



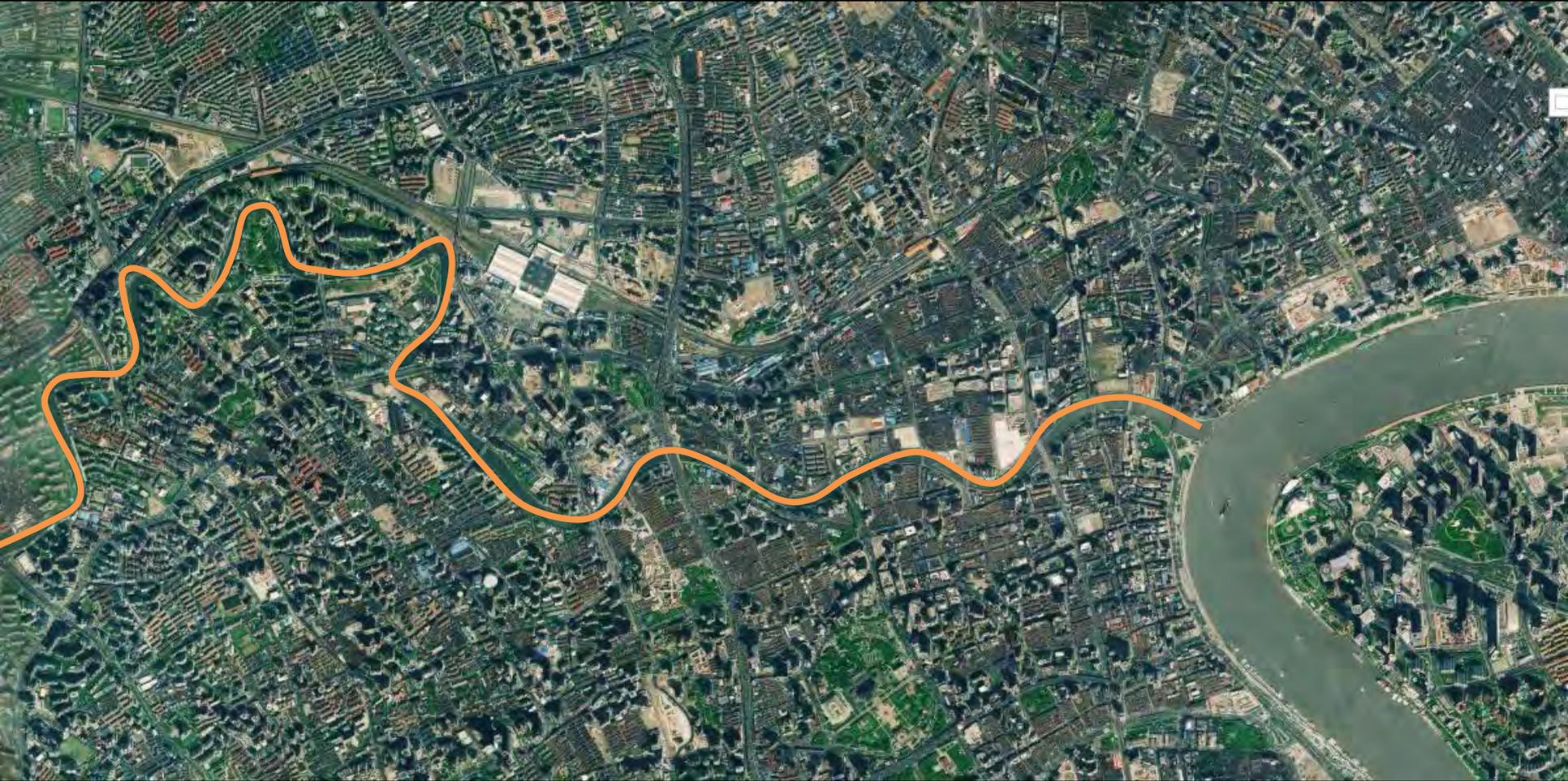
Whose Culture?

On the Shift of the City Centers of Shanghai in Modern Times

Zhang Xiaochun
Tongji University
2023-02-23

Key points of Shanghai Urban Transformation

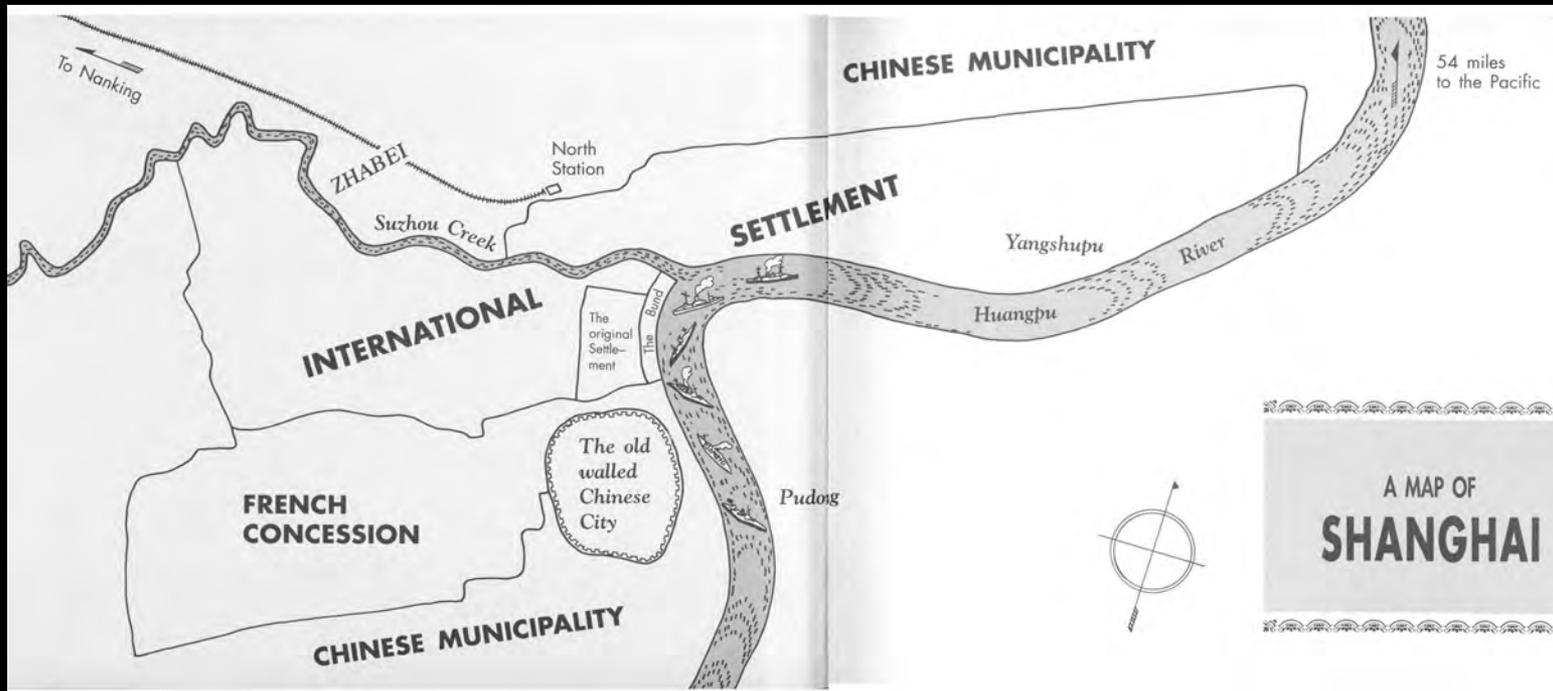
- 公元1292年（元代至元二十九年），设立县置；
1292, the administrative organization of Shanghai County was established.
- 公元1553年（明嘉靖三十二年），建造县城城墙；
1553, the city wall was constructed.
- 永乐年间的“江浦合流”工程(1403–1424年)；
1403—1424, Huangpu River replaces Wusong River as the main river of Shanghai after the great water-control project completed during the reign of Emperor Yongle.
- 1843年，上海被迫开埠并设立租界；
1843, Shanghai was forced to open to be a treaty port and the foreign settlement was established
- 1927年7月4日，南京国民政府设上海特别市
1927, The establishment of Shanghai as a Special Municipal City by the KMT
- 1943年，收回租界；
1943, the sovereignty over foreign settlements was returned
- 1945年，抗日战争胜利；
1945, Victory of WW2 (Anti-Japanese War) and the reunification of Shanghai's administrative of Shanghai
- 1949年，上海解放，成立上海市政府，陈毅为首任市长；
1949, established of PRC and the government takeover Shanghai
- 1990年4月18日，中央宣布浦东开发、开放的政策；
1990, The opening and development of Pudong District, Shanghai urban construction peaked from 1990s till today.



Suzhou Creek, Huangpu River and urban fabric

Divided Urban Space and Divided Administration

- Chinese community: local Chinese administration
the County (Old town)
Zhabei
Nanshi (Southern city)
- Western community:
International Settlement: Shanghai Municipal Council established in 1854
French Concession: Conseil D' Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise



A map of Shanghai, 1920s



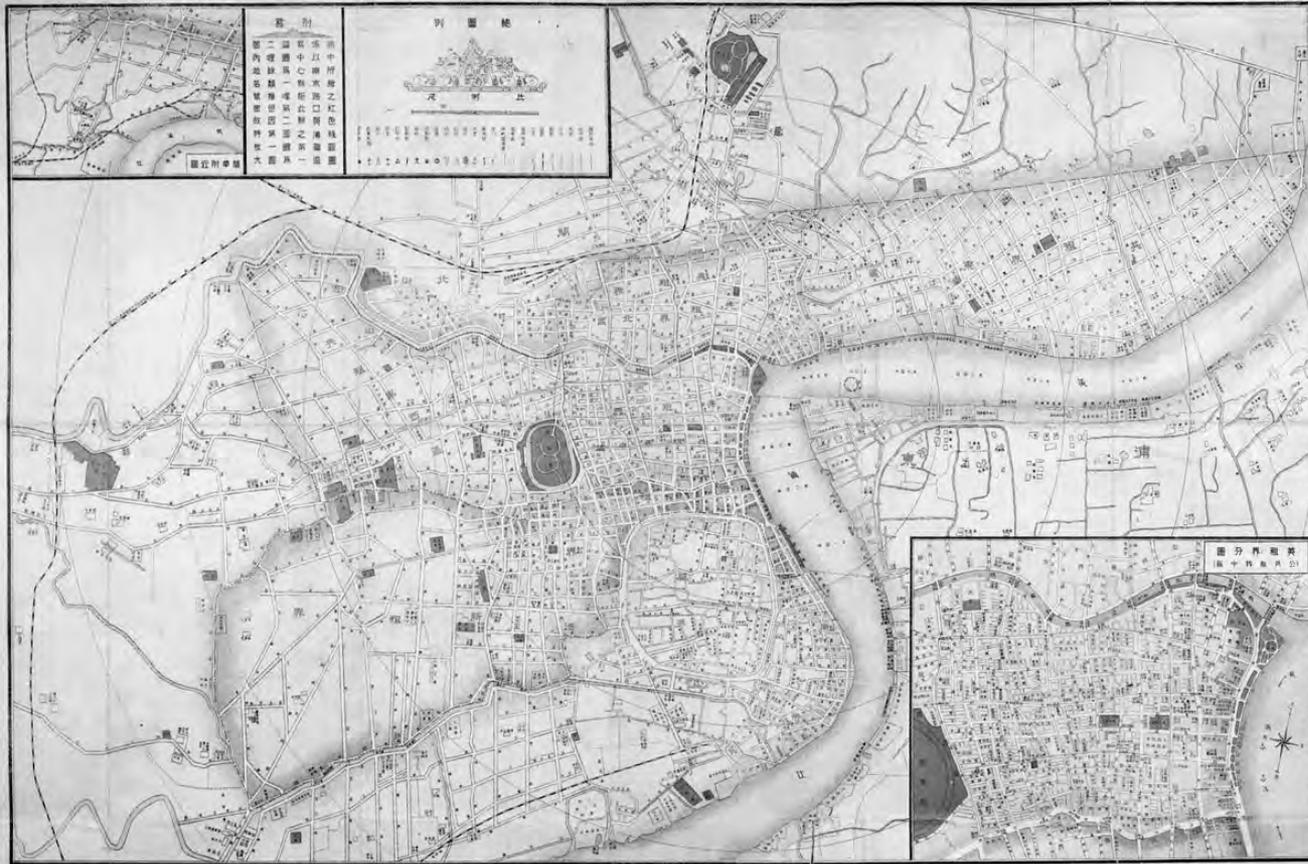
SHANGHAI GROWS

ASIA REALTY COMPANY
FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.
1928



Map of Shanghai's Expansion

最新上海全埠地圖



製視許不有所權版

行印局書華中海上

版初月二十年四十四國民

A Map of Shanghai in 1920s



Above Map showing the extent of destruction caused by Japanese bombing in 1937

did not spout black smoke over a green countryside, turning fresh grass black with soot and poisoning trees and flowers with noxious gases.⁴²

The end of an era

The period from the 1920s to 1941 represents Shanghai's maturity and decline, both in the broader socio-political

A Map of Shanghai in 1930s

Shift of Four Centers of the City

The Center of Chinese Community:
Yuyuan Garden and the City Temple in the Old Town



