



**CENTENNIAL
SHANGHAI**

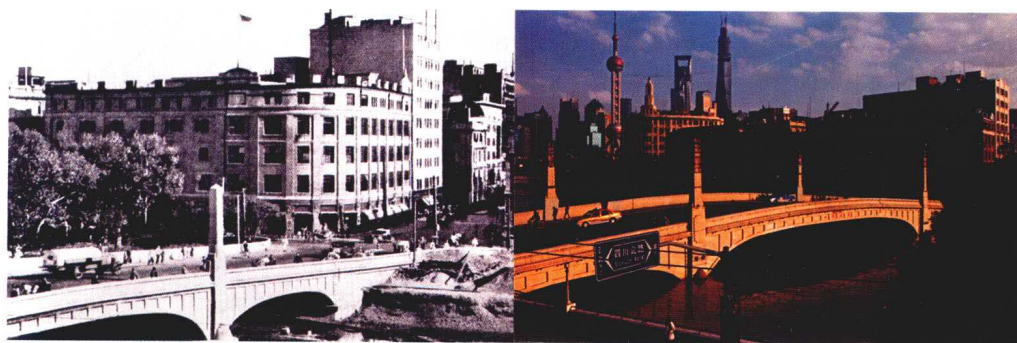
— 百年·上海 —



上海人民美術出版社

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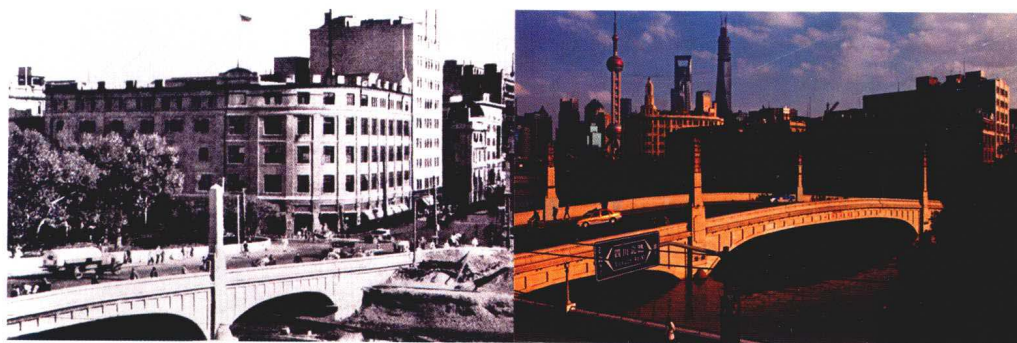
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上海位置在长江南岸的河口三角洲上，总面积 6340.5 平方公里，陆海岸线长 172 公里，6000 年的文化积淀，700 年的城市发展，近百年的勃然兴起，上海成为中国近代化起步最早、程度最高的世界瞩目的国际大都市。20 世纪 90 年代，浦东的开发开放为上海带来了前所未有的发展契机，短短 20 年，被世人津津乐道了半个多世纪的“十里洋场”革故鼎新，上海演绎成为一座充满传奇的 1700 万市民的快乐家园。正当人们惊呼快速推进的市政改造难以留存祖辈生活方式与痕迹时，一本将摄影镜头聚焦百多年来新、老上海城市面貌变迁的《百年·上海》适时面世。《百年·上海》不再仅仅热衷对老上海风花雪月的怀旧叹息，而是记录至今犹存的近代著名建筑、眺望城市区域、寻踪街头即景、展现历史风貌，抚今追昔，以同一视角纪实历史痕迹和当代风貌，缀以释文，细细品味，独具风韵。

随着岁月的流逝，当我们前辈所熟悉的建筑和社区在视野中渐渐消失，我们要借助另一种方式来延伸，《百年·上海》就是修复我们对上海城市文脉记忆和想象的延伸。世界上最能真实传真历史的是图影，《百年·上海》承载的数百帧历史图影和当代摄影作品，为人们提供了开启解读上海城市历史发展奥秘的钥匙。

Located in the Yangtze River Delta, 700-year-old Shanghai covers an area of 6340.5 square kilometers and has a coast line of 172 kilometers. The past century witnesses the sudden and unbelievable rise of the city which at last becomes an international metropolis. Since the opening up of Pudong an unprecedented amount of opportunities have been unremittingly dumped in Shanghai's lap. Soon, the city, which had been a vast pleasure ground for foreigners for more than half a century, have taken on a new look and turned out to be the pleasant home and the legendary ground for 17 million citizens. At the time when a great humber of appeals have been made that lifestyles of old times should be preserved in the process of Shanghai's reconstruction, appears accordingly *The Past Century of Shanghai*. The book aims at recording the history of some well-known architectures still exiting today rather than reminding our readers of long-lost romantic tales of the city. The buildings and houses our fathers and grandfathers are familiar with have been vanishing with every passing year. Therefore, this book is a stepping-stone for us to extend our reminiscence and imagination deep in the past days of Shanghai. Taking pictures is the best way to preserve history. The book, which contains hundreds of precious pictures and photos, is the key to understanding the city's breathtakingly rapid development.







