上海图书馆

上海古籍出版社



## 上海图书馆 编

# £ 图书馆 一藏历史

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## 前言

果说建筑是凝固的音乐,那么照片就是凝固的历史。 近代摄影术的发明,遂能将历史的瞬间封存在光影胶片构筑的世界之中。回首过去的百年,近代中国的发展历程有幸被记录在一帧帧泛黄的旧照中,连缀成一幅生动、鲜活的历史长卷。时至今日,对于学术研究而言,历史照片的重要性是不言而喻的,有识之士更提议建立图像辨识的专门学科。

经多方收集和长期努力,上海图书馆现藏的历史照片资源,数以万计, 蔚为大观,形成时代性和地域性相结合的多维度、多层次收藏体系。其中, 无论照片的成像质量还是文献的珍稀程度,馆藏原版历史照片应属精品。这 些原版历史照片内容广泛、种类繁多、品质佳胜、数量丰富,有的堪称孤 品,从未刊布,具有较高文献研究价值和文物鉴赏价值。其主要特色是:

- (一)著名人物照 这类照片多为各个领域内的著名人物,乃至影响历史进程的关键人物,如李鸿章、瞿鸿禨、唐绍仪、宋美龄、叶恭绰、章宗祥、刘承幹、黄佐临等,反映了特定历史阶段的个人、群体或社会的面貌,对于确切辨识和深入研究历史人物裨益良多。
- (二)名人签名题跋照 古籍善本经名人题跋致身价百倍,而名人雅士品题的原照同样不容忽视。馆藏的名人签名题跋照,有些只标明作者、摄制时间等基本信息的款识,还有些涉及当事人的心情、社会关系、对历史事件的描述和评价等诸多方面,极具文献研究价值和文物鉴赏价值。
- (三)照相馆馆铭照 中国近现代照相馆,是摄影史研究中的重要方面。广义的馆铭,含照相馆的名称、馆址、经营者和变更等情况。馆藏清末至民国的照相馆馆铭照以上海地区的照相馆馆铭照为最,如公泰、宝记、耀华、光绘楼、英昌、丽华等早期著名影楼,另有外埠部分著名照相馆馆铭照,如北京丰泰、天津福升、杭州二我轩、广州艳芳、长沙镜蓉室、香港缤纶等。这无疑是研究中国早期摄影史的宝贵资料。

自20世纪90年代初,上海图书馆即组织研究人员对历史照片进行整理与研究工作,举办了以历史照片为主的"上海建城七百年图片文献展"、"馆藏抗战图片展"等多次大型展览,先后出版了《老上海风情录》等大型图录,又启动了"上海年华"数字图书馆项目,实施历史照片的数字化制作和网络发布工作,为众多海内外团体和个人提供专业咨询。此次,上海图书馆的研究人员历时经年,从为数众多的馆藏历史原照中精选出千余帧,分类编纂,辑成《上海图书馆藏历史原照》,以飨读者。

## Introduction

If we say that architecture is solid music, then photos are solid history.

The invention of photography in the modern age has succeeded in sealing the moments of history in the world produced by light, shadow and films. Following the steps of the last one hundred years, the faded old photos have recorded the development of the modern China, creating a vivid and truthful historical scroll. Today, the historical photos have undoubtedly important research values. People even suggest the establishment of a discipline for image identification.

With the effort from various sources in a long time, the Shanghai Library has collected thousands of historical photos, which present a multi-dimensional and multi-level spectrum that covers different times and regions. On account of the quality of pictures and the rarity of records, the original historical photos in the library collection are treasured items. These large amounts of photos have extensive contents, great varieties and excellent qualities, some of which are the only copies and never published before. They have high documentary research and antique study values. Their main characteristics are as follows:

