

上海世博会事务协调局授权出版



中国2010年上海世博会
EXPO 2010 SHANGHAI CHINA

海宝&三毛话上海

Haibao & Sanmao Idle Talk about Shanghai

编著 乐澄彦
Authors: Le Cheng Yan



上海三联书店

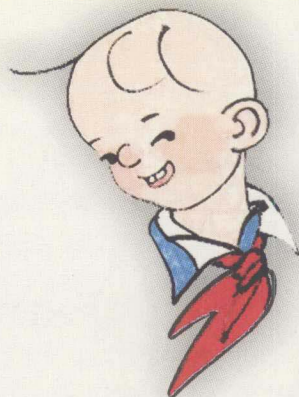
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乐澄彦 编著

海宝&三毛话上海

Haibao & Sanmao
Idle Talk about
Shanghai



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序 快乐着歌唱并拥抱 ——《海宝 & 三毛话上海》读后

Hug and Sing Happily

After Reading Haibao & Sanmao "Idle Talk about Shanghai"

二〇一〇年的上海世博会,无疑是当下全世界都极目关注的大事、喜事和乐事,全世界都涌向中国、涌向上海,这是何等史无前例的盛会,中国人、上海人,还有比这更高兴的吗!

有朋自远方来,我们当然要治饌具酒,洒扫庭除,虚席以待,悦亲戚之情话也自是少不得的。现在新生的海宝挽着老上海的小三毛,向五湖四海的宾客们来话说上海,论今道古,也就是大当其时大当其事的美言善举了;《海宝 & 三毛话上海》正是这样一本应时应景有用的好书。

我观此书,至少有四个好处,中外读者诸君且听我一一报告。

一好者,包罗古今,周到翔实。全书共分四篇,以“相逢中国馆”总之,历数上海的历史与当今,从成陆、开埠到人文积淀以至租界的形成、海派文化的流变、老百姓的衣食住行,包括改革开放后的现状乃至世博会的新景点,无一不囊括齐全,可以说算得一本上海的小百科全书,详尽而周到。您想了解上海吗?譬如辞典,一查便知。

二好者,图文并茂,可读可赏。此书之说上海,更切近的说可谓“图说上海”,说得明白翔实,又有大量的照片、图片可资对照,十分直观,大有可以按图索骥的妙用。既有业已消失了的历史之存照、历史地理的舆图,也有文物、典籍的踪影,三十年代的旧面,近年新开的景观,无不尽收其中,形象具体,足饱观赏之用。

三好者,条分目明,简捷实用。全书四篇之内又细分诸多详细的条目,内容既丰富又十分便于查找,老房子、新去处、舟车码头、吃喝玩乐,你想知道它之今昔,你想寻找它之途径,一翻便知,何其简便快捷!

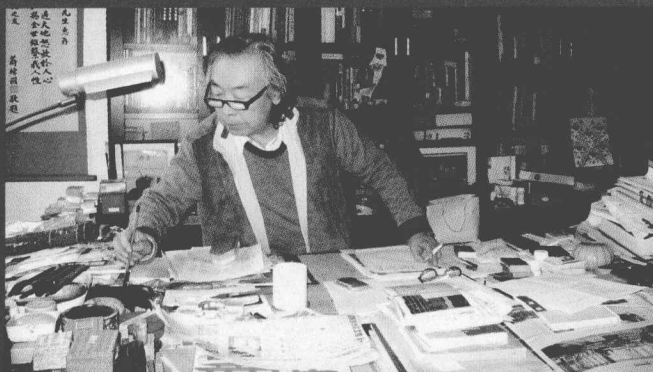
四好者,亲切如面,中外皆宜。市面上大多数的导读、导游手册皆比较干涩枯直,然如是册者却别开生面,以可爱的海宝和小三毛二人亲切的对话形式娓娓道来,生动而有情致,把读者快乐自然地引入上海,令人如在情剧中领略种种,不亦乐乎!兼之全书一律中英文对照,行文宛约,清新可喜,中外朋友一皆相宜也。

本书作者乐澄彦,其实是乐美勤、朱渊澄和王吕彦三人的合作。乐美勤先生是著名的剧作家,《留守女士》即是他的名作,朱渊澄先生亦一资深的老上海作者,王吕彦小姐则为“80后”的才女,三人成此一册,老少合力,新旧交融,光彩灿灿,佳甚佳甚。

老上海、新上海以及来上海世博会的中外朋友们,不妨读一读这一本《海宝 & 三毛话上海》,让我们快乐着歌唱并拥抱!

乐澄彦

2010年5月于上海



Preface

In 2010, the Shanghai EXPO will catch the attention of everyone around the world. It's the greatest occasion this year, and visitors from every corner of the globe will come to China, to Shanghai.

