

17 Exhibition Hall of the Fourth National Congress of CPC

Because of Hongkou's unique geographical location, e.g. it was under the multi-jurisdiction of the International Settlements, many early Chinese Communists and progressive cultural figures lived here, leaving many footprints of the red culture.

17 Exhibition Hall of the Fourth National Congress of CPC

No. 215 Duolun Road

The Fourth National Congress of CPC was held from Jan 11th to 22nd, 1925 at the now No. 8, Alley 28, Lane 254, East Baoxing Road, Hongkou District. The Congress adopted the "Chinese Communist Party

Declaration on the Fourth National Congress" and other 13 documents, theoretically summarizing the basic problems of China's democratic revolution and for the first time raising the problems of the proletariat's leadership in the democratic revolution and the worker-peasant alliance.

The site was originally a three-story brick-concrete Shikumen town house facing east. It was destroyed during "Jan. 28th" Songhu War. In 2009, the showing room of historical documents was moved to No. 215 Duolun Road and renamed Exhibition Hall of the Fourth National Congress of CPC. The hall displays a large number of precious historical data, relics and pictures before and after the Congress, giving full play to the role of patriotic education.

18 Lu Xun's Tomb

In Lu Xun Park, No. 2288 North Sichuan Road

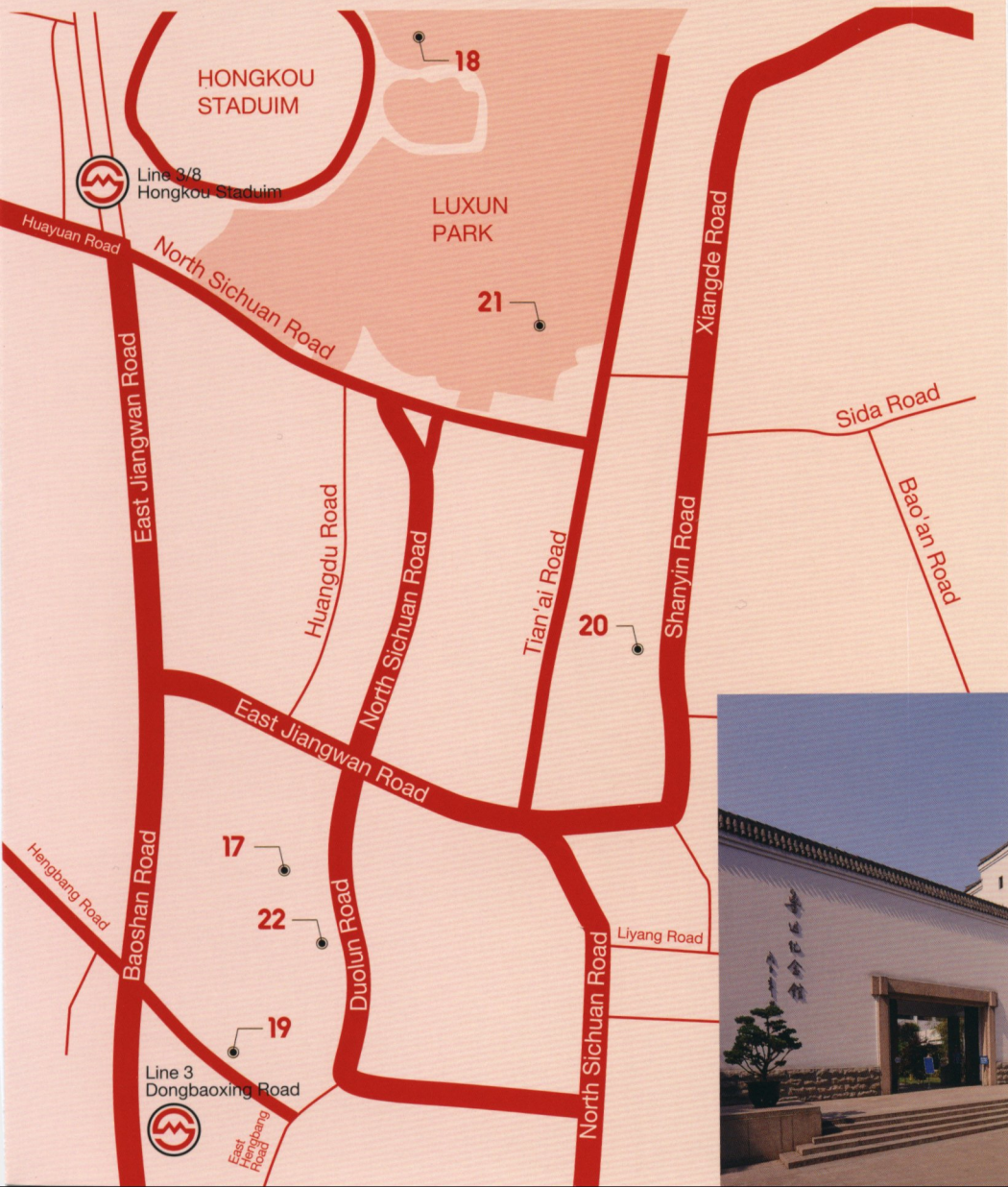
Covering an area of 1,600 square meters, the tomb is made of more than 2,000 pieces of granite. A 1.71-meter tall bronze statue of Lu Xun was placed in the middle of the green land in the square, with a platform in front of the tomb large enough for over 400 people to pay respects. On both sides of the platform there is stone-fence corridors with wistaria on them. The 3.36-meter long, 2.02-meter wide and 0.45-meter tall rectangular coffin chamber is behind the platform. There are pines and cypresses planted by Xu Guangping and Zhou Haiying, Lu Xun's wife and son, on both sides of the chamber. A 5.38-meter tall and 10.2-meter wide tombstone stands behind the chamber. Six intaglio gold-decorated characters inscribed by Mao Zedong were engraved on it, which says "Tomb of Mr. Lu Xun". In January 1956, the State Council decided to move Lu Xun's tomb from Wanguo Cemetery to here. The construction of the tomb began in July the same year and was completed on Oct 9th. On Oct 14th, Lu Xun's coffin re-interment ceremony was held.

