

重庆市

优秀近现代建筑

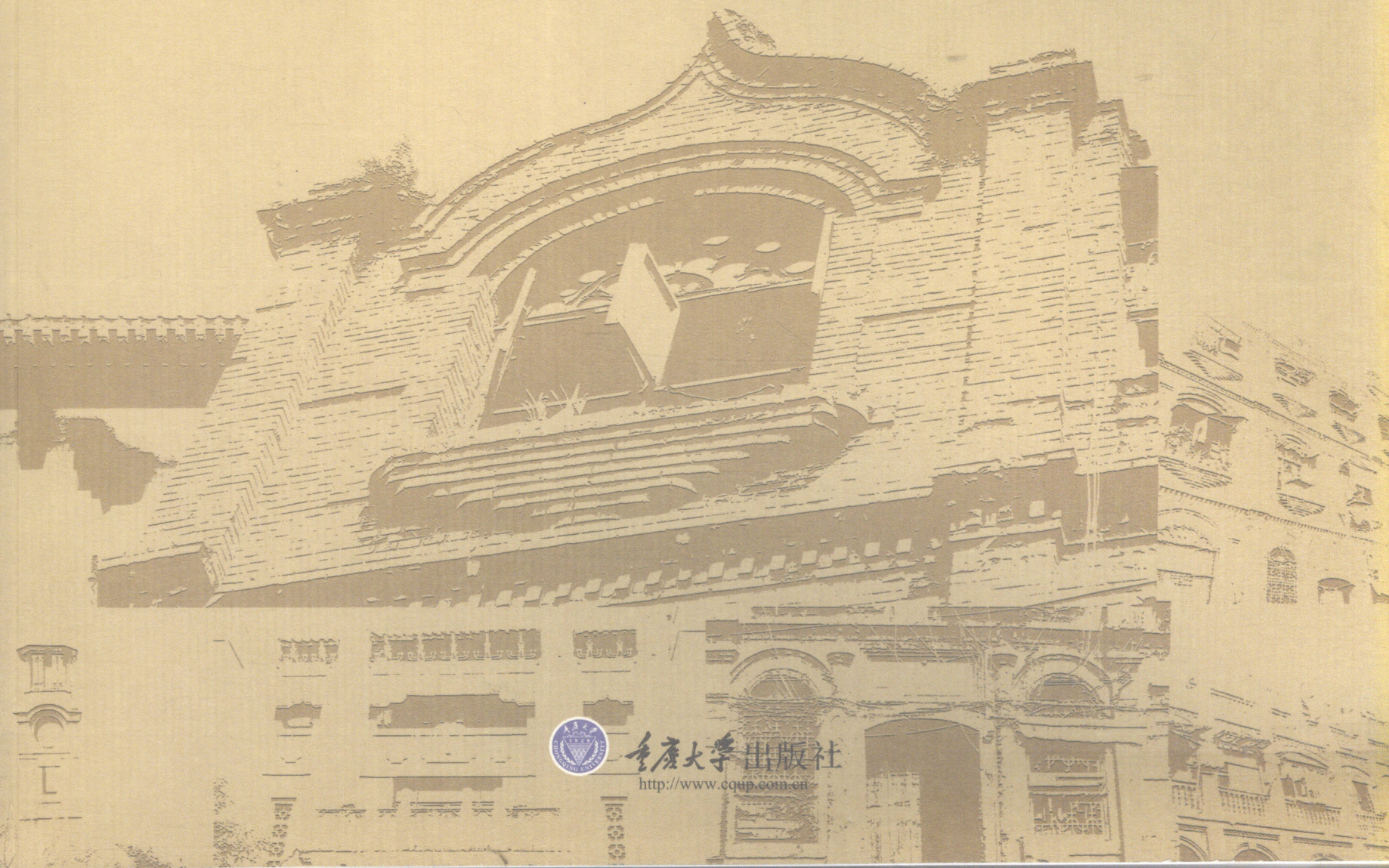
CHONGQING EXCELLENT

EARLY MODERN ARCHITECTURE

重庆市规划局
重庆大学建筑城规学院

Chongqing Urban Planning Bureau
Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, Chongqing University

