

上海珍档

上海市档案馆馆藏珍品选萃



上海市档案馆编

中西書局

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S H A N G H A I T R E A S U R E D A R C H I V E

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序

朱纪华

档案是记录历史和传承记忆的重要载体，是文化的重要组成部分。在中国近现代发展史上，上海占据着独特的地位。因为城市内涵丰富，中西文化交融，近代中国的历史事件、著名人物大都在这座城市留下印记，因此保存在上海市档案馆的档案也异常丰富，馆藏量已经超过350万卷件。

一些学者告诉我，上海市档案馆的馆藏档案，对他们的研究工作提供了很大的帮助，如果没有这些档案，他们无法复原这座城市的历史，也无法传承城市的文明。这些话不仅使我很感动，更使我感受到我们肩负的责任重大。档案工作，从本质上来讲就是守护我们的文化源流，保存我们的历史记忆，为城市的每一步发展奠定精神基础。

档案信息资源如何转化为有效传播的社会资源，讲好“档案里的故事”，这是我们一直在思考和实践的问题。在继续强化档案资源建设的同时，必须坚持把社会效益放在首位，深入挖掘馆藏档案，提升研究水平，拓展合作空间，打造档案文化精品。一方面，要整合本市优秀档案文化资源，提高档案研究的学科性，提高档案工作的科学化水平，另一方面，也要利用档案的原始性、唯一性和珍贵性特点，精心组织，精心策划，推动档案与文化的融合，以契合大众的心理接受习惯，在吸引力和感染力上下功夫，不断推出具有档案文化特色、形式丰富多彩的精品力作，促进档案工作更好地为文化繁荣和社会发展服务。

此次馆内研究人员从浩瀚的馆藏档案资源中，精选出部分档案珍品，编辑成《上海珍档》一书，是我馆开发档案信息资源的又一成果，浓缩了馆藏的历史精粹。它用一件件珍贵的档案、图片和实物，反映了上海城市发展的前世今生。它可以与上海市档案馆外滩馆的“城市记忆——上海近现代历史发展档案陈列”互相对应、补充，这对大家了解我们馆藏的内容与价值，推进城市文明建设，增进对这座城市的热爱具有重要的作用。

档案文化建设，是“十二五”期间上海档案事业发展的重点内容之一，开发珍档、留存信史、服务社会、资政育人，是每一位档案工作者的使命所在。今后我们要继续开发档案信息资源，为推进社会主义国际文化大都市建设，为推动社会主义文化大发展大繁荣，为实现伟大的“中国梦”作出档案人应有的贡献。

2013年12月8日

PREFACE

Zhu Jihua

Archive is an important component of culture, as it preserves history and people's memory. Shanghai stands in a unique position in China's modern history. The city mingles Chinese and Western elements and is rich in cultural connotation. Historical events and famous figures of modern China both have left marks in the city. As a consequence, Shanghai Municipal Archives holds copious volumes of archives, which count to more than 3.5 million rolls.

Scholars have told me that the Archive's collection provided tremendous assistance to their research. Without these archives, it would be almost impossible to reconstruct this city's history. I was touched by what they said, while at the same time felt the great responsibility on me. Archiving, in essence, is the guardian of our nation's cultural development, and conservation of our historical memory.

We have been always thinking about and attempting to solve the question how to tell vivid stories from the archives, and thus turn archived information into social resource. On one hand, we must prioritize social benefit, do the best to promote the research levels, and we need to enlarge the extent of cooperation. On the other hand, it is necessary to serve the general public. On the basis of integration of the city's outstanding cultural resources, it is technically feasible for us to take advantage of the uniqueness of the archives; with careful organization and planning, we could suit the public's psychological acceptance habits, and publish an amount of attractive works, so as to advance cultural prosperity and serve to social development.

Researchers in Shanghai Municipal Archives selected from vast collection of archival resources carefully and compiled the book *Shanghai Treasured Archive*. This book, as the product of recent development, condensed the intellectual and historical essence of the Archive. In this book, every document and picture reflects a page in the Shanghai's past and present. It complements the Shanghai Municipal Archives'(the Bund Archives) exhibition "Memories of the city: footprints of modern Shanghai", so that readers can better understand the content and value of our holdings and increase their love of the city.

Developing the culture of archiving is one of the key works during the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan" in Shanghai. It is our duty to explore the archives, to retain the faithful historical account, and to foster future talents into our crew. The realization of "China Dream" needs our contribution.

