



天津历史风貌建筑

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE IN TIANJIN

公共建筑卷一

Public Buildings Volume 1

天津市历史风貌建筑保护委员会
天津市国土资源和房屋管理局

 天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

天津历史风貌建筑

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE IN TIANJIN

公共建筑卷一

Public Buildings Volume 1

天津市历史风貌建筑保护委员会
天津市国土资源和房屋管理局

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

公共建筑.1/吴延龙主编. —天津: 天津大学出版社, 2010.5
(天津历史风貌建筑)

ISBN 978-7-5618-3472-5

I. ①公… II. ①吴… III. ①公共建筑: 古建筑—建筑艺术—天津市—图集 IV. ①TU-092.2

中国版本图书馆CTP数据核字(2010)第071227号

组稿编辑 金磊 韩振平
责任编辑 韩振平 高希庚
版式设计 康洁

出版发行 天津大学出版社
出 版 人 杨欢
地 址 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)
电 话 发行部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742
网 址 www.tjup.com
印 刷 北京华联印刷有限公司
经 销 全国各地新华书店
开 本 210mm × 285mm
印 张 19.25
字 数 270千
版 次 2010年5月第1版
印 次 2010年5月第1版
定 价 188.00元

《天津历史风貌建筑丛书》编委会

EDITORIAL BOARD

名誉主任: 熊建平

主任: 吴延龙

副主任: 路红

编委: 徐连和 傅建华 夏青 金磊 冯军 万福铎

顾问: 邹德侗 罗澍伟

Honorary Director: Xiong Jianping

Director: Wu Yanlong

Vice-director: Lu Hong

Members: Xu Lianhe, Fu Jianhua, Xia Qing, Jin Lei, Feng Jun, Wan Fuduo

Consultants: Zou Denong, Luo Shuwei

《天津历史风貌建筑丛书》编写组

AUTHORS GROUP

主编: 吴延龙

副主编: 路红 徐连和 傅建华

编辑: 张俊东 李琦琳 孔晖 金彭育 陈广发 孙巍

李莉 谈卫卫 肖楠 姚鑫 袁勇 何效星

摄影: 何方 何易

书籍设计: 康洁

Editor-in-chief: Wu Yanlong

Associate Editors: Lu Hong, Xu Lianhe, Fu Jianhua

Editors: Zhang Jundong, Li Qilin, Kong Hui, Jin Pengyu, Chen Guangfa, Sun Wei,

Li Li, Tan Weiwei, Xiao Nan, Yao Xin, Yuan Yong, He Xiaoxing

Photographers: He Fang, He Yi

Book Designer: Kang Jie

主编单位: 天津市历史风貌建筑保护委员会 天津市国土资源和房屋管理局

承编单位: 《建筑创作》杂志社

序一

七年前，我刚到天津工作时，就被这座城市迥异于婉约江南的北方风情所吸引。一幢幢美不胜收的历史风貌建筑和文物遗迹，一个个发生在这些历史建筑中的历史事件和名人轶事，深深地吸引了我！

历史风貌建筑与天津城市的发展有着不解之缘。在一万两千平方公里土地上，积淀了历代劳动人民的智慧。七十二公里海河，流淌着六百余年城市的兴衰；三岔河口津渡，仿佛又见明清漕运繁荣景象；千年独乐古寺，依稀听到渔阳鼙鼓动地来；玉皇阁、天后宫，巍峨庄严体现着中华风采；解放路、五大道，小洋楼美轮美奂展示出异域风情。历史风貌建筑和文化遗产好像一面颇具匠心的多棱镜，映照出“南北交融，中西荟萃”的天津文化底蕴，折射出百年华夏风云！

历史风貌建筑是天津独特的城市资源，全力保护、合理利用历史风貌建筑已成为天津社会各界的共识。历届天津市委、市政府均高度重视历史文化遗产的保护。结合城市总体规划，确立了历史文化风貌保护区，颁布了《历史风貌建筑保护条例》，确认了重点保护的一大批历史风貌建筑，使天津的历史文化遗产保护工作走上了轨道。几年来，按照保护规划，组织和动员各方面力量，陆续开展了五大道、解放北路、一宫花园、泰安道等历史文化风貌保护区的保护工作，明显改善保护区的整体环境。同时整修了文庙、静园、原英国俱乐部、原大清邮政津局、饮冰室、曹禺旧居等一批著名的文物保护单位和风貌建筑，有些已辟为爱国主义教育基地和旅游景区对外开放。“近代中国看天津”这一核心旅游品牌，在国内外的影响力日益扩大。

