

什刹海小丛书

万字桥

什刹海的桥

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张必忠 著



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美丽的什刹海历来被誉为古都北京的“璀璨明珠”，而什刹海地区是驰名中外具有丰富历史文化内涵的旅游胜地。2005年《中国国家地理》杂志将什刹海与厦门鼓浪屿、苏州老城、澳门历史城区、青岛八大关并称为“中国最美的五大城区”。

什刹海历史悠久。远古时期，奔腾澎湃的永定河犹如一条巨龙，在北京小平原上摇来摆去，它的故道之一，世称为“三海大河”。永定河改道后，在今什刹海和北海、中海的地方留下一串湖泊，人称白莲潭。金代，为修建离宫太宁宫，将白莲潭南部水域加以开拓，成为皇家御园，被隔在宫外的白莲潭北部水域，就成为后来的积水潭，又称海子。蒙元之交，刘秉忠依据积水潭的地理位置，在其东选定中轴线，制订全面的城市规划，建起一座比原中都城远为宏伟的新城——元大都。后为更好地解决漕运问题，在郭守敬领导下修建了通惠河，引燕山和西山的泉水汇聚积水

序

潭,逐步建成京杭大运河的北端码头。“舳舻遮海水,仿佛到方壶”,诗人曾以神话中的海上仙境(方壶)来比喻积水潭,并且大加赞美。元代积水潭畔成为大都城内最繁华热闹的集市,为后来北京城的发展做出了贡献。

明时,积水潭(海子)逐渐变为蜿蜒相连的三片水域,分为西海、后海、前海。湖畔寺庙多,名园多,稻田多,有“西湖春、洞庭夏、秦淮秋”之美,而这里的冬景,十顷冰湖,飞雪弥漫,好一派北国风光,却是南方水乡任何胜地不能相比的。

清代,湖畔又出现了几座宏大的王府。清末民初,荷花市场的举办,使什刹海成为集休闲、消夏、购物、娱乐为一体的场所。

解放前夕,什刹海水面减少,环境脏乱,社会秩序混乱。1949年1月31日北平和平解放,随着古都的新生,什刹海也获得了新生。10月1日新中国成立。经人民政府多次疏浚整顿,致力建设,并加强管理,什刹海地区大大改变了面貌。《北京什刹海历史文化风景区总体规划》与《北京旧城25片历史文化保护区保护规划》的颁布与实施,为什刹海的保护、规划、管理、建设指明了方向。多年来,什刹海地区一些重要文物景点得以修复和重建,并新建了一些景点。这样经过几十年各方面的努力,什刹海已逐步形成了一个享有盛誉的广为中外人士所向往的历史文化旅游风景区。

为了更好地挖掘、传承什刹海的历史文化,在北京市

西城区委、区政府的领导和支持下,什刹海研究会、什刹海街道办事处、什刹海历史文化风景区管理处决定编撰一套小丛书,从各个侧面全面详细地介绍什刹海。希望它不仅有助于旅游,而且能广泛地引起人们对什刹海的兴趣,更加了解什刹海,爱护什刹海,并更好地建设什刹海。我们希望这套丛书能受到读者的喜爱。

什刹海研究会

2006年8月

Preface

The beautiful Shichahai has been rewarded as the Shining Pear of the historical Beijing, and Shichahai is the historical tourist attraction known home and abroad. In 2005, the China National Geography named Shichahai, together with Gulangyu in Xiamen, Ancient city in Suzhou, Historical district in Macau and Badaguan in Qingdao, the "Most Beautiful Five Districts in China".

Shichahai has a long history. In ancient times, the surging Yongding River was like a huge dragon, waving on the little flatland of Beijing. One of its former routes is called "big river with three seas". After changing routes, Yongding River left a chain of lakes in the current areas of Shichahai, Beihai and Zhonghai, being called White Lotus Pond. In Jin dynasty, in order to build Taining Palace, the southern water of White Lotus Pond was expanded and built into the imperial garden. The northern water left later became Jishuitan, also named Haizi. During the transition of Meng

and Yuan authorities, according to the geographical location of Jishuitan, Mr. Liu Bingzhong made up a overall city planning project selecting the axis line in the east of Jishuitan and built up a new capital, Grand Yuan Capital which was much more grandeur than the former capital. Afterwards, in order to solve the problem of water transportation, under the direction of Mr. Guo Shoujing, Tonghui River was dug. Spring water from Yan Mountain and West Mountain was gathered in Jishuitan and gradually came into the north wharf of Beijing - Hangzhou Grand Cannel. Poets once praised Jishuitan as the fairyland on the sea, Fanghu, in myths, "a convoy of ships covering sea water, like stepping on the fairyland of Fanghu."

