

# 老上海

200 旧影

SHANGHAI REMEMBRANCES

上海人民美術出版社

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# **世界谁人不知上海—— 200 幅精彩老照片聚焦上海滩**

This pictorial book offers 200+ first-hand photos with caption to illustrate the historical evolution of Shanghai from a humble trade town hundreds of years ago into the well-known Far Eastern economic center in the early 20th century.

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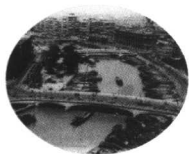
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# Chapter One

## The Old Town

“上海”这个名字，最早见于北宋郑亶（1038—1103年）所著《水利书》，书中记载松江（今吴淞江）南部18大浦，其中有“上海浦”之名。1077年（北宋熙宁十年）秀州府（今嘉兴市）设置17处酒务，“上海务”为其中之一，说明当时上海已经由渔村发展成为贸易集市。1264年（南宋景定五年），上海古代最早的港口——青龙镇市舶司移驻上海，即标志着上海已经成镇，并取代青龙镇成为贸易港口。1277年（元至元十四年），上海镇正式设立市舶司，是当时全国七大贸易港口之一。1291年（元至元二十八年），松江府划割华亭县五个乡，正式设置上海县。但是上海设县以后，有县署而无县城，这种情况一直到1553年（明嘉靖三十二年）才有所改变。

The name “Shanghai” (meaning “upper sea” in Chinese) first appeared in the hydraulic archives by Jia Dan (1038 - 1103), which records a creek called “Shanghai” among the 18 creeks in the south of Wusong River. The establishment of Shanghai as one of the 17 alcohol transaction outposts in Yangtse River delta area in 1077 indicates the prosperity of trade fairs in this fishing village. The township of Shanghai was formed in 1264, when it took over the administration office of the port of Qinglong (black dragon), the earliest port in Shanghai area. The town of Shanghai had its own port administration office in 1277 and became one of the 7 largest trade ports in China. The county of Shanghai officially came into existence in 1291, however, the county had no walls to protect itself until 1553.



# 筑城

## Erecting the town walls

1553年4月到6月的短短三个月期间，骚扰中国沿海地区的倭寇竟然连续5次劫掠上海，“杀歼兵民甚多，纵火焚庐舍及县署，邑里为墟。”于是，顾从礼上书朝廷，请筑城墙。上奏获准后，松江知府方廉即下令起筑城池，得到上海吏民百姓的竞相支持，一时间“舂锄云集，百堵偕作”，不到三个月，一座威武的城墙便拔地而起。城墙刚刚竣工，倭寇又来进犯，却只能望城而叹，再难逞凶。

From April through June 1553, the Japanese pirates that plagued Chinese coastal areas pillaged Shanghai five times consecutively in mere three months. They killed many civilians and even razed the town governor's office in their raids. After the disaster, local officials pleaded to the imperial court of Ming Dynasty for the construction of the town walls. The plea was heeded, and the regional magistrate issued orders to build walls around the town of Shanghai. The local people rejoiced at this decision and joined voluntarily in working for the construction. A couple of months later, the formidable walls were in place to fend off the Japanese pirates.



