



旧城旧影

历史邮品图像集萃

*Old Pictures of Shanghai*

# 上海旧影

上海市历史博物馆 编

哲夫 主编

上海书店出版社

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上海，一座独具魅力的城市。

上海地区有着6000年的历史。近代以前，她是江南富庶的棉盐鱼米之乡，交通航运的发达使这座古老的城市更有活力。1843年开埠后，上海逐渐发展为著名的世界都会。

这是一块与世界同步的土地，当新事物在西方出现之后，在上海你也会很快发现它们的身影。

这是一座中西合璧、海纳百川的城市。她有着“万国建筑博览会”之誉，各个历史时期、各种有代表性建筑风格的建筑几乎都能在这里找到。外滩边伫立的各国建筑，梧桐树婆娑中掩映着的花园洋房，欧柱庭廊下的私人别墅，与之共存的传统阁楼、园林和石库门、新式里弄。那见缝插针的商铺、走街串巷的商贩，结合着大商厦、大商业街，使“十里洋场”名不虚传。她的艰辛，她的衣食住行，她的产业、商贸、金融，她的时尚，她的千姿百态，她对于不同文化的融合，形成了浓浓的历史沧桑感和纯纯的上海风情。

这本关于老上海的图集，图片大部分选自哲夫先生收集及捐赠给上海市历史博物馆的各类旧日上海风光、人物的明信片 and 少量的其他图片。这些明信片和图片述说着老上海的故事，记录着老上海的点滴鳞爪。而它们本身也别有故事。早期从上海寄出的明信片贴有英、法、美、德、日等国的邮票，这种邮件被集邮者称之为“客邮”，从1861年到1922年，存在了60年之久，成为我国早期邮政历史的资料。可以说，这些明信片和图片本身就是一份重要的历史教材。

看完这本图集，你会对上海更加熟悉。如果有机会，带上这本书，到那些有特色的建筑和街道上去看一看、走一走，体验一下老房子，听一听那里曾经发生的种种故事，往昔沧桑与今日风华共存心间。

上海市历史博物馆





## Preface

Shanghai is a city with its unique charms.

Shanghai has a history of 6000 years. In ancient times, it was a town south of the Yangtze River abundant in cotton, salt, fish and rice. The advancement of transportation and shipping added vitality to this old city. After its port opening in 1843, Shanghai gradually developed to a significant metropolis.

This is a land synchronizes with the world because as soon as new things appear in the western countries they may also be found in Shanghai.

This is a tolerant city which combines the western culture with its own, known as “world architecture expo”. Buildings of almost all periods and styles can be found here. On one hand, there are architects stand along the Bund, foreign-style houses and private villas with columns and corridors of European style set off the dancing parasol trees. On the other hand, traditional pavilions, gardens, Shanghai Gate and new style lanes also exist as a contrast. The reputation “ten miles of luxury” is well deserved for its enormous shops and traveling pedlars in addition to the big commercial stores and streets. Its basic necessities of life, its industry, trade and finance, its fashion and hardships, its various postures and mixed cultures all contribute to its rich history and pure Shanghai style.

Most pictures in this collection are selected from various postcards of sceneries and figures of old Shanghai as well as some other pictures from Zhe Fu's own collection and his donation to Shanghai History Museum. Narrating and recording the stories of the then Shanghai. Meanwhile, these postcards and pictures have their own stories. In the early Shanghai, people stuck stamps of Britain, France, America, German and Japan on the mailed postcards. These mails, called “Ke You” by stamp collectors existed for 60 years from 1861 to 1922, later became the material of our early postal history. Therefore, these postcards and pictures themselves are precious history material.

You may be more familiar with Shanghai after reading this collection. Given an opportunity, you'd better take this book, stroll around distinguishing buildings and streets, experience those old houses and listen to some stories once happened there. You can feel both the past vicissitudes and present magnificence.

