



美好城市的百年变迁

——明信片上看上海

The Centennial Changes of the Dynamic City

Seeing Shanghai from the Postcards

上册
Vol. I

姚丽旋 编著

Compiled by Yao Lixuan

上海大学出版社

Shanghai University Press

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前言

明信片的问世，距今已有140年的历史。1869年奥地利发行了世界上第一张明信片，从此明信片成为一种简便的邮政函件。中国早期的明信片多为外商书信馆发行，直到1897年，清政府邮政正式发行了中国的第一张明信片。明信片分邮资片和无邮资片两大类，又有邮政部门和非邮政部门发行之分，其形式与用途多种多样。1893年瑞士首发印有图像的美术明信片，后来又派生出图画明信片和摄影明信片。摄影术与印刷术的结合，使明信片的内容愈加丰富多彩，尤其是反映各国城市风光的明信片，流行广泛，风靡全球。

19世纪末，上海滩开始出现城市风光明信片。一张张明信片，就是一页页历史，记载着上海城市建设的过去和现在。一百多年来，上海开埠通商、社会变革、几经战乱以及不断改造更新的城区建设所体现出的开放性、流通性、周期性、持续性，也同时表现在明信片的发行上。上海明信片成为这座城市发展的见证，随其兴衰，与其同行。当把这些从国内外收集到的明信片，按时空有序地排列在一起，或者从一个视角去审视各处建筑的新旧变化，感慨城市的沧桑巨变，百年似是转瞬之间……

时光的印痕，历史的缩影，一幅图片有时胜过千言万语。明信片史料真实客观，内容丰富，特别是20世纪前叶的老明信片，为不可多得的第一手影像资料。这些影像资料有的被本届世博会上海馆选用。同时，本书又被上海市新闻出版局列为“上海世博图书出版工程”项目，并评选为上海世博会特许产品。在此特别感谢上海市新闻出版局对本书发行给予的支持。也十分感谢上海大学出版社的责任编辑傅玉芳、柯国富为此书出版所作的精心策划与设计。在本书素材收集、整理编排、英文翻译及编写的过程中，曾得到陆宁榕、赵智楠、傅敏、吴荻、姚青予、沈洪、孟庆杰、于吉星等多方的帮助，一并表示衷心的感谢！

由于上海风光明信片其内容取材大多集中在主要街区和著名景观，反映城市全貌存在着局限性。另外本人对上海历史的研究及知识有限，书中难免存在不足和错误之处，恳请读者批评指正。

姚丽旋

2010年3月

Preface

One hundred and forty years have passed since the first postcard came out. In 1869, the first postcard in the world was issued in Austria and thence postcard became a handy postal letter. Most of the early postcards in China were issued by foreign post office. Not until 1897, the post office of Qing Government issued China's first postcard. Postcards are divided into two types, postcards with postage and postcards without postage. Some are issued by the post office and some are not with various forms and purposes. In 1893 Switzerland issued a picture card with image printed on it and later pictorial postcard and photography postcard came into being. The combination of photography and printing makes postcards more colorful. Especially the postcards that reflect the cityscape of various countries are very prevalent.

In the late 19th century, postcards describing the cityscape came into being in Shanghai. A postcard is a sheet of history recording the past and present of Shanghai's city construction. The openness, negotiability, periodicity and continuity which were reflected by Shanghai's opening as a commercial port, the social changes, chaos caused by war and transformation and innovation of the city construction during more than 100 years can also be showed on the issue of the postcards. The postcards of Shanghai become the witness of its development. When we sorted out the postcards collected from home and abroad on the city landscape of Shanghai sorted out according to temporal and spatial variation, or survey the changes of the specific construction from one perspective, we exclaim over the dramatic changes of this city. It seems that one hundred years just pass away in a twinkle...

