

印象·上海

静安历史文化图录

Jing'an History and Culture Catalogue

中共上海市静安区委员会
上海市静安区人民政府

编 龚德庆 张仁良 主编



静安历史文化图录

中共上海市静安区委员会
上海市静安区人民政府 编
龚德庆 张仁良 主编



同济大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

静安历史文化图录/龚德庆,张仁良主编;
中共上海市静安区委员会,上海市静安区人民政府编.
上海:同济大学出版社,2011.1
ISBN 978-7-5608-4364-3

I.①静… II.①龚… ②张…③中…④上… III.①静安区—地方史—史料—图录 IV.①K295.13-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第125346号

静安历史文化图录


主 编 龚德庆 张仁良
副 主 编 杭春芳 朱成钢
执行主编 张爱华 薛理勇
书名题字 周慧珺
出版策划 萧霏霏(xff66@yahoo.com.cn)
责任编辑 陈立群(clq8384@126.com)
视觉策划 育德文传
装帧设计 昭 阳
电脑制作 宋 玲 唐 斌
责任校对 徐春莲
出 品 郭 超

出 版 同济大学出版社 www.tongjipress.com.cn
发 行 上海市四平路1239号 邮编 200092 电话021-65985622
经 销 全国各地新华书店
印 刷 上海瑞时印刷有限公司
规 格 215mm×280mm 288面
字 数 576000
版 次 2011年1月第1版 2011年1月第1次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5608-4364-3
定 价 320.00元

靜安歷史文化圖乘

周燕塘題





《静安历史文化图录》编委会

主编：
龚德庆 张仁良

副主编：
杭春芳 朱成钢

执行主编：
张爱华 薛理勇

编委：
龚德庆 张仁良 杭春芳 朱成钢 张爱华 薛理勇 张海根

统筹：
杨继光 何柄玺

编辑执行：
钱玮 金如億

序言

《大学》云：“知止而后有定，定而后能静，静而后能安，安而后能虑，虑而后能得”，这是古代先贤对于一个人确定最高追求后进入美好境界的描述。其实，对于一座城市也是如此。

静安，作为上海的中心城区，不仅因静安古寺而得名，更是在不断诠释着古代先贤所追求的境界——“静安”，通过城区外形与内心文化的和谐统一，继而达到“优雅明静，繁荣内敛”的城市气质。追溯百年的静安历史，我们不难发现静安因文化而发展，因文化而繁荣，更因文化而灵动——文化成为了静安之魂。

相传始建于三国孙吴赤乌十年(247)的静安古寺，自元明以来为沪上游览胜地，形成了佛教和民俗兼容的文化状态。每年农历四月初八浴佛节，商贾云集，游人如织，逐渐形成大规模的庙市。随着城市建设的发展，寺院相继出租土地营造商业用房和里弄住宅，变幽静乡郊为商街闹市，十里洋场西端市口日趋繁荣。到了近代，静安古寺因中西结合的营业性园林著称，可谓古与今的连接点，中西文化的汇合处，其悠久的历史文化，是静安区历史发展的源头。

上海开埠后，随着西方文化的融入，静安地区出现了第一条马路、第一辆有轨电车、一批商店和私家花园。自19世纪下半叶起，张氏味莼园、愚园、徐园、爱俪园、申园等相继对外开放，成了人们游乐和文人雅集的处所，名闻遐迩。20世纪初，随着大批新式里弄的兴建，商业日趋繁荣，境内出现了一批仿照西方格局营造的舞厅和影剧场，夏令匹克电影院(今新华电影院)是上海最早放映有声故事片的电影院，商业娱乐文化悄然兴起。中外文化、中外生活方式、中外思维方式等互相碰撞、互相吸收、互相融合，构成了海派文化的早期特征。20世纪40年代，被誉为“远东第一乐府”的百乐门舞厅，使中西文化更为广泛、深入地融合，海派建筑、绘画、音乐、舞蹈等的出现，大大推进了海派文化的发展，形成了“海纳百川、中西合璧”的文化构架。