The Center of Foreign Concessions:
The Bund Area

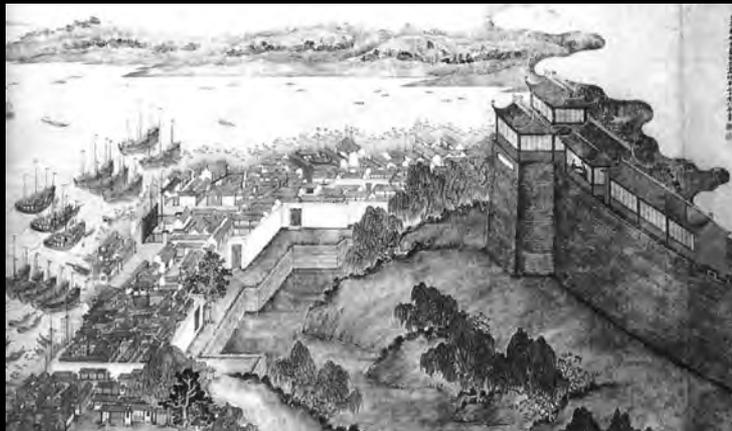
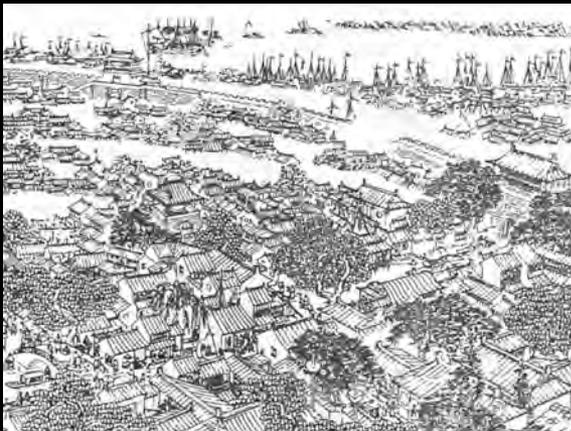


New Center of Chinese Community:
Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area

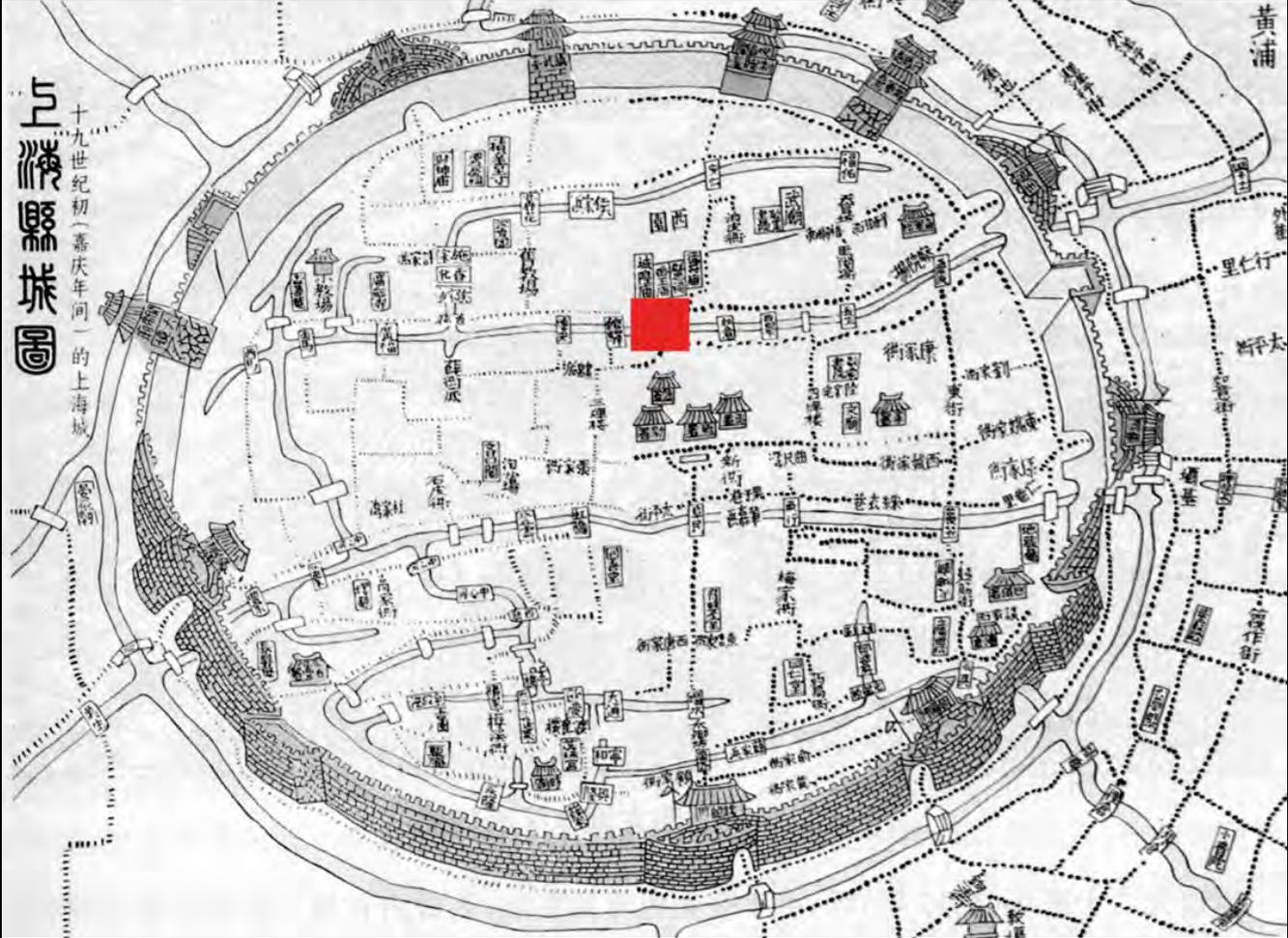


New City Geometric Center:
People's Square Area

The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town



The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town



Qing Shanghai, Early 19th Century

The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town

The City God Temple

- Qin Yubo was designated as the town god of Shanghai, the City God Temple was constructed on the original Huo Guang Temple during the reign of Emperor Yongle(1402-1424)
- Constructed in mid Ming Dynasty and reached to its peak during mid Qing Dynasty
- Including buildings (temple, main hall, stage, etc.) and a small garden (inner garden, East garden was built in 1709)

Yu Yuan Garden

- Yuyuan Garden was originally a private Chinese traditional garden, built in 1559. pavilions, halls, water pools, rockery, etc
- It became west garden of the City Temple from 1760, opening for public at traditional festivals.

The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town



The Inner Garden of The City God Temple

The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town



The City Temple and Yuyuan Garden before Tongzhi Period

The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town



The City God Temple

The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town



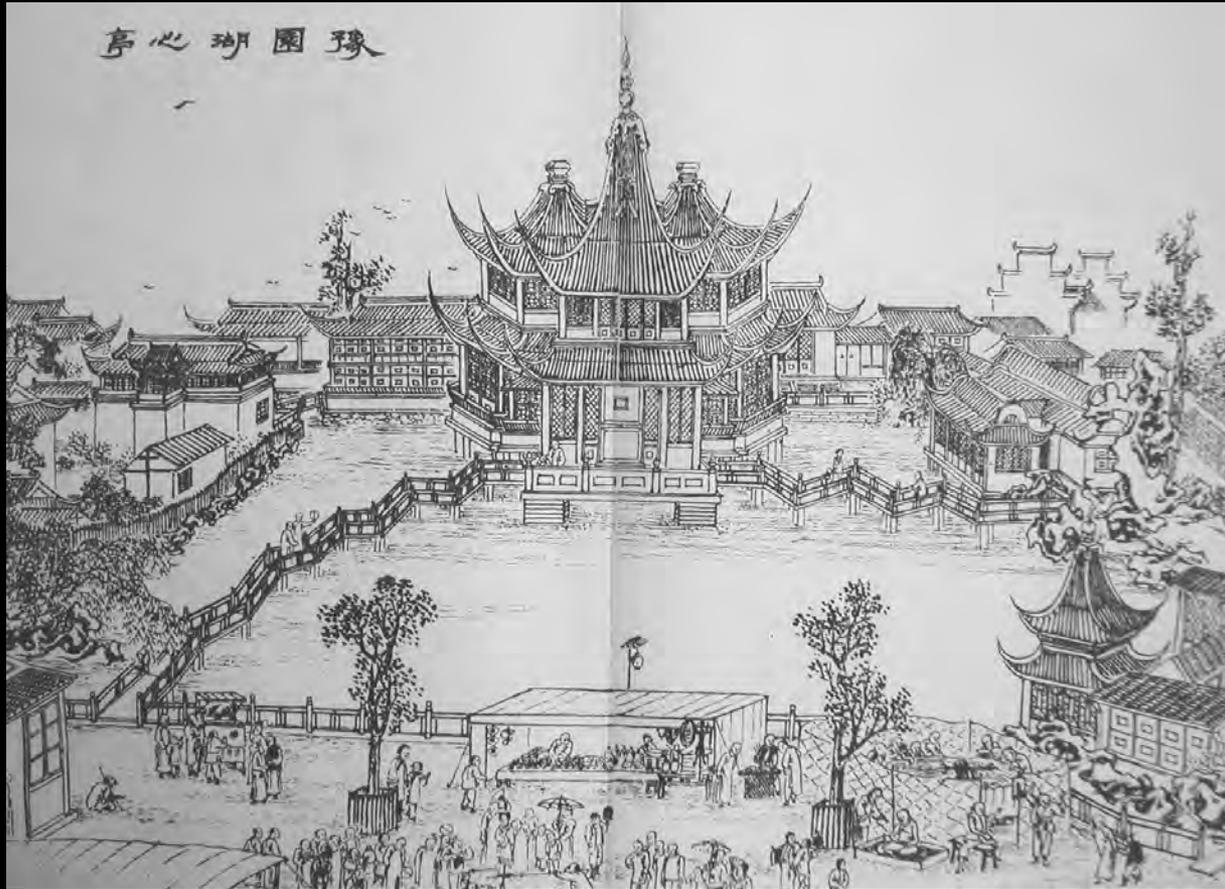
Traditional festival and temple affairs

The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town



Huxin Tea House and the Bridge of Nine Turnings

The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town



Huxin Tea House

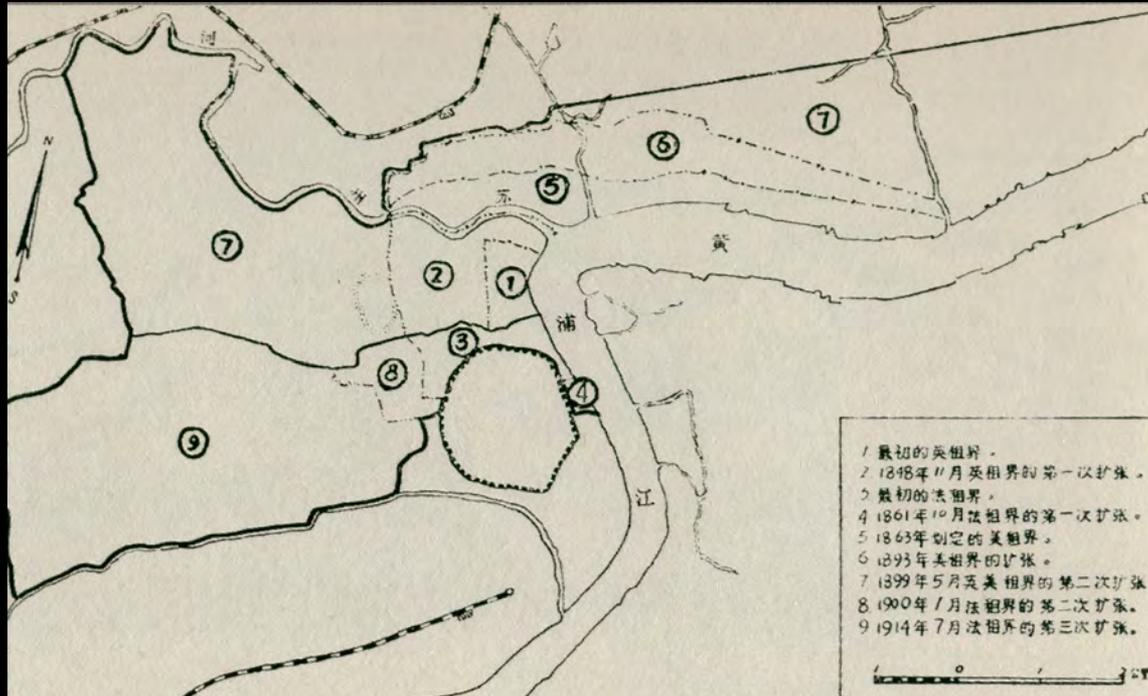
The Center of Chinese Community: Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple in the Old Town

The City God Temple + Yu Yuan Garden

- Combination of temple, garden and small market of specialty foods and small items, folk
- Religious activities, visiting garden, shopping, entertainment, cultural events
- Center of the old town: public space, public affairs
- Entertainment place with local characteristics

The Center of Foreign Settlements: The Bund Area

- 1843, Shanghai was forced to open, British settlements established;
- 1845, *Shanghai Land Regulation* ;
- 1849, French Concession established;
- 1863, British Settlement and American Settlement combined and in
- 1899 developed to International Settlement



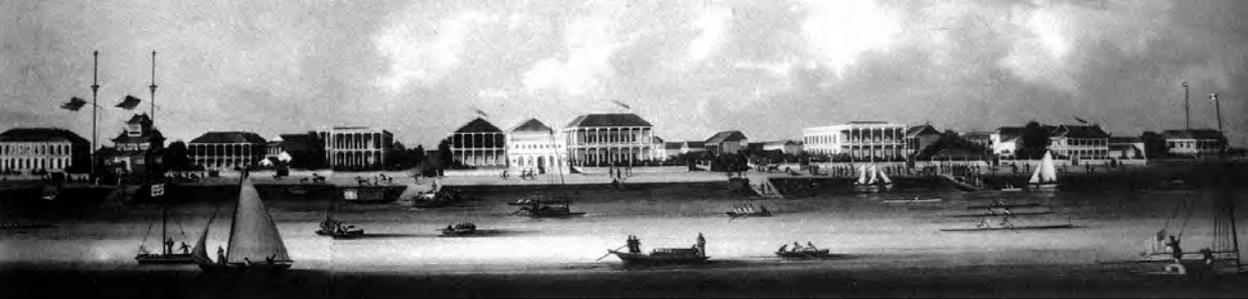
The map of expansion of foreign settlements

