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Culture of Famous Sports Buildings in Shanghai



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绿瓦大楼



Green Tile Building

江湾体育场



Jiangwan Stadium

上海精武体育总会



Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Federation

虹口足球场



Hongkou Football Stadium

体育大厦



Sports Building

上海东方体育中心



Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

上海体育场



Shanghai Stadium

上海体育馆



Shanghai Indoor Stadium

上海旗忠森林体育城网球中心



Tennis Center of

Shanghai Qizhong Forest Sports City

上海国际赛车场



Shanghai International Circuit

序 言

当看到这本画册书稿的时候，我十分高兴。回想过往片段，这些场馆从存在于头脑中的想法到跃然纸上，再到兴土动工，最后建成投入使用，就像看着自己的孩子从孕育到成人一样。在建设的过程中，和体育界的许多人也成为了老朋友。现在“孩子”和老朋友一起来看我，我当然十分高兴。于是欣然应邀提笔，为画册作序。

从画册本身来说，优美的图片，精致的文字，独特的装帧设计，已经值得收藏。更令人赞赏的是，将体育、建筑、文化三方面结合记叙的角度，令画册的内容不仅有资料性，还有相当的独创性和可读性。我就从一个时代亲历者的角度，说说关于体育、建筑和文化的一些看法。

关于体育。我和体育的缘分很深。六十年来，在我的建筑设计生涯中，设计了近百项各种类型的建筑，其中最多的是体育建筑，在国外越南、安哥拉等四座体育场，在国内武汉、汕头、昆明、荣城、昆山、北仑等省市十多座体育场馆。尤其是上海的有：上海体育馆、上海体育场、上海游泳馆、虹口足球场、静安体育馆等等，后来的上海国际赛车场和旗忠网球中心也参与了合作设计。我和体育如此亲近，一方面和我喜爱运动有关，中学时期开始骑自行车上学，参加工作后长期坚持骑车上班。我喜欢体操、足球、乒乓球、游泳，很多人见面夸我年轻，这主要归功于体育。另一方面，像我这样从久远的年代走过来的人，知道人民体质孱弱、精神萎靡的时候是个什么样的情形，因此更加明白体育兴旺对于人民健康和生活幸福的重要性。体育，确是一项关乎民生的大计。

关于文化。文化是群体的生活方式。一个人是难以形成文化的，必须要有群体的意识交融。根据群体的大小，可以有社会文化、民族文化、城市文化、圈子文化等等划分。体育是个圈子，但是这个圈子不是封闭的，它既关系到每个人的身体健康，也关系着小到娱乐休闲、市井里弄，大到国民精神和国家荣誉的各个方面。往小里看，体育文化可以是轻松的、时尚的，像晒在阳光下的幸福；往大里看，体育文化是激昂的、奋进的，如在暴风雷电中的搏击。文化是传承的，透过阅览上海体育文化的历程，我们看到的是在上海这个群体中人们的生活方式、精神面貌、价值意识的变迁。

关于建筑。最后，要说回我的老本行了。多年设计耕耘，逐渐形成了我“以人为本、功能实用”的建筑观。在体育建筑方面尤当如此，因为究其本质，体育建筑是人们集中进行公共活动的场所。在功能性、实用性和安全性得到保证的前提下，建筑能够和谐生根于周围的环境空间，能够将艺术与科技完美结合，能够立足时代、面向未来，那就是一个无愧于时代的好作品。画册选取的十个代表性体育建筑，时间跨度历经百年。既有民国时期的，又有改革开放大潮中兴建的和最现代的；既有国外设计师设计的，也有国内自主设计的和两方结合的；既有古典洋派风格的，也有中国传统宫殿式的，当然还有后现代派的。其结构、形态、风格、各有意趣，科技理念、技术手段和功能应用各有千秋。通过欣赏这些公共建筑，我们不仅可以体会到艺术的美，还可以看到体育的精神、城市的历史和社会的脉络。这应当就是这本画册的主旨所在。

魏敦山

中国工程院院士、建筑设计专家

Preface

It is such a pleasure to read the draft of this Album. I feel like raising a kid to an adult while looking back at the days when an idea was turned into design drawings on the paper, then we went in for large-scale construction of a bunch of stadiums based on these drawings and finally witnessed them to be put into actual use. These stadiums are just like my kids. Throughout the construction, I also made a lot of bosom friends in the sports circle. Now I am so happy to see these old friends come visiting me with photos of my own “kids”. I am so pleased and honored to write a preface for the Album.

The Album itself, endowed with beautiful photos, delicate wording and unique graphic design, is a worthwhile collection. What impresses me more is its integration of sports, architecture and culture,

which enriches the Album with the contents that not only can be referred to as materials but also add more originality and fun for the reading. As a participant of events of the times, I would like to share some thoughts on sports, architectures and culture from my point of view.