在中国新民主主义革命的各个历史时期中，中国共产党中央的很多重要机关曾设在这里；中共二大等多次重要会议在这里召开；毛泽东、周恩来、刘少奇、任弼时、邓小平、陈云、瞿秋白、蔡和森、向警予、罗亦农、彭湃等许多党的著名领导人都曾在区内开展过革命活动；郭沫若、蔡元培、聂耳、郑振铎等一批文化名人都曾在这里留下浓墨重彩的一笔。

改革开放后，静安于1984年发行“飞乐音响”股票，成为新中国成立以来第一张股票，率先在中国大陆开启了市场经济的大门。进入21世纪以来，静安以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，深入贯彻落实科学发展观，按照“高点、外向型、国际化”发展思路和“发展为先，民生为本，文化为魂”建设理念，坚持双高战略，打造国际静安。十年间，南京西路上一幢幢高档商务楼宇拔地而起，不仅吸引众多世界500强企业地区总部和一线品牌入驻，更成为静安经济的重镇，据统计目前年税收过亿的商务楼已达14幢，恒隆广场在全市率先实现月税收过亿，成为名副其实的“月亿楼”。以戏剧大道、商城剧院、美琪剧院、艺海剧院、云峰剧院、展览中心等剧院会展场所为平台的“现代戏剧谷”更成为与城区商务品牌互动的文化品牌。如今的静安，已形成“红色文化、名人文化、楼宇文化、建筑文化”并蓄，中西文化交融的国际大都市中心城区的文化特征。

为了全景式展现百年静安的人文历史，我们特此编辑出版《静安历史文化图录》，通过众多珍贵历史照片、文献资料等，图文并茂地系统反映静安近代以来社会生活的各个方面。同时，这本《图录》也是一部少有的静安历史文化百科全书，一幅幅历史照片为我们打开了一段段久远的记忆，让我们在历史深处寻味国际静安的百年辉煌。


(中共静安区委书记)

Preface

Here is a paragraph quoted from the ‘Great Learning’ (one of the "Four Books" about Confucianism), which consists of a short text attributed to the teachings of Confucius, followed by ten commentary chapters accredited to a disciple of his; Zeng Zi. The core principles of the book (written after his death), stem from the works of Confucius.

“The point where to rest being known, the object of pursuit is then determined; and, that being determined, a calm unperturbedness is attainable. To that calmness, will succeed a tranquil repose. In that repose there may be careful deliberation, and that deliberation will be followed by the attainment of the desired end”.

This is what the great sages throughout Chinese history hoped to achieve as their highest objectives.

As a leading central business district (CBD), Jing’an District is not just renowned for its historical Jing’an Temple - centrally located in the area. It is also endowed with a harmonious disposition in both urban construction and cultural history. Infused with blended characteristics of elegance, tranquility, prosperity and refinement, such were the elements that our ancient sages had pursued for so long. Throughout its hundred year history, one can easily experience the development, prosperity and ‘city beat’ of Jing’an District that contributed to its glorious culture. Culture is the soul of Jing’an District.

The Jing’an Temple was built in 247 A.D. during the Chi Wu period, under the domination of Sun Quan, (238-250 A.D. - king of Wu during the period of the Three Kingdoms in Chinese history). Since Yuan and Ming Dynasty’s, it has become a tourist attraction where Buddhism and folk are perfectly combined. In the Chinese traditional calendar, Buddha’s birthday falls on April 8. Merchants and tourists congregated at the temple each year on that day and a temple fair was established. With the development of urban construction, land belonging to the temple was leased out for the purpose of constructing commercial and residential buildings. On the once quiet western suburban area of Nanjing Road, a busy daily market was established. In contemporary society, the Jing’an Temple is celebrated for its commercial gardens, characterized with elements of both Chinese and western style. Throughout its long history, the temple became a junction of fusing ancient and contemporary characteristics. Thus it became the starting point for the history of the Jing’an District.

