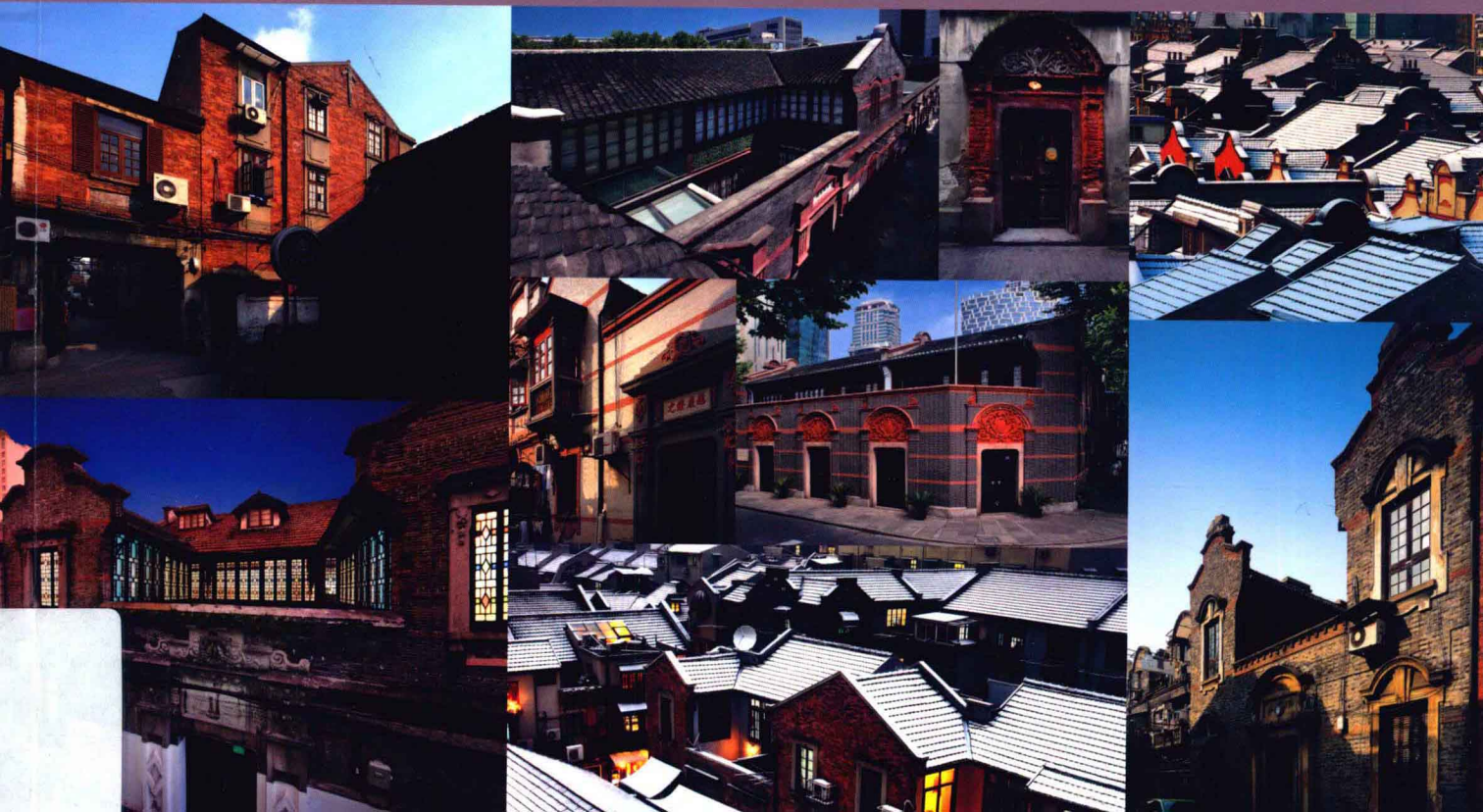


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上海石库门

上海人民美術出版社
Shanghai People's Fine Arts Publishing House



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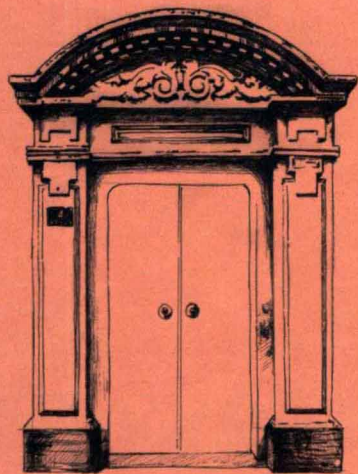
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上海石库门

