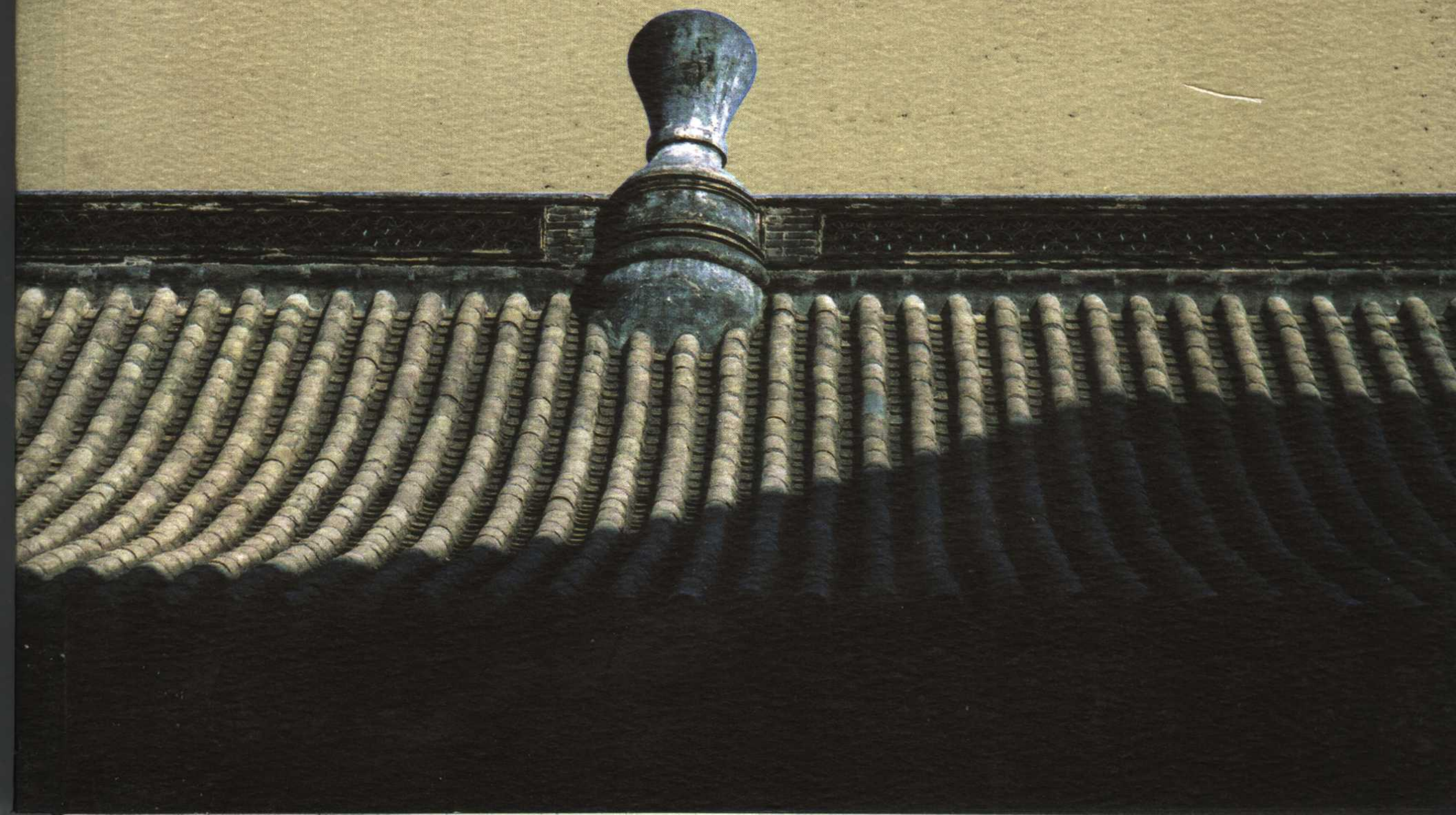




摄影/陈华

# 百年南大老建筑

南京大学出版社





# 百年南大老建築

摄影/陈华



三江师范学堂开学时，张之洞与有关人员合影(左六为张之洞，左二为李瑞澂)