With the arrival of western culture into Shanghai, after the city was opened up to foreign countries, the first roadway appeared, along with the first tram, store and private garden in Jing’an. From the late 19th century, the renowned Zhang’s Garden, Yu Garden, Xu’s Garden, Aili Garden and Shen Garden opened to the public for entertainment and literature purposes. In the early 20th century, commercial infrastructures that surrounded the construction of newly styled

laneways were upgraded and became prosperous. Ballrooms and cinemas which imitated western styles were established, including the Embassy Cinema (currently Xinhua Cinema), the first cinema in Shanghai to broadcast films incorporating sound. Early Shanghai culture was distinguished for its combination of Chinese and western cultural aspects, life style and way of thinking. The accomplishment of the once 'Best hall in Far East', the Paramount Hall in 1940s, deepened communication between east and west. The influence of foreign architectural styles as seen in the construction of buildings, paintings, music and dance with the local culture, propelled the development of Shanghai's culture and a 'cross-cultural framework' was formed.

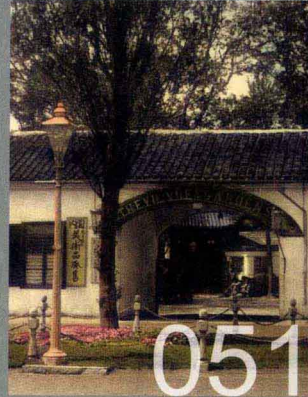
Moreover, a number of high profile departments of the Communist Party of China were set up in the Jing'an District during different periods throughout the Chinese New Democratic Revolution. The second CPC (People's congress Council) of the Communist Party was held in the district. Renowned leaders of the CPC including; Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Ren Bishi, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Qu Qiubai, Cai Hesen, Xiang Jingyu, Luo Jingyu and Peng Pai at one time organized revolution campaigns throughout the district. Cultural celebrities including; Guo Moruo, Cai Yuanpei, Nie Er and Zheng Zhenduo once lived in the district.

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the first Chinese stock named 'Feiyue Audio-visual' was issued in Jing'an District, thus introducing the entry of the 'market economy' into mainland China. In the 21st century, under the guidance of 'Deng Xiaoping Theory', 'Important Thoughts of Three Represents' and the application of 'Scientific Outlook on Development', local government in Jing'an is developing 'International Jing'an as a high standard, export-oriented and internationalized area. Adhering to the principal of 'Double High' (high-end business economy and high life standard), development programs will be prioritized, livelihood will act as the foundation and culture will be the hub during the construction. Over the last decade, commercial buildings on Nanjing Road (West) attracted the headquarters of 'Fortune 500' companies and first class brands which account for a major part in generating revenues of the district. Fourteen buildings have achieved revenues over RMB100 million. Amongst them, Plaza 66 was the first to surpass RMB100 million each month. The 'Modern Drama Valley' is a cultural brand that attracted renowned theatres throughout the district including; 'Drama Avenue', 'Shanghai Centre Theatre', 'Majestic Theatre', 'Shanghai Art Theatre', 'Yun Feng Theatre' and 'Shanghai Exhibition Center'. Recognised as an international metropolis where Chinese and western cultures come together, Jing'an District has incorporated the cultural characteristics of the CPC, celebrity, commercial buildings and architecture.

We edited and published this 'Jing'an History and Culture Catalogue' to demonstrate the one hundred year cultural history of Jing An District through valuable objects, historical photos and documents that reflect all aspects of social life within the district's modern history. Contemporaneously, the catalogue can be viewed as an encyclopedia of Jing'an history and culture. Photographic images in chronological order throughout the catalogue reveal its story and provides us with a sense of its evolving prosperity and the historical development of the Jing An District spanning one hundred years.

