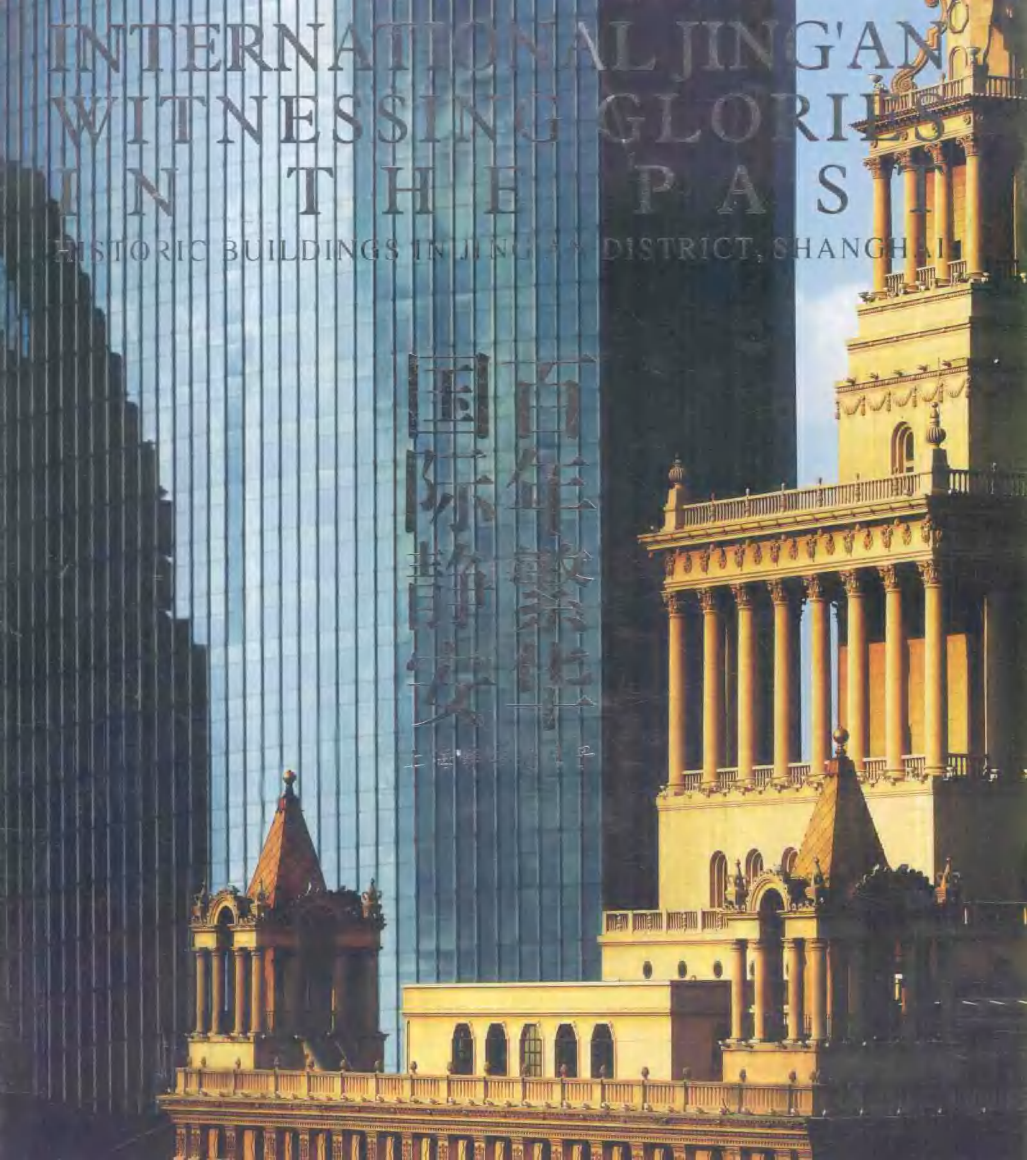


INTERNATIONAL JING'AN WITNESSING GLORIES IN THE PAST

HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN JING'AN DISTRICT, SHANGHAI

国际静安楼
百年见证

上海静安楼



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

百年繁华 国际静安: 上海静安老房子 / 《百年繁华 国际静安: 上海静安老房子》

编委会编. - 上海: 上海文化出版社, 2007.11

ISBN 978-7-80740-230-5

I.百… II.百… III.民居-静安区-图集 IV.TU241.5-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2007) 第165319号

