

天津市历史风貌建筑保护委员会办公室 天津市国土资源和房屋管理局

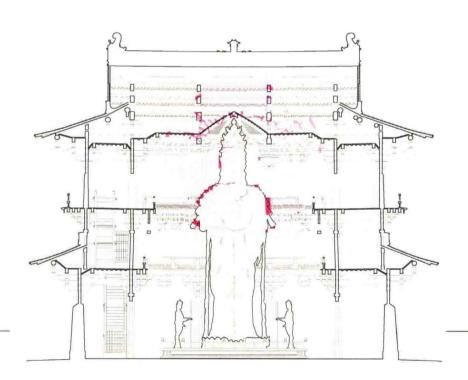
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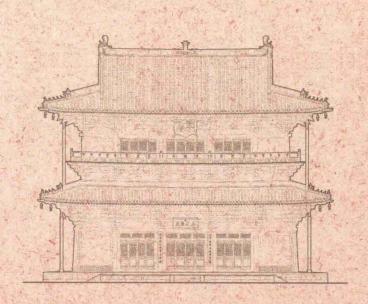
Atlas of Historic and Stylistic Architecture in Tianjin

天津历史风貌建筑图志

天津市历史风貌建筑保护委员会办公室 天津市国土资源和房屋管理局 编









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建筑,是一个城市历史记忆和文化的积淀,更是城市形象的显著标志。 历史风貌建筑是天津弥足珍贵的文化遗产。

近代百年,南北文化的交融,中西文明的碰撞,在天津书写了一部可歌可泣的城市发展史。历史的尘烟虽已散去,但留给我们一幢幢优秀的历史风貌建筑,无不承载着这座城市的成长年轮和发展轨迹,彰显着这座城市的历史韵味与无穷魅力。

千年独乐寺,带给人们幸福的期盼;玉皇阁、天后宫,是先民祈求风调雨顺、五谷丰登的圣殿;石家大院、安家大院,记载了津城普通百姓探路近现代工商业的艰辛与荣耀;五大道、意式风情区、解放北路,鳞次栉比的西洋建筑镌刻着纷繁的异域风情。这些珍贵的建筑文化遗产就像一道道清晰的年轮,为我们这座年轻的城市记录着成长的日志,成为这座城市多元文化交融碰撞、并生发展的最好证明。

历届市委、市政府均高度重视历史风貌建筑的保护工作。2005 年颁布了《天津市历史风貌建筑保护条例》,使天津的保护事业走上了法治化的轨道,并依法先后确认了877 幢历史风貌建筑。近年来,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,恢复和提升了保护区的整体环境。整修了文庙、静园、庆王府、原大清邮政津局、饮冰室、曹禺故居、先农大院等一批著名历史风貌建筑,开辟为爱国主义教育基地和旅游景区,让国内外游客共享我市历史风貌建筑保护的成果,日益彰显"近代中国看天津"这一核心旅游品牌的价值。随着保护工作的不断深入,"保护优先、合理利用、修旧如故、安全适用"的保护理念正逐步成为天津社会各界的共识。

历史风貌建筑已经成为展示天津形象和城市文化的重要名片,引起了海内外各界人士的高度关注。此次编辑出版《天津历史风貌建筑图志》,就是希望帮助各界朋友更好地了解天津历史风貌建筑,更多地关心和参与我们的保护工作。虽然取得了一些成绩,但天津的历史风貌建筑保护利用工作仍然有很多难题需要破解。我们要学习国内外先进城市的保护理念和技术,不断为保护工作补充新的能量。该书集合了天津市行政区域内已确认的全部历史风貌建筑,以历史风貌建筑形成的时间先后为脉络,以图文并茂的形式逐幢介绍历史风貌建筑基本情况,使读者深切感受建筑文化遗产带来的时空变换。它是增强公众保护意识、普及建筑人文历史、提升天津整体文化品位的重要途径,也是游历天津历史文化街区、感受建筑文化遗产独特魅力的掌上宝典。

借此机会,我们希望以书会友,欢迎海内外朋友品读天津,喜欢天津, 为天津历史风貌建筑保护工作提供宝贵的意见和建议,共同助推保护事业更 上一层楼。

我们有信心保护好历史风貌建筑,传承城市历史文脉,为建设"大气洋气、清新靓丽、古今交融、中西合璧"的美丽天津贡献出自己的力量!