Gong Deqing
CPC Secretary of Commission of Jing'an District

目录



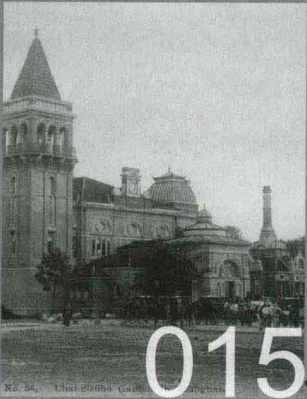
051 豪门巨宅



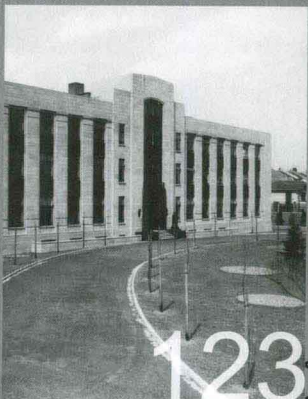
003 静安古刹



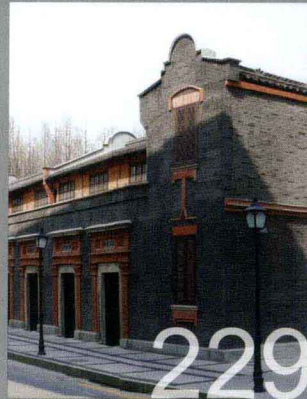
091 市政房产



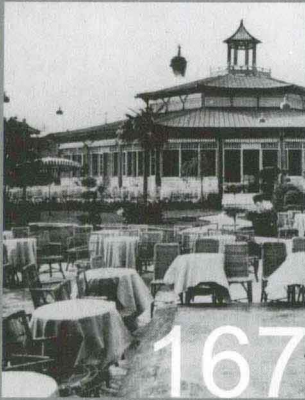
015 名园旧踪



123 文教医卫



229 名人名迹



167 商业消费



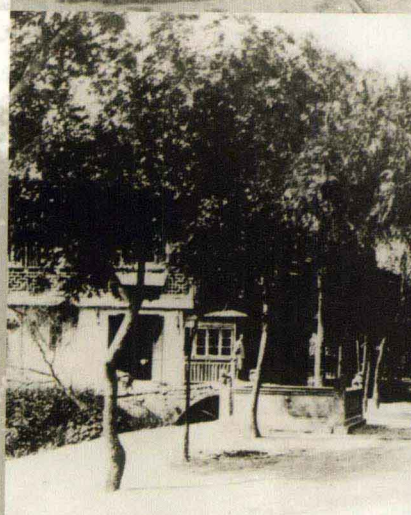
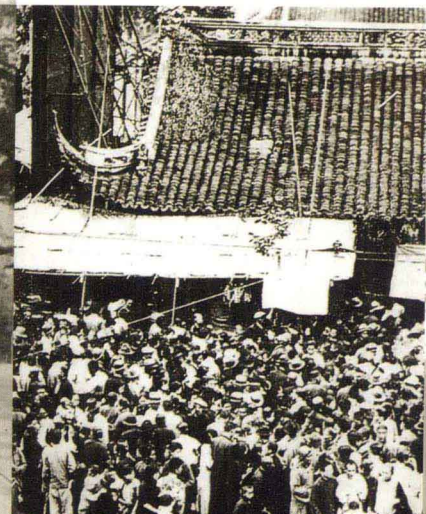
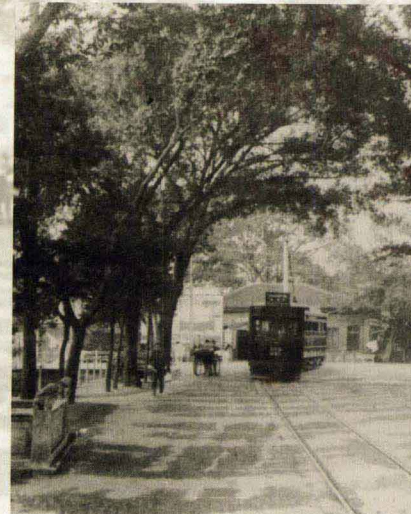
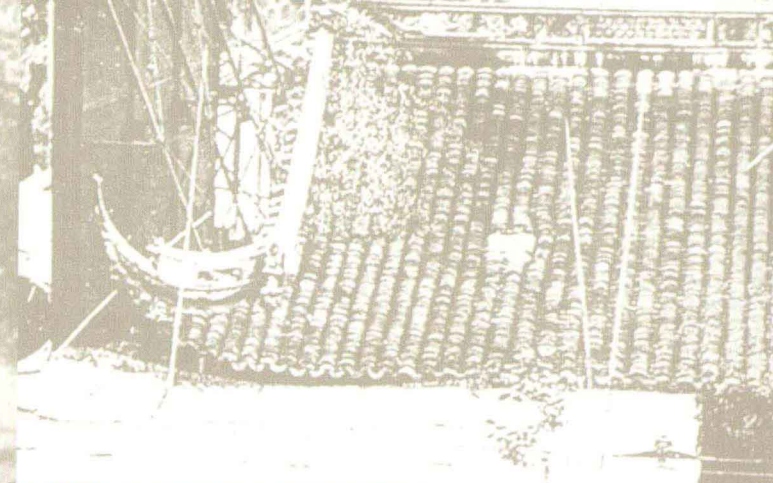
261 回到静安



