

China Campus Guide

中国大学校园指南

Tsinghua University

清华大学

(第二版)



清华大学出版社
Tsinghua University Press

内 容 提 要 / Abstract

《中国大学校园指南—清华大学》全面介绍了清华大学校园及校园建筑。本书图文并茂、中英双语，为国内外读者提供了快速了解清华大学校园及其周边地区信息的渠道。本书适合于广大旅游爱好者阅读。

Tsinghua University, provides a comprehensive introduction to the campus of Tsinghua and its buildings. In both words and pictures, using both Chinese and English, this book provides an easy way to learn about the campus and its surroundings, filling the needs of all types of visitors.

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Tsinghua University Press

凡例

Legend

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
|  | 校门
Campus Gate |  | 校内食堂
Dining Hall |
|  | 交通检查点
Checkpoints |  | 中餐
Chinese Food |
|  | 自行车租赁
Bicycle Rental |  | 中西快餐
Chinese & Western
Fast Food |
|  | 机动车路线
Motor Line |  | 路边小吃
Snack |
|  | 校园公车路线
Campus Bus
Route |  | 日韩风味
East Asian Flavor |
|  | 停车场
Parking |  | 咖啡茶座
Cafe & Tea House |
|  | 城市公交站
City Bus Stop |  | 西餐
Western Food |
|  | 校园公交站
Campus Bus Stop |  | 校内住宿
Campus Guest
House |
|  | 城铁站
City Rail Station |  | 校外宾馆
Outside Hotel |
|  | 火车站
Railway Station |  | 招待所
Outside Guest Hotel |
|  | 机场
Airport |  | 银行
Bank |
|  | 快速路
Expressway |  | ATM |
|  | 城市干道
City Trunk Road |  | 通讯商
Communication
Service |
|  | 已有地铁线
Existing
Subway Line |  | 火车售票处
Rail Ticket |
|  | 规划地铁线
Constructing
Subway Line |  | 飞机售票处
Air Ticket |
|  | 清华直达地铁线
Through Subway
Line to Tsinghua
University |  | 邮局
Post Office |
|  | 问讯处
Information |  | 话吧
Telephone Booth |
|  | 入口
Entrance |  | 洗衣店
Laundry |
|  | 游线
Walk Route |  | 普通打印店
Print Service |
|  | 文物建筑
Cultural Relic
Building |  | 彩喷打印店
Color Print |
|  | 保护建筑
Protective Building |  | 照相馆
Photostudio |
|  | 历史建筑
Historical Building |  | 超市
Supermarket |
|  | 序号
Number |  | 蔬菜水果
Grocery |
| | |  | 清华纪念品
Tsinghua Souvenirs |
| | |  | 书店
Bookstore |
| | |  | 美发店
Hair Salon |
| | |  | 美容院
Beauty Salon |
| | |  | 健身中心
Fitness Center |
| | |  | 医院
Hospital |
| | |  | 药店
Drugstore |

清华大学简介 · Introduction of Tsinghua University

清华大学是中国著名高等学府，坐落于北京西北郊风景秀丽的清华园，是中国高层次人才培养和科学技术研究的重要基地之一。

清华大学的前身是清华学堂，成立于1911年，当初是清政府建立的留美预备学校。1912年更名为清华学校，为尝试人才的本地培养，1925年设立大学部，同年开办研究院（国学门），1928年更名为“国立清华大学”，并于1929年秋开办研究院，各系设研究所。1937年抗日战争爆发后，南迁长沙，与北京大学、南开大学联合办学，组建国立长沙临时大学，1938年迁至昆明，改名为国立西南联合大学。1946年，清华大学迁回清华园原址复校，设有文、法、理、工、农等5个学院，26个系。

1952年，全国高校院系调整后，清华大学成为一所多科性工业大学，重点为国家培养工程技术人才，被誉为“工程师的摇篮”。1978年以来，清华大学进入了一个蓬勃发展的新时期，逐步恢复了理科、经济、管理和文科类学科，并成立了研究生院和继续教育学院。1999年，原中央工艺美术学院并入，成立清华大学美术学院。在国家和教育部的大力支持下，经过“211工程”建设和“985计划”的实施，清华大学在学科建设、人才培养、师资队伍、科学研究以及整体办学条件等方面均跃上了一个新的台阶。目前，清华大学设有16个学院，56个系，已成为一所具有理学、工学、文学、艺术学、历史学、哲学、经济学、管理学、法学、教育学和医学等学科的综合性和研究型大学。

清芬挺秀，华夏增辉。今天的清华大学面临前所未有的历史机遇，清华人继承“爱国、奉献”的优良传统，秉承“自强不息、厚德载物”的校训、“行胜于言”的校风以及“严谨、勤奋、求实、创新”的学风，为使清华大学跻身世界一流大学行列，为中华民族的伟大复兴而努力奋斗。

(参见清华大学网站“学校沿革”)

Tsinghua University was established in 1911, originally under the name “Tsinghua Xuetang”. The school was renamed “Tsinghua School” in 1912. The university section was founded in 1925. The name “National Tsinghua University” was adopted in 1928.

