



Research on the Traceability of Buildings in Ma'anshan, Nan'an District, Chongqing

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Abstract. Since modern times, Chongqing has driven the economic and cultural development of western China by relying on its geographical advantages. In recent years, a number of traditional architectural style districts have been discovered in the process of building a cultural city. Among them, the Ma'anshan area of Nan'an District is particularly prominent because of its important position in the opening of ports and the Anti-Japanese War since modern times. However, due to urban development planning, its popularity and development protection were once cold. Therefore, the author has carried out a certain traceability research on some modern buildings in Ma'anshan area in order to provide certain reference and reference for the later generations.

Keywords: cultural context protection · urban development · port opening · modern architecture

1 Introduction

The author's hometown is Chongqing, which has witnessed its rapid development and change since the 21st century. However, in the "pathological" pursuit of urbanization in China, many places of interest and historic sites and old streets and buildings that retain the memory of the city have been demolished in large numbers. In recent years, people have begun to rethink this behavior and protect the remaining ancient buildings. Ma'anshan area is an area temporarily neglected in the process of protecting excellent modern architectural buildings in Chongqing. The maintenance of many buildings depends on residents and volunteers. Therefore, the author investigated and studied the modern architecture in Ma'anshan area, hoping to make a contribution to the protection of modern architecture.

2 Historical Evolution

The urban area of Chongqing is located at the intersection of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River. The urban construction and the changes of the topography are harmonious, forming a unique mountain city landscape. The ancient and diverse processes and the profound and open era background constitute the diverse humanistic characteristics.

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Ma'anshan is located at the junction of Longmenhao Street and Haitangxi Street in Nan'an District, Chongqing. Because the mountain is like a saddle on the back of a horse, hence the name [1].

It used to be the political and economic center of Nan'an District.

2.1 Port Opening and the Period of the Anti-Japanese War

On the 21st day of the first month of the seventeenth year of Guangxu in the Qing Dynasty (1891), the "Chongqing New Pass Trial Regulations" was promulgated, marking the official opening of Chongqing as a port. British businessman Lidler opened the first factory in Chongqing opened by foreign capital in the gate area.

At the end of the nineteenth century, with the help of the opening of the port, Chongqing rose rapidly, and foreign powers carried out economic and trade activities in Chongqing. Relying on the advantages of the advantageous terrain, a large number of factories and houses are quickly established, and other places for foreign exchanges. Taking advantage of Chongqing's resource advantages in land and water entrepots and salt mining in the Sichuan Basin, it has set up industries, opened foreign companies, promoted production, and managed and controlled the import and export of trade. The Nan'an District has a superior geographical environment. There are mountains with a large drop, and it is not easy to suffer from floods. And the environment is relatively independent, it is also very convenient to go to the mother city through the ferry Bojin.

Chongqing became China's wartime capital in 1937, and developed rapidly with the dividends of years of war. The warships and merchant ships from many countries in the Longmen Hao Wharf travel frequently. Objectively, the war brought a lot of different people from different backgrounds and different levels. Ma'anshan used to be the main gathering place for foreigners in the South Coast District. The urbanization of the South coast area is facing new challenges to meet the needs of rapid construction of production and life.

2.2 The End of the Twentieth Century

From December 1952 to April 1994, the Nan'an District Government Building was formerly known as the building of the Kuomintang cadre training school. It was stationed in Ma'anshan, Longmenhao Street for 42 years.

In early 1981, Chongqing Shibampo Yangtze River Bridge was completed and opened to traffic, and Nannan District ushered in a new development period. The pier on the shore has a large height difference. The original pier has disappeared but the original functional layout along the Yangtze River is retained. This area has become a satellite area of the main city of Yuzhong. However, due to the restriction of terrain, this area became the traffic trunk road of the North and south parts of the South Bank district, and the space for development and utilization was compressed. Therefore, the residential function began to become the most important function of this area, and the economic and political functions had to be moved to the new development zone further south [4].

3 Analysis of the Current Situation of the Region

The original environment of Ma'anshan is representative. The buildings vary according to the terrain, and they are arranged in rows, and most of them are old-fashioned structures with many bricks. Its restoration and construction work is mainly carried out by the Shangxin Street Housing Management Office of the Nan'an District Housing Authority of Chongqing City for bidding and supervision, and the construction of Sichuan Guobing Construction Engineering Co., Ltd. is carried out.