前言 FOREWORD

上海位于长江入海口，襟江带海，水运发达，腹地广阔，加之气候温和湿润，物产丰盛，利于以港兴商，以商兴市。开埠之前，上海作为滨海县城，是沿海贸易中转之地，航运业已然十分发达。1843年上海开埠之后，上海成为西方器物与文化的输入地，中西文化在此碰撞、交流、融合、发展，促进了上海近代经济的快速成长，近代思想文化的发展与近代城市的急速崛起。在历经西方近代文明与东方传统的冲突与融合之后，上海具有了极其独特、奇异的魅力，由此而形成极大的引力效应，吸纳、融汇了世界各地的人才、科技、文化，进而发展为文明发达的现代化国际大都市。上海市档案馆珍藏着数以百万卷计的记录着上海成长过程的珍贵档案，这些独特的档案见证了上海的发展史，也保留了这个城市的珍贵记忆。呈现在读者面前的这些馆藏档案，作为上海城市记忆的片断，可以从中窥见上海城市发展的足迹。

Located at the estuary of Yangtze River, Shanghai boasts vast hinterland and busy water transportation. Along with her mild weather and abundant products, Shanghai has a natural advantage of promoting commerce and trade. Ever before it was opened as a treaty port in 1843, Shanghai had already become a hub for costal trades. Since 1843, Shanghai turned into a harbor importing Western goods and culture; conflict and fusion between Chinese and Western cultures took place, leading to the fast development of Shanghai's modern economy and culture, as well as the rapid rise of the city. Today, Shanghai has become so charming that the talents as well as technology from all over the world flocked to her, making her a modern metropolis with great cultural and economic prosperity.

Shanghai Municipal Archives keeps millions of volumes of dossiers that have witnessed the history of Shanghai. This book extracts some of the most memorable stories from the ocean of files, so that the readers can have a glimpse of how Shanghai has evolved across the centuries.

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六、多元文化

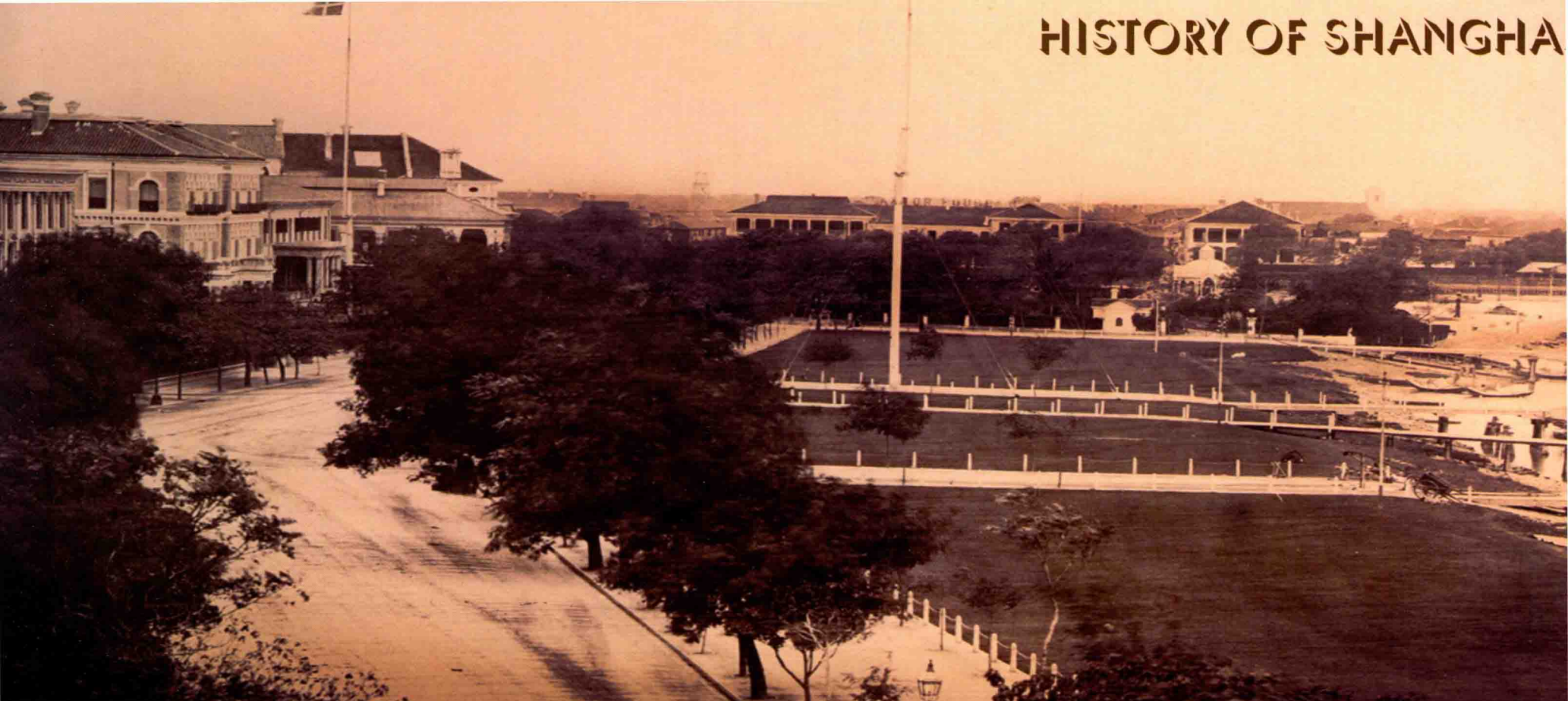
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一、上海溯往