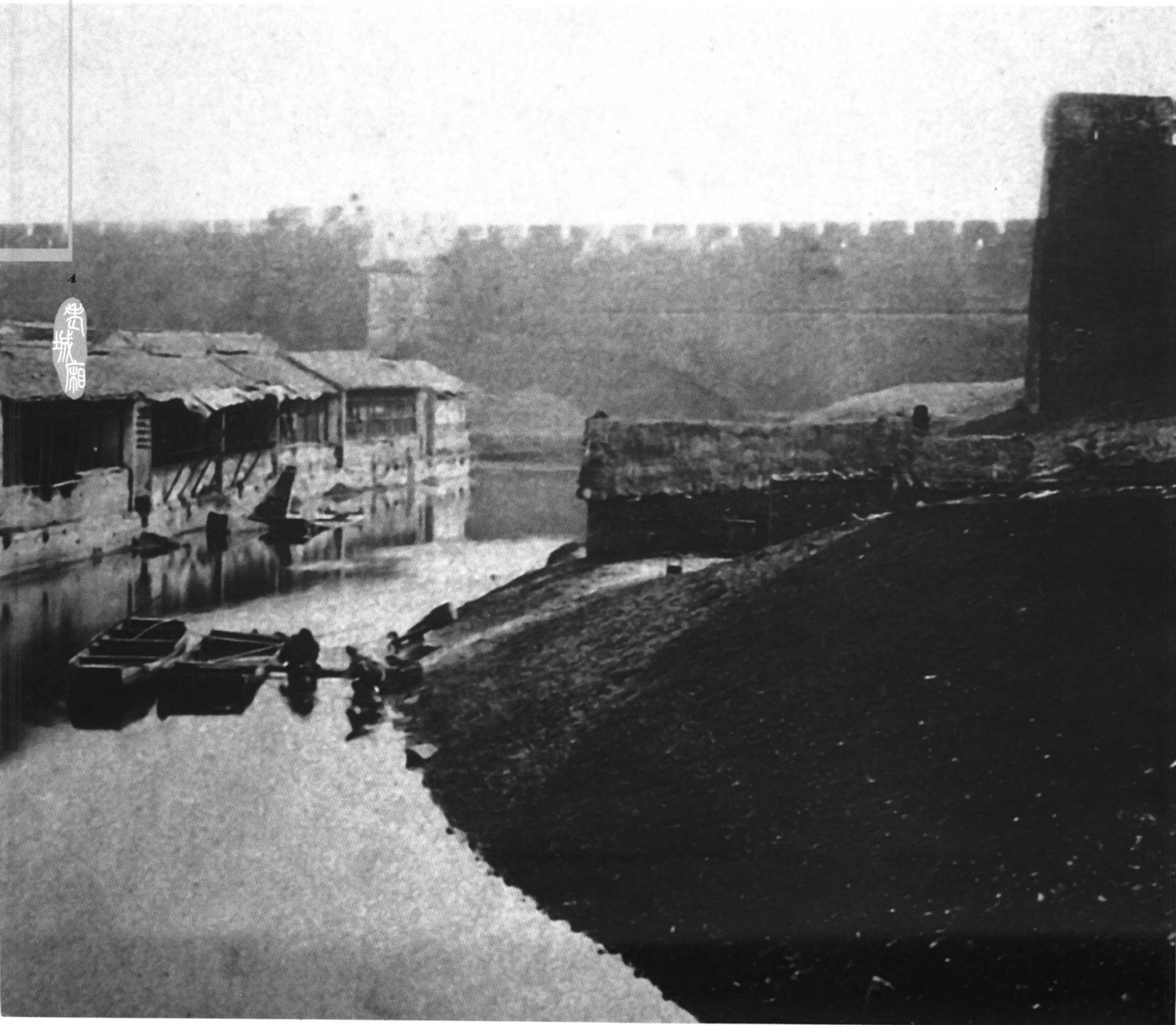
● 明代上海县城为圆形，以泥土板筑而成，周长九华里，城墙初高1丈5尺，设城门6座，水门3座，护城壕长1600丈，水面宽6丈，水深1丈7尺。清代县城沿袭明制，经过多次加固修整，城墙增高为2丈4尺，有雉堞3600个，另建有大境阁、振武台、制胜台、万军台等城台20座。

The town walls of Shanghai in Ming Dynasty were circular and made of molded clay and mortar. The walls originally had a perimeter of 4.5 kilometers and a height of 6 meters. There were 6 land gates and 3 water gates. The moat was 5,000 meters long, 20 meters wide and 5 meters deep. In the following Qing Dynasty, the town walls of Shanghai were repaired and fortified multiple times to become higher (8 meters) and had 3,600 crenellations. There were 20 fortified towers on the walls including Dajing Pavilion.



● 上海城内河道因紧邻黄浦江，受江海潮汐影响很大，以至于“周围四涨，外通潮汐”，居民以舟代步、枕河而居，是一座名副其实的江南“水城”。

The waterways inside the town walls were heavily influenced by the tidal bore of Huangpu River. Shanghai at that time was practically a “town on water”, where people traveled by boat and lived by rivers.



# 城门

## The town gates

上海县城的六座城门分别是：朝宗门（大东门）、跨龙门（大南门）、仪凤门（老西门）、晏海门（老北门）、宝带门（小东门）、朝阳门（小南门），门外均设有吊桥；三座水门分别是横贯内城的河道肇嘉浜（二座）和方浜（一座）。1860年，太平天国军队进攻上海期间，英、法军队进驻县城，在城北新辟城门，李鸿章以“挽狂澜障百川”之意，命

名为“障川门”。1909年，拆除旧城墙的呼声日益高涨，但是一些保守派则组成“城垣保存会”，反对拆城，最后采取折中办法，增辟尚文门（小西门）、拱辰门（小北门）、福佑门（新东门）等三座新城门。至此，上海县城先后共有十座城门。

