

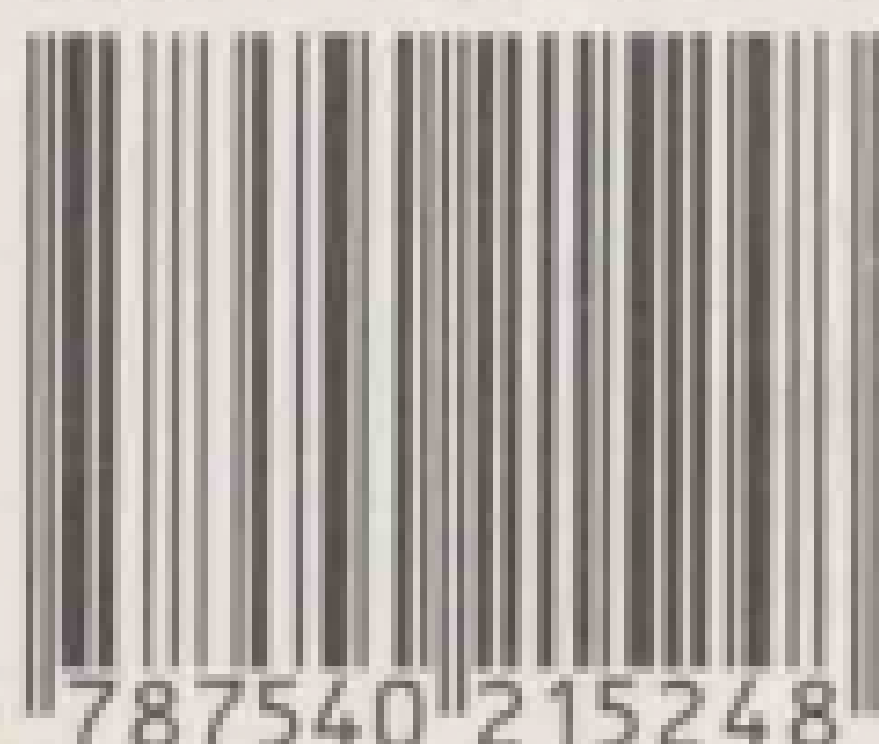
THE OLD CITY OF BEIJING

北京旧城

北京市城市规划设计研究院

北京燕山出版社

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前言

北京是我国著名的文化古都，已有3000多年城市发展史和850年的建都史。经元、明、清三代发展形成的这座都城，集我国历代国都建设之大成，是历代精神文化、科学技术和建筑艺术巧妙结合的集中体现，是劳动人民智慧创造的结晶，是我国宝贵的历史文化遗产。

新中国成立后，北京的城市建设蓬勃发展。当时，旧城内虽然也相应进行了一些改建，但主要是集中在天安门广场、东西长安街等地区，因而旧城基本上保持了原有的格局和风貌。

在20世纪50~60年代，北京市规划部门先后收集了不少现状资料，其中一些现已不复存在的城墙、城门楼、文物古迹、街巷胡同等照片十分珍贵。为了使这些历史资料能更好地为今后的城市规划建设服务，北京市城市规划设计研究院组织人员整理编印了这本资料集。

这本书重点突出了北京旧城的整体格局和特征，围绕着旧城的城墙、城门楼、南北中轴线、长安街，以及旧城内主要街道组织资料，力求使人读后能对北京旧城有个较完整的印象，是一本难得的具有收藏价值的史料图集。

编者

2003年9月于北京

Preface

Beijing, renowned as the political and cultural center of China, has more than 3000 years of history, and has been the capital for 850 years. After continuous construction and development in Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties, Beijing has exhibited the highest achievement of the Chinese metropolitan construction, and has embodied national spiritual and cultural accomplishments, combined with the science and technology progress as well as architectural art from all dynasties. It is the typical representation of laboring people's creativity, and cherished as an invaluable heritage of China.