南京大学出版社



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# 序



2002年，南京大学已有百年历史。百年的沧桑，百年的坎坷，追寻其源头，颇为复杂。一条线可追溯到1902年创建的三江师范学堂，另一条线为著名的教会大学——金陵大学。

十九世纪末的中国，国家衰微，民族危亡，救亡图存、维新思潮高涨。清政府迫于压力，不得不改变旧有的教育制度，于1901年8月谕各省督抚学政“切实通筹认真举办大学堂”，嗣后，各地纷纷创办或改建大学。三江师范学堂正是在这种大背景下，由两江总督刘坤一倡议，其继任张之洞于1902年开始筹办，1903年正式开办。

三江师范学堂选址于南京四牌楼明国子监原址，地处鸡笼山南麓，东枕紫金山，西临钟鼓楼，北面玄武湖，怀拥珍珠河，依山傍水，草木葱茏，景色优美。此地有明王朝最高学府诗书气之氤氲，兼吸山水之灵气，钟灵毓秀。

其后三江师范学堂随国家社会变革，经历多次演变，易名数度，易长频仍。先后冠名两江师范学堂（1905年）、国立南京高等师范学校（1915年）、国立东南大学（1920

年）、第四中山大学（1927年）、国立江苏大学（1928年）、国立中央大学（1928年）、国立南京大学（1949年）、南京大学（1950年）。

源头的另一支乃金陵大学。金大是基督教会在南京设立的一所著名的高等学校，其前身是创建于1888年的汇文书院。1910年2月，同是教会学校的宏育书院并入汇文书院，建立金陵大学。

1952年全国高校院系调整，两条线汇聚到一起，金大主体部分文理学院并入南京大学，组成了新的南京大学，延续至今。以南京大学的工学院为主体，并入金陵大学有关系科建成南京工学院（今东南大学），并派生出十余所与中央大学有渊源关系的高校。

中央大学（三江师范学堂）原址设在四牌楼；1910年金大成立后选鼓楼西坡为校址。在1952年的全国高校院系调整中，因工学院附设的工厂及实验室搬迁甚为费事，故四牌楼校址留给新设的南京工学院，南京大学校址迁至鼓楼金陵大学原址。这两处地址均建造了许多中西合璧、宏壮华丽的建筑。



南京大学校名几经更迭、演变几多繁复，但一种精神，一种传统却延绵不断。从两江师范学堂监督李瑞清倡导的“嚼得菜根，做得大事”，到中大、金大的“诚朴，雄伟，诚真，勤仁”，一直到南大的“严谨，求实，勤奋，创新”。一脉相承的学风传统，更蕴含着南大特有的精神内涵，这便是“不为燥湿轻重，不为穷达易节”的学术品格，是“钟山之崇高，大江之雄毅，玄武之沉静”的国士风范。教育贵乎熏习，风气有赖浸染，南大这种朴茂醇厚的学风就是这样经过几代人的努力而形成的。

南大的校园很美，美在她的优雅，美在她的古老韵味。除了百年积淀的文化底蕴和百年形成的人文精神赋予她独特的气质外，那一座座掩映在绿树丛中、矗立了大半个世纪的老建筑群实在功不可没。这些老建筑经过数十年风霜雨雪的侵蚀和岁月尘沙的淘涤，虽然褪色了，周身却更显出一种庄重的、苍凉的美，向世人展示着它们成熟的风韵。

虽然历史为南大遗留下的老建筑分散于两处，但从这些老建筑身上，可以看出一种共同的文化气质、精神象征，同时也令人想到学术薪火的传统。

原国立中央大学建筑群建于1922-1933年，采用西方古典的建筑样式。西方古典建筑艺术最杰出的成就是创造了古典柱式，如在希腊古典时期出现的三种古典柱式：多立克、爱奥尼亚、科林斯。中大整个建筑群大量采用定型化的爱奥尼亚柱，配以简洁的几何形体，显示出宏伟庄严的气势。校园建筑布局主次分明，轴线对称，构图严谨，铺设大块草坪和规整道路，这种设计流露出浓郁的西方校园情调。大礼堂为欧洲文艺复兴时期建筑风格，绿色铜皮覆盖的穹隆顶部有一冠形天窗，看去颇似戴了一顶王冠，是中央大学标志性建筑。体育馆、科学馆、生物馆，三馆的规模与质量，在二十年代的中国，均堪称第一流。