然而，也应看到，天津的历史风貌建筑保护利用工作只是刚刚起步，还有很多方面需要完善，需要向先进城市学习。这次编辑出版《天津历史风貌建筑》系列丛书，全面介绍天津历史风貌建筑的基本情况和保护利用的理念、方法，非常有必要。希望通过这套丛书的出版，能够更好地推动天津历史风貌建筑保护工作的开展，迈上一个新的水平。同时，也希望海内外的朋友能够通过这本书，更多地了解天津，喜欢上天津。

历史风貌建筑犹如一颗颗文化艺术的珍珠，散发着诱人的魅力，闪烁着迷人的光芒。面对这一幢幢风格各异、绚丽多姿的风貌建筑，总会有一种流连忘返的感觉，禁不住放飞自己奔腾的思绪。同在一方热土，共建美好家园。目前，天津人民正以极大的热忱，投身到建设独具特色、国际性、现代化宜居城市的热潮当中。我们有充分的理由可以相信，天津——这座魅力之城的明天一定会更加美好。

天 津 市 市 长

天津市历史风貌建筑
保护委员会主任

黄兴国

2010年5月15日

Preface One

When I came to work in Tianjin seven years ago, I was deeply attracted by this northern city which was so different from south China. Those historical buildings and cultural heritages were fascinating to me. I was also impressed by the historical events and the historical figures attached to these buildings.

Tianjin's development is closely related to these historical buildings, which show the wisdom of Chinese people of different generations living in an area of 12,000m². Haihe River, which is 72 km long, has witnessed the ups and downs of the city for more than 600 years. It seems that the prosperity of river transportation during Ming and Qing Dynasties can still be seen at the three-branch estuary. At Dule Temple, which is more than 1,000 years old, I seem to "hear people at the fishing-town stumble aboard the ferry". The Taoist Temple of Jade Emperor and the Temple for Queen of Heaven are the embodiment of Chinese culture. Jiefang Road and the Fifth Avenue Areas are unique with western style architectures. The historical buildings and cultural relics of the city are like a prism reflecting the cultural mixture of East and West as well as a combined flavor of North and South China.

The historical buildings of Tianjin are unique resources of the city and a common understanding has been reached that these buildings should be well-preserved and used appropriately. Tianjin Municipal Government has always attached importance to the protection of historical and cultural relics. In making the overall plan of the city, several cultural reserves were established and "Regulations on the Protection of Tianjin City's Historic and Stylistic Architecture" was issued according to which a number of buildings are listed as historical buildings to be well protected. During the past few years, efforts have been made in the protection of these buildings in the Fifth Avenue Area, North Jiefang Road, One-Palace Garden and Taian Avenue, and the environment of these areas has been greatly improved. In the meantime, many historic sites have been renovated such as Confucius Temple, the Jingyuan Garden, the Former British Club, the Former Post Office of Qing Dynasty, Yinbingshi Studio and the Former Residence of Cao Yu. Some of them have been listed as education bases or tourist attractions. "If you want to know the modern history of China, come to Tianjin". Tianjin's influence has been greatly enlarged both domestically and internationally.

However, the protection of historical buildings in Tianjin has just started and there's still a lot to do and a lot to learn from other cities. The book series "Historic Architecture in Tianjin" covers comprehensively the history and protection of the historical buildings of the city. I hope that with this book series getting published, the protection work of those buildings will be promoted. I also hope that more and more people, home and abroad, will better know Tianjin and like Tianjin.

The historical buildings are like pearls of culture and arts, shining with glamour. People are always enchanted by those stylistic buildings. Tianjin people are actively involved in the construction of the city to turn Tianjin into a unique, modern and metropolitan eco-city. We strongly believe that Tianjin, the city of charm and beauty, will be more beautiful tomorrow.

Huang Xingguo

Mayor of Tianjin

Director of Tianjin City Historic and Stylistic Constructions Protective Committee

May 15, 2010

序二

城市是人类文明的结晶。在城市的发展和延续过程中，必然会形成一些文化内涵丰富的历史建筑遗存，留下体现时代特征的文化印痕。天津历史风貌建筑就是记载着天津城市“历史年轮”和发展历程的“史书”。

读到由几本集子构成的“天津历史风貌建筑”系列丛书清样时，我深深地被天津市拥有的数量大、类型多、富有特色的历史风貌建筑吸引、陶醉。徜徉在这些承载着厚重历史的建筑里，会感受到天津城市发展的曲折经历和人民群众的不朽业绩。这批历史风貌建筑有的已成为天津的文化标志，有的则融入了居民的日常生活，是维系天津城市生命和形象的重要细胞。

天津地处大运河的北端，濒临渤海。从春秋战国时代的军事重镇蓟州，到明、清两个封建王朝的京畿门户和连通南北水运的重要枢纽，天津遗存了独乐寺、文庙、天后宫、玉皇阁等风格瑰丽、气势恢宏的中国传统建筑。近代以来，租界内代表东、西方文化特色和交融的各式历史建筑，林林总总，伫立于津沽大地，构成近代天津城市的独特肌理。所有这些，形成了天津与北京、上海等城市风格迥异的城市风貌，是天津城市文化的独特元素和魅力所在。