Preface

By Liu Zili

Director of Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Land Resources and Housing Administration

Buildings are a city's historical memory and cultural deposit and more a significant symbol of a city's image. Historic and stylistic buildings are rare and precious cultural heritages of Tianjin.

In the century-long modern times, Tianjin saw the blending of Northern and Southern cultures and collision of Chinese and Western civilizations, which wrote an epic history of city development. The ups and downs have been left behind in the history, but left a number of elegant historic and stylistic buildings for us, each of which carries with it the growth rings and development track of this city and displays its historical flavor and great charms.

The millennium-old Dule Temple brings people blessing expectations; Yuhuang Pavilion and The Queen of Heaven Palace were sacred places for past people to pray for sound weather and big harvests; Family Shi Courtyard and Family An Courtyard record the hardships and honors with which common people of Tianjin city experimented with modern business; the Fifth Avenue, Italian Stylistic Street and North Jiefang Road are well lined with Western style buildings engraved with colorful exotic flavors. These precious architectural cultural heritages, like clear growth rings, record the growth diary for our young city, and become the best evidence for the blending, collision and joint development of multiple cultures in this city.

Past and present Municipal Party Committees and Municipal People's Governments have attached great importance to the conservation of historic and stylistic buildings. In 2005 the *Protective Regulations on the Tianjin City Historic and Stylistic Architecture* was promulgated to make the city's protection endeavor embark on path of legalization, and 877 historic and stylistic buildings have been successively identified by law. In recent years, according to the protection planning, forces from various sides have been organized and mobilized to progressively carry out protection work for the Fifth Avenue, North Jiefang Road, One Palace Garden, Tai' an Avenue and other historic and stylistic conservation areas, restoring and upgrading their overall environment. Efforts have been made to renovate Confucian Temple, Jingyuan Garden, Palace of Prince Qing, Former Post Office of Qing Dynasty, Yinbing Studio, Former Residence of Cao Yu, Xiannong Courtyard and a number of other famous historic and stylistic buildings, and form patriotism education bases and tourism scenic areas, making domestic and foreign tourists share our city's fruits in protecting historic and

stylistic buildings, more and more exhibiting the value of the core tourism brand "Explore Tianjin to Find Modern China". As the protection work advances, the protection concept of "first protection, reasonable utilization, restoration to the original, safety and application" is becoming a consensus of people from all walks of life in Tianjin.

Historic and stylistic buildings have become an important name card for displaying Tianjin's image and city culture and attracted intense attention of people from different circles at home and abroad. Atlas of Historic and Stylistic Architecture in Tianjin, compiled for publication this time, is expected to help friends from different circles to have a good understanding of Tianjin's historic and stylistic buildings and pay more attention to and increase participation in our protection work. Though some achievement has been realized, Tianjin's protection and utilization of historic and stylistic buildings still have many hard nuts to crack. We will draw upon advanced protection concepts and technologies of domestic and foreign cities to constantly add new energy to our protection work. This book collects all the historic and stylistic buildings which have been identified in the administrative area of Tianjin, and in a chronological order of formation, introduces basic information of each historic and stylistic building in words and pictures, making readers deeply feel shifts between time and space brought by these architectural cultural heritages. This book is an important path to enhance public protection awareness, popularize architectural culture and history, upgrade the city's overall cultural taste, and also a pocket bible for tourists to visit Tianjin's historic and cultural streets and feel unique charms of architectural cultural heritages.

On this occasion, we hope to make friends through presentation of this book. We welcome domestic and foreign friends to understand Tianjin, like Tianjin, provide precious comments and advice on the city's protection work of historic and stylistic buildings, and join hands with us to promote the protection cause.

We have confidence in protecting historic and stylistic buildings and passing forward the city's historical culture, and contributing our efforts to build a beautiful Tianjin characterized by "magnificence and fashion, freshness and elegance, blend of past and present flavors, and mix of Chinese and Western styles"!