In March 1961, the State Council announced Lu Xun's Tomb as a national key cultural relics protection unit.

19 Old Residence of Lu Xun

Lane 35 Hengbang Road (No. 23 Jingyun Li)

On Oct 8th, 1927, Lu Xun moved from Guangzhou to Shanghai with Xu Guangping. He lived here and married Xu Guangping. In the spring of 1930, they moved out. During his residence, Lu Xun made friends with Feng Xuefeng, Rou Shi, Yin Fu, Uchiyama Kanzo and Smedley.



20 Former Residence of Lu Xun

No.9 Lane 132 Shanyin Road

In April 1933, Lu Xun moved here from La Mosi Apartment on North Sichuan Road. He lived here till his death on Oct 19th, 1936. During his residence, he successively edited 7 essay collections including "Mixed Accents", "False Freedom", "Pseudo-frivolous Talk"; translated foreign literary masterpieces like "Dead Souls" and "Russian Fairy Tales" and compiled woodcut collections like "Jade-bringing Collection" and "Kaethe Kollwitz Print Selection". In 1950, the Shanghai Government renovated Lu Xun's Former Residence. It was formally opened in July 1951. The Residence reproduced the original scenes of Lu Xun's life and work.

21 Memorial Hall of Lu Xun

No. 200 Tian'ai Road (in Lu Xun Park)

The Memorial Hall of Lu Xun is located in the Lu Xun Park, close to Tian'ai Road. It was officially opened on Jan 7th, 1951. The name of the Hall was inscribed by late Premier Zhou Enlai. The Memorial Hall was first set up at No. 10 Dalu Residential Area, Shanyin Road, next door to Former Residence of Lu Xun. It was moved to the present location in October 1956. After the expansion the new Hall was opened to the public in September 1999. In June 2001, it was announced by the Central Publicity Department of CPC as "National Patriotic Education Base."

The Memorial Hall of Lu Xun mainly collects, sorts out and preserves relics and documents related to Lu Xun; carries out researches on Lu Xun's life, related events and figures. It's also responsible for the protection and the maintenance of Lu Xun's Tomb and Former Residence. The collections of the Memorial Hall are mainly manuscripts, relics and documents, amounting to 17,000 pieces. Among them there're 6,000 Lu Xun's manuscripts of essays, poems and translation and relics related to the League of Left-Wing Writers.

