

ПЛАНЫ ГОР. ХАРБИНА И ЕГО ОКРЕСТНОСТЕЙ.

哈尔滨印象

GLANCE BACK THE OLD
CITY'S CHARM OF HARBIN

(1897 - 1949) VOLUME I

哈尔滨市城市规划局
URBAN PLANNING BUREAU OF
HARBIN MUNICIPALITY
哈尔滨市城市规划学会
URBAN PLANNING SOCIETY OF
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总序

杜宇新

百多年前，中东铁路的修建，拉开了哈尔滨由松花江畔的小渔村走向现代城市的序幕，带着梦想和希冀，人们纷纷来到这个充满冒险和机会的地方。这里有农民、工匠、商人，有思想家、革命者、文学青年，有殖民者、创业者、白俄贵族、犹太移民……，新旧思想、东西文化在这里冲击、融合、淀积，形成了哈尔滨独具特色的文化品格和城市风貌。各种印记也集中体现在特定的空间里，那就是城市格局、街道景观、建筑风貌。它体现着丰富的人文内涵，铭刻着这座城市的历史和变迁，显现出哈尔滨这座充满异国情调的国际化城市曾经的辉煌。

哈尔滨早期的建筑荟萃了欧洲近代各个流派的建筑艺术，包括巴洛克、拜占庭、古典主义、折衷主义、新艺术运动等，如此多种风格建筑集中于一个城市，这在国内是绝无仅有的。其中“新艺术运动”式建筑在世界建筑史上也占有重要地位。此外，还有中西合璧的“中华巴洛克”式建筑、“一、五”时期带有前苏联印记的社会主义工业建筑以及中国传统形式建筑等。这些都是宝贵的历史文化遗产，是社会共同的财富，也是哈尔滨的魅力所在。虽然一些建筑有着明显外来文化的烙印，但根本上还是劳动人民丰富想象力和创造力的结晶。缘于此，历史虽然不长的哈尔滨1994年被国务院批准为第三批国家级历史文化名城，成为全国101座国家历史文化名城重要保护城市之一。

历史文化名城保护工作对于继承悠久的历史文化遗产，进行爱国主义教育，促进社会主义精神文明建设，尤其是落实党的十六届三中全会关于促进经济社会统筹发展的战略部署，具有深远的历史意义和现实意义。近年来，哈尔滨以发掘、拯救和保护建筑文化遗产为重点，做了大量富有成效的工作。城市规划部门拟定了三批240多栋保护建筑，经市政府批准实施挂牌保护。在保护历史建筑的同时，还强调保护其周围的环境。保护工作从单栋建筑和文物的保护上升到历史街区的保护，最终实现对城市肌理和城市整体风貌的保护。哈尔滨市将保护街道中央大街改造成为具有欧陆风情的步行商业街；对国家重点文物保护单位索菲亚教堂及周边环境进行了整治，辟建成建筑艺术广场；对道外南二道街传统商市保护区进行了改造，恢复其独具特色的“中华巴洛克”风格。这不仅得到了广大市民的支持和拥护，而且也得到了中外专家和宾朋的好评。

历史是不能复制的。我们应特别精心，把应该保护的老建筑都保护下来，一时看不准的先放一放，不要轻易拆除和破坏，否则就对不住历史，对不住后人。重要的是，要充分发挥我们的聪明才智，把保护和创新结合起来，让历史和未来在哈尔滨这座城市有机融合。全球化时代的到来，地方特色就显得尤为珍贵。现代城市的风貌景观不可能都象纽约的曼哈顿或上海的浦东一样的模式。必须打破“千城一面”“千楼一面”的粗俗局面。这就要求我们，一方面要保持和发扬城市的特色，继承城市原有的建筑风格，更重要的方面是要沿袭城市的文脉，创造出具有时代感的代表先进文化的建筑精品，塑造出具有鲜明哈尔滨地域特色的城市新景观。哈尔滨不仅应是一个有经济活力的城市，也应是一个负责任的城市，有特色、有魅力的城市。

