



文明的印迹

Medial Axis of Beijing  
City

# 北京中轴线

「王者之轴，平衡之道」

林山◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位  
时代出版传媒股份有限公司  
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北京是一座历经金、元、明、清四朝的古城，至今有3000多年的建城史。金代，北京被称为“中都”，金朝统治者在这座都城中设置了一条贯穿南北的城市中轴线。虽然历经了数百年的沧桑，直到现在北京城的这条中轴线的基本轮廓还在，主要建筑也

Beijing, an ancient city with over 3,000 years of history, has served as the capital for the Jin Dynasty (Kin), Yuan Dynasty, Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty. Beijing was named Zhongdu during the Jin Dynasty (Kin), and a north-south medial axis was put in place by the Jin rulers. Beijing witnessed many changes in the past hundreds of



基本保存了下来。

北京中轴线不仅是这座城市布局空间的线索，也是城市历史的一条线索。北京城的城墙、坛庙、集市、街道，都以严谨的对称表明了中轴线的重要性。中轴线两旁的建筑就像大树上日益繁密的枝叶，而中轴线就像树干一样，滋养着整个城市。

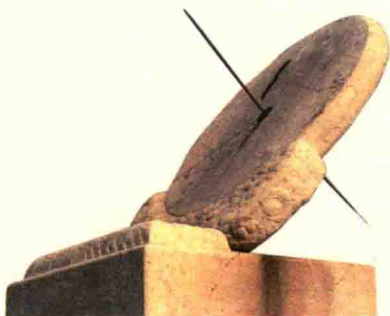
本书历数了南起永定门、北至钟鼓楼这条中轴线上古代及现代具有代表性的建筑，并配以图片，希望读者能够通过了解北京中轴线上的建筑，进一步感受北京这座历史名城的文化与魅力。

years, yet the basic structure of the medial axis remains the same, so are most of main buildings along the line.

The medial axis of Beijing is a clue not only to the city's layout, but also to its history. The importance of the axis can be seen from the strict symmetry of city walls, temples, bazaars and streets. Buildings on both sides of the axis are like ever-growing branches and leaves while the axis itself is like the tree trunk, providing nutrition for the whole city.

This book shows in detailed words and pictures the ancient and modern signature buildings on the medial axis from *Yongdingmen* Gate in the south to the Bell and Drum Towers in the north so that readers can learn about the structures on the medial axis and better appreciate the traditional culture and charisma of this famous historical city.

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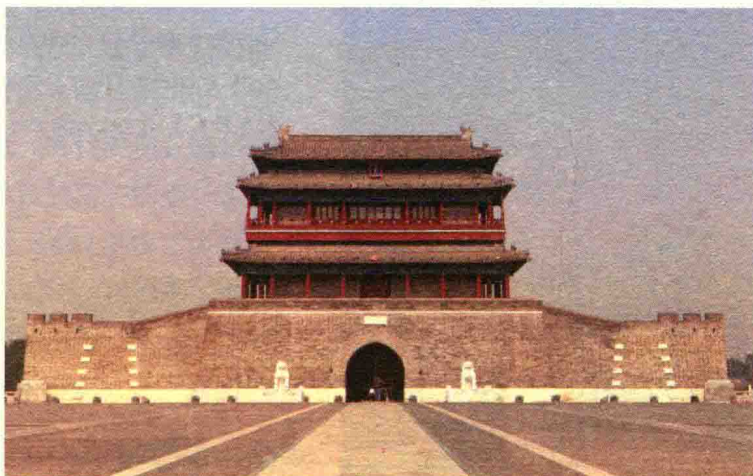


## 中轴线上的古都

## Ancient Capital on Medial Axis

中华上下五千年，中心的思想、中正的意识深入人心。而中心、中正、对称则是人们常说的“中式”的重要内容。在中国古代都城的建设中，很早就引入了这一传统设计思想。而北京城的建设，则最充分地体现了中心、对称的思想和观念。现在的北京坐落在一条贯穿南北长约7.8公里的中轴线上。

The philosophy of centralization and neutrality has been prevailing in China for five thousand years. Centralization, neutrality and symmetry are important elements of Chinese Style. For quite a long time, such traditional design has been applied to the construction of ancient capitals, among which the arrangement of Beijing city has given a great expression to the philosophy of centralization and symmetry. Nowadays, Beijing city is located on a medial axis stretching about 7.8 kilometers from north to south.