The original six land gates in the town of Shanghai were Major East Gate (gate of worshipping), Major South Gate (gate of striding over dragon), Old West Gate (gate of the phoenix), Old North Gate (gate of the placid sea), Minor East Gate (gate



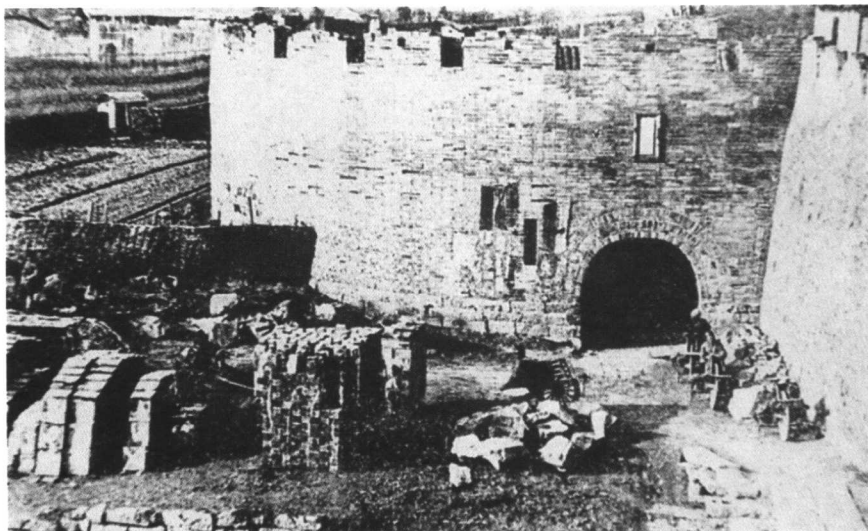
● 宝带门，又名小东门。当年筑城时，太常卿陆深的夫人梅氏捐田500亩、银2000两，拆毁家宅，筑成此门，故历史上有“夫人门”之名，是靠黄浦江码头最近的城门。

Minor East Gate (gate of the treasure belt), also known as “the lady’s gate” because it was financed by the wife of a high-ranking official, was the closest to the docks of Huangpu River among all the gates.

of the treasure belt) and Minor South Gate (gate of rising sun). The three water gates included two on Zhaojiabang Creek, a river that went through the town, and one on Fangbang Creek.

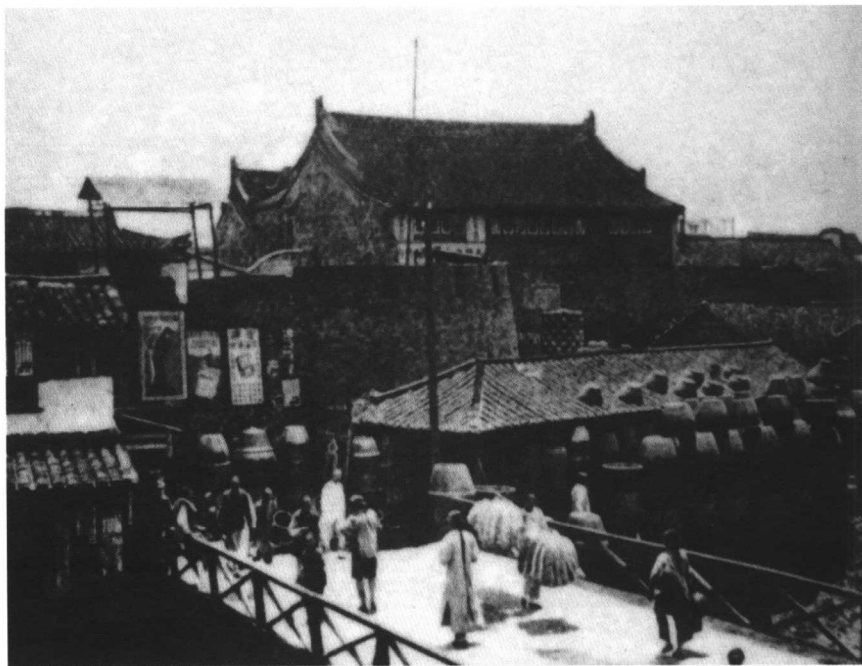
In 1860, British and French troops were stationed in the town of Shanghai to fight Taiping rebel army. A new gate was opened then in northern walls, and named by Li Hung-Chang (1823 - 1901), famous statesman and general, as New North Gate (gate of blocking tides).