责任编辑: 王建敏

统筹执行: 上海三亚文化传播展示有限公司

书 名: 百年繁华 国际静安——上海静安老房子

出 版: 上海文化出版社

地 址: 上海市绍兴路74号

电子信箱: cslcm@public1.sta.net.cn

网 址: www.shwenyi.com

邮政编码: 200020

印 刷: 上海美雅延中印刷有限公司

开 本: 585mm x 950mm 12开

印 张: 21

图 文: 246面

版 次: 2007年11月第1版 2007年11月第1次印刷

国际书号: ISBN 978-7-80740-230-5/k · 181

定 价: RMB 480.00

告读者 如发现本书有质量问题与印刷厂质量科联系

T: 021-62617536



定 价: RMB 480.00

TU241.5/47

2007

INTERNATIONAL JING'AN
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I N T H E P A S T

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国际静安

上海静安老房子

上海文化出版社

序 PREFACE

位于上海市中心的静安区，因千年古刹静安寺坐落于此而得名。自19世纪末进入城市化进程，至今已走过百余年的发展历程。在悠悠的历史长河里，“百余年”只是浪花点滴。然而，正是在这百余年间，在时代大潮驱动下，地处要津的静安迅速发展成为百业兴盛、文化活跃的中心城区。如今，静安正在朝着现代化国际城区的目标阔步前进。

作为城市发展的见证者，静安区的那些经典建筑，虽历经沧桑，但大多仍保留着自身独有的风格和魅力，与建筑有关的人和事更是耐人寻味：著名的中苏友好大厦（现上海展览中心），原址曾是英籍犹太富翁哈同的大型私人园林花园别墅；辛亥革命时期，孙中山、章太炎、章士钊等人宣传共和的宏论发表之地，就在威海路590弄的荣园；嘉道理爵士的“大理石大厦”，如今成为中国福利会少年宫所在；位于铜仁路的吴同文住宅，是上海首家装电梯的私宅，其现代风格在业内闻名；还有人造2002年世界纪念性建筑遗产保护名录的两座路犹太人会堂、童话般的马勒别墅、诗情画意的“刘氏住宅”、“海上名楼”枕流公寓；以及众多的名人故居，如毛泽东故居、蔡元培故居、史良才故居等等。这些风格各异的历史建筑，记录了百余年来 的社会变革和发展。

可以说，历史建筑并不只是单纯的建筑，其中包含了社会、文化、艺术、经济和技术等元素。蕴涵故事的老房子，如同一篇篇“物化的史诗”。出自设计、营造名家之手的建筑精品，更是不可替代的文化遗产。在某程度上，它们代表着城市的人文风貌，是城市气质的直观体现。

为了切实保护好这些珍贵的人文资源，上海出台了一系列对优秀历史建筑和历史文化风貌区的保护措施。在上海市已经公布的四批共632处优秀历史建筑名录中，静安区占了82处；在中心城区的12个历史文化风貌区中，静安区域内的就有南京西路历史文化风貌区、衡山路—复兴路历史文化风貌区（部分）和愚园路历史文化风貌区（部分）。这些凸显海派文化的风貌区，和这些风貌区里的老房子一样，都是我们宝贵的文化财产。我们将倍加珍惜。