About sports – I have deep destined relationship with sports. In my architecture design career for the past six decades, I have designed nearly a hundred of architectures of various styles, most of which are sports buildings, including four stadiums in foreign countries such as Vietnam and Angola and a dozen in Chinese cities such as Wuhan, Shantou, Kunming, Rongcheng, Kunshan and Beilun. Shanghai Indoor Stadium, Shanghai Stadium, Shanghai Swimming Center, Hongkou Football Stadium and Jing'an Indoor Stadium in Shanghai are the most memorable to me.

Besides, I also participated in the cooperative design of Shanghai International Circuit and Shanghai Qizhong Tennis Center. I feel close to sports for two reasons. On one hand, I am a sports lover. I began riding a bicycle to school when I was a high school student and continued cycling to work when I started working. I love gymnastics, football, table tennis and swimming. Thanks to sports, I look younger than the peers of my age. On the other hand, those who have witnessed the vicissitude of generations like me know so well about the days when the people were weak and fragile in drooping spirit and mood. We are clearer about the importance of well-developed sports to the health and happy lives of the people. Sports is a matter of significance to people's livelihood.

About culture – Culture is a life style of a group of people. Individuals

hardly form culture for it is something in need of convergence and integration of ideas of a group of people. Culture can be classified into social culture, ethnic culture, urban culture and circle culture in accordance to the group size. There is a sports circle, which is not closed for it does not only matter to the physical health of individuals but also matter to entertainment and recreation in residential quarters and communities and even matters to all aspects concerning the national spirits and honor. For individuals, sports culture can be relaxing and fashionable like the happiness under the sunshine. For a nation, sports culture is inspiring and uplifting like a battle in the rainstorm. Culture is inheritable. We can learn about the transition in life style, mental state and sense of value of a group of people in Shanghai by viewing the history of its sports culture.

About architectures – I would like to talk about my own profession at last. After so many years of hardworking in architectural design, I gradually formed an architectural view of “being people-oriented and functional”, particularly for sports buildings, because they are essentially public places to hold public activities in which people collectively participated. A sports building will constitute a masterpiece of the time if it is harmoniously rooted in the surrounding environment and integrates art with science perfectly while serving both the present and future under the condition of guaranteeing the function, practicability and security. The Album selects ten representative sports buildings with a history of one century. Some were constructed during the period of the Republic of China, and some were built in the reform and opening-up period in modern style.

Among the architectures with classic and exotic style, Chinese traditional palace style and post-modernist style, some were designed by foreign architects, and some by domestic architects solely while others were cooperatively completed by both domestic and foreign parties. They have their own characteristics in structure, pattern and style for their unique merits in application of scientific ideas, technological means and functions. We can not only sense the beauty of art but also feel the spirits of sports, the history of the city, and the networking of the society by appreciating these public buildings. This is the main theme of the Album.

Wei Dunshan,
Academician of Chinese,
Academy of Engineering &
Architect Design Expert

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体育大厦



Sports Building

体育大厦

1928 年，在蜚声中外的“十里洋场”——南京西路上，建造起了一幢棕色的马蹄形大楼，站在它的阳台上，可以一眼无碍的看到整个跑马厅。这是专为侨居上海的西方青年提供休闲、娱乐、体育、联谊的场所，取名西侨青年会，即今天的体育大厦。

大厦的造型亮眼别致，采用美国工艺美术派风格，仿芝加哥瑞莱斯大厦，外形及装饰略带古典式样。从高空俯瞰，三层以上的中间部分后退，凹凸感的设计使大厦呈现出马蹄形状。骨牌式的凹陷设计和铺满深棕色面砖的墙面，让大厦从里到外都透着浓浓的“美式风情”。大厦门口竖立着两米多高的金属灯柱，柱面和柱基上雕刻着植物图案的精致浮雕，灯柱下有四个小狮头，栩栩如生。一条穹形长窗直贯于二、三层间，宛如一道彩虹。整个大厦的二、三层装修很精美，墙面是大理石，上面镌刻着精致的图案和花饰。明亮的砖墙内饰让步入其中的人们感到强烈的奢华之气。四层以上，墙面呈直线凸凹状，左右各凸出四柱，凹进窗户，窗下的花饰用色淡雅，给华美的体育大厦注入一股清风。

大厦里的室内游泳池是上海最早建造的温水池之一。池内原有两个沙滤设备，循环打水，后来改用泡沫籽过滤，保持池水终年清澈见底。二楼有篮球房，球场铺以木质地板，四周有一圈看台，许多高水平的篮球比赛都在此留下过足迹。四楼的体操房由四间壁球房拆除隔墙改建而成，是进行体操和技巧训练的场所。

自 1954 年这幢大楼划拨给上海市体委起，这里就成为上海体育的中枢和发源地，在上海体育事业发展历程中占有独特的地位。

Sports Building

In 1928, a brown U-shaped building was erected on West Nanjing Road in the world-renowned Shanghai Concession. From its balcony, people could see the whole Shanghai Race Club clearly. It is the Sports Building today, which was once named Foreign YMCA Building as a place for western young people to hold recreational, entertaining, sports and social activities.

