

武汉

历史建筑 要览

AN
INTRODUCTION
of WUHAN HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE



主编 涂 勇
CHIEF EDITOR TU YONG

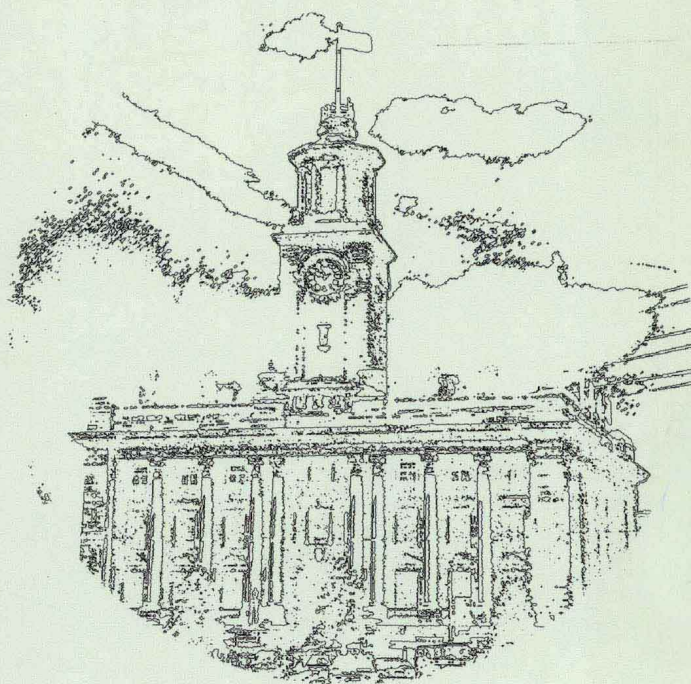
湖北人民出版社
HUBEI PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

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鄂新登字01号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

武汉历史建筑要览/涂勇主编. —武汉: 湖北人民出版社, 2002.4

ISBN 7-216-03350-7

I. 武…

II. 涂…

III. 古建筑—武汉市—近代

IV. TU—092.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2002)第007493号

武汉历史建筑要览		主编 涂 勇	责任编辑 窦鸿潭
出版:	湖北人民出版社	地址:	武汉市解放大道新育村33号
发行:		邮编:	430022
印刷:	精一印刷(深圳)有限公司	经销:	湖北省新华书店
开本:	889毫米×1194毫米 1/16	印张:	13.5
字数:	253千字	插页:	4
版次:	2002年4月第1版	印次:	2002年4月第1次印刷
印数:	1—3000册	定价:	260.00元
书号:	ISBN 7—216—03350—7 / TU·11		

本书有印装质量问题, 由承印厂负责调换

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序

历史建筑是石刻的史书，书写着城市曲折而前行的历史。

历史建筑是城市的纪念碑，聚积着国家和民族深沉而富有特色的魅力。

历史建筑是凝固的音符，奏出的是喜怒哀乐的历史变迁。

从汉口的江汉关、汇丰银行、中国银行、金城银行，到武昌的武汉大学、湖北省图书馆；从西方建筑的古典与浪漫，到民族建筑空间效果和感受的执着，我们仿佛亲身体验到中西建筑风格的碰撞和艺术文化的融合。

古为今用，洋为中用。我们不仅追求壁立千尺的崇高，更追求海纳百川的胸怀。历史建筑不仅折射出不同文化环境的群体心态，更凝炼着深刻而永恒的艺术价值。

编辑出版这本《武汉历史建筑要览》，就是让历史建筑诉说过去，也展示现在，更昭示未来，使其不断地凝结不同风格和文化的精髓，追踪城市前进的发展轨迹。我们不仅为了记载武汉建筑的风雨历程，更是为了推进城市建设和经济社会全面发展的进程。

让武汉历史建筑告别世纪的泪水和欢笑，与我们共同走进一个崭新的世纪。

王守海

Preface

Historical Architecture is a stone-made record of history, which describes the tortuous and advancing course of a city.

Historical Architecture is a monument of a city, having accumulated the profound and fully characterized charm of the country and people.

Historical architecture is the solidified music notes. It narrates both the sorrows and happiness of the city's history.

Viewing from Jianghanguan Customhouse, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Co.Ltd., Bank of China and Jincheng Bank in Hankou to Wuhan University and Hubei Library in Wuchang, from the western classical and romantic architecture to the Chinese pursuit of space effects and feeling, we seemed to have witnessed in person the confrontation and the combination of the Chinese and western architectures, arts and cultures.

We can learn from the past and from other countries. We not only pursue a lofty feeling as a cliff stands high, but also have a modest heart as an ocean can contain thousands of mountains. Historical architecture possesses a profound and everlasting art value and reflects the collective thoughts in different cultures.

The purpose of compiling and publishing the book, *An Introduction of Wuhan Historical Architecture*, is to have the history tell the past, the present state and the expectation for the future. We anticipate that the historical architecture will accumulate the different styles and cultural quintessence continuously, and trace the development of the city. We intend not only to record the storm-tossed process experienced by the architecture in Wuhan, but also to promote the overall advancement in the city construction and social economy.

Let Wuhan historical architecture together with us leave the tears and happiness in the past century and stride into a completely new century.

