

# 从光辉灿烂的昨天到生机盎然的今天

一大上海地区的丹麦人和丹麦公司 (1846-2006)

## FROM A STRONG PAST TO A DYNAMIC PRESENT

Danes and Danish Companies in the Greater Shanghai Region 1846 to 2006



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Foreword

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丹麦和中国的第一次交锋始于1676年,那一年,丹麦帆船 Fortuna 号停靠在福州口岸。19世纪,大约有100艘船舰来到中国,主要目的地是广州。20世纪初,丹麦在广州设立了第一家领事馆,因为广州那时是中国主要的交易驿站。

但是,从19世纪70年代到1949年期间,上海却成了丹麦公司和丹麦公民的主要聚集地。今天,上海地区丹麦公司的数量已经超过了1949年之前的水平,上海又再次成为了丹麦在中国商业活动的聚集中心。

本书主要讲述了在两个时间段内,丹麦在上海地区的大型商务活动。 1949年前后,丹麦公司和商人来上海的主要目的是为了自己的生意,他们尊 重中国人和中国文化。1931年,一家丹麦公司建造了广州的孙中山纪念馆。 1937年,丹麦工程师对著名的杭州钱塘江大桥的建设作出了建议。1937年末, 一位年轻的丹麦人克服了艰难险阻,在南京挽救了数以千计的中国人。

1949年10月中华人民共和国成立之后,当时居住在上海的丹麦驻华特使 并没有离开中国。1950年5月,在丹麦和中国新政府进行沟通之后,丹麦特 使来到北京递交了国书,成为了丹麦驻中华人民共和国的第一位大使。丹麦 也是西方联盟中第一个和新中国建立外交关系的国家。

我谨希望本书能进一步加强丹麦和中国之间长久、良好的合作关系。

Jeppe Tranholm-Mikkelsen 丹麦王国驻华大使

## **Foreword**

The first Danish encounter with China took place in 1676, when the Danish schooner Fortuna called at the port of Fuzhou. In the 18th century, more than 100 Danish vessels made the journey to China, the majority of which had Guangzhou (Canton) as their destination. As a result of being Denmark's main trading station in China at the time, it was also in Canton that Denmark in the early 19th century chose to establish its first consulate in China.

However, Shanghai was the destination of choice for the majority of Danish companies and Danes wishing to settle in China from the 1870s until 1949. Today, the number of Danish companies in the Shanghai Region has once again reached the level seen before 1949 and Shanghai is once more a major focus area of Danish commercial activity in China.

This book bridges two periods with large Danish commercial activity in the Shanghai Region. Danish companies and business people came to Shanghai in order to attend to their own businesses, but did so respecting the Chinese people and China's culture. Projects and events involving some form of Danish participation include the building of the Sun Yatsen Memorial Hall in Guangzhou (Canton) by a Danish owned company in 1931; advice on the construction of the famous Qiantangjiang Bridge in Hangzhou by a Danish engineer in 1937. And finally, in late 1937, a young Dane saved several thousands of Chinese people in Nanjing under tremendous danger and grave difficulties.

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in October 1949, Denmark's envoy in China, who at that point was residing in Shanghai, did not leave the country. Following the exchange of communications in May of 1950 between Denmark and China's new government, the Danish envoy went to Beijing to present his credentials, thereby becoming Denmark's first envoy accredited to the People's Republic of China. Denmark was the first Western allied nation to establish diplomatic relations with the New China.

I hope this book will further consolidate the unbroken and flourishing cooperation between Denmark and China.