天津的历史风貌建筑大部分建成于19世纪末和20世纪前半叶，它们集中反映了中国近代以来的风云际会：既有帝国主义列强对我国领土的侵略，又有中国人民不屈的抗争；既有封建社会末期的社会变革，又有辛亥革命以来的中国民主革命的斗争历程；既有西方建筑艺术的特色和风格，更有天津人民的智慧和包容。因此，纵览天津历史建筑和文化遗产，犹如在阅读一部中国近现代建筑的历程。

感谢天津市委、市政府和文物保护、历史风貌建筑保护部门，以及相关专家学者的辛勤努力，于2005年制定了《天津市历史风貌建筑保护条例》，对这些建筑进行了修缮，保护了大批尚未列入各级文物保护单位的历史建筑，使之成为天津历史文化遗产的一个重要组成部分。同时，经过修缮的历史建筑既能够得到有效保护和传承，也惠及了当代百姓，使城市的建筑文化记忆不会中断。

值得高兴的是，这套丛书问世于中国第五个“文化遗产日”前夕。关于天津的历史建筑希望人们能从本书入手，了解它们，触摸它们，感受它们。愿城市历史建筑的保护工作在全国各地蓬勃发展，也愿“天津历史风貌建筑”系列丛书为全国文化遗产保护和研究工作带个好头。

国家文物局局长
2010年4月



Preface Two

Cities are the crystallization of human civilization. During the process of urban development, some historical buildings with rich cultural connotations would definitely remain. They are the cultural stamps reflecting the characteristics of the times. Tianjin Historical Buildings are like a “history book” recording the growth rings of Tianjin urban development.

When reading the press proof of volumes of the book series entitled *Historic Architecture in Tianjin*, I was deeply impressed and intoxicated by the historical buildings in Tianjin that are large in number, abundant in types and unique in features. Wandering in these buildings full of historical deposition, you will feel the ups and downs of Tianjin’s urban development as well as the achievements made by people. Some of these historical buildings have become the cultural symbols of Tianjin; some have been integrated into people’s daily life and become significant to maintain the life and image of Tianjin.

Located at the north end of the Grand Canal and adjoining the Bohai Sea, Tianjin used to be Ji State, an important military town in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Periods, and the gate to the capital city as well as an important water transport junction connecting the south to the north in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Some traditional Chinese buildings still remain in Tianjin including the Dule Temple, the Confucian Temple, the Temple for Queen of Heaven and the Taoist Temple of Jade Emperor, which are all magnificent and gorgeous. Since modern times, a variety of buildings representing the mingling of oriental and western cultures started to stand in the concessions. They gave the city a unique look, and made Tianjin quite different in urban style from Beijing and Shanghai. It also explains why the city culture of Tianjin has a distinctive appeal.

Most of the historical buildings in Tianjin were completed at the end of the nineteenth century and in the first half of the twentieth century. They are telling us the eventful history in modern China, including the invasion of our territories by imperialist powers and the unyielding resistance of Chinese people, the social reforms happened at the end of the feudal society and the journey of the democratic revolution since the Revolution of 1911, the features and styles of western architecture and the wisdom and the all-embracing tolerance of Tianjin people. Therefore, viewing Tianjin historical buildings and cultural heritage is like reading a book about the development of Chinese architecture in modern times.

The credit should be given to Tianjin Municipal Committee of the CPC, Tianjin Municipal Government, the authorities of historic relics and historical building preservation and the hardworking efforts made by the related experts and scholars. In 2005, the Regulations on the Protection of Tianjin City’s Historic and Stylistic Architecture was established to standardize the renovation of the buildings. A large group of historical buildings that were not listed as cultural relic protection units yet were protected and became a key component of Tianjin cultural heritage. Meanwhile, the renovated historical buildings can be effectively protected and inherited, and also be beneficial to people of our times. In such a way, the memories of architectural culture of the city will go on.

To one’s joy, this series of books come out right on the eve of the fifth “Day of Cultural Heritage” of China. Hopefully, people can learn the historical buildings of Tianjin from this series touch them and feel them. I sincerely hope that the protection of historical buildings will thrive nationwide and that *Historic Architecture in Tianjin* will set an example for the protection and study of cultural heritages of the country.

