

外灘二十六號

BUND 26

杨琨 主编



上海遠東出版社



外灘二十六號

BUND 26

楊琨 主編

 上海遠東出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

外滩二十六号 = BUND 26: 汉英对照 / 杨琨主编

—上海: 上海远东出版社, 2011

ISBN 978-7-5476-0429-8

I. ①外… II. ①杨… III. ①建筑艺术—上海市—图集 IV. ①TU-881.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2011) 第215280号

策 划: 杨琨

责任编辑: 王皓

Planner: Yang kun

Editor in Charge: Wang Ai

外滩二十六号 BUND 26

主 编: 杨琨

副主编: 李庆萍 刘桂平 周宏亮

出版: 上海世纪出版股份有限公司远东出版社

地址: 中国上海市仙霞路357号

邮编: 200336

网址: www.ydbook.com

发行: 新华书店上海发行所 上海远东出版社

制版: 上海迈凌市场咨询服务有限公司

印刷: 上海华文印刷厂

装订: 上海华文印刷厂

版次: 2011年11月第1版

印次: 2011年11月第1次印刷

开本: 787X1092 1/8

字数: 200千字

印张: 37.5

印数: 1-10000

ISBN 978-7-5476-0429-8/TU-95 定价: 598元

版权所有 盗版必究 (举报电话: 62347733)

如发生质量问题, 读者可向工厂调换。

零售、邮购电话: 021-62347733-8555

主 编 杨 琨
副 主 编 李庆萍 刘桂平 周宏亮
编 委
主 任 编 委 翟明妹 王水弟
编委会委员 范 军 蔡坤杉 庄鑫龙 鲍欢琛 符海波

文 字 整 理 吴佳逸 赵 博 韩清华 王晓怡
美 术 设 计 成 聪 兰红玉
摄 影 夏书亮 宋国栋
译 文 贺 琳
校 对 刘晓军 韩 蓓 李 莉
印 务 徐秋捷
封 面 书 法 范忠玉
插 画 绘 制 游伟仲 袁 方
顾 问 李建中 景智宇 吴耀萌
特 别 鸣 谢 上海市黄浦区档案馆
上海市久事置业有限公司

Chief Editor: Yang Kun
Associate Editor: Li Qingping Liu Guiping Zhou Hongliang
Editorial Board
Editorial Board Chief: Zhai Mingshu Wang Shuidi
Editorial Board Members: Fan Jun Cai Kunshan Zhuang Xinlong Bao Huanchen Fu Haibo

Letters Editor: Wu Jiayi Zhao Bo Han Qinghua Wang Xiaoyi
Art Designer: Cheng Cong Lan Hongyu
Photographer: Xia Shuliang Song Guodong
Translator: He Lin
Proofreader: Liu Xiaojun Han Bei Li Li
Typesetter: Xu Qiujie
Cover Calligrapher: Fan Zhongyu
Illustrator: You Weizhong Yuan Fang
Consultant: Li Jianzhong Jing Zhiyu Wu Yaomeng
Special Thanks to: Shanghai Huangpu Archives Bureau
Shanghai Jiushi Properties Co. Ltd.





序

这里曾经是一片寂寞的泥滩。

外滩 19 世纪中叶建造起了第一幢带有外廊的房子。

历史的脚步走到了今天，每当游人驻足凝视，那一幢幢充满神秘色彩的建筑物似在讲述如梦如烟的往事。让我们轻轻叩开其中一栋的大门，寻找那段被遗忘的时光……

外滩二十六号原名扬子大楼，是由英资公和洋行于 1920 年设计并建造的，外貌属于折衷主义建筑风格，与久负盛名的巴黎歌剧院在风格上有异曲同工之妙。在这里，有着观赏黄浦江美景的绝佳角度；在这里，有着诉说记忆的悠悠传奇；她是旧上海金融家的冒险乐园，也是历史硝烟的最佳见证者。

光阴如梭，沧海桑田。外滩二十六号也见证了中国农业银行的历史变迁。改革开放的春风引领它步入了蓬勃发展的快车道。今天，随着中国农业银行建行六十周年，上海、香港两地成功上市一周年到来，总行私人银行部正式入驻这幢古老的大楼。一段建设现代化商业银行的崭新篇章由此拉开。外滩二十六号也将不断见证和回应每一个时代的足音。

如果说外滩是上海不可或缺的城市名片，那么，外滩二十六号就是这张名片中独具魅力的精神体现，我们在这里编写这本《外滩二十六号》的图册，就是为了梳理历史，传承文化，让那些曾被遗忘或将被淡忘的故事，展现在你和我的眼前。

借此，祝贺中国农业银行私人银行部成立一周年。

是为序。

杨琨
2011 年 9 月

Preface

It was once a piece of lonely tidal land.

The first house with verandas was built at the Bund in the mid-19th century.

Today, every building with mysterious airs seems to be telling the past stories of elusive dreams. Let's gently open one of the doors to discover its past long lost in time...