The Bund in 1880s



The Bund in 1940s





1850s

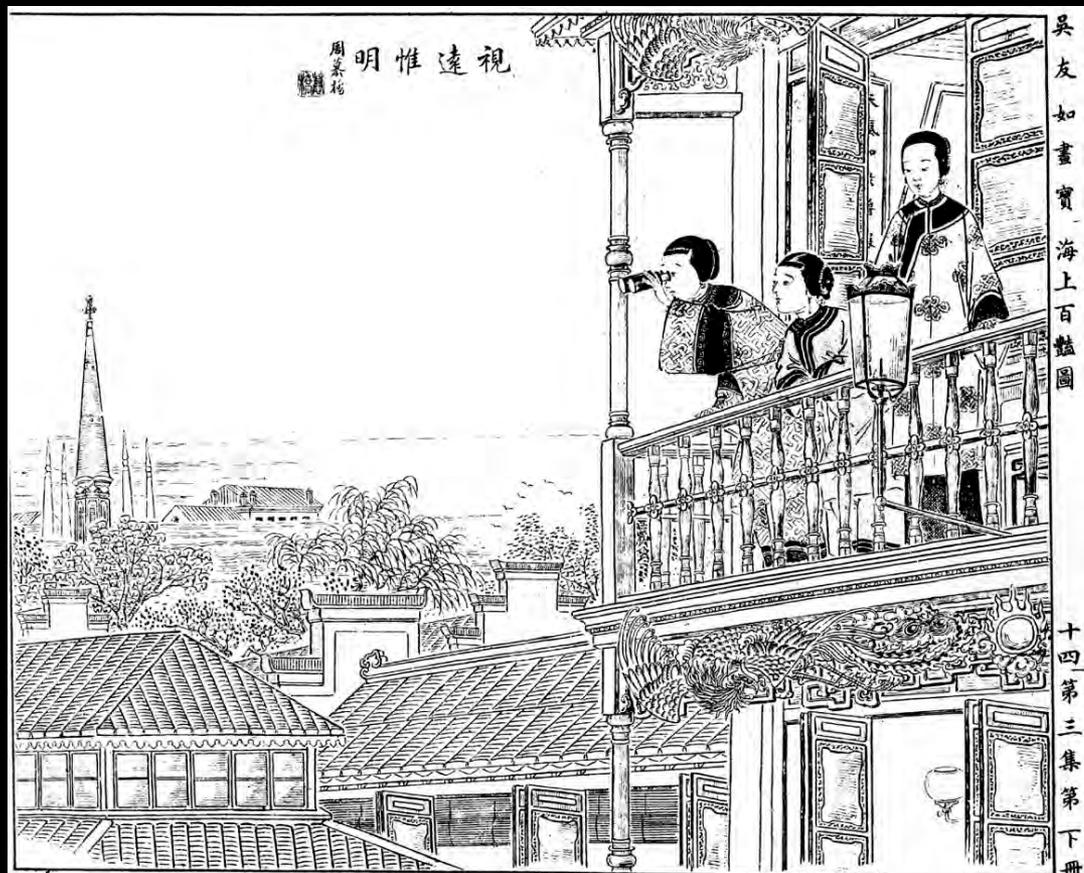


late 19th Century



1940s





明惟遠視
周榮培

吳友如畫寶海上百齣圖

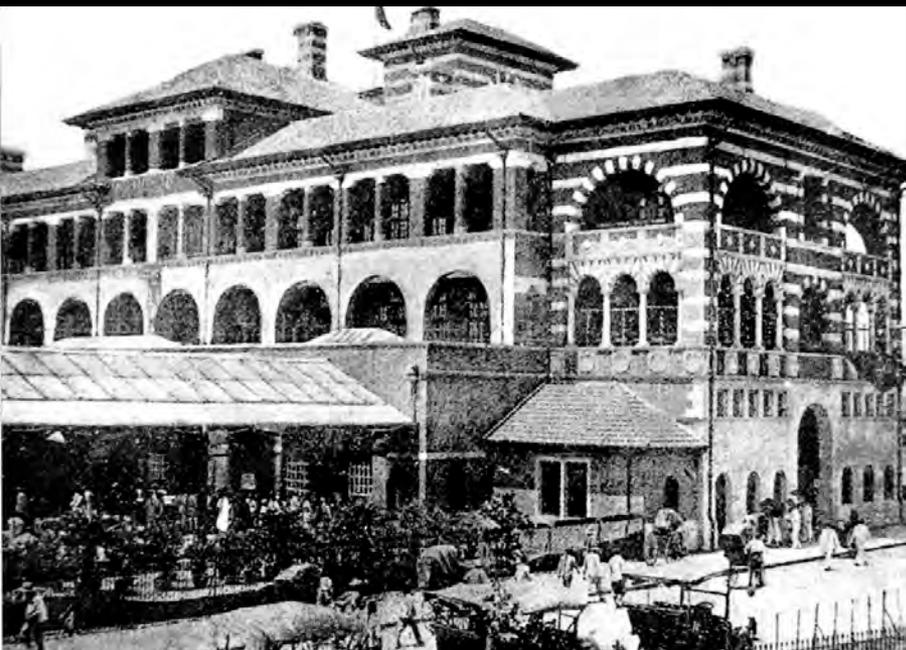
十四第三集下冊



Nanjing Road, 1890s



Nanjing Road in 1940s



Zhabei District: newly built train station



Old town: Fangbang Rd. before and after renovation



Eating Western Food



Playing Snooker



Zhang Yuan (Zhang Honglu)

New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



Location of the Wu Jiaochang Area

New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area

Plan of New Shanghai Center Zone & Greater Shanghai plan, 1930

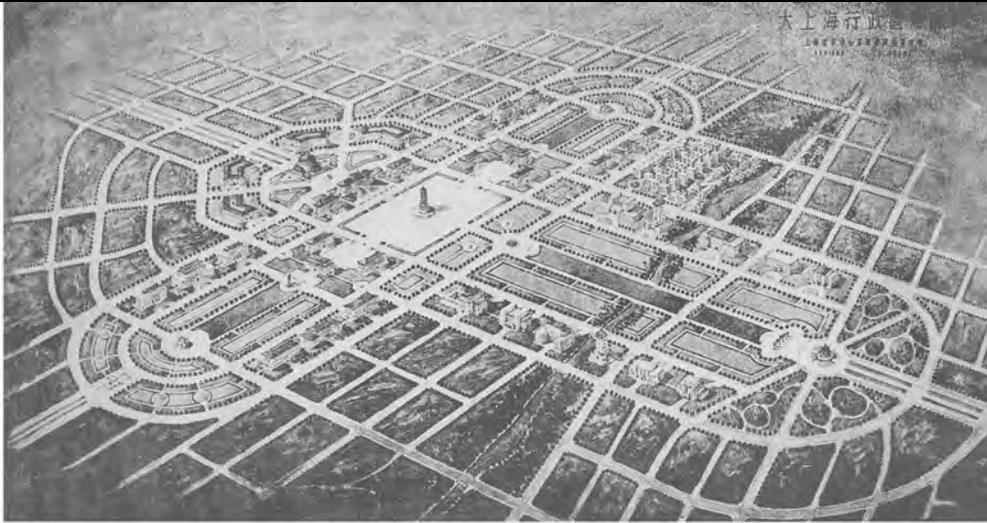


Shanghai new port

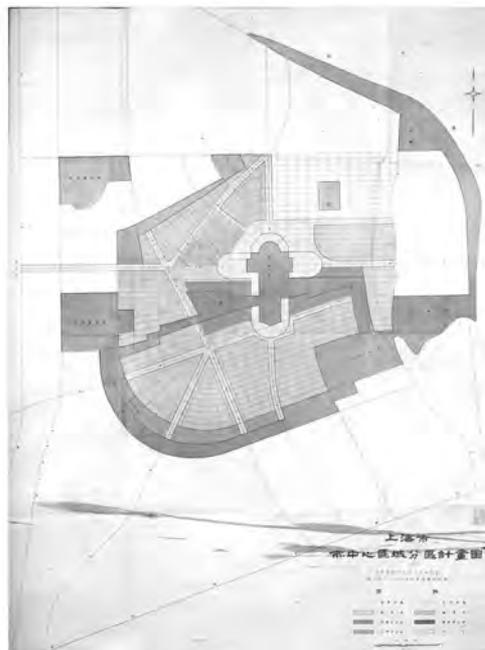


Plan of New Shanghai Center Zone

New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



Plan of New Shanghai Center
Administration Zone, 1930

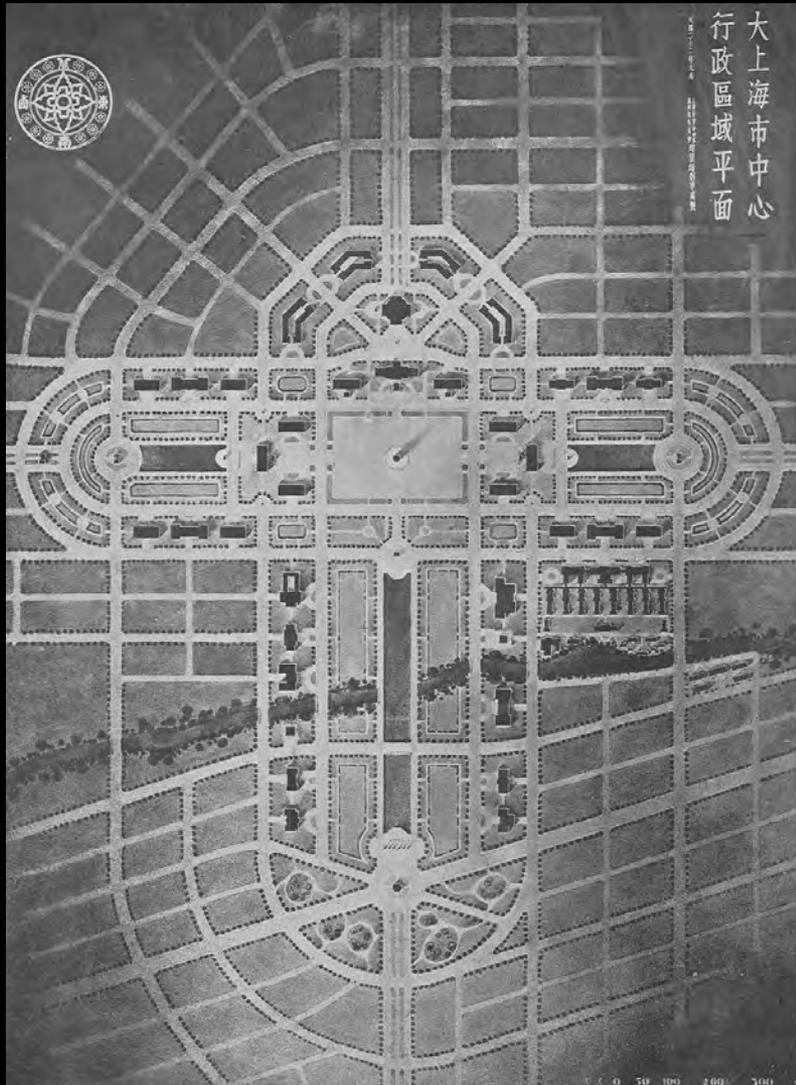


New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area

Greater Shanghai Plan, 1930s

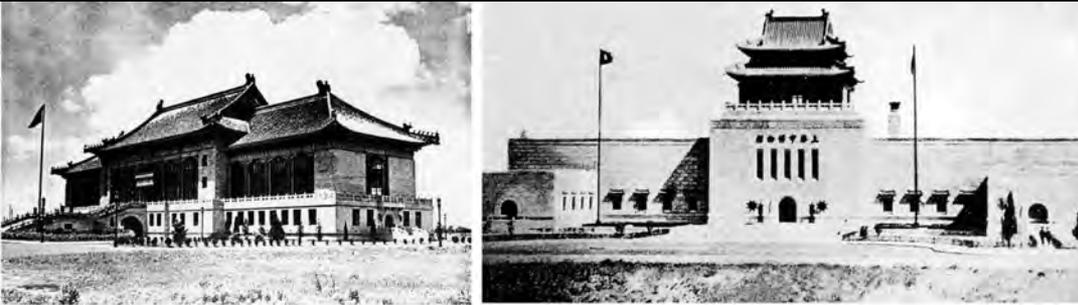


New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



Plan of Center Administration Zone and Proposed Chinese Pagoda

New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



Some Key Projects in “Great Shanghai Plan”

- Government Office Building
- Shanghai Museum
- Shanghai Library
- Gymnasium
- Center park
- Shanghai Hospital
- Shanghai Preliminary School