- I. The pictures of famous people: Photos in this category usually show famous people from various fields, including key figures that influenced the process of history, such as Li Hongzhang, Qu Hongji, Tang Shaoyi, Song Mei-ling, Ye Gongchuo, Zhang Zongxiang, Liu Chenggan and Huang Zuolin, etc. They reflect the appearance of individuals, groups or the society in specific historical periods, and are useful for the identification and in-depth study of historical figures.
- II. Photos with celebrities' signatures and annotations: The value of rare books rise greatly if they are annotated by famous people, and the original photos annotated by celebrities and refined scholars are not to be neglected, either. Some of the photos with celebrities' signatures and annotations in the Shanghai Library collection only carry inscriptions showing such basic information as the photographer's name and the time of photographing, and others contain information about various aspects, such as the descriptions of and comments on people's feelings, social relations or historical events. They are of high documentary research and antique study values.
- III. Photos showing photo studios' nameplates: Photo studios in modern China are an important aspect in the historical research of photography. The nameplate of a photo studio usually contains such information as the name, address, owner and the change of names of a photo studio. Most of the photos with the nameplates of photo studios in the late Qing dynasty and the Republic period in the Shanghai Library collection show photo studios in the Shanghai area, such as the Kung Tai Photographer, Pow Kee & Co. Photographic Studio, Sze Yuen Ming & Co., Guanghui Lou, Ying Cheong and Lihua Photo, etc. Others show famous studios in the other cities, such as Fung Tai Photographer in Beijing, Fusheng in Tianjing, Ne Ngo Shen in Hangzhou, Yanfang in Guangzhou, Jingrong Studio in Changshao and Pun-Lun in Hong Kong. They are undoubtedly valuable materials for the study of early photographic history in China.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, the Shanghai Library has assigned researchers to organize and study the historical photos. We have hold large exhibitions of historical photos, including the "Picture Exhibition on the 700th Anniversary of the Shanghai City" and the "Exhibition of the Anti-Japanese War Photos in the Shanghai Library Collection", and published such large-sized collection of pictures as the Records of Old Shanghai. We have launched the digital library project of the Shanghai Memory, conducting digitization and online publication of historical photos, and providing reference services to group or individual users from home and abroad. The Shanghai Library researchers have spent a few years in selecting over one thousand photos from our historical photo collection and compiled the *Original Historical Photos in the Shanghai Library Collection*, offering our readers a great enjoyment.

## 凡例

- 1、本图录所编选的历史照片皆为原底冲印,摄制时间为19世纪晚期至20世纪40年代。
- 2、本图录因历史和馆藏之局限,以现存原照的文献价值、图像清晰 度、摄制年代相结合为选录原则。
- 3、本图录分上下两册,分题为章。每章前有总叙。照片均配有说明文字。题跋签名照附题跋、签名原文。
- 4、上册以原照的拍摄主题、原照形制等特征,分江山锦绣、文化掠影、笔底波澜、人物春秋、世相聚焦、影楼沧桑等六大主题。
- 5、下册以反映历史人物或团体的某项活动或历史事件自成系列者,分李鸿章晚年外交、唐绍仪与清末民初政坛、孙中山移灵与奉安大典、黄炎培1914年教育考察、宋美龄1942年访美、京张铁路与津浦铁路、南洋劝业会、南洋商业考察团、雷士德工学院与医学研究院等九大专题。
- 6、原照说明文字后标有原始尺寸,以公制厘米(cm)计,所标不含照片外部装帧尺寸。
  - 7、人物小传首次出现为详,第二次出现从简。
  - 8、图录地名使用旧地名,括号内注以今名。
  - 9、外国人名用汉文译名,括号内标注英文原称。

## Guide to Use

- 1.All the historical photos in this collection are developed from original negatives, taken during the period from the late 19th century to the 40s of the 20th century.
- 2. Considering the limit of historical conditions and the current condition of the library photo collection, the photos are selected on account of their documentary value, the degree of image clarity and the date of photographing.
- 3. This collection of photos is divided into two volumes and there are several chapters in each part. There is a general introduction in front of every chapter. Each photo is attached with a caption, and the photos with celebrities' signatures and annotations are attached with the signatures and the original texts of the annotations.
- 4. Volume I is characterized by the subjects and forms of the original photos, consisting of six subjects, including the Beautiful Land, Glimpses of Culture, Highlighted Scenes, Famous People, Ways of the World and the Change of Photo Studios.
- 5. Volume II is characterized by series of photos that reflect activities of historical figures and groups or historical events, consisting of nine subjects, including Li Hongzhang's Diplomacy in His Old Age, Tang Shaoyi and the Politics in the Late Qing and Early Republic Period, The Removal of Sun Yat-sen's Remains and His Memorial Service, Huang Yanpei's Educational Inspection in 1914, Song Mei-ling Visiting the United States in 1942, the Jingzhang Railway and Jinpu Railway, the Southern Seas Industrial Association, Nanyang Business Delegation and the Henry Lester Industrial Institute and the Institute for Medical Education and Research.
  - 6. The caption of the photo marks the original size of the photo in cm., not including the photo frame.
- 7. The biography of the person on the photo is given in details when he or she appears for the first time, and briefly when appearing later.
  - 8. The old place names are used, and current names are given in parenthesis.
  - 9. The Chinese translations of foreigners' names are used, and original names are given in parenthesis.