现在，凝结着城市规划工作者心血的哈尔滨历史文化名城保护丛书的第一批成果《哈尔滨印·象》、《凝固的乐章》、《哈尔滨保护建筑图集》、《哈尔滨历史文化名城保护规划成果集》就要付梓发行了，它不仅向我们展现了哈尔滨历史风情画卷，展示了独具特色的建筑艺术，勾勒了哈尔滨城市发展的轨迹，保留了渐渐远去的历史乐章。而且能够引起人们绵长的回忆、追索和思考，唤起广大市民和社会各界的保护意识，进一步推动哈尔滨历史文化名城保护工作。同时为继承原有的城市格局和建筑特色，塑造哈尔滨城市新形象，把哈尔滨建设成为令人难忘的城市提供有力的支持。从这个意义上说，这部丛书无疑是有重要历史文化价值的。2005年，是中国清朝政府在哈尔滨设治100周年，这部丛书的出版也是献给哈尔滨这座走过百年历程即将迎来新振兴和新辉煌的城市一个珍贵的礼物。

城市是物质的，也是有“生命”的，有“灵魂”的。给人们保留了一片珍贵的记忆空间吧，以寄托人们对这座城市的情思、感悟和畅想。在这里，人们寻求的已不仅仅是城市传统物质空间的再生，而是一种文化的再生和精神的再生，是体现对城市历史的关爱。

尊重历史，善待过去，多为子孙后代留下哈尔滨独有的文化遗产，这是我们这一代人共同的责任。

杜宇新

2004年岁末

（作者系中共黑龙江省委常委、哈尔滨市委书记）

More than a hundred years ago, the construction of the China-Eastern Railway Line had opened the stage curtain for Harbin's progress from a small fisherman's village beside the River Songhua'jiang to a modern metropolitan. Brought along by their high hopes and expectations, people of all walks of life came to this place that were full of adventure and opportunity one after another in order to seek their fortunes, and among them were peasants, craftsmen, businessmen, ideologists, revolutionaries, literary youths, colonists, business founders, the former aristocrats fleeing from the Old Russia and the Jewish refugees etc. Thence, various kinds of ideologies of old and new as well as different cultures originated from the East and the West were clashed, merged, settled and accumulated one another in this place to have gradually formed in Harbin an unique cultural character and a distinguished urban appearance. In addition, all kinds of humanitarian imprints had found their way into specific spaces here, i.e. the urban layout, the street views and the architectural styles etc. Therefore, a rich humanitarian connotation was embodied here to demonstrate the history and vicissitudes of the city as well as the past glory and brilliance enjoyed by this international city that had a rich character of exoticism.

The early architectures of Harbin had gathered together in themselves the various building styles of the contemporary Europe including the schools of Baroque, Byzantium, Classicism, Eclecticism and Art Nouveau etc. It is really the only occurrence in the nation that so many schools of architectural styles have congregated in a single city. Among them the buildings of the Art Nouveau style have also stayed at an important position in the history of world architecture. Besides, there are also the buildings of "Chinese Baroque" school combining the West with the East in this city, as well as the so-called Socialist Industrial architectures with imprint of the former Soviet Union built during the First Five-Year Plan period in addition to the Chinese traditional houses. All of these are the precious historical and cultural heritages for Harbin, the common wealth of the society and the very fascination owned by the city. Despite of the fact that some buildings have distinct vestige of foreign cultures, they are still in essence the rich fruits representing the abundant imagination and creativity of Chinese laboring people. Consequently, the city of Harbin had been approved by the State Council as one of the third-batch National Famous Historical and Cultural Cities in 1994 despite of its quite short history. From then on, the city had become one of the 101 cities entitle as the Cities of National Historical and Cultural Heritage need to be protected emphatically.