编



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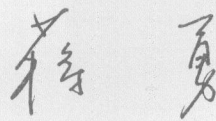
序

19世纪中期至20世纪50年代末,中国的政治、经济、文化、科技等均受到了来自世界各地的各种思潮和流派的影响,各地城市出现了一大批具有历史、文化、科学、技术和人文价值,反映时代和地域特色的建筑。这些优秀的近现代建筑是城市历史文化发展的生动载体,是城市风貌特色的具体体现,是不可再生的宝贵文化资源。

重庆于1891年开埠,是内地开埠最早的城市之一,大批洋行、领事馆、教堂、学校、医院及工业厂房等建筑伴随而来,给重庆带来了新的面孔。同时,作为西部的政治、经济、文化中心,工业发展成为近现代时期重庆快速发展的表现。再加上抗战时期国民政府内迁,重庆成为“陪都”,城市急剧性扩张发展,留下了抗战文化的特殊印记。在这一段时期内,重庆涌现了不少融合时代文化与地域特色的优秀建筑,给我们留下了珍贵的优秀建筑文化遗产。

然而,在这些遗产资源中,由于各种原因,有许多优秀的近现代建筑尚未被列入各级文物保护单位。虽然这些建筑的年代并不算太久远,但是其风貌、类型、内容和技术等方面仍然代表着近现代重庆的发展历程,是记录重庆近现代历史文化的直观镜头。

城市化进程的快速推进,再加上一些不可避免的自然损毁与人为破坏,这些优秀的近现代建筑已面临越来越严重的生存危机,保护这些建筑文化遗产迫在眉睫。在重庆直辖十年之际,我们梳理出第一批重庆近现代的优秀建筑,编辑成这本《重庆市优秀近现代建筑》公开出版,其目的除了向世界展示这些印证重庆历史的优秀近现代建筑之外,更希望能吸引世界各地更多的力量,与我们一起投身保护这些优秀的建筑文化遗产。建筑的历史就是城市的历史,城市的历史就是我们的历史,保护这些优秀近现代建筑,就是要留下我们城市最宝贵的记忆,继承和创造我们城市最富有的文化魅力!



二〇〇七年五月

Preface

From the middle of the 19th century to the end of the 1950s, Chinese political conditions, economy, culture and science had been influenced by the different thoughts and schools introduced from all over the world. During the time, appeared a large number of buildings with historical, cultural, scientific, technological and human values, which reflected the times and the regional characteristics. Those early modern buildings show the historical and cultural development and embody the urban features. They are the precious cultural resources that can not be reproduced.

Opened up in 1891, Chongqing was one of the earliest inland cities to open to the world. A lot of buildings, such as business firms, consulates, churches, schools and hospitals, gave Chongqing a new look. Meanwhile, as the political, economic and cultural center in the West, modern industry was representative in the development of Chongqing during the early modern time. Later, with the national government moving to the West during the Anti-Japanese War, Chongqing became the interim capital. The rapid urban expansion left the city a special mark of Anti-Japanese War culture. During that time, there came a group of excellent buildings that merged the temporal culture and the regional characteristics, which are the valuable architectural heritage for us.

However, with various objective reasons, many of the non-listed excellent early modern buildings are not nominated to be cultural relics protection units yet. Although these buildings were built not long time ago, the features, types, functions and technologies on the buildings represent the development process of Chongqing in modern time. They are the objects that recorded the modern history and culture of Chongqing.

With the rapid urbanization process, and furthermore, the unavoidable natural deterioration and human damage to them, the early modern architecture faces a more and more serious crisis for survival. It is urgent to preserve the architectural heritage. Therefore, at the time of the tenth anniversary of the municipality establishment when the world focuses attention on Chongqing, we selected some of the representative early modern architecture in Chongqing to publish the *Chongqing Excellent Early Modern Architecture* (Volume 1). We not only wish to show the architectural heritage in the early modern time to the world, but also hope to attract people from the world to work with us in the conservation of the excellent architectural heritage. Architectural history is a part of the city, and the history of the city is a part of us. The purpose of the conservation work to the excellent early modern architecture is to save the most valuable memories of our city for the creation of the charming culture of Chongqing.

