

THE CONDENSED MUSIC

OVERVIEW OF PROTECTED CONSTRUCTIONS IN HARBIN (2)

凝固的乐章

哈尔滨市保护建筑纵览(二)
哈尔滨市城市规划局编
HARBIN PLANNING BUREAU OF
HARBIN MUNICIPALITY



中国建筑工业出版社
CHINA ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

凝固的乐章. 2 / 哈尔滨市城市规划局编. —北京: 中国建筑工业出版社, 2005

(哈尔滨市保护建筑纵览)

ISBN 7-112-07815-6

I. 凝... II. 哈... III. 建筑-简介-哈尔滨市

IV. TU-862

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第120852号

凝固的乐章(二)

中国建筑工业出版社 出版

印 刷: 深圳宝峰印刷有限公司

制 版: 哈尔滨天洋彩色激光照排有限公司

*

责任编辑: 李晓陶 张振光

设 计: 赛格麦柯设计工作室

版式设计: 杨 斐 张玉南

封面设计: 杨 斐

摄 影: 段 毅 靳 琦 刘延年 陈 刚 刘大信

测 绘: 黑龙江省赛格测绘有限公司

哈尔滨工业大学建筑学院

黑龙江省林业设计院建筑环境艺术设计中心

*

开 本: 889×1194毫米 1/12 印张: 25

成品尺寸: 285×285毫米

版 次: 2005年10月第一版

印 次: 2005年10月第一次印刷

印 数: 1-2000册

定 价: 195.00元

ISBN 7-112-07815-6

TU-862

*

版权所有 翻印必究

如有印装质量问题, 可寄本社退换

(邮政编码100037)

本社网址: <http://www.china-abp.com.cn>

网上书店: <http://www.china-building.com.cn>

哈尔滨历史文化名城规划与保护丛书编委会

主任：聂云凌

常务副主任：俞滨洋

副主任：解庆国、高恩世、徐淑华、许洪江、王宏新、吴松涛、王炳忠、张国栋、骆仲林、刘忠宪、邵继红

委员：于亚滨、马景明、王凤山、邓林翰、刘大平、刘云才、刘松葆、刘新民、孙成仁、孙慧杰、曲春兴、
张琼、张相汉、李述笑、杨宏伟、陈焯、孟烈、郑琦、赵阳、赵波、唐恢一、徐苏宁、
郭恩章、常怀生、焦守丽、韩淑梅、鲍希全、魏少珊（按姓氏笔划排列）

顾问：李光耀、张相汉、李述笑、曲春兴

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF PRESERVATION AND PLAN OF HARBIN HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CITY SERIES

Director: Nie Yunling

Executive Deputy Director: Yu Binyang

Deputy Director: Xie Qingguo, Gao Enshi, Xu Shuhua, Xu Hongjiang, Wang Hongxin, Wu Songtao,
Wang Bingzhong, Zhang Guodong, Luo Zhonglin, Liu Zhongxian and Shao Jihong

Member of editorial committee: Yu Yabin, Ma Jingming, Wang Fengshan, Deng Linhan, Liu Daping, Liu Yuncai, Liu Songfu, Liu Xinmin,
Sun Chengren, Sun Huijie, Qu Chunxing, Zhang Qiong, Zhang Xianghan, Li Shuxiao, Yang Hongwei,
Chen Ye, Meng Lie, Zheng Qi, Zhao Yang, Zhao Bo, Tang Huiyi, Xu Suning, Guo Enzhang,
Chang Huaisheng, Jiao Shouli, Han Shumei, Bao Xiquan and Wei Shaoshan
(according to the Chinese characters of surnames)

Advisor: Li Guangyao, Zhang Xianghan, Li Shuxiao and Qu Chunxing

《凝固的乐章》(二)

主编：俞滨洋、解庆国

副主编：王炳忠

编辑：赵阳、马景明、魏少珊、金石川

参编人员：陈焯、肖长英、柴欣欣、范晓磊、李娜

文字说明：刘大平（执笔）、董健菲、徐冉、莫娜、刘洋、郭敏帆

英文翻译：于向东

设计总监：杨宏伟

CONDENSED MUSIC (Two)

