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BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF
SHANGHAI



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撰文: 吕书平

摄影: 孙伟忠 樊高珉 吴宏达

陈志民 徐正魁 梁财国

杨立 徐卫平

上海市城市建设档案馆 陈宗亮

魅力上海 —— 鸟瞰上海

主 编: 李 新

策 划: 周振德

封面题字: 周慧珺

翻 译: 陈 春

责任编辑: 刘晓天

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水造就的城市

○ Water-made city

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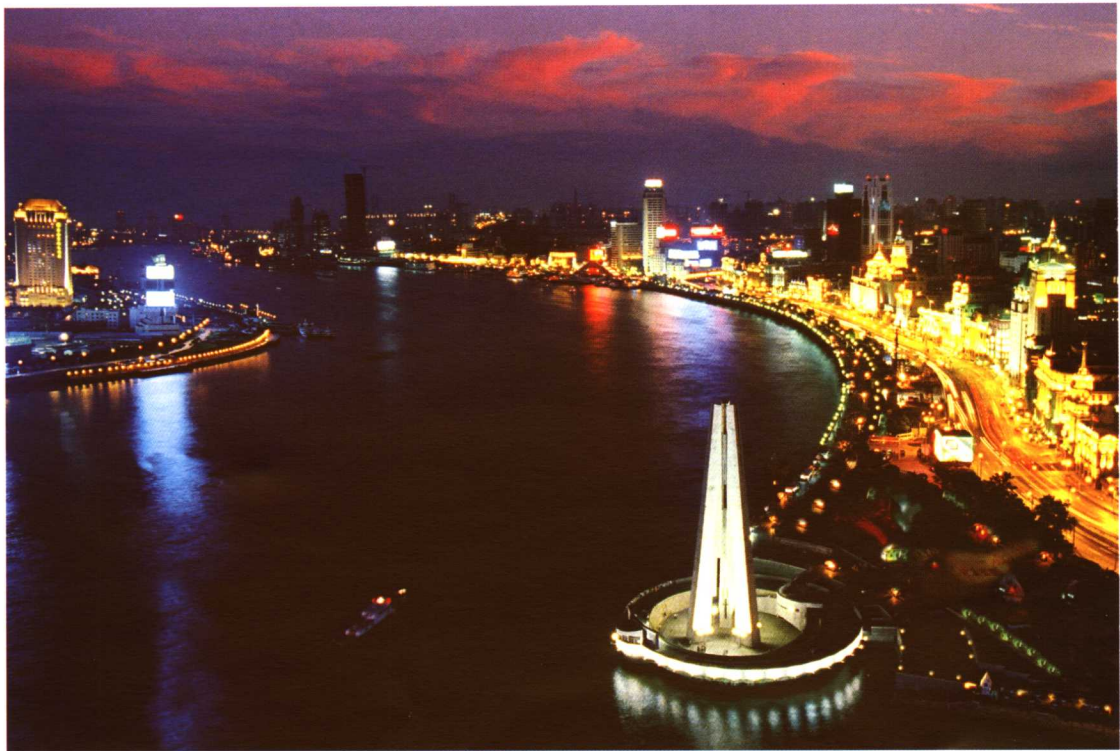


上海地处太平洋西岸，长江三角洲冲积平原东端，是地理位置优越的江海港城。面积6,340.5平方公里，河网密布，黄浦江、苏州河流经城市，属北亚热带季风气候，人口1,778多万。这座具有700多年历史的名城，是近代以来中国经济中心城市，在中国近、现代史上具有重要的政治、文化影响。江与海造就了城市的形态，开阔了城市的视野，塑造了城市的胸怀，赋予城市以抱负。水的穿城而过，使城市具有优越的地理位置，江海通衢，商贾云集。靠太湖水，面东海浪，挟长江口，濒杭州湾，浜港处处，河泾连连。她有底蕴有文化，是因为江河历史久远。水的奔流不息，使城市具有开阔的视野，目光深邃，眼界高远。敢开风气之先，她与时俱进地站在时代前沿，引领潮流和时尚，是因为目光总是向前。水的浩瀚宽阔，使城市具有广博的胸怀，海纳百川，兼容并蓄。万国建筑，永恒经典，风云会际，多少人将上海当作“第二故乡”。她张开宽大的怀抱，聚拢天下英才，接受各种肤色和思想的交流碰撞，是因为胸中疆域无界。水的澎湃激荡，使城市具有远大的抱负，充满激情，活力洋溢。鸟瞰上海，疾风劲吹，云水苍苍，千帆相竞。她有奔流到海的气势，走向国际的姿态，是因为性格铸就豪迈。

