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历史的瞬间

A Blink of History

海的高速发展和日新月异已经成为这个跨世纪的年代里最为引人注目的事件之一。许多国际友人在离开这座城市的时候几乎都用了同一个词——"amazing"来表达他们的惊叹之情。而中国人的语汇中也新添了一个叫做"上海速度"的专用词组,代表了一种不可抵挡的像飞一般的前进速度。正如世界其他国际大都市如巴黎、纽约和伦敦,在这些城市的发展轨迹中,惟一不变的就是它们的千变万化。也许,在所有伟大的城市中,变化是它们的共同特征。

更富有诗意的是,上海早在遥远的地质年代似乎就为它今后的变迁写下了故事的开端。根据地质学家们所提供的数据,我们发现六千多年前的上海仍是一片汪洋。但就在这片海水里,远古上海的海岸遗迹、一条西北东南走向的"岗身"地带,已不可逆转地朝着历史前进的方向推进着,并于公元八世纪抵达今月浦、周浦、下沙一线。然后,今天西部上海的大部分地区就这样露出水面。

Shanghai's speedy development and constant changes have become one of the most eye-catching miracles at the turn of this century. Many overseas visitors, when they leave this city, use the exact same word to ex-

press their surprised admiration, "Amazing!" Even a new phrase, "Shanghai speed", which means a soaring advancing speed that cannot ever be slowed down by anything, has been added to the vocabulary of the Chinese language. Like the histories of all other international metropolises, such as Paris, New York and London, Shanghai witnesses that the only thing that remains unchanged is change itself. Change seems to be the common feature of great cities.

Poetically, Shanghai may have a foreshadowing for its future of change hidden as early as in its remote geological past. According to geologists, the area where Shanghai is now located was a vast ocean 6,000 years ago. In this ocean lay the vestiges of remote ancient Shanghai: a seacoast in the shape of a dike, ranging north-west to south-east. This "dike" has been moving forward in the same historic direction, without turning around. In the 8th century, it reached as far as the areas where today's Yuepu, Zhoupu, and Xiasha are. Then comes out of the water the major part of the west of the modern Shanghai.



昔日苏州河

"上海"的由来 The Origin of the Name of "Shanghai"

秋战国年代,上海先 后属于吴国和楚国的 疆域。相传当它成为当时"战 国四公子"之一的"春申君" 封邑的时候,上海便有了 "申"的简称。

魏晋时期,在上海东部新成长的陆地上,有一条大江从西到东,横贯其中。这就是上海的母亲河——松江,后来又叫"吴淞江",现在称"苏州河"。当时的居民在这条河边织网捕鱼,人们使用一种叫"扈"的特殊渔具,这又成为上海地区别称"沪"的由来。

唐宋年间,朝廷在上海 正式设立华亭县, 即今天的 松江城。华亭县里有一个著 名的青龙镇,它是当时苏州 和东南地区最主要的海上门 户和河口港。但是由于后来 地理变迁和治水不力等原因, 青龙港的航道日益淤浅缩窄, 而原先默默无闻的黄浦江却 逐渐发育成一条又宽又深、 水量浩瀚的主要干流,并与 松江交汇。于是越来越多的 船只取道黄浦江。这样,作为 浦江岸边的新市镇——"上 海浦"应运而起,"上海"得 名于上海浦。

以后,南宋政府在上海设"镇";元代正式设"县",标志着上海建城的开始。不过当时的上海,作为江苏省松江府下属的一个县,还只是一个普通的海滨城镇。

uring the Spring-Autumn Period (770 B.C. ~ 476 B.C.) and Warring States (475 B.C. ~ 221B.C.), Shanghai belonged to Wu State and Chu State in succession. It is said that Shanghai used to be part of the fief of Lord Chunshen, one of the Four Lords of the Warring States, and that is where the old name of Shanghai "Shen" was derived.

During the Wei Jin Period (220A. D. ~ 420A.D.), on the new emerging land in the eastern part of Shanghai, a long river crossed inside from west to east. This is the mother river of Shanghai, "Song River", which was first renamed "Wusong River" and is now the "Suzhou River". Along that river, people lived, made nets and fished. They used a special fishing tool called "Hu(扈)", from which the alias of Shanghai "Hu (沪)" was derived.

During the Tang and Song Dynasties(618 A.D. ~ 1279 A.D.), the imperial court officially set up Huating County in what is now the Songjiang ("jiang" means "river") District. There was a famous Green Dragon Town in Huating County, which used to be the

most important gateway to the sea and river harbor of Suzhou and the Southeast Region. But because of geological changes and poor management, the waterways of Green Dragon Harbor narrowed down, while the formerly unknown Huangpu River developed into a wide and deep main stream with abundant water resources, and joined with the Song River. Therefore more and more ships chose to go on the Huangpu River, and thus, as a new riverside town arose, Shanghai Pu ("a place beside water") was born, hence the name of "Shanghai".

During the Southern Song Dynasty (1127 A.D. ~ 1279 A.D.), the imperial court established Shanghai as the seat of "township" government. After that, the imperial court of the Yuan Dynasty (1271 A.D. ~ 1368 A.D.) officially made it the "county seat". This is the beginning of the foundation of Shanghai City. However, as a county under the Song Jiang Fu Prefecture of Jiangsu Province, Shanghai was only a common seaside town.