The protective work of the famous historical and cultural cities has a profound historical and practical significance for inheriting our long historical and cultural traditions, conducting patriotism education, promoting construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and in particular, for the fulfilling the strategic deployment made by the Third Plenary Session Of The Sixteenth CPC Central Committee regarding the promoting the coordinated economical and social development. In the recent years, Harbin had accomplished plenty of effective work mainly in excavating, saving and protecting the architectures of historical and cultural heritage. The municipal urban planning division has designated more than 240 architectures in three groups as the architectures need to be protected after the municipal government approves them with planks being hung. While the historical buildings are protected, the necessity to protect their nearby environment should also be emphasized. The work shall be enhanced from protecting single house and cultural relics to the protection of historical blocks, thus to realize an overall protection for the urban pattern and the whole urban appearance. The protected street the Central Boulevard shall be renovated into a walker's shopping block of Continental European style. The national key cultural protection unit - the Sophia Cathedral and its nearby environment is already renovated and a construction art square is built. In addition, the protection work of the South Er-dao Street of Dao-wai is carried out to maintain it as the traditional commercial shopping street, and its style of "Chinese Baroque" is once again recovered. The effort has not only obtained the warm support and welcome from the mass citizens but also got good appraisals from experts at home and abroad as well as the distinguished guests and friends.

The history is never to be copied. We must be very careful in this regard and have those old buildings should be preserved duly protected. For those hard to be decided for the time being, we should keep them intact instead of demolishing and damaging them hurriedly; or else, we shall owe dearly to the history as well as to our offspring. Most importantly, we must fully tap our intelligence and wisdom in combining protection with renovation, so as to realize in this city of Harbin an organic integration of history with the future. The time of globalization is coming, so the local characteristic is especially precious. The scenic style and feature of a modern city can not be exactly the same as that of the Manhattan area of New York or the Pudong New District in Shanghai. The coarse and vulgar situation of "same expression for a thousand cities" or "same style for a thousand houses" should be discarded. Therefore, we are required to maintain and carry forward the original characteristics of the city and inherit the existing architectural style at the one hand, and more importantly, follow the city's cultural coherence in order to create architectural masterpieces that are rich in spirit of time representing the advanced cultures, as well as establish an urban sight-viewing character with an unique Harbin characteristic. Harbin should become not only an economically dynamic city, but also a responsible, characterized and charming metropolitan.

Now the first group of literatures concerning protection of Harbin as a famous historical and cultural city is ready for publication. Having embodied in them the painstaking effort of the city planning workers, the books are entitle respectively as <Impression of Harbin>, <The Static Music Movement>, <Pictorial Collection of Harbin Architecture Protection> and <The Famous Historical and Cultural City - Collection of Protection Plan>. They shall not only show to us a stylish historical picture scroll, represent its unique architectural art, but also conserve the would-be going away historical musical movement by outlining the development track of the city of Harbin. They shall also make people to recall, recollect and ponder, thus to arouse the cultural protection consciousness among the mass citizens and people of all walks of life, so as to further promote the protective work of Harbin as a famous historical and cultural city. While the original urban layout and architectural character is inherited, a new image of the city shall also be established to render a powerful support for building the city into an unforgettable metropolitan. In this sense, this group of book is doubtless of important historical and cultural values. The coming year of 2005 shall be the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Harbin City as an local administrative authority by the former Qing Dynasty government, and the publishing of this book series is to be a precious present for Harbin - a city of hundred-year history that shall greet its new renaissance and resplendence.

City is both a materialistic object and a live creature which has "life" and "soul". May a piece of space be conserved for retaining people's remembrance, so that they can reside upon it their sentiment, comprehension and free recollection of the city. Here, what people seek is not only the resurrection of the traditional material space, but also the resurrections of culture and spirit as well as the affections for that city's history.

It is the common responsibility for us people of this generation to respect the history and treat well for the past, so that the unique cultural heritage of Harbin can be conserved forever for our offspring generations.

