

WELCOME TO SHANGHAI



Shanghai (Chinese 上海) is the most populous city proper in the world, with a population of more than 24 million as of 2017. It is a global financial centre and transport hub, with one of the the world's busiest container ports. Located in the Yangtze River Delta, it sits on the south edge of the estuary of the Yangtze in the middle portion of the East China coast. The municipality borders the provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang to the north, south and west, and is bounded to the east by the East China Sea.

Shanghai Metro **Shanghai Metro Sign**

Shanghai Metro is a speedy, safe, comfortable and convenient means of transportation for travelling around the city.

General info (with choices for specific info as well): <http://service.shmetro.com/en/>

Or go to <http://www.exploreshanghai.com/metro/> Click and drag between the stations you want and it will show quickest route, price and time. Click on a station and it will tell you first and last train times (*it does not run as late as in other big cities around the world.*)

TAXI: Taxis are a good, inexpensive, easy way to get around in Shanghai. Assuming you don't speak Mandarin, it is essential that you have your **destination written down in Chinese**. Large hotels have a convenient "taxi card" for you to take with you as you step out the door. If the card doesn't have where you want to go, simply ask the concierge to write it down for you. This is common practice so don't feel like it's a strange request. Even if your hotel doesn't have a pre-printed taxi card, the staff will be happy to write down your destination for you to give the driver. Usually, the hotel staff flagging the taxi will also tell the taxi where you want to go.

Flagging a Taxi on the Street If you are trying to get a taxi from the street (not outside a hotel with a taxi queue), this can be frustrating. People will come stand in front of you and take "your" taxi and taxis with lights on will drive right past. It can be difficult (especially nowadays when there are apps on mobile so taxis can be ordered), but you have to be patient.

Seatbelts are a must by law if you sit in front seat.

The driver will expect all persons to enter from the passenger side, therefore the driver's side back door may be locked.

Conversing With the Driver The driver won't expect you to speak fluently but a friendly **ni hao**, "nee how", meaning "hello" is always nice. Don't be surprised if the driver looks at your destination written down and hands it back to you with silence or merely a nod.

Paying the Fare It's best to keep small bills with you for taxi fares as many drivers won't have change for the large bills (100 RMB). For instance, the base fare in Shanghai is a mere 14 rmb for a regular car and 16 rmb for the larger cars and that gets you quite far. You won't need to bargain and the driver will use the meter. If the driver doesn't use the meter, you should insist that he stop and get another taxi.

At night in city-centre taxis might not have the meter on, and suggests a fare, usually quite high. If you do not agree with suggested fare, just get out and try another taxi.

LOCAL SIGHTSEEING

Fudan campus with the souvenir shop just opposite Crowne Plaza by the post office.



Fudan University is one of the most prestigious and selective universities in China. It was founded in 1905, shortly before the end of China's imperial Qing dynasty. Fudan is now composed of four campuses in Shanghai – Handan (邯郸), Fenglin (枫林), Zhangjiang (张江), and Jiangwan (江湾) – which share the same central administration.

WuJiaoChang



The shop – and restaurant area **WuJiaoChang** with Walmart (check out the fish selection on entrance floor at back with live fish in tanks (and sometimes also frogs).

At WuJiaoChang is also international café/restaurants as Starbucks, Costa Coffe, Ajisen (Japanese noodle chain), Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut and of course numerous Chinese restaurants.

Da Xue Lu: Not far from Fudan University is the trendy street, Da Xue Lu. This street is a popular place for cafes, shops and restaurants of all kinds. Most restaurants have outdoor seating for the warmer months. There's also a local artist market about once a week (at weekends usually) that sells all sorts of things such as wallets, wall art and other trinkets.

PANCAKE DAY: This diner-style menu has pancakes, waffles, eggs benedict, and more.



WAGAS: is known for Western-style breakfasts, lunches and dinners. With everything from smoothies to pastas to salad.

TOGO TACO: which serves up American and Mexican cuisine.

LAPIS YUN 藏珑云海: . Restaurant providing spicy food of Hunan and Sichuan cuisines, with an outside section.



Other restaurants/cafes is Bohemia, Terroir (wine shop/bar), Starbucks etc

At the end of Da Xue Lu by the Metro station entrance, the house to the right has, on second floor, a Korean BBQ restaurant and a Singaporean restaurant.

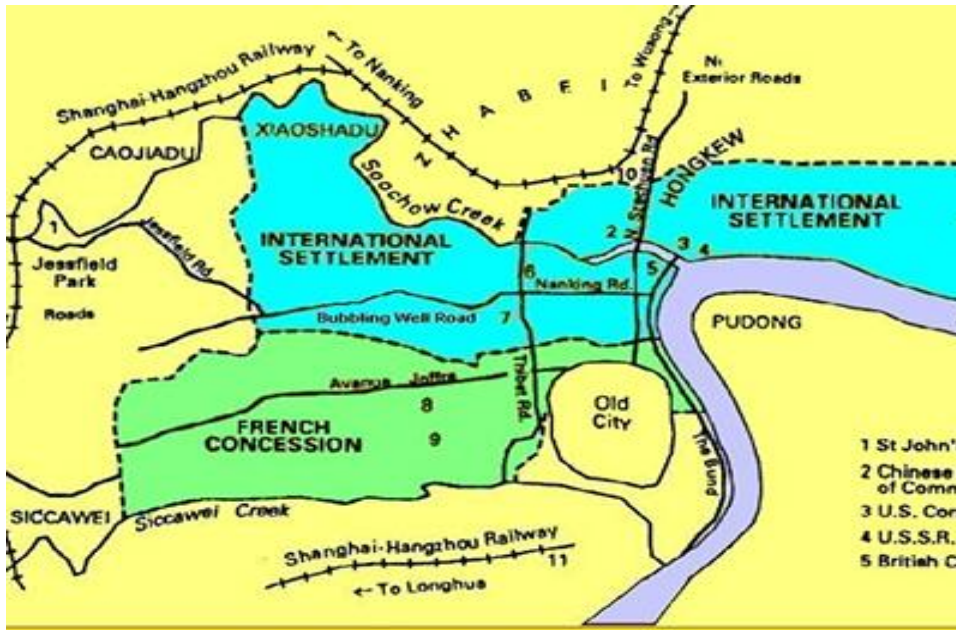
Yuyuan

Take Metro line 10 to “Yuyuan Garden”. Exit 1.

Yuyuan Garden is in the Old Town, and has a Chinese Garden and temples and many souvenir shops. Restaurants and /café in the area: Pizza hut, Starbucks, Kentucky Fried Chicken, several restaurants/stalls that sell dumplings etc



Known by lots of different names such as the Yu Gardens, Yuyuan, Yuyuan Bazaar, and Old Town (see map below) the area that surrounds Shanghai's most famous classical garden is tourist central. Flocks of domestic and foreign tourists alike head to the area to get their fill of culture. All kinds of treasures are located in this small area that was once a walled enclave of Chinese-only when Shanghai was divided into foreign concessions (see map below).