New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area

1935



1983

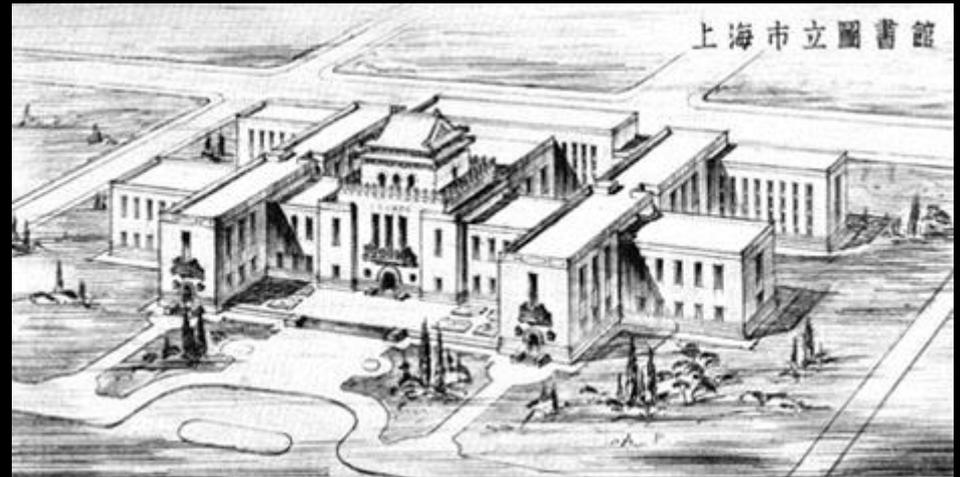


1935



The Great Stadium, by Dong Dayou, 1935

New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



The Great Museum, by Dong Dayou, 1936

New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area

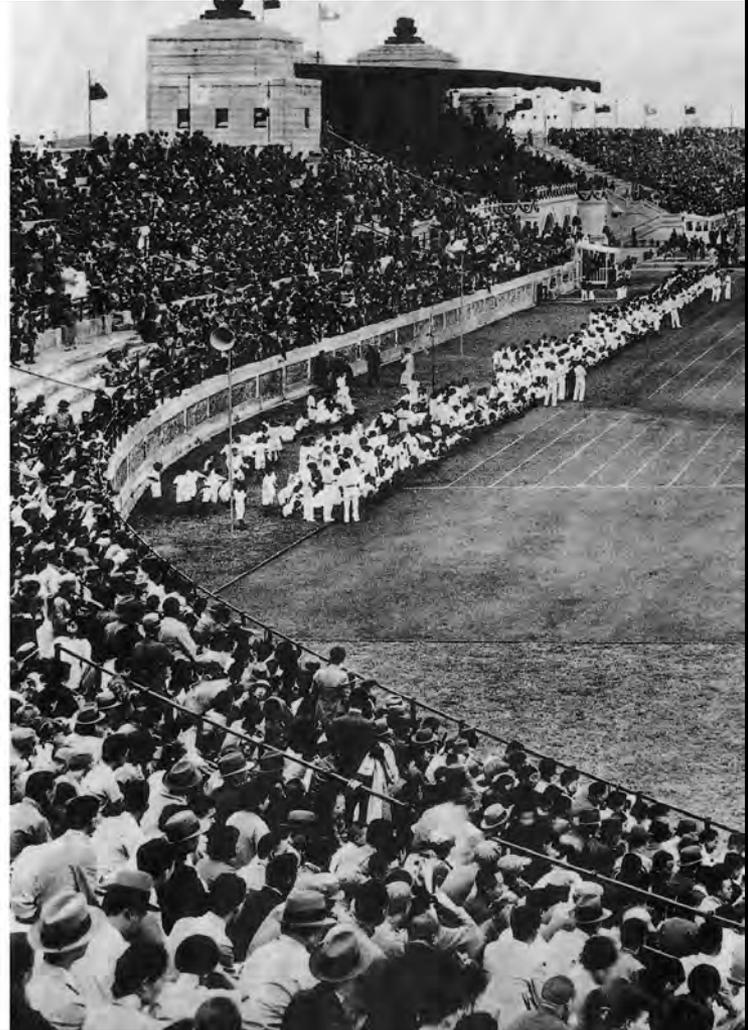


Ceremony of completion and opening of the building, 1933

New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



Public wedding



National sports game



New Center of Chinese Community: Jiangwan Wujiaochang Area



Greater Shanghai Plan

New City Geometric Center: People's Square

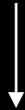
People's Square: from Racecourse to Municipal Center



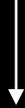
New City Geometric Center: People's Square

People's Square: from Racecourse to Municipal Center

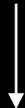
A creek network with scattered villages (before 1843)



Racecourse + the Public Recreation Ground + the Shanghai Entertainment Center
(1863-1949)

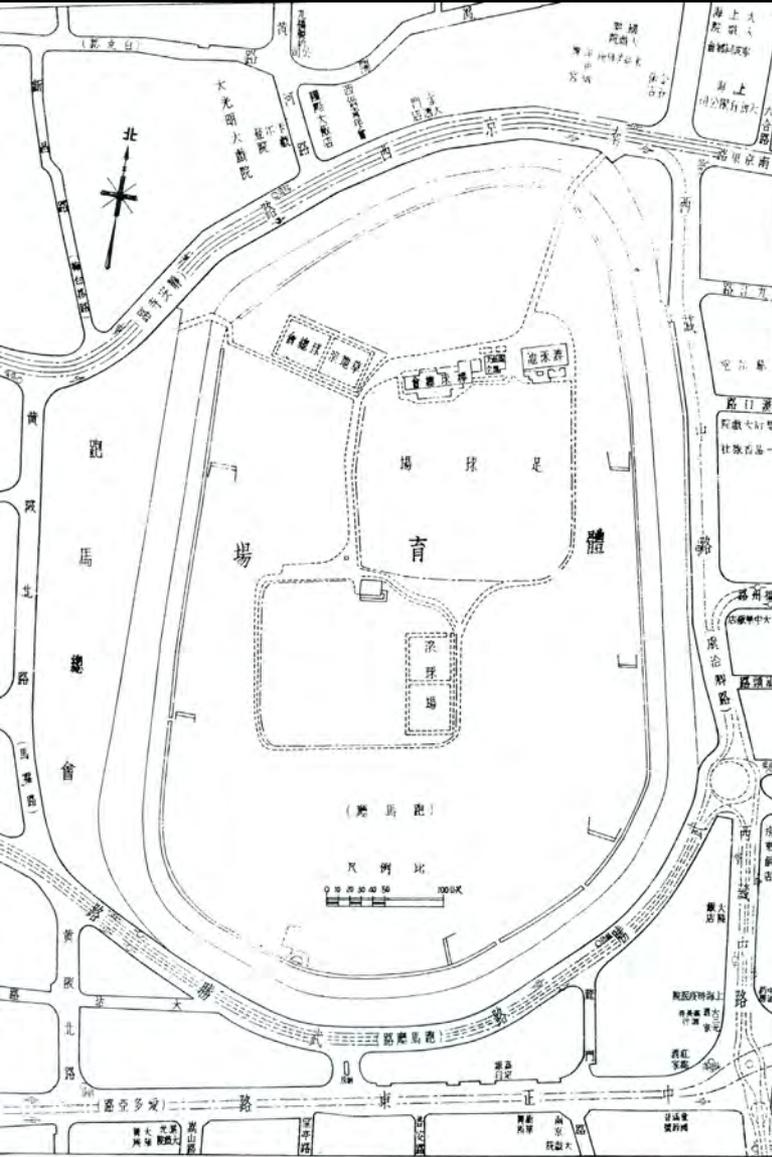


From Racecourse to the Municipal Plaza for political gatherings (1950-1980s)

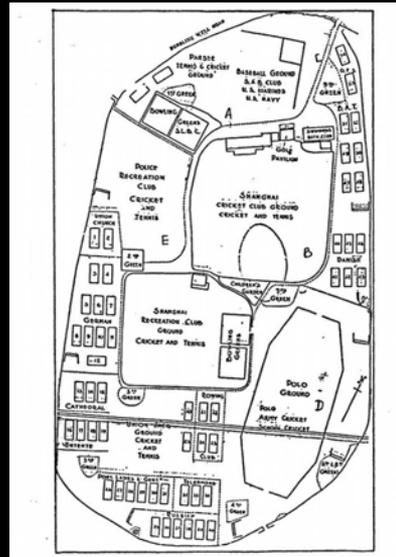


Municipal Plaza to Multi-function Municipal Center (“Urban parlor”)
(from the early 1990s until the present)

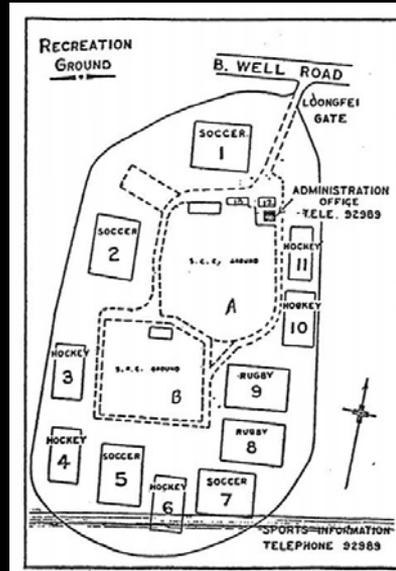
New City Geometric Center: People's Square



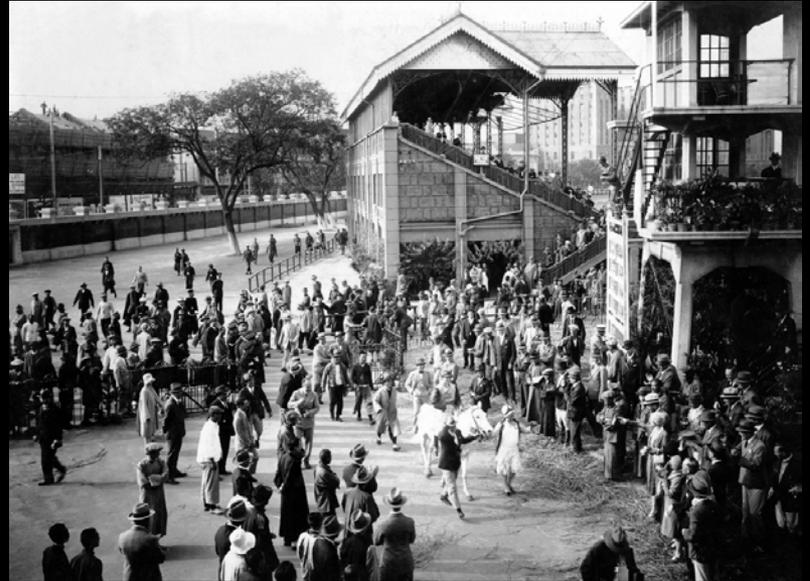
Plan of the Racecourse

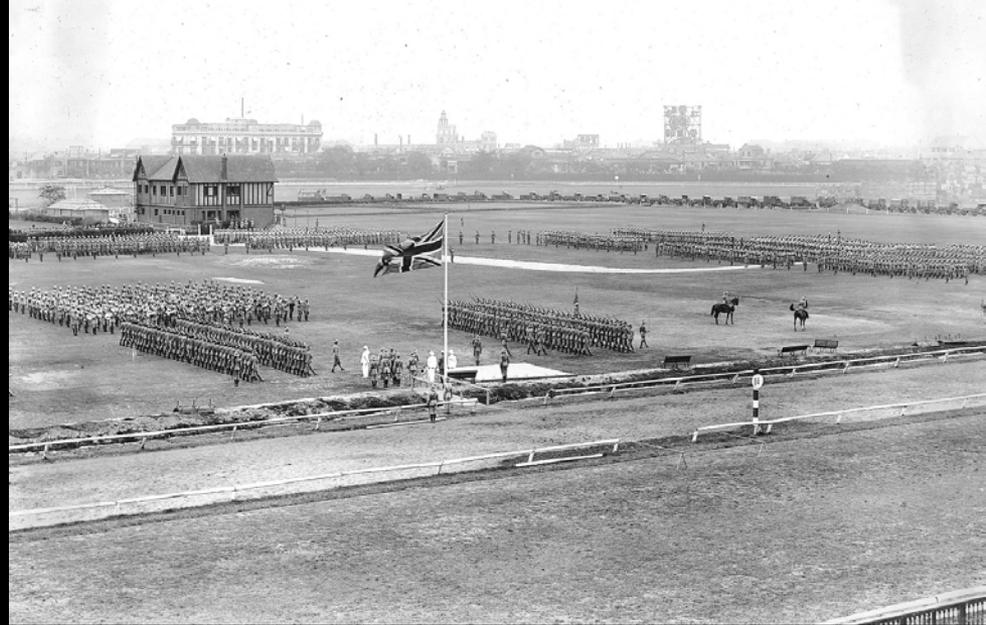
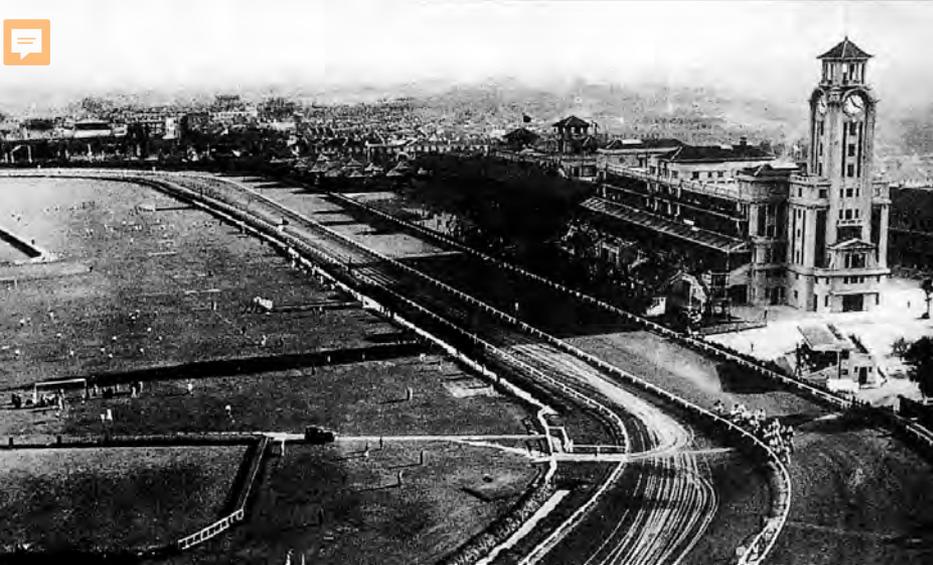


