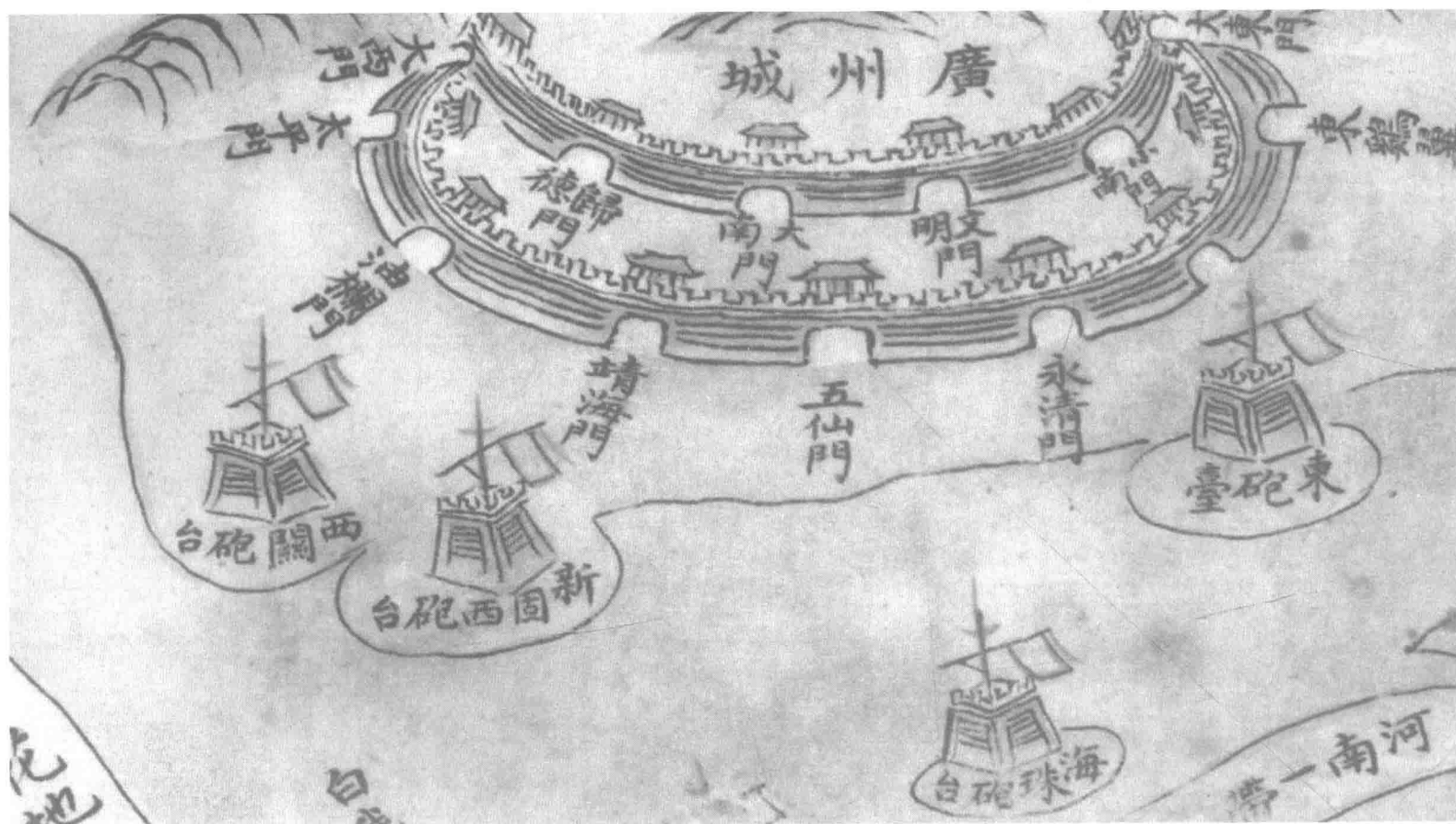
During more than half a century after the 2nd Opium War, Britain, France and other countries gained a lot of privileges at Shameen Island, having founded the Consulates of Canton and financial organizations. As a result Shameen became a special region influencing Guangzhou as well as the South China.

