新世纪留念

CENTURY COMMEMORATION

北京·名人·故居·旧宅院

THE CELEBRITIES' FORMER RESIDENCES OLD HOUSES IN BEIJING

赵宝成 主编



地震出版社

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《北京·名人·故居·旧宅院》

本书是一套（两本）以摄影图片为主，并附以中英文文字说明，综合介绍在北京居住的55位历史名人住所的图书。它还体现了北京民居的基本形式与结构和现如今北京平房建筑的历史状态，是一套“有一定人文价值和历史价值的图书”。

CENTURY COMMEMORATION

THE CELEBRITIES' FORMER RESIDENCES OLD HOUSES IN BEIJING

The book included a great deal of photos, add-ons explain by Chinese and English. It introduced fifty-five historical celebrities' former residences or old houses. It incarnated form and structure of Beijing civil houses, and historical state of Beijing bungalow. It have human culture and historical value.

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China

序

北京发展到今天，据可考的史料证明，建城已有三千零四十六年了。

在浩如烟海的古籍中，许许多多的文章都记载着它的发展，用一篇短文是很难说清楚的。在“从蓟城到北京”这些文字中，我只是把史料用公元纪年顺序下来，以让北京历史发展的时间感更清晰。侧重讲了：燕王哙禅位于宰相子之；荆轲刺秦王；西汉时期十五位皇帝和他们分封的燕王与广阳王；李世民领诏修建“悯中寺”；安史之乱；石敬瑭做儿皇帝；高梁河大战；壅熙之役；澶渊之盟；靖康之变；忽必烈建立元大都；靖难之役；朱棣修建北京城；嘉靖增修南外城和清朝的建立与旗民分住等。

在“名人·故居·旧宅院”中，选择的人物都是被历史公认的，只是有些人和故居联系起来较勉强，如：文天祥，只是被囚于此；孙中山，只是病逝于此；蒋介石，只是歇息于此。盖因他们在中国历史上的地位实在太重要了，所以没有舍去。

说起对北京城的感情，北京胡同儿院儿里长大的我，对北京、对胡同儿、对院儿、确有种情结——

它让我回忆过去：想那孩童时与发小儿仨俩试着步儿进西直门瓮城儿，顺马道上箭楼声称：“去逮小

China

Preface

Developed by this time, according to historical documents, Beijing has had a 3046-year history of city construction.

In tremendous ancient books, its development was recorded by a lot of literary works, which a short essay can't spell out. In "From the City of Ji to Beijing", I arranged historical documents according to time sequence to make Beijing's history development more clear. Emphasize particularly on: Prince Yan Kuai demised of the crown to prime minister Zizhi; Jing Ke assassinated Prince Qin; fifteen Emperors and Prince Yan and Prince Guangyang was subinfeudated by them during the Western Han Dynasty; Li Shimin sent out imperial decree to build "the Temple of Minzhong"; Rebellion of An Lushan and Shi Siming; Shi Jingtang becamc boy emperor, large-scale war at Kaoliang He; the battle between Song and Liao and the covenanted in Chanyuan; the incident during the reign of Jingkang; Kublai founded Dadu of Yuan Dynasty; the battle between Uncle and brother's son; Zhu Di built the City of Beijing; Jiajing built out the South of Outer City; Qing Dynasty and system of separatve residing between the Han nationality and bannermen were founded.

In "the Celebrities' Former Residence and Old House", all selective persons were acknowledged in history. The relation between some persons and former residence is unconvincing, for example. Wen Tianxiang, was just imprisoned there; Sun Zhongshan, just died of illness there; Jiang Jieshi, just had a rest there. Because their status were too important in history of China, couldn't delete.

