

# 江门长堤历史街区

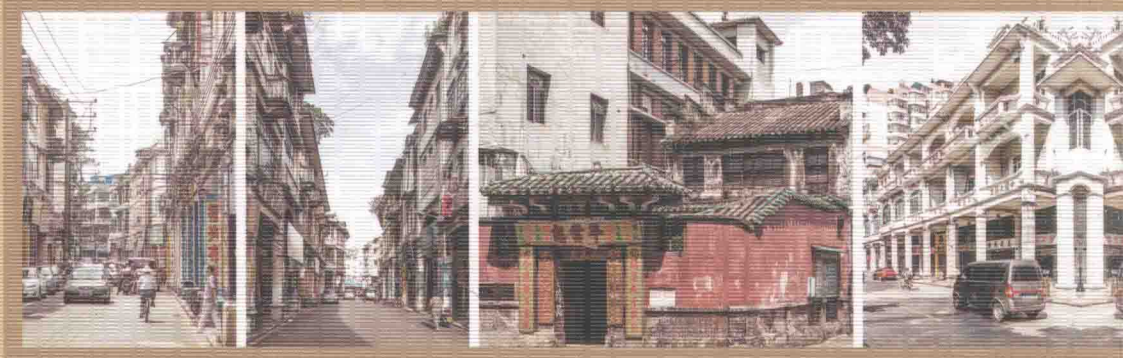
CHANGDI HISTORICAL NEIGHBORHOOD IN JIANGMEN CITY

明德坊

孙一民 张春阳 林健生 苏平 骆乐 编著

Sun Yimin, Zhang Chunyang, Lin Jiansheng, Su Ping, Luo Le

太平路



步路

上步路

上步路



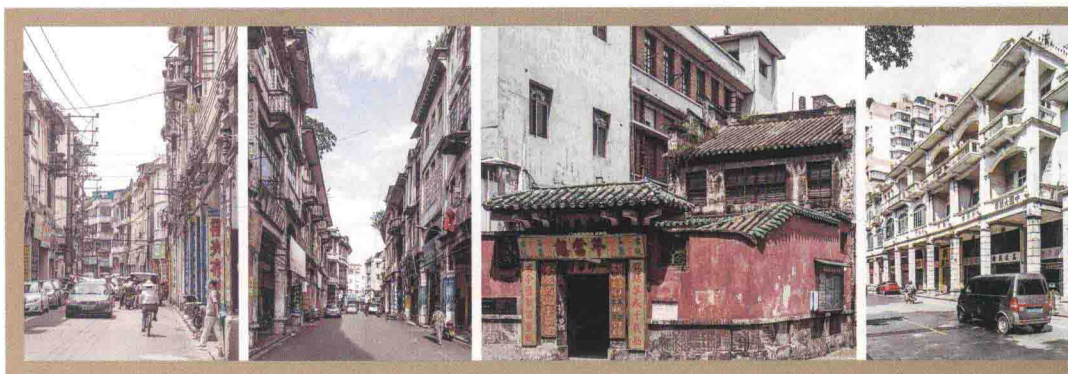
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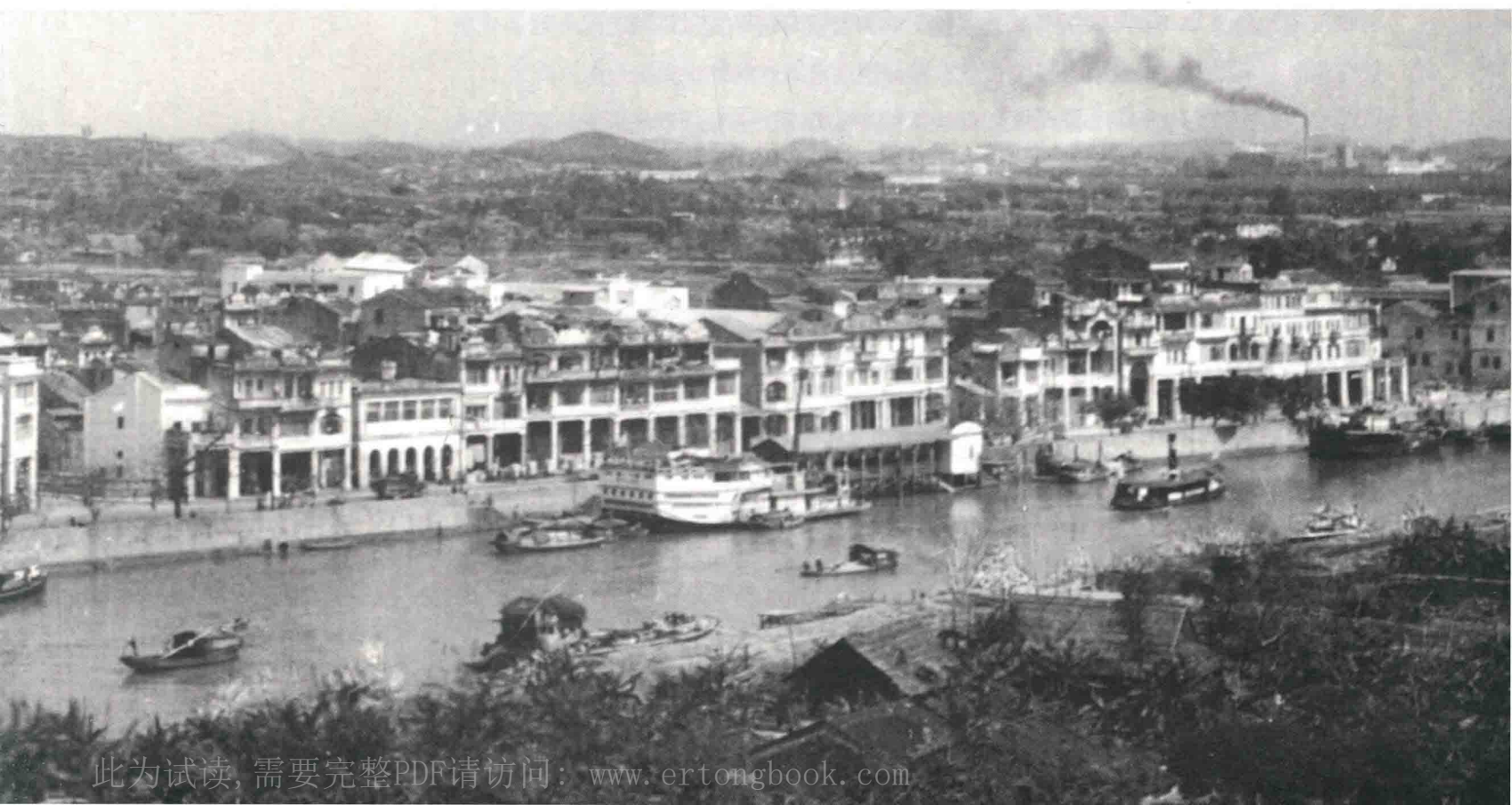
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图0-1 长堤路历史照片  
PICTURE0-1 HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHANGDI ROAD