Editor in chief: Yu Binyang and Xie Qingguo

Deputy editor in chief: Wang Bingzhong

Editor: Zhao Yang, Ma Jingming, Wei Shaoshan and Jin Shichuan

Editing Personnel: Chen Ye, Xiao Changying, Chaixinxin, Fan Xiaolei and Li Na

Illustration: Liu Daping (Write), Dong Jianfei, Xu Ran, Mo Na, Liu Yang and Guo Minfan

English Translation: Yu Xiangdong

Design majordomo: Yang Hongwei

逝去的音符

THE
CONDENSED

哈尔滨市城市规划局编
URBAN PLANNING BUREAU OF
HARBIN MUNICIPALITY

凝固的乐章

MUSIC

哈尔滨市保护建筑纵览(二)
OVERVIEW OF PROTECTED
CONSTRUCTIONS IN HARBIN (2)

 中国建筑工业出版社
CHINA ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING PRESS

总序

GENERAL PREFACE

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、积淀，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像力和创造力的结晶。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座国家历史文化遗产重要保护城市之一。

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 and 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具有欧陆风情的步行商业街；对国家重点文保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像纽约的曼哈顿或上海的浦东一样。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》、《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的保护工作。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。

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，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 <Glimpse back the old city's charm of Harbin >, <The Condensed Music>, <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.

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.

Du Yu-xin

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.

前言

PREFACE

清光绪二十四年（公元1898年），中国近代史上一个重要的工程开工了，一条沟通我国东北内陆至东北沿海的铁路的建设，搅热了荒芜多年的一片沿江的土地。几个小渔村，趁势崛起，开始了近代城市建设的步伐。一片未开垦的处女地令人始料不及的产生了凝聚力和辐射力，对于一个世界城市家族的新成员来说，巨大的包容性正是发展的一个重要动力。随着时间的推移，各种理念和文化在这里激烈地碰撞着产生新的火花。按照当时新的城市规划理念开始建设的城市，建设伊始就显示出了与中国传统城市的不同。城市的格局，城市的街道，城市的景观，都孕育着具有浓郁的异国情调。

城市是一个各种物质元素的集合体，城市建筑是人类文化和文明的产物，也是构成城市的重要元素和细胞，它凝聚着人类在历史长河中实践的感慨和智慧。随着城市的发展，现代的建筑材料，建筑流派，建筑设计理念都会随着文化历史人文的影响带着自己的风格特色，与所在城市固有的特征融合为和谐的一体。哈尔滨的建筑群体中，世界十几个建筑流派从各个角落奔走相告，争相登上这座舞台来装点年轻的城市。新艺术运动流派带来了流畅的曲线，哥特流派带来了陡峻的塔楼，巴洛克流派带来了雍容的花饰，古典流派带来了雄劲的石柱……。尤其难能可贵的是，生活在这片热土上的我们民族的前辈，学洋不媚洋，把中国传统的建筑风格融入外来的建筑文化之中，创造了在外来文化的氛围中顽强表现传统的“中华巴洛克”风格，令世人耳目一新，令世界刮目相看。

这些建筑或恢弘壮观，或小巧精细，或细腻雅致，或挺拔俊秀在城市的各个角落，装点着街道、广场的景观。寒来暑往，沧桑巨变，经历了岁月的洗礼，这些建筑与人们和谐共生，向世人倾诉着城市的变迁，发展的脚步，见证着历史的每一个瞬间。随着时代的发展和进步，城市在扩大，生活的需求越来越高，城市在不断的变化着。推陈出新的城市改造是历史的必然，但保留传统的特色，挽留住城市曾经有过的辉煌文化，也是历史的使命和责任。

本书中的这些建筑是百年来哈尔滨的建筑精粹，尽管她们建设的时间、地点不同，功能各异，但是其共同之处在于将建筑的理论与实践体现了较完美的结合，实现了理论与实践的升华。以往这类书籍仅利用历史照片，侧重于对建筑立面形式的表现。为了更进一步了解建筑设计思想精髓，此次我们采用了测量手段，测出了建筑各部分的精确数据。这样可以充分了解建筑的构图、比例、外装饰的细部，通过这些可以进一步观察建筑各部分之间的有机联系，理解建筑设计构思的初衷，从更深层次上去体会建筑本身的学术价值和文化内涵。