区域远眺 | Looking far into the Distance in the Area

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上海是个移民城市，华洋共居，五方杂处，中西文化的冲撞与交融，使得上海变为有各种各色人等构成的区域，其商店、总会、客栈、咖啡馆、酒吧、房屋、弄堂、街道，无不体现各自特殊的风俗习惯。

上海的区域形成一直受制于所谓的“三界”（英、法租界与华界）“四方”（英、美、法、华）制约，市政建设全局有序，局部无序，百多年来各区域自成体系：外滩，十里洋场的起点；南京路，万商云集的大马路；静安寺，西区的乐土；虹口，五方杂处的平民社会；徐家汇，上海的“拉丁区”……

上海的城市魅力，在于追新求变的动感。21世纪的新上海，二千多幢高楼拔地而起，外滩金融街恢复重建，地铁、高架路、隧道、轻轨四通八达……处处展现出文化的多元，经济的发达，科技的创新，社区的和谐，以及“海纳百川”的城市精神的升华。

As an immigration city, people all around the world live in Shanghai. Chinese culture and Western culture conflict and blend, which formulates different districts of various people. All the constructions and streets embody their different folkways and customs.

The form of Shanghai was always confined to “Three Districts” (Britain, France and China) and “Four Forces” (Britain, America, France and China). The municipal construction kept its order on the whole, but districts formed their own systems: The Bund was the start of “Five-kilometer Metropolis”, Nanjing Road the great commercial road, Jing’an Temple the paradise in west region, Hongkou the ordinary civilian’s society, Xujiahui the Latin District of Shanghai.

The charm of Shanghai lies on its pursuit of new things. In the new Shanghai at the beginning of the 21st Century, she is taking on a new look. She has her tolerance of diversity, the developed economy, the outstanding technique and the harmony of the society, all of which form the city’s spirit.



20 世纪 30 年代苏州河四川路桥境

The Bridge End of Sichuan Road above Suzhou Creek in the 1930s

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桥梁与河流同城市发展构成复杂的关系、各异的风景。

The bridge and the river have complicated relationship as the city develops, forming varied landscapes.

2014 年的苏州河四川路桥远眺

A distant view of the Sichuan Road Bridge above Suzhou Creek in 2014

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河流还是河流，桥梁还是桥梁，只是城市的崛起与昔日相比，已不可同日而语。

The river was still the river as the bridge was still the bridge. But the rise of the city has been far beyond comparison with the past.

19 世纪末由外滩西向东眺望浦东

An eastward view of Pudong from the Bund at the end of the 19th century

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上海开埠后半个世纪中外滩出现的洋行建筑大多为不中不西的所谓“康摆渡”（买办）风格的两层楼建筑。然而，正是这些看似平凡的建筑，却标志西方在华势力的象征，开启了近代上海历史的发展。

During the half-century after Shanghai opened its port, the bank buildings with two floors on the Bund were of Comprador style, which was neither Chinese nor western. However, it was these seemingly ordinary structures that symbolize the force of the western countries in China, unsealing the modern development of Shanghai.



2012年由外滩西向东眺望浦东

An eastward view of Pudong from the Bund in 2012

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150年间，外滩的天际线在渐渐升高，对岸的浦东在近二十年间更是发生了翻天覆地的变化，东方明珠广播电视塔建成后，金茂大厦、上海环球金融中心相继落成启用，至2012年，设计高度为632米的中国第一高楼——上海中心已在陆家嘴显现雏形，陆家嘴地区拔地而起的高楼群，让世人叹为观止。

Over the 150 years, the skyline of the Bund keeps rising; across the river, great changes have taken place in Pudong. After the appearance of the Oriental Pearl Tower, Lujiazui sees the arrival of new skyscrapers like Jinmao Tower and Shanghai World Financial Center. The Shanghai Tower, under construction as of 2012, will be the tallest building in China with its intended height of 632 meters. The skyscrapers in Lujiazui are a dazzling sight to behold.



20 世纪 30 年代由西南向
东北鸟瞰外滩

A bird's-eye view of the
Bund from Southwest to
Northeast in 1930s

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外滩西岸的延伸地带已是成熟的中央商务区，黄浦江上船流往来繁忙，浦东却仍然无大的动静。

The west shore has been a mature commercial district. Ships went around above the Huangpu River. But there was no great sound yet in Pudong.



21 世纪初由西南向东北
鸟瞰黄浦江、苏州河交
汇处

An overlook at the junction
of Huangpu and Suzhou
River from Southwest to
Northeast at the beginning
of the 21st Century

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新的楼宇与纪念建筑夹映其间，外滩的万国建筑仍透出非凡魅力。

New buildings and monumental structures shine upon each other, the "Global Architectures" still show its outstanding glamour.



20 世纪 30 年代苏州河下游鸟瞰

A bird's-eye view of the lower reaches of Suzhou Creek in the 1930s

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邮政总局已经建造，横贯两岸的桥梁，由近及远依次为乍浦路桥、四川路桥、江西路桥、河南路桥。

The General Post has been constructed; the bridges across the rivers are Zapu Road Bridge, Sichuan Road Bridge, Jiangxi Road Bridge and Henan Road Bridge from the close-by examples to those far off.



21 世纪苏州河下游鸟瞰

A bird's-eye view of the lower reaches of Suzhou River in the 21st Century

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除了老建筑保存依旧，两岸建造起众多住宅，上海人最热衷的是能住进观水景房，何况这里的城市文化底蕴又如此深厚。

Old Buildings are preserved well, and many bridges among apartments have been constructed on both sides of the River. Shanghai people are fond of moving into "houses with water sight", let alone its deep urban culture.