Chenxiangge Nunnery (Temple) 29 Chenxiangge Rd; 沉香阁路 29 号 Ticket: 10 RMB.



Pan Yunduan ordered this Buddhist temple built in honor of his mother in 1600. It was almost completely destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, but, in 1989, restoration finally began, culminating in its recent reopening as a Buddhist nunnery. The centerpiece of the temple is an altar with a golden statue of the Buddha. The Buddha's vault is adorned with images of 384 disciples, created since 1990 by a single master craftsman. Guanyin (the Goddess of Mercy) is highly venerated here as well

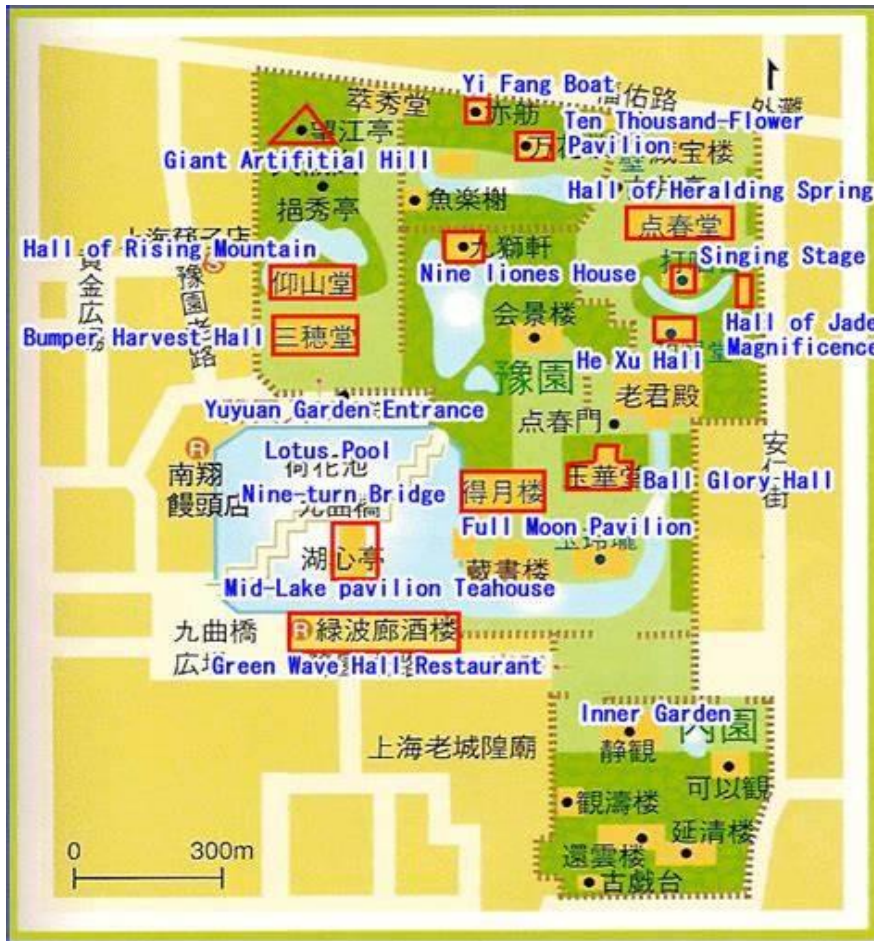
The Temple of the City God Middle Fangbang Rd Ticket: 20 yuan



In Taoism, there is a city god for each city. So in a lot of places of China there is a Temple of the City God. Although it is a pretty "common" temple, the one in Shanghai is very famous. The reason is that it has a long history - built in 1403 during Ming Dynasty, and around temple has been a huge mart for more than several hundred years.

Yu Garden (trädgården): Ticket: 40 yuan (on season) Opening Hours: 08:30-17:00





Yu Garden, aka Yuyuan Garden, Yu Yuan in Chinese, is a classical garden ranking among the must-see attractions in Shanghai. It dates back to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and was owned by a government officer named Pan Yunduan. Yu in Chinese means pleasing and satisfying, and this garden was specially built for Pan's parents as a place for them to enjoy a tranquil and happy time in their old age.

Yu Garden is small in size, but it contains all elements that a classical Chinese garden should have. The pavilions, halls, rockeries, ponds and cloisters all have unique characteristics. There are some highlights in the garden that you can't miss.

Upon entering Yu Garden, you will encounter a rockery, which is called **the Great Rockery**. With a height of 14 meters (about 50 feet), it is the largest as well as the oldest rockery in the southern region of the Yangtze River. On the top of the rockery, you can get a bird's eye view of the garden.

Cuixiu Hall sits at the foot of the Great Rockery (Giant Artificial Hill). It is a quiet and elegant place surrounded by old trees and beautiful flowers. Visitors can find curio shops in the Cuixiu Hall.

Sansui Hall (Bumper Harvest Hall) was originally used to entertain guests. Later it became a place to hold ceremonies for the gentlemen and bookmen. With a height of nine meters (about 30 feet) and featuring five halls, it is the most commodious structure in the garden. The name Sansui is derived from the book History of the Later Han Dynasty, and means 'propitious' and 'lucky'.

Wanhua Chamber (Ten-Thousand flower pavilion) is a delicate building surrounded by derious cloisters. Spring bamboos grow beside the cloisters. In front of Wanhua Chamber, there are two old trees. One is a ginkgo which is 21 meters tall (about 70 feet). It is said that the tree was planted by the owner of Yu Garden 400 years ago.

The true treasure of Yuyuan is the **Exquisite Jade Rock**, one of the three most famous rockeries in south China. The rock is 3.3 meters (about 10.8 feet) in height and has 72 holes. What is interesting about this rock is that if you burn a joss stick just below the rock, the smoke will magically float out from all of the holes. Similarly, when you pour water into the rock from top, the water will flow out from each hole creating a spectacular sight to see.

Yuhua Hall (Ball Glory Hall) facing the rock was built particularly for appreciating it. The furnishings in the hall were made of top grade rosewood of the Ming Dynasty, appearing both natural and graceful.

Mid Lake Pavilion Tea House Shanghai

Chinese name: 湖心亭 (hú xīn tíng)



This is the oldest tea house in Shanghai. It is a big pavilion in the middle of an artificial lake in the Yuyuan Garden. This Yuyuan tea house, linked to the lakeshore by Jiuqu Bridge, was originally built in 1784 and became a teahouse in 1855. The Mid-Lake Pavilion was designed to be an integral part of Yuyuan Garden when it was initially built during the Ming Dynasty. It has been serving as a teahouse since 1855. Over 150 years passed, the aroma of tea is still swirling around the peaceful two-storey pavilion. The all-wood construction doesn't include even one iron nail. The jointing parts are fit together by bamboo wedges, which is quite astonishing. When the seats on the first floor are all occupied, you can go upstairs. Same as the first floor, the second floor has the charming Chinese antique look, with rich old-fashioned air filling up the elegant spaces. Seats by the windows with a view of the lotus pool are placed next to round marble tables engraved with Chinese-style clouds and water. Opening the small window, you will ***get an entire view of Yuyuan Garden and the ancient pavilions partly hidden in old trees. Looking far, you will be impressed by the skyscrapers on the other side of Huangpu River. It is fantastic when the views of the old days and modern times both come into sight.*** The long Huxinting tea house history attracts many political leaders and celebrities from all over the world. Here you can have high-class tea and delicious snacks such as preserved plums and small glutinous rice dumplings.