当我们的城市规划建设开始步入正轨的时候，保留住传统的风貌特色，已经成为有识之士的共识。早在20世纪80年代，我们就开始了这方面的工作，力图通过几代人的努力，在城市的新的历史机遇与复兴中，让历史的记忆，建筑的精华和辉煌成为激励我们的动力。

本书汇集了我市已经法律程序批准的保护建筑，是我市保护建筑中最具有代表性的建筑，今后我们还将继续开展这方面的工作。力图通过各种形式，宣传城市文化，使我们的城市传统风貌保护工作，更加深入人心，形成一种保护城市文化遗产，提高城市文化品位的氛围。同时也期待外地的朋友通过我们的工作，了解哈尔滨，熟悉哈尔滨，喜欢哈尔滨。

希望我们每一个热爱家乡的市民，从点点滴滴做起，参加到保护我们的城市传统风貌的行列中来，以实际行动为我们的家乡留下更多更美好的回忆。

本次出版的《凝固的乐章》（二），使哈尔滨的又一批保护建筑和大家见面了，希望我们的劳动呈现给读者的是又一部激发人们珍惜历史，面向未来热情的精品佳作。

前言

PREFACE

In the 24th year of Guangxu reign in Qing Dynasty (1898 AC), an important project in Chinese modern history started its construction. It was a railway connecting the inland of the Northeast and coastal area of Northeast China. Its construction brought vigor and energy to this piece of long desolate land along Songhua River. In such environment, a few fishing villages grew up and began their advance towards a modern city. No one could imagine such a virgin land would give such strong cohesion and radiation capability. As a new member of international city family, its huge inclusiveness is just one of its important driving forces. With passage of time, various ideas and cultures ran into powerful collision and out came new ones. This city constructed according to new city planning philosophy at that time remarked itself with those traditional Chinese cities as early as its foundation. Its layout, streets and sights all demonstrated strong exoticism.

Cities are the aggregation of various physical factors. Urban architecture is the result of human culture and civilization and also the important factor and cell of a city. It records the emotion and wisdom of human being in long practice. With the development of cities, modern architectural materials and genres and design philosophies will form their own style and characteristic under the influence of culture and history by blending the existing city features. The buildings of Harbin attracted a dozen of architectural genres in the world, which strived to decorate this young city. New Nouveau genre brought it smooth curve, Gothic genre brought it steep tower, Baroque genre brought it splendid curlicue and classical genre brought it strong stone pole, etc. What's more valuable is our old generations living in this land learnt but didn't fawn on foreign arts. They combined traditional Chinese architecture style into the introduced foreign architectural culture and created the Chinese Baroque style in heavy foreign cultural atmosphere, which brought fresh wind to the world and let them look at it with new eyes.

These buildings, either magnificent or exquisite, either graceful or pretty, are scattered in each corner of the city, decorating the streets or becoming the views of squares. Year in year out, they experience the time change but they live with people in wonderful harmony, they tell the city's history and development and witness its every historic moment. With the development and advance of the times, the city is developing and expanding, and people's living demands are higher and higher. The urban renewal of getting rid of the stale and bringing forth the fresh has become the necessity of history. But it is also the mission and responsibility of history to keep the city's traditional characteristics and brilliant culture that it had once had.

These buildings introduced in this book are the top ones in Harbin's hundred year history. Although they were constructed in different time and place for different purpose, their common points are the comparatively perfect combination of the architectural theories and social practice in best performance. This kind of books usually uses historical photos to make emphasis on the illumination of architectural facade. In order to further understand the core of architectural design thought, we adopt measuring way to get the precise data about every part of the building. So the readers can get every building's composition, proportion and details of exterior decoration, and analyze the organic connection of every part of the building thereon to better understand the designer's design philosophy and obtain the academic value and cultural connotation of the building at a higher level.