北京是一座历史悠久的古城，至少已有3000余年的建城史和850余年的建都史。金（1115—1234）、元（1279—1368）、明（1368—1644）、清（1644—1911）等朝代均在此建都。



With a history of over 3,000 years, Beijing has served as the capital city for more than 850 years, including the Jin Dynasty (also known as Kin, 1115-1234), Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368), Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

The earliest recorded name of Beijing is Ji, a city established in 1045 B.C. and located at the area of Guang'anmen in present Beijing. In the early Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770 B.C.-256 B.C.), Ji became the capital city of

#### • 蓟城纪念碑

蓟城纪念碑位于北京市广安门外的滨河公园，是1995年为纪念北京建城3040年而建造的。

#### Monument of Ji City

The Monument of Ji City is in Binhe Park, Guang'anmen Outer Street, Beijing and was put up in 1995 to celebrate the 3040th anniversary of the establishment of Beijing city.



北京最初见于记载的名称叫做“蓟”，蓟城建于公元前1045年，其具体位置大约在现在北京的广安门一带。在东周（前770—前256）初年，蓟城成为燕国的都城，称为“燕都”或“燕京”。当时的燕国只是周朝的一个诸侯小国，因此蓟城还仅能算作城，不能算作都城。

蓟城物产丰饶，又地处南北往来必经的枢纽区，秦始皇兼并六国后，在此设“蓟县”，是秦朝三十六郡之一广阳郡的驻地。从公元前3世纪到唐朝末叶，这里常常是汉族与东北少数民族互通有无的贸易中心。唐朝时，蓟城属于幽州的治所，又称“幽州城”。随着东北少数民族的崛起，晚唐时期的幽州城成为汉族的重要边防中心。唐朝没落后，进入五代时期，幽州城落入东北少数民族之一的契丹人手中。契丹于公元907年建立了契丹国，后改称“辽”，在占据了幽州城之后，立即在此建立陪都，改称“南京”，也称“燕京”。

辽代时并没有对南京城进行大规模的城市建设。其后女真人建立了金朝，并代替辽占据了燕京城。公元1153年，金把都城迁到燕京

the State Yan and was named Yandu or Yanjing. As Yan was only a small vassal state of the Zhou Dynasty, so the city Ji could not be counted as a capital city.

Ji city enjoyed abundant products and was a hub for exchanges between north and south. After Qin Shihuang conquered the other six Warring States, he established a Jixian County here to serve as the seat of Guangyang Commandery, one of the 36 commanderies of the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.-206 B.C.). It had been a trade center for Han Chinese and northeastern minorities to exchange needed goods from the third century B.C. to the last years of the Tang Dynasty (618-907). During the Tang Dynasty, Ji was under the governance of the prefectural-province of Youzhou, and was called the City of Youzhou. In late Tang Dynasty, the city became an important defense frontier of Han Chinese against the rising northeastern minorities. With the decline of the Tang Dynasty and the rise of the Five Dynasties Period, Youzhou fell into the hands of the Khitan people, one of the northeastern minorities. The Khitan people founded the Khitan Empire in 907, which was later known as the Liao Dynasty (907-1125). Youzhou was occupied, elevated



#### • 元世祖忽必烈像

忽必烈（1215—1294），元朝的创建者。他一生征战，一统天下，建立了幅员辽阔的统一多民族国家。同其祖父成吉思汗一样，他是蒙古族光辉历史的缔造者，是蒙古族卓越的政治家、军事家。

#### Portrait of Kublai Khan

Kublai Khan (1215-1294) is the founder of the Yuan Dynasty. He spent his life on expeditions and established a vast and unified multi-ethnic country. Like his grandfather Genghis Khan, Kublai is the founder of the glorious history of the Mongolians as well as an excellent Mongolian statesman and military strategist.