南京大学的现址为原金陵大学，金大建

筑群建于1910-1937年之间。金大为美国教会创办，为了消除中国人对西方文化的排斥心理，校内建筑均采用了中国北方传统官式建筑样式。以清代宫殿式建筑为外部特征，以塔楼（北大楼）为中心，作不完全对称布局，由美国建筑师和留美、游欧归来的中国建筑师分别设计建造。

建筑材料除屋顶的琉璃瓦及基本土木外，大都由国外进口，但部分墙砖则取自于南京明城墙的大块灰砖（南京明城墙当时正处于部分毁损之中）。虽然建筑设计在外形和局部努力表现中国传统特色，如歇山顶、青砖灰瓦、细部有砖雕墙花，但毕竟处于中西方文化交融的年代，西方建筑思想渗透进来。修建规整的草坪是西方校园的普遍做法，高耸云霄的塔楼颇似西方建筑中的钟楼，与群体显得极不协调，体现了西方人的审美观。于是，以民族样式与西方先进的建筑技术相结合，金大建造了首批融入西方风格的中国民族建筑。

现存北大楼等建筑，是当时南京最高大的建筑。这些建筑式兼中西，宏伟壮丽，与鼓楼平峙，由北而南，顺坡而下，与周围环境融为一体。这种充分利用自然地势的起落而建造的建筑物，既抱为一体，又错落有致，有朴素浑成之美。整个建筑群没于森森树木、含珠花草之中，四季不同，景色各异，惟一不变的是老建筑们沉静而儒雅的风范。

本图册的编选，旨在从建筑的角度，找寻百年南大散落的一些历史碎片，因此，将南京大学、东南大学校园内的不同风格的老建筑悉数辑录于此，呈现给读者，并成为校史的见证。









# Preface



The year 2002 will witness the centennial celebration of Nanjing University, a university with a complicated history in the course of its development. One part of the university could be traced back to Sanjiang Normal University (SNU) founded in 1902, and another part would find its origin in University of Nanking (UN), a missionary college.

At the end of the 19th century when China found itself in a national crisis, the Qing government was pressed for reforms, among which was the call for the reform of the old educational system. In August 1901, Emperor Guangxu decreed that provincial governors and educational officials "should go through careful plans to

found universities." Henceforth, universities were founded or remolded throughout China. At this juncture, Liu Kunyi, the governor of Jiangsu and Zhejiang, proposed the founding of SNU. With preparatory work started in 1902, Liu's successor Zhang Zhidong started this university in 1903.

SNU was located in Sipailou at the southern foot of Jilong Mountain, formerly the site for the Imperial College of Ming Dynasty. To the east of the campus there was the Purple Mountain, to the west the Drum Tower of Nanjing, to the north Xuanwu Lake, and in the middle the Pearl River running through the whole campus. Surrounded with beautiful scenery and immersed in the scholarly atmosphere of



the highest educational administration of Ming Dynasty, the university has produced generations of talents in the past one hundred years.

SNU went through a number of changes in the course of history. It was successively renamed Lianjiang Normal University (1905), National Nanjing Normal College (1915), National Southeast University (1920), No. Four Zhongshan University (1927), National Jiangsu University (1928), National Central University (CU, 1928), National Nanjing University (1949), Nanjing University (1950).

UN, the other predecessor of Nanjing University, was founded by Christian missionaries. UN could trace back to the missionary Huiwen College founded in 1888. In February 1910, the Huiwen College and the missionary Hongyu College merged into UN.

In 1952, the restructuring of China's institutions of higher learning brought the liberal arts faculty and science faculty of UN into Nanjing University. The engineering faculty of Nanjing University and some related departments from UN formed Nanjing Institute of Technology (now Southeast University). Another dozen universities and colleges branched out from what was formerly CU and became independent institutions.