When our city planning construction has stepped onto the right track, preserving its traditional views and features have become the common opinion of all insightful persons. As early as the last 80s, we had began the work aiming at keeping the history memory and architectural highlights to inspire us in meeting new historic opportunities to revive our city through the efforts of a few generations.

This book collects all preserved buildings in our city, which are approved through legal procedure and are also the representative buildings of our city. We will go on carrying on this work and adopt different means to publicize our urban culture and transfuse the awareness of protecting the city's traditional views so that create the atmosphere of protecting cultural heritage and promoting cultural taste. We also hope this book will help non-local friends to know more about Harbin and like her.

Sincerely hope every citizen loving our hometown do every trivia to protect our city's traditional views and leave more beautiful memories with our actions.

The <Condensed Music>(II) published recently let the readers see another group of preserved buildings in Harbin. We sincerely hope that our effort will present the readers another excellent work full of enthusiasm, which encourages people to cherish history and face the future.

P₂ 总序
 General Preface

P₄ 前言
 Preface

P₆ 目录
 Contents

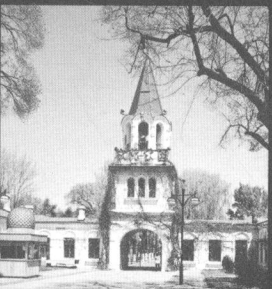
P₁₀



**吉林街
 54号住宅楼**
 No.54 Residence at
 Jilin Street

所在地：南岗区吉林街54号
 建设年代：1920年

P₂₀



文化公园西大门
 The Western Gate of
 Cultural Park

所在地：南岗区东大直街
 建设年代：约1930年建成

P₂₈



**中共满洲
 省委机关旧址**

Site of Manchuria Provincial
 Committee Organ of
 Chinese Communist Party

所在地：南岗区光芒街40号
 建设年代：建于1930年以前

P₃₄



**哈尔滨卷烟厂
 库房**

Storehouse of Harbin
 Cigarette Factory

所在地：哈尔滨卷烟厂厂区内
 建设年代：1919年

P₄₂



辽阳街7号住宅楼
 No.7 Residential Building
 at Liaoyang Street

所在地：南岗区辽阳街7号
 建设年代：建与1940年以前

P₄₈



鞍山街23号住宅楼
 No.23 Residential
 Building at Anshan Street

所在地：南岗区鞍山街23号
 建设年代：1936年

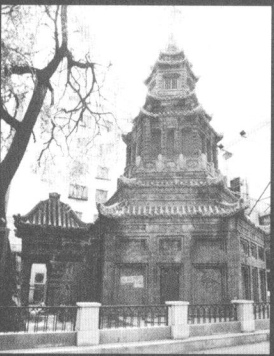
P₅₄



**花园街405-407
 号住宅楼**
 No.405-407 Residence
 at Huayuan Street

所在地：南岗区花园街405-407号
 建设年代：建于1930年以前

P₆₀



大直街墓塔
 Tomb Tower at
 Dazhi Street

所在地：南岗区大直街
 建设年代：约建成于20世纪20年代

P₆₈



华严寺
 Huayan Temple

所在地：南岗区比乐街63号
 建设年代：1922年动工
 1929年10月续建
 1937年建成

P₇₆



**哈尔滨市燃料
 总公司**
 Harbin General
 Fuel Company

所在地：道里区买卖街92号
 建设年代：1928年

P₈₂



**石头道街81-91
 号商住楼**
 The Commercial and
 Residential Building at
 No.81-91 Shitoudao Street

所在地：道里区石头道街81-91号
 建设年代：建于1926年以前

P₈₈



**哈尔滨铁路局
 印刷厂仓库**
 The Warehouse of
 Printing Attached to
 Harbin Railway Bureau

所在地：香坊区六顺街171号
 建设年代：1924年

P₉₄



**哈尔滨防洪
 胜利纪念塔**
 Harbin Flood Control
 Victory Memorial Tower

所在地：道里区松花江畔
 建设年代：1958年

P₁₀₂



游览街8号住宅楼
 No. 8 Residence at
 Youlan Street

所在地：太阳岛游览街8号
 建设年代：建于1940年以前

P₁₀₈

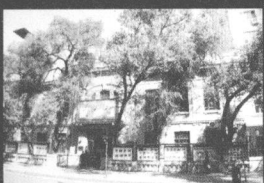


哈尔滨铁路 中心医院门诊

Clinic Building of the
Central Hospital of
Harbin Railway Bureau

所在地：南岗区颐园街37号
建设年代：1900年

P₁₁₆



哈尔滨市科学宫 Harbin Scientific Palace

所在地：道里区上游街23号
建设年代：1902年

P₁₂₂



黑龙江日报社 Heilongjiang Daily Paper Press

所在地：道里区经纬街5号
建设年代：1938年10月

P₁₃₂



哈尔滨地段 小学校

Harbin Diduan
Primary School

所在地：道里区地段街85号
建设年代：1916年

P₁₄₂



哈尔滨市教育 委员会

Harbin Educational
Committee

所在地：道里区中央大街1号
建设年代：1925年

P₁₅₀



妇女儿童 用品商店

Women and Children's
Daily Necessities Shop

所在地：道里区中央大街73号
建设年代：1917年

P₁₆₀



兆麟电影院 Zhaolin Cinema

所在地：道里区西七道街69号
建设年代：1925年

P₁₆₆



黑龙江省机电 设备公司门市部

The Sales Department of
Heilongjiang Provincial
Mechanical & Electronic
Equipment Company