Wang Shouhai

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概述

武汉历史悠久。武昌、汉阳、汉口三镇鼎立，隔江分治。武昌历史古老，吴黄武二年（公元223年），孙权在蛇山筑夏口城。隋开皇九年（公元589年），定武昌名江夏县。唐宝历元年（公元825年）置武昌军。明洪武元年（公元1368年）设武昌府。为历代省、府、县或军、路的治所，著名的政治、文化城市和军事要冲。汉阳亦为古城，手工业和商业自唐代以后即相当著名，历有汉阳军、府、县之称。汉口自明成化年间（公元1465-1488年）汉水改道始形成小镇，初置汉口镇，亦称夏口镇，隶属汉阳县。明末清初，为全国四大名镇（湖北夏口镇、河南朱仙镇、江西景德镇、广东佛山镇）之一。清咸丰十一年（公元1861年）汉口开埠，近代城市迅速形成。先设夏口厅、县，后设汉口特别市、汉口市，成为仅次于上海的国内商业大都会。

武汉的近代建筑，自1861年汉口开埠起，至1949年新中国成立止，历时88年。大体可分为三个阶段：1861~1900年为萌芽期；1901~1928年为兴盛期；1929~1949年为转折衰落期。

（一）近代建筑发展的萌芽期

这一时期的历史建筑，多是由西方传入的砖木结构，2~3层，坡屋顶，规模不大。因时值中国闭关自守的社会逐渐转变为帝国主义列强宰割蹂躏的半殖民地半封建社会这一历史转折期，因此被深深地打上历史的烙印，如领事馆、工部局、巡捕房、教堂、工厂、医院、里弄住宅、俱乐部等。

19世纪末，汉口传统市街发展已经达到相当规模。全国各地旅汉的同乡会、会馆、公所建筑比比皆是。据《夏口县志》记载：会馆、公所共200座，岭南、福建、浙江、江西等会馆已具相当规模。除会馆、公所建筑之外，数量居多的则是官署、民居以及一些社会慈善团体的建筑，这些建筑皆为木结构，多进院布局。

晚清，张之洞督鄂时期，推行新政，兴办学堂。开设文武学堂，扩建“江汉书院”，创建“两湖书院”和“经心书院”。书院“三足鼎立”，颇为恢宏。清光绪十八年（公元1893年）后开始创办专业学堂，如武昌三佛阁大朝街口的自强学堂（后移至武昌东厂口改方言学堂，即武汉大学前身）、湖北陆军学堂等。张之洞还在武昌文昌门之外建成湖北织布局、纺纱局、缫丝局、制麻局，厂房设计多为单层，铁皮瓦屋面，梁柱全为钢料制作。西方洋式工厂的兴办，奠定了近代武汉工业的基础。

教会建筑的传入使城区建筑形式多样，并对城区建设产生影响。汉口开埠前，西方天主教即已传入武昌。据《武汉天主教志》记载：“明崇祯十年（公元1637年），葡籍耶稣会传教士何太华（Antonin de Gouvea）来湖广开教，次年建堂于武昌蛇山脚下。”鸦片战争以后，天主教在武汉得以发展。清道光二十七年（公元1847年），武昌大堤口建起天主堂，此堂后经江德成主教两次扩建，定名“圣多默堂”。清同治元年（公元1862年），意大利天主教方济各会传教士明位笃（Eustachius ZanaJli）时任湖北代牧区主教，委托建筑师江德成（Epiphanius Caitassace）主持设计并修建鄂东代牧区主教公署。1889年，江德成又在公署右侧设计建造罗马式、三廊型巴西利卡式的武昌主教堂。

武昌最早建立的基督教堂是戈甲营崇真堂，它由英国伦敦会传教士杨格非（John Griffith）创建于1864年。此堂马头墙以及入口坡檐瓦材借用中国传统做法。屋顶为木屋架铁皮瓦材，入口大门的尖券装饰和尖券窗带有西方“哥特”教堂风味。武昌最早建成的教会学校是文华书院（Boone Memorial School），它由美基督教圣公会驻鄂主教韦廉臣为纪念传教士文惠廉而创建于1871年。院内圣诞堂至今保存完好，它具有希腊神庙建筑风格，侧柱廊设在教堂外部。同年，英国行道会施维善到武昌创办武昌中学堂（Wuchang Middle

School), 1885年中学堂改为博文书院(Borwen College)。包括当时汉口由英国伦敦会创办的博学书院,称为武汉三大教会书院。1895年,美圣公会建成仁济医院大楼,地界紧接文华书院。医院呈三合院布局,主楼为西式二层砖木结构,两侧辅以二层外廊式配楼。

汉阳历史建筑尤其是工业建筑在清末洋务运动时期得到了很大的发展。1890年张之洞创设武昌铁政局,并选定大别山北(今龟山北)作为远东地区第一座钢铁联合企业汉阳钢铁厂厂址。由英国工程师约翰生(E.P.Johnson)总设计,并聘请英国工程师亨利·贺伯生(Henry Hobson)为施工安装总监工。6个大厂房为大跨钢屋架承重,钢制梁柱,铁皮瓦屋面。它是中国最早出现的钢铁结构厂房之一。4个小厂房均为砖木混合结构。1891年,张之洞在汉阳铁厂以西筹建湖北枪炮厂,后又陆续扩建,1903年改名汉阳兵工厂。汉阳兵工厂由德国人设计,全部厂房皆为砖木结构,铁皮瓦屋面,耗用建筑经费458万两。