SHANGHAI SHIKUMEN

上海人民美術出版社
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石库门，上海的历史记忆

有多少人的记忆和感怀连缀着儿时的图景，掩映在梧桐树下的弄堂住宅从最缜密的体验中带着回忆，陪伴着生长于斯，繁衍生息于斯的人们的一生。它们的产生仿佛就是为了象征某个时代，为了留恋某段生活，为了终究有一天会被深切地感怀。

这就是石库门。源于中国民间的四合院，又融入了房地产开发的精明和创意，整齐而划一，优雅又含蓄。精工雕琢的门头、把手和花饰，仿佛像是一个人的门面，留存的精致仿佛是遗留在某个时空的永恒。石库门便以此特殊的意念亭亭玉立在城市中间，历经变迁，升格，19世纪的老式石库门逐渐被新式石库门取代，在建筑风格上也愈来愈西化。作为上海历史的印记，它诉说着丝丝骄傲和一段跌宕起伏的沧桑。

石库门，上海最有代表性的民居建筑，通常被认为是上海近代都市文明的象征之一。1860年前后，为石库门的起源初创期，它脱胎于江南民居和欧洲的城市连排住宅。由于城市的发展，地主乡绅士纷纷入住租界，开发商趁机建造大批简易的房屋出租牟利。到咸丰十年（1860）的时候，公共租界内已有住宅8740幢，那正是上海里弄街坊的最早的形制。

石库门的主要元素包括有着总弄和支弄的弄堂、黑漆大门、前天井、厢房、客堂间、后天井、附屋、围墙、封火墙等。最早的石库门一般为三间两厢两层。石库门的取名与大门有关，一说其门来自从前官仓的库门，一说是因为以石头做门楣和门框，以乌漆实心厚木做门扇，而沪语把一物包套、勒住另一物称为“箍”，以石条“箍”门便被称为“石箍门”，“石库门”便成了谐音。

风格迥异的高墙和天井小院，静谧温馨的石库门。布置局促的起居空间，形成里弄生活一道既让人梦牵魂绕，又想逃亡的居住风景。时光的流转又填补了邻居之间的真情，在喧闹的繁杂氛围中弥漫着人性。经过近半个世纪的沉淀，石库门经历了它最成熟的发展期。在上世纪40年代，上海大约有9240条弄堂，20万幢石库门房子，占了当时民居的四分之三以上。

有一个时期，石库门被看作是落后的代名词，优雅高贵的体面外在的时候，其实内部的空间早已解体，原本居住一户人家的房子，早已挤进了多户人家，平均每家的居住面积甚至低于今天上海市民每人的平均面积，七十二家房客的故事已经变成实实在在的现实。等到石库门已经几乎消失殆尽的时候，人们开始怀旧，开始思念它的各种好处。即将逝去的，或者已经消失的，才激起我们倍感珍惜的情结。或者说我们一直目视着它内在和外在的损耗和改变，却缺乏真正意义上将它放在一个摄影的切面上让它极致地停驻，这就是石库门海派寂寥的情怀。于是我们意识到必须要做一件事，用真挚的镜头对准这些传承文脉的建筑，记录萦绕心头最怀旧的感触。

吴时颖

2011年11月5日

SHIKUMEN — A MEMORY IN SHANGHAI'S HISTORY

Many people's memories and recalls are closely linked with their childhood pictures. Alley houses hidden under phoenix trees, together with memories from the most meticulous experiences, accompany the lifetime of people growing and multiplying there. They have emerged as if to symbolize a certain age, cherish an episode of life, and be recalled very emotionally one day.

This is none other than Shikumen. As a kind of quadrangle courtyards among common folks in China, it has incorporated the shrewdness and creativity of real-estate development. It is regular, uniform, elegant and implicit. Its elaborately-carved door, knob and decoration look like the appearance of a person. Its preserved delicacy looks like a kind of temporal and spatial permanence. Standing gracefully in the city with this special idea, Shikumen has gone through many rounds of vicissitudes and upgrades. In the 19th Century, the traditional Shikumen was gradually replaced by the new-style Shikumen, which became more and more westernized in its architectural style. As a mark of Shanghai's history, it recounts bits of prides and episodes of vicissitudes.