东南大都会 The Southeast Metropolis of China

— 海的起步首先在于"依港兴 市"。

文献上所说的"江海通津",就是明清时期上海水路交通重要枢纽地位的写照,而"东南都会"则是上海港口发展带来的必然结果。明朝中叶后,上海"襟江带海"的自然优势开始得到较大的发挥,逐渐形成了整个长江三角洲地区的内河航运、长江航运、沿海的北洋、南洋航运和国际航运等五条航线。

由于航运事业的发展,进入上海港的船只数量激增。清代乾隆年间,聚

集在上海港的船只已达三千多艘,甚至有来自日本、朝鲜和越南等国的外国商船。港口的繁荣带来了城镇的繁华。各地客商云集上海,组织各种公馆会馆和行业组织,一派兴旺景象。

Shanghai's importance took off because of the strategy to "make the city prosperous by taking advantage of the harbor".

In the literature describing Shanghai, the words "a place accessible by sea and river" are a vivid reflection of the important role Shanghai played as a marine traffic hub during the Ming (1368 A.D. ~ 1644 A.D.) and

Qing Dynasties (1644 A.D. ~ 1911 A.D.). That Shanghai became the "capital in the southeast" is the natural result of the development of Shanghai Harbor. Shanghai's natural geological advantage of being on both seaside and riverside has been brought into full play since the middle period of the Ming Dynasty. Five waterways, including an inland-river waterway, the Yangtze River waterway, the coastal north-ocean and the South China Sea waterways. and international waterways, have gradually formed throughout the Yangtze Delta.

As a result of this geography, and with the development of the shipping business, there was a significant increase in the number of the ships coming in and out of Shanghai harbor. That number reached over 3,000 ships in the reign of Emperor Qianlong during the Qing Dynasty. These even included merchant ships from Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and the other countries. The prosperity of the harbor in turn boosted the city's prosperity. Merchants from all over the world gathered in Shanghai, and various trade unions and guilds were set up. All prospered over time.





昔日南京路

沉重的翅膀 Heavy wings

海的真正崛起是在开埠以后。开埠并不是上海的选择,但开埠通商却成为城市迅速发展的一个历史契机。上海正是在历史的这一时刻展开它飞翔的翅膀。但这对翅膀是沉重的,因为一切都是在不平等的条约下,在那个"租界"里开始的。

The real rise of Shanghai to prominence came after it was forced to become an open port. This was not Shanghai's own choice, but

it was an historic opportunity for Shanghai's rapid development. At this moment in history, Shanghai spread her wings to soar, but flight was heavy because all this began with the so-called "foreign concessions" granted under many unfair treaties.

1843年11月17日,英国人和一个叫宫幕久的上海道台正式揭开了上海对外开埠的序幕。1845年的《上海土地章程》规定"上海县城以北的外滩一带划为供外国人居住的居留地;居留地的外

国人由英国领事管辖,其市政事务亦 由外国人自行建立机构进行管理",上 海的第一块"租界"出现了。

继英国人得手后,法国人又占据了"县城以北,洋泾浜以南,西至关帝庙褚家桥的一块地区"。这样,上海有了第二块租界。接着,"美租界","公共租界"粉墨登场,使上海迅速成为一个展现西方制度的"十里洋场"。

On November 17th, 1843, the British and the Taotai of Shanghai named Gong Mu Jiu took the first official step to open Shanghai's port. Shanghai Land Regulations proposed in 1845 said, "The Bund area to the north of the downtown is carved up as a living district for foreigners, and this area is under the administration of the British Consul, and its city planning is entrusted to the foreigners to set up their own institutions to run as well." Thus the first concession in Shanghai came into being.

Then came the French, who took "the area to the north of the downtown, to the south part of Yangjinbang, and as far as to the west of Guandi Temple and Zhujia Bridge". This was the second concession in Shanghai. Then the "American Concession" and the "Public Concession" were carved up in succession, which turned Shanghai

into "10-li foreign concessions", viv-idly reflecting western systems.

不过一开始,租界的建立只是意味着一种不言而喻的"华洋分居"状态,外国人和中国人老死不相往来。一位外国人描写他曾工作过的洋行大楼,"这种大楼被称为'买办风格',集中了初期租界生活的全部内容:吃,住,做生意。没有商店、酒店、戏院或其他活生生的街道生活,职员们没什么乐趣。船到时整日工作,无船时终日饮酒。要么在大楼周围种些玫瑰花和郁金香,要么散步到静安寺一带领略乡村风光。"早期是一种"华洋分居"的局面,使中外贸易处于一种半停滞状态。

However, at first concessions only meant a situation where "the Chinese and foreigners live separately". They were supposed to have no contact with one another in any aspect of their lives. A foreigner wrote about the foreign company buildings like this: "Buildings of this kind are in the 'Comprador Style', which is a reflection of the all-inclusive pattern of concession life in the early days: eating, living, doing business. There are no shops, restaurants, theatres or other entertainments. The clerks have no fun at all. When ships come, they have to work day and night;