Average cost per person: CNY100

Shi Liu Pu Cloth Market: 168 Dongmen Lu (*Walk Middle Fangbang Rd all the way to Zhonghua Road, and to the right at crossing you will see the house*)



Shi Liu Pu Cloth Market houses an array of tailors and seamstresses, ready to whip up commissioned clothing . Three-floor market of clothing fabric and tailors. Stalls sell everything from linen, silk, cotton, blends, cashmere for coats and suiting, men's suiting materials, etc.

Apart from the traditional silk, in Shanghai you can find any kind of fabric material at very accessible prices. Entire markets are organized and devoted to fabrics, where tourists can buy

raw material for sewing or order pieces of clothes or even buy the traditional cheongsam (Chinese dress). Here you will find everything you can search for, not just silk, but also linen, cashmere, mixed fabrics. Especially in local markets, it's recommended to bargain, as prices are never fixed.



A short taxi ride from above cloth market is another cloth market:

South Bund Fabric Market

399 Lujiabang Lu 南外滩轻纺面料市场, 陆家浜路 399 号

This is a slightly busier market than Shi Liu Pu and this is where most tourists go. What is new is that they also have a lot of clothes already sewn up that can be bought on the spot.

Pudong



Take Metro line 10 to “Nanjing East road”, change to line 2 and go one stop to “Lujiazui” in Pudong.

Start by going up on the circle path above street level and take in the view of all the skyscrapers and Oriental Pearl TVtower

For lunch/coffe there is a number of fast food places around the Metro station and also inside Super Brand Mall.

Shanghai World Financial Center (“The Bottle opener”): No.100, Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai China Opening hours: 8-23

Tickets: only 94th floor: 120 yuan. All 3 floors, 94, 97 and 100 floor: 180 yuan

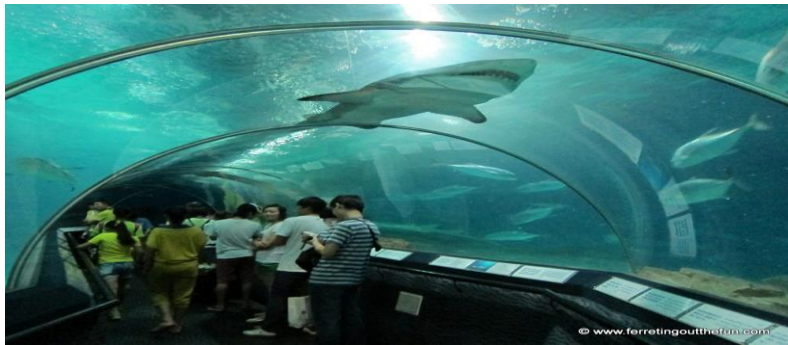
The SWFC opened on 28 August 2008, with its observation deck opening on 30 August. This observation deck, offers views from 474 m (1,555 ft) above ground level. The SWFC has been lauded for its design, and in 2008 it was named by architects as the year's best completed skyscraper. In 2013, the SWFC was exceeded in height by the adjacent Shanghai Tower, which is due for completion in 2014. Together, the Shanghai World Financial Center, Shanghai Tower and Jin Mao Tower form the world's first adjacent grouping of three super tall skyscrapers.

Shanghai Tower

Daily operating hours: 8:30-22:00 Ticket: 180 yuan

Shanghai Tower is in Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone of Pudong, with Shanghai World Financial Center to the east and Jin Mao Tower to the north. The tower stands 632 meters (about 2,073 feet) high and ranks as China's tallest building and second only to the world at large. The foot print takes up 30,368 square meters (about 326,878 square feet) with floor space of about 576,000 square meters (about 6,200,012 square feet), with 5 basement levels, 127 floors above ground and 5 podium floors. Visitors can take the express elevator to the sightseeing deck on the 119th floor directly and a whole ride only takes 55 seconds. The building is serviced by 149 elevators, of which 108 are lifts. Three of the lifts can send passengers up to the 500 meters (about 1,640 feet) high sightseeing platform from street level within one minute, which is a world record holder.

Shanghai Ocean Aquarium:



No.1388 Lujiazui Ring Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai

Daily operating hours: 9:00-18:00 Ticket: 160 yuan

Designed by Advanced Aquarium Technologies, the aquarium includes a 120-meter (390 ft) tunnel that takes visitors through a coastal reef, open ocean, a kelp cave, shark cove, and a coral reef, and is one of the longest such tunnels in the world

Disneyshop:

“The world's largest Disney store opened its doors to the public in Shanghai, giving fans of Mickey and Minnie the chance to browse row upon row of toys and Disney-themed products in the heart of Shanghai's financial district.”

Pearl Tower, Shanghai History museum

Tickets: upper sphere, lower sphere and Municipal History Museum: CNY 160

The **Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower**: is located in Pudong Park in Lujiazui Shanghai. Surrounded by the Yangpu Bridge in the northeast and the Nanpu Bridge in the southwest, it creates a picture of 'twin dragons playing with pearls'. The entire scene is a photographic jewel that excites the imagination and attracts thousands of visitors year-round.

This 468 meters (1,536 feet) high tower is the world's sixth and China's second tallest TV and radio tower. However, even more alluring than its height is the unique architectural design that makes it one of the most attractive places anywhere. Its base is supported by three seven-meter wide slanting stanchions. Surrounding the eleven steel spheres that are 'strung' vertically through the center are three nine-meter wide columns.

There are three large spheres including the top sphere, known as the space module. Then there are five smaller spheres and three decorative spheres on the base. The entire structure rests on rich green grassland and gives the appearance of pearls shining on a jade plate.

Visitors travel up and down the tower in double-decker elevators that can hold up to fifty people at the rate of seven meters per second. The elevator attendants recite an introduction to the TV Tower in English and Chinese during the rapid 1/4-mile ascent. Once you reach your destination, you will be amazed at the variety of activities available as the various spheres and columns actually house places of interest, commerce, and recreation.

The inner is a recreational palace, while the Municipal History Museum is located in the tower's pedestal. The large lower sphere has a futuristic space city and a fabulous sightseeing hall. From here, on a clear day a visitor can see all the way to the Yangtze River. The base is home to a science fantasy city. The five smaller spheres are a hotel that contains twenty-five elegant rooms and lounges. The pearl at the very top contains shops, restaurants, (including a rotating restaurant) and a sightseeing floor. The view of the city from this height fills you with wonder at the beauty that surrounds you. When viewed from the Bund at night, the three-dimensional lighting makes it a delight of brilliant color.