古代上海，由边缘逐步走向中心。元代至清代，开始繁盛。清代上海地区有十县一厅，包括属于松江府的华亭、娄县、上海、青浦、金山、奉贤、南汇七县和川沙厅，属于太仓州的嘉定、宝山、崇明三县。行政机构基本分道、府、县三级。雍正八年（1730年）管辖上海地区的道署移驻上海，加兵备道，称分巡苏松太兵备道，简称上海道。民国初年，上海地区仍属江苏省管辖，先后设有上海观察使、松沪护军使、上海镇守使、淞沪商埠督办公署等官职，负责上海地区军政事务。1927年7月，成立上海特别市，直属中央政府，并接收17个市乡改为17个区，上海市、区两级行政制度就此确立。

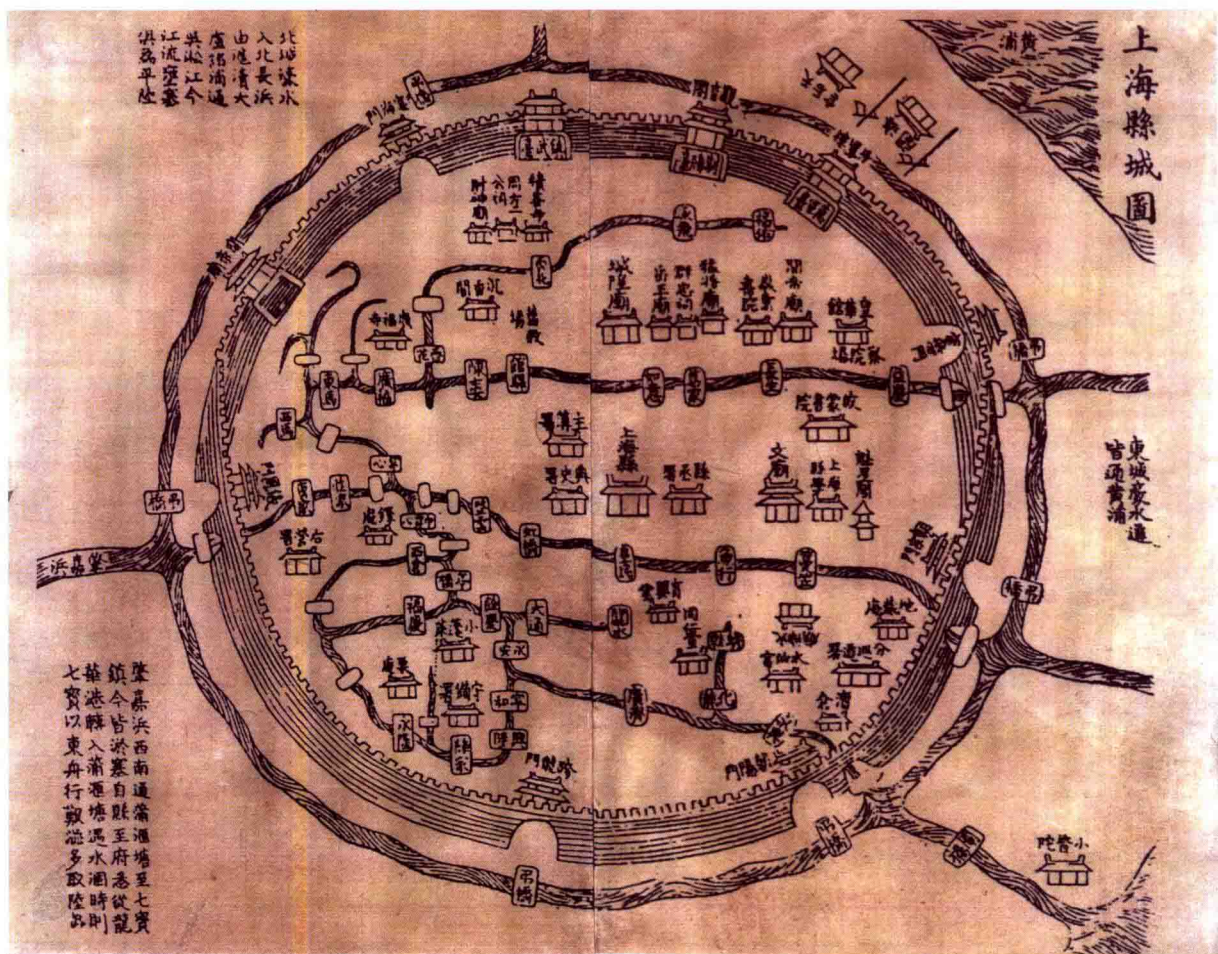
Shanghai has come through a long way to be a central city of China. It began to bloom from Yuan to Qing Dynasty. In Qing Dynasty, there were ten counties and one Ting within today's border of Shanghai, including seven counties and one Ting of Songjiang Fu: Huating, Louxian, Shanghai (county), Qingpu, Jinshan, Fengxian, Nanhui, Ting of Chuansha, as well as three counties of Taicang Chow: Jiading, Baoshan and Chongming. In Qing dynasty, there were three levels of administration in Shanghai: Tao, Fu and county. In 1730, the Taotai Yamun overseeing Shanghai area moved to today's Shanghai. Military Defense Circuit was attached to the Yamun, and the Taotai began to be called Su-Song-Tai Tao Military Command, or Shanghai Tao for short. In the early years of the Republic, Shanghai was still under the administration of Jiangsu Province. Administrations such as Shanghai Observation Supervisory, Songjiang-Shanghai Military Supervisory, Shanghai Garrison Supervisory, and Woosong-Shanghai Port Authority, took responsibilities of civil and military affairs in Shanghai area. Shanghai Special Municipality was founded in July, 1927, and was under direct jurisdiction of the central government of Republic; 17 counties were turned into 17 districts; this change set the foundation of Shanghai's two-layer administrative system: municipality and district.