As the most typical residential building of civilians in Shanghai, Shikumen is usually regarded as one of the symbols of Shanghai's modern urban civilization. Around 1860 (the period of origin and early development of Shikumen), Shikumen was built in the style of both folk houses in southern China and townhouses in European cities. As a result of urban development, landlords and squires settled down in international settlements in succession, and real-estate developers seized the chance to build a large batch of simple and rough houses for rent and profit. In the 10th year during the reign of emperor Xianfeng in the Qing Dynasty (1860), nearly 8,740 houses of such kind had been built in international settlements. This was exactly the earliest model of the alleys and neighborhoods of Shanghai.

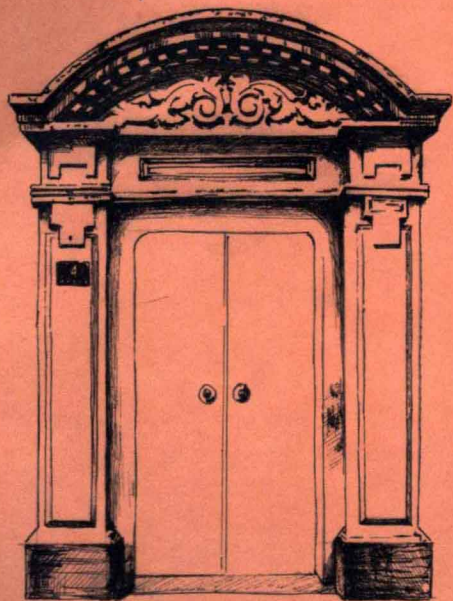
Major elements of Shikumen include the alley (including the general and subsidiary alley), black-paint gate, front courtyard, wing-room, sitting room, rear courtyard, attached room, enclosed wall and fire seal. The earliest version of Shikumen generally consisted of three rooms, two wing-rooms and two stories. There are two versions of reasons for why it is named Shikumen: (1) its gate came from that of previous official warehouses; (2) its lintel and doorframe were made of stone, and its door-leaves were made of black-paint solid thick wood; therefore, it was named Shikumen, meaning a gate ringed with stone bars.

Quiet and comfortable Shikumen contains a unique-style high wall and a small open yard. In this narrow living space, a residential landscape of alley life has come into being, which people not only yearn for but also want to escape from. The flow of time has also filled up the true affection among neighbors, and the noisy and complicated atmosphere is permeated with humanity. Through sedimentation of nearly half a century, Shikumen has gone through its most mature development period. In 1940s, there were about 9,240 alleys and 200,000 houses of Shikumen, accounting for over 3/4 of all folk houses at that time.

In a period, Shikumen was regarded as backward. In spite of its elegant, noble and decent appearance, its internal space had already broken up. Many families lived compactly in a house in which only one family had originally lived. The average living area per family was even lower than the per-capita average living area of Shanghai citizens today. The story of "72 families of tenants" had become a reality. However, when Shikumen had almost died out, nostalgic people began to yearn for its advantages. Only those which are about to vanish or have already disappeared can arouse our double cherishment. Or rather, we have been always trying to make it perfectly stay on a photographic section as a witness of its interior and exterior loss and change. This is none other than lonesome sentiments toward Shikumen in Shanghai. Therefore, we realize that we must do one thing: aiming our sincere lens at these buildings as cultural inheritors, and recording the most nostalgic feelings that always daunt us.

Zheng Shiling
November 5, 2011

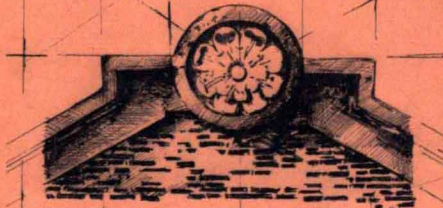
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石库门，上海的历史
记忆

SHIKUMEN—A MEMORY
IN SHANGHAI'S HISTORY

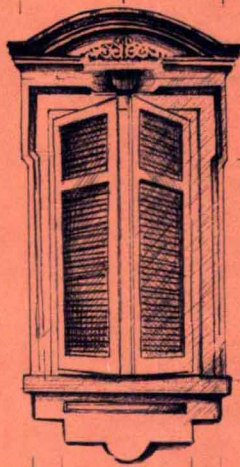
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上海石库门建筑
示意图