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#### 江山锦绣

中国是一个具有数千年文明历史的古国。大自然为我们生成了壮丽的山河,祖先为我们创造了灿烂的文明,遍布全国各地的古迹文物、风景名胜便是有力的见证。自清末到抗战爆发前,在自然景观方面,相对完整地保留了传统社会晚期古朴原始的状态。一些早期来华的欧洲摄影家,在中国拍摄了不少风景题材的摄影作品,介绍给世界。中国早期的照相馆也注意到这方面摄影题材的开发。清末民初,各地出现了名目繁多的影像馆、写真馆、照相馆,专门出售各种风景照片,供人们观赏。早期照相馆还出版风光摄影集,如杭州活佛照相馆、英华照相馆、杭州月溪照相店、杭州留芳照相馆、杭州城内二我轩都先后出品了江浙一带风光影集。以1897年成立的上海商务印书馆为代表的中国出版机构,制作了大量这方面的系列影集和各种印刷品,涵盖了中国南北各地古迹名胜,受到广大读者的喜爱。因此,风光摄影自摄影技术在19世纪中期传入中国后,一直是继人像摄影后的又一创作主题。

20世纪初起,出版风光名胜照片成为热潮,激发了一批以风光摄影见长的业余摄影家的创作热情。这批摄影爱好者多为知识分子,由最初把摄影当作自娱自乐的休闲活动,发展到不断摸索摄影理论和造型规律,富有创意地结合中国传统绘画理论和西洋摄影技艺,在长期的实践中形成了各自鲜明的摄影风格,并在世界摄影界独树一帜。如陈万里、郎静山、陈传霖、卢施福等,在国内外都享有很高声誉。与此同时,民国时期全国各地组建了多个摄影团体和组织,组织了大量的旅行活动,举办了各类摄影作品展,如上海友声摄影旅行团、良友全国摄影旅行团,在20世纪20到30年代创作了丰富的风光摄影佳作。风光摄影作品对激发人民热爱祖国河山,提高艺术鉴赏力,产生了积极作用。

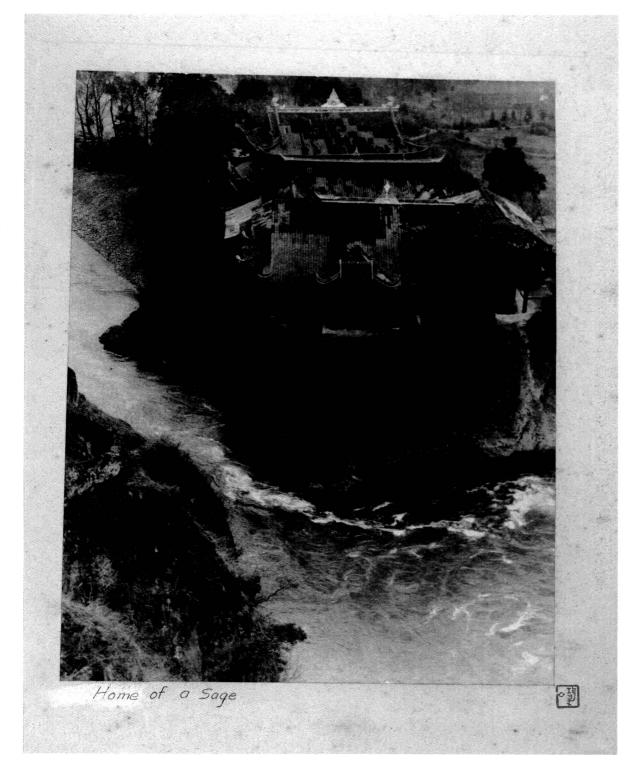
悠久的文化传统和优越的自然条件,给摄影家和摄影爱好者提供了广阔的创作天地。一些摄影团体、名家和个人的风光作品,让我们一睹半个多世纪前中国的文物古迹和名胜建筑的模样,真实地感受祖国山河的面貌、城市的发展。摄影者留真的影像,使得我们在岁月沧桑的感叹中,倍加珍惜现在的安定环境。