22 Memorial Hall of the League of Left-Wing Writers

No. 2 Lane 201 Duolun Road

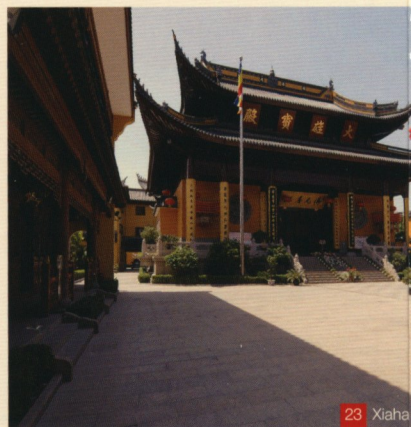
It was the former site of China University of the Arts. On March 2nd, 1930, the founding ceremony of the Chinese League of Left-Wing Writers was held here. The conference elected 7 people including Lu Xun as members of the standing committee and adopted the theory and action guiding principles of the League. 17 proposals including the establishment of an association of research on Marxist literary and art theory were also agreed on. Thus, the left-wing cultural movement started vibrantly. At the end of 2001, this place became the Memorial Hall for the foundation of the League of Left-Wing Writers.



24 Jing Ling Church

No. 135 Kunshan Road

The Church was originally called Young John Allen Memorial Church in memory of the American missionary, Young John Allen. Built by the Supervisory Board of American Christian, it was completed in 1922. The main building covers an area of 1,021 square meters, with a construction ▶



23 Xiahai



Because it is located at the port, Hongkou has both native religion and many other foreign religious sites. Under the guidance of the central government's religious policy, all kinds of religious activities are orderly conducted.

23 Xiahai Temple

No. 73 Kunming Road

Xiahai Temple is commonly known as "Yiwang Temple". According to records, it was built in the Qing Dynasty Qianlong period (1736-1795). There were only 9 rooms then. It was a folk's temple for local fishermen and residents to pray for safety and worship God of Sea. It was expanded and rebuilt several times later. After the liberation, it basically maintained the original scale.

Sea Temple is located in the Tilanqiao Area, the commercial center of Hongkou. At that time, the temple was situated at the estuary for ships from Yangtze River into sea, so the road exactly opposite to the temple door was called Haimen Road (door to the sea literally). When residents went to the temple, they always crossed a bridge with baskets in the hand, so the bridge was called Tilanqiao (carry a basket literally) and the temple was also called Xiahai Temple (down to the sea literally).



► area of 1,646 square meters. It's a three-story brick-wood building facing north. The frontage is Latin-cross-shaped. Inside the main entrance is a symmetric composition of gables. The big middle gable has pointed-arched windows going through two stories. Its lower part is decorated with three-leaf arched belts. There are buttresses on both sides. The pointed-arched windows in the north facade and the west facade are Gothic. The two stories inside is the prayer hall with aisles on both sides and overhead balconies in the back.

As Shanghai's largest Christian church at that time, the place can accommodate 1,500 people to worship here. All citywide Christian Assemblies were held here. In 1980, the name of the church was changed to Jing Ling Church, which means "Chinese believers admire the Holy Spirit". On Feb 15th, 1994, People's Government of Shanghai announced Jing Ling Tang as one of the outstanding historical buildings in Shanghai.

25 Fitch Memorial Church

No. 59 Duolun Road

Fitch Memorial Church was built in memory of George Field Fitch, a missionary of American Presbyterians North. Its construction was donated by American Presbyterians North, Fitch's family members and Chinese believers. It was completed in 1928 and named after Fitch in his honor. The main building covers an area of 662 square meters, with a construction area of 1,102 square meters. It's a two-story building facing north, in a steel-concrete and brick-concrete structure. The frontage is rectangular. There is a small hall on the ground

floor and a big basilica hall on the second floor. The hall in the middle overtops the aisles on both sides, supported by counterforts. Parts of the windows and doors are made into semicircular holes. There is a square clock tower at the entrance in the north facade. The tower is in a wood structure with red concrete columns. There are color paintings under the eaves. The top of the tower is pavilion-styled with waist eaves. The four-sided multiple eaves, which are covered with blue bricks and tiles, form the steeple. On Feb 15th, 1994, People's Government of Shanghai announced Fitch Memorial Church as one of the outstanding historical buildings in Shanghai. The Church is the only Christian Church with Chinese temple architectural features in China.