城，并把燕京城正式改名为“中都”。在原燕京城的基址上，金进行了工程浩大的城市扩建工作，不仅将城市的面积增加，使整座城的东、西、南三面得以扩展，而且在城内中部的前方修筑豪华的宫殿，宫殿内外还点缀有苑林。公元1215年，蒙古首领成吉思汗攻占金中都，扩建不到一百年的中都城被破坏，甚至连宫殿也毁于战火之中。几十年之后，成吉思汗之孙元世祖忽必烈为加强控制华北、中原地区，并向南方扩展势力，决定将原在蒙古草原的大元都城南移，于是宣布定都燕京，并决定在离金中都东北方向不太远的地方营建新的都城。这就是于1267年动工兴筑、历

immediately as a secondary capital and renamed as Nanjing, also known as the Yanjing.

Nanjing didn't see any major urban construction during the Liao Dynasty. The city was occupied by the Jurchens when they established the Jin Dynasty (Kin, 1115 -1234) and was renamed Zhongdu in 1153 when it became the capital city. Massive city expansion was carried out on the basis of the original structure. The Jin increased the size of the city by extending it eastward, westward, and southward and built luxurious palaces with gardens in front of the city center. Mongolian leader Genghis Khan conquered Zhongdu in 1215. The city upgraded less than 100 years ago was destroyed, losing its palaces to the flames





时18年才全部落成的元大都，元大都的建造为现在的北京城奠定了最初的基础。

元大都由元代政治家刘秉忠担任主要设计师，负责建城的统筹规划；他的学生郭守敬负责都城的水系建设；回族建筑师也黑迭儿负责设计宫殿和城市主要建筑。这座建筑的设计规划体现了中国古代城市

of war. Decades later, Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan, decided to strengthen his control of northern and central China and expand his influence in the south, so he moved the capital in the grasslands of Mongolia down south. He chose Yanjing as the new location and ordered to build a new capital city near the northeast of Zhongdu. This new city was the capital Dadu of the Yuan Dynasty, the construction of which started in 1267 and lasted for 18 years. The structure of Dadu laid the initial foundation for today's Beijing city.

Liu Bingzhong, a statesman of the Yuan Dynasty, was the principal designer of the overall layout of the city, his student Guo Shoujing was responsible for the drainage system construction



#### • 金宫殿遗址纪念阙

在蓟城纪念碑南面、滨河公园内的金中都大安殿遗址上筑有一座高12米的金宫殿遗址纪念阙，是2003年为纪念北京建都850周年而设的。

Commemorative *Que* of Palace Site of the Jin Dynasty (Kin)

A 12-meter high Commemorative *Que* of Palace Site of the Jin Dynasty (Kin) was put up south of the Monument of Ji City in the Binhe Park in 2003 to mark the 850th anniversary of Beijing serving as the capital city.



• 什刹海风光  
Scenery of Shichahai

规划的最高成就，被美国城市专家E.贝康誉为“地球表面上，人类最伟大的个体工程”。

元大都的位置选在金中都的东北，即原金中都时的离宫所在之处。选择这个位置的主要原因是“水”，这里处于金中都东北面的一片水域的东岸，水源充沛，地势理想，能够解决长期以来困扰北京地区城市生活的水资源短缺难题。这片水域就是如今的什刹海

and the architect Yeheidie'er of the Hui nationality was in charge of design of the palaces and other main buildings. The construction of the city reflected the highest achievements of ancient Chinese urban planning and was referred to by Edmund Bacon, a noted American urban planner, as “possibly the greatest single work of man on the face of the earth”.

The capital Dadu was located at the original site of Resort Palace of the Jin Dynasty (Kin) in the northeast of

以及被称为“三海”的南海、中海与北海。

元大都分大城、皇城、宫城三重城垣。大城也称“外城”，呈南北略长的长方形。皇城建在大城内南部中央地区中心台的中轴线上。宫城就是后来的紫禁城，位于皇城内南部偏东，长方形。元大都的规划遵循了《周礼·考工记》中都城建设“左祖右社，前朝后市”的原

Zhongdu. The site was on the east coast of a body of water in the northeast of Zhongdu, and was chosen mainly for its abundance of water and ideal terrain, which can help solve the water shortage problem that had long plagued Beijing area. The body of water is today's Shichahai and Three Seas of *Nanhai* (south sea), *Zhonghai* (middle sea) and *Beihai* (north sea).