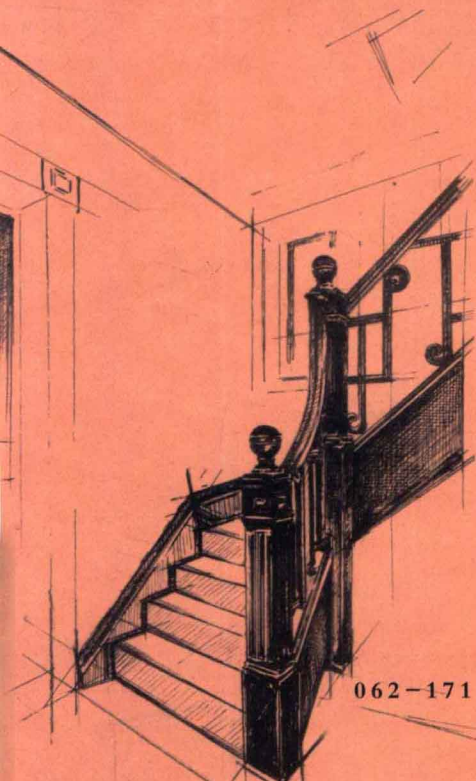
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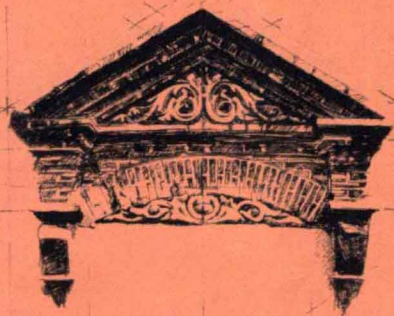
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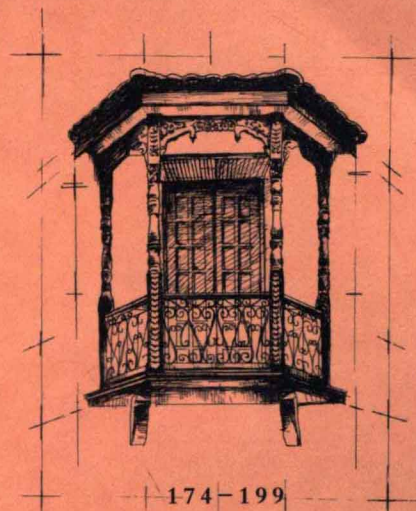
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城中遗韵
URBAN HERITAGE