Emel Road

Hanyang Road

The development of Hongkou District has a deep origin with immigrants from Guangdong. The Lingnan culture is specifically reflected in all aspects such as business, sports and entertainment in Hongkou District, and has been spread till now.

26 Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association

No. 34 Lane 2027 North Sichuan Road

The Association was established in 1910 under the call of Chen Gongzhe, a cadreman in Guangdong League and others. Its initial name was China Chin Woo Gymnastics Association. The Association was located in Wangjiazhai, Zhaibei District. In 1916, it was moved to Huiming Road, Hongkou District. In 1924, its address was decided on No. 34 Fu De Li, North Sichuan Road. Chin Woo Athletic Association is the first social athletic organization which introduced western concepts and contents about sports in China. Currently there are Chin Woo Athletic Organizations in 56 countries and regions around the world.

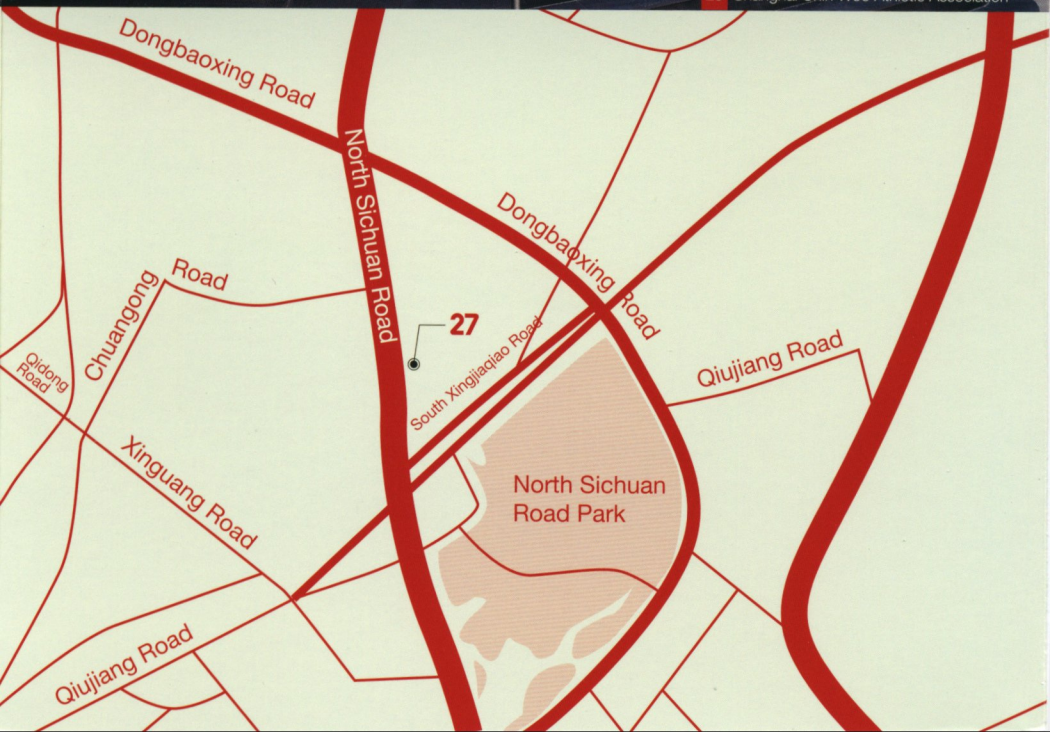
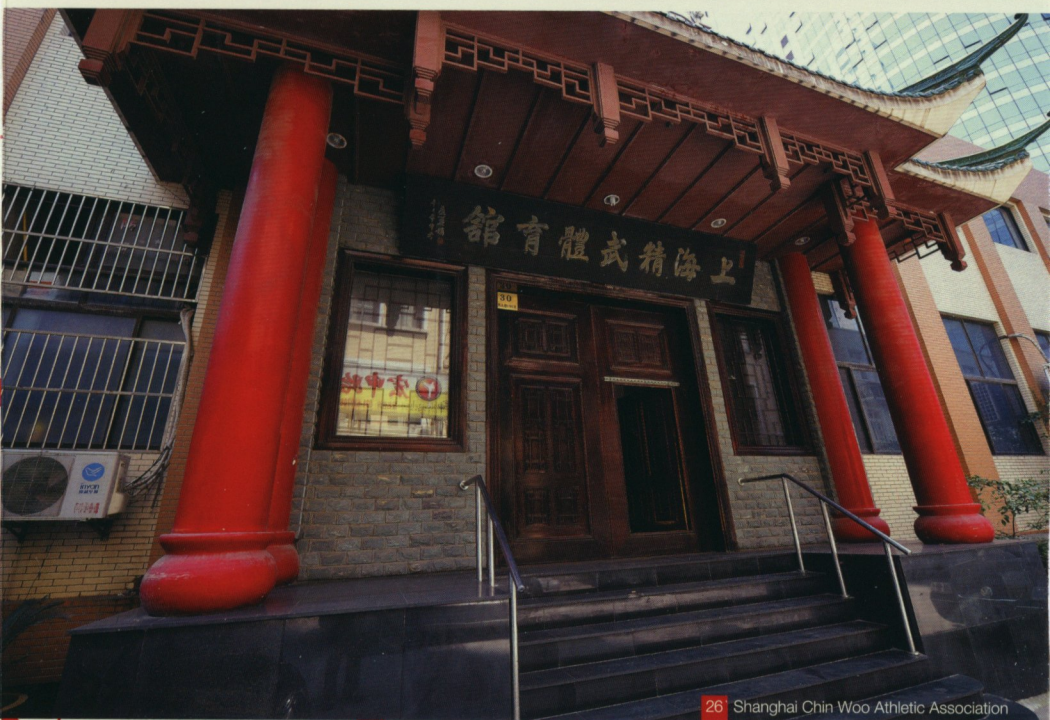