汉口在第二次鸦片战争不平等的《天津条约》后,被辟为长江对外通商口岸。1861年,英国动工修建领事馆,包括领事官邸及其他办公用房,随后工部局、巡捕房、波罗馆等相继建立。这些建筑多为二、三层西式砖木结构,四周皆有露台式券廊,是汉口最早出现的殖民地建筑。《天津条约》后,法国政府也取得在中国通商口岸设立租界和领事署的特殊权利。1865年,法国兴建领事馆,馆舍为几栋两层砖木结构,青瓦屋面,于1891年被大水冲毁,但其东北侧尚存一栋两层砖木结构的领事官邸。1895年中日甲午战争失败,《马关条约》形成帝国主义重新瓜分中国的局势。同年,德国在汉口划定租界,兴建领事馆,馆舍均为二层砖木结构,三面均设露台式券廊,是典型的殖民地建筑。领事官邸、工部局、巡捕房皆为二层砖木结构。

1896年,俄国租界划定后,即开始建设。早先修建的馆舍皆为二层砖木结构平房。后于1902年扩建领事馆,建成办公大楼和巡捕房。办公楼外墙红砖清水墙,屋顶四坡红瓦,檐口周边做女儿墙。1898年,日本国也在汉口建立了租界。

1865年,英国麦加利银行在汉口设立分行,也是第一家外商银行分行。同年,在英租界(今青岛路)兴建行舍。英商发德普建筑公司施工,三层砖木结构,铁皮瓦屋面,屋顶四角建有英国古典式红色方斗形角塔。到1894年,汉口的外国洋行增至114家,随之建筑活动与日俱增。

教堂也随租界的设立涌入汉口。1874年,意大利方济各会明位笃主教把从英租界工部局购得的地皮5000余平方米(今上海路)委任意籍传教士余作宾(Angelus Vaudagna)修建鄂东代牧区经理处(今主教府大楼),耗资12万法郎,于1876年建成圣若瑟天主堂,教堂为罗马式,砖石结构,长十字形平面,三角型巴西利卡式,可容纳千人,可谓武汉教堂之最。基督教英国伦敦会传教士杨格非(John Griffith),1880年在汉口花楼街口建立花楼总堂。该堂形式极为奇特,屋顶角立着高直小尖柱,墙面饰以梅花窗及“哥特式”尖券窗,入口披檐瓦材以及马头墙装饰又采用中国传统做法,反映出明显的中西建筑融合现象。

医院、学校等在市区出现。1864年,英国基督教循卫斯理会西医学士施维普(Dr Porker Smith)在武圣庙创办普爱医院,建有接待室、诊疗室和男女病房,后在汉正街扩建医院、小学、礼拜堂、住宅等。

(二) 近代建筑发展的兴盛期

兴盛期的近代建筑,相对来说较多,且保存较好。大都采用了先进的钢筋混凝土结构或钢混构件,3~6层,体量宏大,造型优美,内部装饰豪华。这一时期,西方传入的古典主义形式的建筑艺术和技术达到了新高度,同时具有现代派的新建筑也已出现。

继英、法、德、俄、日五国设立领事馆后,美、意、比、丹、荷、墨、瑞等七国相继在汉设立领事馆(署),租界区初步形成。随着租界区的划定,西方建筑大量传入武汉,租界建设进入高潮。租界建筑的特点是沿江设置、位置集中,背靠京汉铁路,水陆交通方便。建筑空间在结构上,基本沿袭了欧洲传统的古典主义手法。主要街道端部都有高大的建筑物做对景,注重

显示建筑外部的豪华气派。

1905年，美国在汉口建立领事馆，与法国东方汇理银行隔路相望。馆舍为三层混合结构，外墙均做红砖清水墙涂红色颜料粉。入口门斗为圆形平面，两翼曲线墙面呈显动态，立面皆用砖砌半圆拱窗。类似西方之城堡式建筑，又兼有巴洛克建筑之风格。内部装修豪华，至今保存完好。

20世纪初，法国租界区建设发展较快。1902年，相继建成法国巡捕房、法国波罗馆（今车站路与胜利街口，已毁）。1910年，天主教鄂东主教田瑞玉委任法籍传教士丁寿在法国租界修建天主小教堂（又名法国堂）。此堂十字形平面，内部天花为蓝色饰白色满天星，帆拱屋架及细部装饰为“哥特”建筑风格。后又修建基督教信义公所大楼。信义大楼由德国工程师石格司设计，为六层钢筋混凝土结构，是一所供教友寄宿的教会旅馆，由六个教会共同集资建造。1925年，汉口牧区在该堂右侧修建经理处。

银行、商贸建筑涌现汉口。1901年法国东方汇理银行设立分行，建起两层砖木结构行舍。其外墙全用红砖砌筑，墙面装饰壁柱，窗花及腰线皆为砖雕。此楼可谓尚存的砖雕艺术珍品。1913年，英商汇丰银行汉口分行（1866年设立）拆除原有的二层砖木结构的房屋，重建新厦。新厦由上海汇丰总行英籍工程师派纳设计。大楼外墙用麻石砌筑到顶，室内钢筋混凝土楼板上铺设木地板。内廊用大理石镶嵌墙裙，外墙地面已采用陶瓷锦砖地面。主立面造型严谨对称，基座、房身、檐口形成明显的上下三段构图。左右划分为五段，主入口设在正中，立面空廊10根大柱为西式爱奥尼克柱式，柱头麻石砌成。大柱既丰富了建筑形体，又显示出高大庄重的姿态，是典型的古典主义建筑。

