

中国档案馆名录

DIRECTORY OF CHINESE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

国家档案局 编

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中央档案馆

①周恩来总理为中央档案馆题写的馆名

Name of the Archives inscribed by later premier Zhou Enlai

②中央档案馆一号楼外景

Outside view of building No. 1

③朱德、董必武、谢觉哉、林伯渠、吴玉章、徐特立、杨尚昆等领导视察中央档案馆

Zhu De, Dong Biwu, Xie Juzai, Lin Boqu, Wu Yuzhang, Xu Teli, Yang Shangkun, leaders of the Government and CPC inspecting the Archives



石新建高政
業各水牛
作一掃業一第
周、為永公
業服務！

朱德
一九五八年八月一日

郭沫若
一九五八年八月一日

董必武
一九五八年八月一日

謝覺哉
一九五八年八月一日

林伯渠
一九五八年八月一日

吳玉章
一九五八年八月一日

徐特立
一九五八年八月一日

楊尚昆
一九五八年八月一日

③朱德、董必武、郭沫若同志题赠中央档案馆
Inscriptions by Zhu De, Dong Biwu, Guo Morou

中央档案馆

中央档案馆是中共中央、国务院直属的文化事业机构,日常工作由中共中央办公厅直接领导。

1954年12月,中共中央办公厅决定成立中央档案馆筹备处,着手筹备建馆工作。1959年6月,中共中央、国务院批准成立中央档案馆,同年10月8日正式开馆。

中央档案馆的基本任务是:科学地管理党和国家中央机关的重要档案资料,进行史料的考证、研究、编纂和出版工作,为维护党和国家历史的真实面貌服务。并通过开放和提供阅览档案资料,为中央和地方的领导工作、为文献编辑出版和历史研究、为各方面进行社会主义物质文明和精神文明建设服务。

中央档案馆收藏档案资料的范围包括:

一、自1919年五四运动起至1921年7月中国共产党成立期间,中国新民主主义革命的先驱从事新文化运动,在中国传播马克思主义,组织共产主义小组,筹建中国共产党等伟大革命活动中所形成的档案和有关的文献资料。

二、自1921年7月中国共产党成立以来,中共中央及其所属机构和派出机关在各个革命斗争时期活动中形成的档案和有关的文献资料。其中包括中国共产党历次全国代表大会、代表会议、特别会议,历届中央全会的档案文献;中共中央发布的各种决议、决定、指示、通告等;中国共产党与共产国际联系的来往文电等等。这些档案文献中,有许多是党和国家的领导人以及老一辈无产阶级革命家撰写、批改、处理过的手稿和原件。

三、自第二次国内革命战争起,相继在各地成立的苏维埃红色政权(如中华苏维埃中央政府、陕甘宁边区政府等等)、抗日民主政权(如晋察冀边区政府、晋冀鲁豫边区政府等等)、解放区民主政权(如华北人民政府等)形成的档案和有关的文献资料。

四、自1949年10月中华人民共和国成立以来,全国人民代表大会常务委员会、国务院及其各部委、各直属机构、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院形成的档案和有关的文献资料。其中包括筹备召开中国人民政治协商会议、成立中华人民共和国而形成的文件;历次全国人民代表大会常务委员会会议、最高国务会议形成的文件;全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会通过、颁布的各种法律法令,包括历次制定和修改《中华人民共和国宪法》形成的文件;国务院发布的决议、决定、指示、命令以及国家制定的国民经济计划等等。

五、中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会、中华全国总工会、中华全国妇女联合会、共青团中央等全国性人民团体形成的档案和有关的文献资料。

六、党和国家主要领导人以及老一辈无产阶级革命家、著名社会活动家的手稿、书信、日记等档案和文献资料。

中央档案馆馆址在北京西郊,占地 13 公顷,总建筑面积 50000 多平方米。目前馆藏档案 800 余万件,革命历史资料 80 多万册。建馆以来,已向各方面提供利用档案资料 50 多万件,编辑出版各种史料选辑、汇编和丛书 30 多种 5000 余万字,在社会主义革命和社会主义建设事业中发挥了积极作用。

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THE CENTRAL ARCHIVES

The Central Archives is a cultural institution directly subordinate to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China(CPC)and the State Council,and its day-to-day work is under the direct leadership of the General Office of the Central Committee of the CPC.

In December 1954,the General Office of the Central Committee of the CPC decided to set up the Preparatory Department which set about preparations for the establishment of the Central Archives. In June 1959,with the approval of the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council,the Central Archives was established,and on October 8th of the same year,it was formally opened.