The steps of time, the epitome of history and the dramatic changes of the city rise before our eyes. Picture says a thousand words. Postcards are objective historical material. Especially the old postcards in the first half of the 20th century are precious firsthand picture materials. Some of these picture materials have been used by Shanghai Pavilion of the Expo. Meanwhile, this book has been listed by Shanghai Press and Publication Administration as one item in the Shanghai Expo Book Publishing Project and regarded as a licensed product. I'd like to offer my sincere thanks to a host of people who have done a lot for this book. Firstly, I'd like to offer my thanks to Shanghai Press and Publication Administration, for their support to the issue of this book. Secondly, to Fu Yufang, Ke Guofu, editors in charge of Shanghai University Press for their well design. Thirdly, to Lu Ningrong, Zhao Zhinan, Fu Min, Wu Di, Yao Qingyu, Shen Hong, Meng Qingjie, Yu Jixing, who have done so much in the material gathering, arranging, compiling and translating work.

Because the contents of the postcards on the cityscape of Shanghai mainly focus on the main blocks and famous landscape, there is the limitation for them to reflect the full view of the city. Additionally, due to the author's limited knowledge and research on the history of Shanghai, there must be remaining errors and rooms for improvement for which your valuable comments, suggestions and criticisms are welcomed.

Yao Lixuan

March, 2010

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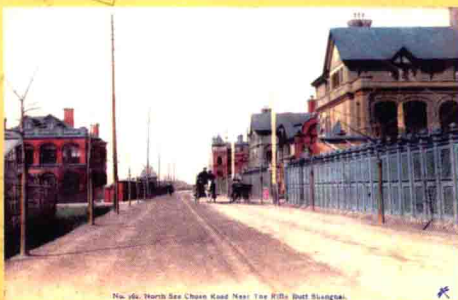
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老城厢

Shanghai Old Town



Section of Wall, Old Shanghai

Photo by Dennis Ston & Sullivan

老城厢即上海县城城墙内外约7平方公里区域的统称，是上海这座名城的发祥地。上海县于元代（1291年）建立，当时仅有人口6万多户。为了防止倭寇侵袭，1553年建造城墙；为了繁荣和经济发展，1912年拆城筑路。如今由中华路与人民路衔接而成的环形路，就是过去城壕的地基。七百年的风雨沧桑，一百年的历史巨变，老城厢仍传承着这座城市的历史文脉，因为这里留有上海的老地方，保存着人们的老记忆。

Shanghai Old Town, the cradleland of Shanghai, refers to the seven square kilometers' area from the inner part to the outer part of the city wall of Shanghai County. Shanghai County was established in Yuan Dynasty (1291) with only about 60 thousand families at that time. To guard against the Japanese invaders, the city wall was built in 1553. For prosperity and the development of economy, the wall was removed and roads were paved in 1912. Now the circular road formed by the junction of Zhonghua Road and Renmin Road was the previous base of the moat. Through 700 years of social vicissitudes and 100 years of drastic changes, the Old Town still passes on the city's historical essence because with many old places of Shanghai, it holds people's old memories.