It is amazing that this ultra-modern tower combines ancient concepts such as the spherical pearls, with 21st Century technology, commerce, recreation, educational and conference facilities. All of this and it really is a TV and radio tower that services the city with more than nine television channels and upwards of ten FM radio channels. Truly, 'oriental pearl' is the most suitable name for it.

Shanghai History Museum



The new **Shanghai History Museum**, located now just below the Oriental TV Tower at Pudong New Area, was formally opened to the public on July 1, 2000.

The museum tells the history of the city through displays. They include models of many buildings and people running stores. They have old cars, rickshaws, trolleys, etc. some models are excellent, some not so great but overall it is informative and attractive. The Shanghai History Museum is a very modern, quite enjoyable voyage through the history of the city. Life-size and miniature dioramas give you a feel for what Shanghai was like at various times in the past. There are some clever special effects, and a nice display of Shanghai vehicles over the last 300 years.



The Bund

Take Metro line 10 to “Nanjing East road” and walk down Nanjing road east to The Bund:



***The Bund** is a waterfront area in central Shanghai within the former Shanghai International Settlement, which runs along the western bank of the Huangpu River, facing Pudong, in the eastern part of Huangpu District. The Bund usually refers to the buildings and wharves on this section of the road, as well as some adjacent areas. It is one of the most famous tourist destinations in Shanghai. Building heights are restricted in this area.*

Shanghai Museum 201 Renmin Avenue 9 am – 5 pm Admission: free

At People’s Square on Nanjing Road is Shanghai Museum (but be prepare to queue at least one hour to get in if you go in the afternoon. Recommended to go in morning between opening time 9.00 to 10.30 as less queueing and possible even no queue at all)



Located in the center of Shanghai in People's Square, Shanghai Museum is a large museum of ancient Chinese art. Its style and presentation surround visitors with artifacts demonstrating

ancient wisdom and philosophy. The exterior design of the round dome and the square base symbolizes the ancient idea of a round heaven and a square land.

The museum is divided into eleven galleries and three exhibition halls. The eleven galleries cover most of the major categories of Chinese art: Ancient Bronze, Ancient Ceramics, Paintings, Calligraphy, Ancient Sculpture, Ancient Jade, Coins, Ming and Qing Furniture, Seals, and Minority Nationalities.



Fuzhou Road



Parallel with Nanjing Road is Fuzhou road

What to buy: books, writing brushes, ink sticks, rice paper, ink stones, etc.

Fuzhou Road has long been reputed as "Cultural Street" in Shanghai, for it is a far less flashy and frenzied street of books and culture. On both sides of the street are well-known book stores, time-honored stationery stores and publishing houses dealing in writing brushes, rice paper, ink stones, ink sticks, etc. Also there are Foreign Languages Bookstore and Shanghai Book City selling materials for western and Chinese arts and crafts. Shanghai Book City is said to be the largest bookstore in the city located at No.465, further along the road away from People's Square you can find the largest official Foreign Language Bookstore in Shanghai. Most of the materials here are in English with the first floor containing mostly souvenirs books about China history and English literary classics. Other novelty stores offer a wide selection of pretty greeting cards, silk paper, Huizhou rice paper, Zhoushanlian writing brushes, artistic painting frames, and etc. So it is a perfect place to pick up some new reading material or a new hobby.

Shanghai Foreign Language Book Stores

390 Fuzhou Lu, near Shangxi Nan Lu

福州路 390 号, 近山西南路



The no-nonsense Foreign Language Book Store is the closest thing you'll find to whatever mega bookstore you know from your home country. The entire building is dedicated to English-language books, so they've got everything from business texts, classics, romance novels and cookbooks to current bestsellers, test prep books, teen fiction, magazines and textbooks. The shop carries all the regular genres, though the placement of books can be somewhat confusing—Foreign Language Book Store's staffers can all speak English, though, and can point you in the right direction.

Restaurants and cafes in the area:



Shanghai Grandmother Restaurant 70 Fuzhou Lu (on the corner with Sichuan Middle Road / Sichuan Zhong Lu)

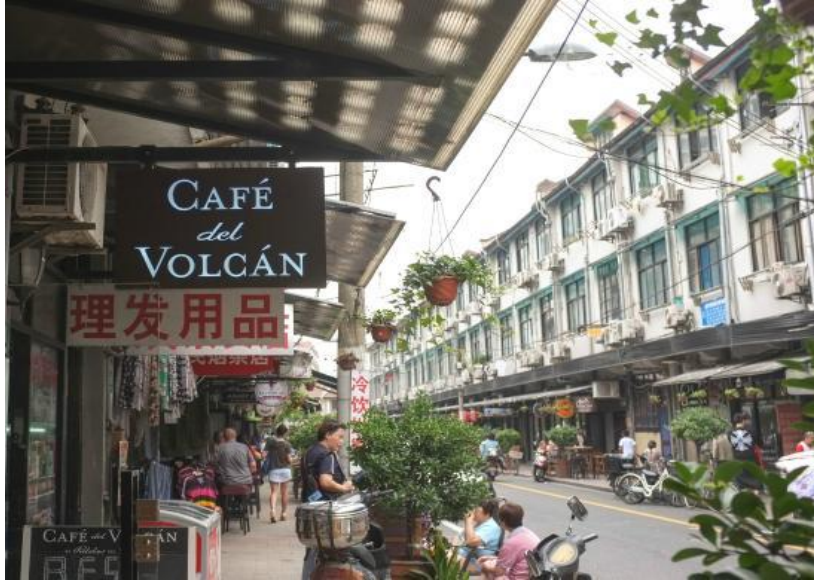
Shanghai Grandmother is a simple restaurant that makes for a very cheap and convenient place to experience local cuisine. Located just one block from the Bund, the restaurant has none of the pomp (or English-speaking staff) that the more celebrated restaurants in this area have. But Shanghai Grandmother offers some excellent, authentic meals at average prices of around ¥30/40/50 per dish. The design of this two-storey restaurant is nicer than the usual neighborhood restaurant with a simple but pleasing and uncluttered interior. Although the waiters speak little or no English, there is a clear English menu and Shanghai Grandmother even caters to foreigners by offering a non-smoking section. This restaurant is a great option for tourists looking for a reliable dining option in the Bund area while not chasing a fancy (or expensive) meal.

WAGAS 288 Jiujiang Lu, by Henan Zhong Lu/Henan Middle Road

Wagas is a burgeoning chain of smoke-free chain that specializes in healthy foods including smoothies, big salads and wraps. The casual, order-at-the-counter atmosphere is complemented by simple but comfortable seating (table/chairs and some lounge seating).