所在地：道里区中央大街132号
建设年代：1922年

P₁₇₂



哈尔滨市朝鲜族 第二中学

Harbin No.2 Korean
Nationality High School

所在地：道里区通江街86号
建设年代：1919年

P₁₈₀



哈尔滨江沿 小学校

Harbin Riverside
Primary School

所在地：道里区中央大街187号
建设年代：1914年

P₁₈₈



黑龙江省供销 合作联合社

Heilongjiang Provincial
Supply & Marketing
Cooperative

所在地：道里区西二道街6号

P₁₉₄



哈尔滨市文学 艺术界联合会

Harbin Association of
Literature & Art Circle

所在地：道里区田地街189号
建设年代：1920年

P₂₀₂



道里区 牙病防治所

Daoli Tooth Disease
Prevention & Cure Clinic

所在地：道里区中央大街2号
建设年代：1914年

P₂₀₈

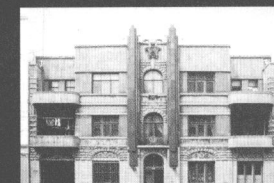


哈尔滨市 卫生防疫站

Harbin Sanitation and
Anti-Epidemic Station

所在地：道里区红霞街64号
建设年代：1921年

P₂₁₄



红专街43号 住宅楼

No.43 Residence
at Hongzhuan Street

所在地：道里区红专街43号
建设年代：1931年

P₂₂₀



友谊路188号 住宅楼

No.188 Residence at
Friendship Road

所在地：道里区友谊路188号
建设年代：1926年

P 330



哈尔滨铁路局 总工会

General Labor Union of
Harbin Railway Bureau

所在地：南岗区西大直街45号
建设年代：1910年

P 336

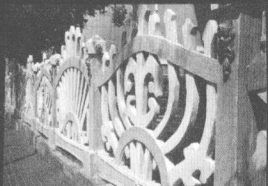


公司街78号 住宅楼

No.78 Residence of
Gongs Street

所在地：南岗区公司街78号
建设年代：1908年

P 342



黑龙江省 电力局栏杆

The Balustrades of the
Courtyard of Heilongjiang
Electric Power Bureau in Harbin

所在地：南岗区红军街63号
建设年代：1919年

P 348



哈尔滨铁路 分局工程处