Chongqing is near the intersection of the two rivers, with the Jiefangbei and Chaotianmen as the center of the two rivers and four banks of the origin. Since the Qing government initially prohibited foreigners from entering the core area of the mother city, the South Bank became the earliest settlement for foreigners. Taking advantage of its location and terrain, Ma'anshan opened up a wharf in the early days, and built many factories and other buildings. The embassies and institutions in China of various countries in different periods have been scattered along the slopes of the Yangtze River and Ma'anshan, and its architectural styles are very rich. This allows the local culture of the South Bank to integrate and develop with it. However, because of the hilly terrain backed by Nanshan Mountain and its own hilly terrain, the development space is limited. In the later period, the focus of emerging construction was moved south to a relatively flat area with relatively abundant development space. At the same time, the construction and renewal cost of the old area is relatively high, so the development of this area is gradually lagging behind. In many years of urban development and construction, the excavation, protection and creation of urban culture are relatively limited. Traditional dwellings and historical buildings are exactly the largest and most widely distributed parts of urban culture, which form the texture background of urban culture [2]. Nowadays, the space available for urban construction in Chongqing is relatively scarce, and the cost of opening up the development space is relatively high. Promoting the city's inward-looking development through the organic renewal of neighborhoods is exemplary for the preservation of such areas involving contextual continuation.

3.1 Key Buildings in Ma'anshan

The historical buildings of Ma on Shan are generally divided into two stages of construction.

The first stage is the opening period. With excellent geographical conditions of water and land transportation, industry and commerce have developed rapidly, and Chongqing is the oldest and largest gathering place for "foreign enterprises".

In the second period of Anti-Japanese War, a large number of domestic capital enterprises gathered here, making it a strong position for the national industry in the war. In 1938, the German Embassy and the British Embassy moved from Nanjing to Ma'anshan 29 and 4 in Chongqing as new sites. Later, other countries followed suit, and Ma'anshan became the diplomatic scene of the Anti-Japanese War [3] (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Building location

3.1.1 The Period of Opening of the Port - The Building Complex of Lide Le Yangxing

The building complex of Li De Le Yang Xing was started in 1891 and was generally completed in 1898. The current site of Yangxing is located at No. 34, New Wharf, Shangxin Street, and only the ruins including the mountain gate, warehouse and 3 villas remain. As a result, it has been built into the Chongqing Open Port Cultural Heritage Park. On July 4, 2002, the former site of Yanghang was selected as a district-level cultural relics protection unit in Nan'an District. On December 15, 2009, it was selected as a cultural relic protection unit in Chongqing. The water transportation here is convenient, and it can avoid the direct bombing of the Japanese side, so it has a sense of security. Therefore, in 1895, Lidele built warehouses, wharfs, office buildings and other building facilities in Longmen Hao District on the South Bank by way of "permanent lease". Red House". After the liberation of Chongqing, the Yangxing building was used as a warehouse by the Southwest Military Department and Local Products Company. On September 23, 1950, a fire broke out in Yanghang, and many houses were destroyed. In February 1953, the government of Nan'an District (then the Fifth District of Chongqing City) took over the use of Yangxing's real estate and used it as the residence of the government and its affiliated institutions. The former Nan'an District Statistics Bureau, Price Bureau, Industry and Commerce Bureau, Broadcasting Bureau and other units used to work here.

There are 3 floors in the main building of the former site of Li Dele Yangxing. The architectural style and detail decoration combine Chinese and Western, and the back mountain and the water are very good. Covering an area of about one mu, it is now surrounded by vegetation. The façade of the building combines regional culture and traditional Chinese elements. The roof is a traditional double-eave Xieshan Peak. The interior staircase of the building adopts a baroque spiral shape, as well as Roman columns, Christian niches, English fireplaces and chimneys, wooden doors and windows, wall lines, arched doors, and other Western elements and "ice cracked gilt wood partitions" Chinese elements such as cabbage gray plastic lamp plate, green glazed curly grass and dragon pattern hollow railings, and carved wooden arches are integrated with each other, and the overall architecture is elegant and unique.

The auxiliary building is connected to the second floor of the main building by an overhead corridor, with a construction area of about 90 square meters. The interior decoration is simple and rustic, the building structure has a bucket arch and tenon-and-mortise structure, and the roof is covered with blue tiles.

The warehouse has a construction area of about 1,200 square meters and a height of about 18 m. The overall structure is brick and wood. The stone gate of Yangxing is built in imitation of a double-eaved archway, about 5 m high and 4 m wide. There are 4 steps of Ruyi-style stepping stones in front of the door [6].

As a witness to the opening period of Chongqing's port, the Lide Le Yangxing building complex has a high historical value. The unique architectural style of combining Chinese and Western cultures and integrating Bayu regional culture makes it also of high artistic value. In the end, due to the complex architectural environment, the foreign firm adopted the building form of the fortress according to the local conditions. The building was constructed with a traditional bucket-type structure as a whole mixed with brick and wood. Taking into account the humid climate in Chongqing, the local traditional stilted building structure was used to raise a floor to make the indoor ventilation and moisture-proof. Considering the problems of drainage and travel, it is a typical representative of modern architecture in Ma'anshan, and has certain architectural research value [7].

3.1.2 During the Anti-Japanese War - The Series of Buildings of Wanguo Hospital and Ma Jiali Villa

The former site of British Association Hospital (Wanguo Hospital) is composed of No. 68 (Ma Jiali Villa), No. 234 (Wanguo Hospital Building) and No. 237 (Office Building) in Ma'anshan. It is a typical representative of buildings during the Anti-Japanese War in Chongqing, and it is also the earliest western hospital in Nan'an District. It has a history of nearly a hundred years. After Ma Jiali's death, Xia Yunhu, a celebrity in the domestic film and television industry, bought the villa in 1942 and renamed it "Renhou Tang" [3].