Dadu city walls divided into three



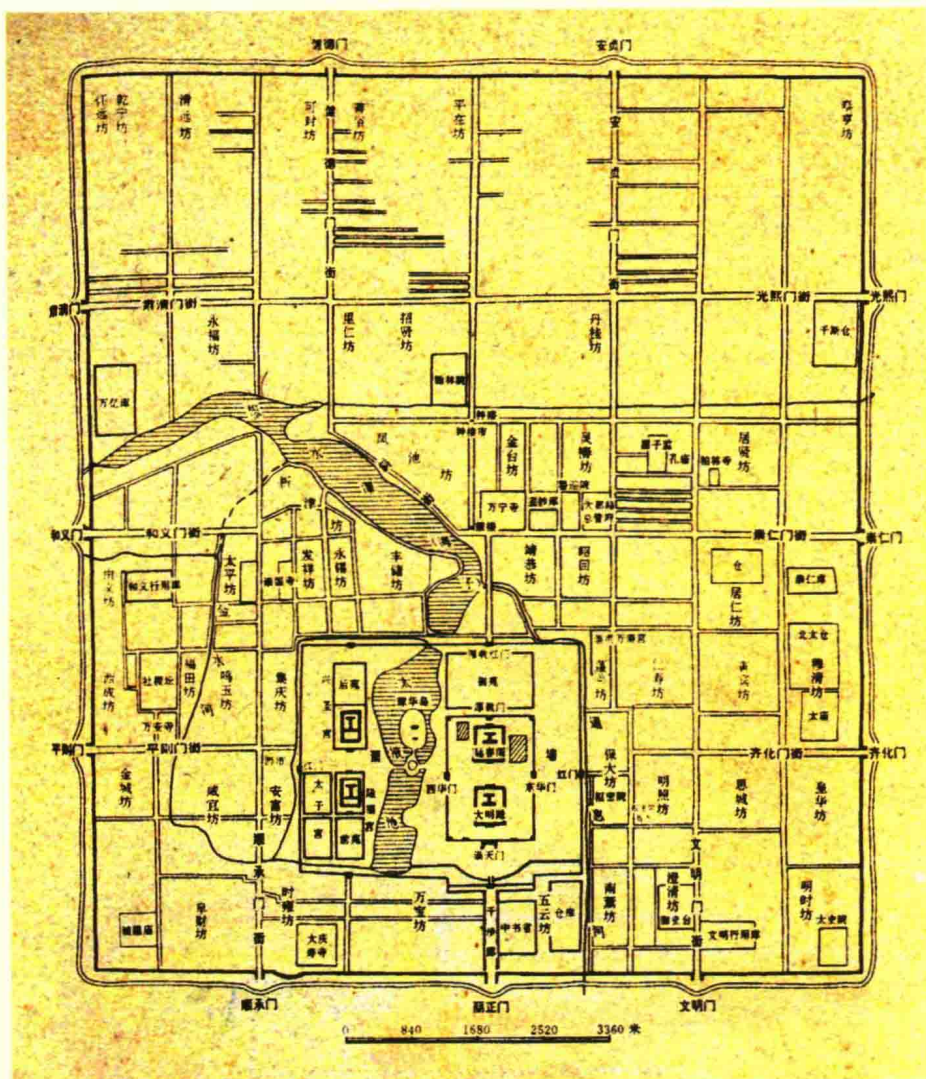
#### • 金中都城与明清北京城位置对照图

明清北京城是在元大都的基础上修建的，位于金中都的东北方向。

Comparison of Locations of Zhongdu City in the Jin Dynasty (Kin, 1115-1234) and Beijing City in the Ming and Qing Dynasties (1368-1911)

Beijing city of the Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty was built on the basis of Dadu city of the Yuan Dynasty and was located to the northeast of Zhongdu of the Jin Dynasty (Kin).





