

Research on Fire Stations and Fire Municipal Administration in Modern Shanghai

Fire municipal administration is a special urban infrastructure. Modern Shanghai fire municipal administration participated in the process of urban modernization. As a visible and indispensable material space carrier, the fire station is an important municipal building to protect urban fire safety. It is a space for firefighters to train in daily life as well as park and maintain fire-fighting equipment such as fire engines. They jointly shoulder important public functions in the city and provide security for urban construction and citizens' lives. The evolution of the spatial form of the fire station is a true record of the continuous development of an "invisible" infrastructure network formed by modern fire-fighting equipment and technology and also reflects the evolution of the modern fire-fighting system.

By 1943, the Shanghai concession was recovered, and there were 6 fire stations in the International Settlement. The fire administration organizations in the French Concession changed frequently, and the development of fire municipal administration was relatively slow compared with the International Settlement. At most, there were four fire stations and three when the concession was recovered. The fire stations in the Chinese community gradually improved in the process of imitating and catching up with the fire administration model in the concession. However, during the Anti-Japanese War, many fire stations in the Chinese community suffered heavy losses. According to the survey in 1944, there were 12 private fire stations in Shanghai except for the fire-fighting Federation. The concession fire stations and fire municipal administration have promoted the improvement of urban autonomy and fire protection in the Chinese community. The firefighting in the International Settlement, the French Concession, and the Chinese community competed and tolerated each other, which together constituted the modern picture of Shanghai fire municipal administration.

This paper consists of six chapters. The first chapter is the introduction. The second chapter analyses the foundation of early fire organizations and fire institutions, the introduction, application, and development of western fire technologies, the

composition and training of firefighters, as well as the formulation of fire management and regulations. The third chapter studies the foundation, distribution, and location characteristics of fire stations in modern Shanghai. The fourth chapter mainly studies the general layout, main building layout, functional composition and building form, and the current situation of the fire stations. The fifth chapter analyzes the impact of fire municipal construction on Modern Shanghai from two aspects: urban autonomy, Shanghai fire-fighting Federation, and fire, fire-fighting, and civil society. The sixth chapter summarizes this paper.

Key Words: Modern Shanghai, Fire Station, Municipal Fire Administration, Location, Infrastructure Facilities, Architectural Form