After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, Beijing witnessed the ambitious infrastructure development. At that time, only a small part was updated inside, such as the reconstruction of Tian'anmen Square, the East and West Chang'an Avenue, etc. Therefore, the old city of Beijing kept most of its former style and features.

From 1950s to 1960s, the urban planning sections of Beijing collected a large amount of existing material of old Beijing, especially the precious photographs of the non-existent city wall and gate tower, cultural relics, historic sites, streets and Hutongs, etc. To make these data and records more useful in the work of urban construction and planning, the staffs of Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning & Design compile and publish this book.

The layout and features of the old city of Beijing is emphasized in this book. The photographs are classified and organized according to the old city wall, gate towers, south-north Central Axis, Chang'an Avenue and other important streets. We try our best to give a strong and integrated impression to our readers about the old city of Beijing.

Editors

Written in Beijing, September 2003

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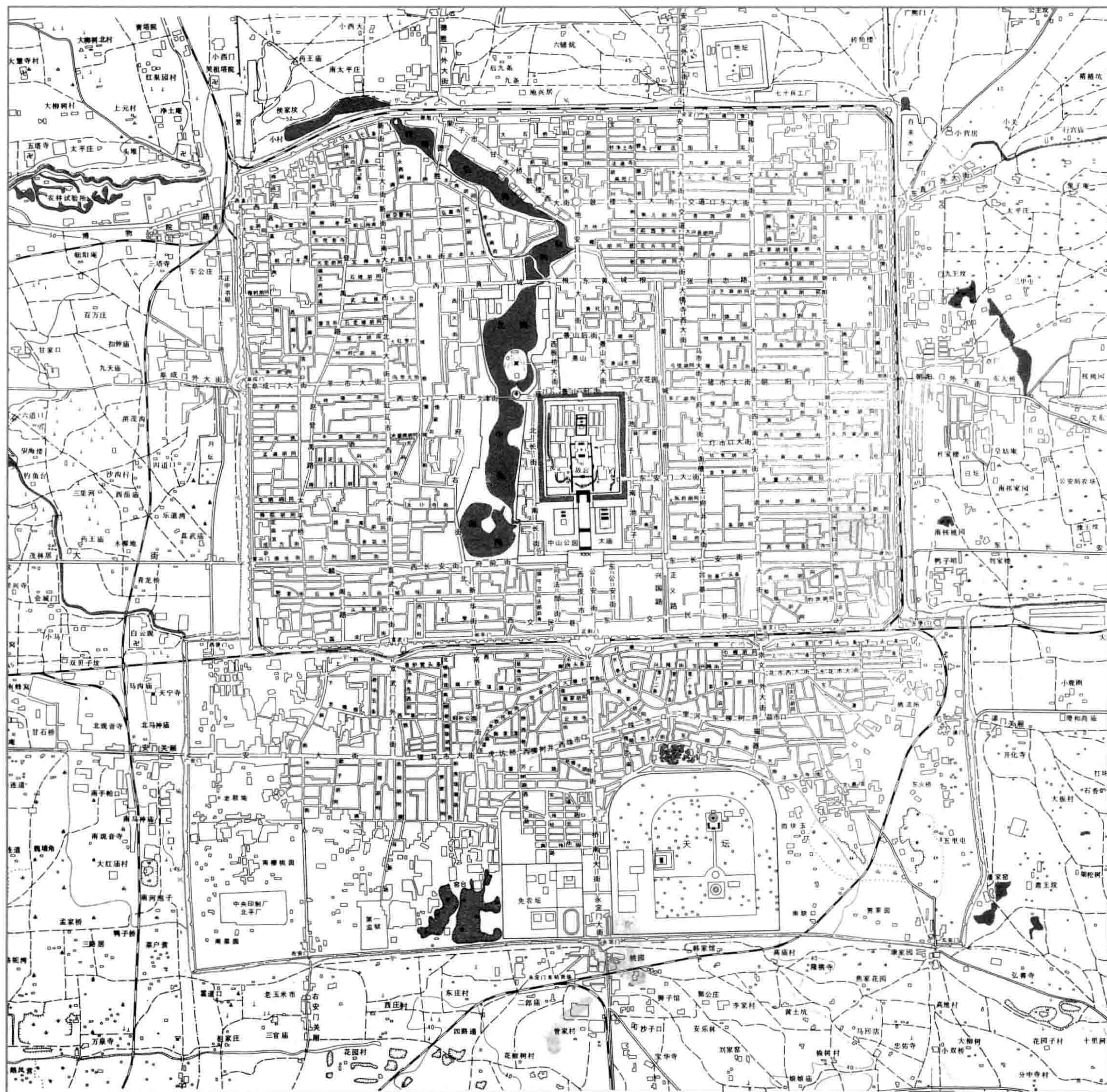
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一九五一年北京市航空遥感影像图
Aerial Photograph of Beijing in 1951 by Remote Sensing