Shan Jixiang
Head of the State Bureau of Cultural Relics
April, 2010

保护历史风貌建筑 展示天津特色资源

天津市国土资源和房屋管理局局长
天津市历史风貌建筑保护委员会办公室主任

吴延龙

天津是我国近代接受西方文化最早的城市之一，形成了独特的中西融合的城市文化，也成就了独具地域特色的历史风貌建筑。天津作为国家级历史文化名城，显著标志之一是拥有形式多样的历史风貌建筑。2005年《天津市历史风貌建筑保护条例》（以下简称《条例》）实施后，依法确定了5批746幢、114万平方米的历史风貌建筑。这些历史风貌建筑不仅饱含着天津的人文历史，而且凝缩了中国近现代史的重要篇章；这些建筑不仅汇集了世界各国的建筑风格和艺术，是一座难得的建筑艺术宝库，而且蕴含着极大的社会价值和经济价值，是天津市宝贵的历史文化遗产和不可再生的城市资源。

一、历史风貌建筑保护工作回顾

多年来，在市委、市政府的正确领导下，在社会各界的大力支持下，天津市的历史风貌建筑保护工作从无到有，从单一到系统，取得了显著成效。主要体现在以下几个方面。

（一）依法行政，以《条例》为准绳保护历史风貌建筑

2005年9月1日《天津市历史风貌建筑保护条例》正式实施，这部《条例》是我国第一部针对历史风貌建筑保护专门的立法，其中对于历史风貌建筑腾迁保护、建立历史风貌建筑保护图则等条款为全国首创。为贯彻《条例》，履行《条例》赋予的法律职责，历史风貌建筑管理部门——天津市国土房管局研究制定了与《条例》相配套的一系列规范性文件，健全了历史风貌建筑保护的政策法规体系。

近两年来，作为历史风貌建筑的行政主管部门，市国土房管局坚持依法行政，认真履行《条例》赋予的各项职能，先后开展了历史风貌建筑腾迁许可，历史风貌建筑修缮和装饰装修审批、改变使用用途审批等工作。同时，还建立了专门的依法行政管理队伍，对全市历史风貌建筑进行每月1次、重点地区和建筑每月2~3次的例行巡查，巡查率达到100%；建立了执法档案，为每幢历史风貌建筑拍摄了各个方位的定时现状照片。4年来，共查处违法案件40余件。依据《条例》的要求，对746幢历史风貌建筑的2000多个产权人、经营管理人、使用人进行走访，面对面宣讲《条例》，并与之签订了《历史风貌建筑保护责任书》，有效地保护了历史风貌建筑。

（二）落实责任，建立历史风貌建筑保护管理体系

2005年相继成立了天津市历史风貌建筑保护委员会、天津市历史风貌建筑保护专家咨询委员会、天津市历史风貌建筑整理有限责任公司，构建了历史风貌建筑保护管理体系。

天津市历史风貌建筑保护委员会是历史风貌建筑保护工作的领导、决策机构，由市长任主任，主管副市长任副主任，各相关委局、区政府主要领导为成员。

历史风貌建筑保护专家咨询委员会的成员由全国范围内的规划、建筑、文物、历史、社会、经济、文化、法律等方面的专家、学者组成。咨询委员会的主要工作是对历史风貌建筑和历史风貌建筑区进行审核；对历史风貌建筑的保护、开发、利用提出意见和建议。咨询委员会成立以来，高效地开展了工作，为天津市的历史风貌建筑保护事业做出了贡献。

天津市历史风貌建筑整理有限责任公司是按《条例》要求成立的，专门负责历史风貌建筑腾迁、整理的唯一特设国有独资公司。

（三）科技先行，建立历史风貌建筑技术管理体系

一是建立历史风貌建筑地理信息系统。将全市历史风貌建筑的地理位置、建筑面积、产权情况、房屋完损状况、历史文化背景、照片等资料进行数字化存储，为管理工作提供了技术支持。二是对700余幢建筑编制了《历史风貌建筑保护图则》。编制《图则》是《条例》的要求，也是管理工作的创新，是为每幢历史风貌建筑“量身定做”的保护整修、使用的技术指南。《图则》包括基础资料，现状、历史图纸，保护要求等内容。三是编制《天津市历史风貌建筑保护修缮技术规程》。《规程》作为天津地方技术标准，为历史风貌建筑保护提供了技术依据，填补了技术领域的空白。

2009年，为确保历史风貌建筑的安全，市国土房管局对全市510幢、84余万平方米未经整修的历史风貌建筑进行安全查勘，建立了历史风貌建筑安全档案，为今后历史风貌建筑的保护与整修，打下了坚实的基础。

