

Investigation on the Protection of Modern Buildings and Sites in Jinzhou

Xiangwen Qi

College of Finance and Trade, Bohai University, Jinzhou, 121013, China

qixiangwenqxw@126.com

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Abstract. Architecture is a solidified history, and is the most real memory of a nation. The site of modern architecture is the true memory of the suffering, humiliation and struggle history of the people of all nationalities in modern times. There are more than 90 modern architectural sites in Jinzhou, ranking third from bottom among the 14 prefecture-level cities in Liaoning Province, less than 1/6 of the total number of modern buildings in Dalian. Even so, the preservation of some modern architectural sites is not optimistic, especially along with the turbulent tide of development and construction, some modern architectural sites have reached the critical point of survival. Therefore, the investigation and study of the current situation of modern architectural sites protection has important practical significance for the protection of Jinzhou's inadequate modern architectural sites and the promotion of the coordinated development of urban construction and the protection of historical and cultural heritage.

Introduction

The ruins of modern architecture in Jinzhou City are left behind by four historical periods: The first is the late Qing Dynasty, that is, between 1840 and 1912, the construction of ancient buildings, this category is relatively small; the second is the early period of the Republic of China, that is, 1912 to 1931, the construction of this category is relatively large; the third is the Japanese puppet rule period, that is, 1931 to 1945, the construction of this category, the most; the fourth is the War of Liberation. During the period from 1945 to 1949, there were few buildings built.

Architecture and Ruins in Late Qing Dynasty (1840-1912)

There is only one building in the urban area of Jinzhou in the late Qing Dynasty. It is the Zhaozhong Temple of the Yi Army in Qing Dynasty.

The Zhaozhong Temple is located on the east side of Guangji Temple complex in the Ancient Pagoda Historical and Cultural Park. It was built in 1898 to commemorate the soldiers of The Yi Army who died in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894. The Zhaozhong Temple consists of three parts: the hall, the monument of Zhaozhong Temple, and the spirit card of the sacrifice soldier. In recent years, the state has invested in the comprehensive maintenance of Zhaozhong Temple. The "Exhibition of loyal soul in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894" held in the temple, and the temple has been well protected.

Architecture and Ruins in the Early Period of the Republic of China (1912-1931)

Jinzhou North Camp. Jinzhou North Camp is located in Jinjia Village, Yingpan Township, Taihe District. It was built in 1922 on the proposal of Zhang Zuoxiang, a warlord of Fengtian clique, as a base for training cavalry, infantry and artillery. Jinzhou North Camp has 2000 barracks at the beginning, including soldiers' barracks, officers' dormitories, lectures, and other shooting ranges, playgrounds. The 27th Division of the Northeast Army, the Japanese Aggressive Army, the Soviet Red Army have been stationed successively in the North Camp.

Zhang Zuoxiang Mansion. Zhang Zuoxiang Mansion is located in the air force compound of Xiaolingzi Airport, Tangzhuangzi Village, Xinmin Township, Taihe District. It was built in 1922 as a private mansion for Zhang Zuoxiang, a warlord of Fengtian clique. Zhang Zuoxiang Mansion

covers an area of more than 30,000 square meters and has more than 100 rooms. It is divided into three groups of buildings with East and west side by side. The main body on the east side is the "Miss Building" of the combination of China and the West; in the middle is a group of three-in-four courtyards; in the west is built a porter, swimming pool and so on. There are two floors in the four corners of the courtyard. According to local people, the buildings have been abandoned for many years and destroyed seriously. Many ancillary buildings have collapsed.

Shengsheng Orchard. The Shengsheng Orchard is located in the management area of Nanshan 1 and Nanshan 2 of Fruit Tree Farm, Taihe District. It was established in 1923 by the industrialist Mr. Li Shanxiang. At the beginning of the founding of the orchard, mainly to introduce fruit trees, part-time industrial projects, but also set up the Jinzhou After-farming School, mainly to train fruit tree talent. The existing buildings mainly include the Shengsheng Orchard, Miss buildings (Qiu Yuan), and artillery building. Now it has been developed as Apple Integrity Culture Park, but the building remains have not been well protected, there is a risk of collapse.

The Former Site of the Northeast Jiaotong University. The former site of Northeast Jiaotong University is located on the south of Jinzhou Railway Senior High School in Guta District. It was built in 1927. It was the first university in Jinzhou during the reign of Zhang Zuolin, a warlord of Fengtian clique. After the baptism of war, only the headmaster's office is the original building. At present, the gate of the school has been rebuilt and the memorial park of the site of Northeast Jiaotong University in Jinzhou City has been built, which has been well protected and developed.

In addition, the inpatient department of Jinzhou Railway Hospital, which was built in 1922, was demolished in 2017. Civil residential quarters are being built on the site.

Architecture and Ruins in the Period of Japanese Puppet Rule (1931-1945)

Railway Administration Building of Puppet Manchuria. Railway Administration Building of Puppet Manchuria is located at No.4, Section 5, Heping Road, Linghe District. Built in 1936, it was the office building of Fengtian Railway Administration during the Japanese puppet regime, and now it is the Jinzhou Office of Shenyang Railway Administration. The Railway Bureau building is large and well preserved. In the Liao-Shen Campaign, the top of the building was damaged. The building was repaired in 1950 and has been keeping its original appearance so far.