As for my sentiment for the City of Beijing, because I grew up in courtyard of Hutong of Beijing, I have love knot for Beijing、Hutong、courtyard--

It let me recall past. I called to mind that I walked into enclosure of Xizhimen with buddies in childhood, walked along droveroad

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蔫儿”的“壮举”。当然，小蔫儿是逮不着的，但免不了玩儿疯了回家晚些，屁股上挨大人几下子，跟郝家奶奶坐七路汽车去地质礼堂看电影儿时，路经祖家街问：“这是祖宗家的街吗？”引得车里人大笑的傲劲儿。和一帮半大孩子进城里找亲戚，闯进深宅大院儿后的那种什么都顾不上的兴奋——亲戚是不找了，开始玩儿打仗和抓特务的游戏。进了这院儿进那院儿，一直到很晚才回家，把我们这群孩子家的大人急得够呛。记得那时，北京夏天多雷阵雨，一到下午四五点钟，只要西边儿天儿一黑，一会儿就劈雷闪电，乌云翻滚，大雨倾盆而下。这时候，大人们都慌忙找地儿避雨，而我们小孩儿却叫喊着，要学那泰山顶上一青松，跑到外边勾连搭房子的出水口下洗个痛快……

时光飞逝。

它让我记录现在——

它让我理想未来：就像那首歌唱的——将来会更好。是啊！将来一定会更好，但逝去的已经逝去了，无法找回……只有儿时记住的那些话语，现在偶尔听到还倍儿感亲切：前头院儿、后头院儿、东院儿、西院儿、花园儿、门洞儿、东山墙、西山花、南屋的、北屋的……

是为序。

赵宝成

二零零一年五月十五日

于北京亚运村

China

to embrasured tower and professed to catch little swallow. Of course, we couldn't catch little swallow, because we had fun, forgot time, went home late, buns was hit. I followed next-door grandma to see a movie by bus at geology hall, passed through Zujia street, asked "Does this street belongs to forebear's family?" People on the bus were induced to laugh by my puerile and tender A gang of children and I went to town for looking for relatives, came into a compound of connecting courtyards incidentally, we were very very happy, forgot to look for relatives, started to play games. Came into this yard, came into that yard again, got home very late, parents of these children were very worry. When I am young, thundershower was frequent in Beijing's winter, whenever afternoon four or five o'clock, as long as west heavens were tenebrous already, clouded over presently, and it poured with rain.on this time, people sought confusedly shelter from the rain, only Children clamoured, study pine of Taishan mountaintop,run up to outside the house, water down content. when I am young,thundershower was frequent in Beijing's winter, whenever afternoon four or five o'clock,as long as west heavens were tenebrous already, clouded over presently, and it poured with rain.on this time, people sought confusedly shelter from the rain, only I clamoured: study pine of Taishan mountaintop,run up to outside the house, water down content.

Circumstances change with the passage of time.

It let me recorded today--

It let me think future: is in the nature of words of a song--future will be much more goodliness.

Yes, future doomed to much more goodliness, but old-timey things had really gone with the wind, but words and sentences I remembered in my childhood were still very kind at present: dooryard、backyard、the east yard、the west yard、garden、door opening、the east frontan、the west pediment、south room、north room ……

It is preface.

Zhao Baocheng

On May 15th, 2001

In Yayun Cun Of Beijing

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从蓟城到北京

FROM THE CITY OF JI TO BEIJING

China

从蓟城到北京

北京起源于古代这片地区上的一个小国——蓟城。

公元前1045年（商代后期），周武王伐纣灭商建立西周后分封诸侯。封帝尧之后于蓟，封召公姬奭于燕（此时蓟城始建，这是至今为止所发现这片地区最早的地名文字记载。它的都城在今北京宣武区和平门到广安门这一带，而燕的都城就在北京房山区琉璃河附近）。

公元前657年（春秋时期），燕庄公之子燕襄公并蓟后自易迁都到蓟城，燕国由此发展起来。公元前475年，战国时期开始，燕国成为战国七雄之一。其地“东有朝鲜、辽东，北有林胡、楼烦，西有云中、九原，南有呼沱、易水”（但它在战国七雄中势力偏弱，经常遭到邻国的攻打）。公元前332年，燕文公死，齐国攻打燕国，夺十城。公元前316年，燕王哙因为宰相子之办事果断，善用臣属，就把王位让于宰相子之，使燕太子平与子之的矛盾越来越深。三年后，矛盾激化，太子平联合将军市被攻击子之，子之在宫内组织力量进行抵抗。燕太子平与将军市被攻打不下，这时市被将军却调头攻打燕太子平，使燕国大乱。齐宣王乘机命章子率齐国军队伐燕（破燕都城——蓟；杀燕王哙；剁宰相子之成肉酱），欲吞并燕国。由于燕国平民反抗越来越强烈，齐宣王放弃了吞并燕国的野心，让军队带着掠夺的财宝撤回齐国，由此结下两国大恨。

