

北京高等学校 建筑图集

The Architecture Picture Collections of
the Colleges and Universities in Beijing

《北京高等学校建筑图集》编委会 主编

航空工业出版社



R
T01204.3-64.1

北京高等学校建筑图集

The Architecture Picture Collections of
the Colleges and Universities in Beijing

《北京高等学校建筑图集》编委会 主编

航空工业出版社

1995

内 容 提 要

本书展示了北京高等学校校园建设风貌。它是一幅反映北京高校基本建设的画卷,也是改革开放以来北京高校基本建设取得巨大成就的体现。

北京高等学校集中,教学科研力量雄厚,已成为我国培养高层次人才的重要基地之一。本书反映了北京高等学校建设发展的脉络和不同时期的建筑风格,特别是现代教学设施建设,既体现中华民族的传统,又体现新时代的特点;既注意建筑造型、形象、色彩的艺术处理,又突出高等学府庄重、典雅、恬静的风格。因此,这部图集对读者了解北京高等教育的发展和研究教育设施的建设有着重要意义。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

北京高等学校建筑图集 / 《北京高等学校建筑图集》编委会主编. — 北京: 航空工业出版社, 1995. 12

ISBN 7-80046-984-0

I. 北… II. 北… III. 高等学校-建筑实录-北京-摄影集 IV. TU244.3-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (95) 第 22360 号

责任编辑: 邵 箭 装帧设计: 晓 暝 徐小燕

航空工业出版社出版发行

(北京市安定门外小关东里 14 号 100029)

北京新华印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

1995 年 12 月第 1 版

1995 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

开本: 850×1168 1/16

印张: 13.5

字数: 554 千字

印数: 1—3 000

定价: 198.00 元

ISBN 7-80046-984-0

TU · 002

再創校園

延設輝煌

胡昭
七月
五

加強高校基本
建設，發展教
育事業。

張天保
九五年九月

序

亚洲国家和地区第二次教育设施研讨会,曾于1992年在北京召开。当时,配合会议的召开,北京高等学校基建学会举办了“北京高等学校基本建设图片展”。与会代表对北京高校取得的成就给予了较高地赞誉,一些中方代表还建议将图片编印出版予以交流。由此,使我们萌发了编辑出版《北京高等学校建筑图集》(简称《图集》)的想法。之后,在各校的支持下,经过积极筹备和近一年的紧张工作,今天《图集》完稿并将出版发行。这是一件值得庆贺的事。

编写组的同志要我为《图集》写一篇序言。我想,建国以来特别是改革开放以来,北京高等学校的基本建设取得巨大成就,《图集》只是选择了部分有代表性的建筑照片,反映了北京高等学校建设与发展的一个侧面。序言作为本书的开扉之篇,应该让读者能较多地了解北京高等教育事业的发展。为此,这便是我在序言中想向读者说的话。

新中国成立之后,在党和政府的关怀下,在老解放区干部学校的基础上北京接管了原有的高校并创办了新的大学。1949年,北京有高等学校13所,在校生15161人,专任教师2217人。解放初期,经过一系列改革完成了旧高等教育向社会主义新高等教育的转变,并经过1952年的院系调整,北京建立了综合大学、师范院校、多学科的工科大学和农、林、医等专门学院,新的高等教育体系在逐步形成,高等教育呈现一派欣欣向荣的景象。到1956年,北京有高等学校31所,在校生76700人,专任教师11425人。从50年代后期到60年代中叶,随着经济建设的发展,中央部门和地方在北京相继建立了一批高等学校,办学规模有了较大发展。1965年,北京高等学校达到

55所,是1949年的4.2倍;在校生111435人,是1949年的7.4倍;专任教师为23592人,是1949年的10.6倍。这时,北京高等学校基本上形成了以中央部门院校为骨干,学科众多、门类齐全、力量雄厚的教学和科研基地,基本上适应了当时中央部门和地方经济、社会的发展。