Jeppe Tranholm-Mikkelsen

Ambassador of Denmark to China

## 从光辉灿烂的昨天到生机盎然的今天

1846年7月31日,丹麦驻上海第一位领事 Nicolai Duus 抵达了上海。他也是历史记录上第一位来到上海的丹麦人。

本书讲述的是在接下来的 160 年间,丹麦和上海及长江三角洲地区的合作历史。这并不是发生在上海的有关丹麦及丹麦人的完整历史记载,而是主要根据丹麦的资料文件编写而成。本书的主要内容是根据丹麦人自己的叙述和记载所记录的丹麦人的活动、丹麦公司的发展和丹麦与中国及上海交往的历史。

本书涵盖了中国发生巨变的近代历史时期,这个时期见证了大清王朝的 逐渐衰败和新中国的冉冉升起,见证了中国人民因为外国列强的入侵和统治 以及连年内战而遭受的种种痛苦,见证了新中国的成立,也见证了近年来中 国史无前例的经济腾飞。

1870年12月,大北电报公司海底电缆经由吴淞到达了上海,成为了丹麦在上海持久贸易的开始。在驻中国的丹麦企业里,大北电报公司成为了企业联盟的领头羊,其他位于上海的大型丹麦公司包括宝隆洋行、捷成洋行、丹尼斯克、嘉士伯和F.L.Smidth。在上海颇具影响力的丹麦商人中包括创建了自己公司的 Vilhem Meyer 和烟草公司创始人 Laurits Andersen,他的公司后来并入了英美烟草公司。丹麦企业在上海从事的业务范围非常广,从重型机械到鞋带生产,从房地产到牙医术,从啤酒到黄油都有所涉及。有些丹麦工厂拥有数百名员工,有些公司则只有两三名员工。除此之外,还有许多丹麦人在中国海关工作,担任审查员、关卡检察员、水上警察、委员会委员、飞行员和灯塔守望员等职位。在上海,丹麦人通过丹麦社团和协会来建立沟通网络,保持他们和丹麦本国的联络。丹麦在上海 116 年以来一直都保有自己的领事馆,直到 1962 年丹麦驻上海总领事馆关团。但在 32 年之后,丹麦驻上海总领事馆又重新开放。

1994年,居住在上海的丹麦人寥寥无几,当时在上海地区也只有9家丹麦

# From a Strong Past to a Dynamic Present

On 31 July 1846, Nicolai Duus, the first Consul of Denmark in Shanghai arrived in Shanghai. He was also the first Dane on record to go to Shanghai.

This book documents the following 160 years of Danish co-operation with Shanghai and the regions in the Yangtze Delta River. It is not a complete history of Denmark and Danes in Shanghai, rather it is primarily based upon Danish sources. The main focus is Danish activities, Danish companies and Danish encounters with China and Shanghai as perceived by Danes through their personal accounts.

The book covers times of dramatic change in China's modern history. A period, which saw the decline of a prominent Chinese dynasty and the rise of a New China. A period, which initially witnessed much suffering inflicted upon the Chinese people including foreign invasion and dominance, civil war, followed by China's independence and recently a massive and rapid economic development unprecedented in history.

In December 1870, the Great Northern Telegraph Company's sea cable reached Shanghai via Wusong, starting a continuous Danish business presence in Shanghai. Among Danish companies present in China, Great Northern became a leading company in a league of its own. Other large companies in Shanghai included East Asiatic Company, Jebsen & Co., Danisco, Carlsberg and F.L. Smidth. Prominent Danish business people in Shanghai included Vilhem Meyer who established his own firm and Laurits Andersen who established a tobacco company, which later merged into the British-American Tobacco Co. Danish businesses in Shanghai ranged from heavy machinery to shoelaces, from real estate to dentistry, from beer to butter. There were Danish owned factories with hundreds of employees as well as firms compromising just two or three people. Moreover, a large number of individual Danes were employed by the Chinese Maritime Customs as examiners, tidewaiters, river police constables, commissioners, pilots and lighthouse-keepers. In Shanghai, Danes met in Danish societies and associations to network and to preserve their ties to Denmark. Denmark had a continued consular presence in Shanghai for 116 years until the Royal Danish Consulate General closed down in 1962. 32 years later, the Royal Danish Consulate General re-opened in 1994.

In 1994, only a few Danes lived in Shanghai, while 9 Danish companies were present.