Formerly known as the Yangtze Building, Bund 26 was designed and built by the UK Palmer & Turner in 1920. Architectural style is eclectic, corresponding to that of the prestigious Opera of Paris. It enjoyed the best view of Huangpu River scenery and recorded the memories and legends of past generations, it was the adventure park for financiers in old Shanghai and fully witnessed the violence and strife in history.

Time flies, and the world has changed beyond recognition. Bund 26 also witnessed the historical changes of Agricultural Bank of China (ABC). The tide of reform and opening-up to the outside world led ABC to rapid development. With the 60th anniversary of ABC's founding and its one-year successful listing both in Shanghai and Hong Kong, the Private Banking Department of ABC Head Office officially moves into this ancient building. A new era of building a modern commercial bank has come, in which Bund 26 will continue to witness and echo every music note that time makes.

If the Bund is the symbol of Shanghai, then Bund 26 is the unique embodiment of that charm. The purpose of writing "Bund 26" is to sort out the history, inherit culture so that the forgotten and will-be-forgotten stories will be show in front of you and me.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to express my sincere congratulation to the one-year anniversary of the Private Banking Department of ABC Head Office.

Yang Kun
September 2011



目录

CONTENTS



第一章 Chapter One

外滩

The Bund

第一节 开埠——租界

I Opening Port/ Concession

第二节 贸易——洋行——码头文化

II Trade/Foreign Firms/Wharf Culture

第三节 钱庄——银行——外滩的中国第一

III Qiangzhuang/ Bank/ "The Firsts" of the Bund in China

第四节 繁荣——建筑——公和洋行

IV Prosperity/Architecture/Palmer & Turner

第五节 鼎盛——远东华尔街

V Heyday/The Wall Street of the Far East

第六节 新中国——新外滩

VI New China / New Bund

第七节 特殊时期的外滩

VII Bund in the Special Period

第八节 新时代的外滩

VIII Bund in the New Age

第九节 远东华尔街的回归

IX Return of the Wall Street of the Far East

第十节 城市——生活——金融
X City / Life / Finance

第十一节 万国建筑博览群
XI The Exotic Building Cluster in the Bund

第二章 Chapter Two

外滩一十六号

Bund 26

第一节 始于1880——前世——新生
I From 1880/ Past/ Rebirth

第二节 建筑师——建筑形式——建筑风格
II Architect/ Architectural Form/ Architectural Style

第三节 建筑结构——建筑平面——建筑立面
III Architectural Structure/ Architectural Plane/ Architectural Facade

第四节 留存——经典
IV Preservation/ Classic

第五节 商务——办公
V Business/ Work

第六节 金融——服务
VI Finance/ Service

第七节 奢华——时尚——会所
VII Luxury/ Fashion/ Business & Entertainment Club

附录 Appendix

大事记

Important Events in History



第一章 外滩

执中守正·海纳百川

恪守中道，孕育非凡胜景
兼容并包，铸就万顷繁华
淡而不厌
简而文，温而理
知远之近，知风之自
植根君子之道，寻绎城市之源

Chapter One: The Bund

Be strictly just and impartial. All rivers run into sea.

Be strictly just and impartial, and to breed spectacular views

To incorporate things of diverse nature, and to cast endless prosperity

Be bland but not weary

To be simple and quiet, and to be refined and courteous

To know the past things will repeat themselves soon, and to know the source of the wind

Be rooted in gentleman's morality, and to seek and interpret the source of the city

執中

ALL RIVERS RUN INTO SEA

BE STRICTLY JUST AND IMPARTIAL

守正。海納百川

■ 历史，是过去传到将来的回声，是将来对过去的反映。

——[法] 雨果

■ What is history? An echo of the past in the future, a reflex from the futuer on the past.

—Victor Hugo (French writer)

外滩二十六號

BUND 26



外滩，一直是上海的城市标志和象征。

一个多世纪以来，外滩以海纳百川的博大胸怀，集万国建筑精粹于一身，融东西文化精华于一体，聚四海商界精英于一地，绘制出一幅近代上海城市的恢弘画卷。这条不足两公里的新月形岸线，汇聚着几代人的激情和梦想，走近她，我们感受到的不仅仅是一座城市的文化底蕴和时代风貌，同样也感受到这座城市独特的精神气质与灵魂。

上海开埠，把这片名不见经传的江边滩地，推进了跌宕起伏的历史洪流，新奇的西方商业精神与活力刺激了她的发展，让上海踏上了一个全新的城市近代化的征程，并最终铸就了今日的辉煌。



◀
1880 年的外滩
Bund, 1880



◀
1895 年的外滩
Bund, 1895



◀
1923 年的外滩
Bund, 1923



◀
1936 年的外滩
Bund, 1936

Bund is always the landmark and symbol of Shanghai.

For over a century, Bund has always been open-minded. It has laid out a grand view of contemporary Shanghai, learning the essence of all styles of architecture around the world, combining the best practices from both eastern and western cultures, and gathering the business elites across the globe. This no more than two kilometers crescent coastline has shouldered the passion and dreams of many generations. When we walk near it, what impresses us most is not only the essence of culture and the times, but also the unique cultural temperament and soul of the city.