In Yuan dynasty, Jishuitan became the most prosperous market of the Grand Capital and contributed greatly to the development of Beijing city afterwards.

In Ming dynasty, Jishuitan gradually became three meandered linking waters of Xihai, Houhai and Qianhai. There were a lot of temples, renowned gardens and rice fields on its banks, having the beauties of "Spring of West Lake, Summer of Dongting Lake and Autumn of Qinghuai River". In winter, this place had typical North scenery with broad ice lake and diffusing flying snows which was incomparable for any water village resorts in the South.

序

In Qing dynasty, there appeared several grand Royal Highness Residences. In the end of Qing dynasty and beginning of People's Republic, Shichahai became a place with functions of relaxing, spending summer leisure, shopping and entertainment.

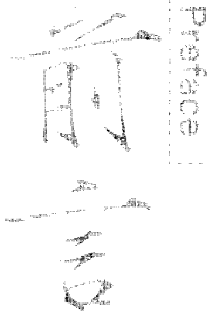
On the eve of Liberation, the water surface shrank; surrounding environment became dirty and social order was in a chaos. After the peaceful liberation of Peking on Jan. 31, 1949, with the new birth of the ancient capital, Shichahai also got a new birth. On Oct. 1, new China was founded. By several dredging and rectifying efforts, concentrative construction and strengthened management, Shichahai area was ameliorated greatly. The issue and implementation of the Overall Plan of the Historical and Cultural Scenic in Shichahai, Beijing and the Protection Plan of 25 Pieces of Historical and Cultural Areas in Old City Beijing provide the direction of the protection, planning, management and construction of Shichahai. For many years, many important cultural relic spots have been renovated and rebuilt; several new scenic spots have been built up. After dozens of years of efforts from all circles, Shichahai has become a historical and cultural tourism scenic spot renowned among and dreamed by people home and abroad.

In order to better research and inherit the history and culture

of Shichahai, under the leadership and support of Party Commission and Regional Government of the West District of Beijing, Shichahai Research Society, Residential Administrative Office in Shichahai and the Management Division of the Historical and Cultural Scenic Area of Shichahai decided to compile a series of books, having a detailed and overall introduction of Shichahai from every aspect. We hope that they are not only beneficial for tourism, but also extensively inspire people's interest about Shichahai, making people better understanding, protecting and constructing Shichahai. We hope that this series of book could take the fancy of readers.

Shichahai Research Society

April, 2006. 8



在什刹海历史文化旅游风景区内,有各式各样的桥。
什刹海的桥,历史悠久,雄奇多姿,富有特色。

万宁桥,距今已有数百年的历史,是北京城中轴线上最古老的石桥,它的年龄比天安门前的金水桥还要大。而且,它和别的桥不一样,是桥、闸相连,遗留着古代漕运的痕迹。

银锭桥,从它建立起,就是文人墨客聚会之地,人们赞美它,歌颂它四周秀美的风光,从古至今延续几百年,“银锭观山”也成为旧京名景。

德胜桥,是北京城交通要道,四周曾是一片水乡,类似江南风光。

金锭桥,建于20世纪末,距今不过数年,是北京繁华

前言

城区最年轻的石桥。

还有几座小桥,现在已经不存在了,有的连个名字也没有,其中一座无名小桥,却和曾震惊全国的“银锭桥事件”相联。

有的桥,虽然已经消失了,但人们并没有将它忘记,仍在新建的桥上看到它的身影。走进汇通祠景区北门,看到小石桥西的水兽,就使人想起西水关的太平桥和桥旁的镇水兽。

什刹海的桥,不仅便利了交通,也反映了北京城历史的变迁。什刹海的桥,富有深厚的历史文化内涵,留下许多动人的故事。在什刹海历史文化旅游风景区内,能聚集这样多有历史文化内涵的桥确属少见。

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