It is always a pleasure to greet a friend from afar. As the host, we will definitely treat them well. Our young Haibao with our old Shanghainese Sanmao are sharing their knowledge about the past, present and future of Shanghai, what an interesting story! This book, Haibao & Sanmao, "Let's Talk Shanghai" is the record of the whole story!



I've benefited in 4 ways by reading this book, please read on and allow me to explain.

Firstly, it covers everything and is extremely detailed. There are 4 parts in this book, starting from "Meeting in the Chinese Pavilion", covering the past and present. It talks about the land forming of Shanghai, how the concessions came to be formed, the cultural development of Shanghai, the daily life of the local Shanghainese, the present-day situation in China after opening up, and the new sites built for Expo year. It's a mini-encyclopedia. It's a gateway to knowledge about Shanghai. You can find whatever you want to know, just like a dictionary.

Secondly, the picture illustrated layout makes this book informative and interesting. This book guides you through Shanghai in an easy and clear way. The book has rarely seen old pictures recording the no longer existent past, and pictures of relics and ancient books. The landscape of Shanghai in the 1930s and the modern views of this fantastic city are all included. It'll be a treat to your eyes!

Thirdly, the contents are logically categorized, practical and concise. The 4 parts are re-divided into more detailed subjects in a user-friendly way. The old buildings, new places of interest, entertaining places, featured restaurants. This book will guide you to those places you should never miss.

Fourthly, this book is suitable for both Chinese and foreign readers. Most travel guides and manuals are boring. But this book explores Shanghai in a new way—our two characters show you the story in their vivid dialogue. You will find it a fascinating journey to dive in the book. All the contents are with English translation, so everyone can enjoy it.

The writers of this book Le Cheng Yan are actually three separate people. They are Le Meiqin, Zhu Yuancheng and Wang Lvyang. Mr. Le Meiqin is a famous playwright, Mr. Zhu Yuancheng is a senior Shanghai writer and Ms. Wang Lvyang is a talented young lady. We three people created our materials from different angles, to make this book one of "old meets young".

Dear young Shanghainese, old Shanghainese and our foreign friends, I strongly recommend to you this book Haibao & Sanmao "Idle Talk about Shanghai", let's hug and sing happily!

Xie Chunyan

May 2010, In Shanghai

Preface

Shanghai is a city that fascinates me. As the largest city in China, and one of the largest in the world (over three times the size of London), Shanghai is a true 24-hour city. Shanghai has expanded at a terrific pace since China "opening up" in the 1990s and because of this it is an intriguing contrast of old and new. I moved to Shanghai in March 2009 and the city was almost unrecognisable in parts from the last time I visited in 2006. Living in Shanghai for a prolonged period time gave me a real chance to explore and get to know the city in detail, if I was ever left without plans... I would just walk. On one of these walks I stumbled across an old part of the former city wall at Da Jing Ge Tower, when I asked my Shanghainese girlfriend about this, she did not even know it existed!

Quite by chance, I was given the opportunity to revise the English version of "Haibao & Sanmao, Idle Talk about Shanghai". From reading the book, I learnt more stories about Shanghai, its origins and how the city has ended up as the fantastic place it is today. Reading "Haibao & Sanmao, Idle Talk about Shanghai" was enjoyable and interesting and taught me so many things that I hadn't learnt about Shanghai during my time in the city. This book is perfect for those that are visiting the city for Expo and even for those that live here permanently. I'm confident that after reading this book and seeing Shanghai for yourself you love this beautiful and dynamic city just as I much as I do.

Charlie Markillie
April 2010



我对飞速发展的都市上海充满好奇。这是中国最大的城市,也是举世瞩目的大都市之一,她是一个不眠的都市。自改革开放以来,上海一直以高速发展。正因为如此,在这个城市您可以感受新旧的对撞。2006年时我初次造访上海,然而三年之后,我竟无法认出这是上海!我到上海这些年,曾经尽可能多地寻访上海的各个地方,让我对这个城市有了一定的熟知,以至于有一次,我要带我那上海籍的女友去看大境阁的老城墙,她居然不知道上海还有这一段城墙的存在。

借助于校改《海宝 & 三毛话上海》一书的英文译本,让我更多地了解到大上海的每个角落、各个历史时期的人物和掌故。这真是非常有趣的阅读。我敢说,读这本书,不仅增长知识,而且也是一个轻松愉快的体验过程。我愿意向来到中国的“外国人”推荐这本图文并茂的读物,并相信在你读完此书后,会和我一样,爱上这个美丽繁华的城市。