Engineering Department of
Harbin Railway Bureau Branch

所在地：南岗区红军街124号
建设年代：1921年

P 356



哈尔滨 艺术博物馆

Harbin Arts Museum

所在地：南岗区一曼街253-1号
建设年代：1929年

P 364



空军第一飞行 学院五号楼

No.5 Building of Air Force
No.1 Aviation College

所在地：南岗区文昌街学院院内
建设年代：建于20世纪40年代

P 370



黑龙江省 广播电视厅

Heilongjiang Broadcast
and Television Department

所在地：南岗区松花江街193号
建设年代：1924年

P 376



哈尔滨铁路中 心医院花园 卫生所

Garden Sanitation Clinic
Attached to Harbin Railway
Central Hospital

所在地：南岗区花园街5号
建设年代：1908年

P 382



哈尔滨铁路中心 医院干部病房

Cadre's Ward of Harbin
Railway Central Hospital

所在地：南岗区颐园街33号
建设年代：始建于1899年
1900年竣工

P 388



哈尔滨铁路 卫生学校

Harbin Railway
Hygiene School

所在地：南岗区西大直街33号
建设年代：1904年

P 394

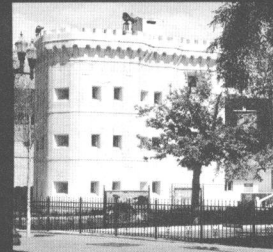


哈尔滨青年 之家塔楼

The Tower of the
Youth's Family

所在地：太阳岛西江街8号
建设年代：1920年

P 400



滨洲铁路 桥头岗楼

The Beidgehead Watchtower
of Binzhou Railway

所在地：道里区公益街81号
建设年代：1916年

P 406



哈尔滨市中西 医结合医院

Harbin Hospital for
Integration of Chinese
and Western Medicines

所在地：道外区靖宇街412号
建设年代：1920年

P 414



哈尔滨名流 酒店用品商场

The Drinkery Necessity
Store for Harbin Vips

所在地：道外区南头道街25-29号
建设年代：1915年

P 422



黑龙江省 水利厅招待所

The Reception House of
