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海子



海 子 Hai-Zi

什刹海 在元朝时被通称为积水潭（亦称为海子）。积水潭水深面阔，汪洋如海，南来北往的粮船、商船均聚集停泊于此，故有之说。明朝时大都城北垣南移后，积水潭的部分水面被隔在城外。德胜桥建成后，将城内水面一分为二，桥西称积水潭（又称西海），桥东称什刹海。修建银锭桥后，再将什刹海一分为二，桥西北称什刹海后海（简称后海），桥东南称什刹海前海（简称前海）。

什刹海保留着北京城内难得的一片开放性天然水域，是京城百姓避暑、休闲的好去处。当你坐在游湖的橹船上，品一杯香茗，耳边伴着丝竹民乐，但见水波粼粼、岸边垂柳婆娑，垂钓人、游船、河灯相映成趣，别有一番风味……

Shi-Cha-Hai was ever termed as Ji-Shui Pond (alternatively called Hai-Zi) in the ancient Chinese Yuan Dynasty. Ji Shui Pond in Chinese means a deep pond with a vast expanse of water surface; at that time, shoals of cereals-carriage boats and commercial ships were all berthed here, according to some historic records. In the subsequent ancient Chinese Ming Dynasty, the then government moved the north wall of the city southwards, thus a part of the water surface of Ji-Shui Pond was left beyond the new wall at the north side of the city. After De-Sheng Bridge was constructed readily, it further divided the water surface inside the city wall into two parts; then the water area to the west of this bridge was termed as Ji-Shui Pond (alternatively called as West Lake), and the water area to the east of this bridge was called as Shi-Cha-Hai. After Yin-Ding Bridge was constructed readily at a later time, it further divided the water surface on Shi-Cha-Hai into two parts further, the water area to the northwest of this bridge was called as Rear Lake of Shi-Cha-Hai (also as Rear Lake), and the water area to the southeast of this bridge called as Frontal Lake of Shi-Cha-Hai (also as Frontal Lake).

Nested in Beijing's downtown area as a precious natural open water area, Shi-Cha-Hai is a niche place for local citizens to saunter around in leisure times. Sitting on a sculled boat swaying to a delectable breeze, you can sip on a cup of fine tea, and appreciate traditional Chinese stringed and woodwind instrument lingering by your ears, savor the nice people and buildings on banks. Just laid-back, and get immersed in such a tranquil and elegant night view, interspersed with winking lights and water ripples on the water surface……

什刹海 地区位于北京旧城的西北隅，围绕着“六海”水系的外三海（什刹海前海、后海及西海），占地面积约2平方公里。蜿蜒的水面和纵横交错的胡同、四合院，使什刹海地区成为老北京市井文化景象和民俗生活景象最丰富的地方。这里有“银锭观山”、“荷花市场”等具有百年历史美誉的自然景观；有“恭王府”、“广化寺”、“火德真君庙”、“宋庆龄故居”等历史人文景观；有“钟鼓楼”、“德胜门”、“后门桥”、“汇通祠”等见证京城历史的古迹；还有“烟袋斜街”等保存完好的老北京传统四合院和胡同……



Shi-Cha-Hai region is nestled in the northwestern corner of the town area of Beijing. The three external lakes out of the six lakes within this region (namely, Frontal Lake, Rear Lake and West Lake) cover a land area accounting for about 2 square kilometers. A vast expanse of wandering lacustrine surface is interspersed among lanes, alleys and Si-He-Yuan (i.e. courtyards with buildings on four sides), which are deployed in a crisscross fashion. Right here, tourists can experience a vivid Yamato-e manifesting the typical routine life of indigenous residents in the city, simply by immersing their eyes busily in a galaxy of time-honored natural scenic spots such as "Mount View from Yin-Ding Bridge", "Lotus Marketplace" which are known for a beautiful scenery for more than 100 years; "Gong-Wang Prince's Residence", "Guang-Hua Temple", "Huo-De-Zhen-Jun Shrine", "Former Residence of Song Qingling (spouse of Sun Yat-sen)", and other historical and human cultural attractions; "Bell & Drum Towers", "De-Sheng Gate", "Rear Gate Bridge", "Hui-Tong Ancestral Temple" and other historical sites which witnessed the history of the city; as well as "Yan-Dai Oblique Street" and a series of other well preserved traditional lanes, alleys and Si-He-Yuan.....



“六海”湖泊与元、明、清北京城的整体规划密切相连。“六海”是指什刹海前海、后海、西海和皇城内的北海、中海、南海。元代建大都城以前，这里原是高梁河古河道上的一串天然湖泊。现在北海、中海、南海一带的美丽风光，乃是数百年来陆陆续续人工改造经营的结果。而什刹海前海、后海及西海，因为被圈在皇城之外，反而成了百姓乐于会集的地方。这里自然风光明媚，掠过辽阔的湖面遥见西方峰峦，山水相映，如置身画中。

The formation of these "Six Lakes" was closely related to the overall city planning of Beijing in ancient Chinese dynasties (Yuan, Ming and Qing). Actually, the so-called "Six Lakes" refer to the Frontal Lake, Rear Lake and West Lake in Shi-Cha-Hai region; North Lake, Central Lake and South Lake inside the Imperial Palace. Before the construction of the then capital city in the ancient Chinese Yuan Dynasty, these six lakes used to be a series of natural lakes scattered by the Gao-Liang river course. Nowadays, North Lake, Central Lake and South Lake present a picturesque natural scenery, as a result of incessant artificial works for the past hundreds of years since then. As to the Frontal Lake, Rear Lake and West Lake in Shi-Cha-Hai region, as they three had lied outside the Imperial Palace, so these three lakes turned out a popular area where the multitude loved to converge for entertainment purposes, thanks to an agreeable view of hills and waters, constituting a fairy and savory picture of great natures.





小巷边，瓦房里，故交老友的一杯茶，半壶浊酒在等着你……(后海西沿街景)

Street view on the west bank of Back Sea

海 子 Hai-Zi
什 刹 海 Shi-Cha-Hai



1957 年

In 1957







海 子 Hai-Zi
什 刹 海 Shi-Cha-Hai



临水凭风，心旷神怡，
古今同此境。

Facing the water and mild wind,
refreshed in mind and heart.





在喧闹的市井中留有这一片寂
静，最是难得(前海西沿即景)

West bank scenery of Front Sea



鹅黄雪柳，春日在这一顷碧波中荡漾开来

Spring of Shi-Cha-Hai