Opposite Wagas is a Starbucks and also on Fuzhou Road going to Shanghai Foreign Language Book Stores

The French Concession



The **Shanghai French Concession** was a foreign concession in Shanghai, China from 1849 until 1943, which progressively expanded in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The concession came to an end in 1943 when the Vichy French government signed it over to the pro-Japanese puppet government in Nanking. For much of the 20th century, the area covered by the former French Concession remained the premier residential and retail district of Shanghai. Despite redevelopment over the last few decades, the area retains a distinct character, and is a popular tourist destination. The French Concession was established on 6 April 1849, when the French Consul to Shanghai, Charles de Montigny, obtained a proclamation from the Circuit Intendant of Shanghai, which conceded certain territory for a French settlement.

The French Concession East

Take Metro line 10 to Xintiandi



Museum of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party

Xingye Lu 76 Admission Fee: 5 yuan Opening Hours: 9:00-17:00 (tickets unavailable after 16:00)



As a renowned historical attraction of Shanghai, the Site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China has received 10 million visitors from home and abroad since its opening 50 years ago, with attendance rising to 1.8 million visitors in recent years after rebuilt in 1999. Situated at No.76 Xingye Road, next to Shanghai Xintiandi, a fashionable pedestrian area, the two-story Shikumen building was completed in 1920 as the residence of two Communist Party members. On July 23, 1921, thirteen members held their first national congress of the Communist Party of China here, marking the birth of the Party.

The shikumen open house museum: Xingye Road Admission: 20 yuan

Sun – Thu 10.30 – 22.30, Fri & Sat 11.00 – 23.00



Over 70% of Shanghai residents were born and raised in Shikumen houses. However, Shikumen are now fast disappearing. The Shikumen "Wulixiang" Exhibition Hall in Xintiandi offers us a chance to cherish the memories of old Shanghai and recall past events. The Exhibition Hall is in

a renovated Shikumen house built in the 1920s. It covers a floor space of 367.2 square metres and a gross floor area of 513.9 square metres. It is constructed in the architectural style of the 1920s and is modelled on one household, which was part of a unit in an alley. There are seven exhibition rooms: the sitting room, the study, the elderly people's room, the master bedroom, the daughter's room, the son's room and the kitchen. As well as showing how a typical family lived in Shanghai in the 1920s, the exhibition also illustrates the concepts of the Xintiandi project and its renovation and development process.

The Shikumen Open House provides a nostalgic vision of historic Shanghai. A stop here is a respite from the skyscrapers that are relentlessly replacing Shanghai's shikumens, the historic brick family residences with stone gates. Located in Xintiandi the three-story museum is the place to go if you're a fan of 1930s Shanghai decor. It recreates a traditional family home, with cozy displays of club chairs, worn leather suitcases, painted fans, enameled compacts of ladies' face powder, wicker baskets, retro film magazines and old wedding photos.

If you want to extend your walk: From Xintiandi it is a short walk to Fuxing Park, walk Xingye Road and walk over South Chongqing Road (Stairs lead to above street level to cross road) onto Nanchang Road, turn left at Starbucks and onto Yandang Road and walk into Fuxing Park:



It was once the largest park in Shanghai. Fuxing Park is the only French-style Park in Shanghai, and was once called French Park. It is one of the earliest parks in Shanghai. The park was originally a private garden in the Ming Dynasty and was

re-opened during the French Concession era in 1909. The French took it after the Opium War and had added more French elements to it, making it the only French-style garden in Shanghai. However, little of the colonial-era remnants left, and today the park become a very popular entertaining place for the locals.

From the entrance, by the map stand, you see the statue of Marx and Engels



In the northern part of Fuxing Park, the visitor can find the statue of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Built in 1985, the statue is 6.4m tall and has a weight of 70 tons. The statues' purpose was to commemorate the 90th anniversary of Engels' death.

From the park via the rose garden, walk Gaolan Road or Xiangshan Road down to Sinan Road:



One of the Best Old Streets in Shanghai

Exquisite houses and tall plane trees edge both sides of the road. In addition to the common road features in the Former French Concession, Sinan Road has more than 20 various old Shanghai style garden houses which makes it a unique attraction. Besides, Sinan Road does not

have buses nor neon signboards. The street lights are old-fashioned. All of these make Sinan Road one of the best and most beautiful old streets in Shanghai.

Former Residence of Sun Yat-sen: located at No. 7 Xiangshan Road, Shanghai, is a two-storey European-style building. **The house is at the corner of Sinan Road and Xiangshan Road.**
Time: 9 am - 4 or 5 pm. Price: 20 yuan.



At the time he was alive, a lot of influential Chinese and foreigners lived in the area, and the area still looks like its in a foreign country like England because of all the old Western buildings. It may not be that noticeable among the nearby high buildings and mansions, but it has won deep reverence and admiration from visitors since it was opened to the public in 1988. Sun Yat-sen, also named Sun Wen, is the great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution, the founder of the Republic of China and the respected contributor to Chinese modern history.

*From 1918 to 1925, Mr. Sun Yat-sen and his wife, Mrs. Soong Ching Ling lived in the Former Residence, which was donated by some patriotic overseas Canadian Chinese, in support of the Chinese revolution. It was at the Former Residence of Sun Yat-sen that he accomplished the renowned masterpieces such as *Doctrines of Sun Wen, Plans of China's Development, etc.*, made the plan of reforming the Three Principles of the People (Nationalism, Democracy and the People's Livelihood) and put forward the three cardinal policies (alliance with Soviet Russia, cooperation with the Communists and assistance to the workers' and peasants' movements). It was also here that he received the representatives of the Communist Party of China and promoted the first cooperation between the two major parties in Chinese modern history (the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party). The residence witnessed his enthusiasm and his contributions to the Chinese revolution during the last years of this great man.*

After his death in 1925, Mrs. Soong continued to live here until 1937 when the Japanese army occupied Shanghai. Eight years later, upon China winning the war, Mrs. Soong offered to provide her home as the permanent site to Mr. Sun's memory. In 1961, the Former Residence of Sun Yat-sen was listed as being one of the Key State-preserved Cultural Relic Units. According to Mrs. Soong's memories, the furnishings,

most of which were those used by the couple, are displayed where they were. While walking through the house, one can recreate the life of the owners through every exhibited article, either the knives hanging over the fireplace, or the photos on the wall of the living-room, or the books lining the bookcases, or even a pair of glasses once used.

Sinan Mansions (思南公馆 / 思南公館) is located at the cross-roads of Sinan Road and Fuxing Road, formerly known as Rue Massenet and Route Lafayette, in the Former French Concession in Shanghai. As the name implies, it is a collection of mansions, originally built in the 20s and 30s, redeveloped and re-opened in 2010 with a hotel and commercial section.



Sinan Mansions are not one building, but buildings of 51 historic garden houses. They also bring together a variety of architectural styles. There are boutique hotels, apartment hotels and enterprise mansions. Moreover, there are a variety of restaurants, bars, coffee houses, tea houses, as well as a large number of clubs, convention centers, showrooms, cultural salons, designer shops and recreational parks.