Originally, CU (SNU) was located in Sipailou, and UN to the west of the

Drum Tower. In the restructuring of 1952, CU campus became the campus of the newly founded Nanjing Institute of Technology because it was quite impractical to move away the laboratories and affiliated factories around the campus. Therefore, Nanjing University moved to UN campus. On both campuses, there were many grand buildings, which displayed a combination of Chinese and Western architectural styles.

Although constantly renamed, Nanjing University has kept a consistent academic tradition. From the spirit of "aspiring for great achievements in the face of hardship" advocated by President Li Ruiqing of SNU to the motto "honesty, grander, sincerity, and diligence" of CU and UN, Nanjing University developed its motto into "precision, truthfulness, diligence, and innovation." What has been retained is the spirit of academic integrity and scholarly aspirations on Nanjing University campus.

Nanjing University finds the beauty of its campus in its classic elegance. The antique buildings on the campus add to its academic atmosphere. Amid the greenery of trees and vines, these architectures have survived history, and they impose a solemn grander on the campus with their majestic beauty. Though these buildings are separated on two different campus-



es, they manifest the same kind of sublimity, reminding us of uninterrupted academic tradition of Nanjing University.

Built between 1922 and 1933, the buildings on CU Campus were in classic Western style with grand columns. Most buildings on CU Campus used standardized Ionic columns decorated with simple geometric architectural components, imbued with a solemn sublimity. On the well laid-out campus, the buildings were symmetrically arranged with orderly roads and expansive lawns in between, radiating with the rich ambience of a Western University campus. The auditorium, built in European style of the Renaissance period with a bronze dome and a crown-like dormer, was the landmark on CU Campus. In terms of size and quality, the gymnasium, the science building, the biology building on the campus were among the finest architectures in China in the 1920s.

The present Nanjing University campus used to be UN campus. The buildings on UN campus were constructed between 1910 and 1937. Founded by American missionaries, UN adopted traditional Chinese architectural styles for its buildings to avoid Chinese repulsion against Western culture. Designed by American architects and Chinese architects educated in America and Europe, the buildings on this

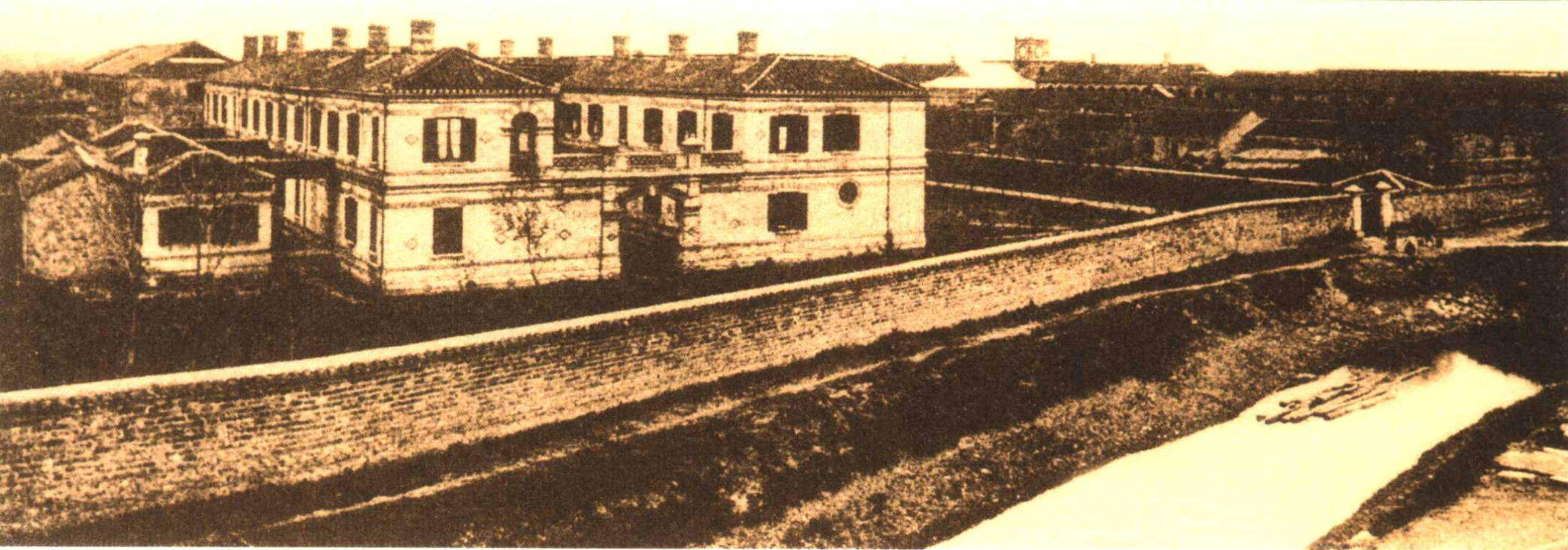
campus, modeling themselves after the Qing-style Chinese palaces, were asymmetrically arranged around a tower (North Building). Except for the glazed tiles on the roofs and some bricks taken from the city walls (the city walls of Nanjing were disintegrating at that time), most building materials were foreign imports. Although the buildings displayed rather apparent Chinese styles, Western architectural conceptions left indelible marks because they were, after all, built in a time when Western culture began its intense interaction with Chinese culture. Setting up lawns, for example, was commonplace on Western campuses; closely resembling a clock tower in Western architecture, the high-rising tower did not really match the surrounding buildings. On UN campus, these Westernized Chinese-style buildings were among the first of their kind. The dozen buildings, including the North Building, were once the highest in Nanjing. With the Drum Tower of Nanjing in the background, they stood stately on the slopy campus, merging naturally into the surrounding landscape.