（四）多方合力，开展历史风貌建筑腾迁整修工作

开展历史风貌建筑腾迁是历史风貌建筑保护的重要途径。历史风貌建筑经过历史的变迁，很多由独户使用变为多户伙住。这种超负荷使用对建筑破坏很大，而且楼内居民的生活条件很差。要想保护好这部分历史风貌建筑，就必须将伙住住户腾出，变多户伙用为独户使用，还要对建筑进行彻底整修、加固。通过腾迁整修工作，既可改变伙住历史风貌建筑居民伙住、损坏严重的现状，又能极大改善原伙住居民的生活条件，同时赋予历史风貌建筑新的使用功能，充分挖掘其经济价值和历史文化价值。自2005年10月以来，历史风貌建筑整理有限公司按照“政府引导，市场运作”的方式，依法对41幢、总计3.6万平方米的历史风貌建筑进行了腾迁。其中溥仪旧居——静园的腾迁整修工作已初步完成。静园因末代皇帝溥仪在此居住而在国内外都有重大影响。静园腾迁前共有居民45户，房屋损坏严重，院内环境脏乱，腾迁完毕后，进行了加固维修，使静园既成为展示天津近代历史的窗口。静园2007年7月正式对外开放后，已累计接待中外游客30万人次，成为国家3A级旅游景区和天津市爱国主义教育基地。

2008—2009年，市政府组织力量，对原大清邮政津局、原金城银行、原法国工部局、原俄国领事馆、天津西站、安里甘教堂、原东方汇理银行等20余幢在天津历史上具有重要意义的建筑，按照“修旧如故，安全适用”的原则进行了复原整修。市国土房管局组织各部门、相关专家认真研究各整修方案，反复论证复原整修方案，用原材料和相应的工艺，复原了这些历史风貌建筑，得到广大群众、专家和领导的认可。这些历史风貌建筑已成为展示天津历史文化的独特名片。

（五）综合治理，开展历史风貌建筑区的保护工作

自1999年以来，在市政府的领导下，对历史风貌建筑区开展了综合治理工作，主要工作包括：拆除沿街有碍观瞻房屋、拆除违章建筑、整修沿街房屋、广告牌匾治理、商业网点治理、基础设施建设等。通过综合治理改善了历史建筑区的整体环境，恢复了昔日的风采，提升了城市文化品位，得到了社会各界的高度评价。目前五大道、一宫花园等历史风貌建筑区已成为展示天津的重要窗口，其中五大道地区于2004年荣获“中国人居环境范例奖”。

（六）加强宣传，凝聚各方力量参与保护机制

通过加大宣传力度，充分调动社会各方面保护历史风貌建筑的责任感和积极性。几年来，我市通过报纸、电台、电视台、网

络等多种媒体,广泛宣传历史风貌建筑保护政策法规、相关知识,使越来越多的普通群众和各界人士关注历史风貌建筑,自觉参与保护。

注重加强各管理部门的合作。与市文物、规划等管理部门密切配合,共同做好历史风貌建筑和文物保护单位、历史街区的保护工作。加强与国内、国际间的交流与合作。2007年,举办了“历史风貌建筑保护与可持续发展国际论坛”,来自法国、美国、德国、意大利、韩国及我国香港、台湾地区和相关省市的代表参加了会议。在确定历史风貌建筑保护工作发展方向,重要历史风貌建筑整修方案审核等方面,我们还邀请法国、意大利、韩国的专家学者和社会公众代表共同参与研究,吸收采纳了他们提出的有价值的意见和建议。

二、历史风貌建筑保护工作展望

认真保护好历史风貌建筑,保护城市的历史文化特色,大力推进历史文化名城和历史风貌建筑保护工作,已成为天津市委、市政府和全市人民的共识。下一步,天津历史风貌建筑保护工作主要从三个方面展开。

(一) 建立健全三个体系

一是健全法规体系。根据近四年执行《条例》的情况,进一步完善有关法律法规,更有利于历史风貌建筑和历史街区的整体保护;

二是完善“政府主导,专家咨询,公众参与”的保护机制,建立多元长效的宣传、交流体系。要持续广泛地对《条例》进行多层次、多方位的宣传贯彻活动,并建立多方位的学术研究、合作交流体系,及时吸纳先进的保护理念和技术,引进专家和公众,使天津的历史风貌建筑保护工作更加科学化、民主化。

三是建立“政府主导,市场运作”的保护资金体系。由单一的政府投资向市场运作机制转变。使历史风貌建筑的保护资金落实到位、良性循环。

(二) 进一步做好历史风貌建筑的保护和监管

继续完善《历史风貌建筑保护图则》,在已完成的测绘资料、历史档案的基础上,为每幢建筑建立一个房屋安全档案。同时,根据城市规划要求,对6个历史风貌建筑区逐个编制区域保护利用规划,形成区域保护图则和管理细则。完善市、区两级保护责任体制和执法体系,进一步强化历史风貌建筑产权人、经营管理人、使用人的保护责任,调动全社会对历史风貌建筑保护的积极性,实现历史风貌建筑和区域环境的保护全方位、无盲点。