The faculty greatly valued the interaction between Chinese and Western cultures, the sciences and humanities, the ancient and modern. Tsinghua scholars Wang Guowei, Liang Qichao, Chen Yinke and Zhao Yuanren, renowned as the “Four Tutors” in the

Institute of Chinese Classics, advocated this belief and had a profound impact on Tsinghua's later development.

Tsinghua University was forced to move to Kunming and join with Peking University and Nankai University to form the Southwest Associated University due to the Resistance War against the Japanese Invasion in 1937. In 1946 the University was moved back to its original location in Beijing after the war.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the University was molded into a polytechnic institute focusing on engineering in the nationwide restructuring of universities and colleges undertaken in 1952. In November 1952, Mr. Jiang Nanxiang became the President of the University. He made significant contributions in leading Tsinghua to become the national center for training engineers and scientists with both professional proficiency and personal integrity.

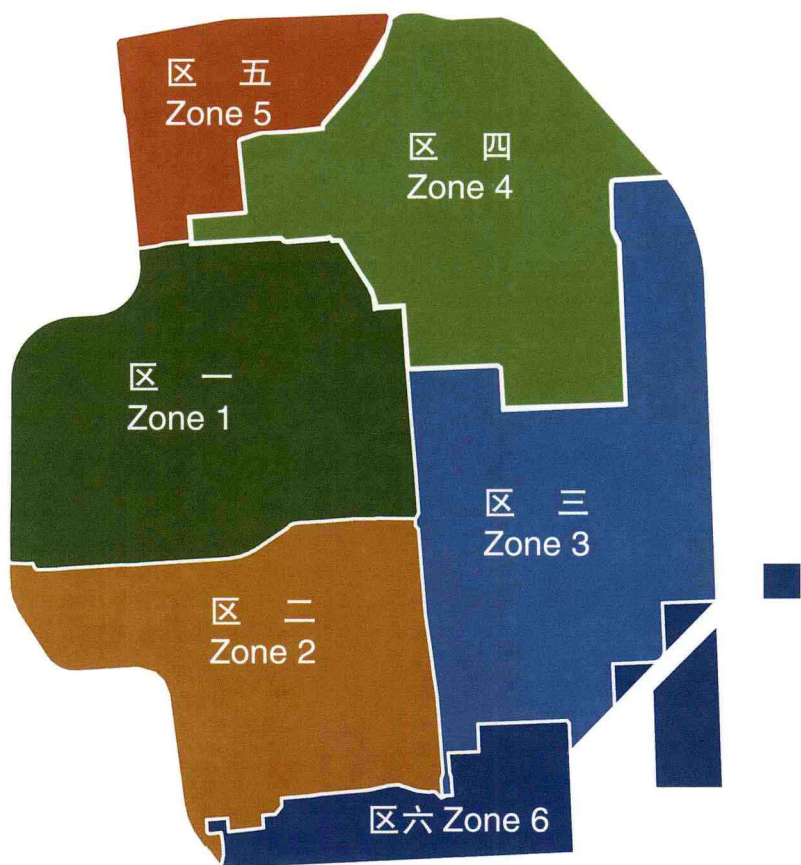
Since China opened up to the world in 1978, Tsinghua University has developed at a breathtaking pace into a comprehensive research university. At present, the university has 16 schools and 56 departments with faculties in science, engineering, humanities, law, medicine, history, philosophy, economics, management, education and art. The University has now over 25,900 students, including 13,100 undergraduates and 12,800 graduate students. As one of China's most renowned universities, Tsinghua has become an important institution for fostering talent and scientific research.

The educational philosophy of Tsinghua is to “train students with integrity”. Among over 120,000 students who have graduated from Tsinghua since its founding are many outstanding scholars, eminent entrepreneurs and great statesmen remembered and respected by their fellow Chinese citizens.

