



Dongjiaominxiang, Beijing

北京东贫民卷

谭伊孝 著《建筑创作》杂志社 承编





人文奥运·文化北京建筑旅游丛书



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总序: 让世界了解北京

北京是一座世界级的历史文化名城,这不仅因为北京旧城有着东方古代城市独特的建筑风貌,还在于它有着三千多年绵长的文化根基。对于北京城的评价,梁思成先生在1951年的《北京——都市计划的无比杰作》一文中指出:北京是中国(可能是全世界)文物建筑最多的城。元、明、清历代的宫苑、坛庙、塔寺分布在全城……北京建筑的整个体系是全世界保存得最完好,而且是最具有传统活力的、最特殊、最珍贵的艺术杰作。

Beijing is a world-level famous city of historical culture for not only characterized architecture in oriental ancient city style but also its long historical root as long as 3,000 years. Mr. Liang Sicheng commented in his article, *Beijing The Most Excellent Urban Planning Work*, that Beijing has the most palaces, temples of Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasty in China (perhaps in the whole world). The system of the buildings in Beijing has accepted the best protection, and it is the most special and valuable art works full of traditional vigor.

作为北京城研究的著名专家,侯仁之先生也满怀感慨地赞誉道:在历史上一切封建帝都的设计中,北京城称得上是一个空前的杰作。他说,虽在长期的探索中,曾尽可能地描绘北京城的起源和发展脉络,但对于这座城市的内在生命力——也就是它的人民生活和气质,却了解很少,这是一件抱憾终生的事。如果说有哪一个城市,本身拥有一种精神品质,能施加无形的然而是重大影响于居住的力量的城市,那就是北京。因为它古老而又新鲜,历史而又现实,它有

Presenting Beijing to the World

无限的历史容量但又阔步走向现代化,所以它是超越艺术品的"艺术品"。郁达夫曾这样赞美道:中国的大都会,我前半生住过的地方,原也不在少数,可当一个人静下来回想:上海的闹热、南京的辽阔、广州的乌烟瘴气、汉口武昌的杂乱无章,甚至于青岛的清幽、福州的秀丽以及杭州的沉着,总归都还比不上北京的典雅堂皇,幽闲清妙。这些有关城市与建筑的话是在告诫我们:在向世界解读北京城市和建筑时,更要解读的是不可或缺的北京文化与人文精神。

Mr. Hou Renzhi, a famous expert studying on Beijing city, praised that Beijing is the most magnificent one among the imperial capitals. He said that although he was devoted to draw the origin and evolution, he regretted for his few knowledge about civilian's living and spirit quality. If there is a city that owns a spirit quality, formless but influential to habitation, it must be Beijing. For the antiquity and novelty, in history by realty, its endless historical contents and approach to the modernization, it is an art work above all art works. Yu Dafu, a famed writer praised Beijing: I had once lived in several big cities in China, but in the memory the prosperous Shanghai, broad Nanjing, noisy Guangzhou, desultory Hankou and Wuchang, and even quite Qingdao, pretty Fuzhou and still Hangzhou can not be compared to Beijing, for its beauty, magnificence and stillness. These famous experts of cities and architecture tell us that the culture and people's spirit are needed to reading Beijing city and architecture.

《建筑创作》杂志社作为走向中国最卓越的建筑设计研究企业——北京市建筑设计研究院的传媒机构,自2003年纪念北京建都850周年推出《北京建筑图说》一书后,先后完成了"两横一纵"的出版"工程":"两横"即作为中华第一街的长安街与朝阜路,已出版的书目为《长安街:过去、现在、未来》、《北京朝阜大街城市设计——探索旧城历史街区的保护与复兴》;"一纵"即贯穿北京南北城的中轴线,在这里能领略到中轴线与皇权的结合点,感受到构