JIANG Yong
May, 2007

前言

城市优秀近现代建筑，一般建设于19世纪中期至20世纪50年代。在这段历史时期内，中国政治、经济、文化，乃至社会各方面产生了激烈的动荡、革命和发展，而这个历史时期建设的、具有重要历史文化价值的建筑物和构筑物，往往与一些重要的历史事件密切相关，是历史发展的重要实物见证。近现代建筑遗产中，已经列入文物范畴的建筑可以获得较明确的保护，而更大数量的非文物类建筑未及考证、甄别、评定，就已遭破坏、消失。可以说，近现代建筑保护已经成为城市文化遗产保护中极其重要的一个方面。

由于地理位置与历史发展的特殊性，重庆的近现代建筑逐步发展形成其自身特征，大致可分为四个典型时期：一是开埠前后。自1840年鸦片战争以来，外来商业、宗教大量涌入内地，直至1891年3月1日重庆正式开埠，已陆续出现一大批洋行、领事馆、教堂、学校、医院等建筑。建造的新型式、新材料、新技术也有了一定的发展，这一时期的发展以殖民式文化的植入为主要特征，同时也反映出殖民式建筑的本土化趋向。二是重庆建市（1929）至抗战前（1936）。建市后的重庆，城市基础设施亟待发展，于是第一个自来水厂、电厂，重庆大学、义林医院、博物馆、图书馆相继建成；同时，民族资产阶级迅速发展壮大，带来银行、商业等领域的新型建筑发展。这一时期的建筑风格具有较典型的“折衷主义”倾向，其手法大多采用以西方砖石结构做主体，而以中国传统建筑的屋顶及细部做装饰。三是抗战时期（1937—1945）。随着国民政府内迁重庆，大批的机关、工厂、学校、医疗、科研、交通与金融等机构迁入，导致重庆城区急剧性扩张发展，是重庆城市发展突飞猛进时期。时值抗战，经济的因素从本质上给建筑的发展带来限制，要求施工快、造价低，建筑风格从当地传统建筑出发，运用新的设计手法，用当地的材料去修筑新功能的建筑，虽显简朴，却充分反映出现代主义建筑思想。抗战文化成为重庆近代历史文化的重要组成，也是重庆近代建筑发展的重要特征。四是建国前后。重庆先后作为“陪都”、西部发展核心城市，在交通、港口、公共建筑、居住建筑、市政建设等各个方面得到全面发展。作为西南工业重镇，各大工矿企业、兵工企业的建设尤为突出，长江电工厂、重钢、建设厂、嘉陵厂……工业建筑成为这一时期的重要特征。

重庆非文物类优秀近现代建筑与同时期的文物建筑相比，呈现出更多样的风格和更广的涵盖面，但目前保存的总体情况不容乐观：一些大型、有历史背景的建筑本身保存比较完整，但周边环境不够协调，如重庆市体育馆、体育局办公楼；一些有重要历史价值的工业遗产，在厂区整体迁移和开发中被拆除，如铜元局（现长江电工厂）的德厂、英厂；多数则为普通居住类建筑，内外陈旧，缺乏维护……针对日益突出的城市建设与历史建筑保护间的矛盾，必须尽快全面进行非文物类近现代建筑的现状调

查和价值评估工作，力求得到客观的调查资料和具说服力的评价，鉴别出哪些建筑有价值、哪些方面有价值，为将来的发展利用奠定基础。

2005年，重庆市规划局牵头，委托重庆大学，共同开展了重庆市优秀近现代建筑的调查工作，并在此基础上进一步研究制订重庆市优秀近现代建筑的规划保护措施。通过建立评估框架和指标体系，实地调研获取评估信息，进行综合价值判断等工作，对重庆市的优秀近现代建筑展开梳理。在2005年8月至2007年2月的调研工作成果中，选定了第一批101个重庆市优秀近现代建筑，对此给予了确认，并实行挂牌保护政策。可以说，以此为标志，重庆在优秀近现代建筑保护和利用方面迈出了坚实的一步，这也将是一项长期而永续的工作。借直辖十年庆的契机，我们将这第一批101个优秀近现代建筑的普查成果结集出版，一方面是献给重庆这座有着3000年悠久历史和灿烂文化的国家历史文化名城的礼物；另一方面也希望通过这个集子，来展示重庆的近现代历史文化，以唤起广大市民和社会各届共同宏扬重庆特色风貌的热忱。