Collecting in one volume the pictures of different antique buildings on the campuses of Nanjing University and Southeast University, this album offers a glimpse of Nanjing University from its architectures. Let it be the witness of the history of Nanjing University.









南京大学的前身两江师范学堂校舍,摄于1910年



南京大学的前身金陵大学在干河沿时的校门,摄于1914年







南京大学的前身国立南京高等师范学校校门



南京大学的前身国立东南大学校门,摄于二十年代

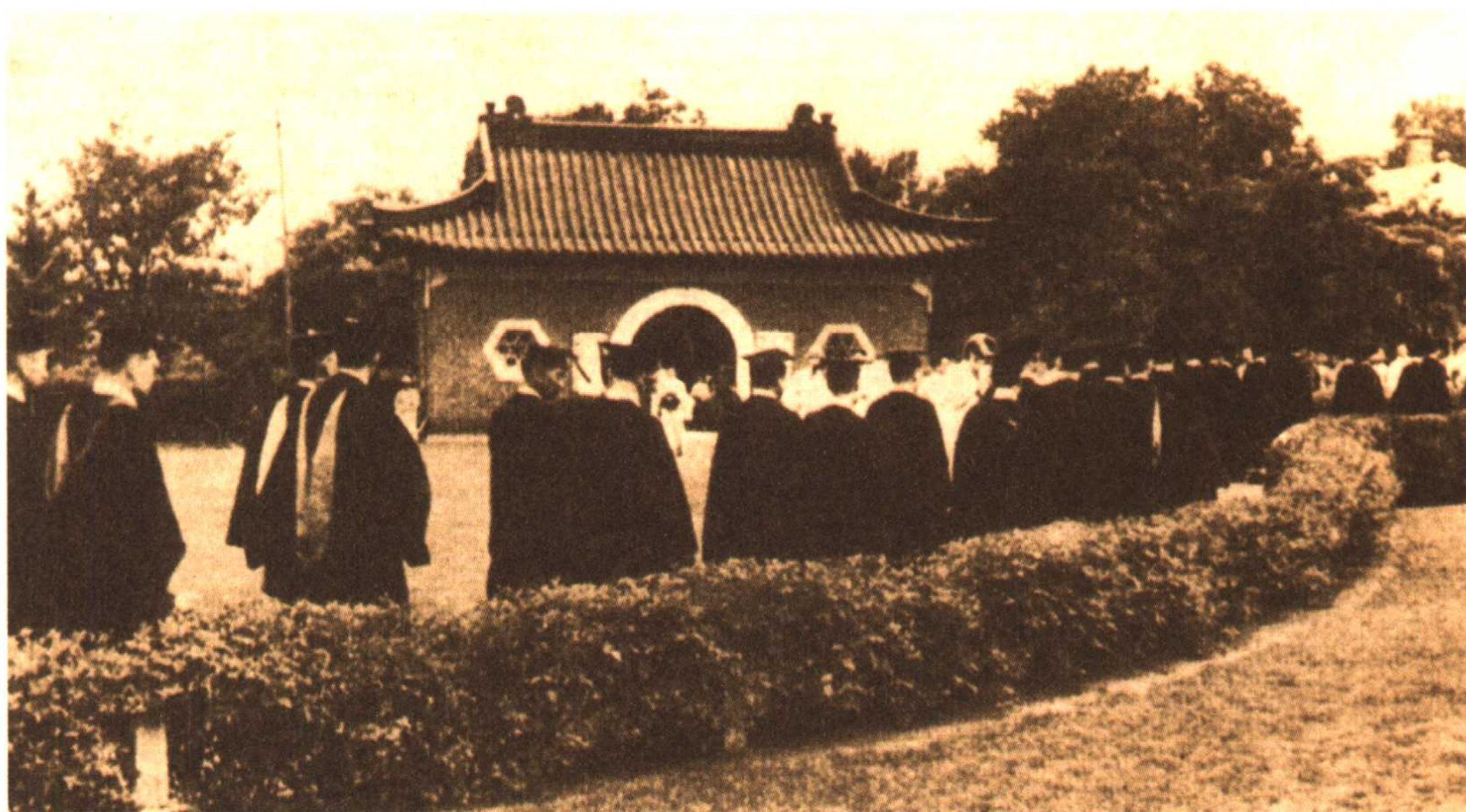


金陵大学迁址鼓楼后的校门





三十年代金陵大学女生在校门前合影



金陵大学校门,毕业生们从校门经过前往礼堂参加毕业典礼,摄于三十年代





三十年代的金陵大学校门

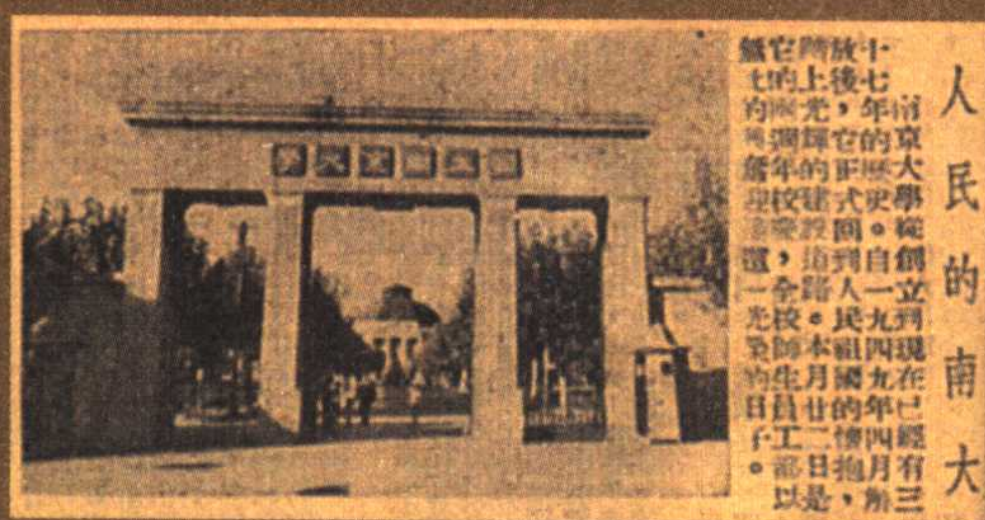
金陵大学校门,建于1930年,单檐歇山顶,拱形门,两侧配六角形小窗,门前设附垂带石的台阶







南京大学的前身国立中央大学校门,建于1933年



人民的南大