Building No. 68 covers an area of about half an mu, with a total of 4 floors and a total construction area of about 600 square meters. It is Mr. Ma Jiali's own residence, which has been used as a supporting room for the hospital during the Anti-Japanese War. There are 4 floors, and its door is a typical European-style blue brick arch, which is elegant and dignified. There are still 41 residents living in the residential building.

No. 234 is a mixed-style building with a Gothic church and Chinese elements. The building is built against the mountain, with 4 floors on the side facing the river and 2 floors on the side facing the mountain, with a construction area of more than 1,000 square meters. About 6 m and 2.5 m wide, the interior decoration is very rich. The walls, doors and floor-to-ceiling windows are decorated with green, rose red, blue and other paint colors. The eaves of the arches, the carvings on the handrails, and the glass windows and wooden doors are all very delicate. In recent years, before the government repaired, the main structure was seriously aged and damaged, the wooden frame was aged and loose, the roof leaked, and there were many potential safety hazards. In April 2016, Nan'an District started the restoration project of Wanguo Hospital. Unify the tile style and continue the original historical style.

Building No. 237 is next to No. 234. It is smaller than Building No. 234. It faces the Yangtze River and has a wide view. It is a 4-storey building with a typical European-style

blue brick arch. After Ma Jiali died in 1927, his wife sold the house to Zheng Qingli. Before the founding of the People's Republic of China, the building had been used as a supporting room for the Ma'anshan Hospital [3].

The British Association Hospital witnessed the modern medical development of the South Coast District and provided humanitarian relief to the people during the war. It has not only architectural research value but also historical value.

3.2 Analysis of Architectural Form

The original buildings in Chongqing are mainly shacks and stilted buildings and brick buildings. They are adapted to the mountainous terrain by building platforms, cantilevering, slinging, climbing and differentiation. However, the modern buildings in Ma'anshan are mostly constructed by Westerners, which reflects the "eclectic" ism of a specific era. The characteristics of Western-style buildings are combined with the brick-wood style of traditional Bayu dwellings. While ensuring practicality, a large number of local building materials such as bluestone, bamboo and wood are used, and even the decoration of details such as door and window frames and roof ridges is also innovative while retaining the regional cultural characteristics of the building [1].

Considering the comfort of the living environment is the inspiration brought by the western design, strengthening the openness and continuity of the building space to facilitate ventilation; the proportion of doors and windows in the house is also relatively more scientific than the original Bayu dwellings. However, in order to fit the mountainous terrain, a lot of local architectural treatment methods are also used to increase the Chinese style of the building [7].

4 Conclusions

The urbanization development of the entire Chongqing can be said to be constrained by the terrain. Chongqing is located at the intersection of the two rivers and is on the second-level topographical ladder in my country. There are many hills, and there is little land that can form a large-scale urban gathering space. Therefore, the urban construction of Chongqing is distributed in a point-like manner. There are multiple economic centers in a large area, but each center can radiate a small range. Therefore, the small hills in the fringe area where multiple relatively flat lands meet has become a pain point for the urban development of Chongqing. However, many old-fashioned residential areas, old buildings and characteristic houses have been preserved. Chongqing insists on being inclusive, and absorbs and promotes foreign cultural elements with an open and inclusive attitude [5]. Ma'anshan style architecture originated from the unique topography and continued to develop in a special historical period, and the spirit of inheritance and innovation condensed in it has not been buried. With the rapid development of Chongqing, the development of Ma'anshan in Nan'an District lags behind compared with several other traditional-style districts. The urbanization development of the whole Chongqing can be said to be restricted by topography. Chongqing is located at the junction of two rivers, in our country belongs to two-level terrain ladder. There are too many mountains and too little land to form a large-scale urban gathering space. Therefore, the urban

construction of Chongqing is distributed punctually. There are many economic centers in a large area, but each center has a small area of radiation. Therefore, the small hills on the edge of the intersection of many relatively flat lands have become the pain point of Chongqing's urban development. However, many older residential areas, old buildings and characteristic homes have been preserved. Chongqing adheres to inclusiveness, absorbing and carrying forward foreign cultural elements with an open and inclusive attitude. Ma'anshan style architecture originated from the unique topography and continued to develop in a special historical period, in which the spirit of inheritance and innovation has not been buried. With the rapid development of Chongqing, the development of Ma'anshan in Nan'an District lags behind other traditional style areas. However, the historical value, scientific and aesthetic value of modern architecture created by the unique geographical location of Ma on Shan can not be ignored. I hope this article can appeal to people to pay attention to Ma On Shan in Nan'an District again. It is a small force for the continuation of the historical context of Chongqing and the progress of regional development.

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