172-173



印象底片
IMPRESSION FILM



174-199

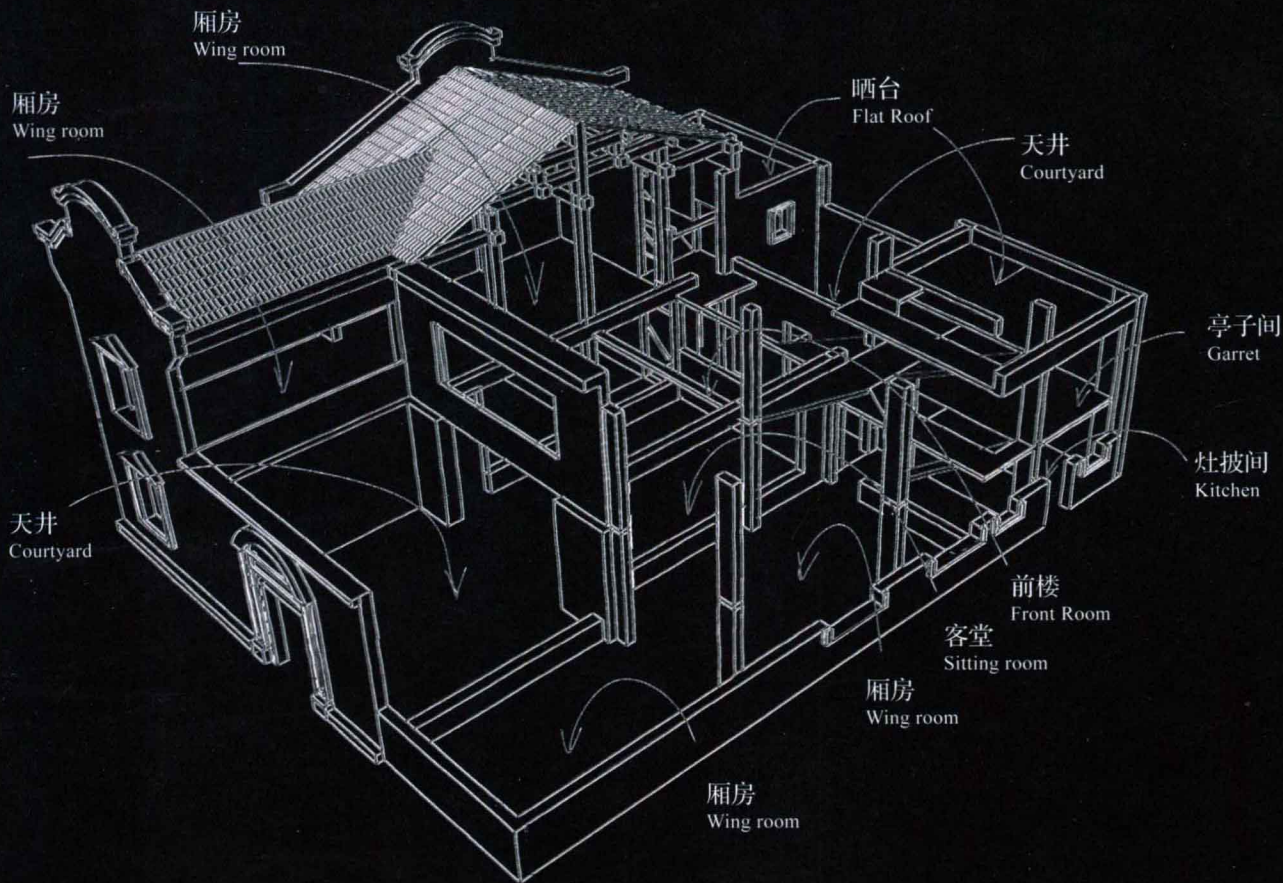
城市建设发展中的
上海石库门

SHIKUMEN IN SHANGHAI
DURING THE URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