The basic tasks of the Central Archives are to manage scientifically the important archival materials produced by the central organs of the Party and the State,and to undertake textual criticism,research,compilation and publication of historical data so as to give service for safeguarding the true historical features of the Party and the country. In addition to this,it also provides services for the leadership of the central and local authorities,for the compilation and publication of historical literature and historical research as well as for the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in various fields.

The scope of the archival holdings in the Central Archives extends:

1. The archives and the related documents created by the forerunners of China's New-Democratic Revolution from the May 4th Movement of 1919 to the founding of the Chinese Communist Party of July 1921 in their great revolutionary activities of launching the New Culture Movement, disseminating Marxism in China, organizing Communist Groups and preparing the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

2. The archives and the concerned documents produced since the founding of the

Chinese Communist Party in July 1921 by the Central Committee of the CPC and its affiliated bodies and agencies during each period of their revolutionary struggle, which include archival materials of all the previous national congresses, representative conferences, special sessions of the CPC and all the previous plenary sessions of the Central Committee; various resolutions, decisions, instructions, circulars, etc. issued by the Central Committee of the CPC; correspondence of the CPC in its contact with the Communist International and so on and so forth. Among them, there are many manuscripts and originals written, corrected or handled by the leaders of the Party and the state and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation as well.

3. The archives and the related documents created by the Soviet red political powers (e. g. the Chinese Soviet Central Government, the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region Government, etc.), the Anti-Japanese democratic powers (e. g. the Shanxi-Chahare-Hebei Border Region Government, the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Border Region Government, etc.) and the democratic powers of the liberated areas (e. g. the North China People's Government, etc.), which had been established successively in various areas since the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

4. The archives and the related documents created since the founding of the People's Republic of China in October 1949 by the standing committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the ministries, commissions and various organs under it, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, among which include documents concerning the preparations for the convening of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the founding of the People's Republic of China; documents regarding all past meetings of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Supreme State Conference; all kinds of laws and decrees approved or issued by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, with documents formed by the successive drawups and amendments to the Constitution of People's Republic of China included; the resolutions, decisions, directives, orders released by the State Council and the national economic plans worked out by the state.

5. The archives and the concerned documents produced by the National Commission of the CPPCC, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and other nationwide mass organizations.

6. The manuscripts, letters, diaries and other archival materials created by the chief leaders of the Party and the state, the veteran proletarian revolutionaries and the famous public figures.

The Central Archives is located in the western suburbs of Beijing with an area of 13

hectares. The total construction area covers 50000 square metres and more. At present, the archival holdings amount to more than 8000000 volumes, beside of which over 800000 volumes of revolutionary historical materials are in preservation as well. Since its establishment, over 500000 volumes of archival materials have been provided for access to various circles, and more than 30 kinds of selections, collections and series (running to over 50000000 characters) have been compiled and published. All this has played an active role in the undertakings of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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中国第一历史档案馆

中国第一历史档案馆是专门收藏中国明、清及其以前各历史时期中央国家机关档案的国家历史档案馆。是中国目前建馆时间最久、保存档案数量最多、内容最丰富的历史档案馆。

该馆坐落在北京故宫西华门内北侧,其前身是1925年故宫博物院成立时设立的文献部。清代末年,清宫所藏内阁大库档案,曾有一部分迁出宫外,到本世纪20年代初,这部分内阁大库档案,有8000麻袋流散于社会,引起当时学术界和历史爱好者的兴趣,认为这是前所未有的重大发现。这个消息很快传遍了全国,有识之士奔走相告,争先以一睹为快。这是社会人士认识大内档案之开始。至于故宫中还有无档案,一般人士就难以详知。直到1924年冯玉祥发动北京政变,将溥仪逐出宫去,组织“办理清室善后委员会”,点查故宫物品,散储各宫殿及其他处所的各种不同类型、不同机构的档案才相继被发现。遂于1925年筹办故宫博物院时,设立文献部。1927年随着故宫博物院的改组而易名掌故部,嗣又于1929年改名文献馆,成为管理故宫档案的专门机构,逐步对散存故宫各处的档案进行了清理和集中统一保管,并对流散在外的档案进行了征集和征购,初步奠定了今天中国第一历史档案馆所藏档案的基础。

中华人民共和国成立后,明清历史档案受到党和政府的重视与关怀,1951年改文献馆为档案馆,1955年该馆交由国家档案局直接领导,始称第一历史档案馆,1958年改为明清档案馆,1959年该馆并入中央档案馆,改称明清档案部,成为中央档案馆的一个组成部分,1969年底,该部又重归故宫博物院领导,迁回故宫,仍称明清档案部,1980年4月,复归国家档案局领导,正式命名为中国第一历史档案馆。