At the end of Year 2004

Authored by a member of the Standing Committee of CPC Heilongjiang Provincial Committee and concurrently the CPC Municipal Party Secretary of Harbin.

序言

俞滨洋

《哈尔滨印象》一书即将出版发行了，它以地图为衬底，以照片为镜子，以文字点睛，从宏观、中观、微观三个层面映衬出哈尔滨城市发展的脉络，反映出城市规模的扩张、城市格局的演变、城市功能变迁和城市风貌的沧桑变化。

回顾哈尔滨城市百年发展历程，可以看出国际地缘政治关系和国家战略对哈尔滨城市的形成、发展和兴衰产生重要影响。哈尔滨现代城市的兴起始于1898年中东铁路的修建，是当时《中俄密约》的产物。特定的历史背景和环境，使上世纪二三十年代的哈尔滨成为具有多元文化特色的国际性城市，被誉为“东方小巴黎”、“东方莫斯科”。被动开放使哈尔滨经历了城市发展历史上的第一次“辉煌”时期。新中国成立以后，受当时的国际政治关系影响，哈尔滨是我国“一五”、“二五”时期重点建设的城市，前苏联援建的“156”项重点工程有13项建在哈尔滨，“三大动力”、“十大军工”企业纷纷落户，使哈尔滨从一个消费型城市发展成为我国重要的机电工业基地。哈尔滨经历了第二次辉煌时期。

哈尔滨历次的城市规划，对历次城市重大建设与发展产生了举足轻重的作用。沙俄和日本为了自身的目的，在不同时期编制了哈尔滨的城市规划。上世纪初的“新城规划”运用了当时先进的城市规划方法，确定的功能分区明确，布局合理，方格状路网与放射式道路特点突出，为建埠之初的哈尔滨奠定了较好的规划基础。1932年制订的“大哈尔滨都邑计划”，确定人口规模为100万，规划用地达258平方公里。到1943年，哈尔滨人口已达到74万人，联系各区的道路骨架基本形成，城市的基础设施建设初具规模。新中国成立以后，为了适应大规模建设的需要，哈尔滨在“一五”期间编制了建国后第一轮城市总体规划，1956年经国家建委批准实施。在此期间，形成了平房和动力两个工业区。1958年随着地方工业发展的需要，辟建了三棵树化工区和哈西机械工业区，在城市南部形成学府区，构成了现在哈尔滨城市的基本形态格局。

为了便于了解哈尔滨城市规划发展史，保存一些珍贵的历史资料，发掘、继承哈尔滨城市特有的文脉，促进哈尔滨历史文化名城保护工作的开展，早在2002年就萌发了由哈尔滨市城市规划局与哈尔滨市城市规划学会共同收集、整理有关图片资料的想法。

现在，经过广大参编人员一年多的辛苦努力，收集到了大量历史资料，有些老地图、老照片都是第一次面世的，极其珍贵，从中精选出各个历史时期的城市规划图、市街图和代表各种用地类型风貌的老照片，按照专业的角度进行解读、诠释、分类、整理，并编印成集。本书坚持权威性、专业性、准确性，图、照片、文字并茂，客观反映历史。因而具有重要的使用价值、借鉴价值、欣赏价值和收藏价值。

“温故而知新”。回顾历史是为了总结经验，总结经验是为了创造更加美好的未来。

新世纪，国家提出了振兴东北老工业基地的战略决策，给哈尔滨带来了新的发展机遇和挑战，在“努力快发展，全面建小康，振兴哈尔滨”的实践中，哈尔滨将以实施新一轮城市总体规划为契机，正确处理经济建设和社会发展，城市建设和保护文化遗产等一系列关系，把哈尔滨建设成为适于创业、适宜人居、充满活力、独具特色和魅力的现代化大都市，实现哈尔滨的城市复兴，再创哈尔滨新的辉煌。

2004年12月22日

哈尔滨历史文化名城规划与保护丛书编委会

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The pictorial < Glance back the old city's charm of Harbin > is to be published pretty soon. Based on city map, taking historical photographs as its mirrors and illustrated with text, it has presented the development skeleton of the Harbin city at three layers of macro, intermediate and micro perspectives in order to demonstrate its expansion scale, the evolution of urban structure, change of city's functions and the swift vicissitude of the urban appearance.