### • 元大都城布局示意图

元大都的城市中轴线从城南的丽正门向北，经千步廊，穿过皇城正门灵星门，过周桥和宫城正门崇天门，再过大明门、大明殿、延春门、延春阁、厚载门、御苑、厚载红门，再过万宁桥（即后门桥），直到中心阁。

### Layout of Dadu of the Yuan Dynasty

The medial axis of Dadu starts from *Lizheng* Gate in the south of the city, runs through the Thousand-step Corridor, *Lingxing* Gate (front gate of Imperial Palace), *Guozhou* Bridge, *Chongtian* Gate (front gate of Palace City), Great Ming Gate, Hall of Great Ming, Gate of Prolonging Spring, Pavilion of Prolonging Spring, *Houzai* Gate, Palace Garden, *Houzaihong* Gate and *Wanning* Bridge (i.e. Back Door Bridge) to the Centre Pavilion.



则，中心以南为皇城，皇城以南和东南为官署区，北面积水潭一带为闹市，左面（东面）为太庙，右面（西面）为社稷坛。整个都城设计结构严谨，基本呈左右对称形式，街道规划整齐，经纬分明。元大都在设计时有两条中轴线：一条在皇城内，以琼华岛前的仪天殿为中心，这是应元世祖忽必烈的要求而设；另一条是把大内的大明殿和延

parts: the Greater City (*Dacheng*), the Imperial City (*Huangcheng*) and the Palace City (*Gongcheng*). The Greater City was also called the Outer City (*Waicheng*), and it was a rectangle-shaped district with longer north-south distance. The Imperial City was built on the medial axis of the center platform in the middle of southern Greater City. The rectangle-shaped Palace City was later known as the Forbidden City, and was



#### • 元大都城垣遗址公园中的雕塑

元大都城垣遗址公园是在元大都土城遗址上建造起来的，全长9公里。它是北京市城区内最大的带状公园，集历史遗迹保护、生态环境改善、休闲游览功能于一体。

#### Sculptures in the Yuan Dynasty Dadu City Wall Relics Park

Dadu City Wall Relics Park is built on the site of Tucheng of Dadu and is 9 kilometers long. It is the largest linear park in the city proper and is used to preserve historical site, improve the environment and provide scenic spot for tourists.





#### • “蓟门烟树”碑

元朝末年，明军攻陷大都后，将元大都北侧城墙往南移了5里，西直门以北的元大都城墙遗址西段的城墙遂遭荒废，不久城墙的遗址上树木生长，遂称“蓟门烟树”。蓟门烟树在当时是著名的风景，被归为“燕京八景”之一，不过此景早已不在。此碑高约3米，碑阳刻乾隆帝手书的“蓟门烟树”四字。

#### Stone Tablet of Misty Trees in Jimen

In the last years of the Yuan Dynasty, the Ming army captured Dadu and moved the north city wall 5 Li (2500 meters) to the south, and as a result, the walls to the north of Xizhimen area on the western part of Dadu were abandoned. Trees started to grow on the ruins and the scene was known as *Misty Trees in Jimen*. It was well-known at the time and was one of the Eight Views of Yanjing (former name of Beijing), but the scene has long gone. This stone tablet is about 3 meters high and has the characters Misty Trees in Jimen handwritten by Emperor Qianlong inscribed on its obverse side.

located in the southeast of the Imperial City. The design of Dadu followed the principle of “ancestral temples on the left, god temples on the right, palaces in the front, and markets in the rear” recorded in the article *Kaogong Ji (Record of Trades)* in *Zhouli (Rites of Zhou)*. The Imperial City was located to the south of the city center and to its south and southeast was the district for government offices. The downtown area was in the north around Jishuitan, with the Imperial Ancestral Temple to its left (east) and Altar of Land and Grain to its right (west). The entire capital city was well-structured with symmetrical layout and tidy streets running east-west and north-south. There were two axes in the design of Dadu: one was located inside the Imperial City and centered on the Hall of *Yitian* (honor the heaven) in front of the of Island of *Qionghua* (gorgeous jade) as required by Kublai; the other one connected the Hall of Great Ming (*Damingdian*), Pavilion of Prolonging Spring (*Yanchunge*) and the Corridor of Thousand-step (*Qianbulang*), extended throughout the city and served as the country’s administrative center. The second axis was preserved in the Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty and used as the political centerline for as long