查理
2010年4月

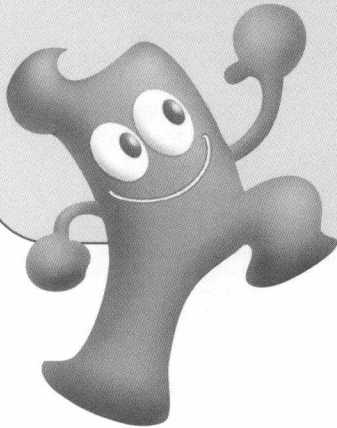
人物介绍 Introduction about Figures

海宝

在 2007 年春天 135 天的征集期里,上海世博会吉祥物征集办公室收到来自五大洲 21 个国家的应征作品累计达 26655 件,其中,中国几乎每个省区市都参加了吉祥物征集。吉祥物设计修改团队负责人说,“海宝”是个快乐、单纯、自信、可爱的小孩,最终被上海世博会选定为吉祥物,是“以人为本”时代精神的反映,是中国改革开放近 30 年来经济、社会以及人的精神面貌巨大变化的生动写照。“海宝”的蓝色主色调,代表着地球、梦想、海洋、生命、未来、科技,不仅与上海世博会“城市,让生活更美好”的主题深度契合,也是中国融入世界、拥抱世界的象征。

HAIBAO

During the 135 days in 2007 that the World Expo organizers opened the public competition to design the World Expo mascot, the mascot selection office received 8 mascot designs every hour. In total, the organizers received 26,655 entries during the worldwide design competition, and most of the countries submitted a design. The chief of the judging panel, Shao Longtu said, “Haibao” is a cheerful, simple, confident and lovable kid; the mascot manifests a “people-oriented” spirit and tells the public “people” the foundation to build a better life. The organizers explained that, the blue color represents the earth, dreams, oceans, life, the future, technology, and not only echoes the theme “Better city, better life”, but also symbolizes that China embraces the world.



三毛

“三毛”形象的创造者为著名漫画家张乐平 (1910-1992)。

1935 年“三毛”首先在上海《图画晨报》上露面。抗日战争期间,张乐平参加抗日漫画宣传活动,辗转于抗战前方和城乡之间,为他的创作提供了丰富的生活积累。1945 年抗战胜利,他回到上海,创作了以三毛为形象的连环漫画《三毛从军记》,1946 年开始在上海《申报》连载,引起了极大反响。

在人们密切关注中,《三毛流浪记》于 1947 年开始在上海《大公报》连续刊登。连环漫画发表后,人们甚至把三毛当成真实的人物,时时关注着他的行踪,谈论着他的命运。著名剧作家夏衍在 1950 年为《三毛流浪记》写序言时说:“一个艺术家创造出来的人物而能够得到这样广大人民的欢迎、同情、喜爱……这毫无疑问的是艺术家的成功和荣誉。”



SANMAO

“Sanmao” is created by famous cartoonist Zhang Leping (1910-1992).

Sanmao's first appearance was in the Shanghai newspaper, Tu Hua Chen Bao. During the Japanese war, Zhang was a member of the anti-Japanese comic propaganda team, frequently traveling between the front line and the country provided him with rich thoughts for his future career. After the war ended in 1945, Zhang returned to Shanghai and published “San Mao Joins the Army” on the newspaper Shen Bao in the year 1946, the series was well received by its readers.

Following such great attention, “Urchin San Mao” was serialised in 1947 in Shanghai's Da Gong Bao. “Urchin San Mao” told the story of thousands of children and was a powerful indictment of old China. The wretched existence of the poor stood in sharp contrast to the profligate lives of the rich, evoked a strong response when it appeared on Da Gong Bao. Just as Xiayan said in the introduction to Da Gong Bao, “it's definitely a great recognition and honor that the character is populated, loved and is even cared and spoken about as if he were a real person!”



序 幕 相逢中国馆

Prelude Met in Chinese Pavilion

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上海，华亭一旧镇也

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Shanghai, part of Huating in the past

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洋山港和东海大桥

奉贤和金山

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水系和湖泊

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秦怡是上海城隍的后代

城隍庙的庙市

豫园曾归城隍庙管

Downtown of Shanghai

Story of the Old City Region
Old City Wall near Dajingge
The Most Ancient Road
City God Temple“Front Hall for Huo, Back Hall for Qin”
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张园

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Old Residential Houses

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Marble Palace
Green Boathouse
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上海国际会议中心

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丹凤楼

龙华古塔



有利大楼
国际饭店
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金茂大厦
环球金融中心

Height of Shanghai

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Long Hua Pagoda
Union Building
Park Hotel
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Jinmao Tower
World Financial Center

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文化休闲衡山路
吃喝玩乐四川路
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没有八仙的八仙桥

Melody of Shanghai Roads

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En Vogue Huaihai Road
Culture Hengshan Road
Beer and Skittles North Sichuan Road
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1896 盛宣怀和淮海中路 1517 号
1900 荣氏兄弟在上海
1905 颜料大王周宗良
1929 永安公司郭琳爽
1930 董竹君和上海锦江饭店
1932 金鸿翔和上海鸿翔公司
1873 哈同故事:“冒险家的乐园”
上海的两次大移民潮