天津历史风貌建筑概况

天津市国土资源和房屋管理局副局长 天津市历史风貌建筑保护专家咨询委员会主任

路红

一、基本情况

历史风貌建筑是天津保护历史建筑的法定名词,按照《天津市历史风貌建筑保护条例》的定位,历史风貌建筑是:建成50年以上,在建筑样式、结构、施工工艺和工程技术方面具有建筑艺术特色和科学价值;反映本市历史文化和民俗传统特点,具有时代特色和地域特色;具有异国建筑风格特点;著名建筑师的代表作品;在革命发展史上具有特殊纪念意义;在产业发展史上具有代表性的作坊、商铺、厂房和仓库等;名人故居及其他具有特殊历史意义的建筑,而历史风貌建筑集中的街区为历史风貌建筑区。

2005年9月1日,《天津市历史风貌建筑保护条例》(简称《条例》)出台,按照《条例》的规定,经天津市历史风貌建筑保护专家咨询委员会审查,天津市政府于2005—2013年分6批确认了历史风貌建筑877幢、126万平方米。其中,特殊保护级别69幢,重点保护级别205幢,一般保护级别603幢,分布在全市15个区县。在877幢历史风貌建筑中,有全国重点文物保护单位22处(82幢),天津市文物保护单位142处(162幢),区县文物保护单位31处(32幢),不可移动文物点348处(413幢)。

2006 年 3 月国务院批准的天津市城市总体规划的历史文化名城规划中,确定了 14 片

历史文化风貌保护区(图1),其中有6片初 步确认为历史风貌建筑区。

现存的历史风貌建筑既有中国传统风格

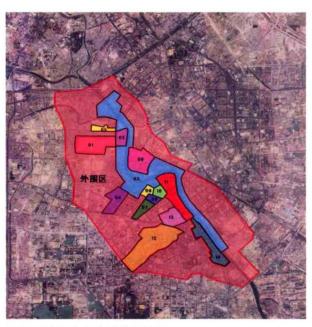


图1 14片历史文化风貌保护区 Fig.1 14 Protective Areas of Historical and Cultural Heritage

01. 老城厢历史文化风貌保护区
02. 古文化街历史文化风貌保护区
03. 海河历史文化风貌保护区
04. 鞍山道历史文化风貌保护区
05. 估衣街历史文化风貌保护区
06. 一官花园历史文化风貌保护区
07. 赤峰道历史文化风貌保护区
08. 劝业场历史文化风貌保护区
09. 中心花园历史文化风貌保护区
11. 解放北路历史文化风貌保护区
11. 解放北路历史文化风貌保护区
12. 五大道历史文化风貌保护区
13. 泰安道历史文化风貌保护区
14. 解放南路历史文化风貌保护区

Seat of the Old City Area
Ancient Cultural Street Area
Haihe River Area
Anshan Avenue Area
Guyi Street Area
One Palace Garden Area
Chifeng Avenue Area
Quanyechang Mall Area
Central Garden Area
Chengde Avenue Area
North Jiefang Road Area
The Fifth Avenue Area
Tai'an Avenue Area
South Jiefang Road Area

的四合院、殿堂、寺院,又有西洋古典、现代建筑,它们和历史文化风貌保护区一起, 形成了独特的建筑文化和城市景观,也是天津作为国家级历史文化名城的重要载体。

二、历史背景

天津的历史风貌建筑和历史风貌建筑区是天津社会和城市发展的见证。天津地区发现最早的人类活动遗存,属距今一万年前的旧石器时代^①,隋唐、宋辽时期,天津地区出现了规模较大的建筑群,目前人类建筑活动的最早实物为重建于辽代统和二年(984年)的独乐寺。明永乐二年(1404年12月23日)天津设卫,明成祖朱棣为纪念自己南下夺取政权之事,赐名"天津",即天子的渡口。由此开始了天津城市的历史。