Shanghai History Museum





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## 第一章 外滩风光

Along the Bund

# 上海

于1843年11月17日正式开埠，外国人开始陆续来沪。外滩地区，作为紧邻老城厢的沿江地带，其地理位置使它渐渐集中了许多机构、设施，形成上海独特的风景线。英人居留地原先东以黄浦江为界，北以李家庄为界，南以洋泾浜为界，西与一片荒地相连，这即是后来外滩的雏形。几年后，当法国在上海建立租界时，也看中了英租界与县城之间余下的一段外滩空地。外滩渐渐扩大。

最初的外滩，只是上海城外的一片荒野农田，沿滩有一条狭窄的泥路，供船夫拉纤时行走，“潮来没入水中，潮去则否”，此地除了芦苇，别无他物。随着英租界、法租界的设置，各国商行纷纷来到江边盖房建馆。拉纤的小路逐步改为用煤屑、炉渣、卵石铺成的大道。1862年，在路旁沿江筑起了堤岸，种上了树木。一位曾在1843年来沪的英国植物学家福钧(R. Fortune)，在1848年9月重返上海后，震惊于这里的巨大变化，“我曾听说上海已经建造了许多英美的洋行，我上次离开中国时，的确有一两家洋行正在建造；但是现在，在破烂的中国小屋地区，在棉田及坟地上，已经建立起一座规模巨大的新的城市了。”

到1930年代，外滩已矗立着成百幢建筑物，云集着世界各国的银行、洋行、领事馆、旅馆等等。

从外滩南面的亚细亚火油公司大厦开始，沿江较著名的单位有：英国总会、日本邮船株式会社、中国通商银行、招商局、汇丰银行、江海关、交通银行、中央银行、字林西报社、麦加利银行、汇中饭店、华懋饭店（沙逊大厦）、中国银行、横滨正金银行、扬子保险公司、怡和洋行、英国驻上海总领事馆和苏州河北岸的俄国、德国、美国及日本领事馆。

外滩的建筑，大多取法欧美，汇聚了从古典主义风格、文艺复兴风格、哥特式风格到现代风格建筑等各种流派，从两三层的小洋房到几十层的摩天高楼，也浓缩了建筑发展史。外滩的建筑，既是租界发展的浓缩，也是中西方文化交流的印记，是上海城市发展的标志。



## Along the Bund

After the port opened on October 17th 1843, foreigners came to Shanghai in succession. More and more organizations and facilities were concentrated in the Bund area, which was alongside the Whampoo River and close to the old Shanghai city, forming unique scenery in Shanghai. The British Concession was formerly bounded with Whampoo River in the east, Lijiazhuang in the north, Yangjingbang in the south and connected to a wasteland in the west, which was an embryo of the Bund. Several years later, when France established its Concession in Shanghai, it also favored the left vacant space between the British Concession and the Chinese county. The Bund enlarged step by step.

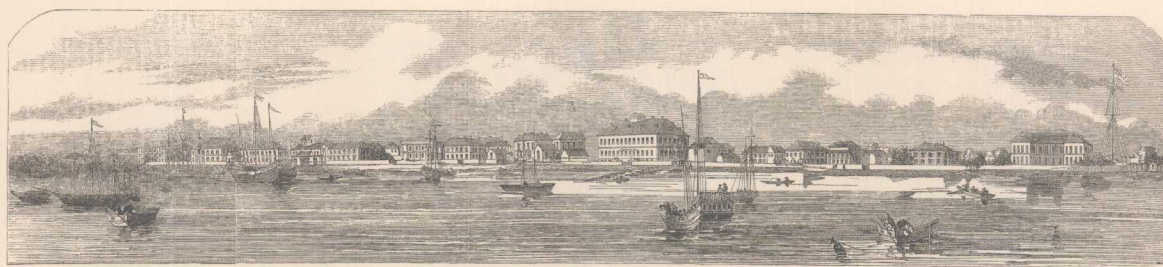
The original Bund was no more than a wild farmland outside Shanghai city. Along the Bund there was only one narrow road for boatmen to tow boats. "Submerged when tide comes, and emerged when it's gone". Nothing could be found there except reed. Firms of different countries were constructed near the Bund when the French and British Concessions set up. The narrow road was substituted with an avenue made up of coal dust, cinders and pebbles. In 1862, embankment was established and trees were planted along the Whampoo River. British botanist R. Fortune, who once came to Shanghai in 1843, was astonished on his returning by such profound changes. "I heard about that many foreign banks were built in Shanghai and the last time when I left China, some banks were under construction indeed. But now, a brand new city of large scale has already set up on that uncultivated Chinese area and even on farmland and graveyard".

Until 1930's, there were hundreds of architectures along the Bund consisted of banks, foreign firms, consulates and hotels of different countries all over the world.