Foreword

The excellent early modern architecture was generally built during the time from the middle of the 19th century to the end of the 1950s. It was a time of drastic turbulence, revolution and development of the politics, economy, culture and society in China. Those buildings and structures, established in this time and with important historical and cultural values, generally have close links with some of the important historical events and were witnesses of the historical development. Some of the buildings in the early modern architectural heritage can be clearly conserved as they are listed as cultural relics. Nevertheless, an even larger number of non-listed buildings have been destroyed and disappeared before serious research, classification and evaluation. Early modern architecture conservation has become an important part in the urban cultural heritage conservation.

With the special geographical location and history of Chongqing, the development of the early modern architectures has its own features. It can be divided into 4 periods: 1. around opening-up. Since the Opium War in 1840, foreign companies and religions came to the inland. When Chongqing formally opened up on March 1st, 1891, there were many foreign companies, consulates, schools, hospitals and other buildings in Chongqing. New forms, materials and technologies were developed. This period featured the transplantation of colonial culture and the localization of colonial architecture. 2. from Chongqing City establishment (1929) to the time before Anti-Japanese War (1936). After Chongqing became a city, the infrastructure developed quickly. Water plant, power plant, Chongqing University, Yilin Hospital, museum and library were established. Meanwhile, the national bourgeoisie grew rapidly, which brought the development of new types of constructions, including banks and commercial buildings. Eclecticism was the typical architectural style at that time. They were masonry structure in western style, and traditional Chinese roof forms and details were adopted for decoration. 3. Anti-Japanese War period (1937—1945). With the moving of the National Government to Chongqing, a large number of departments, factories, schools, hospitals, institutes, banks and etc. settled down in the city, which made the urban area expand rapidly. It was the swift development period. As it was in the wartime, the economic condition was a great restriction. New buildings required fast construction and low cost. They learnt from the local architectural style, designed in modern ways, and were built with local materials. They were simple but reflected the ideas of modernism. Anti-Japanese War culture is an important part of Chongqing modern history and culture, and the characteristic of Chongqing modern architecture. 4. around the founding of new China. As the center in the development of the West, road network, harbors, public buildings, houses, infrastructure of Chongqing grew comprehensively. As an important city for industry in the Southwest, large industrial and mining establishments and armory industry, like Yangtze Electrical Plant, Chongqing Steel Company, Jianshe Plant, Jialing Plant and etc., were outstanding. Industrial buildings represented the characteristic of the period.

Compared with the listed buildings of the same time, the unlisted excellent early modern architectures have greater variety in style and type. However, the general situation of those buildings is not optimistic. Some buildings, large in size or with historical background, are preserved but the surroundings are not satisfactory, such as Chongqing Municipal Arena and Office Building of Chongqing Sports Bureau. Some industrial heritage with important historical value is demolished in the relocation of the plants and estate development, for example, the German shop and British shop in the original Copper Coin Plant (later Yangtze Electrical Plant). The majority of the buildings are residential, which are timeworn and lack of maintenance. Under the increasing conflicts between urban development and historical building conservation, it is necessary to carry out survey and value evaluation work to the unlisted early modern architecture to get objective information and persuading evaluation. Identification of the valuable buildings and valuable aspects will be helpful for the future reuse.