清末衙署

Government Offices in Late Qing Dynasty

清末上海道署设在上海县城大东门内，上海县的许多重要行政事务，实际多由道台直接办理。开埠以后，为适应形势需要，上海道又增加会丈局、洋务局、会审公廨、巡防保甲局等机构，承担办理地方外交、从事洋务活动等。

Shanghai Taotai's Yamun was situated inside the Greater East Gate of Shanghai County in late Qing Dynasty. Taotai handled many important administrative affairs in person. Since Shanghai opened as a treaty port, new administration bureaus such as Chinese Land Ward, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Mixed Court and Police Station among others, were added to Shanghai Tao, to meet the growing responsibilities of local foreign affairs and so on.

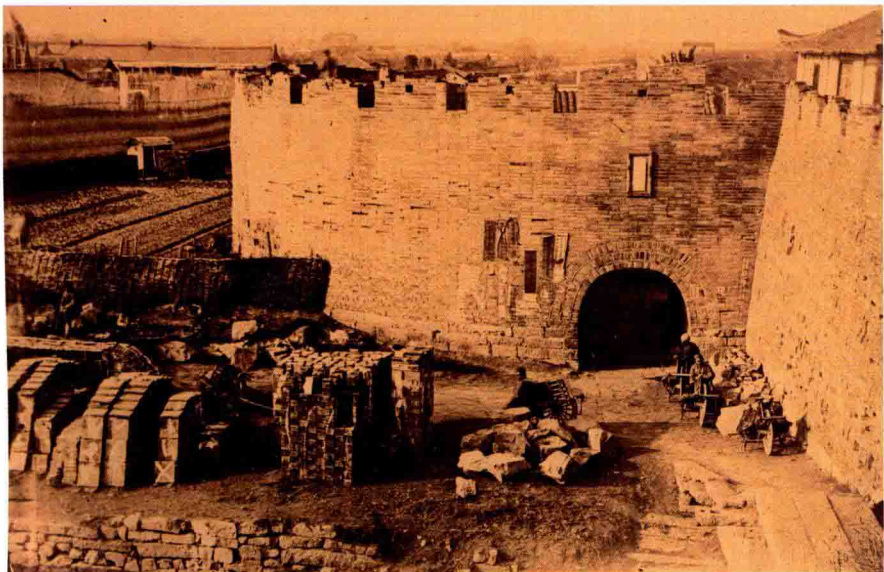


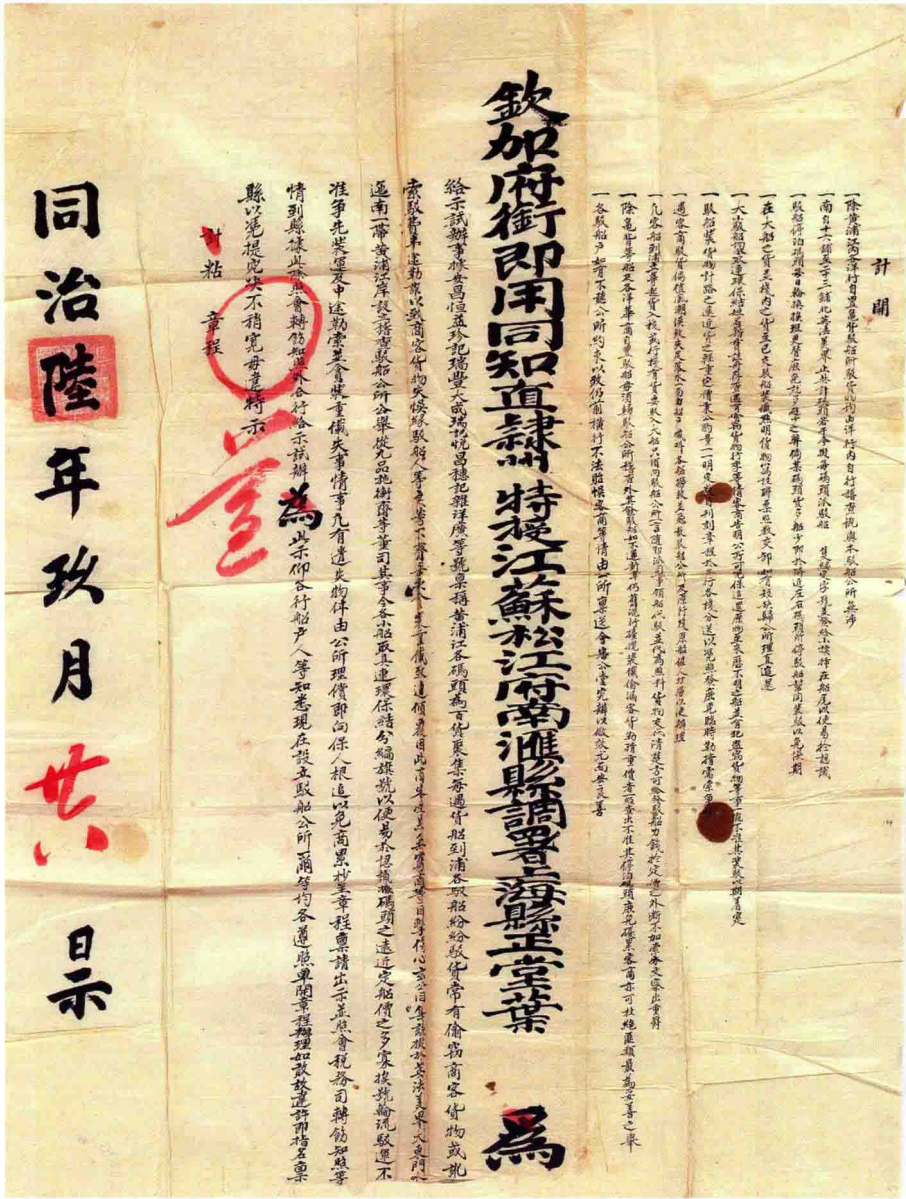
嘉庆年间上海县城图

Map of Shanghai County during the reign of Emperor Jiaqing, Qing Dynasty

上海城墙始筑于明代，周长9里，以防倭寇侵扰。在“固若金汤”的城墙屏障下，上海老城厢内街衢纵横，商铺货号鳞次栉比，各级衙署机构间布其中，俨然东南一繁盛之都。鸦片战争后，随着租界的兴起，老城厢日渐衰落。时人认为城墙是封闭的象征，呼吁拆除城墙，跟上时代发展步伐。民国初年上海拆除老城厢，构筑了环城道路。图为嘉庆年间（1796~1820年）的上海县城图，城墙上4座阁楼，6座城门，肇嘉浜、方浜两条河浜贯穿东西，上海县衙、文庙等居于显著位置。