In retrospect back to the hundred-year development history of the city, one can find out that the international geopolitics and the national strategy had played important roles to the formation, development and flourish of Harbin. The rising up of Harbin as a modern city started in 1898 when the China-Eastern Railway line was constructed. The project was one of the outcomes brought about by the <China-Russia Secret Agreement> at the time. On that specific historical background and environment, the Harbin city in 1920's and 1930's had developed into an international city which had multiple cultures and diversified characteristics. As a result, it was appraised widely at the time as "the Minor Paris in the East" and "the Oriental Moscow". Hence, Harbin had witnessed its first "resplendence" period for the first time in its development history that was brought about by its passive opening-up gestures to the outside world. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the international political relations at that time had played a decisive role to the destiny of Harbin – it was nominated as one of the pivotal cities for the socialist economical construction during the periods of the first and second Five-Year Plans. Among 156 key projects of constructions supported by the aid of former Soviet Union, 13 of them were built in Harbin while the enterprises of "Three Big Power-Driven" and "Ten Big Military" had settled in the city one after another. The entrance of those big scale projects had changed it from a consuming city into one of the most important cities of machinery and electrical industries. Hence Harbin was undergone its second brilliance period.

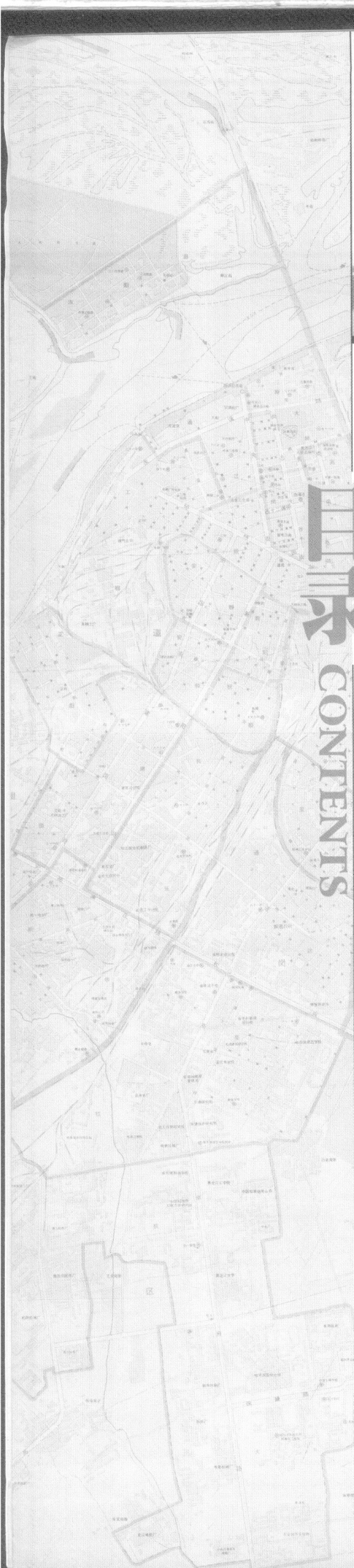
All of the previous urban planning programs made in the past had played their decisive roles in city's important construction and development projects at several times. For serving their respective purposes, Russians and Japanese had compiled their urban planning projects of Harbin at different times. The "New City Plan" made at the beginning of the last century had used the advanced planning technology at the time, i.e. the distinctly decided partition for the city functions and the reasonable urban layout, while the road network was distinguished for its adoption of square lattice pattern and the radiate shape streets etc. All of those had laid quite an excellent foundation for the urban planning of Harbin at its very beginning. The "Metropolitan Plan of Grand Harbin" made in 1932 had specified that the population scale was 1 million and the planned land area for development would be as big as 258 Km². In 1943, the population of Harbin had reached 740 thousand and the road skeleton linking various districts had basically formed. As a result, the urban infrastructure had shown its preliminary scale. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the first round of urban general plan and layout was compiled in Harbin during the first Five-Year Plan period in order to satisfy big-scaled construction. It was approved in 1956 by the National Construction Committee for implementation. During that period, two industrial districts named as Bungalow District and Power-Driven District was established. Along with the requirement for the local industrial development, the Three Trees Chemical District and the West-Harbin Mechanical District was exploited and built, while the Xue-fu District was shaped in the South of the city, thus to have formed the basic structures of the city layout for Harbin at the present day.