十年动乱时期,北京高等教育事业遭到严重摧残和破坏,许多高等学校被撤销、停办和搬迁。

党的十一届三中全会以后,北京高等教育事业获得新的生机,管理体制得到恢复并不断进行改革。原撤销、停办的学校恢复招生,外迁的学校有5所迁回北京,同时又新建了12所高校。通过不断深化办学与管理体制改革、教育教学改革和深入进行学校内部管理体制改革的等,北京高等学校办学效益和教育教学质量不断提高。1995年,北京有高等学校65所,其中综合大学4所,理工类22所,农林类3所,医药类6所,师范类3所,语言文学类7所,财经类6所,政法类5所,体育艺术类9所。北京有全国重点高校25所,占全国97所重点院校的26%。这时,北京高校教职工总数为103624人,其中专任教师36563人。在专任教师中有教授5858人,副教授11852人,他们当中有中科院院士70人,中国工程院院士36人。据1995年度统计,北京普通高校在校生总数为209361人,其中研究生27188人,本专科生182173人;此外,还有成人教育专科生116544人。新中国成立以来,北京高等学校为国家培养各类高级专门人才110万人。

同样,随着高等教育事业的发展,校园里建起了座座丰碑,旧貌换新颜;特别是改革开放以来,高等学校基本建设又进入一个“黄金

时期”，取得了新的辉煌。

解放初期，北京高校占地面积 812 万平方米，校舍面积约 223 万平方米。北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学等高校进行旧校园的改造、扩建。同时，南起西直门北至清河之间规划建设起北京航空航天大学（原北京航空学院）、北京邮电大学（原北京邮电学院）等 8 所高等学校，当时人们称之为“八大学院”，这条路也由此而得名“学院路”。在南起紫竹院北至圆明园一带，建起了北方交通大学、中央民族大学、北京理工大学、北京农业大学等高等学校，包括原有高校以及后来又建的高校，现在这一地域有 12 所。在东起阜成门西至钓鱼台一带建起了外交学院、北京建工学院、北京轻工业学院、北京商学院和首都师范大学等。与西郊大学园区相呼应的是地处东北郊的对外经贸大学、北京化工大学、北京中医药大学、中央财政金融学院、北京服装学院，还有附近新建的北京联合大学、北京青年政治学院、北京针灸骨伤学院等，形成地处东北郊的大学园区。在北京东郊的高校有北京工业大学、北京广播学院、北京第二外国语学院等。到 1965 年，北京高校占地面积为 1732 万平方米，建筑面积达到 455 万平方米。

改革开放后北京高等学校的基本建设又有较大发展。中国政法大学、石油大学在昌平建设了新校区，北京物资学院在通县，北京印刷学院、北京石油化工学院在大兴建设了新校园。在城近郊区，1985 年在大学分校的基础上成立了北京联合大学（简称联大），下设 13 个办学实体，后经调整联大下设五个学院，并在亚运村东侧建设了联大校部和电子自动化学学院新址；在亚运村西侧有北京信息工程学院、中国音乐学院新校园。北京工业大学新征地 300 亩，在原校区南侧建起了新校区；在丰台花乡建设了原北京财贸学院，后与北京经济学院合并成立了首都经济贸易大学，等等。与此同时，许多学校在校园内加快了旧校

区的改造和新校舍的建设，有代表性的建筑如北京大学的地学楼、法学楼等教学楼群，清华大学的新图书馆楼，北京师范大学的英东教育楼，对外经贸大学的综合教学楼，首都医科大学的第二综合教学楼等。中央民族大学校园具有浓厚民族特点，新校舍建设更具现代化气息，并与北京图书馆形成南北呼应合谐的庄重典雅建筑群。据统计，到 1995 年底北京高校占地面积达到 2250 万平方米，建筑面积达 1154 万平方米，分别比 1965 年增加 30% 和 154%。

在教职工住宅建设方面，近十年是历史上建设发展最快的时期。十年建设住宅面积达 149 万平方米。当前正在建设的“育新花园”和“静淑苑”两个高校教职工住宅小区面积为 40 万平方米，在 1996 年教师节前将全部交付使用。“育新花园”二期工程和“望京花园”教师住宅小区即将开工，建筑面积为 40 万平方米。同时，加快学校周边地的开发，高校住宅建设在加快步伐。