成北京城空间设计的用心之处。北京中轴线是一道极富影响力的城市社会空间,它虽由一些具体的建筑物与社会行为构成,但集中折射着北京社会经济的重要特征。在《北京中轴线建筑实测图典》上可感受到以张博大师为代表的建筑师的非凡贡献,而在《北京中轴线的城市设计》一书中又能同时体会到北京城市历史与现代建设的衔接及前进的步伐。因为在这里不仅可看到复建的永定门,还能看到正崛起的国家奥林匹克公园的"生长点",所以说,中轴线是北京城的生命线,它构成了北京城市的中枢和脊梁。

Architectural Creation Magazine Publishing House, as a media of Beijing Institute of Architectural Design which is going to be the most excellent architectural design and research institute .has published works for the two west-east and one northsouth project after the Illustrated Book of Beijing Buildings for the 850th anniversary of the foundation of Beijing as the capital. The two west-east projects mean the Chang' an Avenue and Chaofu Avenue, for which we published the book Chang' an Avenue: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow and The Urban Desgin of the Chaofu Avenue in Beijing - Exploring for the Protection and Restoration of Historical City Area. The one northsouth project means the central axis of Beijing, on which we could feel the joint of the axis and imperial power and experience the details of the design of Beijing urban space. The central axis of Beijing is a very influential urban social space. Though constituted of buildings and social behaviors, it reflects the significant characteristics of Beijing's economy and society. In the book The Drawings Collection of the Buildings on the Central Axis of Beijing, we could feel the outstanding contributions made by the architects presented by the architectural master Zhang Bo. And in the book, Urban Design of the Central Axis of Beijing, we can experience the joints of the city history and modern construction of Beijing, as well as its steps

advancing. We can see not only the Yongding Gate restoration but also the growing point of the State's Olympic Green. So we consider the central axis is the lifeline of Beijing to form and backbone of the city.

但纵观为2008年准备的文化北京、人文奥运建设的项目,我们至少认为截止到2006年6月,中国第一个"文化遗产日"到来之际,北京尚缺少一个较为系统的"人文奥运 文化北京的旅游建设系统规划"。如果说人文奥运的理念重要,那么启动"人文奥运"的宣传与传播工程更离不开与"文化北京"概念的结合。从此种意义上出发,我们认为组织一套以"人文奥运 文化北京"为主题,突出北京建筑旅游的普及读物十分必要。因为它不是一般的旅游书,也不是时尚文化的"口袋书",而是由建筑专家、作家、历史人文学者共同谋划而创作的"大集子",此种特征是本套丛书的文化根基与主要特色。

Regarding the construction projects for Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, we consider that Beijing is short of a systematic planning in architecture for tourism of People's Olympics and Cultural Beijing until June 2006, at the moment of the first Cultural Heritage Day. If the people's Olympics is an important idea, the implement of the propaganda for the people's Olympic should be combined with idea of cultural Beijing. For this aim, we think it is necessary to organize a book series on the theme of the People's Olympics and Cultural Beijing, which focus on the architectural tourism. It would not be a pocket book for normal tourism and fashion but a collection planned and edited by architectural experts, writers and historical and cultural scholars, which is the cultural root and characteristics of this series.

2003年第1期与2006年第3期北京市人民政府专家顾问团简报先后刊出关于加强北京 2008年人文奥运文化建设的两则建议,其核心内容是希望政府能支持从多角度、多层次地挖

掘并展示人类社会的真善美、展示北京古都的历史风貌、展示中华文明的博大精深的"人文奥运"传播的文化产业工程。现在看来,本套丛书的顺利推出正适应了这种形势和需求。我们认为,在现已出版的数百本介绍北京的书籍与画册中,尚缺少同时从"建筑与文化"两大侧面展示北京的丛书,所以,本丛书从实际出发,不追求全面,力争在2008年北京奥运会召开之前陆续推出各分册,为中国"文化遗产日"的宣传,为北京城的保护与发展,为走向世界的北京建筑与文化贡献一份力量。

Two suggestions published on the 2003.1 and 2006.3 of brief reports of the Experts Group of Beijing Municipal Government to strengthen the construction of People's Olympics and Cultural Beijing, focus on the municipal government's efforts to develop truth, goodness and beauty of human society to manifest the historical style of the ancient capital and profound culture of China. Though hundreds of books about Beijing have been published, we consider that there is no such a book series viewed from Architecture and Culture. So the book would be based on the possible condition to publish the volumes before the Beijing Olympics 2008, to propagandize the Cultural Heritage Day and make a contribution for the protection and development of the architecture and culture of Beijing going toward the world.