The building follows style of American Art and Crafts in its design and resembles the Reliance Building in Chicago in its shape and decoration, showing a classic style. Seen from overhead, the middle part of building above the third storey doesn't align with the lower front part, and shapes itself into a "horseshoe". The domino-type design and the wall covered with dark brown bricks give the building a typical American style. Two metal lampposts of

more than two meters high are standing at the front of the building. The cylindrical surface and plinth of the lampposts are engraved with delicate relief in plant patterns. Beside them lie four small lifelike lion head statues. A long arched window traverses the second and third floors like a rainbow. The second and third floors of the building are exquisitely decorated with marble walls engraved with delicate patterns and ornamental designs. The bright interior decoration on the wall impresses visitors with its luxury. The wall of the building above the fourth floor is designed in bumpy straight line with four columns bulging on each side and the windows sunken. The patterns under the windows adopt elegant colors, giving visitors a refreshing feeling.

The indoor swimming pool in the building is one of the earliest built heated swimming pools in Shanghai. Two filtering

equipment in the pool formed a circulation to pump water, but then were replaced with bubble seeds to keep the water clean. There is a basketball room on the second floor. Covered with wooden floor and surrounded by stands, it has witnessed numerous high-level basketball matches. Besides, a gymnasium is renovated from four squash rooms by tearing down the walls on the fourth floor, and becomes a venue for gymnastic skill training.

This building has turned into the center and cradle of sports in Shanghai since it was appropriated to Shanghai Sports Committee in 1954, and possesses a unique position in the development of Shanghai sports.



体育大厦：
为体育而生
Sports Building:
Born for Sports



19世纪中叶，外国侨民陆续涌进上海，随之把近代竞技体育运动带进了中国。

道光二十八年（1848年），上海已出现了室内保龄球和墙手球，各种体育组织纷纷出现。道光三十年上海跑马总会率先创立，之后，划船总会、板球总会、运动事业基金董事会、草地滚球会、棒球总会、游泳总会、网球联合会、足球联合会等也相继成立。其中以跑马总会、足球联合会影响最大，每年要组织多次大型比赛。

这些组织存在的时间长短不一，最长的跑马总会存在了一个世纪。

20世纪20年代，为了让侨居上海的外国人有专属的以体育为主，兼具娱乐的场所，美国人菲奇·洛克菲勒号召募资，在美国教会和西方侨民的捐助下，共筹得60万两白银。1928年5月，在静安寺路（今南京西路）北侧、派克路（今黄河路）口建起了一幢融合现代体育和文娱生活的三层建筑。底层为上海开埠之后首座室内温水游泳池；二层篮球房、滚球室、酒吧间、理发室、淋浴室等，另有110平方米的童子部；三层有体操房、舞厅、台球室、餐厅、会议厅等。1932年扩建成九层，四到九层用作客房，约有250间。

它始称“西侨青年会”，落成时间比国际饭店整整早了六年。它由以设计美国近代立体形式而享誉欧美的哈沙德洋行主持设计，具体负责的是教会建筑师安铎生。建筑立面具有西方古典建筑风格，即便是过了八十六年，这幢古典的美式建筑已被众多时尚气派的摩天大楼包围其中，但稍作驻足细观，它的魅力即刻摄人心魄。

西侨青年会建成后，每年举办篮球、排球的邀请赛或公开赛，由西方侨民组队参赛，华人球队也可参加。由于篮球房的设施比较先进，20世纪30年代成了上海篮球比赛中心场地。太平洋战争爆发后，1941年底，日军侵入租界，强占了西侨青年会，并改名为东亚体育馆。抗日战争胜利以后，该建筑仍由美军管理，成为了他们专属的活动场所。

解放后，这幢具有现代化综合体育设施的大楼回到了人民手里，先后被全国总工会华东办事处以及华东劳动局、《劳动报》等单位当作办公场所。后因机构变动，全国总工会华东办事处即将搬离，包括上海市公安局、共青团市委、市总工会、市妇联等多家单位争相想要这个设施先进外观华丽的大楼。时任上海市体委专职副主任的李凯亭几经交涉，市有关领导一时也难以决定。