The port-opening of Shanghai pushed this little-known riverside tidal land into the tide of history. The new and exotic western commercial spirit gave an impetus to Shanghai's development, enabling it to embark upon a new expedition towards urban modernization, and eventually culminating in the current brilliance.

第一节 开埠 | 租界

I Opening Port/ Concession

19 世纪中叶，外滩所在的地方，只是上海老城厢之外、黄浦江西岸的一片滩涂荒地。1842 年前，这里还是一片荒野，黄浦江岸也没有任何防护设施，属于黄浦江泛滥时的淤泥地带。

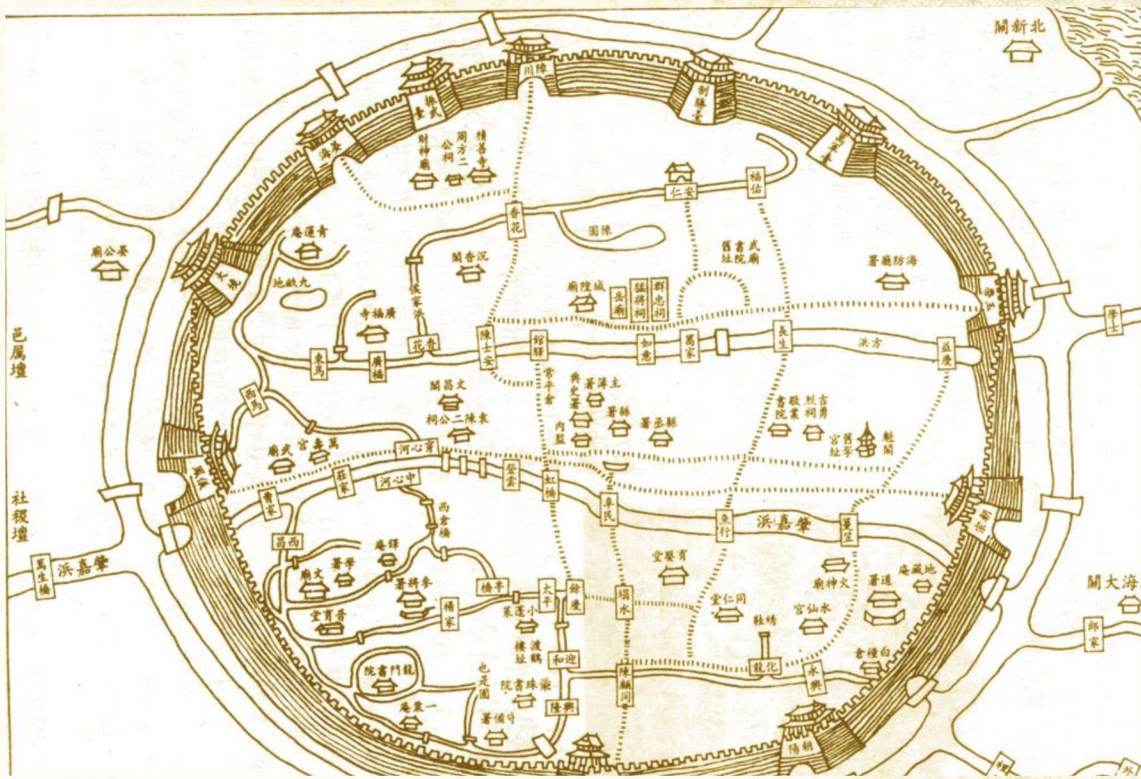
当时的上海是黄浦江畔一个面积不足 2 平方公里的小县城，但因其地处南北海岸线的中端和长江的入海口，而被誉为“江海之通津，东南之都会”。

沙船，是一种平底防沙的木船，吃水浅、阻力小，适宜在浅水多沙的水域航行，因此得名“沙船”。沙船货运贸易兴旺，县城东门至南门外，黄浦江西侧码头林立，店铺栉比，客商云集，一时成为“东南名邑”。

By the middle of the 19th century, Bund was only a piece of abandoned tidal land between the old Shanghai city centre and the west bank of Huangpu River. Before 1842, all that could be seen here was sheer wilderness in the muddy terrain and there is no flood barriers on the banks of Huangpu River.

As a small county with an area of less than two square kilometers at that time, Shanghai was reputed as “the port combining rivers and seas, the metropolis in the southeast” , all due to its advantageous location in the middle of China's coastline and the estuary of the Yangtze River.

Junk is a kind of sand-proof wooden boat with a flat bottom. It gets its Chinese name from the fact that it floats easily, poses little resistance in the water, and thus is suitable for sailing in shallow and sandy waters. The Junk freight trade was so prosperous that the area from the east gate of the city to the south gate of the city and along the west bank of Huangpu River was lined with numerous wharves and shops, attracting large groups of customers and merchants. Therefore, at that time Shanghai became the “renowned city in southeast” .



▲
清同治年間上海縣城地圖
Map of the old county of Shanghai during the reign of the Emperor Tongzhi in the Qing Dynasty



▲
老城廂分鋪地圖
Map of the old Shanghai city