(三) 积极开展历史风貌建筑的保护利用

按照“修旧如故,以求其真,保用结合,有机更新”的原则,继续进行重点历史风貌建筑的整修。对在地震中损毁的重点历史建筑开展专项整修,恢复其历史原貌。在保护的前提下积极做好整修后的利用研究,推出一批“看得见,进得去,有故事”的历史建筑旅游景点,使保护成果惠及更多的人民群众。

历史风貌建筑保护利用是城市建设和发展中重要的任务,也是用科学的发展观建设城市、繁荣城市、延续城市的具体体现,事关大局,任重道远。我们决心在天津市委、市政府的领导下,在社会各界的大力支持和共同努力下,精心组织、统筹规划,坚决保护历史风貌建筑,全面展示天津特色资源,为天津的经济和社会可持续发展做出新贡献。

PROTECTING HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE DISPLAYING TIANJIN'S UNIQUE CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES

Wu Yanlong

Director of Tianjin Municipal Land Resources and Housing Administration

Head of the Office of the Tianjin Municipal Protection Commission of Historic and Stylistic Architecture

As one of the earliest cities in China in modern times to introduce the Western cultures, Tianjin City has created a city culture of its own with both the Chinese and Western characters, which produced many historic and stylistic constructions bearing a unique local feature. As a national famous historical and cultural city, Tianjin boasts so many historic and stylistic architectures of various styles as its distinctive symbol. Since the "Regulations on the Protection of Tianjin City's Historic and Stylistic Architecture" (hereinafter referred to as "Regulations") was put into force in 2005, a total of 746 buildings, totaling 1,140,000 sq.m., has been confirmed as historic buildings. These buildings are not only replete with events of humanity history of the city, but also condensed some important episodes of the Chinese modern history. They represent the styles and arts of architecture of a great number of foreign countries, becoming a rare treasury of architectural arts, in addition to tremendous values in terms of their social and economic effect. They are valuable historical and cultural heritages of the city, a city resource that cannot be reproduced.

1. A Review of the Protection of the Historic Architectures

Over the past years, under the leadership of the City Party Committee and Municipal Government along with the great support of all the circles in society, the mission of protection has been carried out and achieved remarkable results in the process of developing itself from the initial stage to a systematic project at the present. The main points are as follows.

A. Taking "Regulations" as the criterion to carry out the mission

On September 1, 2005, the "Regulations" came into force. It is a specific law worked out to govern the protection of historic constructions in China. Of the "Regulations", the articles concerning the removal of residents and instituting the system for keeping original drawings of constructions are the first of its kind in the legislation of the country. To implement the "Regulations", and carry out the duty entitled by it, the City Land Resources and Housing Administration (LRHA) has worked out a series of standardization "Regulations", so as to perfect the legal system in this field. In accordance with the "Regulations", LRHA has carried out such protective undertakings as issuing license of resident excavation, examining and approving repair and decoration applications, and severely dealing with saboteurs. Meanwhile, a special team for legally administrative management according to law was established to patrol and inspect the historic architectures of the city once a month and twice or three times a month in those key areas. The

inspection rate reached 100%. The law enforcement file was set up. Each historic building has been taken photos in its status quo from different angles regularly. In recent four years, more than 40 law-violating cases have been investigated and punished. In accordance with the "Regulations", over 2,000 property right owners, managers and users of 746 historic buildings have been visited to publicize The "Regulations" in their face and have signed with them the Letter of Responsibility for Protecting Historic Buildings to effectively protect the historic buildings.

B. Instituting the Protection and Management System and Specifying the Relative Duties

In 2005, a number of working offices were established, including the City Historic and Stylistic Architecture Protective Committee, the Specialist Consultative Committee and the Redressing Co., Ltd. for City Historic and Stylistic Architecture.

The leading and policy-making organization is the Protective Committee, with the city mayor as its director, and deputy mayor as its deputy director and the chief leaders of relative committees, departments and bureaus as its members.

The Specialist Consultative Committee consists of specialists and scholars from the sectors of planning, architecture, cultural relics, history, sociology, economics, culture, and the legal system. Its main task is to examine and verify such historic architectures and the area of such communities. It makes suggestions and proposals to the city authorities for the protection, development and utilization of historic architectures. Since its establishment, the committee has done a good and efficient job.

According to the "Regulations", the Redressing Co., Ltd. was founded, specializing in dealing with those affairs relating to evacuation of residents and redressing up old constructions. It is a sole state owned company.

C. Instituting the Technical Management System Under the Guidance of the Principle of Science and Technology Going First

The first thing to do is to institute a geographical information system. The data relating to the location, construction area, ownership of the real estate, present state of the construction, historical background, and photos shall be filed and stored up through a digital processing. The second thing to do is to compile and produce the protective drawings of the more than 700 constructions, which is required by the "Regulations". It is a pioneer job to make such a technical guide so as to protect each construction according to its specific conditions and requirements, involving basic data, present state of construction, original blueprints, and protection requirements. The third thing is to compile a technical code for construction protection and repair. The Code is made on the basis of the local technical standards of the city, providing technical basis for the protection of the constructions.