老房子，铭刻了静安的百年繁华；老房子，也将见证我们建设国际静安的光彩历程。

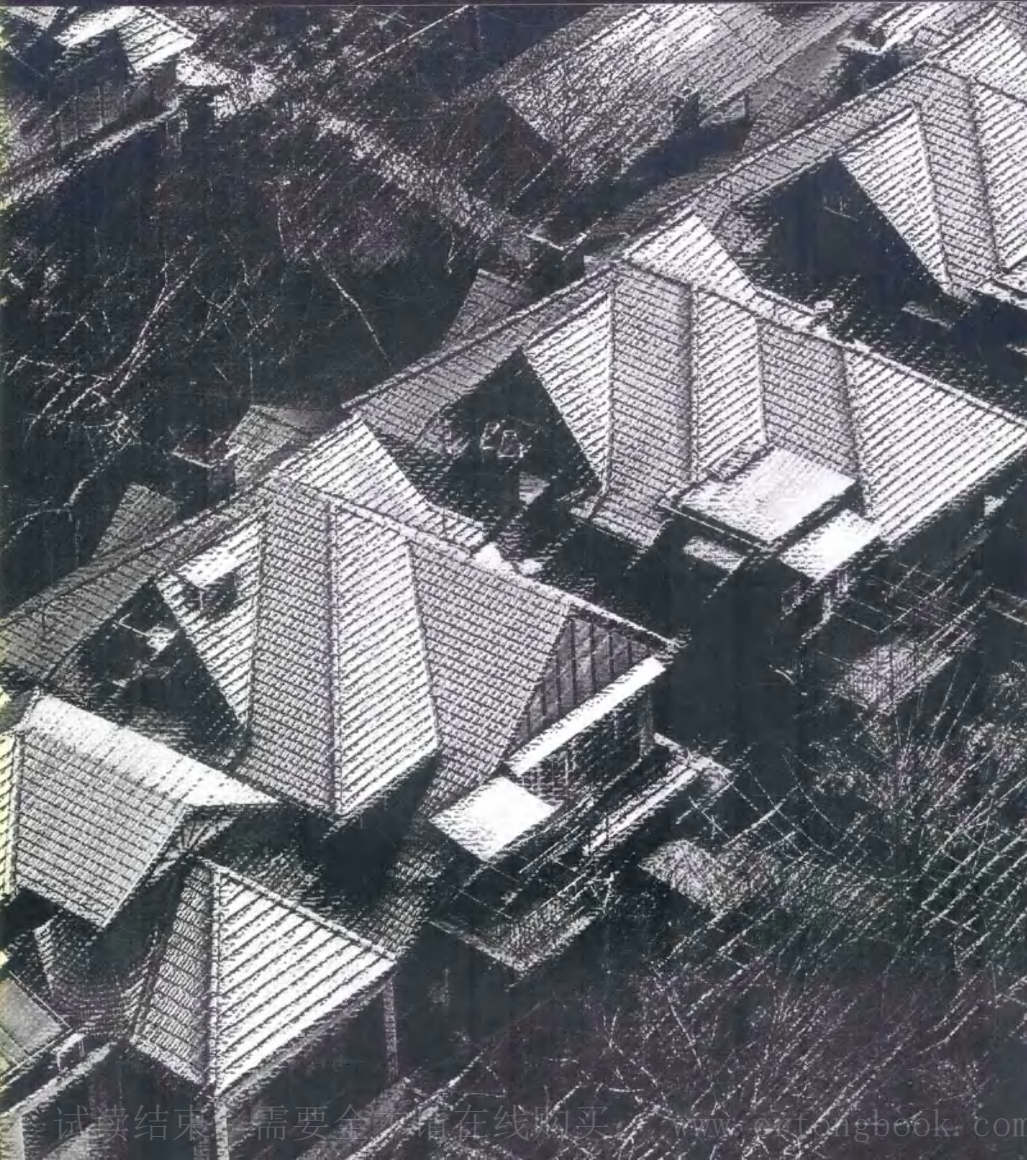
Jing'an District, located in the heart of Shanghai, became famous because of the thousand-year-old Jing'an Temple in its territory. Since the start of urbanization at the end of 19th century, it has undergone development for over 100 years. Driven by the surge of time, Jing'an has flourished in related industries and cultural aspects. Today, Jing'an is marching towards the goal of a modern international zone in the city. The classical architectures in Jing'an District, as the witness to the city development, have still retained its unique styles and charms, and all the people and stories related to them are more appealing: the prestigious Sino-Russia Friendship Mansion (today's Shanghai Exhibition Center) was formerly the private garden of English Jew magnate Haddoon, the "Marble House" of Sir Kadourie becomes the Children's Palace of China Welfare Institute, the Zhang's Garden at Lane 590, Weihai Road was once the venue when Sun Yat-sen and Zhang Tsaiyan made public speeches for the erection of a republic during Xinhai Revolution period, Wu Tongwan's Residence located at Tongren Road was the first in Shanghai to mount elevator and is notable for its modern style, and there are OHEL Rachel Synagogue on Seymour Road which is listed as world heritage architecture in 2002, the fairytale-like Moller Villa, the romantic "Residence of Liu Jinsheng" and Zhenliu Apartment Building, together with numerous former dwelling sites of famous figures such as the former residence of Mao Zedong, the former residence of Cai Yuanpei, and former residence of Shi Liangcai. These historic buildings of diverse styles witness the social changes and development of Jing'an over the past 100 years. In other sense, historic buildings are not merely architectures, they are integrated with elements of our society, culture, art, economy and technology. They are the "epics in physical existence", they are more the irreplaceable cultural heritages. To some degree, the buildings represent humanistic features of the city, are the reflection of city spirit.