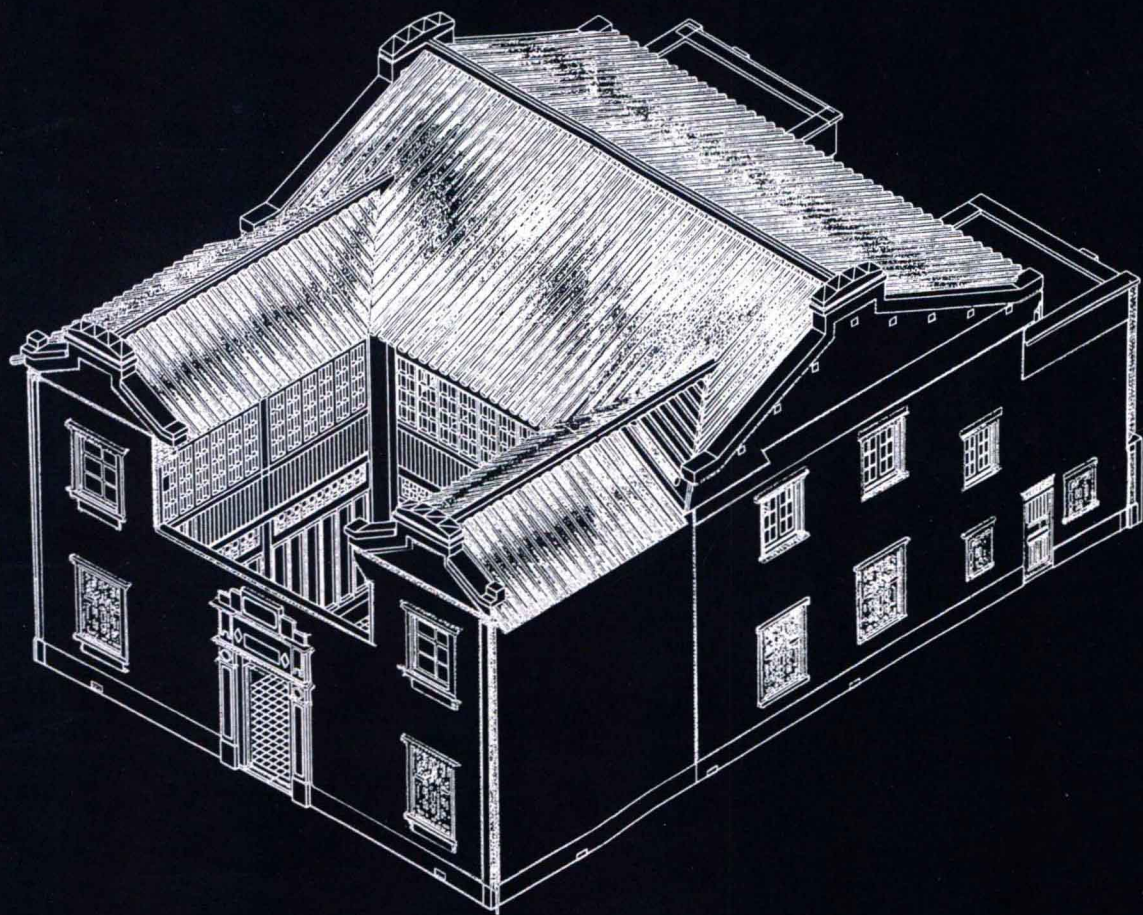


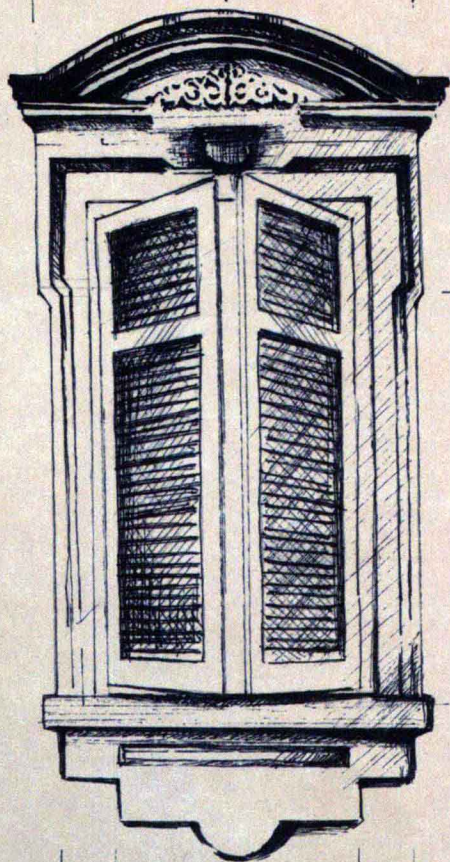
上海石库门建筑示意图

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHIKUMEN IN SHANGHAI









海 上 典 藏

HAI SHANG COLLECTION

光影跳荡的每座石库门的日与夜，有种美可以无法自知，而有种轮廓已被深刻注释。石库门，它强韧又柔软，它传统并外向，它兼具着自我精神的挺立也包容着更多外来的接纳。

In the day and night of each Shikumen with ever-changing shadow and light, there's a kind of beauty that may have no self-knowledge, but some profile has already been annotated profoundly. Shikumen, tough yet soft, traditional yet outgoing, upholds self-spirit and contains more foreign elements as well.



百年老店
許永順

上海石库门的缘起及变迁

娄承浩 薛顺生

中国传统江南民居

上海石库门里弄住宅是上海市区居民住宅数量最多、分布面最广、居住人口最多的一种居民住宅类型，它具有上海近代早期的时代特征和上海地域建筑特点。说石库门里弄住宅是具有上海特色的住宅，是恰如其分的。

上海石库门里弄住宅脱胎于上海古代民居，我们到上海老城厢和郊区去寻访，在那沧桑的古民居中能看到石库门住宅的雏形，找到许多相似的地方。

上海古代民居是上海建筑的渊源。由于上海位于江南地区，气温湿润，雨量充沛，上海先民们因地制宜创造干阑式建筑避风挡雨，作为栖身的地方。干阑式建筑木构件上的榫卯结构开创了以后出现的木构架民居。