On the west coast of the Pacific Ocean, in the east end of the alluvial plain on the Changjiang delta, is there a great port Shanghai, which covers an area of 6,340.5 square kilometers, and has a population more than 17,780,000. It has a subtropical monsoon climate; many rivers flow through it, such as the Huangpu River and the Suzhou Creek. A famous city with a history of over 700 years, Shanghai has been the economic center and has imposed great political and cultural influences on Chinese modern and contemporary history. Water contributes to Shanghai's culture. Shanghai's easy access to sea and rivers attracts many merchants to flock here. Water is to be found anywhere, in and around the city. There are a variety of rivers and creeks in and outside the city. It faces East China Sea with Tai Lake at its back, and borders Hangzhou Bay, under the arms of Changjiang River. Water broadens the city's view. The unstoppable currents entitle the city with an extended view and keen eyesight. Being the fashion leader and pioneer, she keeps pace with the time and always leads a new trend. Water gives the city broad-mindedness. Shanghai opens up her arms to embrace talents from all over the world, to welcome people of all races, and to accept completely different schools of thoughts. Many people thus regard Shanghai as their second homeland. Water entitles the city with ambition. The surging waves make the city ambitious, enthusiastic, and vigorous. Her great ambition to advance toward the world is because of her heroic characteristics.







浦东浦西
鸟瞰

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历史和未来隔江相望，传统与现代交织并存，这里凝聚着城市的精神，是上海的门户和象征。

Puxi and Pudong are where old culture and modern civilization exist respectively, and are the gateways and symbols of Shanghai.

黄浦江外滩

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江风轻拂，灯火璀璨，连水泥钢筋也变得温柔，这是一个有着美丽梦想的城市。

The brilliant lights and gentle breeze from the river make Shanghai a dreamy and beautiful city.



远眺外滩

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不去管眼前潮涨潮落，身后地覆天翻，外滩始终揣着一个讲不完的故事，演着一出不会落幕的戏剧。外滩北起外白渡桥，南至金陵东路，全长约1.5公里。原指旧上海县城至苏州河南岸的黄浦江西岸滩地，1845年被辟为英租界。外滩建筑被誉为“万国建筑博览会”。

Known as the 'Museum of International Architecture', the Bund starts from Garden Bridge, and stretches southwards to East Jinling Road, with a total length of 1.5 kilometers. It originally referred to the west beachland of Huangpu River from the old Shanghai county to the southern bank of Suzhou Creek. In 1845, it became the British Concession.



从陆家嘴鸟瞰北外滩

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外滩总是和时光一起生长，从这里向北远眺，上海城市新一轮开发的号角已经吹响。北外滩位于黄浦江和苏州河交汇处，是老外滩的延伸，与陆家嘴隔江相望，开发规划占地面积3.66平方公里，将建成现代服务贸易区。

The bund, always keeping pace with the time, is now announcing a beginning of brand new development. The northern Bund is situated at the convergence of Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek, facing Lujiazui across the river, and covering an area of 3.66 square kilometers. Extended from the old Bund, it will develop into a modern service and trade zone.



海关钟楼和
浦东国际会议
中心

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生于两个时代的眼光深情注视、彼此守望，共同感受报时钟声的起落和回荡。海关钟楼，英人梅乐和按英国国会大厦钟楼设计，1927年建。大钟至今仍是亚洲第一，世界第三。上海国际会议中心，2001年APEC领导人峰会等重要会议曾在此召开。

The two architectures, built in different times, feel the tempo of the city together. Bell Towers of the Customs was completed in 1927, and was designed after bell towers of the House of Parliament, by British Meile. The grand bell tower is now still the biggest one in Asia, and the third largest in the world. Shanghai International Convention Center has successfully held important conferences such as APEC Leaders Summit in 2001.