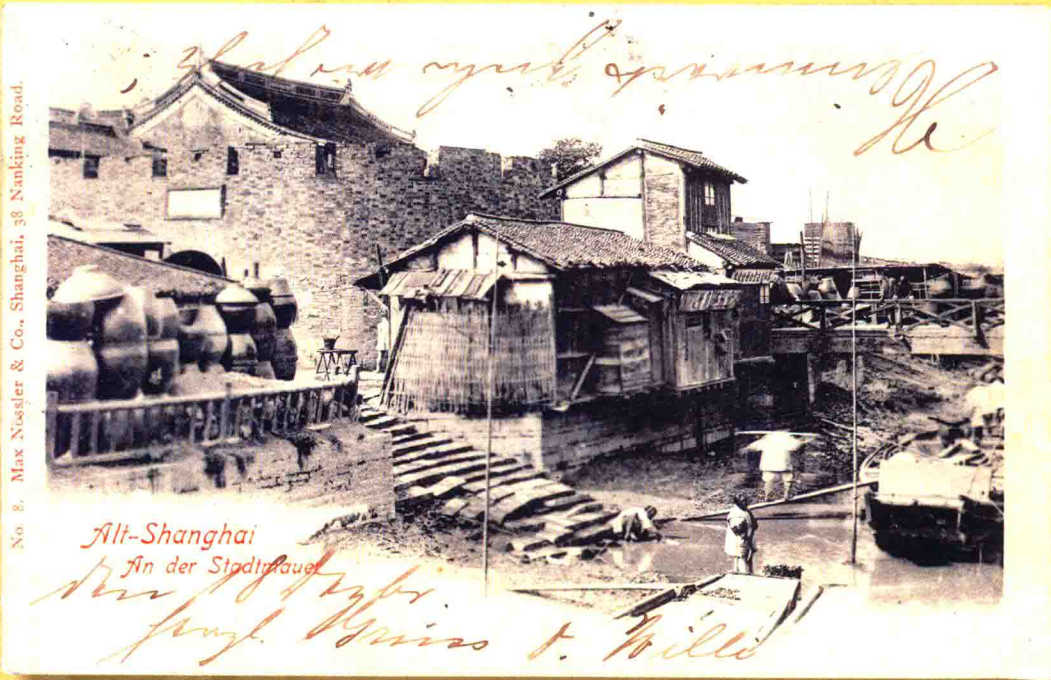
美好城市的百年变迁 —— 明信片上看上海

POST CARD.

- 1898年中国编制的上海地图
- Map of Shanghai made in China in 1898



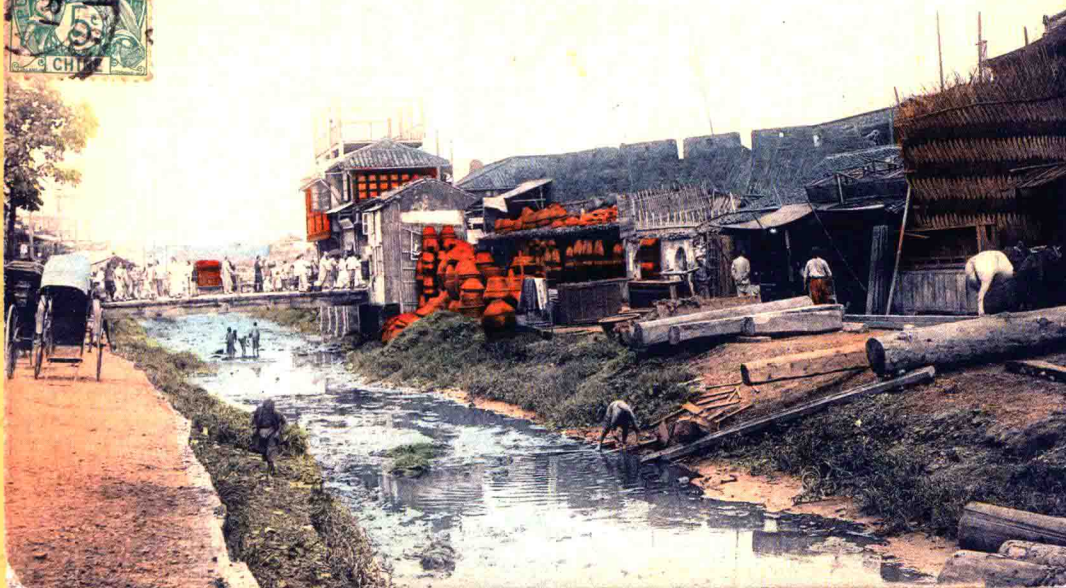
Shanghai Old Town



- 清末老城隍
- The ancient citywall in the late Qing Dynasty



Creek of Chinese city, Shanghai.



- 20 世纪初护城河几尽干涸
- The moat almost dried up in the 1900s

1
Shanghai Old Town



Native City in Shanghai.

- 干涸的护城河
- The moat almost dried up

BRIDGE BETWEEN CHINESE CITY & FRENCH CONCESSION, SHANGHAI.