To better preserve these invaluable cultural heritages, Shanghai has released a series of protective measures with regard to the heritage architectures and historic and cultural areas. Among the 632 heritage architectures listed by the municipal government of Shanghai, 82 are in Jing'an District; as for the 12 historic and cultural areas in the central city, Jing'an District encompasses Nanjing Road (W) historic and cultural area, Hengshan Road - Fuxing Road historic and cultural area (in part) and Yuyuan Road historic and cultural area (in part). These Shanghai-style historic and cultural areas, along with the old mansions, are truly our cultural heritages which we treasure. The historic buildings, are imprinted with the centennial prosperity of Shanghai; the historic buildings, will witness the glorious path in which we build international Jing'an.

Gong Deqing
Secretary, CPC Committee of Jing'an District, Shanghai
September 2007

中共静安区委书记
2007年9月

董德庆





目录

CONTENTS

◎ PREFACE



◎ PART 1 古典魅力

000 Classical Fascination

- 008 西童犹太堂
Xitong Rachel Synagogue on Seymour Road
- 012 嘉德理住宅
The Kadborne's Residence
- 018 马勒住宅
Moller Residence
- 026 刘有奎住宅
Residence of Liu Jisheng
- 030 康定花园
Kangding Garden
- 034 何吉泰府
Huang's Residence
- 041 意大利俱乐部
Italian Club
- 044 朱斗文住宅
Residence of Zhu Douwen
- 048 郭秉、郭德臣宅
Residence of Guo Le and Guo Shun
- 050 犹太人会堂
Jewish Club
- 052 燕禧亭榭
Yingxi Fost Building
- 058 欧美北馆805号花园住宅
Garden Residence at 805 North Shanxi Road
- 061 长东路800号花园住宅
Garden Residence at 800 Changde Road
- 062 梁家老宅
Beng's Residence
- 068 潘氏住宅
Pan's Residence
- 072 邱氏宅邸
Qiu's Residence
- 074 中国红十字医院
China Red Cross Hospital
- 076 中央储备银行
The Central Reserve Bank of China
- 080 小德肋撒天主堂
Catholic Church of St. Teresa of the Child Jesus, Lianhua
- 084 丽慈堂
Lin Xin Church
- 086 中法波茨丹曼
The Sino-Soviet Friendship Mansion
- 094 南京西路1081号20号(奥运)
Residence Building at No.20, Lane 1081 West Nanjing Road

◎ PART 2 英式风情

098 English Style

- 100 巨鹿路花园住宅群
Garden Residence Community on Julu Road
- 112 双克老宅
Residence of Soong's Family
- 114 葛世将故居
Former Residence of Cai Yuanpei's
- 118 史前才住宅
Residence of Shi Liangou





PART 3 海派里弄

126 Shanghai Lilong

- 128 大北胡同
Daibei Hutong
- 132 四明村
Si-Ming Cun
- 134 耀兴里、荣康里、德庆里
Zhenxingli Lane, Rongkangli Lane, Deqingli Lane
- 136 静安别墅
Jing'an Villas
- 140 愚园路
Yu-yu Cun
- 148 文元坊
Wen-Yuan Fang
- 154 晋华新村
Jinghua Xin Cun
- 156 太阳公寓
Sun Court
- 160 张嘉祜园
Zhangji's Garden

PART 4 现代主义与装饰艺术派

172 Modernism & Art Deco

- 174 海格大厦
Haig Court
- 178 百乐门舞厅
Paramount Ballroom
- 180 贝宅
Be's Residence
- 186 爱玛文住宅
Residence of D. V. Woo
- 188 裕生新村
Yuhua Xin Cun
- 190 周信芳故居
Former Residence of Zhou Xinfang



PART 5 西班牙情调

192 Spanish Style

- 194 晋康公寓
Residence of Chen Chaixing
- 202 铁道公寓
Zhenlu (Henkade) Apartments
- 204 华业公寓
Cosmopolitan Apartments
- 216 晋源
Pu Yuan

PART 6 其他

208 Others

Classical Fascination

古典魅力

始建于12世纪的枫丹白露宫是历代法国皇帝行宫，坐落在法国北部，其建筑风格被视为文艺复兴主义与法国传统艺术的完美融合，影响深远。

20世纪二三十年代，历经欧风美雨洗礼的上海，出现了众多反映世界潮流，风格各异的两式建筑。作为中心城区的静安，拥有多处体现古典主义、文艺复兴、巴洛克、新古典主义等风格的居住建筑和公共建筑，营造出优美典雅的异国风韵。

Chateau Fontainebleau, built in 12th century and located in the north of France, was the imperial palace of France for generations. Its architectural style is considered a consummate mix of Renaissance and French traditional art, which has a far-reaching significance.