Chongqing Urban Planning Bureau commissioned Chongqing University to make the survey to the outstanding early modern architectures in Chongqing and draw up conservation planning measures for those buildings in 2005. The team carried out researches to the early modern architecture in Chongqing by establishing evaluation framework and its index system, site survey for evaluation information, and comprehensive assessment of the values. 101 buildings are selected to be on the list of Excellent Early Modern Architecture of Chongqing from the studied objects. They will be labeled and conserved with new policies. The work shows that Chongqing has made a firm step forward in conservation and reuse of the excellent early modern architecture. This is also long term and continuous work. At the moment of the tenth anniversary of Chongqing Municipality establishment, we publish this book of the 101 excellent early modern buildings to present to the national historical and cultural city with a history of more than 3,000 years. We also wish to show history and culture of the city and arouse enthusiasm of the citizens and society to promote Chongqing's characteristics with this book.

目 录

建筑名称	页码	Building Title
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重庆市体育馆	12	Chongqing Municipal Arena
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永川天主堂	120	Catholic Church in Yongchuan County
朝阳寺	121	Chaoyang Temple
阳和山庄	122	Yanghe Courtyard House
邓家祠堂	123	Deng's Ancestral Temple
金鼎寺	124	Jinding Temple
王良故居	125	WANG Liang's House
麻乡约民信局	126	Maxiangyue Post office
徐远举公馆	127	XU Yuanju's Mansion
咀上双箭楼	128	Zuishang Twin Arrow Towers
青龙寨双箭楼	129	Qinglongzhai Twin Arrow Towers
万县专区医院办公楼	130	Office Building of Wanxian Prefectural Hospital
平浪箭楼	131	Pinglang Arrow Tower
雷家院子	132	Lei's Courtyard House
吴泽俊宅	134	WU Zejun's House
南华宫	135	Nanhua Temple
天上宫	136	Tianshang Temple
林森公馆	137	LIN Sen's Villa
渝钢村工人住宅	138	Worker's Apartment Building of Yugang Village
陈氏新村	138	Chen's Courtyard House
龚家院子	139	Gong's Courtyard House
天府发电厂办公小洋楼	140	Office Building of Tianfu Power Station
黄锡滋产业建筑群	141	HUANG Xizi's Buildings
王陵基公馆 1#, 2#, 3#	142	No.1, No.2 & No.3 of WANG Lingji's Mansion
国民政府邮政总局局长官邸	143	Mansion of General Post Office's Director of the National Government
苏家洋房	144	Su's Western Style Building
庙宇镇天主教堂	145	Catholic Church in Miaoyu Town
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附录 3	148	Appendix 3



中英联络处

Sino-UK Liaison Office

建于 1910 年

殖民式建筑

抗战时期“五三”、“五四”大轰炸的历史见证

石木结构，地上 3 层

三面连续券廊，欧式坡屋顶，出老虎窗

正立面圆弧形门窗与券廊相呼应，侧立面为竖向长窗

层间、檐下及门窗洞口均以欧式线脚装饰

Built in 1910

Colonial style

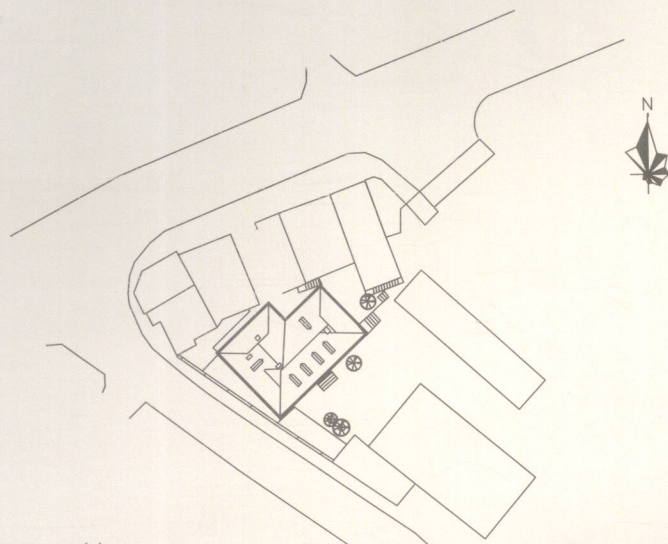
A witness of May 3 and May 4 Massive Bombings in Anti-Japanese War