For better understanding the development history of urban planning and preserving some precious historical information of Harbin, as well as excavating and inheriting the unique cultural coherence of the city, it was in as early as 2002 that the idea of collecting and sorting the relevant pictorial data had been raised – the work was to be jointly done by the Urban Planning Bureau and the Harbin Urban Planning Institute.

Thanks to the studious effort paid by the mass personnel participated in the editing, a great many of historical literature had been collected, wherein many old maps and photographs were very precious because they were seen by people for the first time. We have selected from them with utmost care the urban planning charts, city street plans of various historical periods, as well as many old pictures representing various kinds of land usage type etc., then to have them unscrambled, interpreted, sorted, and tidied up as well as get them compiled and printed into the different volumes. This book adheres to principles of authority, professionalism and correctness, and the charts, pictures and texts contained in it are excellent and capable of objectively representing the history. Therefore, it has very important values of usage, reference, enjoyment and collection.

"Gain new knowledge through reviewing the old" The purpose of reviewing history is for summing up experience, and the summing up of experience is for creating a much better tomorrow.

In the new century, the nation has put forward a strategic decision of reviving the old industrial bases of the North-East China area, thus to bring about the new development opportunities and challenges for the city of Harbin. In the practices of "Striving for quicker development, overwhelmingly building up a primary well-off society, and reviving the city of Harbin", this city shall take the opportunity of implementing the new round general urban-planning program and correctly deal with a series of relations, i.e. economical construction vs social progress, and urban expansion vs protection of historical and cultural heritages, in order to build Harbin into a modern metropolitan that are suitable for business founders, people's residence and full of dynamics, as well as a distinctly characterized and charming city for realizing the new renaissance of city and creating once again the brilliance of Harbin.



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1897-1949

哈尔滨 印·象

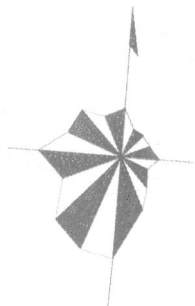
哈尔滨城区发展演变示

1897——2000

004



意图



一、哈尔滨城区发展演变示意图

MAP OF THE URBAN AREA EVOLUTION OF HARBIN

005



图例

年代
1897年
1903年
1906年
1917年
1935年
1938年
1946年
1957年
1982年
1995年
2000年

图中红圆点是指1907年已经存在的村屯，其他色块是指不同时期哈尔滨城区拓展的外部边缘范围。

In the map, the red blocks refer to the existed villages in 1897, while the other color blocks refer to the external expansion boundry of city area in different periods

哈尔滨·印·象

1897-1949

GLANCE BACK
THE OLD CITY'S
CHARM OF HARBIN

二、1897—1949年哈尔滨总图

哈尔滨是我国近代形成的北方大城市。伴随我国近代遭受帝国主义列强侵略的屈辱历史，哈尔滨这座城市有着不寻常的形成、发展，直到上个世纪四十年代饱受磨难，历尽沧桑的哈尔滨才回到人民的怀抱，揭开了城市规划建设历史的新篇章。

本节汇集的是中华人民共和国建国前（1897—1949年）哈尔滨在不同时期的城市总图。

1897—1949 MASTER PLAN OF HARBIN

Harbin is a northern big city of our country formed in modern times. Accompanied with the humiliated history in which our country was aggressed by the imperialist powers in the modern age, the city Harbin had its unusual way of thinking about its formation and development. Not until later in the 40s of the previous century, Harbin that had suffered enough from tribulations and experienced various vicissitudes of life began to return to the people's embrace, so as to open a new page of the history of its urban planning and construction.