历经明清两朝,天津以老城厢为建筑的 大本营,以漕运文化为基础,经历了由卫城 到州城、府城的升级,也逐渐地由单纯的军 事基地演变成为商贾云集的中国北方经济文 化重镇。天津老城城池为占地约1.76平方公 里的长方形(图2),与中国传统古城基本类 似,平面是以鼓楼(图3)为中心的十字街布 局,四条大道两侧配以小街、小巷,形成若 干胡同街坊,老城建筑除少数公署衙门、文 庙等为传统大式建筑外,民居以小式建筑为 主,杂以部分南方民居形式,呈现了南北交 融的中国传统建筑风格(图4)。

1860 年第二次鸦片战争后,天津被迫开埠,1900 年八国联军入侵,天津老城于1900年11月26日被八国联军拆毁,四段城墙改成了四条马路。从1860年开始,英、法、美、德、日、俄、意、比、奥等9个帝国主义国家先后在天津设立了租界(图5),天津九国租界的形成大致分为三个阶段。

第一阶段: 英、法、美租界的开辟。1860年, 英法联军发动的第二次鸦片战争迫使清政府 签订了中英、中法《北京条约》, 天津开埠成

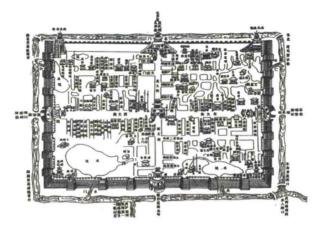


图2 天津老城厢 Fig.2 The Seat of the Old City of Tianjin

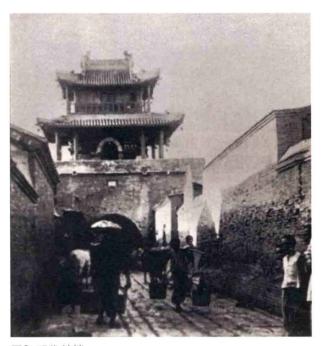


图3 明代鼓楼 Fig.3 The Drum-Tower of Ming Dynasty



图4 广东会馆 Fig.4 The Guangdong Guild Hall



图5 天津原租界示意图 Fig.5 A Sketch Map of the Former Concessions

为通商口岸。同年12月7日,划海河西岸紫竹林、下园一带为英租界;次年6月,法、 美两国亦在英租界南北分别设立租界。

第二阶段:德、日租界的开辟与英租界的扩张。首先,德国于1895年在海河西岸开辟租界。1896年日本在法租界以西开辟租界。1897年,英国强行将其原租界扩张到南京路北侧。

第三阶段: 九国租界的形成。1900 年八国联军入侵,俄国于1900 年在海河东岸划定租界,比利时于1902 年在俄租界之南划租界地,意大利也于同年在俄租界之北开辟租界,最后奥匈帝国在意租界以北占地为租界。与此同时,英、法、日、德四国又趁机扩充其租界地,最后形成了九国租界聚集海河两岸,总计占地23350.5亩(约1557.5公顷)的格局。而当时的天津老城厢占地2940亩(约196公顷),约为租界地的1/8。

九国租界在天津存续时间最长的为英租界——85年,最短的为奥匈租界——17年。这在世界城市的发展史上是空前的。由此可见天津在中国近代史上负载了最沉重的耻辱,同时九国租界遗存的历史风貌建筑及其建设

过程中派生的多元文化,也成为今天城市建设中不可忽视的历史文脉和宝贵的文化资源。 大规模的租界建设,使得西洋建筑文化和技术涌入天津,天津的建筑从中国传统形式走向了中西荟萃,百花齐放。

在中国城市发展史上,600年的城市仍是年轻的城市。天津作为国家级历史文化名城,没有北京、西安、南京等古都的显赫地位,也没有扬州、苏州、开封等古城的辉煌文化,天津的价值在于近代百年与西方文明的对接,鸦片战争后中国发生的重大历史事件大部分能在天津找到痕迹,因此在史学界,素有"五千年看西安,一千年看北京,近代中国看天津"的说法。