外商洋行中比较著名的还有英商景明洋行。1920年，建筑师海明斯（Hemmings）、工程师伯克莱（Berkley）自行设计建造景明洋行大楼。大楼为六层钢筋混凝土结构。内部功能按写字间布局设计，短内廊布置。外墙洗石粉刷，立面处理已趋于简洁，简化了古典

装饰，更充分利用了玻璃效果。注重使用功能，净化立面处理的手法，已渗入西方新建筑运动的思想。

这一时期，也兴建了一些华资银行。如建于1917年的中国银行，四层钢筋混凝土结构；建于1920年的上海商业储蓄银行；建于1926年的盐业银行，五层钢筋混凝土结构；建于1926年的浙江实业银行，六层钢筋混凝土结构。

厂矿建筑中以英、德居多。1905年，英商创办汉口电灯公司，三层混合结构，钢筋混凝土楼板，红瓦屋面，外墙仿麻石粉刷。同年，英商为占领武汉棉花市场，在汉口创办平和打包厂，上海协盛营造厂施工，四层多跨钢筋混凝土框架结构，现浇钢筋混凝土楼板，厂房四周外墙红砖砌筑。框架柱的受力筋、分布箍筋构造与现代建筑完全一样，可见当时钢筋混凝土理论已经成熟。英商万国进出口公司1902年起创设和记蛋厂，以后在1907年、1911年、1917年、1923年几次扩建，分期建成多为钢筋水泥结构的厂房及仓库数十栋，成为当时武汉最大的一家蛋品加工厂。

1915年，在英租界兴建电话局大楼，大楼四层钢筋混凝土结构。底层建有半地下室，外墙仿麻石墙面。墙面线角装饰及檐口女儿墙富有变化。1920年，紧接电话局修建电报局大楼，大楼为五层钢筋水泥结构，外墙采用汉阳产铁砂砖砌筑，青灰色墙面附以砖砌花饰，十分朴实。主楼两翼沿街，营业大厅位于主楼两翼之间，采用中庭式采光天窗布局，内部功能设计十分紧凑。

德国人也经营众多洋行。早在1861年，以推销钢铁、大小五金、机械产品为主的美最时洋行在汉开业，后转而经营农副产品。1902年在二曜路建设电灯厂。此后在沿江大道、胜利街、球场街建立牛皮厂。1891年来汉以经营农副产品和进口火药、钢铁、采矿机械、光学仪器为主的德商礼和洋行，又在1915年前后兴建汉口五福路江边住宅区、大智路制蛋厂和仓库等。德商洋行规模较大的还有禅臣洋行、捷臣洋行、西门子洋行等。

1921年，海关大楼动工兴建，1924年建成。海关大楼由英籍建筑师斯九生设计，上海魏清记营造厂施

工。大楼位于两条城市道路交汇处，设计师巧妙利用突出江面的地段布置，监视江面活动，又利用大楼构成两条尽端式道路，形成两条道路与大楼、江汉路与江面的对景关系，丰富城市建筑空间。另一特色是重视地理环境因素，充分考虑长江水位对建筑的影响。

西方列强除政治、经济等方面侵略、渗透外，还巧立名目侵占土地供娱乐用。1902年，英国人开始筹建跑马场，继之德、法、俄、日、比六国洋商纷纷参与，于1905年在汉口东北角建成占地800多亩的六国西商跑马场。马场跑道外，还设有占地近百亩的高尔夫球场。

文化方面因为辛亥革命前后政府无力顾及教育文化建设，西方教会得以乘虚而入。1909年前后，文华书院规模扩大，改名“文华大学”，并附设“文华中学”。现存文华大学教学楼，约建于1915年。两层砖木结构，底层封闭，墙面开设半圆拱窗，二层东面设木柱外廊，砖木组合栏杆，砖墩栏杆上支撑双柱顶住屋檐额枋，额做上下枋，两枋之间用传统木雕花格装饰。

1906年，美国友好人士伍德小姐（Mary Eliajeleth Wood，也称韦隶华女士）在文华大学内创办我国近代教育史第一所图书馆专业学校文华公书林，1910年建成。馆舍二层砖木结构，屋顶铁皮瓦屋面，内部按图书馆功能设计。1920年3月，伍德小姐正式创办“文华大学图书馆专科学校”，为武汉文化教育事业的发展起到了一定的促进作用。

1924年，英美教会将文华大学、博文书院、博文书院、长沙雅礼大学合并，联合组成“华中大学”。华中大学是一所英美式的综合性大学，它的建立标志着西方教会学校在武昌的发展进入鼎盛时期。

西方传教士在创办高等教育的同时，还插手设立女子学校。美国圣公会布伦女士（Miss Jan Bohlen）在武昌鼓架坡创办“圣希理达女子中学”（St. Hildas Girl School），1911年迁往小东门外（今市二十五中学）。1922年建成的礼拜堂，采用传统的重檐建法，长十字形平面布局，屋顶木屋架承重，外墙砖砌清水，饰以哥特式尖券窗。1912年，罗马教会两

湖教区创办汉口圣若瑟女子中学。据不完全统计，武汉地区各类女子学校达18所。

动荡不安的政局，给西方教会带来空前发展的机会，辛亥革命后教堂建筑日益增多。1910年圣公会又在武昌长街（今解放路）建立三一堂；1912年圣公会在武昌大朝街（今复兴路）兴建复活堂；1925年瑞典循道会在武圣门外建圣安得烈堂等。这些教堂多为两层砖木结构，礼拜堂多设在二层，底层均做教堂办公用房。建筑形式处理上表现出中西混合现象，如三一堂利用传统的六角亭作为主立面，高约14米的半边六角亭与后部两坡屋脊有机融为一体。教堂正面做许多青砖砖雕，皆为地方传统图案。武昌圣安得烈堂完全采用中国庙宇式做法。