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# 前言

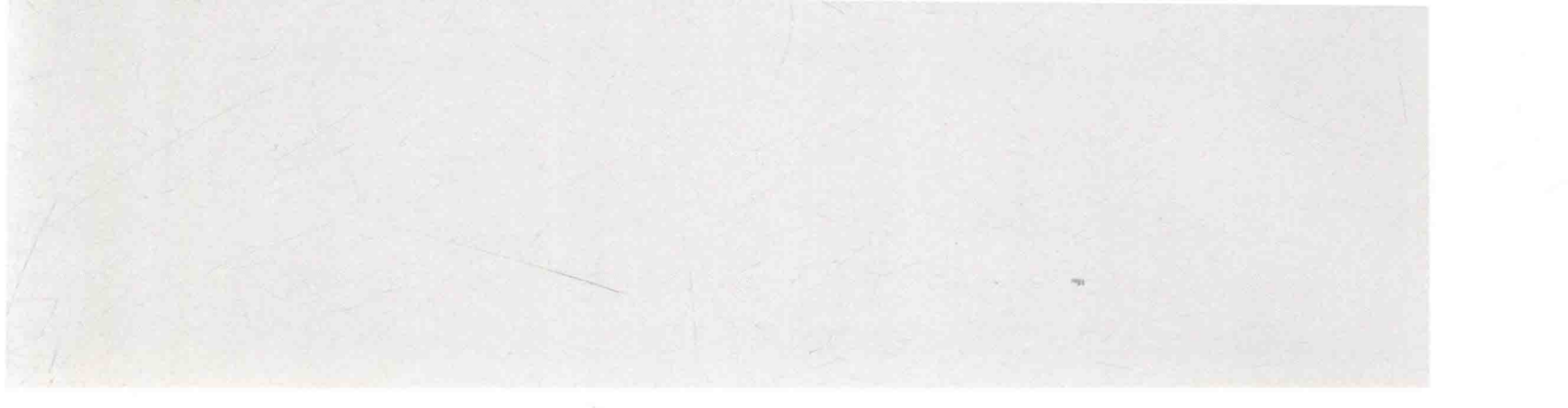
江门是珠江三角洲西部的重要中心城市，久远的人类活动变迁与元末明初以来的经济社会发展，为这座风景秀美、交通门户地位显著的五邑之城带来了深厚的历史文化积淀。历史街区与历史建筑是体现江门历史文化城市特色的精髓所在，也是元末明初至今江门经济文化和社会生活变迁的载体与见证。其中，位于蓬江北岸的长堤历史街区集中体现了江门城市空间演变的基本脉络，同时也蕴含着江门多元且深厚的民俗文化和生活特色，是凝聚当地历史文化精华的核心所在。