201 体育竞技



280 后记



静安古刹

静安区位于上海市区中部，东、南、西、北分别与黄浦、卢湾、徐汇、长宁、普陀等区相邻，东北隔吴淞江(苏州河)与闸北区相望，被称为上海市中心城区的中心，面积7.62平方公里，以境内的千年古刹——静安寺而得名。

太湖是江南最大的湖泊，孕育了江南文化的发展。吴淞江是太湖最大的河流，古人特别重视对其治理。吴淞江从太湖发源，东流直下大海，受潮汐影响，江水会有规律地涨落，人们充分利用这一自然规律，将竹子编成竹栅，插入江中，涨潮时水没过竹栅，落潮时水退了，一些鱼虾就被留在了竹栅另一侧，以便捕捞。唐代诗人陆龟蒙写下多首成系列的《渔具诗》，并在序中说：“列竹于海滢曰‘沪’。”——这种插入江中利用潮汐捕捞的工具叫“沪”，也许，吴淞江上“沪”特别多，于是，吴淞江又别称“沪”或“沪江”，而吴淞江入海口就被叫做“沪渎”。

早在三国东吴赤乌年间(238~250)，吴大帝孙权就在沪渎建造了一座“沪渎重玄寺”，这座临近东海的佛寺并无太大影响，也许为了推广佛教，就出现并流传一个传说：晋建兴元年(313)，二尊背后分别刻有“维卫”、“迦叶”的佛像不知从何处漂进了吴淞江口，这给当地百姓带来了惊喜，于是，当地绅士朱膺等人就将这两尊石像请进了“沪渎重玄寺”。当然，有了这个神奇传说，该寺香火也日益兴旺。唐代，

Jing'an District, located in the central part of Shanghai is encircled by a number of districts including Huangpu District, Luwan District, Putuo District (overlooking the district from southwest bank) and Zhabei District across the Wusong River (Suzhou Creek). As a leading Central Business District (CBD) in Shanghai, Jing'an District is approximately 7.62 square kilometers, and it's namesake is historical Jing'an Temple.

Taihu Lake (the largest in southern China), is symbolic for a number of reasons including the fact that Chinese southern culture originated from within the area. Wusong River is the largest tributary originating from the Taihu Lake and flows down towards the East Sea. Ancestors in the area were charged with maintain the estuary. They made full use of the tidal waters of the river. Local villagers along its riverbanks setup a number of catchments to trap fish. At high tide, as water spilled over the catchment, fish and crabs would be caught. Lu Guimeng, a poet in Tang Dynasty, wrote a series poems on this topic. He wrote 'Fences (catchments) in the river are called Hu' in one of the forewords of his poem. Because there used to be so many 'Hu' in the Wusong Creek, the river is also called 'Hu' or 'Hujiang River' by local residents. And the mouth of the river is called 'Hudu'(Shanghai Ditch)

In the Chi Wu period, under the domination of Sun Quan, (A.D. 238-250 - king of Wu during the period of the Three Kingdom in Chinese history), he commissioned a Buddha temple named 'Hudu Temple' to be built, and the site was located near the East Sea. It was not well known at that time. However, a mythical legend helped to elevate its status within the area. In 304 A.D., two joss statues appeared at the mouth of the estuary. Each has a name engraved on the back, 'Weiwei' and 'Jiaye'. These statutes surprised local residents as their origin was unknown to them. Local gentry removed the stone josses and had them installed in the Hudu temple. As a consequence of the local mythical legend, the temple became renowned throughout the area and was upgraded in the Tang Dynasty with a new name; 'Yongtai Temple'. In the course of time, the temple was renamed 'Jing An Temple' in A.D. 1008 (Song Dynasty).