Started from the Asiatic Petroleum Company Building on the south Bund, some prominent units along the river include: British Association, Nippon Yusen Co., Ltd, Trade Bank of China, Commercial Bureau, HSBC, Shanghai Customs, Bank of Communications, Central Bank, "North China Daily News" Agency, Macquarie Bank, Palace Hotel, Cathay Hotel (Sassoon House), Bank of China, Yokohama Specie Bank, Yangtze Insurance Company, Jardine Matheson, British Consulate-General and Russian, Germany, American and Japanese Consulates on the southern bank of Soochow Creek..

The majority of the Bund architectures follow the example of the West, combining various schools from Classic style, Renaissance style, Gothic style to modern style and concentrating the history of architectures development from two or three-floored foreign style house to skyscraping. The buildings of the Bund are not only the epitome of the development in Concessions but also the mark of the cultural communication between China and western countries, and the symbol of the development of Shanghai as well.





SHANGHAI, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

19世纪50年代的外滩，远处的江海关依稀可见。

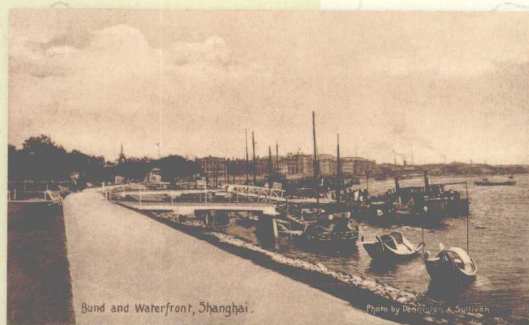
View of the Bund in the 1850s. In the picture, we can see the Custom.



American Consulate, and Port of Shanghai.

早期外滩边的美国领事馆，及周围的丹拿洋行、江海关与宝顺洋行。

The early American Consulate, Tanner Ltd, The Custom and Dent & Co., Alfred around.



Bund and Waterfront, Shanghai.

Photo by J. H. Sullivan

从南往北眺望外滩和黄浦江岸。

View of the Bund and waterfront.



Shanghai seen from Pootung

Photo by J. H. Sullivan

从浦东远望外滩，外国军舰、鸦片趸船纷纷停驻在黄浦江上。

Foreign warships and opium ships on the Whampoo River, seen from Pootung.





Shanghai  
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Bund

1900年左右的黄浦江外滩。中间为改建前的海关。1906年8月30日寄往德国柏林。

The scene of the Bund around 1900, in the center is the old Custom. (1906.8.30 sent to Berlin, German)



Shanghai - Whampoo River.

Shanghai - Whampoo River.

Carte postale — Postkarte — Post Card

See Public Garden Plan

You will notice the rails on the front. This is the river you get from the Gardens

5 5584/6

黄浦江中的外国军舰。

Foreign warships on the Whampoo River.



Shanghai - The Bund with Chinese Custom House and Tower.

44. THE BUDD WITH CHINESE CUSTOM HOUSE AND TOWER, SHANGHAI, CHINA. Shanghai is one of the principal seaports of China. The Chinese city proper is enclosed within walls 24 feet high, the streets being narrow and dirty and the buildings low and crowded. In 1845 it was opened as one of the five treaty ports and an important foreign settlement is now established with a separate government. The subjects and citizens of each nationality are under the protection of their respective consuls. The Chinese authorities retain complete control over all customs.

Post Card

PLACE STAMP HERE  
DOMESTIC ONE CENT  
FOREIGN TWO CENTS

from  
Alvin B.C.

FOR THE MUSEUM

Mrs. Arthur Newberry  
1001 1st St.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
FOR ADDRESS ONLY

5 5584/22

1900年左右的上海外滩。在海关大楼的对面，鸦片趸船泊在江面上。

The Bund around 1900. On the opposite side of the Custom, the opium ship was on the river.





Shanghai. Bund French Concession

1900年左右的法租界外滩。  
The Bund of the French Concession around 1900.



1900年左右鸟瞰英租界外滩。  
The bird's eye view of the British Bund around 1900.