京城皇都历史十分漫长,"人文奥运 文化北京" 的题材更为广泛,我们认为它至少应包括皇城文化、古都文脉、古镇民居等场景;更不可忽略类似中轴线、京杭大运河、北京胡同与四合院、北京城墙、北京古村落、北京牌楼等故事及人物。希望从一段段仅存的老城墙,看到日新月异的新北京,同时体味到文化北京的风雅、深邃与包容。如果说北京宫殿建筑以其巍峨壮丽的气势、宏大雄伟的规模及其对称均衡的空间格局为特征,那么在本套丛书中还可以读到古民居的质朴、斑驳的沧桑岁月。北京,这个古老而又现代的城市,随着2008年奥运会的临近,定会愈来愈引来全世界关注的目光。外国人看北京,绝不会仅仅欣赏现代化的高楼大厦,他们更感

兴趣的一定是那红墙、碧瓦、雕花、门墩等所构成的建筑文化的京韵风格,这正是多彩北京的特征,这正是本套丛书主题所希望描述和展示的。从此种意义上讲,"人文奥运 文化北京建筑旅游丛书"定将成为认知北京建筑与文化的艺术长廊与百科全书。

With the long history of the imperial capital and rich subject for the theme of people's Olympics and cultural Beijing, we consider the book series should include the culture of the imperial city, cultural veins, ancient towns, as well as the central axis, grand Bejing-Hangzhou Canal, Hutong (lanes), courtyard houses, circumvallation, ancient villages, Pailou, and stories and characters. We hope to see the new Beijing through the reserved sections of ancient circumvallation, and experience the elegance, profoundness and compatibility. Beijing is featured by the magnificent palaces and the pattern in symmetrical layout and grand scale, and we could see the modesty of the ancient folks' houses and the long history. The city, both old and modern, must draw the attention of the whole world with the coming of Beijing Olympic Games 2008. I believe that it is not the modern skyscrapers but the buildings of Beijing styles, red wall, green tiles, carvings, gate piers, interesting the foreign visitors. That is the nature of the vigorous Beijing and what the book series want to present. And the book series People's Olympic, Cultural Beijing and Architectural Tourism would be a encyclopedia and gallery of the architectural and cultural art.

《建筑创作》杂志社

Architectural Creation Magazine Publishing House

序 Preface

代序一: 孙中山谈"东交民巷'使馆界''

无如庚子以后,国权丧失,形势一变,南北险要,荡者平夷。甚至以一国都城之内,外人居留,特画区域,炮台高耸,兵队环集,是无异陷于外人势力包围之中,被束缚其手足。此后,我若举行练兵增防,彼必横行干涉,甚且彼亦愈增兵设防。

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即如兄弟此次来京,前日(指1912年8月29日)至东交民巷,我兵有一人误入外人门户,次日(指8月30日)外人即有公文到外交部,责我违背条约(指《辛丑条约》)。本国人在本国都城内,尚受外人限制,此地尚可一朝居乎?古人谓城下之盟,为丧权辱国。诸君试想,国都内受此限制,辱岂仅如城下之盟!