27 Qunzhong Theater (Guangdong Grand Theater)

No. 1552 North Sichuan Road

Established in 1928, it covers an area of 2 mu with a construction area of 1,765 square meters. It's a four-story building in a concrete steel-frame structure. The Theater is divided into a main hall and balconies.

The Theater was opened in January 1931. On Feb 1st, the first play was put on. Two Cantonese opera troupes, Xinchunqiu and Yongshounian played here one after another. On New Year's Day in 1932, the Theater invited 10 Cantonese actors and actresses including Ruan Lingyu to sing the opera "Love of Beauty" in Cantonese for the Cantonese living in Hongkou. From 1954 to 1958, 5 Cantonese Opera Troupes such as Guangzhou Cantonese Opera Troupe and Zhujiang Cantonese Opera Troupe played here. Especially the performance of the two Cantonese Opera performing artists, Ma Shizeng and Hong Xiannv stirred a sensation in Shanghai. In 1968, it was renamed Qunzhong Theater.





28 Wing On Lane

Lane 1953 Duolun Road, No. 152-192 Duolun Road

The first half of the houses in Lane 1953 Duolun Road was built in 1925 while the last part was built in 1945. There are totally 155 new-style lane houses with a construction area of 21,000 square meters. The buildings are three-story brick-concrete townhouses in various architectural styles like classic British style and Spanish style. It is said that Mr. Guo, the boss of Yong An Company, invested in the construction of Yong An Li for his senior staff. Mr. Guo was from Guangdong. So was all his staff. Hongkou was then the main aggregated area for Cantonese in Shanghai, so Mr. Guo selected this place to build dormitories for his staff and called here Yong An Li.

29 New Asia Hotel

No. 422 Tiantong Road

Covering an area of 2,100 square meters, it has a construction area of 19,600 square meters. The steel-concrete building is of modernist style. Some people with Guangdong origin raised funds for the construction. It was designed by Architect Syrah from British Wuhe Company, built by Chinese Gui Lan Ji Construction Company and completed in 1934.

New Asia Hotel mainly offers Cantonese and local cuisine, meeting the dietary needs of a large number of Cantonese in Hongkou. Till now, the traditional Guangdong morning tea of the hotel is still very popular among the Cantonese in Shanghai.