- 连接老城厢与法租界的桥
- Bridge between the Old Town and the French Concession

SHANGHAI, BORDER BETWEEN FRENCH CONCESSION & CHINESE CITY



- 1898 年建于法租界的水塔
- Water tower built in the French concession in 1898

SHANGHAI, Native Town



- 重建于1815年的大境阁
- Dajing Pavilion rebuilt in 1815

1

Shanghai Old Town

老城厢



- 上海仅存的明代古城墙遗址
- The only existing site of the ancient city of Ming Dynasty in Shanghai



- 流入宝带门（小东门）的方浜河
- Fangbang River flows into Baodai Gate (Minor East Gate)

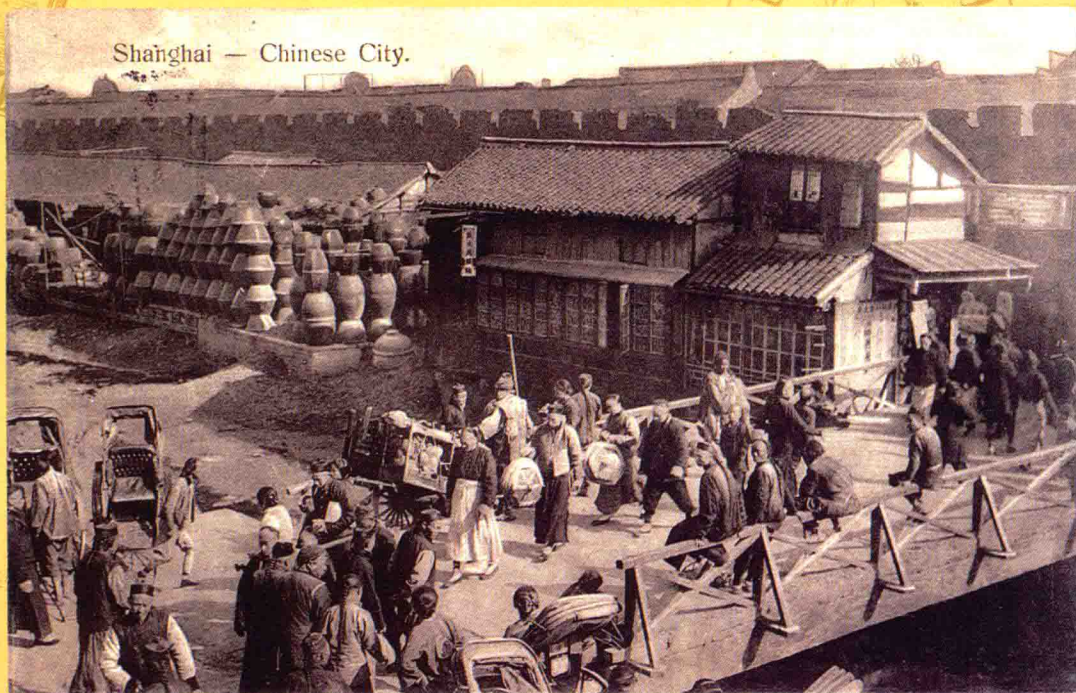


SAMPAN WOMEN ON RIVER OUTSIDE SHANGHAI NATIVE CITY

- 城外的河浜与木桥
- River and wood bridge outside the city



- 老城晏海门（老北门）
- Yanhai Gate of the Old City (The Old North Gate)



- 老城晏海门（老北门）
- Yanhai Gate of the Old City (The Old North Gate)

Shanghai — Near Chinese City.