Immigration Makes Shanghai

1629 Xu Guangqi and Guangqi Park
1896 Sheng Xuanhuai and No.1517 Middle Huaihai Road
1900 Rong Brothers in Shanghai
1905 Pigment Magnate-Zhou Zongliang
1929 Yong An Department Store-Guo Linshuang
1930 DongZhuJun and Shanghai jinjiang hotel
1932 JinHongXiang and Shanghai HongXiang company
1873 Hardoon's Story: Adventure's Paradise
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海派文化的特征

Shanghai Culture

How is Shanghai dialect formed
Locals are Pumpkins
Local dignitaries
Hu-opera, Pudong Story Telling and Farce
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星巴克小憩
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时下最 in 同乐坊

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海宝：讲拨我听听好伐？

三毛：简单一点讲，伟大的黄河抚育了独一无二的中华文明，伟大的长江贡献给中华大地一块宝滩——上海滩！

海宝：哪能讲法？

三毛：侬好好听我讲……

■ The Land Forming of Shanghai

HAIBAO: Do you know how Shanghai was formed?

SANMAO: Of course, I could not be more aware of the story!

HAIBAO: Ok, tell me then.

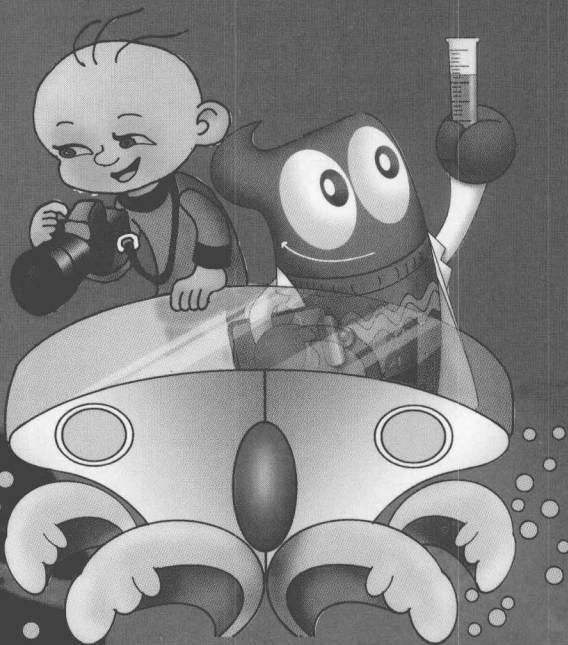
SANMAO: In brief, the great Yellow River has cultivated the unique Chinese culture, while the Yangtze River has bred a precious land——Shanghai!

HAIBAO: How come?

SANMAO: Just follow me……

上海的水

Water of Shanghai



长江

太湖

市中心

上海

东

海

地质学家说：“上海的下面是水，上海在水的上面。”

哲学家说：“上海的地质形成是一个从量变到质变的过程。”

文学家说：“上海是一个海纳百川的城市，海派文化令人炫目。”



About 7500 years ago when most of Shanghai was still a vast sea, the Yangtze River poured into sea near Zhenjiang and Yangzhou.

The mud and sand brought by the Yangtze River slowed down near the entrance, and then was deposited by the tide, day by day, the south Yangtze River shoal stretched from northwest to southeast.

Around 400 years ago, the coast line reached Qin Gong Tang in Pudong, that is to say, the land east of Qin Gong Tang is formed during the last 400 years.

HAIBAO: Is there so much mud in Yangtze River?

SANMAO: Yes! To illustrate, the Chongming Island was about 600 sq.km during the 1950s, but now it's over 1000 sq.km because of the mud and sand deposited by the Yangtze River. So, the Chongming Island has gained the 400 sq.km during the last 70 years, becoming the third largest island in China.

大约 7500 年前,长江在镇江、扬州附近入海,上海的大部分地区还是汪洋一片。

长江东下所携带的大量泥沙,到入海口流速放慢,又受海潮的顶托而停留沉积起来。日积月累,长江南岸由西北向东南方向的滩涂逐渐发育延伸。

到了 4000 年前,长江入海口地区的海岸线已东移到嘉定南翔至奉贤柘林一带。

1200 年前,海岸线东移至现在的江湾到南汇下沙一线。

到了 400 年前,海岸线已经到达位于浦东的钦公塘附近。就是说,钦公塘以东的陆地,是近 400 年里新“长”出来的。

海宝: 长江里有嘎许多泥沙呀?