兴盛期民族建筑得到了较大的发展。清末，清政府内忧外患无力管理城市建设，民族资本家和外商洋行买办出于民族自尊心和外来压迫，兴办了一些城市公益设施。1906年，旅汉宁波商人宋炜臣，因在汉口创办燮昌火柴厂，拥有雄厚资金，被张之洞视为实业有为之士。宋炜臣邀集湖北、浙江、江西商界10余名巨富联合成立“汉镇既济水电公司”，兴建大王庙电厂、硃口宗关水厂和后城马路中段水塔。汉口水塔于1909年建成，调节市区供水压力，是当时汉口市区最高的构筑物。

1919年，汉口总商会会长万泽生召集各界商人筹集资金兴建汉口总商会大楼，由汉口著名的汉协盛营造厂承担设计与施工。总体布置体现出四合院特色。

工商业建筑主要是饭店和市场，民族工业多为纺织和食品加工。1913年，湖北军政府军务部长孙武在花楼街口最早建成“汉口大旅馆”，亦称“楼外楼”。旅馆由东西两栋大楼组成，各为4层混合结构。高档客房设有卫生间和暖气设备，楼内中部设电梯，屋顶平台上置露天花园，可放电影。1918~1919年，汉口新市场建成外围4层大楼及7层塔楼主体建筑，总建筑面积17168平方米，由祝康成建筑师设计，内院西式园林布置，是一所融游览、观光、娱乐、购物等多种功能于一体的特大超级市场新市场。1918年，上海南洋烟草公司

简玉阶兄弟投资建造南洋大楼。该楼为6层钢筋混凝土结构，内部设有电梯，1927年曾用作武汉国民政府办公楼。民族工业建筑有1913年建成的康成酒厂、1921年建成的申新第四纺纱厂等。

（三）近代建筑发展的转折衰落期

1926年，北伐军攻克武汉。1927年元旦，国民政府正式迁都武汉，并发布命令：“确定国都，武昌、汉口、汉阳三域为一大区域作为京兆区，定名武汉。”之后，蒋介石在上海成立南京国民政府，与武汉国民政府形成对立局面。汪精卫出卖武汉国民政府，实行所谓“宁汉合流”，武汉政府就此结束。

政局动荡，城市建设陷入瘫痪。这一时期，兴办的工业企业寥寥无几，众多民族资本企业经营破产。建造较多的就是银行建筑，如由北方财阀控制的“北四行”（即中南银行、金城银行、大陆银行、盐业银行）和江南财阀集团掌握的“南三行”（即上海银行、浙江实业银行和兴业银行）都在武汉建立分行。1928年，金城银行来汉筹建，1930年在新昌里旧址（今保华街）动工兴建金城银行大楼，1931年竣工。大楼为4层钢筋混凝土结构，由中国最早留学国外学习建筑设计的建筑师庄俊设计。1934年，中国国货银行在汉建立分行，由汉口开业的建筑师卢镛标设计，大楼为3层混合结构，屋顶红瓦坡顶，外墙装饰融西洋风格。同年，卢镛标设计的四明银行大楼动工兴建，7层钢筋混凝土框架结构，立面线型以竖向划分为主，形成十分简洁的造型，是典型的早期现代风格之建筑。汉口德、俄、英三国租界收回后，外商银行建筑已不多见。外商建造规模较大的有1930年动工的景明洋行设计、英商瑞记洋行投资兴建的安利英大厦。

医院、学校的兴起。1928年，英国基督教伦敦会兴建协和医院，英籍建筑师胡伯（G.O.Hooper）设计，韩亚辛营造。协和医院座落在西满路大约五英亩的地基上（今中山公园左侧），主楼为三层砖混结构，设有135个床位。

1928年，国民政府决定改组武昌中山大学（其前身为国立武昌高等师范学校，1913年创办），组建国立武汉大学。同年，成立新校舍建筑设备委员会，著名科学家李四光为委员长。新校舍总体设计包括文、法、理、工、农、医六个学院和大礼堂、图书馆、体育馆、饭厅等。新校舍建筑面积7万多平方米，耗资相当于当时价值300多万银元。如此浩大的建筑活动，在我国近代建筑史上十分罕见。

武大校园历史建筑无论在总体规划还是在建筑群体设计上，都具有很高的艺术特色，尤其是对地形的利用以及建筑形式处理上均取得了很高成就。校园重视自然环境与建筑群体布局的园林化。运用宏观园林的手法，引入外部园林环境东湖来充实校园景色，利用山势和建筑群体形成一个规模巨大的三合院式布局。

1937年起的八年抗日战争，给武汉三镇市区建筑带来毁灭性的破坏。据1945年《汉口市概况》记载，汉口市原有房屋44597栋，自1938年10月25日至1945年8月15日，房屋被炸毁和破坏7515栋。日本侵华战争迫使武汉工业大举内迁。武汉地区重要工厂如汉阳钢铁厂、汉阳兵工厂、既济水电公司、湖北丝麻四局等均迁出。银行业、商业、政府机关、学校等也大多迁往内地。

1945年抗战胜利后的几年里，虽然原内迁重庆等地的工厂、学校等陆续返汉，武汉工商界恢复经营，但大多财力不足，无法投资建房。少量建设工程也规模甚小，建筑结构简陋，近代建筑至此结束。