Former Residence of Zhou Enlai The house is open daily, 9am–5pm, **free of charge.**
But be prepared to be fingerprinted by a machine



The three-storey house was built in the 1920s in a French style. Zhou Enlai stayed in the house during 1946. It was the Shanghai Office of the Delegates of the Communist Party of China in 1946–7. The house was listed as a municipal relic in 1959 and became a memorial in 1979.

Zhou Enlai's (zhōu ēn lái 周恩来) (1898-1976) former residence is located on Sinan Road. It is a three-storey house with a strong French architectural flavor. Zhou Enlai, the former Chinese Prime Minister in the 1960s and 70s is seen by many as one of China's greatest twentieth century leaders. A keen military strategist and an excellent diplomat, Zhou was a key figure in negotiations between the U.S and China in the 1970s. Zhou Enlai lived here during the domestic war. It was also the representative office of the Communist Party of China from 1946 to 1947 and there are some great black and white photos documenting events that took place here! The house is surrounded by a pretty garden with wicker chairs and has a very colonial feel about it. The backyard has a small courtyard garden, where there is a statue of Zhou. His old black Buick is still parked in the garage. A visit here is a real trip back in time and it's usually very quiet and peaceful. The house is surrounded with heavy vegetation. Premier Zhou Enlai, used to stay at this ivy-covered house when he visited Shanghai in 1946. The house was used more as an office than residence, and it served before the revolution as the Communist Party's Shanghai office. Zhou kept a *spartan* (jiǎn pǔ de 简朴的) room on the first floor (his threadbare blankets are neatly folded on the bed); newspapers were produced on the second floor; and a dorm was maintained in the attic. The items in the bedrooms of Zhou Enlai and *Dong Biwu* (dǒng bì wǔ 董必武) are displayed in the places where they were, but the furniture in the residence are not original but *replicas* (fù zhì pǐn 复制品).



Continue walking Sinan Road down to Middle Jianguo Road and turn right , walk up it and find: (It can be a bit difficult to find this back entrance to the shikumen

compound, but just keep looking for a decent sized opening and forward in you'll find a small gated entrance with a very slim opening): TIANZIFANG

Shikumen Tianzifang



A typical older Shikumen residential area that feels more genuine than Xintiandi, although now housing shops, bars and restaurants, but one can imagine how it was originally.

Walk through the lane and you will get to Taikang Road, turn right and you will find more lanes with shops, bars, café etc.

***Taikang Road och Tianzifang:** An arts and crafts enclave that has developed from a renovated residential area in the French Concession area of Shanghai. The district comprises a neighborhood of labyrinthine alleyways off Taikang Road, and is therefore also referred to as **Taikang Road** or **Taikang Lu**. Tianzifang is known for small craft stores, coffee shops, trendy art studios and narrow alleys. It has become a popular tourist destination in Shanghai, and an example of preservation of local Shikumen architecture-Tianzifang is largely hidden from the neighbouring streets, as it grew from the inside of the block outward, although there are now shops on Taikang Lu itself. Historically Lane #248 was a key entrance that, in order to gain access to the commercially developed area, required walking about 50m through whilst be*



surrounded by local residents' life, including bicycles, hanging laundry, etc. until finally emerging in the 'new' area. Tianzifang has become a major tourist attraction- and has more than 200 diverse small businesses such as cafes, bars, restaurants, art galleries, craft stores, design houses and studios, and even French bistros. It is also near the Shanghai Metro Line 9 Dapujiao Station which is immediately to the south. Despite all the businesses selling trendy foreign goods, the area does not have the look of having been overly beautified - electricity cables are still strung overhead, and air conditioning units are obvious on the outside of the buildings.



The Metro station is on Taikang Road (line 9), by a shopping mall: Dapujiao Station – go two stops to Lujiabang Road , change to line 8, and go one stop to Laoximen, take line 10 towards Xinjiangwanchen. Or take a taxi home.

French Concession (West)

Take Metro line 10 to Jiaotong University. Leave from Exit 1, turn right on Middle Hua Hai Road and walk a few minutes to Soong Ching Ling Memorial Residence.



Soong Ching Ling Memorial Residence in Shanghai

1843 Middle Hua Hai Road

Fee: CNY 20 (10 yuan if you are 60 years and above, but you need your passport.) Open: 9:00 to 16:30 Be prepared to wear shoe covers, as the rooms have carpets.

Soong Ching Ling Memorial Residence in Shanghai is located at No. 1843 in Mid Huaihai Road (Huai Hai Zhong Lu). It was built in 1920 and became Soong's house in Shanghai in 1948. Soong Ching Ling was the former vice chairman of the People's Republic of China. She devoted her whole life to defending the republic system and the birth of a new China. Held in high respect to her spirit and great devotion, Chinese people regard her as their national mother and a treasure of China.

Covering an area of more than 4,300 square meters (5,100 square yards), the house was a milk-white color, boat shaped two-story building and in a western style. Surrounded by camphor trees, it presents an atmosphere of elegance and peace. The drawing room, study and dining room are on the first floor with the second floor housing the bedroom, office and the bedroom

of her housekeeper, Li Yan'e.

Walking into the house, you will find everything displayed as if they were still living there. In the living room, this great woman met many national leaders and important international guests and discussed state affairs with them. Many of her favorite art works were displayed in the simple but elegant lounge. Walking upstairs, you will see the working environment of Soong Ching Ling in her small office where she once read documents concerning national affairs. The bedroom houses her dowry- a set of cane wooden furniture and above the fireplace, hangs a clock used by her husband Sun Yet-sen, the forerunner of Chinese democratic revolution.

Outside the house, there is a patch of lawn where Soong Ching Ling once held tea parties to entertain Chinese international friends. Near the house, there is an exhibition hall which displays many precious pictures and relics, reflecting the glorious life of this great woman. In front of the hall stands a marble statue of Soong Ching Ling which portrays her as a kind and decent figure in her fifties to sixties.



Soong Ching Ling (Wikipedia)

Soong Ching-ling (27 January 1893 – 29 May 1981) was a Chinese political figure. As the third wife of Sun Yat-sen, one of the leaders of the 1911 revolution that established the Republic of China, she was often referred to as Madame Sun Yat-sen. She was a member of the Soong family and, together with her siblings, played a prominent role in China's politics prior to and after 1949.

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, she held several prominent positions in the new government, including Vice President of China (1949–1954; 1959–1975) and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (1954–1959; 1975–1981), travelled abroad during the early 1950s, representing her country at a number of international events. During the Cultural Revolution, however, she was heavily criticized. Following the purge of

President Liu Shaoqi in 1968, she and Dong Biwu as Vice Presidents became de facto Heads of State of China until 1972, when Dong was appointed Acting President. Soong survived the political turmoil during the Cultural Revolution, but only appeared less frequently after 1976. As the Chairwomen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress from 1976 to 1978, Soong was the Head of State. During her final illness in May 1981, she was given the special title of "Honorary President of the People's Republic of China".

Across the road is Wukang Mansion. (Unfortunately it is now covered with construction poles.) But if you visit the Wukang Road Tourist Information Centre you can see how it should look.

