

魅力  
上海

# 百年·上海

CENTENNIAL  
SHANGHAI

上海人民美術出版社

---

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

百年上海 / 上海人民美术出版社编. —上海: 上海人民美术出版社, 2006. 5

(魅力上海)

ISBN 7-5322-4775-9

I. 上... II. 上... III. ①风光摄影—中国—摄影集②上海市—摄影集 IV. J424

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第025984号

---

撰 文: 汤伟康

摄 影: 薛长命 徐正魁 张文瑞  
梁财国 晓 易 郑宪章  
水 众 陈志民 韦 文  
刘晓天 敏 锐 张文轩

魅力上海——百年上海

主 编: 李 新

策 划: 周振德

封面题字: 周慧珺

翻 译: 梵 非

责任编辑: 汤德伟

装帧设计: 上海阿波罗文化艺术公司

技术编辑: 陆尧春

出版发行: 上海人民美术出版社

(长乐路672弄33号)

印 刷: 上海质胜印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/24 7.67 印张

版 次: 2006年5月第1版

印 次: 2006年5月第1次

印 书: 0001~4250

书 号: ISBN 7-5322-4775-9/k·81

定 价: 58.00元

# 百年·上海

CENTENNIAL  
SHANGHAI



主编：李 新

上海人民美術出版社



## 目录 Contents

序 Preface	4
区域远眺 Looking far into the distance in the area	6
著名建筑 Famous buildings	32
街头即景 Street sights	122







## 序 | Preface

■ 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，中共中央宣布开发开放浦东。为上海带来前所未有的发展契机，短短 10 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

■ 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世纪初的新上海，2000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 21<sup>st</sup> 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.



8

### 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

6

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.

### 21 世纪初的苏州河 四川路桥远眺

A Distant Sight of the  
Sichuan Road Bridge  
above Suzhou Creek at  
the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup>  
Century

7

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 世纪末外滩西望 浦东

A View of Pudong from  
the Bund in Puxi at the  
end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

8

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.



## 21 世纪初外滩西望 浦东

A view of Pudong from  
the Bund in the West at  
the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup>  
Century

# 9

150 年间，外滩的天际线在渐渐升高，直至对望的浦东在近 10 年间出现了中国第一高楼 88 层的金茂大厦和亚洲第一高度的东方明珠广播电视塔，以及陆家嘴拔地而起的高楼群，世人不得不叹为观止。

In the 150 years' time, the horizon of the Bund gradually increased until the appearance of, on the opposite side of the river in Pudong, eighty-eight stories' Jinmao Building that is the highest one in China, the Oriental Pearl TV Tower as the first in Asia, and other buildings pulled up in Lujiazui. All these things amaze the world greatly.



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

10

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 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## 11

新的楼宇与纪念建筑夹映其间，外滩的万国建筑仍透射出非凡魅力。

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

12

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 21<sup>st</sup> Century

13

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.



14

20 世纪初外滩公园  
The park on the Bund at  
the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup>  
Century

14

1865 年工部局出资填平苏州河与黄浦江浅滩处辟建中国第一座对公众开放的公园，1869 年建成，开始只供西侨进园，1886 年起，在中国人强烈抗议下同意对华人开放。

In 1865, the Municipal Council funded to fill in the shoal at the junction of Suzhou Creek and Huangpu River, and built the first park open to the public. It was completed in 1869 and only western foreigners could enter. In 1886, Chinese were permitted under the strong protests.





## 21 世纪初的黄浦公园

The Huangpu Park at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

# 15

原外滩公园旧址远眺。除白渡桥、百老汇大厦及若干幢西式老建筑外，现代建造的吴淞路闸桥，人民英雄纪念碑等建筑物置身于此，使这个区域显然长高了许多。

Looking far into the distance in the original location of the Bund Park. Besides the Waibaidu Bridge, the Broadway Mansion and several western old blocks, the modern road floodgate bridge of Wusong, Monument to the People's Heroes and several other architectures are located here, making the district apparently higher.