The following are the current collected general maps of Harbin at various periods of time before the founding of People's Republic of China (1897-1949).

1897—1949

(一) 1897—1907年

008

1898年中东铁路全线开工，同时开始了哈尔滨新城的规划建设工作。新城选址在铁路火车站以南至马家沟河之间的狭长高地上，道路系统结合地形为方格网、放射线和弧曲线相结合的形式，主干道相交于城市中心，新城合理地布局生活居住区，商业中心，行政管理中心，公园绿地等，住宅街坊划分很整齐，按周边式布置标准设计的庭园住宅。

埠头区（道里）的主要干道都垂直于松花江，由一条斜向的经纬街连接，经霁虹桥曲折迂回与新城（南岗）联系。埠头区（道里）的次要街边都垂直中国大街（中央大街），形成许多东西长、南北窄的小街坊，是一种商业街区的布局形式。

稍后于新城（南岗）、埠头（道里），香坊（老哈尔滨）、傅家甸（道外）也逐渐发展。

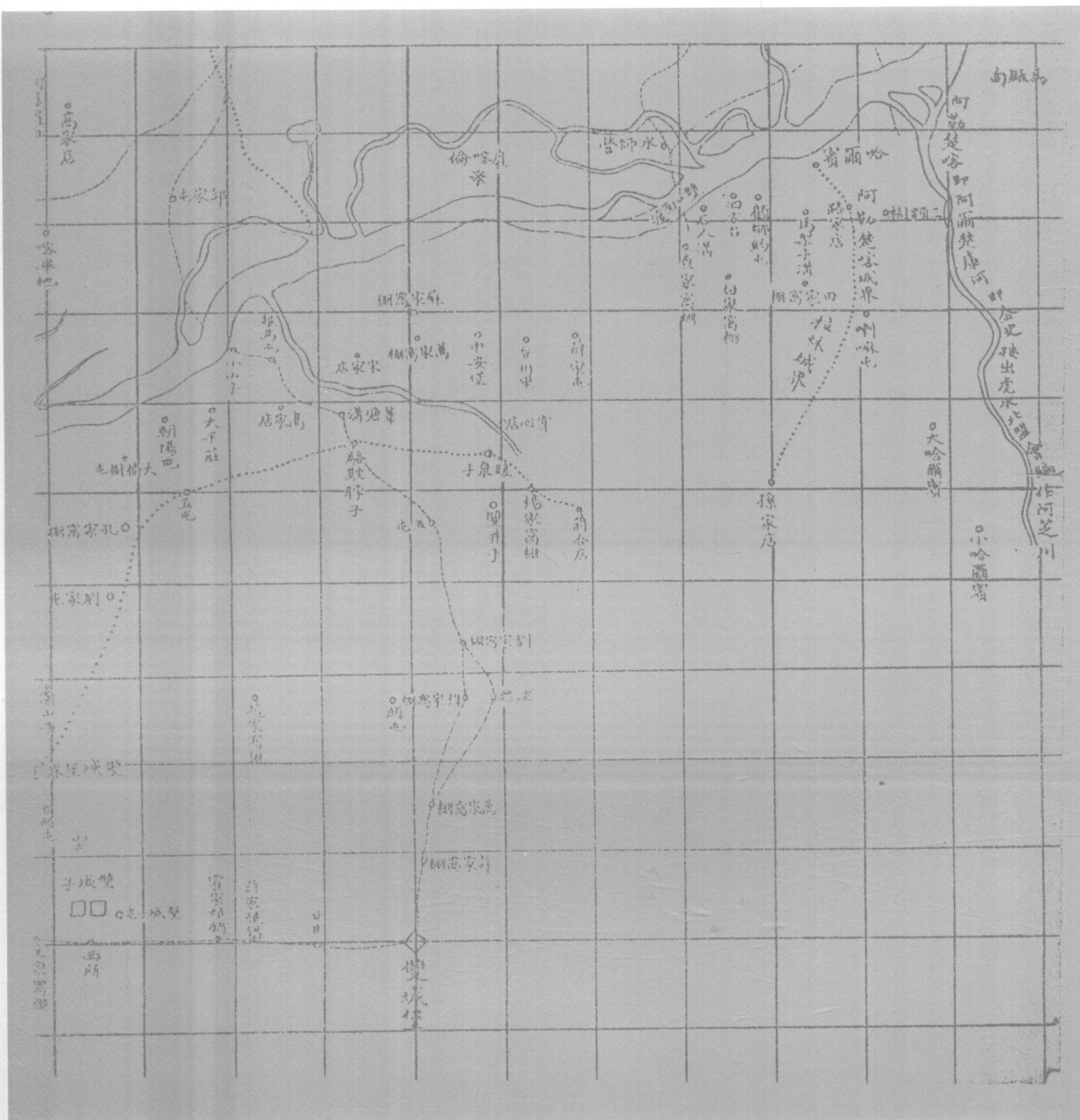
In 1898, the China-Eastern Railway started to construct along the whole length. In the spring of 1899, the planning and construction of Harbin New City were undertaken by the Engineering Bureau of China-Eastern Railway. The site of the New City was chosen at the narrow height between the railway station and the Majiagou stream. The road system was in a combination of grid pattern, radiated lines and circular curves according to the topography of the terrain. The arterial roads cross at the center of the city. The living residential area, commercial center, administration center and park green area of the New City was distributed rationally. The residential blocks were divided regularly and the standard designed garden houses were laid along the edges of the terrain.