Wukang Mansion

the most famous building at the southern end of Wukang Road was designed by the well-known architect Hudec in the French Renaissance style shaped like a giant vessel about to leave the port. It was finished in 1924.



In 1896, the Nanyang Public School (南洋公學) was founded in Shanghai by the imperial edict of the Guangxu Emperor. Sheng Xuanhuai (盛宣怀), the mandarin who proposed the idea to the Guangxu Emperor, hired the missionary educator John Calvin Ferguson to set up the school.

In the year 1907, he used his own salary to build another small road between Avenue Joffre (Huaihai Road) and Route Legendre (Xingguo Road) to facilitate the travel of teachers and students. However, in the beginning, this path did not have a name. Later, because the nearby French Concession wanted to expand its scope, it had a conflict with a local Ningbo Association, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Russia. Ferguson mediated the dispute and reached a solution that satisfied everyone. The local people named this road Route Ferguson to honor him. In 1914, the road belonged to French Concession.

In 1924, there were many high-end shopping malls and business venues near Route Ferguson and Avenue Joffre. The French International Savings Society took the opportunity and initiated the construction of this apartment building at the location. They gave the building the name Normandie Apartments. It has nothing to do with the Battle of Normandy. But it is related to the French habit of naming buildings. It housed mainly senior business people from Western employees of companies based in the old Xujiahui district.

There used to have two movie companies not far from this building. Therefore, it became a popular residence for people from the film industry in the 1940s. They gathered in the cafes and restaurants on the ground floor to talk about the manuscript and interview potential actors and actresses.

Soon, it became the centre of China's film industry during the Republic of China era. Residents included famous actors and actresses Wu Yin, Wang Renmei, Qin Yi, Zhao Dan, Sun Daolin, Wang Wenjuan, Shangguan Yunzhu, and actor/director Zheng Junli. Wang Renmei was the main actress in the movie "Children of Troubled Times" (风云儿女). Its lyric, the March of the Volunteers, was composed by Nie Er and its context was written by Tian Han. After the movie was screened and released on 24th of May in 1935, the title song was known by nearly every Chinese. Later, it has become the national anthem of the People's Republic of China.

Kung Ling-Wei(孔令伟), the daughter of the wealthy banker H. H. Kung, bought the building in 1945 and moved into the building. In 1953, Shanghai government took over the building.

Walk up Wukang Road (unfortunately big walls and covered gates stops one from seeing a lot of these villas, but one can get glimpses of the houses here and there.)

WUKANG ROAD: *In Shanghai, there are 64 roads that are not allowed to broaden. Among these 64 roads, Wukang Road, originally Route Ferguson, is the most special one. Its north and south link two Shanghai's most prosperous avenues. However, Wukang Road extraordinarily is featured with its unique mystery and tranquility. Walking in Wukang Road, different with the bustle and hustle of the outside world, all you feel is quiet and peace from heart. Architectural styles in this road are various but all European style including Mediterranean style, English style, French Renaissance style and so on. Wukang Road is a 1.71 kilometers historic road. It is not long but lined*

with 37 officially protected historic buildings and famous for the location of many celebrities' former residences and old trees. It takes about 30 minutes to walk from one end to another. On Wukang Road , right side , , close to Taian Road:

Wukang Road Tourist Information Centre 393 Wukang Rd; 武康路393号 9am-5pm



On one of the area's best-preserved streets, this centre displays scale-model concession buildings, photos of historic Shànghǎi architecture and maps for self-guided walking tours of Wukang Rd. It's in the former residence of Huang Xing (1874–1916), a revolutionary who cofounded the Republic of China together with Sun Yatsen.



Further up Wukang Road on other side of crossing with Hunan Road:

Ba Jin's Former Residence 113 Wukang Rd; 武康路 113 号 Hours 10am-4.30pm Tue-Sun



This charming little pebble-dash residence with a delightful garden wouldn't look out of place in a leafy London suburb. It's where the acclaimed author Ba Jin (1904–2005) lived from 1955 to the mid-1990s. Ba was the author of dozens of novels and short stories (including **Random Thoughts** and **Family**). His house today contains a collection of old photos, books and manuscripts.

Many of his works were published during the peak of his career in the 1930s. Like many intellectuals, he was persecuted mercilessly during the Cultural Revolution, during which time his wife died after being denied medical treatment. ***Passport may be needed for entry. But when we visited this was not the case.***

If you want to extend your walk, continue Wukang Road across Fuxing Road (west), to Anfu Lu if you would like a break and coffee/tea/lunch:

Sunflour Anfu Court, 322 Anfu Lu,, near Wukang Lu, 安福路 322 号, 近武康路

<http://www.sunflour.com.cn/index.html>



Sunflour is a bakery and cafe selling a variety of breads and pastries for take-away or sit down service. Also on offer is a menu of sandwiches, salads, and a surprisingly good big English breakfast with all of the traditional accoutrements: bacon, sausage, eggs, beans and sourdough toast.

RAC Bldg 14, 332 Anfu Lu, near Wukang Lu, 安福路 322 号 14 幢, 近武康路



RAC is a new favourite brunch and lunch spot. Be prepared to queue. Their courtyard is secluded from the main road. They are insanely popular, especially on weekends. They don't take reservations.

Walk back towards Wukang Road and continue on Anfu Lu to Huashan Road to

Propaganda Poster Art Centre No.868 Huashan Road 10.00 – 17.00 (Mon closed)

Tucked away in Building B at the President Mansion apartment complex on Hua Shan Road is the **Shanghai Propaganda Poster Art Centre – a preservation of historical artistic documents from the Maoist era.** The museum is tricky to find but worth the extra effort in navigation from the Shanghai Library metro station.



Once you arrive at the complex the security guard will usher you in and give you a small credit card sized piece of paper directing you to the right apartment building. You almost feel like you are stumbling upon a secret and the journey to the random basement gives a slightly adventurous feel to the experience.



Experience a slice of Maoist propaganda at Shanghai Propaganda Poster Art Centre, a private collection of 20th-century original posters charting a significant period of China's history. Gain an insight into the visual rhetoric of the infamous communist leaders from thousands of posters spread across two rooms, focusing on images of the Cultural Revolution. A specialty gift shop sells reproduction posters, Mao-era antiques, and original artworks.



Continue walking on Hua Shan Road until you come yo Xingguo Road, turn left and walk down. There is a little tree covered grass patch with plenty seating if a break is needed.