残破不堪的清末上海城墙





上海知县关于设立驳船公所告示 (1867年)

Proclamation of the foundation of Barge Guild, by Shanghai County magistrate (1867)

上海开埠后，沿黄浦江外滩一带码头货物运输繁忙，驳载货物上岸的小舢板密密匝匝。为整顿驳运市场，船舶公所集议设立驳船公所，以便管理整顿驳船业务。时任上海县知县的叶廷眷立即批示，同意设立驳船公所，并授予驳船公所管理外滩驳船之责。图为上海县知县叶廷眷在同治六年（1867年）签发的准许设立驳船公所的告示。

1901年停泊在上海外滩的舢板船和沙船





上海知县催办贡布谕 (1869年)

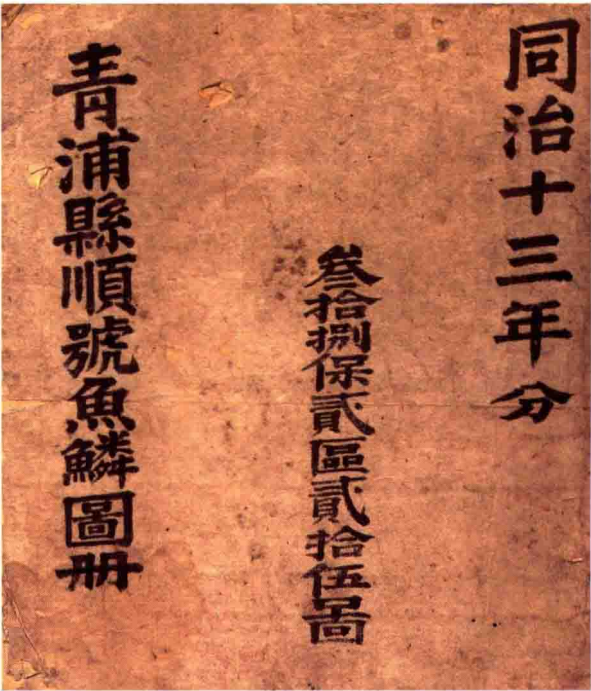
Decree of expediting tribute cloth payment, by Shanghai County magistrate (1869)

松江棉纺织业发达，清政府规定有贡布任务，负责采办贡布者为当地的布业商董。同治年间，崇明布商因未得到贡布贴费，拒绝解运。负责购办承运的南市布商王宝昆不堪官府催迫，以年老体衰为由，请求解职。上海知县不得不屡次催令各布业商董协助办理贡布事宜。图为馆藏上海知县朱凤梯在同治八年（1869年）为催办贡布事给各布业商的谕。

青浦县鱼鳞图册 (1874年)

Cadastral map (yulin tuce) of Qingpu County (1874)

鱼鳞图册是清政府为征派赋税和保护封建土地所有权而编制的土地登记簿册，册中将田地山塘依次排列，逐段连缀地绘制在一起，因其形状似鱼鳞而被称为“鱼鳞图册”。是为地方官府征收田赋的依据。馆藏的青浦县鱼鳞图册系同治十三年（1874年）编制，共五册。图为同治十三年青浦县顺号鱼鳞图册。





上海茶叶公所完纳税款凭证(上忙下忙条)(1877年、1878年)

Tax receipts of Shanghai Tea Guild (shangmang xiamang tiao) (1877, 1878)

清代后期税收实行“摊丁入亩”，田赋与丁银合一，每年分两次征缴，上期征收的称“上忙”，下期征收的称“下忙”，上、下两忙征收的地丁钱粮称为“忙银”。图为上海茶业公所光绪三年(1877年)、四年(1878年)缴纳的上、下忙银的收据。

上海城自治公所地方公債票 (1910年)

Municipal bond issued by Shanghai Autonomous Guild (1910)

1907年, 上海地方紳商公舉董事組織上海城廂內外總工程局, 承擔部分市政建設、地方稅收和公用事業管理職責。宣統元年 (1909年) 上海城廂內外總工程局改稱上海城自治公所, 推舉沈恩孚為議長, 李平書 (鍾珏) 為總董。1910年上海城自治公所為籌措市政建設資金, 發行了總額為規銀十萬兩的地方公債。圖為1910年發行的上海城自治公所地方公債票。