三、基本类型

天津的历史风貌建筑林林总总,跨越了 1000多年,涵盖了居住、公共建筑等多个领域。 为便于管理和研究,从三个方面进行分类。

1. 按建筑年代分为两类

1860年的第二次鸦片战争后,天津被迫 开埠,逐渐成为9个帝国主义国家的租界, 天津的建筑从中国式传统建筑走向了中西荟 萃,突出地表现了时代的变迁和观念的转换, 有很强的时代标记。因此我们以1860年为分 水岭,将天津的历史风貌建筑主要分为古代 历史风貌建筑(1860年以前)和近代历史风 貌建筑(1860—1950年)。

古代历史风貌建筑主要为中国传统式建筑,现存50余幢,主要分布在蓟县、老城厢。如建于辽代统和二年(984年)的独乐寺、元朝泰定三年(1326年)的天后宫、明朝宣德二年(1427年)的玉皇阁。

近代历史风貌建筑是天津历史风貌建筑 中数量最多、最具特色的瑰宝,主要分布在 天津市中心城区海河两岸。

2. 按使用功能分为十类

居住建筑是目前保存量最大也最具特色

的一类。其中又可细分为独门独院住宅(图6)、单元公寓式住宅(图7)、独门联排式住宅(图8)等;其他类型为教育建筑、金融建筑、商贸建筑、办公建筑、厂房仓库、宗教建筑、娱乐体育建筑、医院建筑、交通建筑等。

3. 按建筑的外部特征分为五类

中国传统官式建筑:严格按照中国传统 建筑的形制建造的建筑,主要为寺庙、官衙等, 如天后宫、玉皇阁、大悲院等。

欧洲古典复兴主义特征:建筑多是以古希腊、古罗马及文艺复兴时期的建筑范式为 摹本,如原开滦矿务局办公楼。

折中主义特征:既有欧洲典型的集仿主义建筑,也有中西合璧的折中,天津大多数 历史风貌建筑属于此类,如鲍贵卿旧宅(图9)等。

各国民居特征:有中国传统民居和天津 地方文化结合产生的天津合院民居形式,如 石家大院、徐家大院等,更多的是欧洲各国 的典型民居,如西班牙(图10)、英国(图 11)、德国、意大利等国风格的民居。

现代主义特征:引进新结构、新材料的 建筑,如利华大楼(图12)、渤海大楼等。



图6 独门独院住宅——张园 Fig.6 A Separated Mansion — Zhangyuan Garden



图7单元公寓式住宅——民园大楼 Fig.7 An Apartment Building — the Minyuan Building



图8 独门联排式住宅——安乐邨
Fig.8 A Suite of Flats with Separated Entrance in a
Block — Village of Comfort



图9 鲍贵卿旧宅 Fig.9 The Former Residence of Bao Guiging



图10 达文士小楼(西班牙风格) Fig.10 A Villa in Spanish-style — the Davinci Villa



图11 许氏旧宅(英国风格) Fig.11 The Xu's Family Residence in British-style



图12 利华大楼 Fig.12 Leopold Building

四、基本特点

- (1)建筑年代相对集中。天津 60%的历 史风貌建筑是在 1900—1937 年不足 40 年的 时间里建成的。
- (2)各类建筑相对集中,呈现群区性。 中国传统建筑集中在老城厢和古文化街一带, 建筑规模宏大的金融建筑主要集中在解放北 路一带,被称为"金融一条街";商贸性建筑主要集中在和平路及估衣街、古文化街一带;居住建筑主要集中在老城厢、河北区"一宫"、河西区大营门、和平区五大道地区及中心花园附近;仓库建筑则集中在海河沿岸。
- (3)近代历史风貌建筑的设计理念、应 用技术与西方社会同步。主要体现在以下几 点。
 - ——先进的设计理念: 20 世纪 20 年代,

正值英国"花园城市"规划理论盛行之时, 英租界新区(即现在的五大道地区)基本按 照该理论进行规划与建设,居住区规模适中, 配备了学校、教堂、花园、体育场等完整的 公共配套设施,形成了宜人的空间尺度和舒 适的居住环境。新型公寓建筑、联排住宅等 也直接从其诞生地移植到了天津。