公元前312年，燕昭王（太子平）登基后，励精图治，筑黄金台，拢招乐毅等各地贤才于蓟，使燕国进入一段强盛时期。公元前284年（燕昭王二十八年），昭王封乐毅为上将军，统领燕、秦、韩、魏、赵五国联军伐齐，乐毅亲率燕军攻占齐都临淄，尽收宝器运于蓟（蓟自此成为战国名城）。

战国末年，燕屡受秦之犯。在秦国做人质的燕太子丹不满秦王嬴政，立志报复，其寻机逃回燕国后（前232年）即开始谋划。

注：本文从商代至清朝，年代以公元为纪，而与则以农历月为自，数字则汉字数字表示。民国后，年月日都为公元。

China

From the City of Ji to Beijing

Beijing comes of a small country -- the City of Ji in this area in ancient times.

In last years of Shang Dynasty (1045 B.C.), after Emperor Wu of Zhou Dynasty sent an expedition against Emperor Zhou and overthrew Shang Dynasty, founded the West Zhou Dynasty, he enfeoffed feud. The descendants of Emperor Yao was enfeoffed in Ji, and Zhaogong Ji Shi in Yan. (The capital of Ji was around the present Hepingmen to Guangannen in Xuanwu District of Beijing, the capital of Yan was near the present Liulihe in Fangshan District of Beijing.)

In the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (657 B.C.), Xianggong of Yan State, son of Zhuanggong of Yan State, annexed Ji State and moved the capital there. From that time on, Yan State was developed. 475 B.C., the beginning of the Warring States Period, Yan State was among Seven Great Powers of the Warring States Period. East were Korea and Liaotung, north were Linhu and Loufan, west were Yunzhong and Jiuyuan, south were Hutuo and Yishui. (But force was weak among Seven Great Powers of the Warring States Period, often was attacked by neighbor.) In 332 B.C., Wengong of Yan State died, Qi State attacked Yan State, seized ten cities. In 316 B.C., Prince Kuai of Yan State demised of the crown to Prime Minister Zizhi because Zizhi worked decidedly and was good at employ persons, so the contradiction was deepened between Prince Ping of Yan State and Prime Minister Zizhi. After three years, the contradiction intensified. Prince Ping of Yan State united general Shibei to attack Zizhi, Zizhi organized forces in the palace to fight back. Prince Ping and general Shibei could not win, general Shibei changed direction to attack Prince Ping, Yan State was rafferty. Prince Xuan of Qi State seized the opportunity to command that Zhang Zi led on the army of Qi State to attack Yan State (Occupied the capital of Yan--Ji; killed Prince Kuai of Yan State; Zizhi was chopped up to meat pastes), wanted to annex Yan State. Because the people of Yan State fought back from strength to strength, Prince Xuan of Qi State gave up to annex Yan State, let army withdraw, returned to Qi State, and carried back spoliatory money and valuables. Thereout, Yan State and Qi State became enemies.

After Prince Zhao of Yan State (prince Ping) ascended the throne (312 B.C.), he aroused all his efforts to make the country prosperous; built a gold dais, recruited able and virtuous persons everywhere to the City of Ji (Famous men were Yue Yi etc), Yan state entered puissant times. The 28th year of the reign of Prince Zhao of Yan State (284 B.C.), Yue Yi was granted the title of powerful and valiant general, led on 5-Power Allied Forces (Yan State, Qin State, Han State, Wei State and Zhao State) to send an expedition against Qi State, personally led on army of Yan State to attack and occupy the capital of Qi State (Linzi), and carried money and valuables to the City of Ji(The City of Ji became famous city of the Warring States Period from that time on).

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