一九四九年北京市城区街道图
The Street Map of Beijing City in 1949

城市中轴线

北京旧城是在元大都城基础上，经明、清两代改建、发展形成的。元大都城建成于元朝至元十三年（1276年），它的建设体现“皇权至上”的思想，城市格局严谨，层次分明。全城以城南垣中央的丽正门至大天寿万宁寺中心阁为城市中轴线，左右展开，街巷经纬分明，建筑高低有序，全面体现了我国古代都城建设的设计思想，是《周礼·考工记》关于都城建设理论最完善的体现。

《考工记·匠人》载“匠人营国，方九里，旁三门，国中九经九纬，经涂九轨。”元大都城为一规则的方形，城南垣开丽正门、文明门、顺承门；东垣开崇仁门、齐化门、光熙门；西垣开和义门、平则门、肃清门；唯北垣只开安贞门、健德门，据考证系后世勘輿的发展，认为北宜封以固江山。按“左祖右社，面朝后市”的布局思想，东面齐化门内路北设太庙（左祖），西面平则门内路北设社稷坛（右社），前面出崇天门，经灵星门可达千步廊（面朝），后面在钟、鼓楼一带设市（后市）。这样，就更突出了由中心阁经厚载门、延春阁、大明殿、崇天门到丽正门的城市中轴线。

明朝改建元大都城时，将丽正门向南推移了二里，加强了前朝的气势。在筑外城时，把中轴线延长至永定门，并将钟、鼓楼移至中轴线北端，突出了轴线的两个端点，从而使中轴更为明显，另外通过加修景山和将太庙、社稷坛迁至承天门两侧等措施，使中轴内容亦更为丰富、紧凑。此后，在内城四周又陆续兴建了天、地、日、月和先农五坛，进一步烘托出了中轴线的轴心作用。

新中国成立后，城市总体规划将旧城中轴线延长，使旧城的传统格局得到进一步发展。1952年、1958年和1976年对天安门广场进行三次大的改建，形成了今日广场的面貌。