- 一完善的公共配套和室内设施:各租 界的建设注重整地筑路,建设完善的市政设施,如路灯、绿化、上下水等设施的建设, 在住宅中引进推广了水冲式厕所,改善了居 住环境,提高了卫生水平。
- ——先进的房地产开发观念:各租界的 建设引进了西方的房地产开发观念和模式。 如英、法租界将地块按照四方块划分,周围 用道路围合,利于分期出让土地。
- ——现代生活方式和城市空间:各租界的建设引进了西方的现代生活方式,如以起居、餐厅、舞厅为中心的家庭生活方式,以公园、教堂、市政厅为中心的社会生活方式,以电车、汽车代步的现代交通方式。这些开放的生活方式与封闭的中国传统方式迥然不同,同时也带来了迥然不同的城市空间。
- (4)建筑风格纷呈,建筑艺术多样。由于受中国传统建筑和西方建筑思潮的双重影响,形成了中国传统建筑、古典复兴建筑、折中主义建筑、现代建筑等不同风格建筑共存的局面。它们相互辉映,共同形成了天津独特而又丰富的城市空间和景观。
- (5)建筑材料及建造技术特色突出。天津独特的地理环境和水土,形成了独特的建筑材料和建造技术,这些材料和技术在历史风貌建筑上得到了充分体现。如黏土过火砖(俗称疙瘩砖,图13)在五大道民居中运用广泛,厚重的质感和沉稳的色彩,成为天津建筑的标志。其他如清水砖、粗面石材、仿石水刷石、水泥拉毛墙、细卵石墙(图14)等材料也很常见,用材料的质感与美感,体现了天津建筑的纯朴与厚重。建造技术融汇了中国南北、



图13 疙瘩砖细部 Fig.13 Detail of Bricks with Coarse and Lump Surface



图15 南开学校 Fig.15 Nankai High School



图14 细卵石墙面 Fig.14 Pea Pebble Wall



图16 北洋大学 Fig.16 The Peiyang University

世界东西的技术,形成了天津的特色建造技术。如广东会馆戏楼的鸡笼斗拱,独特而适用;石家大院的地下通道式的土空调等都为创新之举。

(6)人文资源丰厚。由于天津靠近北京, 开放较早,经济繁荣,社会各界名流涌居天津, 天津为他们提供了施展才华的舞台,近代中 国上演的历史活剧给天津留下了珍贵的遗迹。 经考证,近代有200余位名人政要曾在天津 留下了寓所、足迹和故事:革命先驱孙中山、 周恩来(图15)、邓颖超、张太雷等在此留 下了革命斗争的历史;爱国将领张学良、吉 鸿昌、张自忠,曾将这里作为人生的重要舞 台; 文教科技界人士梁启超、李叔同、严复、 张伯苓、侯德榜等, 创办新学、宣传新文化、 实践科技救国的史迹;末代皇帝溥仪、庆亲 王载振在天津做过复辟清王朝的白日梦: 北 洋政府五位大总统袁世凯、徐世昌、黎元洪、 冯国璋、曹锟及北洋政府的数任总理和国务 大臣在天津导演了一幕幕政治活剧。

伴随这些历史人物,在天津的历史风貌 建筑里发生了很多中国近代史的开创性历史 事件。曾有学者做过统计,近代中国历史上 有130余项"第一"在天津诞生,如第一枚 邮票、第一张官报、第一所大学(图16)等。 这些都构成了天津丰富独特的城市人文和旅 游资源。

历史风貌建筑和建筑区作为一种有形的 集建筑资源与无形人文资源于一体的历史遗存,是天津的宝贵财富,也是城市再发展的 文化支撑。历史风貌建筑保护是用科学的发 展观建设城市、繁荣城市的具体体现,我们 有责任将保护和利用工作越做越好。

①《天津古代建筑》编写组:《天津古代建筑》,天津,天津科学技术出版社,1989。

A SUMMARY OF THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE IN TIANJIN

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1. General Description

According to the Protective Regulations on the Tianjin City Historic and Stylistic Architecture (Protective Regulations), historic and stylistic architecture is a terminology referring to any constructions and buildings that have been built for more than 50 years, bearing some architectural features or scientific values in terms of their styles, structures, technical skills, or engineering technologies; or any historic constructions that can reflect the city's historical and cultural or traditional folkway and customs, or present the time's or local characteristics, or distinguished architectural styles of foreign countries. It also refers to the representative constructions product of any well-known architects, or such constructions as of having special significance in the revolutionary history, or those representative workshops, business shops, factories and warehouses in the development of the industries; or the residences of celebrities as well as other constructions of special historical significance. Those streets or districts where such historic constructions are densely built are called historic and stylistic constructions communities or quarters.