Jinzhou Railway Health and Welfare Hall. Jinzhou Railway Health and Welfare Hall, also known as Jinzhou Yuyuan, is located at NO.11, Section 5, Yan'an Road, Linghe District. Guild hall, built in 1937, was built by the Jinzhou Railway Bureau during the puppet regime period. The hall opens to the East, and the western part of the hall has 1 western style buildings. Guild hall is now in Jintie Hotel, which is well preserved.

Railway Bridge Cave of Shen-Shan Railway on Yunfei Street. Railway Bridge cave of Shen-Shan Railway on Yunfei Street is located on the north of Yan'an Road and Yunfei street, Linghe District. The bridge was built in 1937, including the bridge and its stone road beneath the north. The bridge is well preserved, but the stone pavement under it has been renovated in 2012.

Jinzhou Branch of the Central Bank of the Puppet Manchuria. Jinzhou Branch of the Central Bank of the puppet Manchuria is located at No.32, Section 3 of Central Street. Built in 1937, the building is a two storey western style building. The building is now Guta Branch of ICBC, which is relatively intact.

Reservoir. The reservoir is located near the intersection of People Street and Songpo Road in Guta District. Reservoir started construction in 1937, completed in 1940, and the sedimentation tank was built in 1944. Reservoir is a city water supply station during the period of Japanese puppet regime, and also a famous battle site in Liao-Shen Campaign. The existing reservoir building has been set up specially for people to care. It has a simple showroom and is well protected.

Beishan Hotel, building 1. Beishan Hotel 1 is located at No.12, Section 3, Beijing Road, Linghe District. The hotel was built in 1938 and was originally a residence of German experts in the Jinzhou synthetic fuel plant. The existing three-storey building, although there are caregivers, but because the Beishan Hotel has been closed, so nearly deserted.

JinZhou Railway Station. JinZhou Railway Station is located at No.4, Section 4, Yanan Road, Linghe District. The railway station was built in 1939, covering an area of nearly 3000 square meters, with a large scale. Nowadays, the appearance of the main body of the railway station has not changed much. After the 1980s, the Eastern building was added and the facade of the building was renovated in 2011.

Xiaoling River Highway Bridge. Xiaoling River Highway Bridge is located on Xiaoling River, Jiefang West Road, Taihe District, built in 1939-1941. Formerly known as the Xi'guan big bridge, it is the first modern reinforced concrete bridge in the history of Jinzhou. The bridge is cantilevered simply supported beam reinforced concrete structure, 506.76 meters long, 9 meters wide, 10.5 meters high, 23 holes. In 2003, the municipal government continued to expand and refurbish the bridge, but there were few historical traces.

Jinzhou Provincial Office Building of Puppet Manchuria. Jinzhou Provincial office building of puppet Manchuria is located at No.13, Wenzhili, Guta District. It was built in 1939. Formerly Jinzhou Provincial office building of puppet Manchuria, it was the site of the Third Air Force Flight Academy after the founding of the People's Republic of China, and the Flight Academy was the area under the jurisdiction of the Air Force after its removal. The building is large in scale and strong in architecture. It has remained unchanged for decades.

Family Building of the Japanese and Puppet Electric Power Bureau. The single dormitory of Dayang Electrical Appliance Co., Ltd. is located in the northwest of the intersection of Jinxi Street and Yichang Road. It was built during the Japanese puppet regime. The dormitory is three storey red small building, used as the residence of the Jinzhou and Jinxi electric bureau employees. The building basically remains the original appearance, but the residents put forward the desire to resettlement, and the state of protection is worth paying close attention to.

Architecture and Ruins During the War of Liberation (1945-1949)

Liangjia Hill Battle Site. The Liangjia Hill battle site is located in the Jinzhou Medical University, Songpo Road, Taihe District, and was built in 1948. In the Liao-Shen Campaign, Liangjia Hill built a defensive fortification with the Kuomintang garrison, which was an important battle site in the Jinzhou periphery of the Liao-Shen Campaign. One and several concrete building remnants of the existing blockhouse on the hill have been preserved, but pavilions, steps and other related facilities have been built on the site, gradually losing their original appearance.

The Ruins of Liang Shiyong's Deep Fried Bunker. The site of the bunker is located on the west side of the Shen-Shan Railway Bridge Cave in Section 2 of Shiyong Street, Guta District. It was built in 1948. It was the defensive fortification of the Chinese Kuomintang garrison in the Liao-Shen Campaign, that is, the sacrificial site of Comrade Liang Shiyong, a PLA soldier in the Jinzhou siege. Some cement foundations remained in the bunker, which was once protected as a battle site in Liao-Shen Campaign. In 2014, there was a certain damage to the expansion and expansion of the bridge.

Conclusion

Generally speaking, most of the existing modern architectural sites in Jinzhou are in the reign of Zhang's Family and the Japanese puppet regime. Most of them are located in Linghe District, and most of them are in the military and railway departments. The only old buildings in Jinzhou are faced with the threat of urban development, such as textile mills, flour mills and so on. There are few modern architectural sites in Jinzhou. Today, there is a contradiction between the development of the city and the protection of modern architecture. This requires us to do further research to achieve a balance between the two, for Jinzhou City, a small number of modern architectural sites to do some work to protect. At the same time, the protection of modern buildings and sites in Jinzhou is also the duty of the government, enterprises and institutions and citizens. Because the protection of modern architectural sites is the protection of modern history, the protection of the city's

humanistic feelings, the continuation of the city's root, is of great significance, long-term significance, urgent significance of cultural events.

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