In 1920s and 30s, Shanghai, subject to the heavy influences from Western countries then, had a great number of western buildings springing up with distinct styles and keeping in pace with the world trends at that time. Jing'an, at the heart of the city, is home to Classical, Renaissance, Baroque, or Neoclassical buildings either for residential or public purposes, thus giving rise to an exotic air there.





西摩路会堂

Ohel Rachel Synagogue on Seymour Road

名称：西摩路会堂

建筑风格：新古典主义

建造年代：1917~1920年

地址：陕西北路500号

Ohel Rachel Synagogue on Seymour Road

Neoclassical Style

Built in 1917-1920

500 North Shansi Road

全称是欧佩尔·雷切尔会堂，原为犹太富商亚可布·沙逊为纪念亡妻在西摩路（今陕西北路）捐建，后兼为犹太侨民协会会堂及犹太社区犹太人子弟学校校舍，一度成为上海犹太人宗教活动中心。因其特殊的历史意义曾入选2002年世界纪念性建筑遗产保护名录，是目前上海现存时间较早、在远东地区规模较大的犹太教堂。

建筑由恩九生洋行设计，砖混结构，1920年竣工。新古典主义风格。立面为三段式划分。主入口以通贯两层的一对爱奥尼式柱和一对方形壁柱形成门廊，从门廊内的3个拱形门可以进入会堂。

礼拜堂内部空间为穹形拱顶，两侧列有二层住廊，柱间的小拱顶与穹堂拱顶垂直相交。在进行宗教活动或聚会时，会堂可容纳五六百人。堂内设有仅白玉祭坛，保存着完好的“约柜”（“约柜”是《圣经》中古代犹太人存放上帝的约法和诫命的地方，也是犹太教的圣物）。会堂内的灯基本上是原样，衬托出神圣的氛围。建筑里的管道板还是原物，上面刻有犹太人的标记。局部装饰细节带有犹太民族的文化特征。

解放后会堂主要由上海市教育委员会使用。1998年静安区政府曾对建筑进行修整，1999年，会堂被列为上海优秀历史建筑。

西摩路会堂不仅记载着当年犹太人在上海留下的生活印记，也是犹太人民遭受战争灾难时的精神家园。以色列已故总理拉宾在1993年访问上海时，代表以色列人民向上海在“二战”期间为犹太难民提供避难地表达了诚挚的谢意。美国前第一夫人希拉里·克林顿、前国务卿奥尔布赖特等名人曾经来到西摩路会堂旧址参观，他们对上海在战时接纳援助犹太侨民的人道主义壮举表示感谢。对中国政府保护文化遗产的举措十分赞赏。







North Shangxi Road was formerly known as Seymour Road. Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon endowed the synagogue in memory of his wife, and the synagogue was used as the congregational site for Jewish expatriates association and school for Jewish children in Jewish community later, and once the religious service center for Jews in modern Shanghai. Because it symbolizes the long history of the Jews in China, the World Monuments Fund added the synagogue to the 2002 Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites.

Designed by Stewardson & Spence. Brick-and-concrete composite structure. Neoclassical style. Three type compositions for the facade. The main entrance framed by a pair of 2-storey-high Ionic columns and a pair of square pilasters, and then 3 arches leading to the hall.

When stepping inside, you see the roof in vault type, and double-deck colonnades at both sides. For religious activities and gathering, this hall can hold over 500 people. In the center of the hall lies the elevated altar made of marble with a walk-in ark which is still well preserved. In the Holy Bible, the ark is the place where the ancient Jews put God's commandments and decrees and is a holy relic, as well. The lamps in the hall are preserved almost exactly as they were. The characteristic of Jews could be found among some parts and decoration details.

Since 1956, the Shanghai Government Education Commission used the building for offices. In 1993 the district government declared this a historic landmark, which granted it some protection, and it was listed as Shanghai Heritage Architecture in 1999.