长堤历史街区历史悠久，在江门城市发展过程中曾经是最为重要的城市中心区域，现今集合了各个历史时期的典型商业设施和居住建筑，形成了以墟顶、石湾直街和骑楼街区等为代表的重要片区。虽然经历了时代的变迁和社会的转变，部分历史建筑已经不复存在，但今天的长堤历史街区在整体上仍然保留着清代和民国时期的形态肌理和空间环境，并且保存了与陈白沙等历史名人史迹相关的建筑遗址。在珠三角地区，其历史风貌保存相对完整，作为自然环境和人文环境有机结合的代表区域，具有非常高的研究与保护价值，是岭南地区重要的传统文化遗产。

流连于江门优美的自然与人文风貌，细细查看历史遗迹的丰富留存，感受四通八达的交通汇集带来的多元文化交融，会让每一位历史街区保护规划的工作者都深深为此地着迷。编写本书时，编者团队多次前往江门历史街区进行拍摄调研，完成系统的考察和记录。穿梭在充满文化积淀的历史街区中，强烈感受着老江门独特的生活韵味和悠扬的文化气息。

本书侧重于江门长堤历史街区内现存的重要历史建筑和典型街巷空间环境的介绍，并对历史街区保护规划的研究和实践进行总结。根据各个历史时期的建设特点和现状，编者将现状历史街区分为四个风貌区：墟顶居住风貌区、石湾历史风貌区、华侨建筑风貌区和骑楼风貌区，并通过认真的现场调研勘察和后期的分类研究，整理出每个风貌区的保存现状和有价值的建筑影像信息。其中，华侨建筑风貌区融合





在墟顶居住风貌区和石湾历史风貌区中，由于民国时期江门华侨归国投资兴建而得名，区内建筑是国内早期独栋别墅房地产开发建设的雏形，因此将其与另外两个风貌区区分开来。根据华南理工大学编制的江门历史街区建筑 GIS 数据库，通过建筑质量、建筑外观特色、建筑文化特色等建筑风貌的评定，筛选了二十余栋历史风貌建筑和四十余个街巷空间。读者在本书中可以看到江门在明清时期、民国时期和新中国成立后建设的，以及近年来改造的街区代表，包括骑楼建筑群集、中西风格合璧，曾有“小广州”之称的商业老区——长堤风貌街区；承载江门城市早年衣食住行、吃喝玩乐等丰富市民生活，并作为新中国成立初期政府所在地的常安路区；新中国成立前后作为江门及周边地区谈论时局、振兴文化的重要舆论阵地，文人趋之若鹜的莲平路街区；以及整体的空间格局和街巷脉络保留了传统岭南古村落空间形态特征的石湾直街等一批具有代表性的历史空间形态范例。

长堤历史街区内部至今仍然保留着清代和民国时期建筑群体和街区风貌，但除了常安路步行街和长堤风貌街等少部分地区外，街区内部大量历史悠久、风貌独特的建筑和街巷由于缺乏有效的保护和管理，其质量在逐步衰退，其价值也甚少为外界所了解。本书致力于记录和展示江门长堤历史街区内具有较高历史文化价值的建筑物以及形态和风貌保存较为完好的街巷空间，记录丰富而充满趣味的市井生活。通过对街巷等城市公共空间以及历史建筑的调查和研究，不仅可以展现江门历史街区的文化价值与历史价值，也能够发挥其在历史保护和文化复兴工作中的基础性作用，将江门长堤历史街区的原貌完整地呈现给广大读者朋友们，这也是本书编写的主要目的和意义所在。