Introduction

Wuhan is a city with a long history, consisting of three towns, i.e. Wuchang, Hankou and Hanyang, separated by the Changjiang and the Han rivers. Each of the three towns had its own political power in ancient China. Wuchang is an ancient town. Sun Quan, the king of Wu Kingdom in the Three Kingdoms period, established Xiakou Town on the top of Sheshan Mountain in 223. Wuchang was named Jiangxia County in 589 in the Sui Dynasty and the Wuchang Army (as a province) was founded in 825. Wuchang Prefecture was set up in 1368 and used to be the location of Province, Prefecture, and County governments. It had been a famous political and cultural city, and a highly contested strategic point. Hanyang is also an ancient town, which was referred to as the government site of Prefecture and County. Since the Tang Dynasty (from 618 to 907), Hanyang had been famous for its handicraft industry and trade. During Emperor Cheng Hua's reign in the Ming Dynasty (from 1465 to 1488), the Han River changed its course and a small town, the present day Hankou, came into being, which gained the name of Xiakou Town and was attached to Hanyang County. During the late Ming Dynasty (around 1644) and the early Qing Dynasty (1800-1900), it was one of the four most famous towns, which were Xiakou in Hubei Province, Zhuxian in Henan Province, Jingdezhen in Jiangxi Province, and Foshan in Guangdong Province. In 1861, Hankou opened its market to western nations and soon developed into a modern city. It has been the government site of Xiakou, Hankou Special City and then Hankou City, and has developed into the largest commercial metropolis second only to Shanghai.

From the start of international trade in 1861 to the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the modern buildings in Wuhan experienced many changes in 88 years. The history of architecture during

the time can be divided into three periods: the germination period from 1861 to 1900; the thriving period from 1901 to 1928; the turning and declining period from 1929 to 1949.

1. The germination period of the modern architecture

Most of the historical buildings in this period are of two or three stories with brick-timber structure originated from western nations. The buildings take up small spaces and have sloping roofs. During this period, China, a country closing to herself from international intercourse, became a semi-colonial and semi-feudal nation. China had suffered from the invasion and oppression of the imperialist powers. The buildings during this period are consequently marked by the history, and therefore foreign consulates, municipal councils, police stations, churches, factories, hospitals, apartments in small lanes, clubs, etc. came into being.

In the late 1800, the traditional markets in Hankou had developed into a relatively large scale. Buildings belonging to nation-wide townsman societies and trade councils appeared everywhere. According to the Xiakou County Chronicles, there existed altogether 200 society buildings, among which Lingnan, Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi societies had offices of relatively large scale. Besides the above buildings, there were many official buildings, private houses and public charitable institutions. All of these buildings had wooden framework and compound house layout.

In the late Qing Dynasty, Zhang Zhidong, the Governor-General of the Huguang Region, carried out political reform and new policies during his tenure of office, and literacy and military schools were set up. The Jiangnan School was extended, and the Hubei and

Hunan School and the Jingxin School were founded. The three schools formulated the tripartite balance in education promotion and produced a tremendous influence. Specialized schools were established after 1893, such as the Ziqiang School and the Hubei Army School. The former was originally located at Dachaojie Street near Sanfoge in Wuchang, and then moved to Dongchangkou in Wuchang and renamed the Language School, and finally became Wuhan University. Zhang Zhidong set up official factories to make fabrics, such as the Hubei Linen Bureau, the Cloth Bureau, the Spinning Bureau and the Silk Bureau outside Wenchangmen Gate in Wuchang. The factories' buildings were single-story houses with iron sheet roofing and steel frameworks. The introduction of the design of plants from the western nations laid the foundation of Wuhan modern industries.

The appearance of western church architecture in Wuhan enriched the diversity of the urban buildings and had an impact on the urban construction. Before Hankou opened its market to western nations, western Catholicism had already spread into Wuchang Town. According to the Wuhan Catholicism Chronicles, in the tenth year of Emperor Chongzhen's reign in the Ming Dynasty in 1637, Amtonio de Gouvea, a Portuguese missionary of the Society of Jesus, inaugurated the mission in Huguang Region. He set up a church at the foot of Seshan the next year. Catholicism gained its popularity in Wuhan after the Opium War (1840-1842). The Catholic Church, built at Datikou of Wuchang Town in 1847, was extended twice by Epiphanus Caitassace (a priest and architect) and later renamed the San Dormo Church. In 1862, Eustachius Zanajli, a missionary, representing the Italian Catholic Franciscan Order, was nominated to be the Bishop of Hubei Pastoral Area. The Bishop entrusted Epiphanus Caitassace to direct the design and construction of the office building for the bishop of the East Hubei Province Pastoral Area. In 1889, to the right side of the office, Epiphanus Caitassace built the Wuchang Catholic Church, which combined the style

of Romanesque with the trihedral side corridors.