The Protective Regulations came into force on the first of September 2005. According to it, and after the authentication of the Specialist Consultative Committee of the Tianjin City Historic and Stylistic Architecture Protective Committee, the city government confirmed 877 historic constructions in 6 groups, totaling an area of 1,260,000 sq. m. during the period from 2005 to 2013. Of them, 69 buildings are classified as special important ones to be protected, 205 as key ones and 603 as general ones, all distributed across the 15 districts and counties of the city. Of the 877 buildings, 22 have been designated as the national key units to be protected (82 buildings), and 142 as the city's relic units to be protected (162 buildings) and 31 as the relic units protected by the districts or counties (32 buildings) and 348 as the relic units that can't be moved (413 buildings).

In March 2006, the State Council approved the city's overall program including the famous historic and cultural city program, wherein 14 Protective Areas of Historical and Cultural Heritage were confirmed (Fig. 1), of which 6 areas are confirmed as historic and stylistic construction quarters.

The existing historic constructions include either those quadrangle compounds, guildhalls and temples, all of traditional Chinese styles, or Western-style classic and modern architecture. Together with those protective areas of historical and cultural heritage, they have formed a unique architectural culture and city spectacle, thus making up the important part of Tianjin City, a national famous historic and cultural city in China.

2. Historical Background

The historic and stylistic constructions and such quarters witnessed the development of the city itself and the society. The earliest relics of human existence left over by our forefathers in the Tianjin area date back to 10,000 years ago during the Old Stone Age¹⁰. During the Sui and Tang, or Song and Liao dynasties, larger groups of constructions appeared in this area. So far, the earliest construction in ancient times we found is the Dule Temple, which was reconstructed in the second year of the Tonghe period of the regime of Emperor Shengzong of Liao Dynasty in 984. In the second year of the Yongle period of the regime of the Ming Emperor Chengzu (December 23, 1404), a garrison was established, called "Tianjin", a name given by Emperor Chengzu (Zhu Di) himself to mark his expedition to the south to seize the state power. Tianjin means the ferry, specially for the emperor. Since then, the history of the city has begun.

Through the Ming and Qing dynasties, Tianjin took the Seat of the Old Town as its base for constructions. Depending on the Canal Culture, the town developed itself from a garrison to a subprefecture, and then prefecture, and from a simple

military base to an important township of business and culture in the north China, with businessmen bustling about at the time. The old town was a rectangle in shape, covering an area of about 1.76 sq. km, (Fig. 2), similar to the old towns in ancient China. Centered on the Drum-Tower (Fig. 3), streets were laid out in the shape of a cross, along each of the four streets, small lanes or alleys were formed. Except a few constructions of governmental offices or temples of Confucius, which were usually of traditional grandeur structure, the residences of common people were mostly small houses, mixed up partly with the southern-style dwelling houses, presenting a combined style of the traditional houses in the south and north (Fig. 4).

After the Second Opium War in 1860, Tianjin was forced to lend its port to foreign powers. In 1900, the Eight-Power Allied Forces encroached on Tianjin. The old city was destroyed by the forces on November 26 of the same year. Four sections of the city walls were demolished and turned to be four avenues. Since 1860, nine imperialist countries including Britain, France, the United States, Germany, Japan, Russia, Italy, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary acquired the right to supposedly lease a tract of land as concessions in the city one after another (Fig. 5). The concessions were formed through three stages.

First stage: The city ceded tracts of land for concessions to Britain, France and the United States. In 1860, the British-French Allied Forces waged the Second Opium War and forced the Qing Government to sign the Sino-British Treaty and the Sino-French Treaty (Convention of Beijing)