#### 名家摄影 郎静山

郎静山(1892—1995),浙江兰溪人。别号桐云书屋主人,笔名静山。12岁从习照相。民国成立后,入上海《申报》馆任摄影记者,致力于摄影艺术。发表大量作品,兴办摄影艺术组织,举办展览,刊印摄影专集。他一生获殊荣无数,曾为亚洲摄影艺术联盟的发起者并担任荣誉主席、亚洲摄影报社名誉社长、世界华人摄影学会名誉会长,曾被国际摄影艺术联盟授予"博学会士"、"艺术大师"称号。

郎静山的作品恬淡如菊,静穆超脱,国际评价为"最国际化的,同时又是最中国化的"。由于早年深受中国传统绘画影响,郎静山的作品善于把中国人传统的审美情趣融入到摄影创作中,开创了"集锦法"这一摄影风格。



江边圣庙 23cm×29cm





经过后期暗房处理后,照中船只、房屋若隐若现,朦胧恬淡。

日暮船影 39cm×29cm

山村日落 30cm×24cm

◆製



虬松 23cm×30cm

双峰并立 29cm×23cm

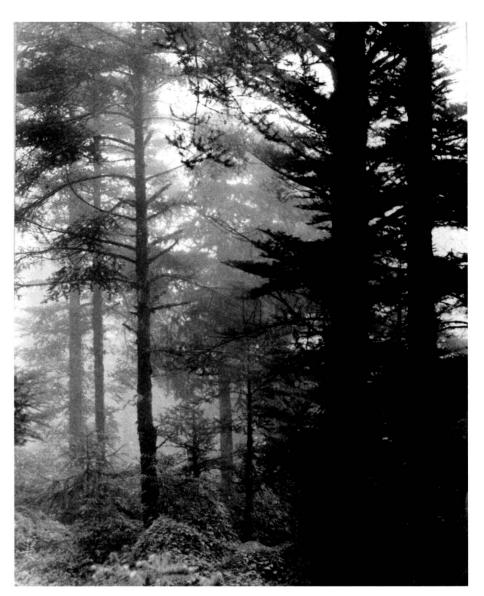






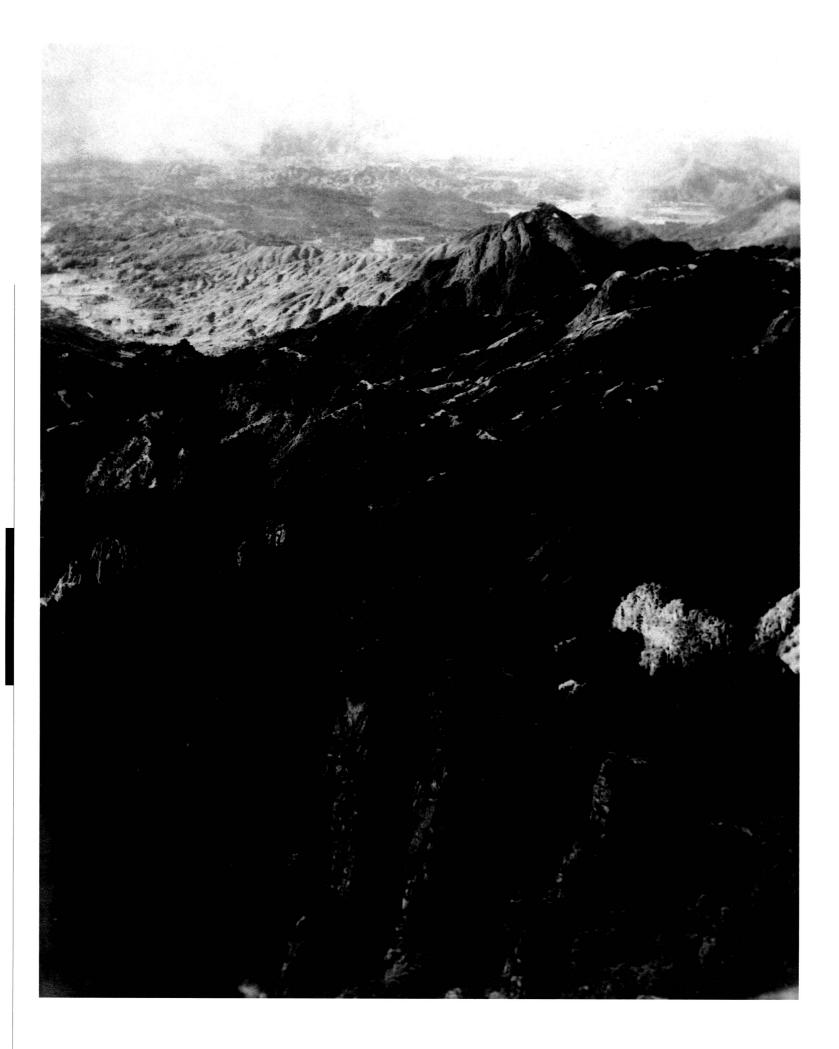
杉林 23cm×30cm

观黄山狮子峰 29cm×22cm





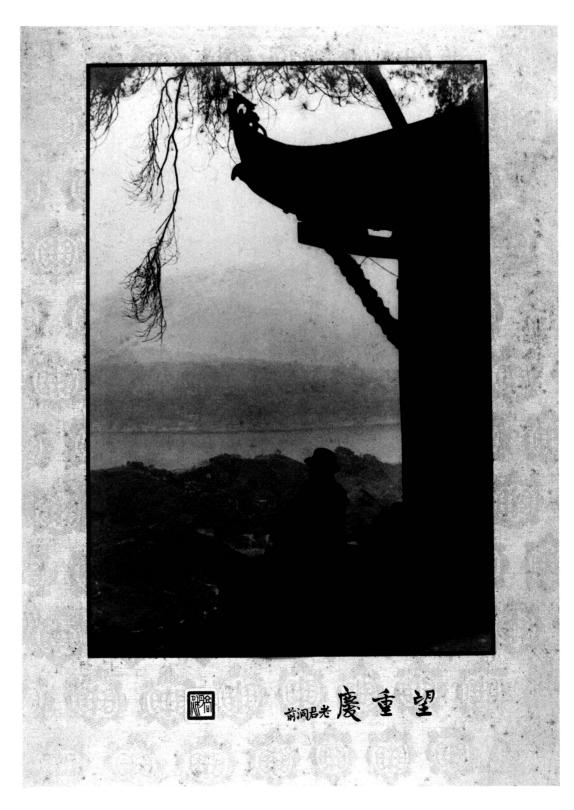




自始信峰远眺黄山诸峰 22cm×28cm

高月秋(1907—1976),南京人(一说为广东人),著名印人,善制印泥,爱书法,喜收藏,是知名篆刻家乔大壮的弟子。20世纪20年代,以"月秋印泥"闻名印坛,在摄影领域也有相当造诣。20世纪30年代,他与弟高岭梅在南京开设美伦照相馆,在当地具有相当知名度。