In 2009, to ensure the security of historic buildings, a security survey was performed by LRHA upon 510 historic and stylistic buildings without refurbishment (covering an area of over 840,000 sq.m.), and a security file was established for them, which has laid a solid foundation for future preservation and renovation.

D. Carrying out the Removal of Residents and Repairing the Buildings by means of Joining forces from various parties

To evacuate residents out of the buildings is one of the necessary steps to be taken. The vicissitude of times has brought many changes to historic buildings and constructions, resulting in the frequent changes of residents, or the number of tenants. Some historic building was first lent to a single tenant, and then to a number of tenants. Such a change of overuse of the constructions would have brought damages to them, let alone the worse living condition in the houses. To protect the house, it must evacuate the outnumbered tenants and completely repair it. By doing so, the living conditions in the house would greatly improve, hence making good use of its potential economic and cultural values is possible. Since October, 2005, the company has streamlined 41 historic buildings covering a total floor-space of 36,000 sq.m. Among them, the former residence of Pu Yi (the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty) — Garden of Serene has almost completed its removal plan and repairing. Only because the last emperor had lived there,

the residence has surely produced a significant impact on the world. Before the removal of residents, 45 households occupied the garden, having brought serious damages to it, and the living environment was filthy and bad. After repair, it has become a showcase of the modern history of Tianjin. Since its official opening to the public in July 2007, Garden of Serene has received more than 300,000 tourists at home and abroad, and become a 3A national tourist attraction and Tianjin patriotic education base as well.

From 2008 to 2009, the municipal government gathered human and financial resources to conduct a rehabilitating renovation for more than 20 buildings that have particular significance in the history of Tianjin according to the principles of "rehabilitating, restoring the status quo, safe and applicable", including the Former Post Office of Qing Dynasty, the Former Kinchen Bank, the Former French Industry Bureau, the Former Russian Consulate, Main House of the West Railway Station in Tianjin, Aligan Church and the Former L'indo Bank of China. LRHA organized related departments and experts to study and demonstrate various renovation projects and rehabilitated these historic buildings with original materials and corresponding techniques. Their work has been recognized by the broad masses, experts and leaders. The renovated historic buildings have become a special medium to display the history and culture of Tianjin.

E. Developing the Protection of the Community of Historic Buildings by Means of a Comprehensive Streamlining and Management

Since 1999, the comprehensive streamlining and redressing of the quarters of historic constructions have been launched under the leadership of the city government. All those houses and constructions sitting along the street that were repugnant to the eye or built illegally were demolished. Some houses built along the street were repaired and streamlined. Some billboards and advertisements as well as networks of business stalls were redressed; in addition, the capital infrastructure constructions have been carried out. Through the redressing, such living quarters returned to their former appearance and promoted the level of their cultural taste and quality, winning a high appraisal from society. Presently, some quarters such as the Fifth Avenue and the One-Palace Garden have become important windows on the city. The Fifth Avenue area won a prize of "Exemplary Environment for Chinese People's Settlement" in 2004.

F. Reinforcing publicity and joining various forces to participate in protection mechanism

The sense of responsibility and enthusiasm of all sectors of society in protecting historic buildings have been fully motivated through reinforced publicity. In recent years, via newspapers, radio stations, TV stations and the Internet, Tianjin has widely publicized the policies and regulations and related knowledge of historic and stylistic building protection, which has drawn attention from more and more people to historic building protection and made them take part in it consciously.

The cooperation between administrative departments is strengthened. In order to accomplish the preservation of historic buildings, historical and cultural relics and historic and stylistic communities, the municipal administrative departments of historical and cultural relics and the planning department worked closely together. Meanwhile, the nationwide and international communication and cooperation have been strengthened. In 2007, the International Forum of Historic Building Protection and Sustainable Development was held. Delegates from France, the United States, Germany, Italy, Korea, as well as Hong Kong, Taiwan and some relevant provinces and cities of China attended the forum. When determining the direction of the works of historic and stylistic building protection and examining and verifying the renovation projects of important historic buildings, we invited experts and scholars from France, Italy and Korea and representatives of the public to participate so as to absorb and accept their valuable opinions and proposals.

2. Prospect of the Protection Work for the Historic and Stylistic Architecture

It has become the common consensus of Tianjin municipal committee of the CPC, Tianjin Municipal Government and people of the city to preserve the historic buildings, protect the historical and cultural features of the city and vigorously promote the protection of the well-known historic and cultural city and the historic buildings. The protection of Tianjin historic and stylistic buildings will be launched from the following three main aspects:

A. Three Systems Will Be Established and Perfected

1) A legal system will be perfected. Experience of the execution of the Regulations over the past four years tells us that further perfection of the legal system will benefit the protection of the historic constructions.