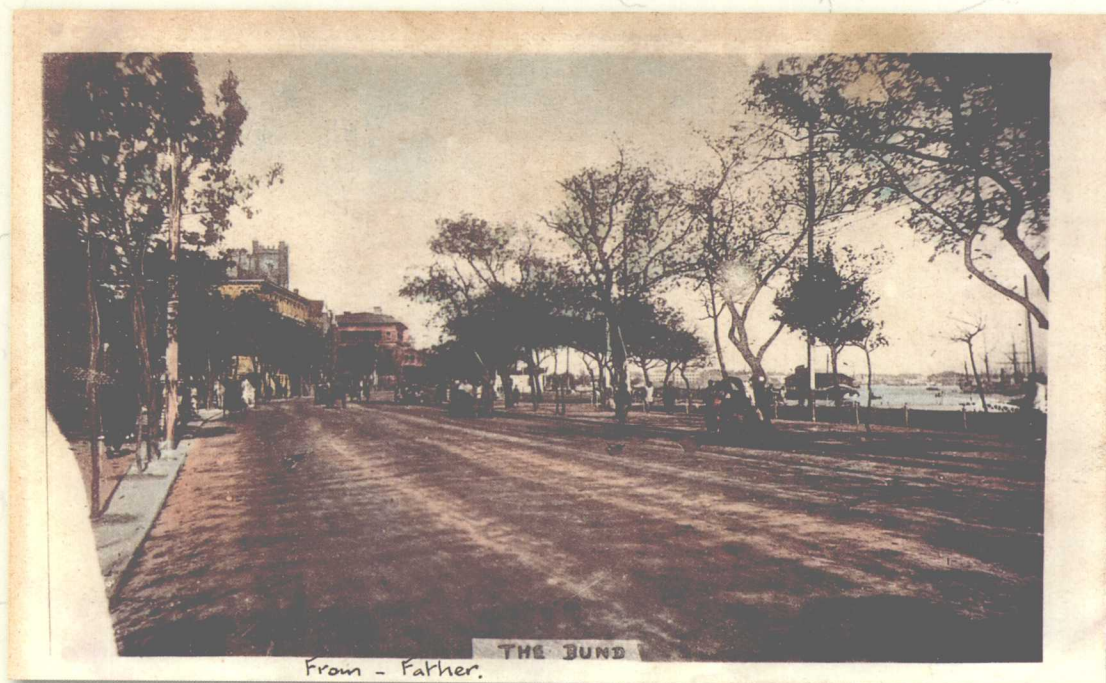
1900年左右的外滩。  
The Bund around 1900.



1905年左右的英租界外滩明信片。从最初黄浦江边的一条小路，发展为远东最闻名的马路之一。

The Bund British Concession around 1905. The Bund, originally a towing path at the bank of the Whampoo River, developed through time, into one of the most famous streets in the Far East.





From - Father.

早期外滩的泥石路。

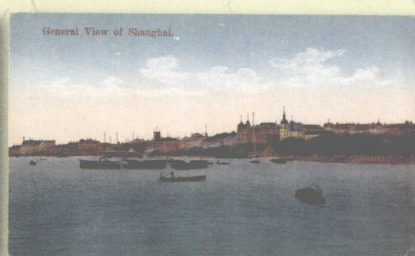
The early mud road along the Bund.



外滩。  
The Bund.