广东水师营官兵驻防图

该地图成图时间应在道光末年至咸丰初年，即第一次鸦片战争之后至第二次鸦片战争爆发间。清军在该处修建有新固西炮台。可见该地当时是防守广州城的一处要地。

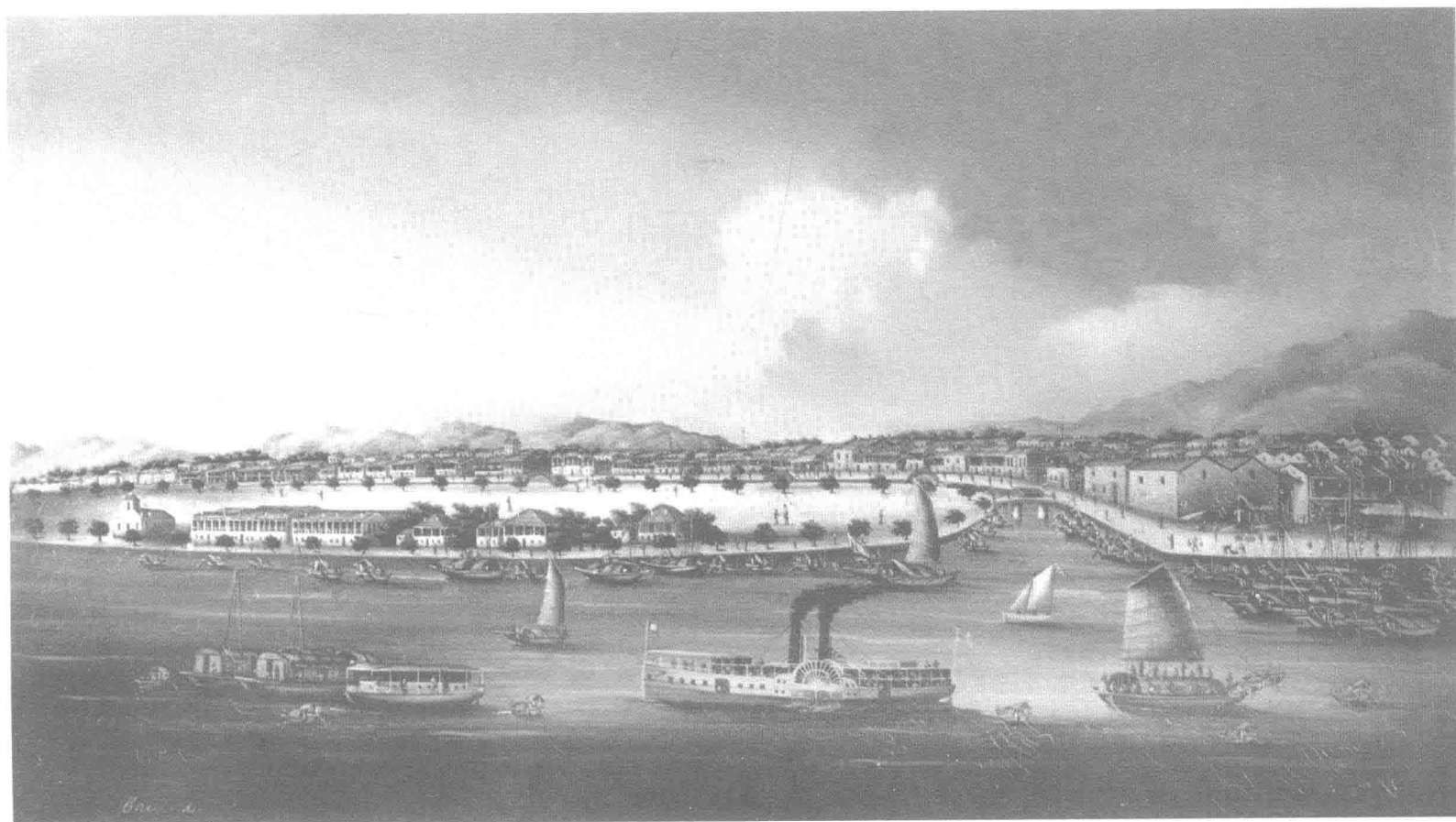
Navy battalion stationed in Figure (old spelling of Guangdong)

Navy Camp on garrison duty (part). The map was probably drawn from the last years of Emperor Daoguang to the first years of Emperor Xianfeng, namely after the 1st Opium War till the breakout of the 2nd Opium War. The location of later Shameen now had a Xingu West fort of the local Qing Dynasty Army. It is obvious that the place was a strategic point of Canton city defense.



从白鹅潭眺望沙面。
这是一幅清代外销画，白鹅潭上火船、帆船、小舢舨云集；
沙面只有英租界内的数幢建筑，处在开发初期。

A distant view of Shameen from the White Swan Pond.
This was an export painting of the Qing Dynasty: steamers, sailing
boats, small sampans gathering there; there were only several
buildings within the British Concession at Shameen, and it was in its
initial exploitation stage.



1930年沙面航拍照片。

An aerial photo of Shameen in 1930.