The main roads in Butou District (Daoli) were all perpendicular to the Songhua River, intersected with an oblique arterial road Jingwei Street which connected with the New City (Nangang) tortuously through the Jihong Bridge. The secondary streets of Butou District (Daoli) were all perpendicular to Zhongguo Main Street (Central Main Street) formed a lot of blocks which was longer from east to west and narrower from south to north. This is a layout form suitable for the commercial areas.

A little behind the New City (Nangang), the district of Butou (Daoli) and Fujiadian (Daowai) also developed gradually. There was a circulated saying that "Nangang is paradise, Daoli is the human world while Daowai is the hell", reflected the urban image of the early days while Harbin was constructed.

GLANCE BACK THE OLD CITY'S CHARM OF HARBIN

009



1、哈尔滨地方现状图（1897年）
中东铁路动工前哈尔滨地区现状

Picture of the local existed situa-
tion of Harbin in 1897

The existed situation of Harbin area
before the beginning of construc-
tion of China-Eastern Railway.

Условныя обозначенія:

- Полоса отчуждения Китайской Восточной ж.д.
- Весенний (низкий) фарватер р. Сунгари
- Мелководная часть реки (не судоходная)
- Административный поселок Китайской Восточной ж.д.
- Частные постройки и участки
- Предполагаемое развитие заселения города и пристани
- Постройки Заамурского Округа Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной охраны
- Постройки Военного ведомства
- Китайские поселки

Торгово-промышленныя заведенія:

- Мельницы
- Пивоваренные заводы
- Водочные и винокуренные заводы
- Мыловаренные заводы

ПЛАНЪ ХАРБИНА И ОКРЕСТНОСТЕЙ

Масштабъ 1:250 000

1:250 000