2) A multipurpose and long-term publicity and exchange system will be established, to perfect the protection mechanism of “government taking the leading role, consulting experts and participating by the public”. A wide and consistent publicity of the “Regulations” will be launched and a multipurpose academic research and exchange system will be established, and advanced construction protection ideas and technology be absorbed, and experts and the public be introduced, so as to make the protection of historic buildings more scientific and democratic.

3) A system of protection funds characterized by “government taking the leading role and market operating” will be set up, so as to transfer the uniform government investment to the market operation mechanism, thereby materializing the fund for protection in a good recycle.

B. Further expanding the protection and supervision of historic buildings

The Drawing of Historic Building Protection Plans will be further perfected. A security file will be set up for each building based on the finished cartographic material and historical archives. At the same time, according to the requirements of urban planning, a regional protection and utilization plan will be drafted for each of the six historic and stylistic architecture zones so that the regional protection drawing and detailed administrative rules will be formed. The liability system and law enforcement system on the municipal and district levels will be perfected. The responsibilities of the property right owners, managers and users of historic and stylistic buildings will be further intensified so as to motivate the enthusiasm of the society towards historic building protection and realize the all-directional and blind-spotless protection of historic and stylistic buildings and regional environment.

C. Actively developing the protective utilization of historic and stylistic buildings

The renovation of key historic buildings will be continued in accordance with the principles of “rehabilitating, restoring the status quo, realizing protective utilization and organic updating to the times”. As to the key historic buildings that are destroyed in earthquake, special refurbishment is launched to rehabilitate and restore the historic status quo. Besides protection, the study of the utilization after renovation will be conducted. A group of historical tourist attractions will be opened to the public which are worth of visiting, accessible and full of stories so that the protection can benefit more people.

Protection and utilization of the historic constructions occupy an important position in the city construction and development program. They embody the practice of building a city guided by the conception of developing in a scientific way, and of building a prosperous city with its historical heritage. It is an important and tough task for us. We are, under the leadership of the city Party Committee and municipal government, determined to protect historic constructions so as to display the city's unique resources, trying every possible means and under a unified planning with the support of all the circles in society, to make more contributions to the sustainable social and economic development of Tianjin City.

目录

CONTENTS

天津历史风貌建筑概况	001	A Summary of the Historic Architecture in Tianjin
天津近代公共建筑综述	013	An Overview of Tianjin Public Buildings of Modern Times
宗教建筑	031	Religious Buildings
独乐寺	032	Dule Temple
金家窑清真寺	042	Jinjiayao Mosque
清真大寺	046	Great Mosque
大悲禅院	054	Dabeiyuan Temple
天后宫	058	Temple for Queen of Heaven
文昌阁	068	Wenchang Pavilion
天尊阁	074	Tianzun Pavilion
玉皇阁	080	Taoist Temple of Jade Emperor
李纯祠堂	086	Ancestral Temple of Li Chun
西开教堂	092	Xikai Catholic Church
望海楼教堂	100	Wanghailou Catholic Church
原安里甘教堂	108	Episcopal Church
天津基督教仓门口堂	120	Christian Cangmenkou Church
岗纬路教堂	122	Gangwei Road Church
原天津基督教青年会	124	Former Location of Young Men's Christian Association
原首善堂	130	Former French Catholic Institution

教育建筑 135 Educational Buildings

原天津官立模范两等小学	136	Former Tianjin Official Model Primary School
原天津府官立中学堂	140	Former Municipal Middle School of Tianjin
南开学校	144	Nankai High School
扶轮中学	156	Fu Lun Middle School
原英国公学	162	Former British College
原圣约瑟女校	170	Former St. Joseph Girl's School
原天津公学	174	Former Tianjin College
原北洋大学堂	182	Former Peiyang University
天津大学	184	Tianjin University
原天津工商学院	188	Former Tianjin College of Industry and Commerce

办公建筑 197 Office Buildings

原英国领事官邸	198	Former British Consul's Mansion
原法国领事馆	208	Former French Consulate
原奥国领事馆	214	Former Austro-Hungarian Consulate
原俄国领事馆	218	Former Russian Consulate
原丹麦领事馆	222	Former Danish Consulate
原意大利领事馆	228	Former Italian Consulate
原意大利兵营	232	Former Italian Barracks
原天津印字馆	236	Former Tianjin Printing House
原大清邮政津局	238	Former Post Office of Qing Dynasty
原开滦矿务大楼	244	Building of the Former Kailuan Mining Administration
原法国公议局	264	Comseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession
原法国工部局	280	Former French Industry Bureau
天津海关	286	Former Tianjin Customs