As a symbol of memorializing the life of the Jews living in modern Shanghai, the synagogue is attracting so many visitors overseas, among whom there were the former U.S. first lady Hillary R. Clinton and Secretary of State Madeline Albright. They have all expressed their gratitude to Shanghai for the hospitality offered to the Jews refugees during World War II, while also expressed their appreciation for the Chinese government's efforts to protect the cultural relics.





如今，建筑的墙面已有多处布满了藤蔓，透着凝重的历史感和一股神秘气氛。

After years, the ivy covering the walls outside the building is leaving the visitors with a heavy sense of history and creating a mysterious atmosphere.



嘉道理住宅 The Kadoorie's Residence

名称：嘉道理住宅
建筑风格：古典主义
建造年代：1919~1924
地址：延安西路64号

The Kadoorie's Residence
Classical Style
Built during 1919-1924
64 West Yanan Road

这幅气势恢宏的华丽大宅，始建于1919年，俗称“大理石大厦”，原是英籍犹太人埃登·嘉道理爵士的私人住宅，由沪上著名的思九生洋行与马海洋行同期设计。建筑为典型的古典主义风格，局部带有欧洲文艺复兴时期的风格特征，砖混结构。主建筑以强调中心对称为重点，外形比例和谐。住宅立面为乳白色基调，墙角镶有卵石，红瓦顶，外墙以石材饰面，气派大方，南侧有宽阔的草坪和园林，面对花园的主入口处有爱奥尼式白色大理石柱廊，两旁有逼长的游廊。

住宅内部设计参照了18世纪的欧洲宫廷样式，大量采用大理石装饰，如地坪、楼梯、壁炉、浴室陈设以及大厅四壁雕刻等，故而得名“大理石大厦”。室内地坪除用大理石外，均以水曲柳、柚木嵌拼拼花。底层大厅尤角盛名，高达三层，面积约为370平方米，可供数百人进行舞会或聚会；两个壁炉饰有三角形山花和装饰线条；长方形的穹顶布满了做工细腻的花饰，顶上悬挂8盏玻璃珠子吊灯，华灯齐放之时，满屋富丽堂皇。

Built during 1919-1924. One of the most luxurious residences at that time. Owned by Sir Elly Kadoorie, a rich English Jew. Designed by Stewardson & Spence and Brown with Moorhead & Halse. Brick-and-concrete composite structure. Classical style. The main building focusing a bilateral symmetry, with cream-colored walls and red roof. A large lawn and spacious garden in the south. At the central entrance to the garden stands a marble colonnade of Ionic order.

Interior layout and deco in imitation of European palace in 18th century. Also known as the "marble house", because of its floor, staircase, fireplace, bathroom furnishing and stone carvings all made of marble. The 3-storey-high main hall looks spectacular in every way, like the ceiling with exquisite details and eight pendant lamps.







关于大理石大厦的建造还流传着一段趣闻，据说在住宅开建时，嘉道理家族因故离开上海，建造一事便全权交给了设计师布朗。然而布朗酗酒成性，其想法层出不穷，经由他的纵情发挥，最终花4年时间建出了一幢宫殿式的宅邸——住宅造价高达100万两白银，足够买下5000多万斤大米，可供当时14万人吃一年！大理石大厦在初建成时便已闻名于世，后来更是成为上

海社会名流聚会的场所。出身巴格达犹太名门的埃黎·嘉道理于1880年抵达上海，白手起家，精明能干，迅速成为旧上海著名的犹太富商，并担任上海犹太人总会会长。他在发迹后热衷慈善事业，如在1901年创办育才书社（育才中学前身），修建结核病防治医院（今上海市第一结核病医院）等等，并因此获得英王授予爵士封号。



Here is a story about the construction of the Marble House. It was said that, Kadoorie and his family left Shanghai for some reason as the house started to build, leaving the project to Brown, the architect and an alcoholic. Four years later, on his return to Shanghai, Kadoorie was shocked by the palace building, and by the bill of one million Liang in silver, which cost the rice of over twenty million kilograms then – consumption of 140 thousand people for one year!

In old Shanghai, this building became well-known immediately after its completion, becoming a gathering point for members of the upper social classes. Elly Kadoorie, a member of wealthy Jewish family from Baghdad, arrived at Shanghai in 1880. Within a few years he had accumulated large sums of money and became a famous industrialist. Kadoorie's career in business enabled his renowned philanthropic activities in education and health.