The origin of Buddhism in China came from India. Its impact in China was limited to the central regions. In A.D.247, an Indian sage, Kang Senhui, visited Jianya (now Nanjing) via the Silk Road. Sun Quan had the 'Jianchu Temple' built for him which became the original location where Buddhism was first practiced in south China. Concurrent to this

它升了一级，叫做“永泰禅院”，到北宋大中祥符元年(1008)，定名为静安禅寺。

佛教是从西域传入中国的，初时其影响仅限于中原地区，大概在东吴赤乌十年(247)，世居天竺(印度)的僧人康僧会沿海上丝绸之路到了建业(今南京)，孙权为其兴建了“建初寺”，这是江南有佛教之始，几乎与此同时，近海的沪渎就出现了上文提及的“沪渎重玄寺”。毫无疑问，今静安寺就是江南出现最早的佛寺之一，因其近海，又是中国最东面的寺院，对佛教在江南的传播作用很大。

元至元二十九年(1292)上海建县，静安寺在上海县境内，这座距县城只有十几里的寺庙自然成了上海人进香、郊游的好去处，也留下了许多颂咏诗篇。元朝寿宁将散佚诗篇收集辑为《静安八咏集》，称寺内及周边主要景点、风物共八处。于是，此“八咏”也被后人称为“静安八景”。

进入近代以后，上海城市化步伐加快，静安寺及静安地区从上海西郊的名胜古迹逐渐变成了闹市中心，古人所津津乐道的静安八景早已名存实亡，令人难免有“千年何处寻踪迹”之叹。清人杨国霖参照古人诗咏绘有“静安八景”图，多少可以弥补人们心中的缺憾。

was the construction of the ‘Hudu Temple’. It is without contention that the Jing An Temple is the oldest place of worship in south China. Because of its proximity (near the sea), it is also considered the oldest temple in east China. It contributes a lot to the promotion of Buddhism in southern China.

The Region of Shanghai (currently the Municipality of Shanghai) was established officially in 1292. The Jing An Temple was located within the central part of the county. As such, the citizenry of Shanghai (commonly referred to as Shanghainese) made religious journey’s there, camped in its environs and many penned poems about it. In the period of the Yuan Dynasty, a compilation of all those poems was created by Shou Ning and titled; ‘Eight Poems for Jing An Temple’. It introduced eight sites within the environs of the temple. Later, it also came to be known as: ‘Eight Sights in Jing An’.

From the period of the ‘Open Door Policy’ as introduced by the renowned Chinese premier; Deng Xiao Ping, to the present day, Shanghai has born witness to the phenomenal process of modernization that has taken place over the last three decades. The Jing An Temple – indeed the Jing’ an District and a number of its surrounding districts (five in total) have all established a central downtown area, in distinct contrast to its earlier status as a western suburban county.