三毛: 举一个例子。我出生后的 20 世纪 50 年代,崇明岛的面积是 600 多平方公里。随着长江泥沙的不断堆积和人工围堤造



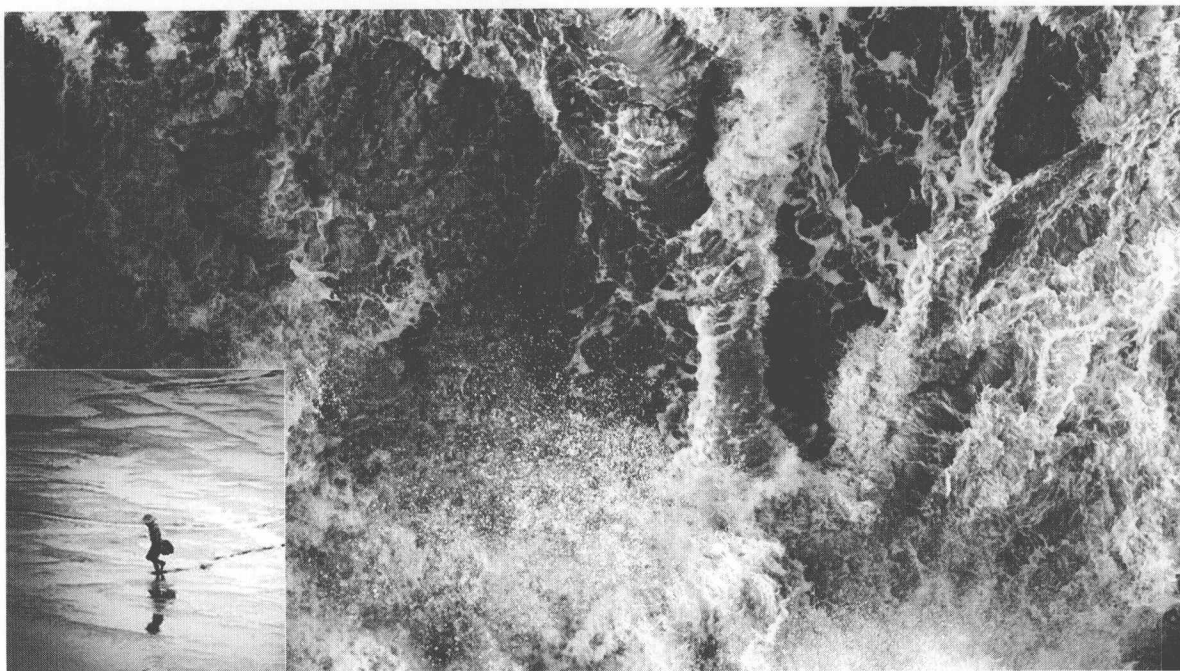
钦公塘

清雍正十年(1732 年)七月,海潮决破外塘,又冲过内塘(老护塘)二十余里,内塘之东一片汪洋,民死十之六七,六畜无存。南汇知县钦琰选定自南汇五墩咸水庙起,北至黄家湾全长九十余里为塘址,发动辖区内的百姓,“以工代赈”参与筑塘,民间千夫云集、奋力争先,巍然百里海塘半年即告竣工,成为浦东坚固的捍海屏障。为了怀念钦琰知县老爷的功德,人们称颂这条外捍海塘为“钦公塘”。相传当时南汇县辖区的九个“团”(相当于现在的乡镇)都建“钦公庙”或“钦公祠”。

Qin Gong Tang

In July 1732, during the reign of Yongzheng in the Qing Dynasty, the tide breached the dyke, and killed lots of people and livestock. The officer of Nanhui County Qinlian decided to build a new dyke from the Wudunwei Temple to the Huajia Bay, reaching 90 miles. The policy of making tax waivers available to the workers encouraged most of the locals to participate in the building of the dyke, this meant that the dyke was finished within half year becoming a solid barrier in Pudong.

钦公塘 Qingong Pond
川南奉公路
Chuansha Nanhui Fengxian Highway



田,现在崇明岛的面积已经超过 1000 平方公里,七十年左右长出来 400 平方公里,成为我国的第三大岛。

海宝:乖乖弄的冬!

三毛:还有,你到东海上去看一看,到舟山就更加看得清楚,从长江口弥漫开来的黄色,受洋流的影响向东南发散,越过岱山、舟山本岛沈家门而抵达普陀山以东,海水浩浩荡荡一片金黄,要到东极岛才能看到蓝色的海水……

海宝:那不好看。东海应该像我海宝一样,全是蓝色的。

三毛:可不能光讲好看呵。长江含有泥沙的水里富有微生物和营养,东海的各色鱼群鱼种聚集在舟山渔场,使舟山成为世界著名的渔港之一。这里的鱼类水产,硬是比其他地方的鲜美。你拿舟山带鱼和非洲带鱼比比看,哪个好吃? 再说,我们是黄皮肤黑头发的黄种人呀,有那么一片金黄色的海水,也不赖呀,是不是?

海宝:道理是依足,我讲不过你……

HAIBAO: Oh my god!

SANMAO: If you were in the East China Sea, you would feel as if you were embraced by the color yellow. Brought by the ocean current, the sand moved across Daishan, Zhoushan to the east of Putuo Hill.