1953年10月的一天傍晚，陈毅市长在华东局以及上海市公安局王范、杨光池等几位老同志的陪同下来到了体育大厦的游泳池。自由泳、仰泳、水面浮游、踩水……大约一个钟头后，陈老总从容上岸，躺在藤椅上，向李凯亭问起了有关体育工作的各方面情况。

李凯亭回答说有十几家单位都争相要这个地方，陈毅略微沉思后，对李凯亭说，你去通知，让那些要房子的单位和部分的负责同志都到这里来开会，并要求陪同前来的总检察长王范一起列席。

会上，李凯亭一一叙述了这个地方给体委的必要与好处，会上一片寂静。陈毅问大家有什么意见，大家仍是一片沉默。他风趣地说：“我个人么，从这里的体育设施和将来体育事业的发展来看，我投李凯亭同志一票。是不是有点偏心？这个偏心好，能使人长寿！”说罢，他哈哈大笑起来，“今天搞‘一锤子’了，可不能再扯皮。检察长也在这里，这件事就这么定了。”会议不到一刻钟就解决了问题。

1954年2月18日，“西侨青年会”正式更名为“上海市体育俱乐部”。从此，位于上海市繁华闹市区的这座别致的体育大厦，全部划归上海市体委使用，成为创建人民大众新体育的领导中心，展开了一段与新中国休戚与共的崭新历史。

从独一无二的温水游泳池到功能齐备的会议厅，当时的体育俱乐部无疑拥有着全上海最先进的室内体育设施，就连毛主席都对这里厚爱有加，1956年和1957年，先后两次来到俱乐部的游泳池畅游。陈毅市长、粟裕将军更是俱乐部的常客，陈毅最喜爱的项目是游泳，粟裕则最爱打保龄球。

白驹过隙，几十年来，这里人流如织，成千上万的体育界名流、巨星在这里聚会，切磋交流，留下了时代的足迹和声音。

1957年12月28日，上海市体育俱乐部正式对外挂牌，由服务内部拓展为服务全社会，很快成为新中国体育事业崛起的推动者。利用大厦内原有的设施，俱乐部开设了游泳、体操、排球、围棋等项目的体育训练班，培养出了华以刚、于烈峰、周泳淇等一大批体育人才，为中国体育事业输送了宝贵的新鲜血液。在中国体育走向世界的历史进程中，俱乐部少体校的围棋和游泳训练班让世界体坛看到了中国健儿的精彩。

在少体校执教的资深围棋教练邱百瑞回忆说，三十多年前，六岁的常昊刚刚进入少体校时，很少有人相信，这个并不怎么会下棋的稚童有

In mid 1800s, when foreign immigrants successively rushed into Shanghai, the modern competitive sports were introduced into China.

In 1848, the 28th Year under the Reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty, indoor bowling and rugby fives emerged in Shanghai, and various sports organizations began to come into existence. Two years later, Shanghai Race Club was firstly founded. After that, Shanghai Rowing Club, Cricket Club, Shanghai Recreation Fund, Lawn Bowls Club, Baseball Club, Swimming Club, Tennis Federation and Football Federation were set up in succession. Among them, Shanghai Race Club and Shanghai Football Federation were the most influential by organizing a number of large games each year.

The life of these organizations varied with Shanghai Race Club enjoying the longest history of one century.

In 1920s, to build a specialized sports and entertainment venue for foreigners living in Shanghai, American Fitch Rockefeller called for a fund raising and raised 600,000 tael of white silver with donation and aids from American churches and western immigrants. In May 1928, a three-storey building with multi-functions of modern sports and entertainment was built at the crossing of Park Road (now Huanghe Road) on the northern section of Jing'an Temple Road (now West Nanjing Road). At the bottom of the building was the first indoor heated swimming pool since Shanghai opened its ports to the rest of world. Besides, there was basketball room, bowling room, pub, barbershop and bathroom on the second floor, apart from a 110m² kids' playing ground. Gymnastics room, ballroom, billiard parlor, dining room and meeting room could be found on the third floor. In 1932, the building was expanded into nine storeys, providing about 250 guest rooms from the 4th to the 9th floor.

It was called Foreign YMCA Building at the very beginning and was completed six years earlier than Park Hotel Shanghai. The building was designed under the leadership of Hazzard Foreign Firm which was famous in Europe and America for its American modern stereoscopic design, and church architect An Duosheng took charge of the operation of the project. The building elevation was in the classic western architectural style. Even today, 86 years later, this classic American-style building can still strike its close observers with breathtaking charm even surrounded by many magnificent skyscrapers.

Foreign YMCA held invitational or open basketball and volleyball tournaments every year since its establishment. Both the western immigrants and Chinese were welcome. Thanks to its advanced facilities, the basketball room became a main venue for basketball matches in Shanghai in