Public Recreation Ground
June-September, 1930s



Public Recreation Ground
October-May, 1930s



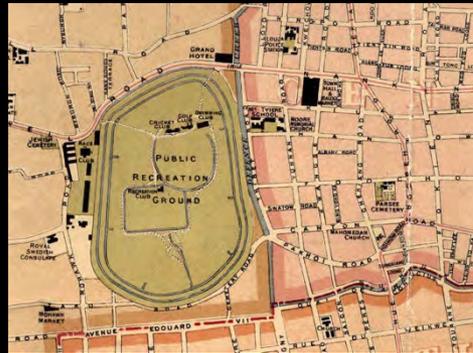


Different activities

Parade of British Army



1900s



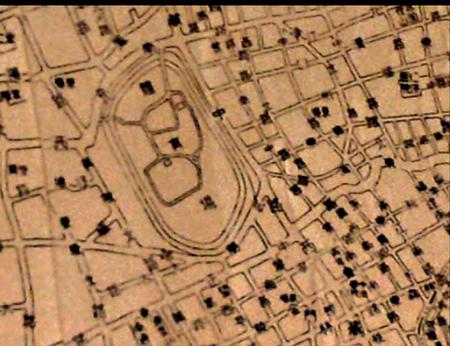
1910s



1920s



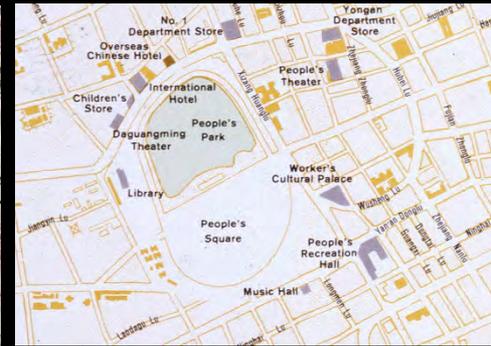
1930s



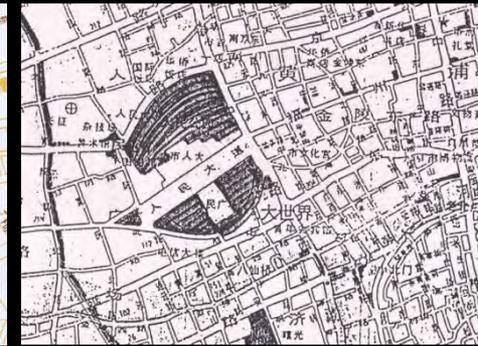
1940s



1950s



1980s



1990s

Nighborhood Development of the Racecourse area

New City Geometric Center: People's Square



Bird's eye view of the biggest Racecourse

New City Geometric Center: People's Square

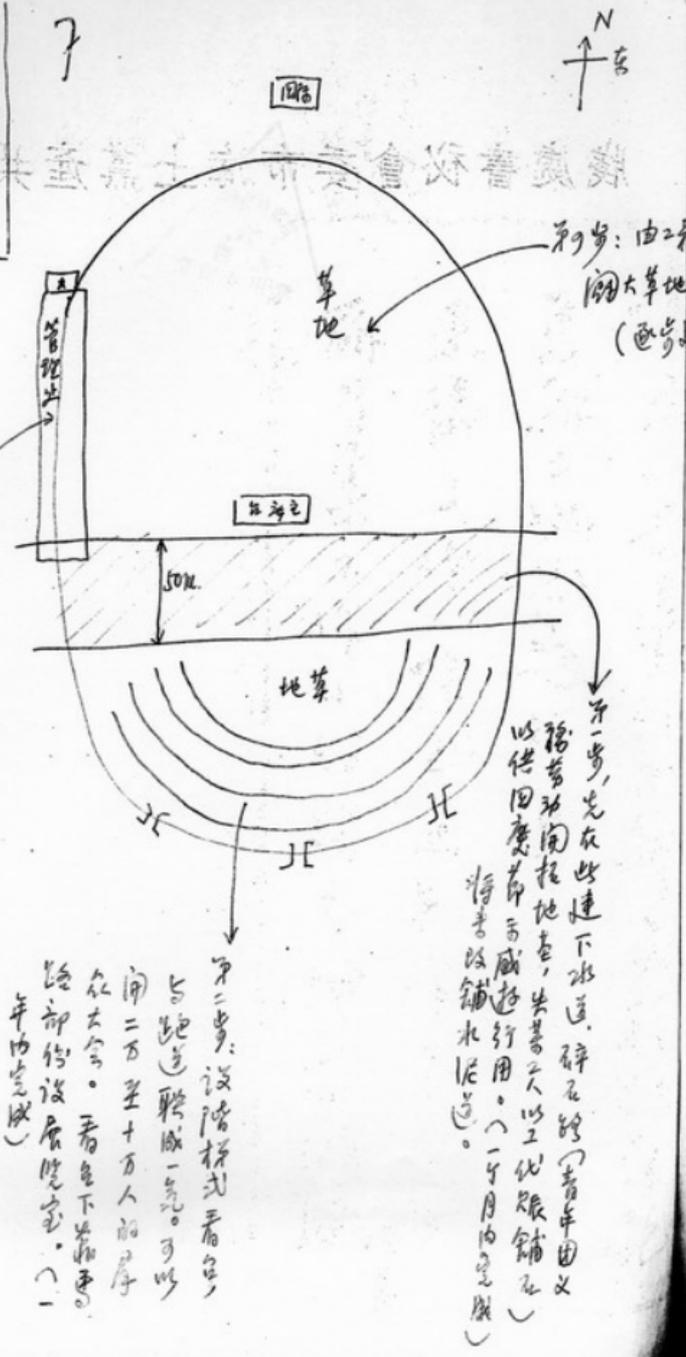


Birds' eye view

New City Geometric Center: People's Square

新城市几何中心表:

2000人	干部会	— 干部礼堂
10000人	群众会	— 区团
25000人	群众会	— 群众公园
100000人	群众会	— 体育场



及部去并标训, 准备:
 外干部已用之将旧跑马厅, 拟于一时既经意见及各次旧海有人要求
 上海大学会议过程, 工务局与示的初步意见为上, 注意:

第三步: 管理处在, 在晚钟楼前修及会场之楼梯下, 设展览馆
 (增社会活动之用, 二年内完成)

第二步: 设阶梯式看台,
 与跑道, 形成一气, 可以
 容纳二万至十万人, 群众
 大会, 看台下设跑道,
 路部修设展览馆, (一
 年内完成)

第二步: 先在此建下水, 碎石路, 青年团义
 操场, 运动场, 草地, 共若干, 以上化限铺在
 以供回康, 群众会, 群众公园, (一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十, 十一, 十二, 十三, 十四, 十五, 十六, 十七, 十八, 十九, 二十, 二十一, 二十二, 二十三, 二十四, 二十五, 二十六, 二十七, 二十八, 二十九, 三十, 三十一, 三十二, 三十三, 三十四, 三十五, 三十六, 三十七, 三十八, 三十九, 四十, 四十一, 四十二, 四十三, 四十四, 四十五, 四十六, 四十七, 四十八, 四十九, 五十, 五十一, 五十二, 五十三, 五十四, 五十五, 五十六, 五十七, 五十八, 五十九, 六十, 六十一, 六十二, 六十三, 六十四, 六十五, 六十六, 六十七, 六十八, 六十九, 七十, 七十一, 七十二, 七十三, 七十四, 七十五, 七十六, 七十七, 七十八, 七十九, 八十, 八十一, 八十二, 八十三, 八十四, 八十五, 八十六, 八十七, 八十八, 八十九, 九十, 九十一, 九十二, 九十三, 九十四, 九十五, 九十六, 九十七, 九十八, 九十九, 一百)

New City Geometric Center: People's Square

People's Avenue



**New City Geometric Center:
People's Square**



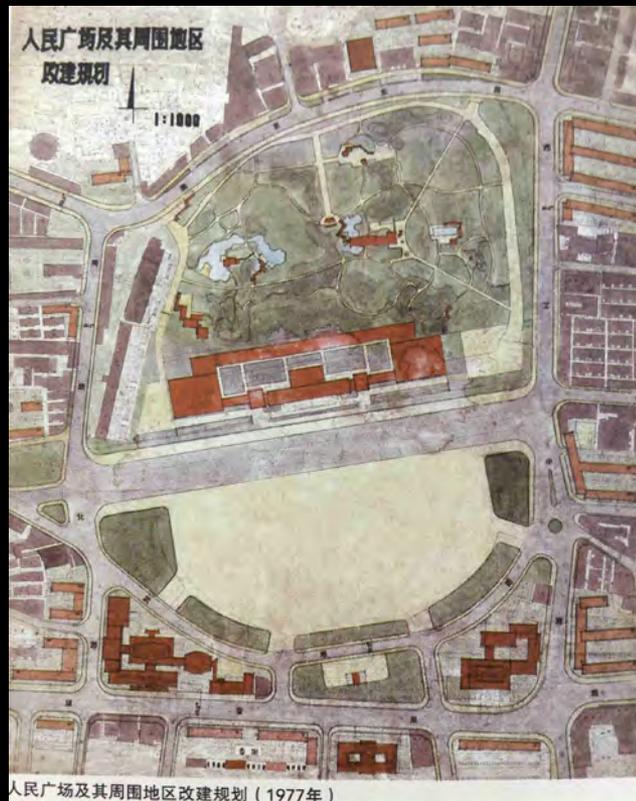
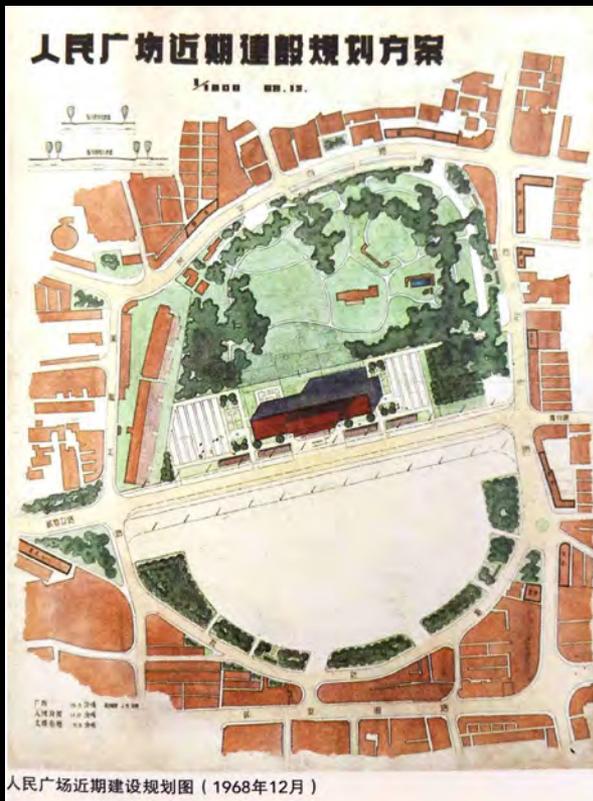
People's Park

New City Geometric Center: People's Square



People's Square

New City Geometric Center: People's Square



Different plans of People's Square

New City Geometric Center: People's Square

Re-development of People's Square in 1990s



Master plan



Aerial view of new People's Square

New City Geometric Center: People's Square



1. 跑马会大楼 (今上海美术馆)
2. 大光明电影院
3. 四行储蓄会大楼 (今国际饭店)
4. 西侨青年汇大楼 (今体育大厦)
5. 华安大厦 (今金门饭店)
6. 大新公司 (今上海第一百货)
7. 慕尔堂 (今沐恩堂)
8. 新东方饭店 (今上海工人文化宫)
9. 大世界游乐场
10. 法租界西区基督教青年会 (今锦江青年会宾馆)
11. 南京大戏院 (今上海音乐厅)

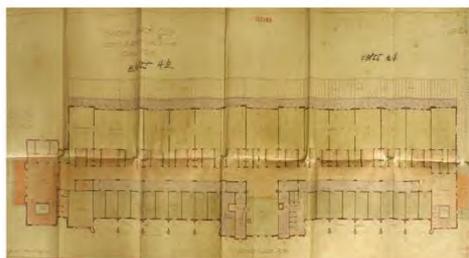
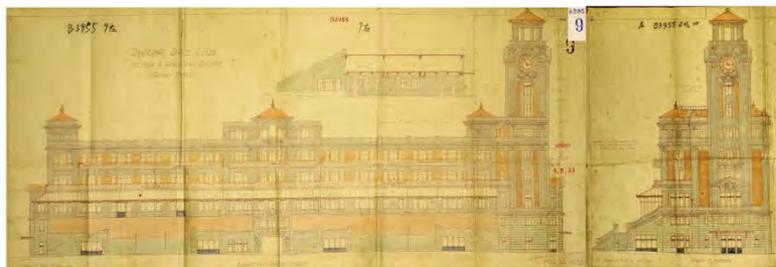
- A. 上海当代艺术馆
- B. 上海大剧院
- C. 上海市政府
- D. 上海城市规划展示馆
- E. 上海电信大楼
- F. 上海博物馆



跑马会大楼 (今上海美术馆)
Shanghai Race Club (Now Shanghai Art Museum)

设计者：新马海洋行
建成时间：1933年
建筑面积：21000平方米
建筑为钢筋混凝土结构，100多米长，主体建筑4层，从下而上依次用于售票、领奖，会员俱乐部、会员包厢和职员宿舍。面对跑马场一侧设有看台。外墙砌红砖、间饰石块。西北转角处的攒尖瓦顶钟楼高8层，53米，为1933年新建跑马总会大楼时，从其前身保留下来的。这座钟楼已成为这座建筑的形象标志。1949年之后曾先后作为上海博物馆、上海图书馆。2000年改建为上海美术馆，上海现代建筑设计（集团）有限公司担任改建设计。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

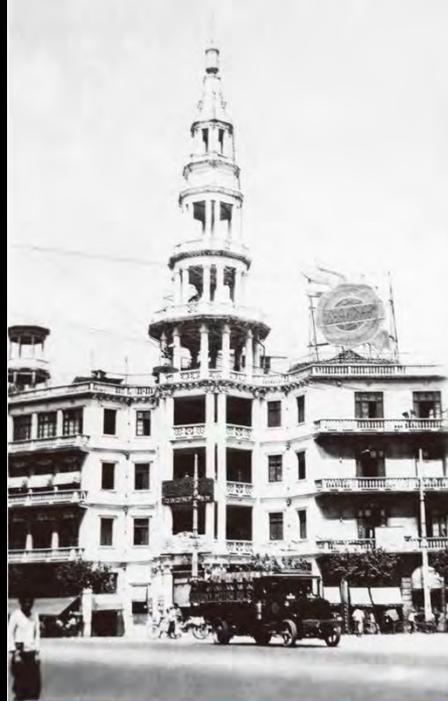
Architects: Spence Robinson & Partners
Completion: 1933
Floor area: 21000 m²
The reinforced concrete structural building originally has 4 levels, and there was an attached grandstand on the elevation facing to the race course. Red bricks and stones are well patterned to decorated the wall surface. The big tower now becomes the icon of the building. The building was used as Shanghai Museum and Shanghai Library, and transformed into Shanghai Art Museum in 2000.