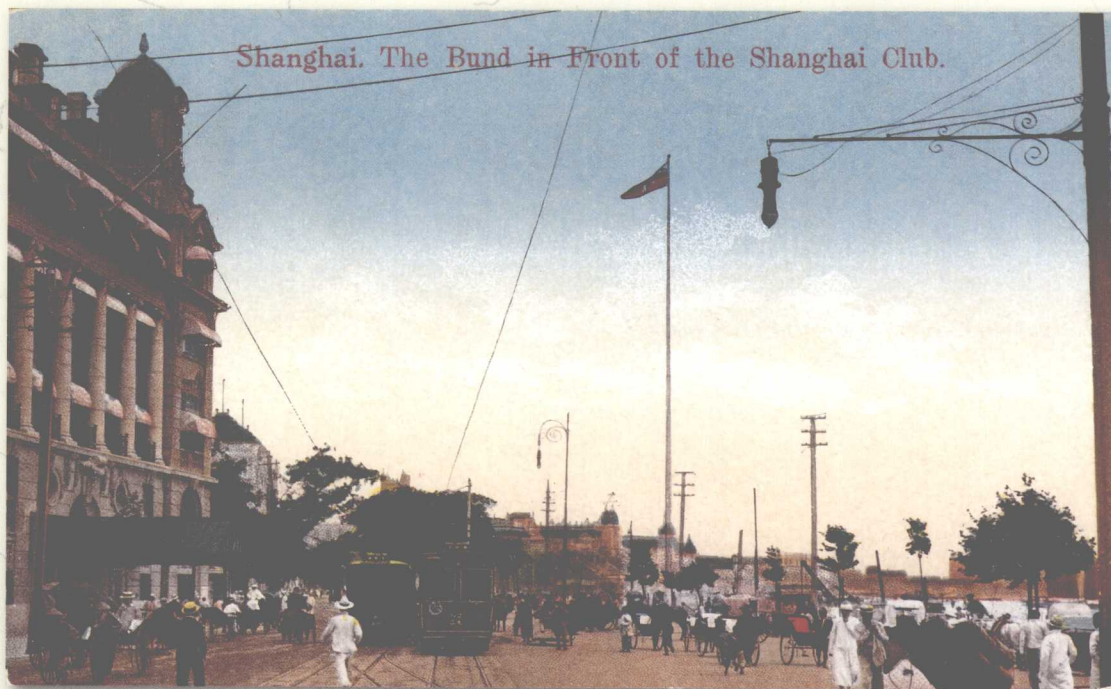


1910年代的外滩。可以看见1908年开始通车的有轨电车。  
The Bund in around 1910. On the left is the railroad car.

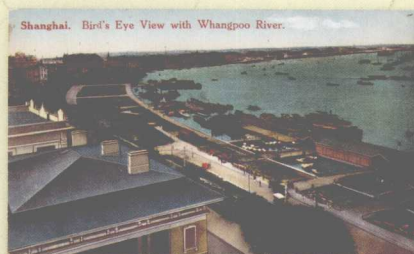


1910年左右的外滩。  
The Bund in about 1910.

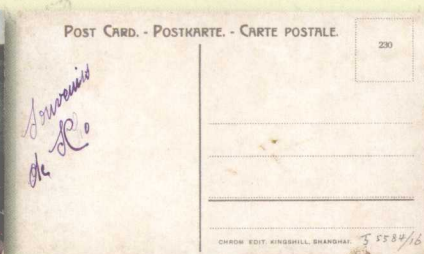




1920年左右的外滩。左侧的大楼即是重建后的英国总会。  
The Bund in about 1920. The building on the left is the British Association after reconstruction.



1910年左右的外滩。  
The Bund in about 1910.



1910年代公共租界外滩全景。  
General view of the Bund in around 1910s.





Shanghai, The Bund.

1920年代的外滩。中间的汇丰银行新厦已经建成，右侧为建于1924年2月的欧战和平纪念碑。

The Bund in about 1920s. The new Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation building has been built, on the right side is the peaceful memorial monument for the World War I, which was inaugurated in February 1924.



A panoramic view of the Famous Waterfront of Shanghai, No. 1



A panoramic view of the Famous Waterfront of Shanghai, No. 2

Kærest Puss - Halvdan:

J kan vel tydeligt se Ben-  
nemand, Thorgeir og mig  
paa Bond'en rindende  
Jaare i Øjnene til Ber!!

So sorry, at I ikke er her  
mere.

K.



1930年代的外滩。  
View of the Bund from War Memorial in about 1930s.



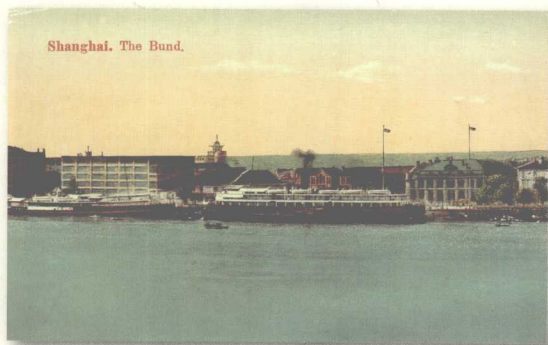
1935年从浦东远望外滩。在图中还可看见沙逊大厦旁在建中的中国银行。

View of the Bund from Pootung in 1935, the Bank of China was under construction beside Sassoon House.