春秋战国时期上海成了楚国春申君封地，集居的村落发展成自然小集镇。古松江南岸的青龙镇由于水运的优越条件很快兴盛起来。唐代天宝五年（746年）置镇，北宋鼎盛时期镇上有三十六坊：见山坊、云津坊、至喜坊等，坊成了古代民居集中的地方。水是生命之源；经济繁荣之血脉，面向大海又有纵横交错的河流，水运、渔业、农业发达起来。北宋靖康之难以后，北方百姓为逃避金人统治大批迁移到江南一带，使人口骤增，青浦、松江、金山、嘉定地区垦荒拓田吸纳了大批移民，农业、手工业经济和贸易集市发展，新的市镇不断出现。

宋代由于地壳变动，青龙港海岸线向东延伸，松江下游湮塞，大型船只不能通航，官府将东江和上海浦经过人工疏竣后形成黄浦江雏形。海上船只改道在上海十六铺停靠，从此在这里形成新的港口，经过大兴土木后形成新的货物集散地和居民点。

南宋咸淳三年（1267年）官府在十六铺地区开始设置上海镇，当时该地区已是建筑鳞次栉比，人口稠密，海船辐辏，商船积聚。到元代，官府在这里设管理中外商船贸易征税的市舶司、管理商市贸易的榷场、管理海运漕粮的万户府和

THE ORIGIN AND TRANSITION OF SHANGHAI SHIKUMEN

Lou Chenghao Xue Shunsheng

ANCIENT DWELLING IN THE SOUTH REGION OF THE YANGTZE RIVER

Shanghai Shikumen dwelling is a kind of residential building, being featured by the largest amount in downtown Shanghai, the widest distribution, and the largest amount of the residents, it has the age characteristics in the early modern times in Shanghai, as well as the regional architecture features in Shanghai. It cannot be more appropriate to say that the Shikumen dwelling is the one with the most Shanghai characteristics.

Shanghai Shikumen dwelling is born out of ancient Shanghai dwelling, when we get to old neighborhoods and suburbs in Shanghai, we can find the embryonic form of the Shikumen dwelling as well as many familiarities in those old architectures which have experienced many things in history.

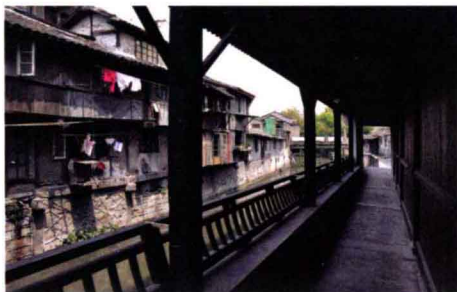
The ancient Shanghai dwelling is the origin of Shanghai architecture. As located in the south region of the Yangtze River, the climate in Shanghai is moist, and the rainfall is abundant, ancestors in Shanghai created stilted buildings as a habitat to shelter the winds and rains according to the circumstance. The tenon-and-mortise structure on the wooden component in stilted buildings led to the appearance of timber frame dwellings later on.

In the warring state period, Shanghai was the fief of Emperor Chunshen of the Chu State, and the yarding villages were developed to natural towns. Qinglong Town in the south bank of ancient Songjiang was quickly prospered due to the advantages of water transportation. The town was established in the year of Tianbao in Tang Dynasty (A.D 746), and there were 36 lanes in the town in the most prospering times in the Earlier Song Dynasty such as Jianshan Lane, Yunjin Lane, and Zhixi Lane, etc., and lanes became places where ancient dwellings concentrate. Water is the source of life and the blood of economy prosperity, facing the ocean and with crisscrossing rivers, water transportation, fishing industry and agriculture in Shanghai were developed. After the Jingkang Calamity in the Earlier Song Dynasty, thousands of civilians in North China immigrated to the south region of the Yangtze River to avoid the reign of Jin Dynasty, therefore, the population was greatly expanded in this region, and lots of immigrants were admitted in areas such as Qingpu Songjiang, Jinshan and Jiading

for wasteland reclaiming and fled expansion, being followed by the development of agriculture & handicraft industry and trade markets, and new towns were constantly appeared. In Song Dynasty, due to the transition of the earth crust, the coastline of Qinglong Harbor began to extent to the east, which led to the block of the downstream of Songjiang, and large ships were unable to access, the government had the Dongjiang River and the Shanghai River form the embryonic form of the Huangpu River by means of manual dredge. Ships on the ocean began to change their ways to halt in Shiliupu of Shanghai, after which a new harbor was formed, and it became a new distributing center for goods and residential point through largely building works.