HAIBAO: That's not good, East China Sea should be the same as I am, pure blue!

SANMAO: There are microbes and nutrition in the mud yellow water, schools of fish gathered here, making Zhoushan one of the most famous fishing ports in China. The fish here taste more delicious than anywhere else. What's more, we Chinese have yellow skin.

HAIBAO: OK, you win!

Xiahai Temple, Hu Du, Shen and Nan Man

There is “Shanghai” (Shang in Chinese means, up), then is there a “Xia(down)hai”?

Yes! The Xiahai Temple in Tilanqiao, Hongkou District tells the story. It is said that during the early days, near Wusong River (now called Suzhou Creek) there were 18 Pu (riverside). On the south side, there is Shanghai Pu, which later became a town, called Shanghai; on the other side there is Xiahai Pu. Xiahai Pu was actually the entrance where the Wusong River joined the Yangtze River. During the reign of Qianlong in Qing Dynasty, Xiahai Temple was in Xiahai Pu, it was where villagers offered sacrifices to the Sea God.

Why is Shanghai also called “Hu”? “Hu” is a fishing tool. People tied bamboo poles together like a raft and fixed it in the shoal, when the tide rose, the tool would be immersed; when the tide ebbs, the fish would be caught.

“Hu” used as a toponymy is from “Hu Du”. Du was a creek in Jiangsu. In the Tang Dynasty, Hu Du was the main channel to the sea, the Japanese ambassador came to China three times by this channel. At that time the Wusong River is several times wider than now. The downstream is called “Hu Du”, which means it's a place full of fishing poles. This is proof that Shanghai used to be a fishing town long before the Tang Dynasty.



■ 下海庙香炉



下海庙、沪渎、申和南蛮

有“上海”，有没有“下海”呢？

有，位于虹口区提篮桥地区的下海庙就是明证。据说，早年间，吴淞江（今苏州河）两岸有十八个浦（浦就是小河）。南岸有个浦，叫上海浦，后来建镇，叫上海；北岸有个浦，叫下海浦。下海浦系当年吴淞江流入长江的入海处。清代乾隆年间（1736~1795），下海庙就创建在下海浦，是当地渔民、居民为祈佑平安、奉祀海神的民间神庙。庙前的下海浦上还建起了一座木桥，进香的人提着装有香烛的篮子过桥，此桥就叫提篮桥。清末下海浦填平为马路，即今天的海门路。

上海为什么简称沪？这个问题曾经考倒了许多上海人，其实很简单，“滬”是渔具。唐代诗人陆龟蒙著《渔具诗十五首并序》，其中有一首《滬》。序中说：“列竹于海滋曰滬”。即用绳编的竹竿联成排，插在滩涂上，潮来时尽没于水中；潮退后，水去鱼留。水去鱼留之工具，曰滬也。

作为地名的“滬”，源自“滬渎”。渎者，邑中之沟也。唐代的吴淞江，已是江南大邑苏州重要的一条出海航道，日本遣唐使三次返日，皆是由苏州经沪渎而出海的。另一位唐代诗人皮日休，便有“全吴临巨溟，百里到沪渎。海物竞骈罗，水怪争渗漉”之句。吴淞江在那时候水面宽阔，数倍于今，有“吴淞古江，故道深广，可敌千浦”之说，而其下游，则称沪渎，即指以后成为上海的这一块滩地，是插满捕鱼竹竿的地方。上海于唐代之前早就就是个有点像样的小渔村，在这里得到了证实。

下海庙 Xiahai Temple

虹口区昆明路 73 号 No.73, Kunming Rd., Hongkou District

Bus 19 路 22 路 13 路 28 路 145 路



海宝：哇，三毛哥哥你好有才啦！

三毛：马马虎虎，一般般……

海宝：哪，上海为什么还称为申呢？

三毛：上海市，简称沪，别称申。没错。相传春秋战国时期，上海曾经是楚国春申君黄歇的封邑，所以上海别称为“申”。散留在上海及其周边的好多地名，都可以说明黄歇的存在：黄浦江又名黄歇浦、春申江；近闵行有一处叫春申桥；在松江区新桥镇有个春申村；嘉定有一地方名为“黄渡”，传言当年春申君黄歇在那里渡江，因而得名。2002年9月，在上海申博成功的欢庆晚会上，演员们唱的第一首歌，就是《告慰春申君》。申博成功的时候，还没有你呢！

海宝：嘻嘻……哪，为什么上海还被人叫做南蛮呢？

三毛：你这一说让我想起一件事。1958年有个大学生随队进入陕西商洛山区，协助大炼钢铁，遇到一位小脚的老大娘。大娘坐在炕上和大伙聊家常，问到这个大学生是上海人。大娘说：“上海？远着哩！南蛮嘛！”这句话让大学生晕了好多年。他后来写了一段话：