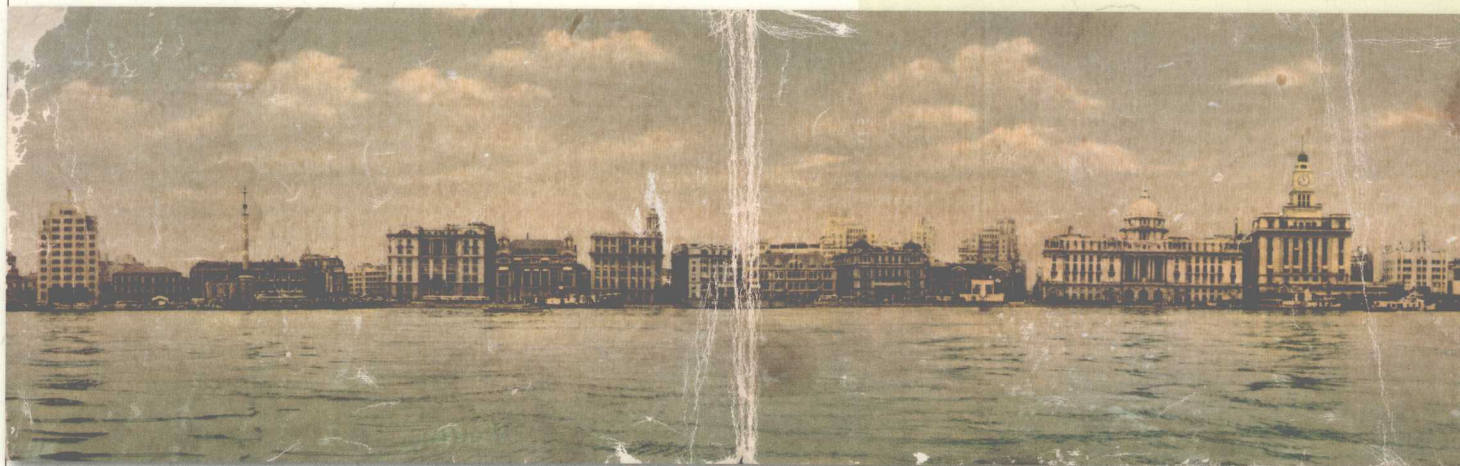




1930 年左右的外滩。从近至远依次为德国总会、横滨正金银行、扬子保险公司、怡和洋行和格林邮船大楼。  
The Bund in about 1930. The buildings are German Club, Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., Yangtze Insurance Company, Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd and Glen line Building.



上海外滩北段，近苏州河口。  
The north of the Bund, near Soochow River.







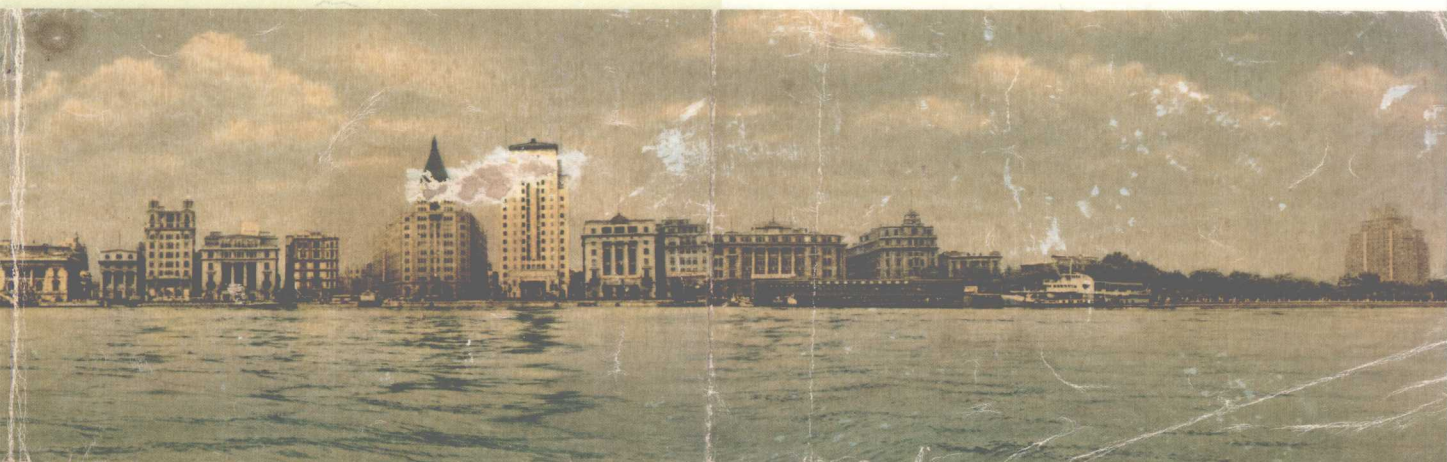
1937年左右的外滩。在帆船后面可以看到在建中的中国银行。

The Bund about 1937, the Bank of China was under construction.



外滩建筑群与外滩公园全景。

The Public Garden and the Seashore from the Whanpoo River.



1940年左右的外滩风貌。

The scene of Bund in about 1940.