一条水带蜿蜒地穿越城市，从此，这座城市便有了文化的滋养，有了自己的根。苏州河始称吴淞江，它源自吴江市太湖瓜泾口，终于黄浦江，全长125公里。19世纪后半叶起，因其沿河上溯可达苏州，便被英国人称作了苏州河，之后成定称。

The winding creek traverses the city and nurtures it. Being the former Wusong River, the Suzhou Creek originates from Guajingkou of Tai Lake in Wujiang city, and finally flows into Huangpu River, with a total length of 125 kilometers. From the late 19th century, it had been called Suzhou Creek by British people, because going upstream, you would finally reach Suzhou.





从邮政局鸟瞰苏州河

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目送包身工的背影远去，机械的轰鸣声沉寂。只留下800壮士的英名和那沧桑的回忆。解放前，苏州河两岸曾是纺织业为主的工厂、仓库积聚地。“淞沪抗战”时，中国军人曾在此浴血奋战。地处四川路桥堍，建于1922年的上海市邮政总局目睹了这一切。

The days had gone; only the memory and the illustrious names of 800 heroes remained. Before liberation, factories and warehouses gathered along the banks of Suzhou Creek. During the war, Chinese soldiers had fought a bloody battle here. Shanghai General Post Office, situated near the Qiaotu of Sichuan Road Bridge, and completed in 1922, had witnessed all this.

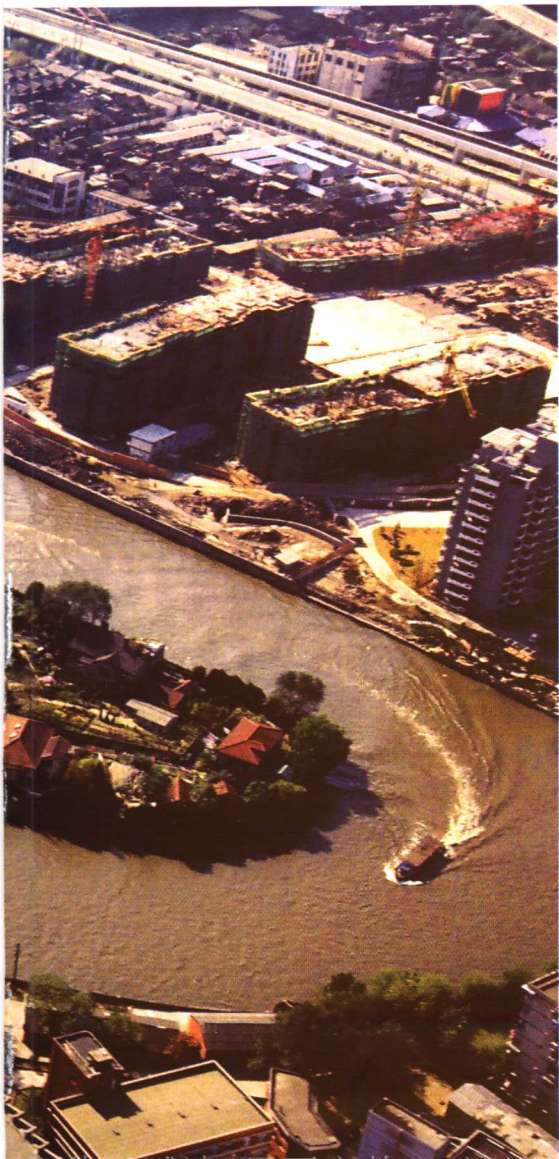
苏州河中远两湾城域段

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此时的苏州河像一位母亲，面对围住自己的孩子们拔岸而起的超常发育，是欣喜还是无奈？中远两湾城地处苏州河畔，是上海最大的旧城改造项目。

Looking at the high rises along the banks, will Suzhou Creek be glad or resigned? Situated along the Suzhou Creek banks, Zhongyuan Liangwan City is the largest old city area transformation project in Shanghai.





苏州河与华东政法学院

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河道有了湾，才让这学院停驻。然后便有了人物，有了故事，有了历史，有了留给后人的财富。华东政法学院前身为美国基督教圣公会创办的圣约翰大学，始建于19世纪70年代，贝聿铭、荣毅仁、邹韬奋、宋子文等许多著名人士曾就读于此。

This Institute has been a treasure for later generations. The predecessor of East China Institute of Politics & Law was St. John's University, the latter was created by American Episcopal Church Mission in 1870s. Many outstanding people had studied here, such as Bei Yuming, Rong Yiren, Zou Taofen, Song Ziwen, etc.