Race Club——

Shanghai Library
Shanghai Museum
Shanghai Art Museum
Shanghai History Museum

The Great World



大世界游乐场 The Great World

设计者：周惠南 (1872-1931) 打样间

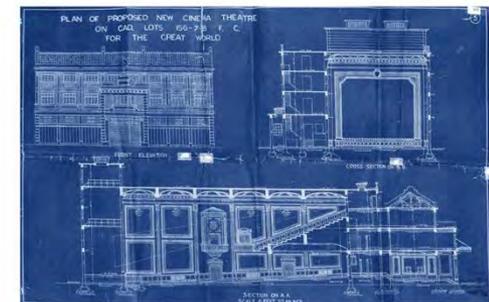
建造时间：1917-1924年

周惠南打样间曾设计过不少作品，大世界游乐场的建筑最为著名，他是迄今有史可考的中国最早的开业建筑师。大世界游乐场的建筑不是同时一次建成的，建筑风格中西合璧，屋顶上逐渐收敛的四层塔楼成为标志。最早的老老板是黄楚九，1931年被黄金荣盘下，更名为“荣记大世界”。1954年7月2日上海市文化局接管“荣记大世界”，不久更名为“上海人民游乐场”。文革期间更名为“东方红剧场”，曾作为青年宫。1987年，大世界游乐场恢复原名。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

Architects: Zhou Huinan (1872-1931).

Originally built in 1917 and rebuilt in 1924.

This building was famous for being as a modern amusement center for ordinary people. Huang Chujiu was it's first boss, he went bankrupt and sold out to the Gangster Huang Jinrong in 1931. After 1954, The Great World was taken by local government and once operated as Municipal Youth Palace, and again opened as the Great World of Entertainment in 1987.

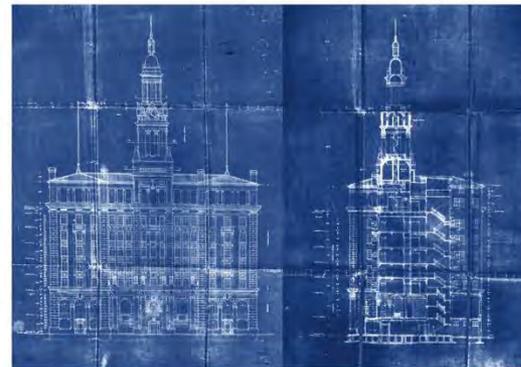




华安大厦 (今金门大酒店)
China United Assurance Apartments (Now Pacific Hotel)

设计者：哈沙德洋行
建造时间：1924-1925年
哈沙德洋行是美国建筑师Elliott Hazzard 和 E.S.J. Phillipsh合伙组建的一家20世纪二三十年代比较有影响的建筑事务所。他们的作品立面多采用面砖拼砌成花纹图案。这座建筑平面为“工”字形，立面沿中轴对称，基本属于新古典主义风格。中间的镏金穹顶塔楼高9米。建筑原名华安联合人寿保险公司，1940年香港华侨将其改为金门大酒店，1958年曾改为华侨饭店。1992恢复金门大酒店之名。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

Architects: Elliott Hazzard & E.S.J. Phillipsh
Construction: 1924-1925
The building is well symmetrical, and a nine-meter high clock tower topped with a small gold-plating dome was installed right in the middle axis. The building originally was the China United Assurance Apartments and was transformed into Pacific Hotel by Hongkong overseas Chinese.



China United Assurance Apartments

—Pacific Hotel

Foreign YMCA Building

—Shanghai Sports Club

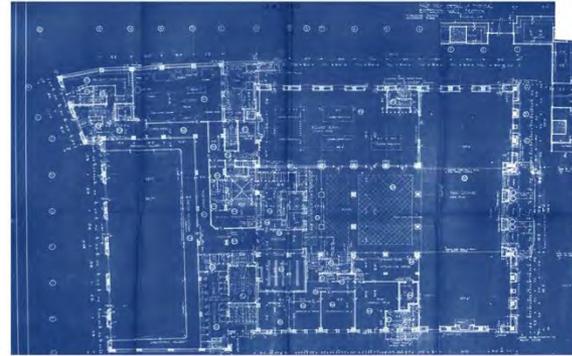
西侨基督教青年会大楼 (今体育大厦)
Foreign YMCA Building (Now Shanghai Sports Club)

设计者：哈沙德洋行
建造时间：1926-1933年
用地面积：1933.49平方米
建筑面积：11396.6平方米

西侨基督教青年会与金门大酒店相邻，建筑11层高，造型别致。西侨青年会由美国人费彻、洛克菲勒等倡议并筹建，先建成下面三层的体育馆。后完成上面6层平面呈U型的宿舍部分。立面采用三段式对称构图，轮廓与金门饭店相似。入口立面的二层、三层采用双巨柱。墙面采用不同深浅的黄褐色面砖拼砌成图案，是其外观最突出的特征。青年会为旅沪西方青年侨民提供体育活动和休闲娱乐的场所。1954年改为上海体育俱乐部。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

Architects: Elliott Hazzard & E.S.J. Phillipsh
Construction: 1926-1933
Site area: 1933.49m²
Floor area: 11396.6 m²

The lower three stories were used for sports, games, dining, and recreation etc., the upper 6 floors with U-shape plan were used for residential. The elegant patterns of brickwork on the façade makes the building out of the ordinary. This building was a major entertainment place for western youth at that times. After 1954, it began to serve as Shanghai Sports Club.

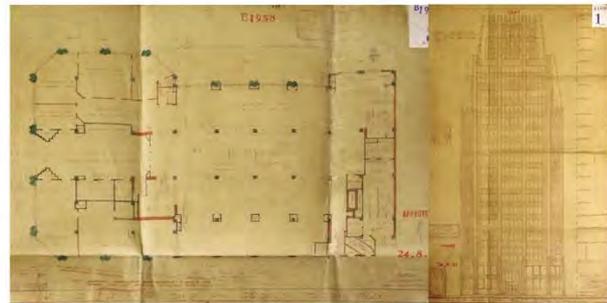




国际饭店 (四行储蓄会大楼)
Park Hotel (Joint Savings Society Building)

设计者：邬达克
建造时间：1931-1934年
用地面积：1179平方米
建筑面积：15650平方米
建筑总高83.8米，地上22层，地下两层。立面覆深褐色面砖，强调竖线条构图，大楼主体15层以上层层收进，模仿美国早期摩天楼特征。大厦不仅造型新颖，还采用了当时最先进的钢框架结构和钢筋混凝土楼板。为防火，钢框架结构外面全部包上混凝土，每层都设有消防水龙头和当时极为先进的自动灭火喷淋装置。这座大楼标志着上海高层建筑的设计和施工都达到了一个新的水平，也达到当时远东高层设计和施工的最高水平。对邬达克而言，也是他现代派思想和装饰艺术风格的代表作。这座建筑自建成后很长一段时间内是亚洲最高的建筑，直至1983年都是上海最高的地标建筑，号称“远东第一楼”。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

Architects: Ladislav Hudec
Construction: 1931-1934.
Site area: 1179 m²
Floor area: 15650 m².
Imitating early American skyscraper, this tower coated with brown bricks was designed in a style of modern Art Deco with long vertical stripes and shrinking layer by layer from the top 15th floor and above. The building has steel frame structure and reinforced concrete floors. This build was also well equipped for fireproofing, such as automatic spray devices, etc. As a masterpiece of Hudec, the Tower also reached the highest level of skyscrapers in Far East at that times. This building has been the tallest landmark in Shanghai since 1930s till 1983.



Joint Savings Society Building

—Park Hotel

Grand Theatre

大光明电影院 Grand Theatre

设计者：邬达克
建造时间：1931-1933年
用地面积：4016平方米
建筑面积：6249.5平方米

大光明电影院，三层高，钢筋混凝土框架结构。立面造型与室内设计表现出强烈的现代装饰艺术特征。主要立面沿南京西路展开，入口门厅上方的高达30米的方形半透明玻璃灯柱将其左右两侧的一横向体量与一竖向体量连接在一起。横竖线条交叉结合流畅，乳黄色曲面外墙与方形玻璃灯柱形成材质和色彩的对比，具有强烈的现代气息。大光明电影院被认为是建筑师邬达克转变建筑设计风格由复古建筑设计手法向现代式样转变的代表作品。大光明电影院因豪华、放映设备先进、风格现代而被誉为“远东第一影院”。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

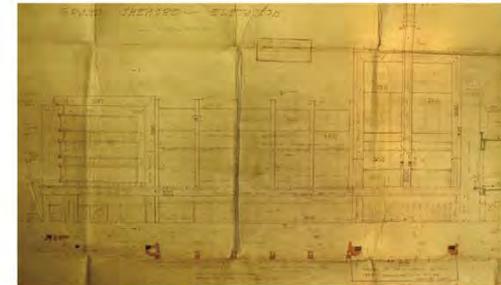
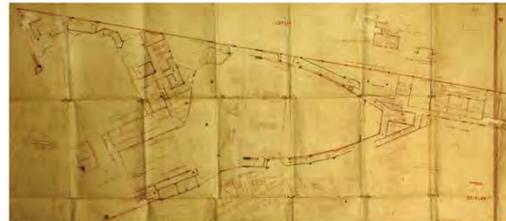
Architects: Ladislaus Hudec

Construction: 1931-1933.

Site area: 4016 m².

Floor area: 6249.5 m².

This three-story building with reinforce concrete structure presents strong modern Art-Deco style. Its main façade stretching along Nanjing Road includes three volumes, one low section and one taller section are combined by a 30-meter high glass box, interleaving with vertical and horizontal planes and cubes. The Grand Theatre is regarded as a milestone work of architect Hudec, presenting his diverting from classical style to modern style. For its advanced luxurious equipment and extremely modern style, this theater was reputed as "the best theater in the Far East".





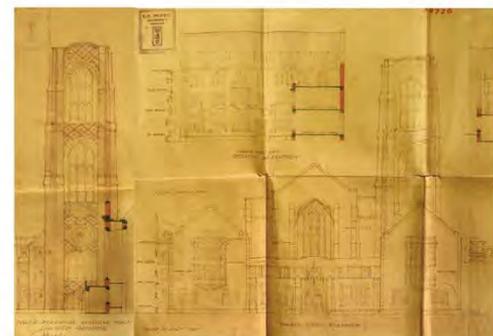
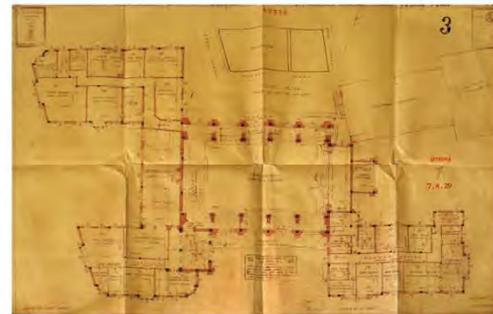
慕尔堂 (今沐恩堂)
Moore Memorial Church

设计者：邬达克
建成时间：1931年
基地面积1347平方米
建筑面积3138平方米

这座教堂为哥特式建筑，由大堂、钟楼和四层高的附屋组成，中部是大礼堂，塔楼位于西南角，高达42米。大堂朝西，教堂顶是用水泥修筑成的尖拱顶，钟楼顶端的红色十字架高5米，建于1936年。建筑因信徒慕尔捐资重建而得名慕尔堂，全称基督教监理工会慕尔堂。自1958年中文更名为沐恩堂，取“沐浴于主恩之中”之意。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

Architects: Ladislav Hudec
Completion: 1931
Site area: 1347 m²
Floor area: 3138 m²

This is a neo-Gothic style building, which composed of a center hall, a 42-meter high bell tower and four ancillary buildings. The church was coated with beautiful brick pattern. The five meter high neon cross was installed on the top of the bell tower in 1936. This church was originally called Methodist Episcopal Church and had existed since 1887, rebuilt with large donation from JM Moore in memory of his daughter and got the name of Moore Memorial Church. Now this church is known as Mu En Tang.



Moore Memorial Church

Chinese YMCA Building

—YMCA Hotel Shanghai



法租界西区基督教青年会大楼（今锦江青年会宾馆）
Chinese YMCA Building (Now YMCA Hotel Shanghai)

设计者：李锦佩、范文照、赵深
建造时间：1929年10月19日，1931年9月完工
用地面积：2211平方米
建筑面积：10422平方米

承担大楼施工的是江裕记营造厂。大楼落成后成为上海基督教青年会总会。建筑采用现代建筑与民族形式结合的造型，沿西藏中路一翼的屋顶采用传统的重檐屋顶，是高层建筑采用传统形式的最早实例。1949年曾更名为淮海宾馆，1970年代后，用作基督教青年会办公楼，现为青年会宾馆。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

Architects: Poy Gum Lee, Robert Fan, Zhao Shen
Construction: 1929-1931
Site area: 2211 m²
Floor Area: 10422 m²

This designers explored to combine modern architecture form with national architectural form, using a traditional double-eave roof on top of the building. Now the building works as YMCA Hotel Shanghai.