该馆现存档案包括明清两代,共约1000余万件(册)。其中明代档案约数千件,主要是天启、崇祯时期兵部的档案,也有少许洪武、永乐等年间的档案。清代档案则浩若烟海,从清入关前天命前九年(1607年)至宣统三年(1911年),有清一代中央国家机关和一些地方机关的文书,乃至清亡后废帝溥仪暂居故宫和天津张园、静园时期的文件,皆有收存。档案文件种类名目繁多,诸如下行的制、诏、诰、敕,上行的题、奏、表、笺,平行的咨、移、关文,以及各种类型的函、电、札、片、照、单、图、册、照会等等。其文字大多数为汉文或满汉合璧,一部分是满文,并有一些蒙、藏等少数民族文字,以及英、法、俄、日、拉丁等外国文字。档案的内容包括政治、经济、军事、文教、刑名、外交、天文气象、山川河流、地震灾荒、宫廷生活、皇族事务等,实为研究明清历史和近代史的档案史料宝库。

目前该馆档案仍在继续整理编目。为了满足国内外学术界的需要,该馆采取边

整理、编目,边对外开放的方针。近几年来,利用档案者络绎不绝。据统计,从1979年至1985年5月,共接待利用者2331个单位,39316人次,其中美国、日本、澳大利亚、英国、法国、意大利、瑞典、荷兰、比利时等国的学者达1547人次;共提调档案4266804件(册),提供缩微胶卷3205卷。该馆在明清档案的编辑出版方面成绩显著,继建国前公布出版的《文献馆一览》、《掌故丛编》、《文献丛编》、《史料旬刊》、《清三藩史料》、《清代文字狱档》、《中日交涉史料》、《太平天国文书》、《中法交涉史料》、《清内阁汉文黄册联合目录》、《清乾隆铜版地图》、《清太祖努尔哈赤实录》等,建国后又陆续出版了《辛亥革命》、《中法战争》、《义和团档案史料》、《戊戌变法档案史料》、《宋景诗档案史料》、《清代地震档案史料》、《第二次鸦片战争》、《关于江宁织造曹家档案史料》、《李煦奏折》、《天地会》、《清末筹备立宪档案史料》、《清代中俄关系档案史料选编》、《清代档案史料丛编》、《清代地租剥削形态》、《康熙起居注》、《筹笔偶存》、《康熙统一台湾档案史料》、《郑成功档案史料选辑》、《清代农民战争史资料选编》、《康熙朝汉文朱批奏折汇编》以及《华工出国史料汇编》等29种93册,深受中外史学界欢迎与赞许。

为了进一步满足利用者的需要,该馆近几年来积极编制各种检索工具,并调整充实了阅览室,开设了缩微、复印等服务项目,为利用者提供方便。

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THE FIRST HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF CHINA

The First Historical Archives of China concentrates on the collection of the records about the Ming and Qing Dynasty and central and state organs of the former regimes. It is the Archives which has the longest history and the most complete archival holdings and abundant in contents.

The Archives is located north of Xihuamen of the Palace Museum, Beijing. It is formerly known as the Documents Bureau established when the Palace Museum came into being in 1925. In the last years of the Qing Dynasty, part of the records on the Cabinet were moved out of the Palace and by the early 20s of this century 8000 bags of the records were found to be missing in the society at large. This aroused the interest of scholars and history fans who regarded them as an important unprecedented discover. Scholars throughout the country lost no time to tell each other the news and tried to be the first one to read the records. This marked the beginning of how people got to know the records about the Cabinet. Nobody knew whether the Palace Museum kept files or not. Not until Feng

Yuxiang launched the Beijing Coup D'état in 1924, expelled Pu Yi from the Palace, organized a commission in charge of problems of the Qing Dynasty and had articles of the Palace checked, were the files of different types and about different organs discovered to be kept in palaces. When preparations were made for the establishment of the Palace Museum in 1925, the Documents Department was established. In 1927, the Palace Museum was reorganized and the Documents Department was renamed Anecdotes Department and Documents Bureau in 1929, becoming a special organ in charge of the files of the Palace. It collected and sorted out the files kept in the Palace and put them under unified management. Furthermore, it made efforts to collect and purchase those that were missing in the society at large, thus laying the foundation for the present the First Historical Archives of China.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Party and government paid great attention to the historical archives of the Ming and Qing dynasties. In 1951, the Documents Bureau was reorganized as an Archives and renamed the First Historical Archives of China which was put under the direct leadership of the State Archives Bureau in 1955. In 1958, it was renamed the Ming and Qing Archives. In 1959 it was merged into the Central Archives and renamed the Ming and Qing Archives Section. At the end of 1969, it was again put under the leadership of the Palace Museum and moved to the Palace. In April 1980, it was put under the leadership of the State Archives Bureau and officially named the First Historical Archives of China.