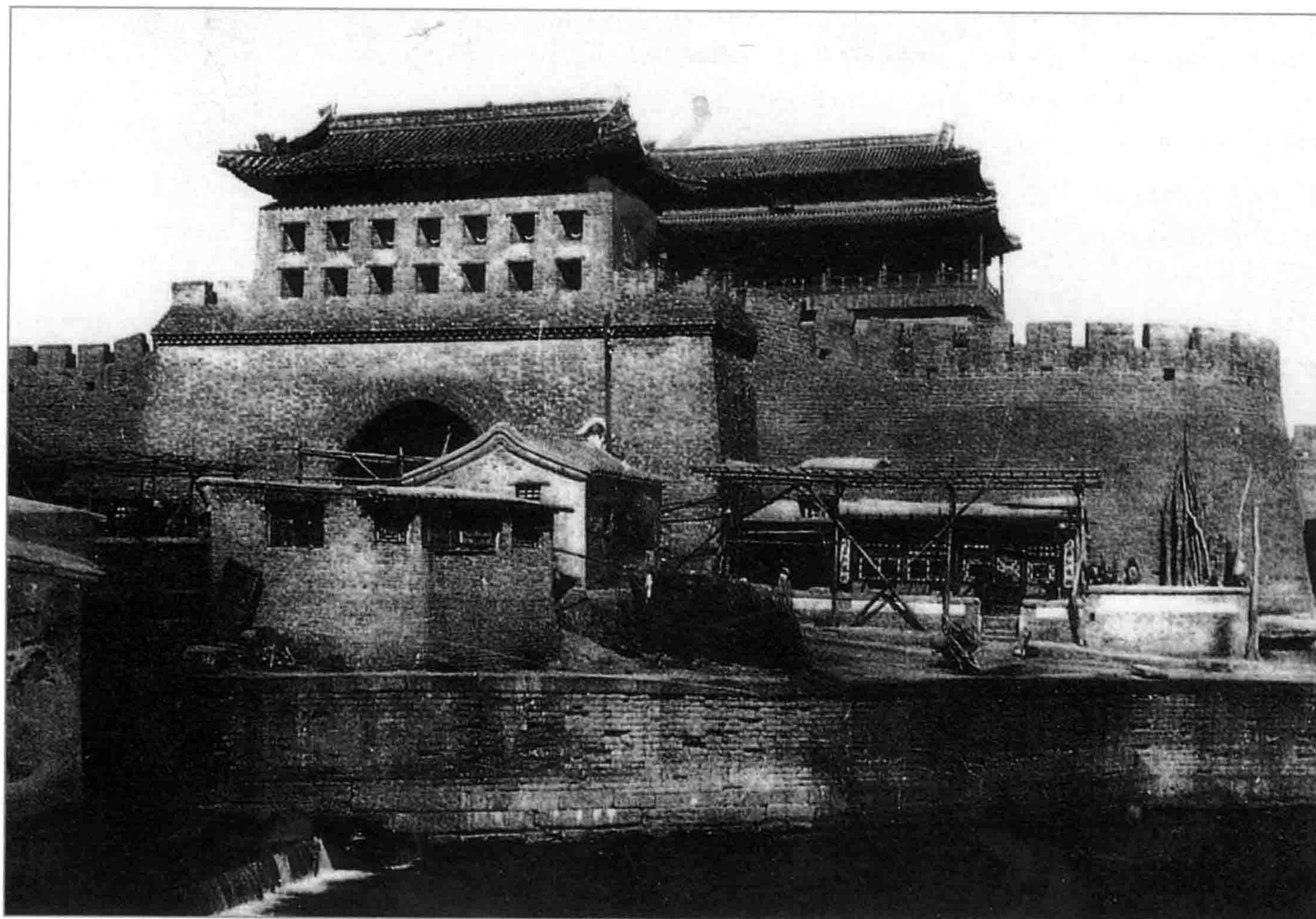
Urban Central Axis

The old city of Beijing was built on the basis of Dadu in Yuan Dynasty. It was reconstructed and extended during Ming and Qing dynasties. Dadu of Yuan Dynasty was built in 1276 (the thirteenth year of Zhiyuan reign in Yuan Dynasty), which embodied the principle of 'sovereign power belongs to the emperor' at that time. It had precise layout and neat structure. The whole city had a central axis from Lizheng Gate in the central place of south wall to the Central Tower of Great Tianshou Wanning Temple. All the urban structures were symmetrized to this line. The city had the chessboard-like streets and alleys systems, and the buildings were arranged spatially rhythmic. This layout perfectly represented the ideology of capital construction in ancient China, which recorded in *Zhou Li Kaogongji*.