新东方饭店 (今上海工人文化宫)
Oriental Hotel (Now Shanghai Worker's Palace)

设计者：乌鲁恩
华高久记营造厂承建
建造时间：1926-1929年，1930年营业
建筑面积为12000平方米
建筑钢筋混凝土结构，由7层高的主楼和5层高的副楼组成，建筑平面依据楔形基地而前窄后宽，沿西藏中路的立面为主要立面，三层高爱奥尼圆柱和三段式构图使立面简洁有力。黑色铸铁栏杆、晒台形成粗犷与细致的对比。这座建筑初名大饭店，后更名新东方饭店，其底楼的东方书场曾进行沪剧演出，吸引许多听众。上海解放后改造为上海市工人文化宫，1950年9月30日举行文化宫开幕典礼。10月陈毅市长亲笔题写“工人的学校和乐园”横匾。

Architects: Davies & Brooke.
Construction: 1926-1929.
Floor area: 12000 m²
This building with reinforced concrete structure was originally the Grant Hotel, and changed name to the Oriental Hotel. After Liberation, the hotel was rebuilt as Shanghai Worker's Palace and opening to public after 1950. The designer made full use of the wedge-shape site. The giant ionic columns dominate the narrow but main façade facing to People's Square.



Oriental Hotel

——Shanghai Worker's Palace

南京大戏院 (今上海音乐厅)
Nanking Theater (Now Shanghai Concert Hall)

设计者：范文照、赵深
建造时间：1928-1930年
占地面积：1254平方米
建筑面积：3000平方米
建筑外形简洁，为简化的古典主义构图。入口立面采用两层高的爱奥尼壁柱，室内休息大厅有16根合抱的赭色大理石圆柱采用复合柱式。上海音乐厅共有观众席1122座，其中楼下640座，楼上482座。室内音响效果非常出色。
建筑原名南京大戏院，解放前专门放映“米高梅”、“派拉蒙”等公司的影片，与大光明等影院同属“头轮”电影院。1951年改名为北京电影院，1959年改建为上海音乐厅至今。
为配合延安路高架的拓宽建设，2003年4月15日上午10时，上海音乐厅平移工程开始，工程耗资5000万人民币，先在原地顶升1.7米，然后向南移动66.46米，再在新址往上顶升1.68米。2004年1月1日，平移改造工程完成重新对外开放。

Architects: Robert Fan & Zhao Shen
Construction: 1928-1930
Site area: 1254 m²
Floor area: roughly 3000 m²
This building originally known as the Nanking Theatre and changed its name to Beijing Cinema, and become Shanghai Concert Hall after rebuilt in 1959 till now. Starting from April 15, 2003, the concert hall was moved to south for a distance of 66.46 meters and was lifted 1.7 meters to build a new foundation. The new Concert Hall re-opening in Jan.1, 2004.



Nanking Theater

——Now Shanghai Concert Hall



The Sun Company Building

—Shanghai No.1 Department Store

大新公司(今上海第一百货商店)

The Sun Company Building (Now Shanghai No.1 Department Store)

设计者：关颂声等

建造时间：1934-1936年

用地面积：3667平方米

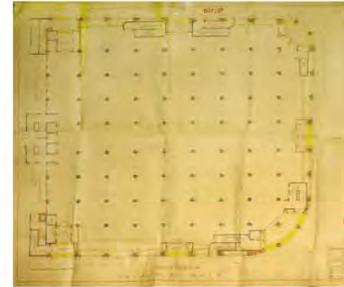
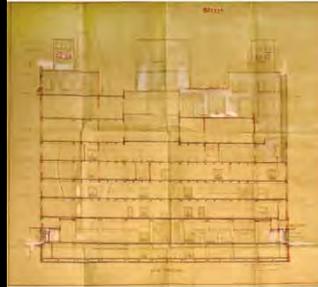
建筑由基泰工程公司建造。1936年1月10日，正式开张营业。建筑平面基本为方形，高10层，在南京路和西藏中路口处作弧形处理。建筑外观受到美国早期高层建筑的影响，造型简洁，强调竖向线条，外覆黄褐色釉面砖。大楼具有艺术装饰风格，建筑两翼顶层退进的窗户饰有中国传统图案。内设有自动扶梯为当时国内首创。大楼曾获得亚洲最佳建筑设计奖。大新公司同新新公司，永安公司，先施公司合称南京路四大公司，这座大楼在四大公司中最晚建成开业。也是规模最大的一个，是远东最大百货商店。新中国成立后，上海市第一百货商店迁入大新公司，更名为上海市第一百货商店。（建筑图纸由上海市城市建设档案馆提供）

Architects: Kwan, Chu. & Yang

Construction: 1934-1936

Site area: 3667 m²

This building with 10-story height has a square-shape plan, curved at the corner between Nanjing Rd. and Xizang Rd. Influenced by early American skyscraper, vertical straight lines dominated the façade. There are Art Deco decorations on top of the main curve façade, and Chinese style decorations of balconies on top floor of each wing. The Sun Company building was the last and the biggest of the "Four Major Department Stores" to open in Nanjing Road, and firstly introduced the elevators in this building. Now it is known as Shanghai No.1 Department Store.



上海电信大楼 (Shanghai Telecom Tower)



设计建造：1982年-1987年

建筑面积：4 万平方米

建筑设计：华东建筑设计研究院，蔡镇钰

上海市政府大楼 (Shanghai Municipal Hall)

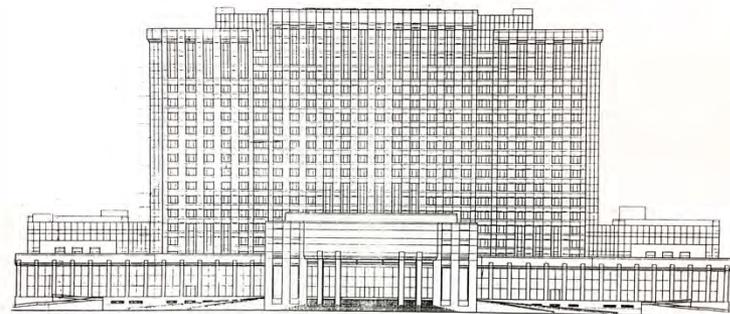
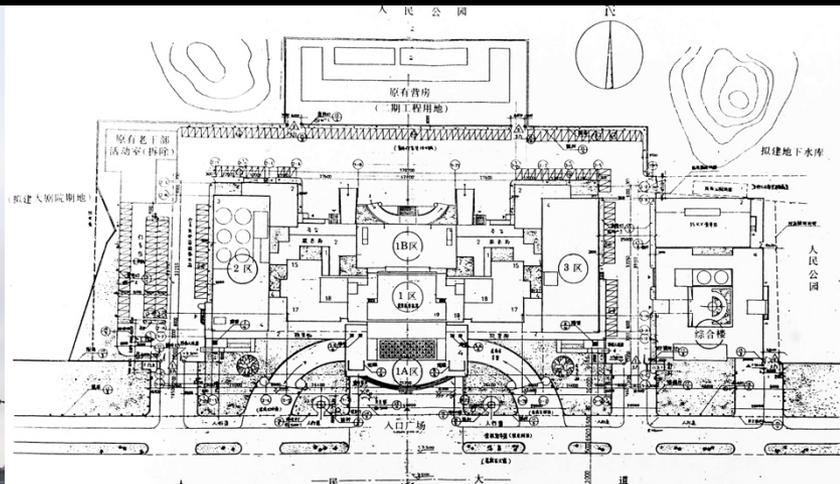
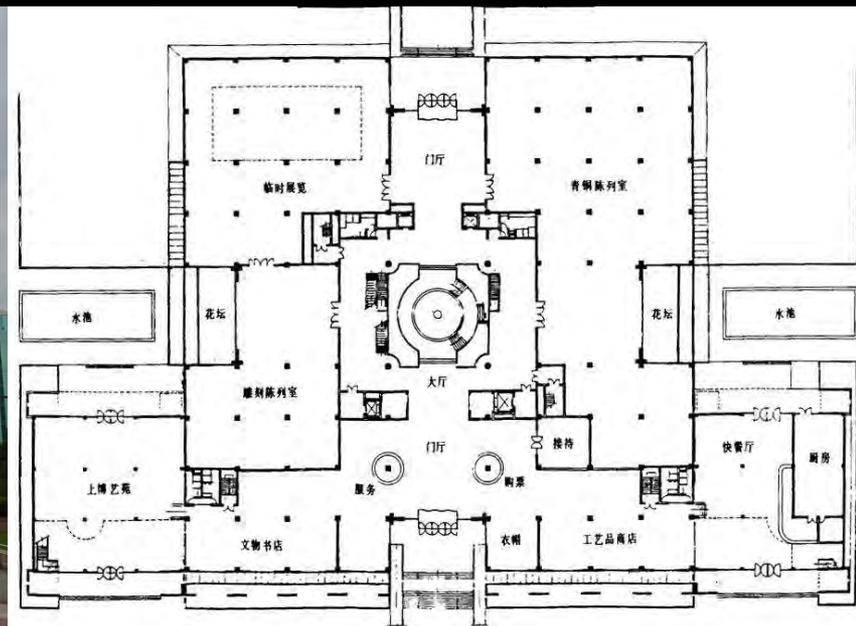


图3 南立面

设计建造: 1995年-1996年
建筑面积: 3.92万平方米
建筑设计: 上海建筑设计研究院, 李应圻等

Shanghai Museum



设计建造：1993年-1996年

建筑面积：3.8 万平方米

建筑设计：上海建筑设计研究院，邢同和

Shanghai Grand Theatre

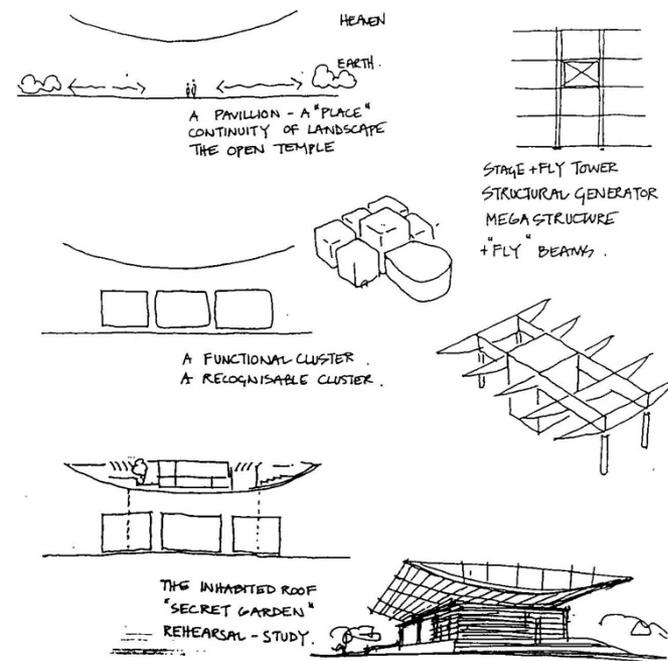
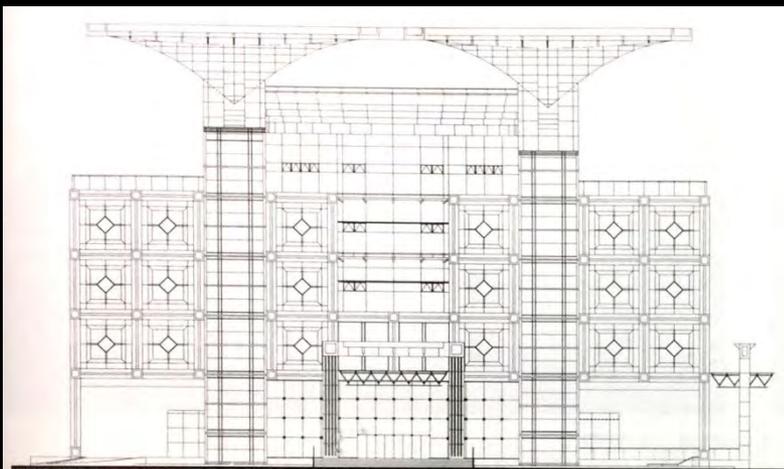