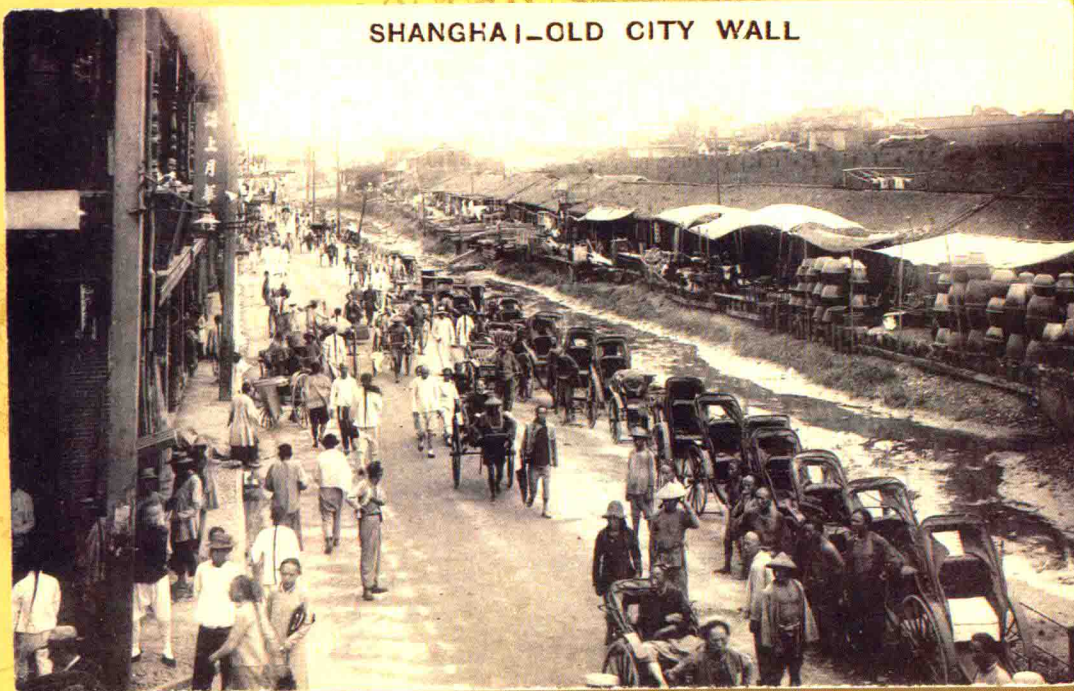
- 建于1860年的障川门（新北门）外景，今丽水路北端
- The outside scene of Zhangchuan Gate (The New North Gate) built in 1860.
(Today's north end of Lishui Road)