The Archives keeps 10000000 volume records about the Ming and Qing dynasties. There are several thousands of files about the Ming Dynasty, such as the files about the Military Board during the Tianqi reign and the Chongzhen reign and a small number of files about the Hongwu reign and the Yongle reign. The files about the Qing Dynasty cover a wide range, such as the period from the ninth year of the Tianming reign to the third year of the Xuantonf reign (1607—1911). There are documents of central, state and local organs and the documents of the abdicated Emperor Pu Yi when lived at Zhangyuan and Jingyuan in Tianjin. The archival documents are of various kinds, such as system, edicts, mandates and remission made by emperors; comments, memorials and letters written to emperors; official reports, official transmission between officials of equal ranks, and various types of letters, telegrams, lists, charts, leaflets and notes etc. . The files are mostly in Chinese, part of them are in both Chinese and Manchu language and some are in Mongol, Tibetan, English, French, Russian, Japanese and Latin. The contents of the files are about politics, economy, military affairs, culture, education, forms of punishment, foreign relations, astronomy, meteorological phenomena, mountains and rivers, earthquakes and calamities, life in the Palace and affairs concerning imperial kinsmen. They are of great

importance to the study of the history of Ming and Qing dynasties and modern history of China.

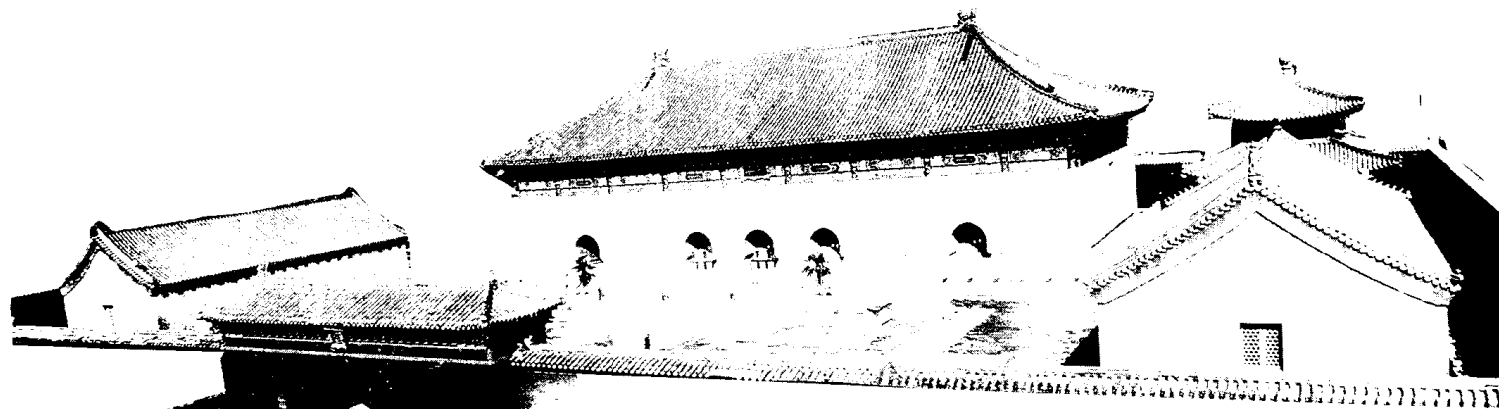
The Archives is still sorting out and cataloguing the files. In order to meet the needs of academic circles both at home and abroad, the Archives receives users while cataloguing and arranging the files. In recent years, more and more users begin to refer to the files. Statistical data show that the Archives received totally 39316 users person/time, 2331 units in the period from 1979 to May 1985, including 1547 users person/time of scholars from the United States, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium and other countries. More than 4266804 volumes and 3205 microfilms were supplied. The Archives has made great progress in publishing books. Before the liberation, it published "A General Survey to the Documents Bureau", "Anecdotes Series", "Historical Materials (appearing every ten days)", "Historical Materials About the Three Feudatory States of the Qing Dynasty", "Archives About the Literary Inquisition of the Qing Dynasty", "Historical Materials About Sino-Japanese Negotiations", "Documents of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom", "Historical Materials About Sino-French Negotiations", "Copper Maps in the Qianlong Reign", "Records of Nurhachi, Taizu of the Qing Dynasty", "Catalogue of Booklets About the Qing Inner Chancery in Chinese". After the liberation, the Archives published "The Revolution of 1911", "Sino-French War", "Historical Materials About the Reform Movement of 1898", "Historical Materials About the Yihetuan Movement", "Historical Materials About Earthquakes of the Qing Dynasty", "The Second Opium War", "Historical Materials About Jiangning Mill", "Memorial By Li Xu", "The Tiandi Society", "Historical Materials of Constitution Preparation At the End of the Qing Dynasty", "Selected Historical Materials About Sino-Russian Relations in the Qing Dynasty", "Series of Historical Materials About the Files of the Qing Dynasty", "Exploitation Through Land Rent in the Qing Dynasty", "Notes on the Daily Life of Emperor Kangxi", "Historical Materials About How Emperor Kangxi Unified Taiwan", "Selected Historical Materials About Zheng Chenggong", "Selected Historical Materials About Peasants' War in the Qing Dynasty", "Collection of Instructions and Memorials in the Kangxi Reign", "Historical Materials of Chinese Workers Abroad" and 29 different other books consisting of 93 volumes. The books are very popular and appreciated by academic circles both at home and abroad.