“隔了很多年以后，‘南蛮’这两个字还在我耳边回响。我终于查清楚，老人家的说法是有根据的。这是公元前五百至一千年间周朝的观点。周作为古代部落，原居于今之陕西武功。周武王灭商后建立周朝，建都镐京——今之西安，是公元前十一世纪的事情。周人自恃为黄河文明的代表，一直敌视南方的楚国，称之为‘荆蛮’，荆即为古代楚国的别称。古代楚国的疆域辽阔。彭城（今之徐州）及其西部均为西楚，秦汉时期的西楚霸王项羽即出于此；衡山、九江、长沙为南楚；东楚囊括广陵（今之扬州）、吴，直至东海。上海当年最多是个窝居吴地的边远小渔村。堂堂周天子脚下臣民的后裔，这位颤巍巍的老太指着我这个来自吴地的后生小子，浑叫一声‘南蛮’，有何不可？”

海宝：哈哈哈哈哈，这个大学生是谁啊，这么逗？

三毛：暂时保密，无可奉告。哈哈哈哈哈！

HAIBAO: Wow, you are talented!

SANMAO: Thanks!

HAIBAO: Then, why is Shanghai also named “Shen”?

SANMAO: Shanghai in short is “Hu”, “Shen” is another name. It’s said that during the Warring State Shanghai was the thief of Lord Chunshen Huang Xie, that is why Shanghai is also called “Shen”. Lots of places around Shanghai tell the history of Chunshen. On the night to celebrate the winning to host Expo, the first show was about Lord Chunshen, you were not born yet at that time!

HAIBAO: Wow! I have another question, why is Shanghai called “Nanman”?

SANMAO: You remind me of a story that was in 1958, a university student from Shanghai joined a social activity in a remote place, when the locals discovered he was from Shanghai, they called him “Nan Man”. This really puzzled the student. Many years later, he wrote an article about this.

“Many years later, “Nan Man” is still ringing in my ears, and eventually I found out that what the locals had said was somewhat reasonable. It was true in Zhou Dynasty, at that time the capital was in the north west of China, so the people had little knowledge of southern China. Shanghai was only a small fishing village. If she lived in the capital city, why can’t she just call me “Nan Man”?”

HAIBAO: Funny story! Who is that student?

SANMAO: Let’s keep it secret for now.





■ 松江云间第一楼

→ 松江云间第一楼(松江二中) Songjiang
Subway 轻轨 9 号线至松江大学城下,
Bus 换乘 7 路公交车

Shanghai, part of Huating in the past

上海, 华亭一旧镇也

HAIBAO: Do you know where "Shanghai, part of Huating in the past" is from?

SANMAO: It's from the preface of "Shanghai Records", written in Ming Dynasty.

HAIBAO: Huating is now called Songjiang, right?

SANMAO: Exactly! Hua Ting County was set up in Tang Dynasty, later changed to Songjiang County; it used to be the political and commercial center of Shanghai!

HAIBAO: What's the relation between Songjiang and Shanghai?

SANMAO: In Qing Dynasty during the reign of Jia Qing, Shanghai was under the administration of Songjiang.

HAIBAO: Now it's totally different, Songjiang is a district of Shanghai!

海宝: 三毛哥哥, “上海, 华亭一旧镇也”, 迭句闲话的出典在哪里?

三毛: 出典就勒拉“明·弘治《上海志序》”高头。

海宝: 人家讲华亭就是现在的松江, 是伐?

三毛: 一点勿错, 松江古称华亭, 别称云间、茸城、谷水。唐天宝十年(公元 751 年)设置华亭县, 后改称松江县。上海开埠前, 松江是上海地区的政治、经济、文化中心呢!

海宝: 上海哪能跟松江搭架的啦?

三毛: 清嘉庆十年, 有 1 府(松江)、7 县(华亭、上海、青浦、娄、奉贤、金山、南汇)、1 厅(川沙)之说, 上海县归松江府管辖, 哪能跟松江不搭架啦……





海宝: 格么现在倒过来了, 松江是上海的一个区, 归上海管了。

三毛: 历史是历史, 现在是现在, 一码是一码。

海宝: 松江嘎有历史, 讲讲看好伐?