In the third year of Xianchun Emperor in the later Song Dynasty (A.D. 1267), the government began to set Shanghai Town in Shiliupu area, where is full of buildings, population, foreign cargos and merchant ships. By the Yuan Dynasty, the government began to set the Bureau for Foreign Shipping, which was in charge of the tax collection for local and abroad shipping trade, set the Monopoly Market, which was in charge of the trade market, set the Grain Transport Brigade which was in charge of the grain transported by sea, and set the Safety Warehouse, which was in charge of the storage of the grain. After the establishment of these official agencies, the population began to assemble again, and it was up to one hundred thousand, and there were 64,000 residents, and this area was entitled "the metropolis in the Southeast of China". According to the County Establishment Policy in Yuan Dynasty, each 30,000 residences could be accounted as a county, the Government of Songjiang especially lined out 5 countryside areas in the Northeast of Huating and both banks of the Huangpu River such as Gaochang, Changren, Beiting, Xinjiang and Haiyu, to establish Shanghai County. And the establishment was officially approved by the Central Government in the 28th year of Zhiyuan Emperor (Aug. 19th, 1291), and county boundary was 80km from the east to west, and 45km from the south to north, and 25km to the ocean by the east, and 55km to the border of Huating County to the west.

Shanghai has gradually become the famous city in Southeast of China since Ming Dynasty, and there were only more than ten lanes in Shanghai County at the transition of Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty,





储存漕粮的太平仓等官府机构后，人口再次集聚，人口达十万，户数达六万四千户，一跃成为“东南之都会”。按元制三万户设县，松江府特地划出华亭东北、黄浦江两岸的高昌、长人、北亭、新江、海隅五个乡设立上海县。朝廷于至元二十八年（1291年8月19日）正式获准，县境东西160里，南北90里。东至大海50里，西至华亭县界110里。

明代上海蔚然成为东南名邑，明末清初上海县城仅有十多条小巷，至清代嘉庆年间县城内有大街小巷六十余条。由于明代筑城垣有效地抵御倭寇的骚乱，城内百姓安居乐业，江浙一带富豪绅士也纷纷接踵来安营扎寨，兴建一批民宅和园林。

自西周以来，宅第建造都有严格的朝廷制度，汉武帝在先秦“一堂二内”基础上提出前堂后寝、左右对称、主屋高大、院落组织等制度。唐代是我国封建社会昌盛时期，律规更加齐全，产生了第宅制度，朝廷将住所按等级划分，违者按罪查办。《唐会要·舆服志》记，王公以下舍屋不得施重藻井；三品以上堂舍不得过五间九架；五品以上堂舍不得过五间七架，门屋不得过三间二架，仍通作乌头大门；六品以下堂舍不得过三间五架，门屋不得过一间二架。非常参官不得造轴心舍及施悬鱼、对凤、瓦兽、通

however, there were more than 60 streets and lanes in the county in the year of Jiaqing Emperor in Qing Dynasty. Due to the rampart built in Ming Dynasty, the riot from Japanese invaders were effectively defended, which made people in the city have a peaceful life, therefore, people with richness and capitals in regions of Jiangsu and Zhejiang began to settle in Shanghai, and many dwellings and gardens were built.

From the Western Zhou Dynasty, there were strict governmental regulations for the construction of buildings, Hanwu Emperor carried out regulations such as halls in front and bedrooms in rear, be symmetrical in the left and right, main house be tall, and the organization of courtyards, which were all base upon "One central room with two inner rooms". Tang Dynasty was the prospering time in Chinese feudal society, and regulations were more complete, therefore, the lodging house system was created, according to which the government divided dwellings by levels, and those who broke the system would be punished as guilty. According to the records in *Tanghuiyao-Territory & Clothes Documents*, dwelling for resident whose level was no higher than the princes and dukes, it was not allowed to have luxury decorations, for whose level was no higher than III, its central room was not allowed to have more than five intervals and eighteen columns, for whose level was no higher than V, its central room was not allowed to have more than five intervals and fourteen columns, and the gate was not allowed to have more than