In 1909, most people grew discontent with the walls and wanted to pull them down to make way for the traffic. Yet some conservative groups opposed the total removal of the walls, and finally a compromise was reached. Three new gates were opened in the walls; they were Minor West Gate (gate of literary talent), Minor North Gate (gate of arching constellation) and New East Gate (gate of luck and blessing). So, there were altogether ten gates in the town of Shanghai.



● 仪凤门，又名老西门，向西12里是号称“镇市之首”的法华古镇，是县城与内地联系的主要通道。

Old West Gate (gate of the phoenix) was the main traffic route between the town of Shanghai and inland areas.



● 晏海门，又名老北门，地处县城西北，城门外有跨壕木桥通往租界。

Old North Gate (gate of the placid sea), located in the northwest of the town, was connected with the foreigners' settlement (concession) via a wooden bridge.



● 拱辰门，又名小北门，是为老城厢与租界沟通联系而在1909年新辟设的出城通道，与其他城门相比，这座城门要小得多。

Minor North Gate (gate of arching constellation) was built in 1909 as a new traffic route to link the town of Shanghai with the foreigners' settlement (concession). This gate was much smaller than other town gates.

● 障川门，又名新北门，是1860年辟设的城门，到1890年时，城壕行将干涸，行船绝迹；城门被货栈阻隔，绝少行人，城池时代已经不合时宜。

New North Gate (gate of blocking tides) was constructed in 1860. By 1890, however, the gate was completely blocked by warehouses and the moat was almost dry and unsuitable for navigation. It seemed that the walls were out of date.





● 方浜水门在小东门南侧，水门外有名为“学士桥”的大石桥，是翰林学士陆深建造的，后来成为“沪城八景”之一的“石梁夜月”景观所在地。

Beyond the water gate by Fangbang Creek to the south of Minor East Gate, there used to be a big stone bridge called "the scholar's bridge". A scholar in the ancient royal academy built this bridge, which later became one of the eight sceneries of Shanghai Old Town.



## 拆除城墙

### Pulling down the town walls

上海城墙在三百多年期间多次修缮重筑。1853年“小刀会”起义爆发以后，上海城墙一蹶不振，日渐冷落衰败，而县城以北的英、法两租界已经发展成为近代大都市，有城墙围护的老城厢却面貌仍旧。1905年，老城厢总工程师董事李平书提出“拆城垣，填城壕，筑马路，形成环城圆路”的主张。次年，姚文枬也提出类似主张，但都遭到保守派的阻挠。1911年辛亥革命成功后，李平书、姚文枬等重提前议，强调为上海商埠复兴，“非亟拆城不可”。于是成立“城壕事务所”，于1912年1月19日正式动工拆城。

The town walls of Shanghai had undergone several repairs and reconstructions to last over three hundred years until suffering severe damage in the Small Swords Rebellion in 1853; after that, the walls kept deteriorating in disrepair. The British and French concessions to the north of the Old Town had already developed into the prosperous city proper by the early 20th century, while the Old Town itself remained the same old way behind the walls and oblivious to the modern trends outside. In 1905, some Chinese engineers put forward plans to remove the walls, fill up the moat and build circular roads in their place. Due to the opposition of conservative groups, these plans were not taken into consideration until the Revolution of 1911. The pulling down of the town walls officially began on January 19, 1912.



在早已破败不堪的城墙和城楼上，一尊陈旧的火炮象征性地指向城外，尽管它实际上连虚声恫吓的声势也早已丧失殆尽。

An old cannon points outwards on the dilapidated walls and towers, apparently it has already lost its deterrent power.

● 几个外国人围着另一尊废弃的铁炮留影，他们或许是想不通：最早发明火药的中国，为什么还要依赖破旧的城墙保护自己？

Some Americans pose with an obsolete iron cannon. Maybe they are wondering why the Chinese need the walls for protection.



● 昔日的护城水壕已经淤没成为道路，昔日高峻威武的城墙也变得低矮可悯，而城墙对面是面貌一新的租界，仿佛是新旧两个世界在这里对峙。

The old moat has been filled up to be roads, while the once formidable walls are now dwarfed against new buildings. The old town of Shanghai shies at the sight of the brand new foreigners' settlement (concession).





● 生活在城墙内的上海居民，浑浑噩噩，不知外面世界的变化。

The residents in the old town of Shanghai live within the confines of the town walls and are oblivious of the changes outside.



● 我们应当感谢这位摄影师，因为他以自己独特的视角，感受到了上海县城无可避免的时代嬗变，那就是老城墙终于走到了历史的尽头。

The old town of Shanghai has to embrace the changes; the walls are clearly out of date and must be pulled down.