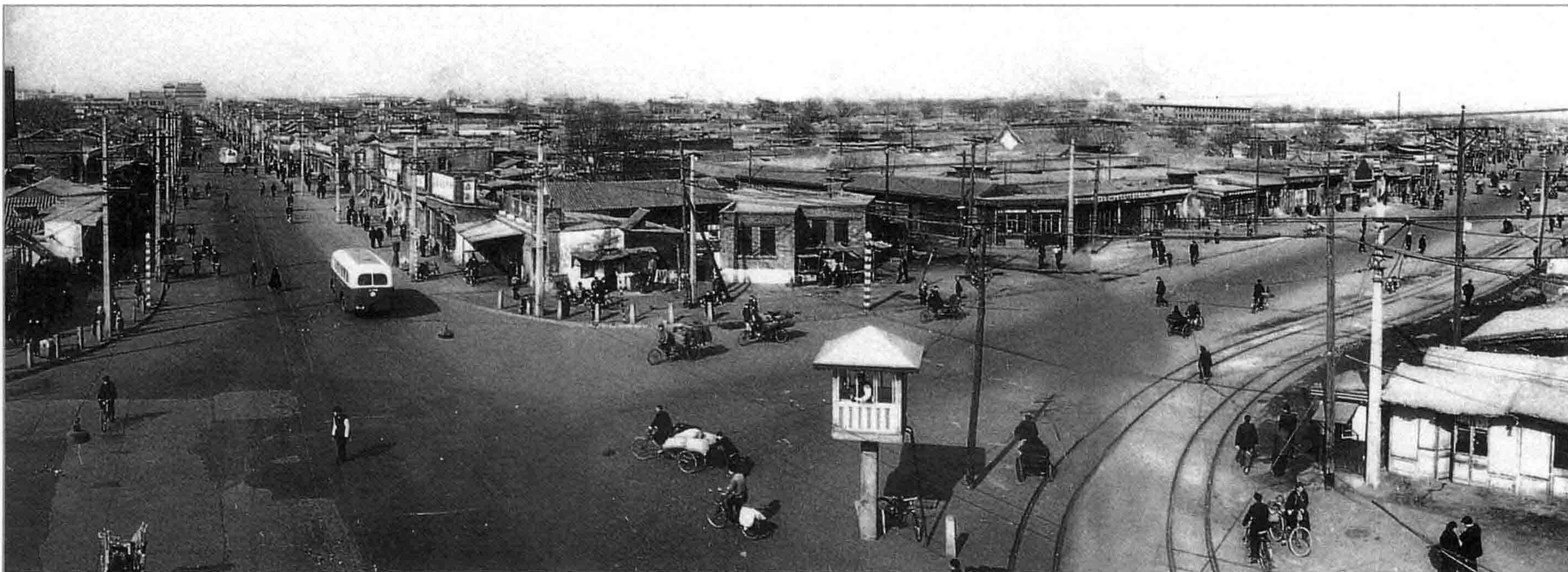
It is recorded in *Zhouli Kaogongji* that: 'The capital city should be a walled up square. Each wall measures nine-*li* and has three gates. There are nine north-south and nine east-west arterial roads, each of them shall have a width for accommodating nine chariot ways'. According to this theory, the city wall of Dadu of Yuan Dynasty took the shape of rectangular. Three gates were made in the south wall, Lizheng Gate, Wenming Gate, Shuncheng Gate; Chongren Gate, Qihua Gate and Guangxi Gate in the east wall; Heyi Gate, Pingze Gate, Suqing Gate in the west wall; but there were only two gates in the north wall, i.e. Anzhen Gate and Jiande Gate. It was demonstrated by textual research that the capital city could be defended more safely by closing the north side of the city wall according to geomantic omen theory. Particularly in the light of detailed layout regulation of 'Zuo Zu You She, Mian Chao Hou Shi (around the palace, the Ancestral Temple on the left, the Altar to the God of Land and Grain on the right, the Audience Halls in the front, and the market on the back), the Imperial Ancestral Temple was located on the north side of the Qihuamennei Road in the east (Zuo Zu), while the Altar to the God of Land and Grain was set up on the north side of the Pingzemennei road in the west (You She). Court could be found in front out of Chongtian Gate and Lingxing Gate as the 'Thousand-step Corridor' (Mian Chao). Market was at the back of the Palace around the Bell Tower and the Drum Tower (Hou Shi). Therefore the Central Axis from Central Tower to Lizheng Gate, passing through Houzai Gate, Yanchun Pavilion, Daming Hall, and Chongtian Gate, was emphasized.