——摘自孙中山1912年8月31日在参议院参议员在万牲园畅观楼举行 欢迎会上的答谢词

&此为试读 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

代序二: 中国共产党谈"北京东交民巷公使团"

"国际帝国主义的外患,在政治上、经济上,更是箍制我们中华民族不能自由发展的恶魔,北京东交民巷公使团简直是中国之太上政府。"

——摘自1922年9月13日中国共产党中央机关刊物《向导》周刊 -期之《本报宣言》。

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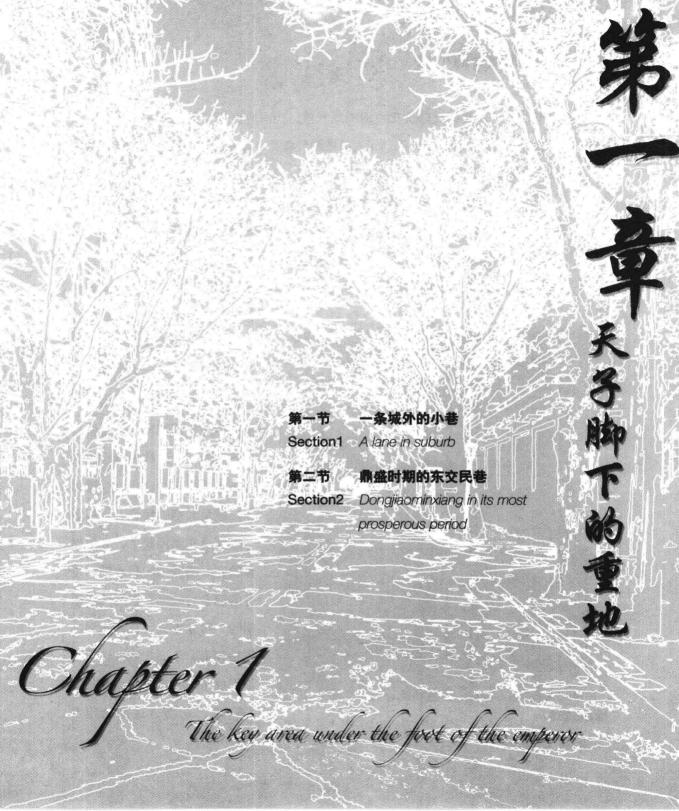
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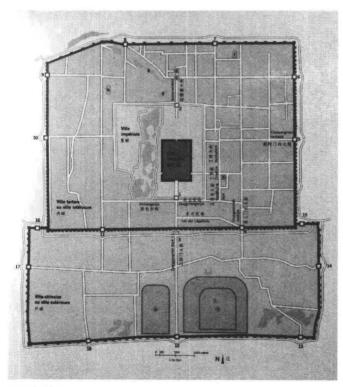
Postscript





第一节 一条城外的小巷

据史书记载,东交民巷的历史可追溯到元代,当时称江米巷。七百多年前,元代在今天北京这个地方定都,称大都。元大都城的位置和今天北京城旧城内城的位置差不多。大都城四周共设11座城门,南城墙有城门3座,从东往西依次为文明门、丽正门和顺承门。丽正门大体相当于今天天安门的位置,元大都城南城墙在今天东西长安街一线上。大都城的皇城东墙外有一条河道,流经今东不压桥(原名东步粮桥)、南河沿、正义路、台基厂二条(解放后曾在台基厂二条地下发现水闸)和船板胡同一带,北流经万宁桥(俗称海子桥,清代称地安门桥,俗称后门桥)连接积水潭(又名海子),南通至



北京旧地图

16 北京东交民巷

通惠河。通惠河连接贯通京杭 的南北大运河。这条大运河是 元大都极为重要的水上交通。 在交通不发达的元代, 南方的 粮食运到大都城来,就是依靠 这条运河, 当时称为漕运。当 时在大都城东的通州 (今通州 区)就是大都的粮仓,运粮船 一般到通州就停驶了, 有的则 直驶到大都城内的积水潭,也 有的船要行驶到今崇文门船板 胡同一带才停驶, 在此靠岸。 御粮售卖, 久而久之, 这里渐 渐形成了一条东西向出售粮食 的街市。从南方运来的粮食