当前，北京高校校园建设具有鲜明的时代特点。政府增加投入，多渠道筹措资金，引资开发，联建、合建，加快了高校基本建设的发展。在总体规划方面，可以看到在功能分区、结构布局、绿化美化等方面，既有不同学校的传统风格，又有新时代的特点；既有与所处地域的呼应，又有高校园区的风范。在建筑设计风格方面，可以看到民族传统与现代化意识的结合，新、老建筑的和谐。在单体设计方面，既保证功能的充分发挥，又注意造型、形象、色彩的艺术处理，使建筑突出高等学府的庄重、典雅、恬静的风格。高等学校的基本建设随着高等教育的改革与发展在向现代化迈进，同时也在以新的姿态、新的风范迎接新世纪的到来。

马淑珍

1995. 12

PREFACE

After a year of preparations and work, the Architecture Picture Collections of the Colleges and Universities in Beijing is coming out. It is originated from the Second Education Facilities Seminar in the Asian Countries and Regions (Referred to as The Picture) held in Beijing in 1992, and to support which the Capital Construction Exhibition of the Colleges and Universities of Beijing was held by the Capital Construction Association of the Colleges and Universities of Beijing.

It is worth, I think, reviewing the history of the higher education development in Beijing. After 1949, 13 new colleges and universities were taken over and established, with only 15,161 students and 2,217 full-time teachers. With the department / college adjustment in 1952, Beijing owned the comprehensive universities, normal colleges / universities, multi-discipline science and engineering universities as well as the colleges regarding agriculture, forestry and medicine. Until 1956, 31 colleges and universities existed in Beijing, with 76,700 students and 11,425 teachers. From the end of the 1950's till the middle of the 60's, some other colleges / universities were estab-

lished by the central government departments, resulting in 55 colleges and universities, 4.2 times as that in 1949; 111,435 students, 7.4 times as those in 1949 and 23,592 teachers, 10.6 times as those in 1949. By this time, backed up by the colleges and universities governed by the central government departments, the colleges and universities of Beijing formed a teaching and scientific and technological base with many disciplines, complete departments and strong force, thus adapting to the economic and social development of the central government departments and local departments.

Through the Cultural Revolution, when many colleges and universities were dismissed, closed down and removed, and after the 11th Plenary Session of the Third Central Committee of the CPC, the Beijing's education was reborn. By 1995, Beijing had owned 65 colleges and universities, of which 4 are comprehensive universities, 22 science and engineering ones, 3 agricultural and forestry ones, 6 medical ones, 3 normal ones, 7 language ones, 6 financial ones, 5 laws ones and 9 physical and arts ones. And the 25 key national universities account for

26 % of the 97 key national universities throughout China. The staff at this time had reached 103,624. Among the 36,563 teachers, 5,828 are professors, 11,852 are associate professors, and of whom, 70 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, 36 academicians of Chinese Engineering Academy. According to the statistics in 1995, 209,361 students come from the general colleges and universities in Beijing, of whom 27,188 are postgraduates, 182,173 are undergraduates and students of professional training and 116,544 are students of adult education. Since 1949, 1.1 million senior qualified persons have been cultivated.

At the beginning after 1949, the Beijing's colleges and universities occupied 8.12 million square meters of land and 2.23 million square meters of buildings. The campuses of Peking University, Tsinghua University and Renmin University were rebuilt and expanded. And along the road from Xizhimen in the south to Qinghe in the north, the eight universities as the former Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications were set up. They were called eight trunk universities. This road is also named Xueyuan Road (College Road). Around Zizhuyuan in the south and Yuanmingyuan in the north are the 12 universities as Northern Jiaotong University, Central University for Nationalities, Beijing Institute of Technology and

Beijing Agricultural University. If you walk west, from Fuchengmen to Diaoyutai, you will see Foreign Affairs College, Beijing Institute of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Beijing Institute of Light Industry, Beijing Institute of Business and Capital Normal University. Echoing with the university area in the western suburb are the University of International Business and Economics, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China Institute of Banking and Beijing Institute of Clothing Technology in the northeast. Including the newly set up Beijing Union University, Beijing Youth Politics College and Beijing College of Acupuncture & Orthopedics, a university area is formed in the northeastern suburb. Located in the eastern suburb is Beijing Polytechnic University, Beijing Broadcasting Institute and Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute. Until 1965, 17.32 million square meters of the land has been occupied, the building area reached 4.55 million square meters.