三毛: 好, 我来讲拨侬听……

“松江”即指现在上海境内的苏州河(吴淞江), 自古在松江府管辖范围内, 且宋朝以前吴淞江水量大于黄浦江, 故因江而得名(吴淞江本名即为松江, 见《尚书·禹贡》; 而现在松江区至黄浦区境内的黄浦江段(即黄浦江中上游), 在以前称之为“上海浦”; 苏州河口以东的黄浦江(以前为吴淞江的支流, 即外滩源至长江入海口), 称之为下海浦; “上海”这名称即取自于松江府境内的这条“上海浦”。

松江秦时建镇、唐时置县、元时升府、明清时为全国纺织业中心, 东南一大都会, 江南著名的鱼米之乡。松江既是上海历史文化的发祥地, 又曾享有“苏松税赋半天下”和“衣被天下”之称。松江境内水网纵横, 九峰竞秀, 构成了“山谷水肤”的旖旎风光, 孕育了陆机、陆云、赵孟頫、陶宗仪、徐阶、董其昌、陈继儒、陈子龙、夏完淳、张祥和张照等一批历史人物。据史载, 明至清松江进士达 521 人, 亦有人们熟知的黄道婆、徐光启等各时期各类具有重要影响的著名人物。

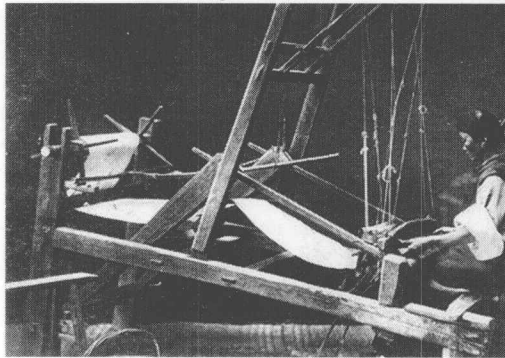
SANMAO: Yesterday is history!

HAIBAO: Songjiang has a long history, how about sharing some with me!

SANMAO: Sure!

Songjiang Creek is now named Suzhou Creek, it has been under the administration of Songjiang County since long ago. The upper stream form Songjiang District to Huangpu District is called “Shanghai Pu”, that is where the name of Shanghai comes from.

Songjiang became the textile commercial center and fishing center in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, a metropolis in southeast China. It's the cultural cradle of Shanghai.



黄道婆 (1245—1330 年)

元代棉纺织家, 松江府乌泥泾镇(今华泾镇)人。传授和推广“捍(搅车, 即轧棉机)、弹(弹棉弓)、纺(纺车)、织(织机)之具”和“错纱配色, 综线挈花”等织造技术, 当时的太仓、上海等县都加以仿效。棉纺织品五光十色, 呈现了空前盛况。黄道婆去世以后, 松江府曾成为全国最大的棉纺织中心。松江布遂有“衣被天下”的美称。

Huang Daopo (1245—1330)

She is a legendary Songjiang woman who made a remarkable contribution to innovative weaving and spinning techniques in the 13th century. She brought back the weaving techniques from Hainan Island and spread them to her friends. As a result, Huang's techniques spread across the country. After Huang died, Songjiang County became the textile center.



Lu Ji (261–303)

He lived under Xiao Kun Shan. His Ping Fu Tie is the longest surviving example of ancient calligraphy. It has both artistic value and historical importance. Both the Emperor Li Shi Min in Tang Dynasty and Emperor Zhao Jie in Song Dynasty were fascinated by his calligraphy.

Donated to our country in July 1956 by Zhang Boju, Ping Fu Tie was subsequently handed over to the Palace Museum.



二陆草堂 Erlucao Hall
Bus 沪余昆线、松江 20 路、松江 81 路、松天专线、沪昆线



陆机 (字士衡, 261—303)

家住松江小昆山下,筑有读书台。他的《文赋》是我国最早的文学创作理论文献之一,和曹丕的《典论·论文》在中国文学史上有“双峰并峙”之称。他的《平复帖》是存世最早的墨迹,无论其历史地位,还是艺术价值,都属国宝级,因而获“皇帖”之尊,得“墨皇”之冠。有着深深书法情结的唐太宗李世民,以天子之尊,亲撰《陆机传论》云:“远超枚马,高躋王刘,百代文宗,一人而已。”宋徽宗赵佶更是书画痴迷,他于宣和二年在宫中亲自用泥金题写瘦金书“晋陆机平复帖”,并钐盖“宣和”、“政和”二皇家收藏鉴定印。唐宋二代帝王对《平复帖》的推崇,终使《平复帖》名扬天下。华亭的父老乡亲也始终守护着陆机的遗踪旧迹,并将小昆山上的读书台代代相传,使之“芳草年年绿,风物岁岁新”。

平复帖宋代入宣和内府;光绪年间为恭亲王奕訢所有,并由其孙溥伟、溥儒继承。后溥儒为筹集亲丧费用,将此帖待价而沽,最终由张伯驹先生和夫人潘素女士以巨金购得。张氏夫妇于 1956 年将《平复帖》捐献给国家。

说到平复帖,就必然要提张伯驹。七十多年前,张伯驹为了不让平复帖流失海外,先是倾家荡产购来,又为此经历绑票、破家逃难、十几年担惊受怕的命运。更可贵的是,历代的包括帝王在内的大收藏家,都在《平复帖》上钐下了自己的印迹,只有张伯驹不留丝毫痕迹;所有经手收藏的人几乎都赚钱获利,唯独他倒贴了一大笔银子,无偿捐献给国家。