Continue walking on Xingguo Road up to Taian Road and turn left and after a while you are back at Wukang Lu and maybe have dinner or a drink (or both) at

Sichuan Citizen Restaurant <http://www.sichuancitizen.com/>

Ferguson Lane, 2/F, 378 Wukang Lu, , near Tai'an Lu, 武康路 378 号 2 楼, 近泰安路



It is on the second floor above two cafés, so enter the little passage and to the left you'll find the lift



Sichuan Citizen is the Sichuanese restaurant/cocktail bar/tea house expansion of the popular Citizen Cafe. After the original building on Donghu Lu was reclaimed, it moved to Ferguson Lane in mid 2018. The new location is brighter and roomier, and now it has a balcony. It's still red, "exotic," and they kept the palm fans. It continues to serve up a sizable Sichuanese menu split into "New Style," "Signature," and "Classic" dishes, with everything from simple "twice-cooked" stir fry and diced dishes, to steamed dishes, vegetarian fare, Sichuan-style noodles and soups. Kung pao chicken to spicy pigs heart, tongue, and tripe. Notably addition here is Bar Basil, taking up a corner of the establishment, and serving up excellent cocktails, including their signature Basil Drops, for 60rmb.



Take Metro back at Jiatong University, line 10

TEMPLES

Two temples are located in Yuyuan, please see this chapter (The Temple of the City God and Chenxiangge Nunnery)

Other temples are:

Jade Buddha Temple (Yu Fo Temple)



Take Metro line 10 to “Xintiandi”, change to line 13 and go 5 stops to “Jiangning road”.

The temple is at the corner of Anyuan and Jiangning Roads (安远路 170 号, 近江宁西路) Daily 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The Jade Buddha Temple was founded in the Guangxu years (1875-1908) of the Qing Dynasty, rebuilt in 1918 and completed in 1928. Built after the systems in the style of Song Dynasty, its main buildings include the Hall of Heavenly Kings, the Hall of Grand Buddha, the Jade Buddha Chamber, the Abbot’s Room, the Hall of Reclining Buddha, and so on.

The Jade Buddha Temple, enjoying the title of “City Jungle”, is famous at home and abroad for two jade Buddha statues imported to Shanghai from Burma in 1882. In the Jade Buddha Chamber, a seated Jade Buddha is enshrined, which is 1.95 meters high. It is a sculpture carved from one whole piece of white jade, which is crystal clear and solemnly looked. The other 0.96-meter-long jade statue of Sakyamuni in nirvana is worshipped in the Hall of Reclining Buddha, with a carefree expression and vivid posture. The temple now also contains a much larger reclining Buddha in the Hall of Reclining Buddha, which is made of marble and donated from Singapore, and you may mistake this larger sculpture for the original smaller piece.



Jing'an Temple

Take Metro line 10 to “Nanjing East road” , change to line 2 and go 3 stops to Jing'an Temple.

1686 Nanjing West Road (南京西路 1686 号) Daily 7 a.m. 5 p.m.

Located at West Nanjing Road, Jing'an Temple is a famous Buddhist temple in Shanghai, and it belongs to the Mi Sect of the Buddhist disciplines. It is said to be founded in the 10th year (247) of Chiwu of East Wu of the Three Kingdoms.



The temple consists of the Temple Gate, the Hall of Heavenly Kings, the Hall of Grand Buddha, the Hall of Three Saints, and Abbot's Room. After a decade of construction, the landmark building of the temple – “Zhengfajiuzhu Sutra Hall” was completed in 2007 on the east side of the front gate of the temple.

Statues of Southern and Northern Dynasties, stone tablet with inscription by Guangzong, the 12th emperor of Dynasty, and big bronze bells from the 2nd year (1369) of Hongwu period of the Ming Dynasty are kept in the temple.

Shanghai Confucius Temple

Take metro line 10 to “Laoximen” .

Get out from Exit 7 and walk forward along Zhonghua Road. Turn east at the cross to Wenmiao Road, and then you will find the temple very soon.

215 Wenmiao Road (文庙路 215 号近中华路) 9 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Shanghai Confucius Temple is one of the four ancient stone carving groups in China, famed as the 'Treasure House of Stone Carving Art'. It consists of over 28 ancient buildings built with a

large number of stone carvings, including Zunjing Pagoda, Dacheng Hall and Minlun Hall. Except seven buildings which were destroyed or pulled down, the rest are mostly well preserved.

The temple has three courtyards. The first courtyard is mainly made up of Jiexiao Hall, Minglun Hall and Panchi Pond, all of which are well-preserved. Over Panchi, there is a bridge, whose archways were built with stone dragon and lion heads. Walking through the carved stone arch - Lingxing Gate, you will come to the second courtyard, where are Kuiwen Tower for storing books bestowed by emperors, and Zunjing Tower for storing scriptures. Both of the two buildings were built with multiple-eave roofs. The third courtyard, the central of the Confucius temple, consists of the Dacheng Gate, Dacheng Hall, and bell and drum towers.



As the main building of the temple, Dacheng Hall is the main hall to worship Confucius, presenting a look of great solemnity and serenity. There is a huge bell weighing 1.5 tons in the southeast of the hall, named Dacheng Bell and made with exquisite techniques. The shoulders of the bell are carved with dragon patterns of the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC - 476 BC), and there are four couples of dragons encircling shining pearls towards each other on the lower rim of the bell. There are also carved a painting depiction of Confucius' journey made up of 24 orderly lined carriages. It's said that the sound of Dacheng Bell is loud and mellow, and can last as long as 3 minutes. In front of the main door of Dacheng Hall in the open-air, there is a bronze statue of Confucius, holding a sword. Entering the hall, a golden sitting statue of Confucius is situated in the very middle, aside whom are his two outstanding students Yan Hui and Zeng Shen. On the beam are hung three tablets inscribed by the emperors of the Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911). On the eastern and western walls were inserted 16,400-character stone carvings of

Confucian Analects carved on 52 bluestones, which is unique among all of the Confucius temples in China.

FAKE MARKET (with Chinese souvenirs as well)

The Underground Market at Shanghai Science and Technology Museum

Address: Science and Technology Museum Metro Stop (Metro Line 2), Pudong



Take metro line 10 to “Nanjing East road”, change to line 2 and go 4 stops to “Shanghai Science and Technology Museum”.

When you walk out of the Metro station at Pudong's Science and Technology Museum (line 2) and into the underground mall next door, you are greeted by cold fluorescent lights and shopkeepers hounding you to come check out their tiny stores. This place is known as the “SciTech Fake Market” by the laowai and has all your basic “fake market” staples like knockoff shoes (UGGS, Converse and Vans galore, don't pay more than 60RMB), polo shirts, watches, bags, and DVDs that either “fell of the truck” or are counterfeit. But what makes SciTech stand out from other underground markets is it's one of the best places to buy inexpensive touristy gifts, cheap toys, winter clothing, and luggage. Yet another thing that stands out is that it seems to be one of the easiest places to bargain.

AP Plaza is Pudong's biggest "fake market", located underground in Metro Line 2's Science & Technology Museum station. The northern half of AP Plaza, called Xinyang, is a collection of stalls, touts, and greedy salespeople out to rip-off unsuspecting tourists with fake, Fake, FAKE goods of all stripes. As a general rule of thumb, offer 10% of the original asking price, and settle for somewhere between 10% and 30%. Bargain hard, carry cash, and be prepared to walk away from a bunch of stalls before settling on a price.