When reconstructing Dadu in Ming Dynasty, the Lizheng Gate was moved to the south by two-*li* to add more impressiveness to the frontcourt. Urban Central Axis was prolonged to Yongding Gate in the south and the Drum and Bell Towers were displaced to the north end of the axis, so that the two ends stood out in the axis and the centrality of the central axis were enhanced clear. By building the Jing Hill and transforming the Imperial Ancestral Temple and the Altar to the God of Land and Grain to both sides of Chongtian Gate, the concentration and orderliness along this axis line had been intensified. The same effect was promoted by the addition of the Temple of Heaven, the Temple of Earth, the Temple of the Sun, the Temple of Moon and the Temple of Agriculture in the Inner City in succession.

After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the former axis in the old city of Beijing was further prolonged according to the master plan of Beijing to promote the traditional layout of the old city. Tian'anmen Square has experienced large-scale reconstruction three times in 1952, 1958 and 1976 to present features of today.



永定门
Yongding Gate



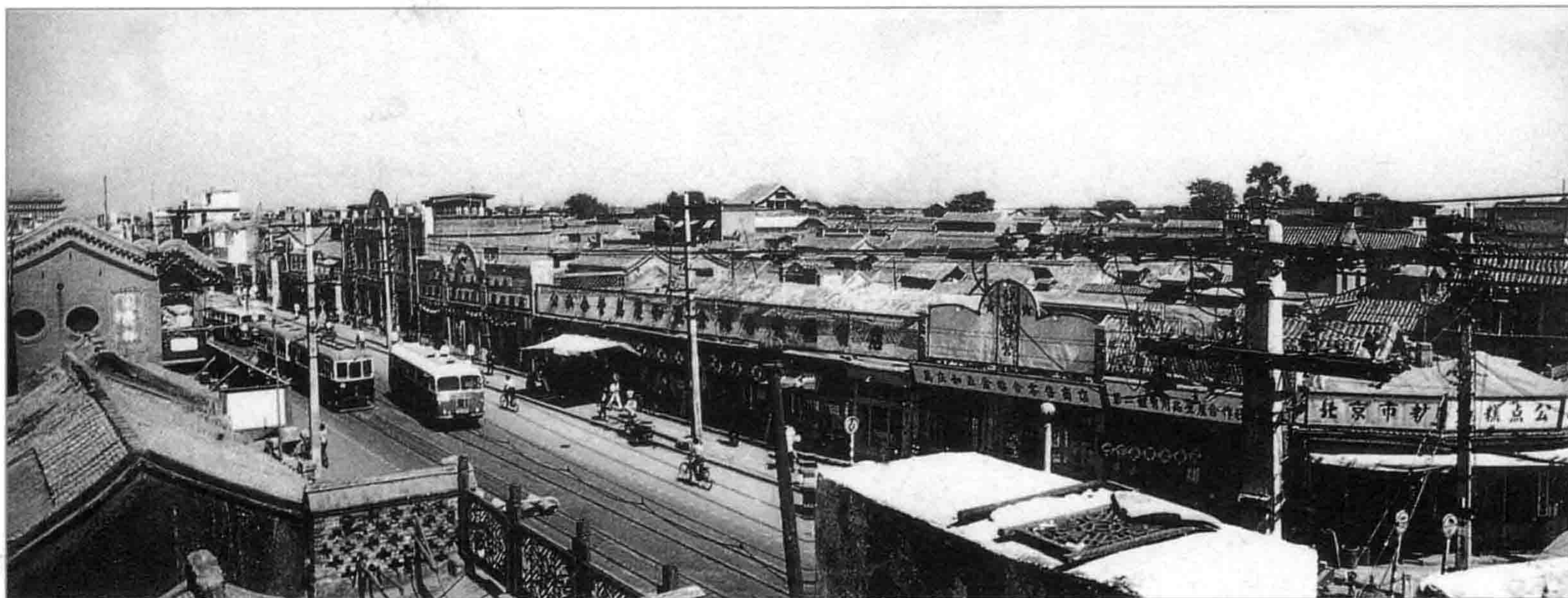
天桥 1960 年摄