With the Chinese opening policy, the capital construction of the Beijing's colleges and universities has enjoyed greater developments. China University of Political Science and Law, and University of Petroleum had new campuses built in Changping County, and Beijing Materials Institute in Tongxian County, Beijing Institute of Printing and Beijing Institute of Petrochemical Technology in Daxing. The

headquarters of Beijing Union University, is located in the east of the Asian Village. In the west is new campuses of Beijing Information Technology Institute and Central Conservatory of Music. With the 20 ha on the south of its original campus, Beijing Polytechnic University has set up the new campus. In the Huaxiang (Flower Village) of Fengtai District, the original Beijing Trade and Finance Institute was combined with Beijing College of Economics as Capital University of Economics and Business. At the same time, the universities began to have their campus transformed. For example, the Geological and Geographical Building and Laws Building of Peking University, the new library building of Tsinghua University, Yingdong Building of Beijing Normal University, the comprehensive teaching building of University of International Business and Economics as well as the second comprehensive building of Capital Medical Sciences University. The campus of the Central University for Nationalities features the nationality and the new building enjoys the modern flavor. According to the statistics, by the end of 1995, the Beijing's universities occupies 22.50 million square meters of land and 11.54 million square meters of buildings, 30% and 154% more than that in 1965 respectively.

As for the teacher's housing, 1.49 million square meters have been built over the past 10 years. The Yuxin Garden and

Jingshu Garden under construction with an area of 400 thousand square meters will be expected to be delivered before the Teacher's Day in 1996. And also, the second stage of Yuxin Garden and Wangjing Garden, which has an area of 400 thousand square meters, will be started.

At present, the campus construction of the Beijing colleges / universities is characterized by a bright times characteristics. With the increasing investment from the government, the multi channel funding and development by fund attraction and construction by cooperation, the capital construction has been speeded up. In the overall planning, it features both traditional style of different colleges and new times style. And in the design style, it highlights the combination of national tradition and modernization, as well as the old and new architecture. In the unit design, the functions and arts are both consistent so as to highlight the style of seriousness, quietness and elegance. The capital construction of universities is striding into the next century.

Ma Shuzhen

1995. 12

目 录

1. 北京大学 Peking University.....	(1)
2. 清华大学 Tsinghua University.....	(7)
3. 中国人民大学 Renmin University of China.....	(14)
4. 北京师范大学 Beijing Normal University.....	(18)
5. 首都师范大学 Capital Normal University.....	(22)
6. 北京体育师范学院 Beijing Teachers College of Physical Education.....	(26)
7. 北方交通大学 Northern Jiaotong University.....	(30)
8. 北京航空航天大学 Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics.....	(34)
9. 北京理工大学 Beijing Institute of Technology.....	(38)
10. 北京科技大学 University of Science and Technology Beijing.....	(42)
11. 北京工业大学 Beijing Polytechnic University.....	(46)
12. 北京邮电大学 Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications.....	(50)
13. 北京化工大学 Beijing University of Chemical Technology.....	(54)
14. 北方工业大学 North China University of Technology.....	(57)
15. 北京轻工业学院 Beijing Institute of Light Industry.....	(59)
16. 北京服装学院 Beijing Institute of Clothing Technology.....	(62)
17. 北京联合大学 Beijing Union University.....	(65)
18. 北京建筑工程学院 Beijing Institute of Civil Engineering and Architecture	(68)
19. 华北电力大学(北京) North China Electric Power University (Beijing).....	(70)
20. 北京印刷学院 Beijing Institute of Printing.....	(73)

21. 北京信息工程学院	Beijing Information Technology Institute	(76)
22. 北京机械工业学院	Beijing Institute of Machinery	(78)
23. 北京电子科技学院	Beijing Electronic Science and Technology Institute	(81)
24. 石油大学(北京)	University of Petroleum (Beijing)	(83)
25. 中国地质大学(北京)	China University of Geosciences (Beijing)	(87)
26. 北京石油化工学院	Beijing Institute of Petrochemical Technology	(90)
27. 北京电力高等专科学校	Beijing Electric Power College	(93)
28. 北京农业大学	Beijing Agricultural University	(95)
29. 北京农业工程大学	Beijing Agricultural Engineering University	(99)
30. 北京林业大学	Beijing Forestry University	(103)
31. 北京农学院	Beijing Agricultural College	(106)
32. 中国协和医科大学	Peking Union Medical College	(109)
33. 北京医科大学	Beijing Medical University	(111)
34. 首都医科大学	Capital Medical Sciences University	(114)
35. 北京中医药大学	Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine	(118)
36. 北京针灸骨伤学院	Beijing College of Acupuncture & Orthopedics	(122)
37. 北京医学高等专科学校	Beijing Medical College	(127)
38. 北京外国语大学	Beijing Foreign Studies University	(129)
39. 北京第二外国语学院	Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute	(132)
40. 北京语言学院	Beijing Language and Culture University	(134)
41. 对外经济贸易大学	University of International Business and Economics	(137)