Stone and wood structure, 3 stories above the ground

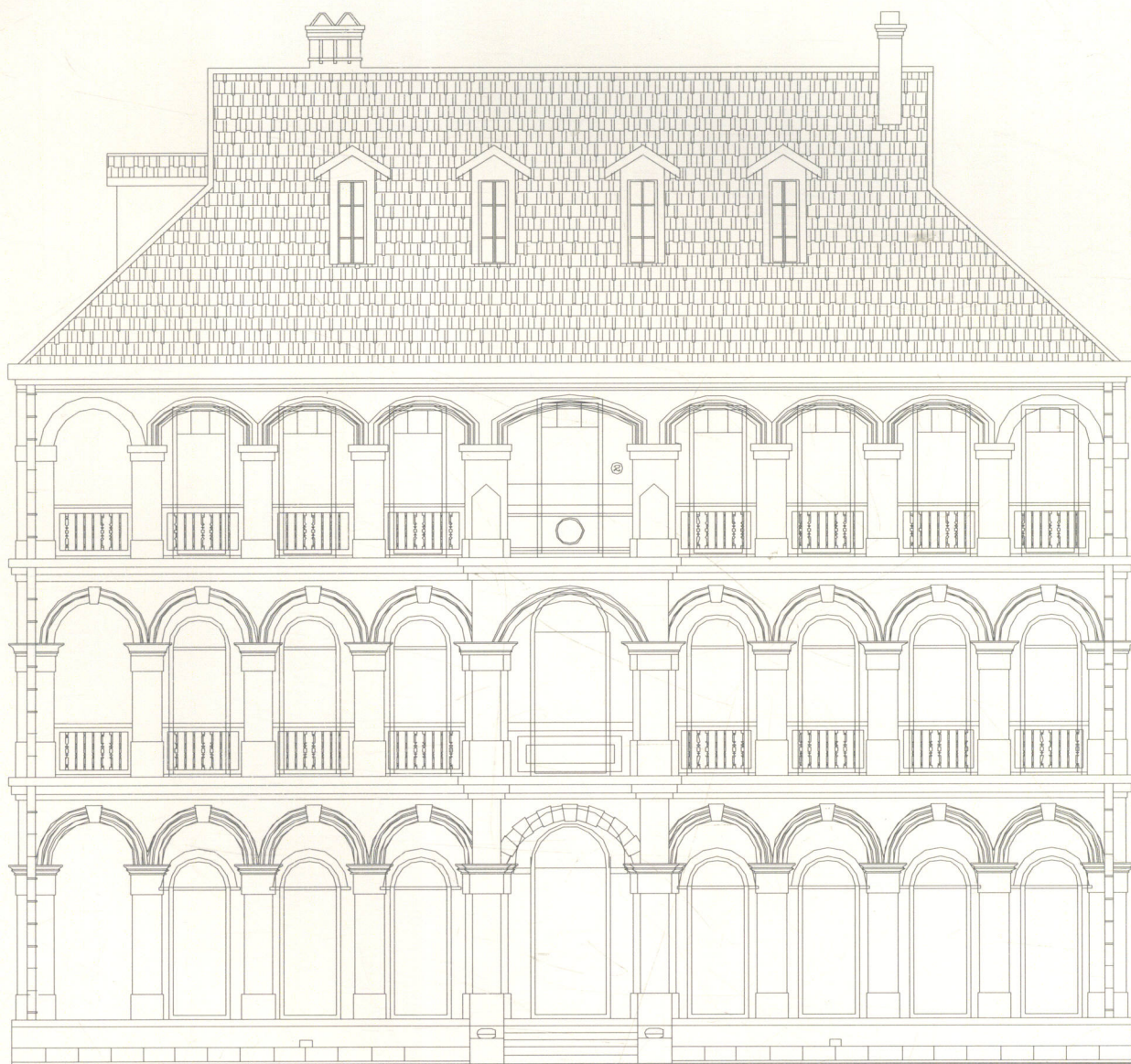
Continuous arcade, European style pitched roof, dormers

Arched doors and windows behind the front arcade, rectangular windows on two sides