Heilongjiang Hydraulic
Department

所在地：道外区南二道街61号
建设年代：1922年

P 430



环宇文教 用品商店

Huanyu Cultural and
Educational Necessities
Shop

所在地：道外区靖宇街297号
建设年代：1930年

P 436

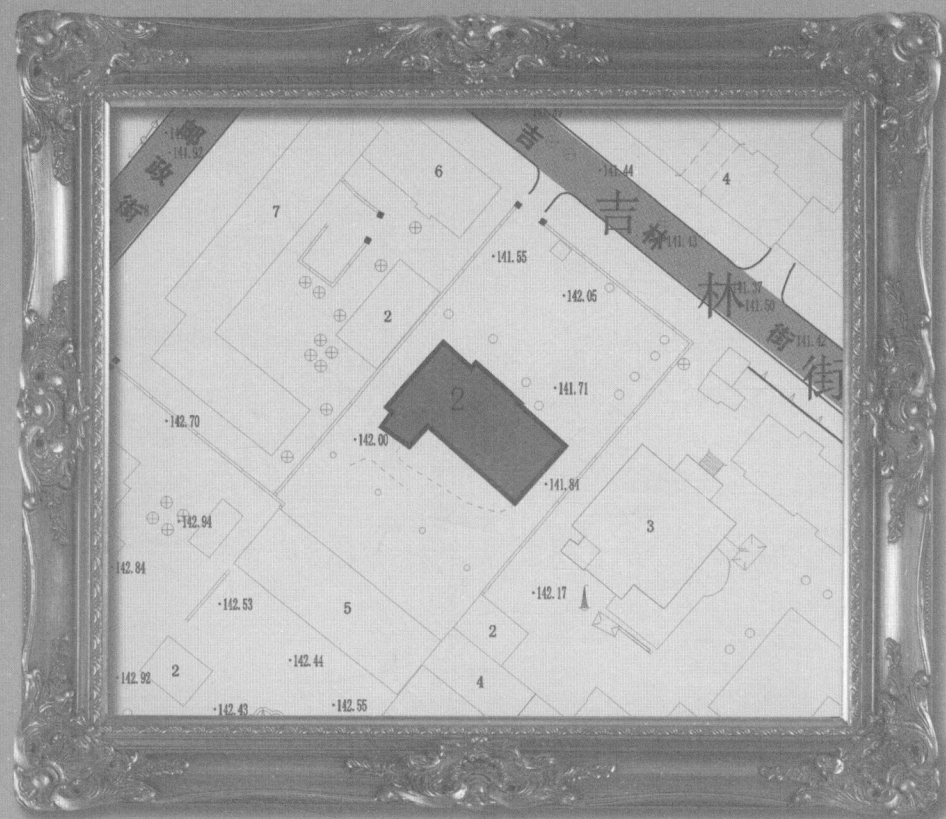
位置示意图

Location
Demonstration Map

P 438

后记

Postscript



吉林街54号住宅楼

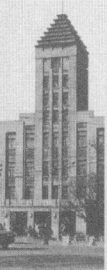
原为高级住宅，建于1920年
砖混结构，仿古典主义建筑风格
建筑立面强调竖向划分
主入口设高大台阶和较窄的门廊，并配有多立克柱式和瓶式栏杆
门廊上方为二层阳台，二层窗间墙上饰有麦穗状雕刻物
檐口宽大，其上的女儿墙为以瓶式栏杆连接的砖砌墙垛
建筑整体庄重典雅，比例协调

It Built 1920, it was originally high grade residence. The building is a brick-wooden structure, imitating Classic architectural style. It emphasizes the horizontal division with the facade in symmetric composition. The entrance hall matched with wide sidesteps is grand and dignified. There are fanlights with a large area on the top of wide cornice, with decorative belts of curved wheat heads below. The windows are divided by pilasters of Doric Order, with decorated horizontal flute partings on the two side walls.



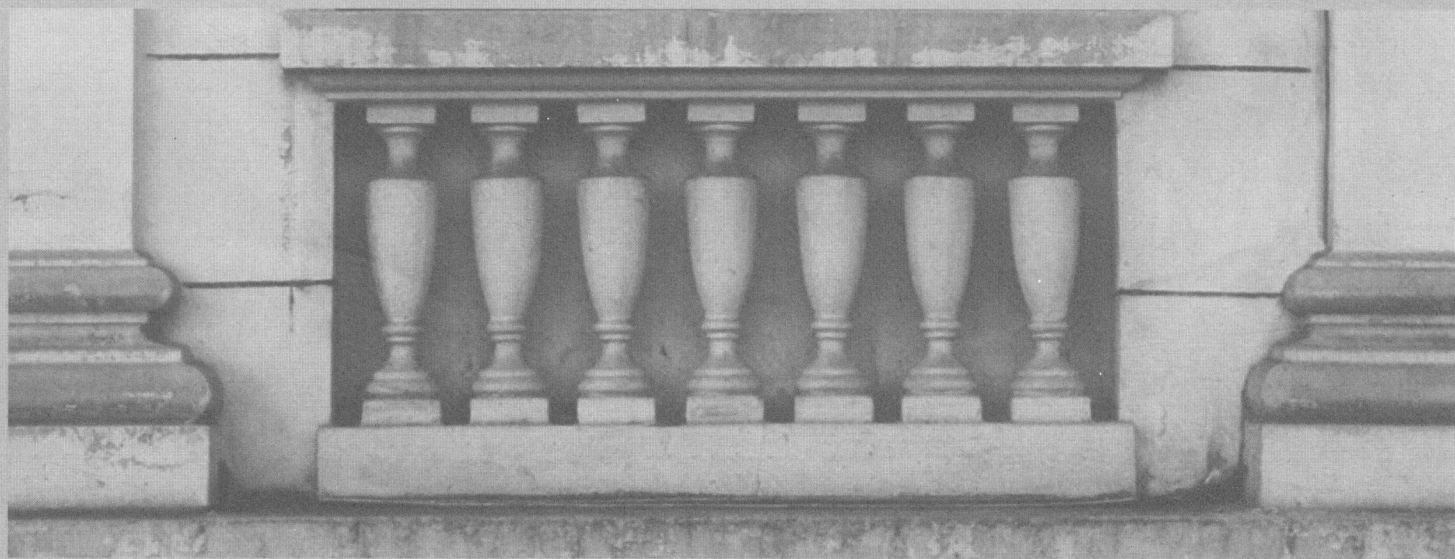
吉林街54号住宅楼

NO.54 RESIDENCE AT JILIN STREET



吉林街54号住宅楼旧影
No.54 Residence at Jilin Street Old Photo.





建筑细部 Architectural Details