John Griffith, a missionary of the London Missionary Society, founded the first Christian church at Gejiaoying in Wuchang in 1864. Corbie gables and a sloping porch at the entrance demonstrated the traditional Chinese tile structure. The building of the church applied the wooden roof truss and iron sheet roofing. Arching ornaments and arched windows at the entrance gate reflected the western Gothic church style. The first missionary school built in Wuchang was the Boone Memorial School. It was established in 1871 to memorize a missionary, W. J. Boone, by Bishop Alexander Williamson of the Hubei Pastoral Area of American Episcopal Church. The Christian Church within the school has been preserved well till now, and it reflects the architectural style of Greek temples with colonnades constructed outside. In the same year, E. P. Saith, a missionary of the British Methodist Church set up the Wuchang Middle School, which was renamed Borwen College in 1885. The above two schools and the Learned School founded by London Missionary Society in Hankou were referred to as the Great Three Missionary Schools. The American Episcopal Church set up Benevolence Hospital next to the Boone Memorial School in 1895. The hospital had a triple-yard layout. The main building in the middle was a western two-story house of brick-timber structure and had two wings of two stories with side corridors.

Historical buildings in Hanyang Town, especially those of industries in the late Qing Dynasty enjoyed great growth during the Westernization Movement. Zhang Zhidong established the Steel Administration Bureau in Wuchang in 1890 and chose the north part of Guishan as the site of the Hanyang Iron-Steel Works, which was the first iron and steel allied company in the Far East. E. P. Johnson, an English engineer, took charge of the design and another English engineer, Henry Hobson was nominated to be the chief supervisor of the construction and installation. Steel frame bearings of great span, steel beams, columns and iron sheet roofing were applied to the six huge buildings.

It was one of the early plants of steel structure in China. Bricks-timber structure was adopted on the other four small workshops. Zhang Zhidong set up the Hubei Cartridge Plant to the west of the steel works in 1891. The plant was extended several times afterwards, and renamed the Hanyang Armament Plant in 1903. It was designed by Germans. All the workshops had brick-timber structure with iron sheet roofing. The construction cost about 4.58 million taels of silver.

As the consequence of the unfair Tianjin Treaty after the second Opium War (1856-1860), Hankou was made a harbor open to western nations. In 1861, British government started constructing its consulate, including the consul residence and other offices, and built the British Municipal Council, police station, and Baroque Palace afterwards. Most of these buildings were of two or three stories with bricks-timber structure. Open-air arcades were built around the buildings. They were the earliest colonial architecture in Hankou. Following Sino-France Tianjin Treaty, the French government also acquired the privilege to set up its concession and consular section at the harbors open to western nations. The French consulate was established in Hankou in 1865. The consulate building consisted of several two-story buildings of brick-timber structure with graytile roofing. A flood destroyed most of the buildings in 1891, and only the consul residence house in the northeast part has survived until now. China lost the Sino-Japanese war in 1895. The Treaty of Shimonoseki rearranged the capitalists' carving up of China. Germany settled its concession and started to construct the consulate in Hankou in 1895. The consulate buildings, including consul residence with open-air arcades around the three sides, the Municipal Council, and the police station, were all of two-story buildings made of bricks and timber. They were typical colonial architecture.

After acquiring a plot of concession, the Russians started to build their consulate in 1896. The early buildings were two-story houses of bricks and wood with flat roofs, which were extended in 1902 to include

office buildings and police station. The exterior walls of the office buildings were plain walls made of red bricks, which had a hip roof with red tiles. Parapet walls were built around the eaves. The Japanese set up its concession in Hankou in 1898.

The Hankou Branch of the British Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China opened its business in 1865. It was the first foreign bank located in Wuhan. In the same year, the bank started constructing its office building in the British concession (in present-day Qingdao Road). The building, consisting of three stories made of bricks and timber with iron sheet roofing, was constructed by a British Construction Company called Fadepu Construction Co. The building had classical British red square spires standing at the four corners of the roof. The number of foreign firms in Hankou increased to 114 by the year 1894. Afterwards the construction of office buildings grew rapidly.

Churches were erected one after another in Hankou with the setting up of foreign concessions. In 1874, Eustachius Zanajli, the Bishop of the Italian Catholic Franciscan Order, assigned Angelus Vaudagna, an Italian missionary, to build the Executive Office (the present Bishop Building) of the East Hubei Pastoral Area. The plot of the land covered 5000 square meters. The land was divided from the British Concession and purchased from the British Municipal Council (in present-day Shanghai Road). The St. Arthur Catholic Church was constructed in 1876, which cost 120000 French francs. The Romanesque church, the largest among the churches in Wuhan, could hold 1000 people. It was made of bricks and stones with a long cruciform plane and a trihedral structure. John Griffith, a missionary of London Missionary Society, set up Hualou Cathedral (or Leading Church) in Hualou Street of Wuhan in 1880. The church possessed a unique style. There were small and straight pinnacles at the roof corners. Cinquefoil and Gothic arching windows ornamented the walls. But, the tiles on the eaves of the sloping porch at the entrance and decoration on corbie gables reflected

traditional Chinese patterns, which demonstrates the combination of Chinese and western styles in the architecture.

Hospitals and schools emerged in streets. Parker Smith, a medical doctor of the British Methodist Church established Treat All Hospital near Wushengmiao in 1864. The hospital consisted of a reception room, diagnosis rooms and wards for male and female patients. Afterwards he extended the hospital and set up a primary school, a church and some residential houses in Hanzheng Street.

2.The thriving period of the modern architecture

Relatively more buildings emerged in this period, which have been preserved well. Most of them, three to six stories high, adopted reinforced concrete structure or reinforced concrete elements. The buildings had grand bodies, elegant exterior appearance and luxury interior decoration. During the period, the classical architecture and construction technology introduced from the west reached a higher level. At the same time, new modernist buildings appeared in Wuhan.