上海新北门外城河浜



- 新北门外城河浜
- Creek outside the New North Gate

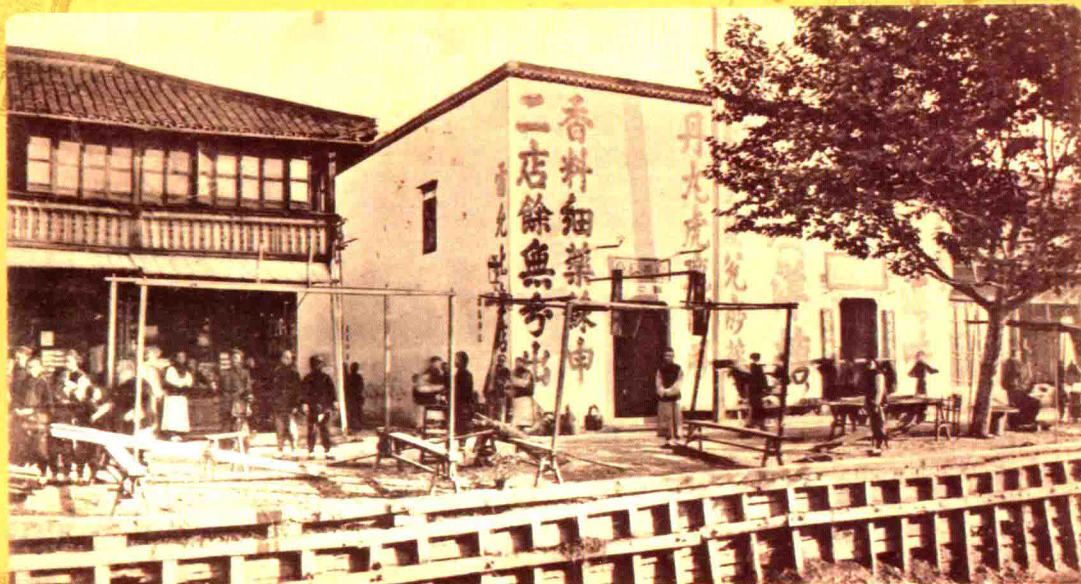
SHANGHAI | OLD CITY WALL



- 老城外街景
- The street scene outside the old city

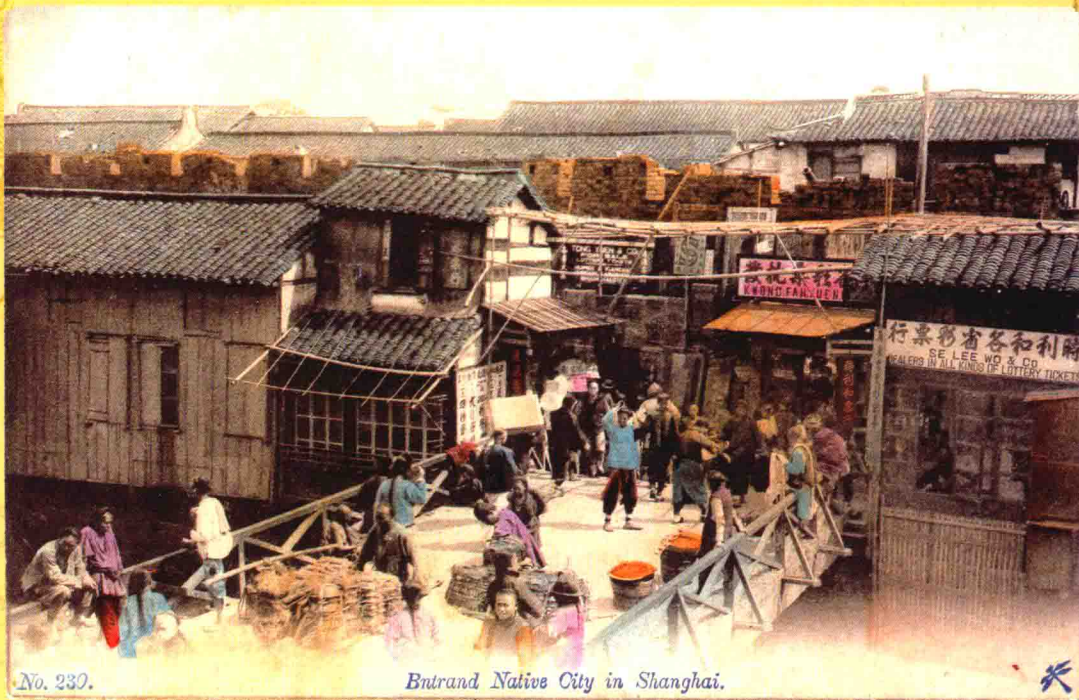
1

Shanghai Old Town



Shanghai 23/12 - 1905 *Chinesische Apotheke*
They prepare medicine out of dead snakes, frogs, the incriments of animals & ascribe to them all sorts of curative effects. W. Geiseler
 No. 253

- 早期的雷允上药店
- The early Leiyunshang pharmacy



No. 230.

Entrand Native City in Shanghai.