抗战爆发后,高氏一家寓居重庆,仍以照相馆为业,拍摄了大量20世纪40年代,富有山城地域特色的风光照。1945年抗战胜利后,在重庆举办个人摄影展,全部以重庆风貌为主题。绘画大师徐悲鸿为影展书写前言,对高月秋的艺术修养有很高评价。

高月秋的作品,取景开阔、构图简约。以下选录的一组作品,装裱精美统一,为高月 秋在重庆的影展展品。



重庆南山风景区老君洞道观,始建于唐代,原名广化寺,为佛教寺庙,后改为道观,更名太极宫,俗称"老君洞"。

图为作者摄于老君洞前。 30cm×20cm





江北县,明代为重庆府巴县之江北里、江北镇,1913年改为江北县,1933年初正式划人重庆市。 上图为20世纪40年代在江北县江边码头往来的货轮。 30cm×20cm

#### 江村春晴

下图摄于重庆海棠溪。题跋"小阁语声喧,归舟送远客。一瓢珍惜酒,煮得山中石。乙酉十二月,冰庐题"。昔日海棠溪边长满海棠树,每当春日,周遭淡烟密布,细雨如丝,红花清溪,相映成趣。"海棠烟雨"由此得名。 30cm×20cm



抗战前,高月秋 的着色技巧已在南京 闻名,当时好几家照 相馆的员工到他所在 的照相馆学习着色技 巧,包括后来成为南 京雪鸿照相馆老板的 裘鸿初。

涂山,别称"南山",因大禹治水闻 名于世。

> 图为涂山着色照。 30cm×20cm



重庆复兴关,原名佛图关(又名浮图关),现名佛图关公园,地处重庆制高点,可俯视长江和嘉陵江。 抗战期间,国民党中央训练班迁入此地,用以训练党员以应抗战。1941年,佛图关正式更名复兴关。 图为20世纪40年代复兴关外景。

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