42. 中央财政金融学院	Central Institute of Finance & Banking	(141)
43. 北京商学院	Beijing Institute of Business	(144)
44. 首都经济贸易大学 (东区)	Capital University of Economics and Business (East Campus)	(147)
45. 首都经济贸易大学 (西区)	Capital University of Economics and Business (West Campus)	(150)
46. 北京物资学院	Beijing Materials Institute	(154)
47. 中国政法大学	China University of Political Science and Law	(156)
48. 中国人民公安大学	Chinese People's Public Security University	(160)
49. 中国人民警官大学	The China People's Police-Officers' University	(163)
50. 中国青年政治学院	China Youth College for Political Sciences	(165)
51. 北京青年政治学院	Beijing Youth Politics College	(167)
52. 外交学院	Foreign Affairs College	(169)
53. 北京体育大学	Beijing University of Physical Education	(171)
54. 中央民族大学	Central University for Nationalities	(174)
55. 中央工艺美术学院	The Central Academy of Arts & Design	(177)
56. 中央音乐学院	Central Conservatory of Music	(179)
57. 中国音乐学院	China Conservatory of Music	(181)
58. 中国戏曲学院	Academy of Chinese Traditional Opera	(185)
59. 北京电影学院	Beijing Film Academy	(187)
60. 北京舞蹈学院	Beijing Dance Academy	(190)
61. 海淀走读大学	Haidian University	(193)
62. 北京高校房地产开发总公司	Beijing College Real Estate Development Corp	(195)

北京大学

Peking University

1

北京大学本部位于北京西郊海淀，东邻清华大学和中国科学院，西邻颐和园，北依圆明园，南与中国人民大学相望。占地 180.78 公顷，其中湖山绿地 45.59 公顷，占校园用地总面积的 25.2%，至 1990 年建筑总面积达 75 万平方米，近期规划建筑面积为 106.4 万平方米。

北京大学的历史从 1898 年开办京师大学堂开始，原校址分布在沙滩、马神庙、北河沿、端王府夹道、府右街、国会街和西郊

罗道庄等处。新中国成立后经院系调整，于 1952 年迁址到燕京大学。今日的北大校园是在原燕京大学校园建设的基础上经 40 年的扩建逐渐发展而成的。

北京大学是一所国家教委所属重点大学，它具有学科齐全、教学科研力量雄厚等特点。全校共有文、理、语言、政、经、法六个学科，29 个系，86 个本科生专业，146 个硕士学位授予专业，97 个博士学位授予专业；67 个博士后流动站；167 个教研室；39 个研究

校门





所；43 个研究中心；国家重点学科 42 个；国家重点实验室 15 个；同 32 个国家和地区的 100 所大学和机构建立了联系。北京大学现有中科院院士 29 人，教授 717 人，副教授 888 人，讲师 727 人，教职工总数 7437 人；另有外国专家 40 人，外籍名誉教授、名誉博士 25 人。1994 年在册学生 19587 人，其中本科生 8000 人，硕士生 2780

人，博士生 815 人，外国留学生 700 人，非全日制学生 6500 人。

学校用地总体分五类：（1）教学科研区，大部位于校园中部，其中文科位于西部，理科位于东部；（2）学生生活区，集中于校园南部；（3）教职工生活区，布置在校园外围，离开教学区，形成组团小区；（4）体育用地和集中绿化用地，分布较均匀；（5）行政后勤管

图书馆





理和附属单位用地，相对集中，根据工作性质分布在校内。

Peking University is situated on Yiheyuan Road, Haidian-district in the west suburbs of Beijing. The campus 180.78 hectares, of which 45.59 hectares are lakes, hills, and groves or lawns. By 1990, the total floor space of all buildings on the campus amounted to 750,000 square meters, and the figure will increase to 1,064,000 square meters in near future, according to the university's short-term development plan.