Tianqiao in 1960



公平市场 1960 年摄
The Fair Market in 1960



粮食店街南口 1960 年摄
The South End of the Liangshidian Street in 1960

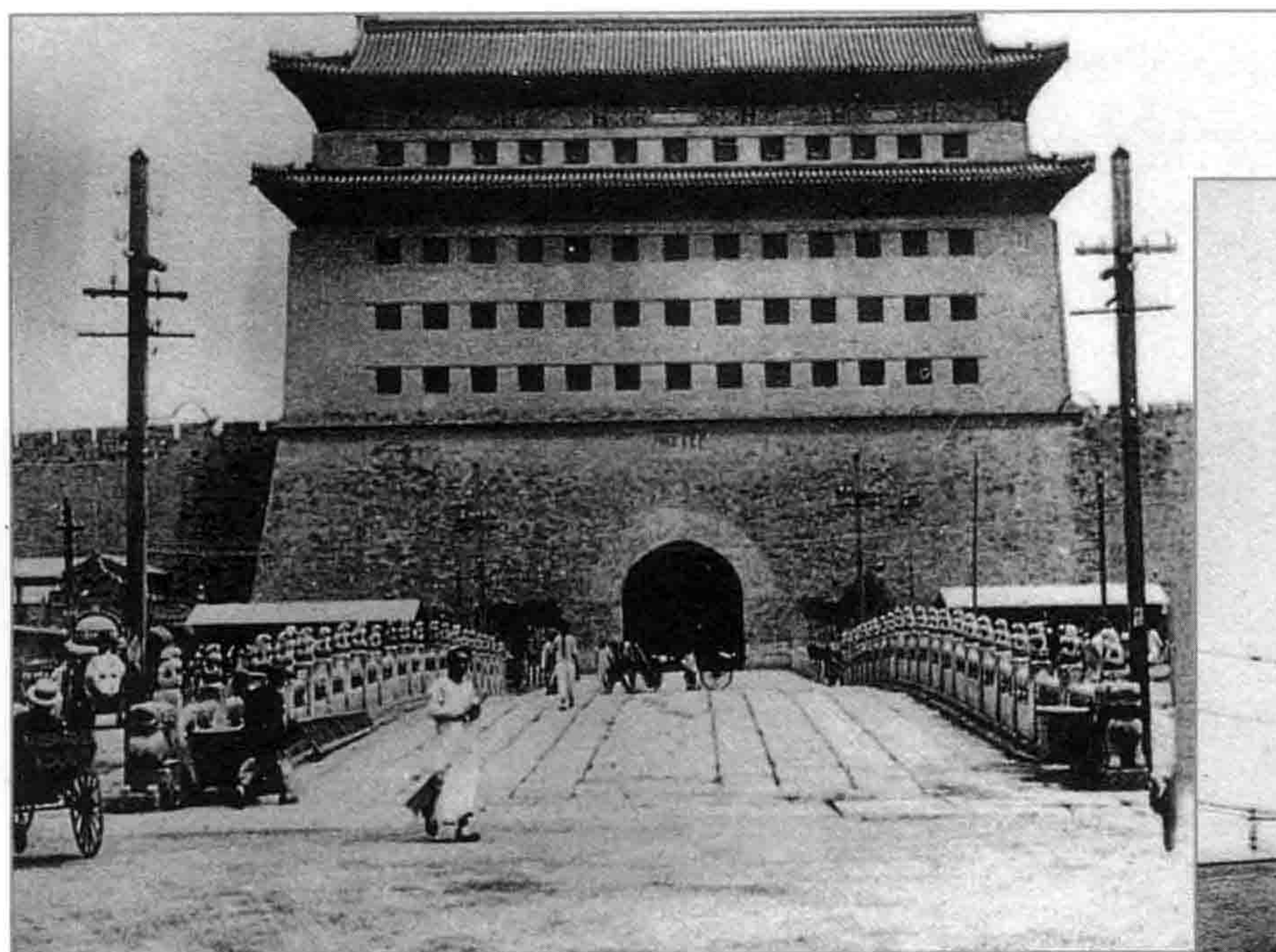


珠市口 1960 年摄
Zhushikou in 1960



正阳门五牌楼

Five-archway in front of Zhengyang Gate



正阳门箭楼

Arrow Tower of the Zhengyang Gate



正阳门 1954 年摄

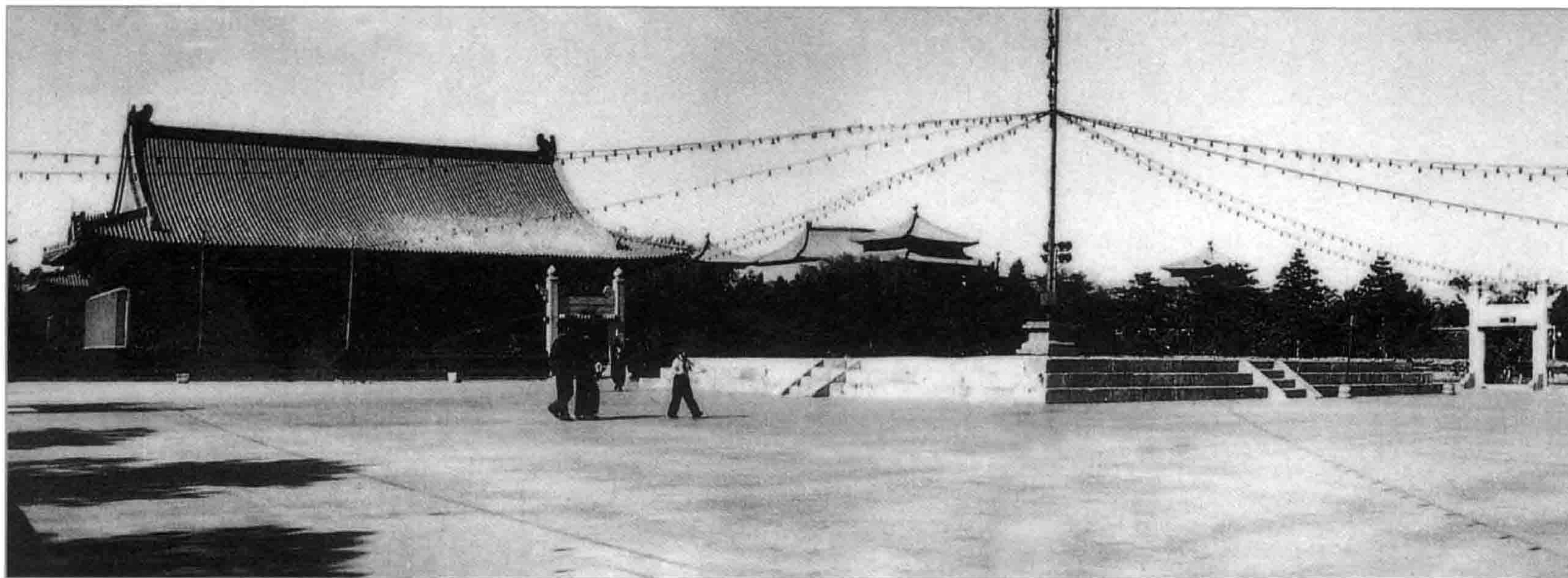
Zhengyang Gate in 1954



中华门 1954 年摄
Zhonghua Gate in 1954



千步廊 1950 年摄
Thousand-step Corridor in 1950



社稷坛 1962 年摄
Altar to the God of Land and Grain in 1962



太庙 1963 年摄
The Imperial Ancestral Temple in 1963



太庙大殿
Main Hall of the Imperial Ancestral Temple