- 设在城门边的彩票行
- Lottery office at the side of the city gate

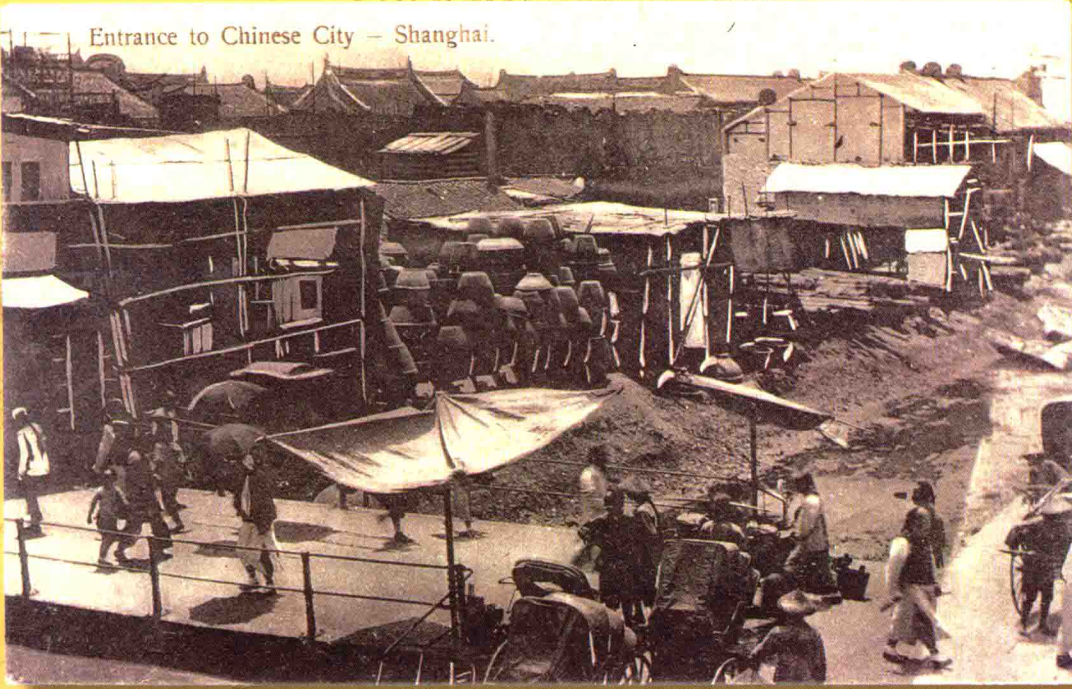
Shanghai
Old Town

大清朱家角邮局



- 老城出入口及待客的人力车
- The gateway of the ancient city and the rickshaws a waiting passengers

Entrance to Chinese City — Shanghai.



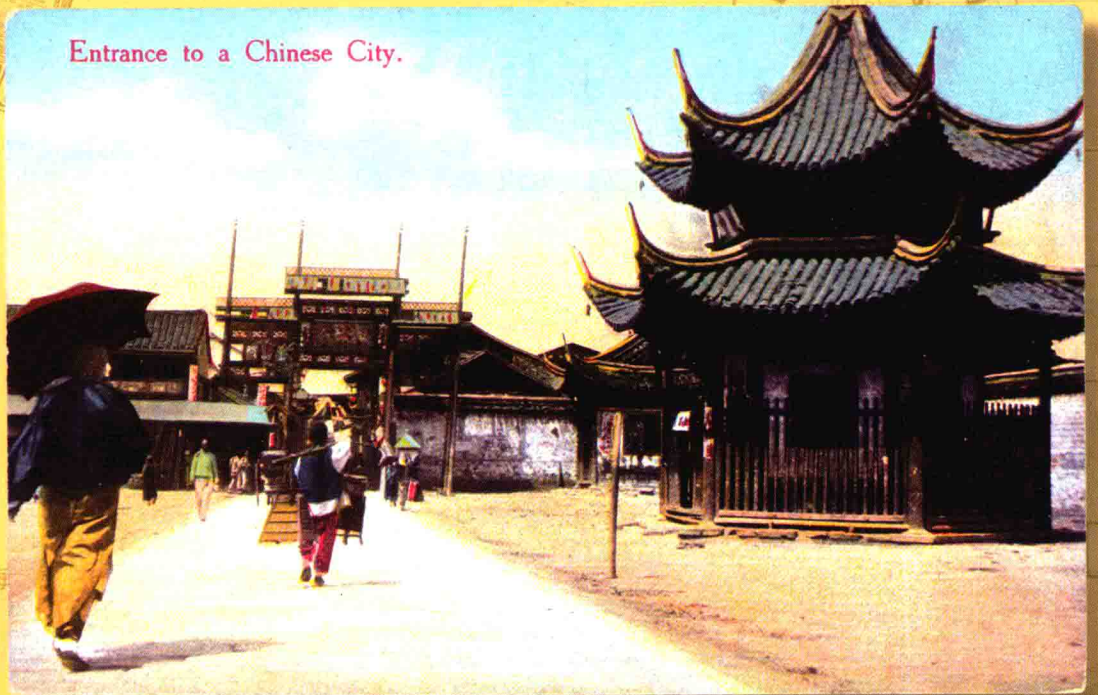
- 老城入口
 - The entrance to the old city
- 中国人民邮政
明信片

1

Shanghai Old Town



Entrance to a Chinese City.



- 老城入口
- The entrance to the old city