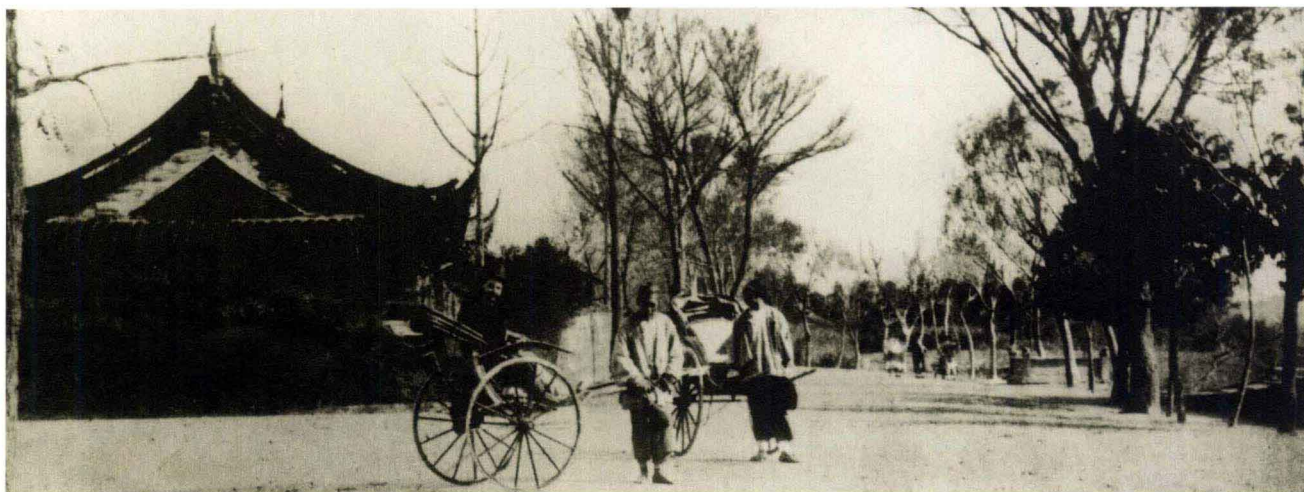
It is a pity that the so called ‘eight sights’ have disappeared, but people can still view them through paintings by Yang Guolin, a painter in Qing Dynasty period.