作者

2015 年 12 月

## PREFACE

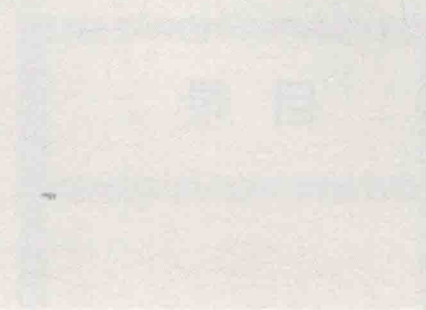
Jiangmen, an important central city in the west part of Pearl River Delta, boasts rich historical and cultural heritages, beautiful landscapes and sophisticated transportation system, thanks to the human activities long time ago and social and economic development since the end of the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of the Qing Dynasty. Historical neighborhood and buildings are not only the essence of the city's historical and cultural heritage, but also physical carriers and witnesses of the city's social, economic and cultural development. Among these historical neighborhood and buildings, the Changdi Historical Neighborhood at the north bank of Pengjiang River is a core area displaying the evolution of the city's layout, accommodating its abundant and diversified folk culture and exemplifying its historical and cultural essence.

Since establishment, Changdi Historical Neighborhood has always been a significant urban area in Jiangmen that accommodates key commercial facilities and residential buildings in different times, and has been gradually divided into smaller important neighborhoods including Xuding District, Shiwan District and Qilou (Arcade Building) District. As time goes by, many historical buildings are gone, but Changdi Historical Neighborhood as a whole has maintained the urban texture and surrounding environment as in the periods of Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China. Historical sites related to famous celebrities like Chen Shabai were preserved. As an example that combines natural environment and rich cultural heritage, Changdi Historical Neighborhood stands as an important cultural heritage in Lingnan region worth studying and protecting.

The scholars were quite impressed as well and they immersed themselves in the beautiful natural and cultural landscape, visited the historical sites and felt the blend of culture brought by easy transportation. As the authors are writing this book, the team paid quite a few visits to the Changdi Historical Neighborhood, made systematic inspection and records, wandered in the historical districts rich in cultural elements and were impressed by the unique charm of lifestyle in Jiangmen and its cultural context.

This book introduces important historical buildings and typical streets and lanes in the Changdi Historical Neighborhood, and make a conclusion on researches and practices on the protection plans of the Neighborhood. Based on different styles of buildings in different times and their status quo, the authors further divide the Neighborhood into four districts, including Xuding Residential District, Shiwan Historical District, Modern Overseas Chinese





Architecture District and Qilou (Arcade Building) District, and document the status quo and valuable images of buildings in every district after field research and classification. Among the four districts, the Modern Overseas Chinese Architecture District, which was originally mixed within the Xuding District and Shiwan District, gained its name because the building of this district was funded by overseas Chinese back in the Republic of China era, and buildings in this district can be seen as an early form of property development of single houses in China, therefore the authors divide it as an independent district. According to the GIS database of Jiangmen Historical Neighborhood and Buildings edited by South China University of Technology, after reviewing and evaluating the construction quality, architectural and cultural features, 27 historical buildings and 42 streets and lanes were selected. Readers can see in this book examples of neighborhood that were built during the Ming and Qing dynasty, the Republic of China era and after the establishment of People's Republic of China and are still in use until today, including the old commercial district- Changdi Historical Neighborhood (nicknamed as Little Guangzhou), which features Qilou (arcade buildings) groups and western and eastern architectural styles; the Chang'an Lu District, which used to be the center of daily life and dining and entertainment for Jiangmen citizens, and once functioned as the location of city government in the early years of People's Republic of China; the Lianping Lu District, a popular place for intellectuals to discuss political affairs and rejuvenate local culture; and the Shiwanzhi Street where the overall spatial layout and streets and lanes in the ancient Lingnan villages were well preserved. All the mentioned above buildings and neighborhood are typical examples of how historical spaces are preserved.

The historical neighborhood still retains the buildings and streets of the Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China. Yet due to lack of effective protection and management, the quality of the most time-honored and unique buildings and streets is getting worse and its values are little known to the outside world (with the exception of Chang'an Pedestrian Street and Changdi Street). We are writing to record and display the historical buildings and well-preserved streets in the Changdi Historical Neighborhood as well as interesting folk life. Research and study on such public spaces as streets and lanes and historical buildings will not only reveal the cultural and historical values of streets and neighborhoods in Jiangmen city, but also build a foundation for preservation and renovation. This is why this book is published.

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