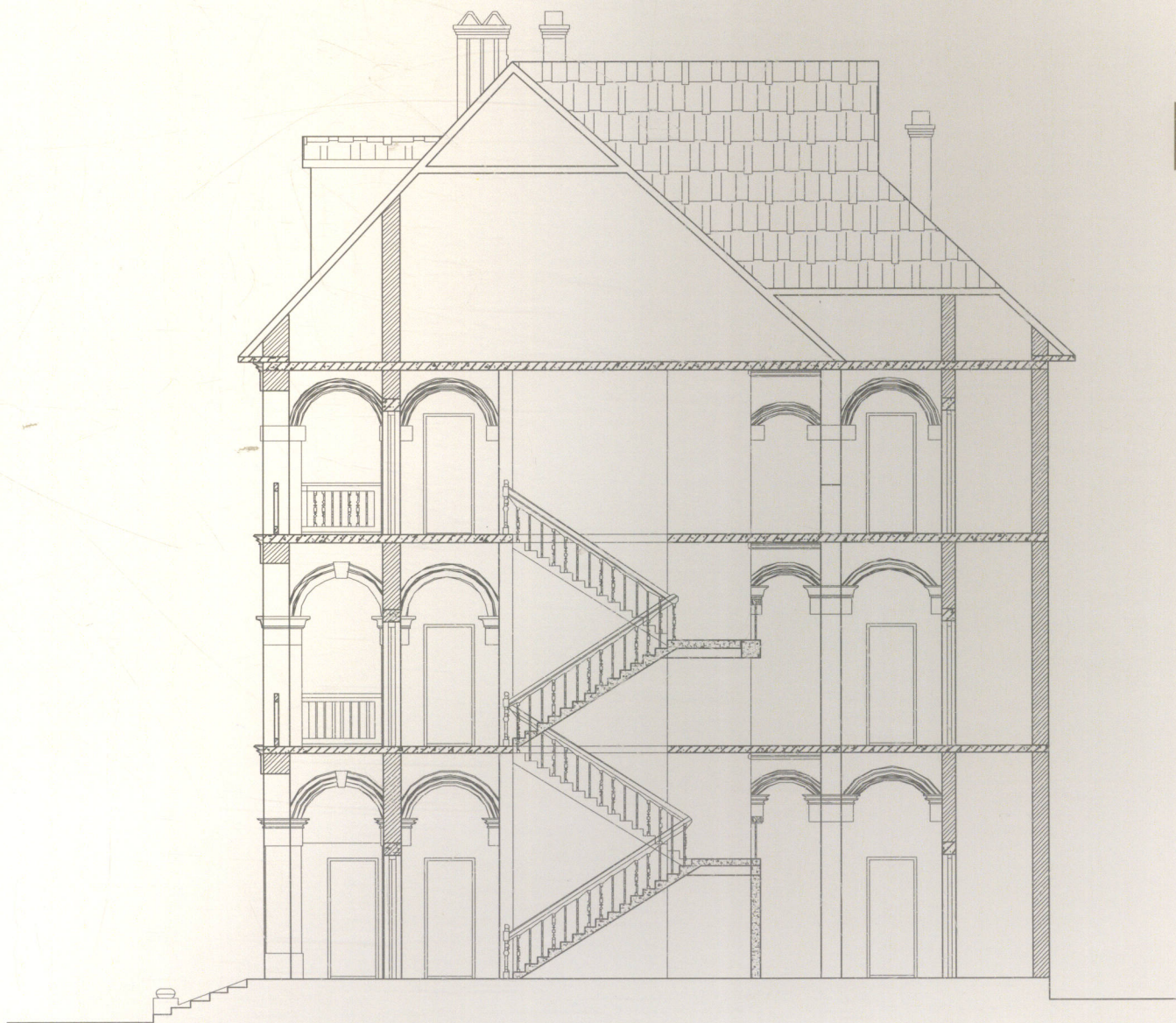
European moldings at floor height, under the eaves and on the window heads



总平面图 Site Plan



东南立面图 Southeast Elevation



剖面图 Section



西南立面局部

Part of the Southwest Elevation