静安寺

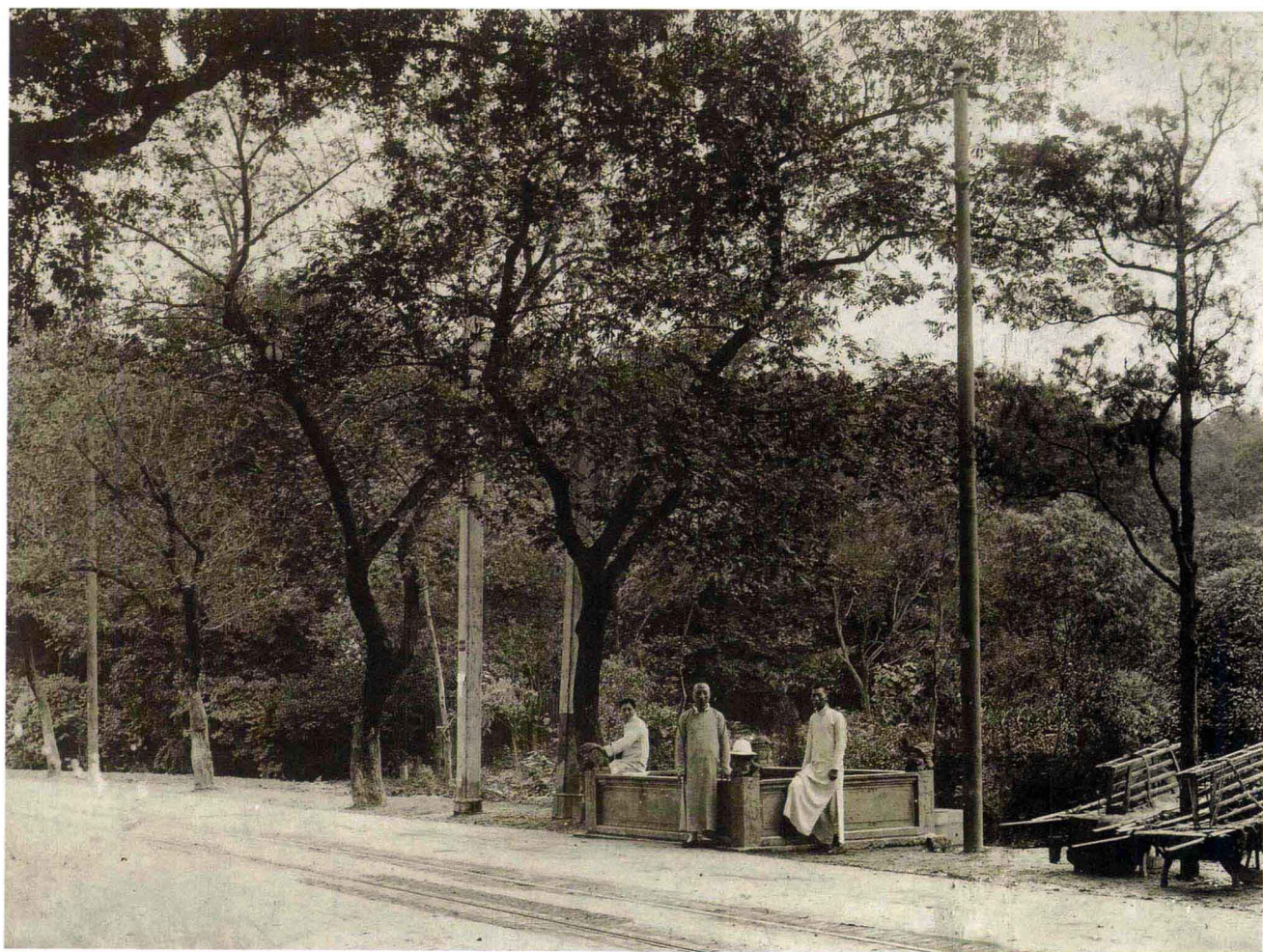
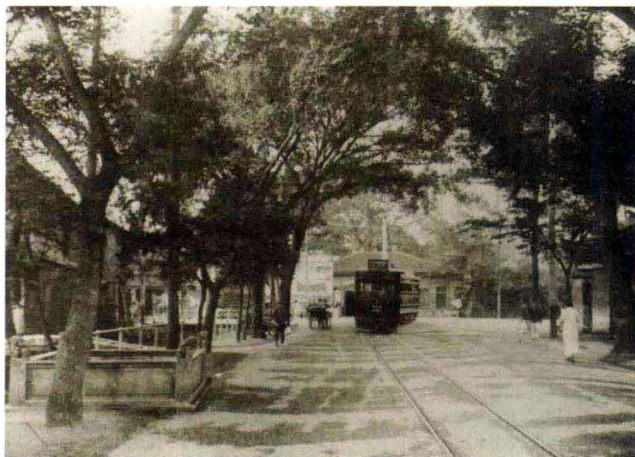
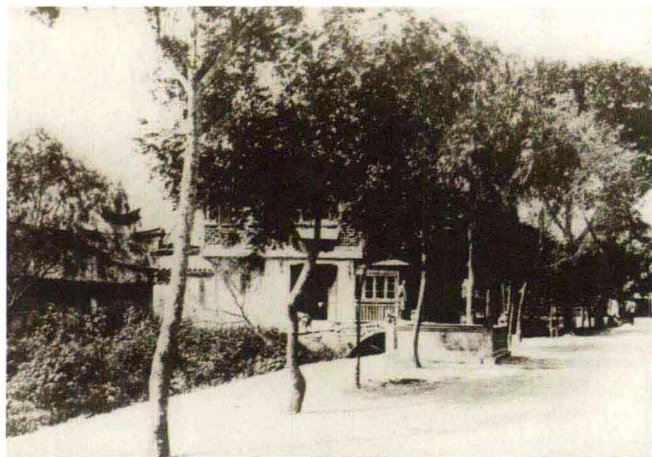
静安寺相传建于三国东吴赤乌年间，至今已有1700年以上的历史。旧志载，静安寺“唐更永泰禅院，宋祥符初避讳改今额”。显然，是避宋真宗之讳而改名。《诗经正义》：“黄鸟止于曲阿静安之处而自托息焉。”“静安”之名抑取此义。



清代静安寺(上海档案馆提供)



清末静安寺



民国初的静安寺“天下第六泉”，田园风光依旧。