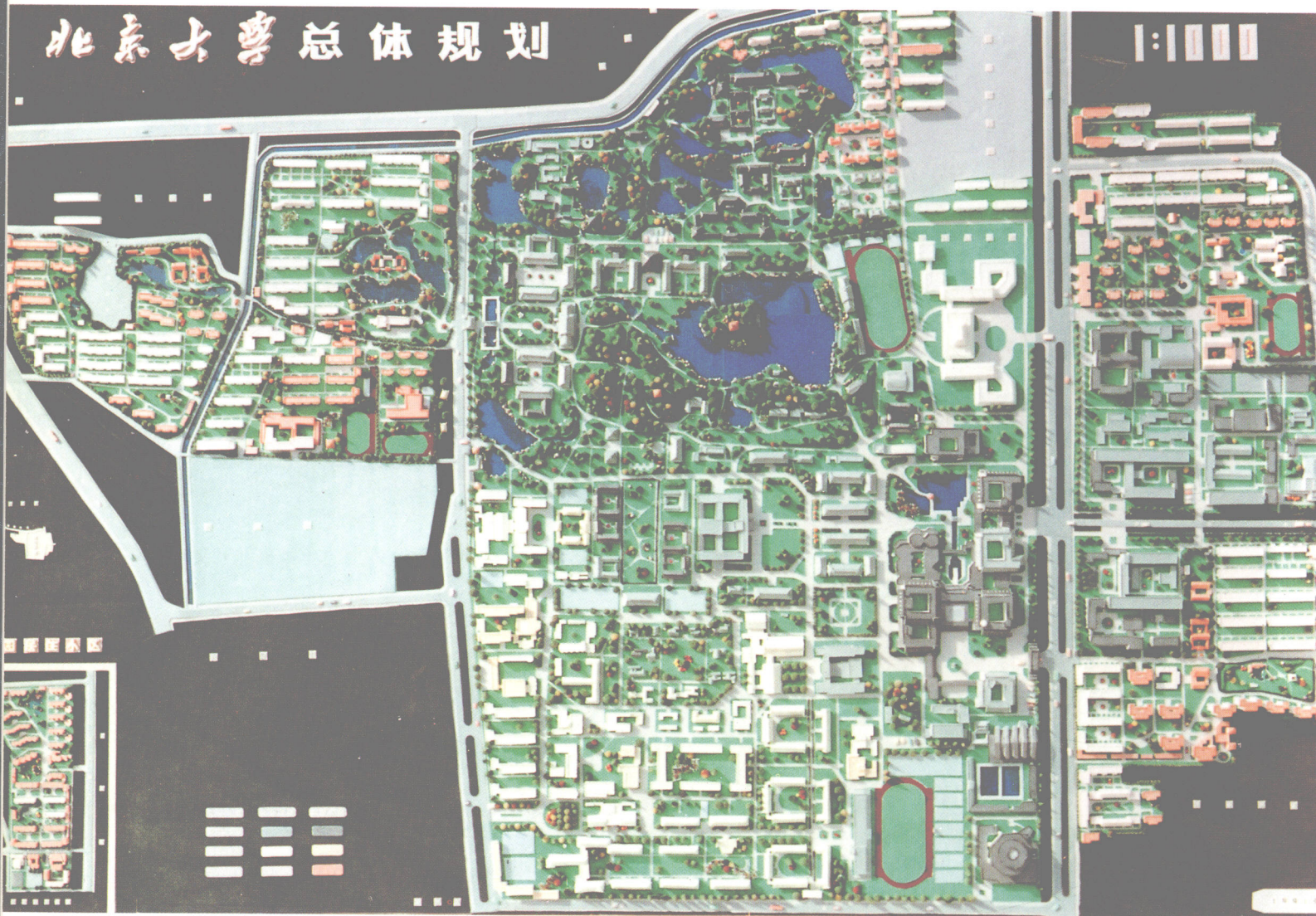
Peking University can date back to 1898 when the Metropolitan University was founded which was headquartered respectively in seven places inside or



上图：南北阁

下图：未名湖 博雅塔

北京大学总体规划



承泽园家属区