In order to better meet the needs of the users, the Archives has made various finding aids in recent years and enriched the reading rooms. Furthermore, the Archives has begun to duplicate and make microfilms of materials for the convenience of supplying the users.

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皇史宬



① 皇史宬全景

View of Huang Shi Cheng



② 御碑亭

Imperial stele pavilion

③ 金匱

Golden cabinet



④ 满汉合璧皇史宬匾

Horizontal inscription board of Huang Shi Cheng in Chinese
and Manchu characters

皇 史 宬

皇史宬坐落在北京天安门东侧南池子大街南口路东,它是中国现存最完好的古代档案库。

中华文化,历史悠久,远古时代就曾建石室金匱收藏典籍。明孝宗弘治五年(公元1492年)五月,内阁大学士丘浚上疏建议仿照古代“不用木植,专用砖石垒砌”,“在文渊阁近便去处别建重楼一所”,“收贮繁要文书”,以确保“一代休治事功,人文国典”的安全,给后世留下编史修志的“信而无疑”的资料。这一建议虽被“嘉纳”,实则束之高阁,并未立即动工兴建。事隔两代四十二载,到了明世宗嘉靖十三年(公元1534年)七月,定武侯郭勋,吏部尚书、华盖殿大学士张孚敬等奉命重修累朝实录和恭睿献皇帝实录、宝训。张孚敬旧事重提,得到嘉靖皇帝朱厚熜允准,在南门(即今南池子)动工营造石室,历时2年,于嘉靖十五年(公元1536年)竣工。皇史宬建成至今已450年了。

皇史宬的正殿是无梁建筑。整个殿堂从墙体屋顶到门窗椽柱都是砖石结构,跨度九间,建筑面积360平方米,地基高出2米;正(南)面墙厚6.14米,5合石门一字排开,每合重10吨,中门正中上方悬有满汉合璧的匾额“皇史宬”;背(北)面墙厚6.14米,无门窗;东西两面侧墙厚3.5米,各有石窗一孔。由于这种特殊的建筑结构,不仅有利于防盗防火,而且能够保持殿内温度的相对稳定,隆冬季节入室温暖如春,盛夏三伏进殿凉爽宜人,加上室内筑有1.42米高的石台,台上排列着鎏金雕龙的“金匱”,珍贵的档案藏于柜内,真可谓万无一失。

皇史宬初建时定名神御阁,准备“阁上奉御容,阁下藏训录”。建成之后改名皇史宬,只收藏圣训、实录,而“列圣御容,别修饰景神殿以奉之”。除了明清两朝实录、圣训、玉牒外,《永乐大典》副本也曾贮于其中。

皇史宬的正殿前建有东西配殿,左侧建有御碑亭,重檐二重,四角方形,砖木结构,是清代嘉庆十二年(公元1807年)重修皇史宬时增建的,亭中立有“重修皇史宬记”石碑,记载了皇史宬修建的历史情况。

1949年北平和平解放时,皇史宬已经年久失修,破旧不堪。1955年被北京市列为重点文物保护单位。1956年国家档案局接管后曾进行过修缮。1962年被国务院列为第二批全国重点文物保护单位。1981年、1985年又经中国第一历史档案馆两度修葺,并在这里举办了“纪念辛亥革命七十周年史料展览”、“皇史宬展览”、庆祝中国第一历史档案馆成立六十周年“清宫秘档真迹展览”。每次展出都吸引了众多的国内外观众,人们不仅从展出的档案中了解到清廷的政务、帝后的生活,看到了绘制如画的舆地与名胜图,而且从皇史宬这一宏伟的建筑上增长了历史建筑艺术知识,增强了民族自豪感。