Following Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan, America, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Mexico and Sweden opened their consulates or consular sections one after another in Wuhan. The Concession territory formed its early scope. With the establishment of foreign settlements, western ways of construction were introduced into Wuhan and the construction of the concessions reached its high tide. The buildings of the concessions were located alongside the Changjiang River, with Jinghan Railway behind them, convenient to water and land transportation. The structure of the buildings' space basically followed the traditional European classical architecture. At the ends of the main streets stood tall buildings to create symmetry. Great attention was given to the luxury of the buildings' exterior appearance.

The American Consulate was set up in Hankou in 1905, facing the Banque de l' Indo-Chine, a French

bank, on the opposite side of the street. The three-story consulate building was built with a mixed structure. The exterior walls are plain walls made of red bricks painted with red pigment powder. The storm porch at the entrance has a circular plane, and the curved walls give a moving effect, with a semicircular brick window attached to the facade. The building looks like a castle, but imitates some Baroque style. The luxurious interior decoration has been preserved well.

In the early 1900, the construction of the French Concession developed rapidly. French Police Station, Baroque Palace (at the intersection of Chezhan Road and Shengli Street, being destroyed later) were built in succession in 1902. In 1910 Cratianus Gennaro, the Bishop of East Hubei Province Catholic Pastoral Area, entrusted Amedeus Tssot de Merona, a French missionary, to set up a chapel, also called the French Church, within the French Concession. The church has a cruciform layout. The interior ceiling has a blue background full of white stars. Arched buttresses and their detail decoration follow the Gothic architecture. The building of the Catholic Lutheran Society was built later with funds from six churches. The Lutheran Building designed by a German engineer, has six stories with a reinforced concrete structure. It was used as a church hotel for accommodating fellow believers. The Executive Office of Hankou Pastoral Area was added to its right side in 1925.

Foreign Banks and firms erected their buildings in a great number in Hankou. The Banque de l' Indo-Chine established its branch in Wuhan in 1901. The two-story building had a brick-timber structure, with all the exterior walls made of red bricks. The walls were finished with pilasters. The brick carvings were used to ornament windows and string courses. The building can be considered the only precious work of brick carving art still existing. British Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Co. Ltd demolished its early Hankou Branch building of two stories with a brick-timber structure constructed in 1866 and started to

build a new office building in 1913. The new building was designed by an English engineer from the bank's Shanghai branch. The exterior walls were constructed with granite. Wooden boards were laid on the interior reinforced concrete floors. Marble was inlaid in dadoes in the middle corridors. The ground outside the exterior walls was covered with mosaics. The modeling of the main facade displays preciseness and symmetry. The foundation, main building and eaves obviously formed three sections. There are five patterns from the left to the right. The entrance stands in the middle. Ten Ionic columns with granite chapters stand in the prostyle. The columns are typical elements of the classical architecture, which not only enrich the building's appearance, but also demonstrate the graveness and loftiness of the building.

Famous foreign firms included British Hemmings & Berkley Co. Architect Hemmings and Engineer Berkley designed the building by themselves in 1920. The building has six stories with reinforced concrete structure. The interior, with a short middle corridor, was designed to meet the needs of the offices. Imitation stone finishing was applied to the exterior walls. The facade decorations had been simplified to lessen classical ornaments and to utilize the window glasses to its full capacity. Focusing on the pragmatic functions and simplifying the facade decorations reflected the new development of the western architecture.

During the period, some national banks erected their buildings. For example, the four-story building of the Bank of China was constructed with reinforced concrete structure in 1917; the building of Shanghai Commercial Saving Bank was constructed in 1920; the Salt Trader's Bank of five stories with reinforced concrete structure and the Zhejiang Industrial Bank of six stories with reinforced concrete structure were built in 1926.

British and German firms owned the majority of industrial buildings. British businessmen established

the Hankou Electric Lamp Company in 1905. The three-story building had reinforced concrete structure, a steel framed reinforced concrete floor, red tile roofing, and granitoid decorated exterior walls. In the same year, in order to take over the cotton market in Wuhan, the British firm, Liddell Bros. & Co. Set up the Liddell Brothers Packing Factory, which was constructed by Shanghai Xiasheng Yingzaochang. The four-story building had multi-span reinforced concrete structure, with cast-in-place reinforced concrete floors and the exterior walls were made of red bricks. The framework's tensile and distribution reinforcements had the exact structure of those used in modern buildings, which illustrates that the theory of reinforced concrete was already mature at the time. Wangguo Import and Export Co., a British company, set up the Egg Plant of International Export Co. in 1902. Then in 1907, 1911, 1917, and 1923, it extended the factory, and dozens of workshops and warehouses with reinforced concrete structure were constructed. The factory became the largest egg production plant in Wuhan at the time.

The British Concession constructed its Telephone Bureau in 1915. The four-story building has reinforced concrete structure. There is a semi-basement beneath the ground floor. The exterior walls are made of granitoid. There are many variations in the parapet walls on the eaves, and in the decorations of lines and corners. The Telegraph Bureau set up its five-story building of reinforced concrete structure next to the Telephone Bureau in 1920. The gray exterior walls, made of iron sand bricks produced in Hanyang and decorated with brick-carvings, show certain simplicity. Two wings of the main building face the streets. The business hall located in the middle atrium has a clerestory window to let in natural lighting. The interior was designed to be compact.

The Germans also ran many firms in Wuhan. Melchers & Co. started its business in Wuhan as early as 1861. It traded mainly in iron, steel, hardware and machines. The firm turned its trade to agriculture