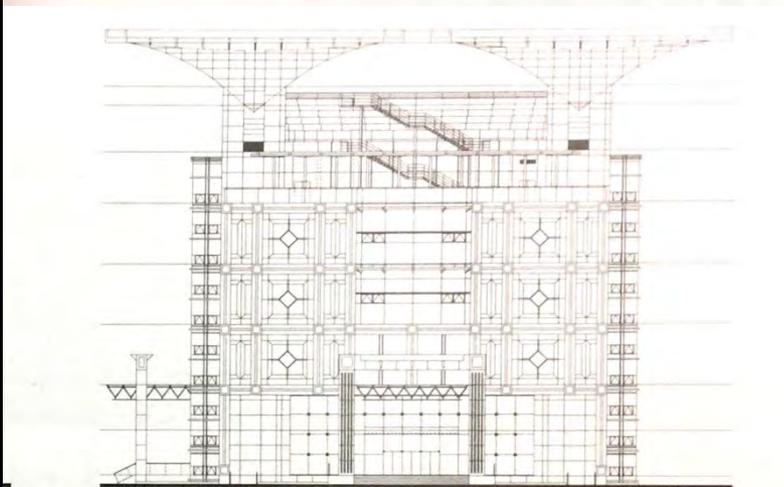
图 1 立意图

设计建造：1994-1998
建筑面积：约6.28 万平方米
建筑设计：夏邦杰建筑事务所
华东建筑设计研究院

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall



正立面



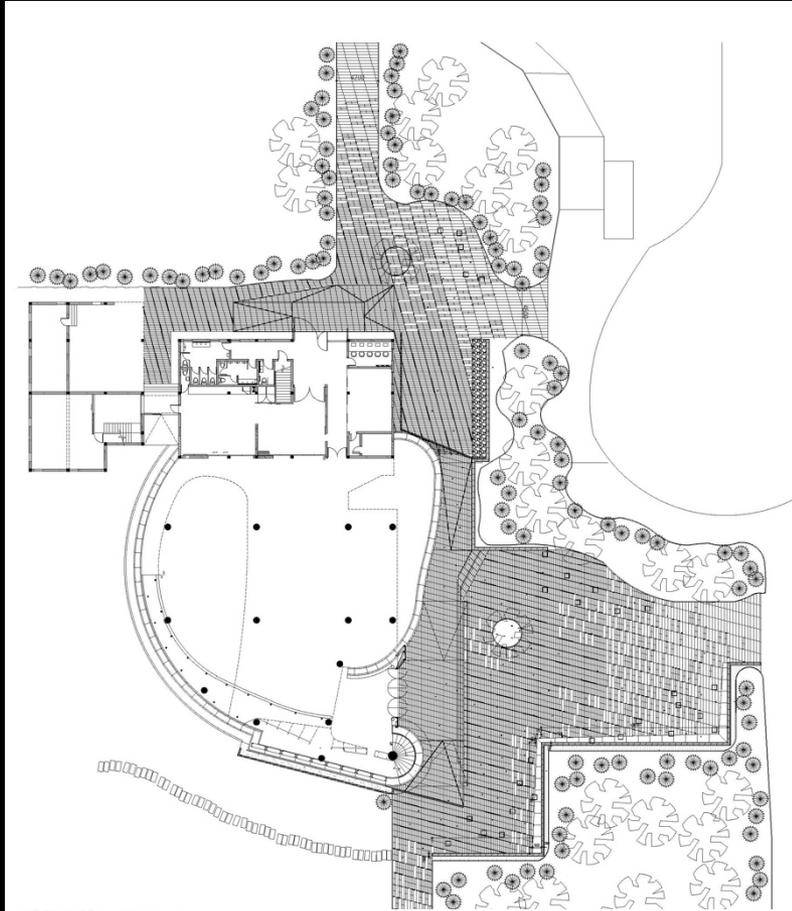
侧立面

设计建造：1995-2000

建筑面积：约1.85 万平方米

建筑设计：华东建筑设计研究院，凌本立，唐林

Shanghai MOCA



建筑规模：4000 m²

设计 / 建成：2003 / 2005

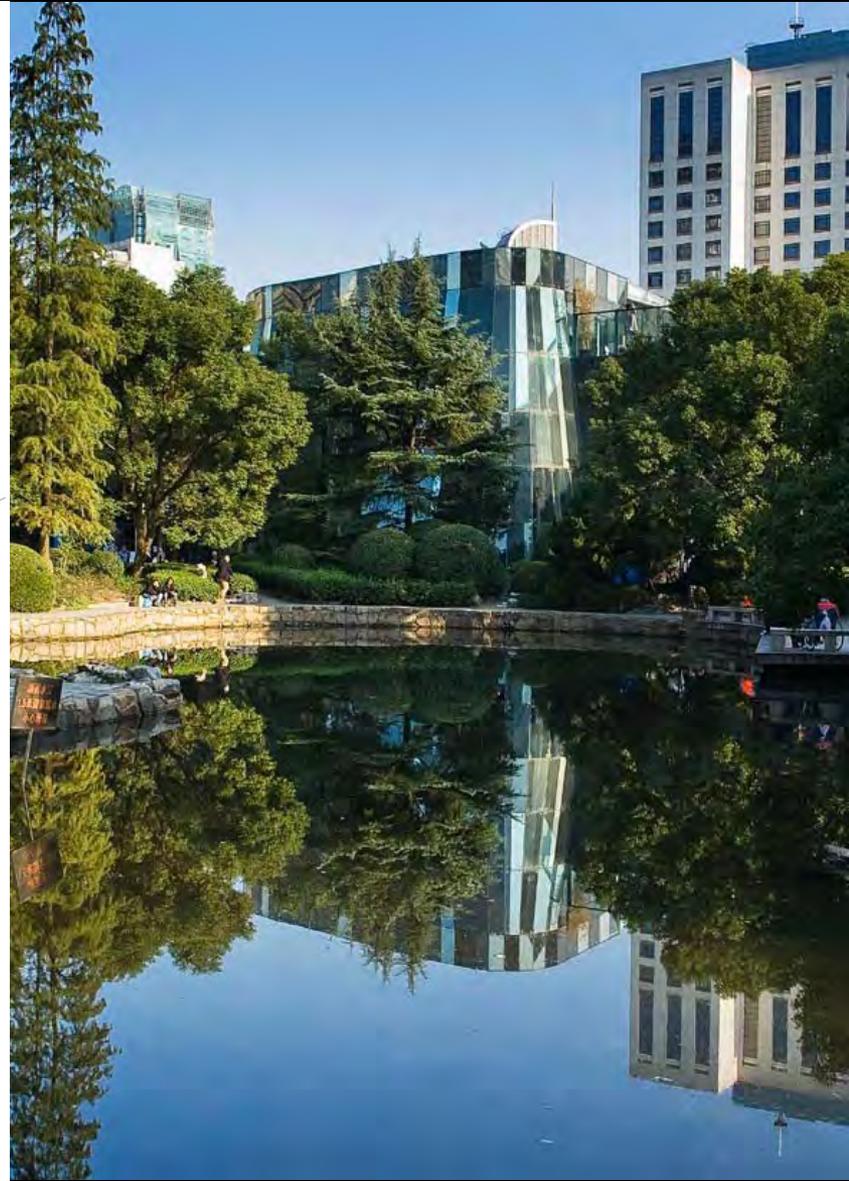
设计团队：刘宇扬, 余振明, 周天郎, 蔡晖

结构：Ronan Collins

机电：李德明

作品简介：

这是一个“城市灰姑娘”的故事：公园里荒废了的玻璃房，被重建为当代艺术中心。新的设计在不改变原有结构基础的条件下，加入了数个突出的几何玻璃体，来“融解”旧玻璃房原有的外形。外墙以斜着排列的“蒙古黑”花岗岩配合了同样斜列的不锈钢窗框，体现出另一种含蓄却与众不同的外观。弧状的钢结构天桥从不同高度穿过有如树林般的混凝土柱，提供了参观者从不同点观看大型艺术装置的可能性。



CBD: The Bund + Lujiazui Area



1993



2



1995



1996

Change Every Year - Great Change after Three Years

Lujiazui

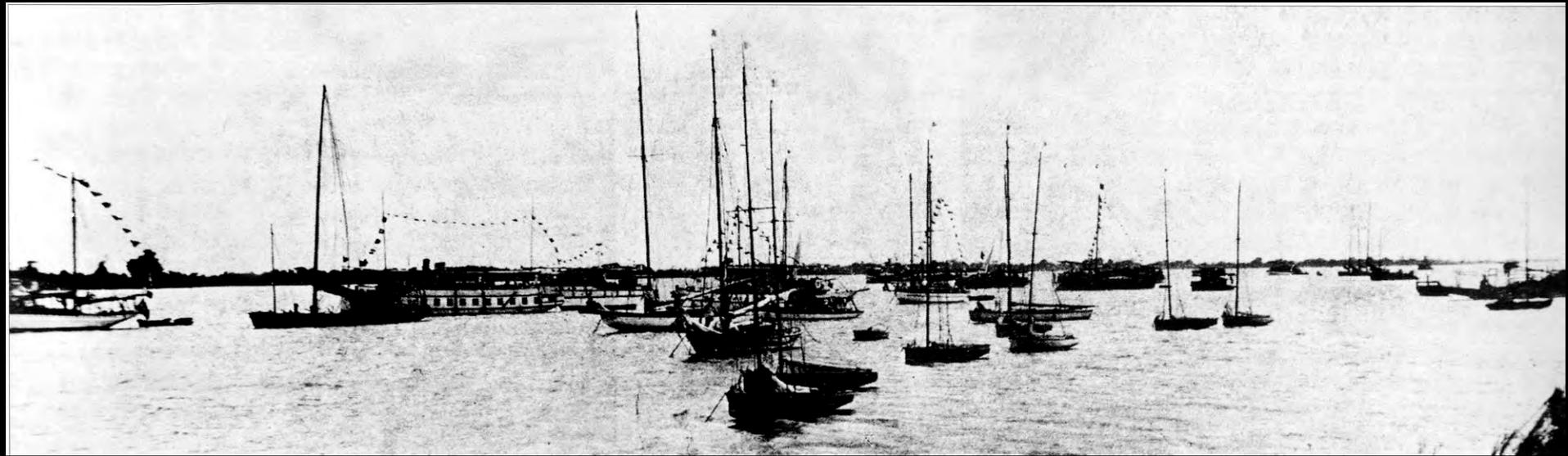
CBD: The Bund + Lujiazui Area



Change Every Year - Great Change after Three Years

Lujiazui

CBD: The Bund + Lujiazui Area



Pudong Area

CBD: The Bund + Lujiazui Area



CBD: The Bund + Lujiazui Area



Transformation of the Public Park
on the Bund

the Cultural Predicament of the City God Temple and Yu Yuan Garden ——Theme Park of History



the Cultural Predicament of the City God Temple and Yu Yuan Garden —Theme Park of History



Plan of Yuyuan Shopping Center

the Cultural Predicament of the City God Temple and Yu Yuan Garden ——Theme Park of History



The main hall of City God Temple



The main gate of City God Temple

the Cultural Predicament of the City God Temple and Yu Yuan Garden ——Theme Park of History



Inner lanes of Yuyuan Shopping Center

the Cultural Predicament of the City God Temple and Yu Yuan Garden ——Theme Park of History



The Tea House & Nine Turnings Bridge



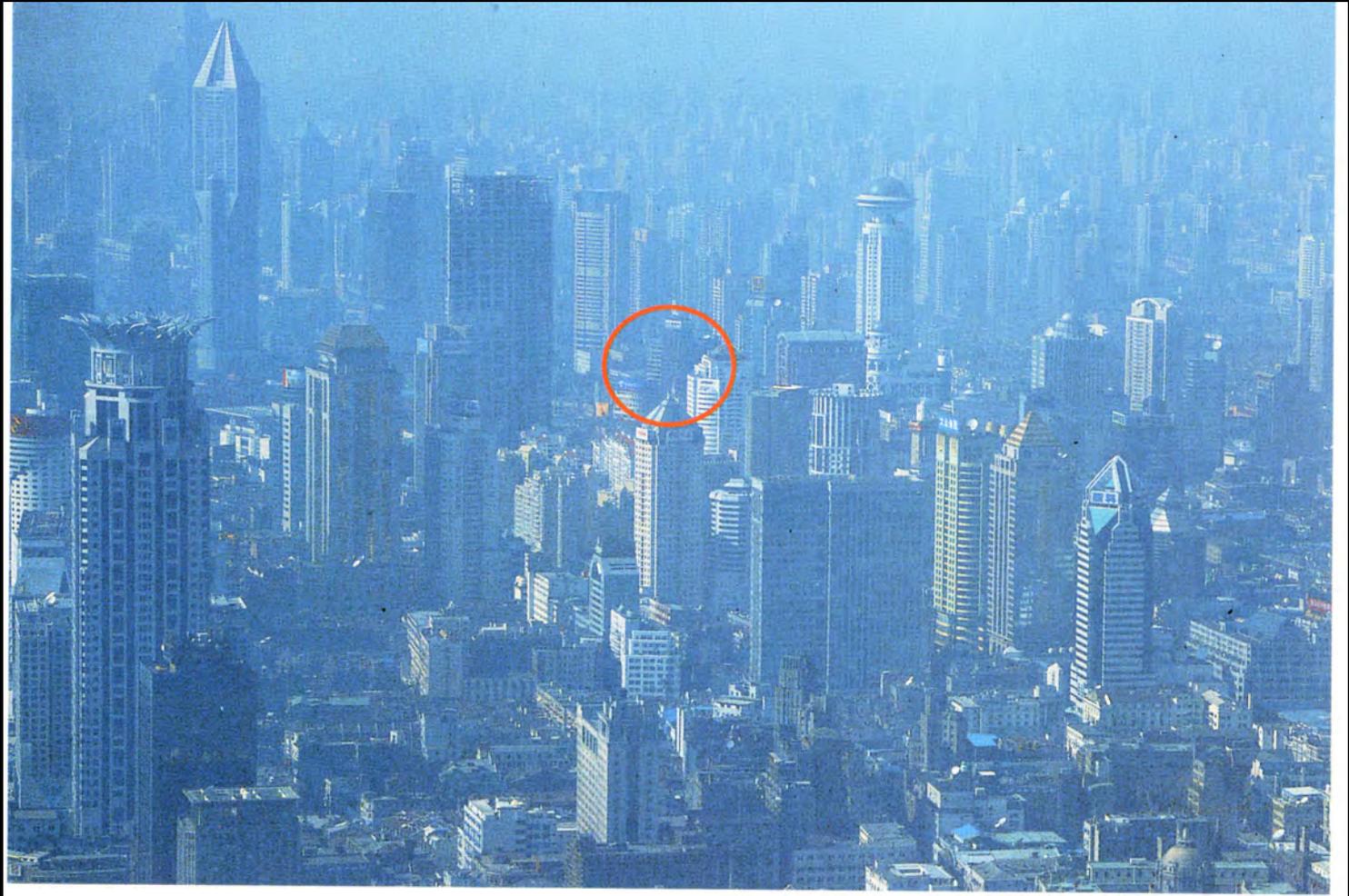
A small plaza













1926



1990s



2004



1984



2005

Wu Jiao Chang



Chuang Zhi Tian Di

Wu Jiao Chang

Suzhou Creek: History and Today



Suzhou Creek

THANKS

Zhang Xiaochun
Tongji University
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