With the motto of “Self-Discipline and Social Commitment” and the spirit of “Actions Speak Louder than Words”, Tsinghua University is dedicated to the well-being of Chinese society and to world development.

(See: Introduction of Tsinghua University, www.tsinghua.edu.cn)

- 清华大学简介 003
Introduction of Tsinghua University
- 走进清华园 006 – 007
An overview of Tsinghua Campus
- 推荐游览路线 008 – 011
Recommended Walks



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区一

Zone 1 ... 012 – 045

如果你只有半天时间，却又想领略最经典的清华风情的话，中西合璧的区一是最好的选择。区一是清华大学老校区的所在地，整个校园即发源于此。

If you have only half a day and would like to visit the most beautiful sights of Tsinghua, Zone 1, which combines styles of the east and the west, could be your best choice. Zone 1 is the location of the old campus, and the present campus has grown out from here.

区三

Zone 3 ... 056 – 081

这里的建筑都是近50年间建造的，多为现代主义风格，色彩浅淡，常被称为“白区”。其中最主要的建筑为主楼和新清华学堂建筑群。

Completed over the subsequent 50 years, the designs of all of its buildings were influenced by modernism and have a bright appearance. Thus Zone 3 is called the “White District”. The Main Building cluster and New Tsinghua Xuetang Complex are the most important buildings in the Zone.

区五

Zone 5 ... 092 – 097

清华大学附属中学坐落于此。此外，还有一部分教工住宅。

The Hight School attached to the university is located here. Besides, some faculties live here, too.

特色景区

Other Scenic Spots ... 106 – 119

不论是近春园、北院、大礼堂，还是主楼前广场、水木清华、学堂路，每一处场所都能带给人们难忘的感受。

Either Jinchun Garden, North Yard Park, Auditorium area, or Main Building Complex, Shuimu Tsinghua, Xuetang Road, each could bring people unforgettable memories.

区二

Zone 2 ... 046 – 055

若想寻访清华大学历史上的名人踪迹，这里是再好不过的选择：这里曾居住着那些名闻遐迩的学者、大教授，如陈寅恪、王国维和赵元任。

If you want to look for traces of historic celebrities and former scholars of Tsinghua University, it is an ideal place. These include the distinguished scholars: Chen Yinque, Wang Guowei and Zhao Yuanren.

区四

Zone 4 ... 082 – 091

这里是主要的学生生活区，几乎所有的本硕博学生都住在这里。这里既有成片的宿舍楼，也有广阔的运动场和条件优越的运动场馆。

Here is the major living area for students, and almost all the undergraduates and graduates are living here. Besides a great number of dormitory buildings, there are also vast areas of playing fields and great gymnasiums.

区六

Zone 6 ... 098 – 105

谷歌、微软、搜狐等世界著名公司云集于此，这里是最新科学技术的孵化室。

Many world-famous companies, like Google, Microsoft, Sohu choose to set their headquarters here.

景观建筑

Landscape Architecture ... 120 – 133

在校园中每走一步都能与校友捐献的纪念物相逢。

Each step in the campus could have a pleasant encounter with statues, plants, or small constructions donated by alumni.

走进清华园

清华校园，这个孕育了一大批国学大师、爱国志士、两弹元勋和治国英才的地方，荟萃了古今中外、异彩纷呈的建筑艺术。领略这座百年校园的风采，从清华大学东门开始。

东门，是清华大学校园的主校门。这座西洋古典风格的校门，建于2000年，清华大学90周年校庆前。由于它位于过去主校门“南门”以东，所以称为“东门”。主校门正对着的是宏伟的清华大学主楼，这组采用前苏联建筑风格的建筑群建于20世纪60年代，今天已经列入北京市优秀近现代建筑名录。主楼前是开阔的广场和喷泉绿化带，两侧为现代主义建筑风格的院系大楼，东侧从北向南依次为建筑馆、美院大楼、建筑设计院楼、新环境楼和技术科学楼，西侧从北向南依次为经管楼、公管楼、法学院楼和信息科学技术楼。

从主楼前广场往西，是一条由高大的法国梧桐形成的林荫道。沿着这条林荫道继续向西，大道的北侧是一组红色的建筑，这就是清华大学百年校庆纪念建筑“新清华学堂”。2011年4月，由剧场、音乐厅和清华大学校史馆组成的新清华学堂建筑群将迎接来自世界各地的校友和朋友们。

再往西走，道路两侧茂密的法国梧桐变成了高耸纤细的银杏树。金秋时分，满树金黄色的树叶与蔚蓝色的天空相映成趣，舒畅宜人。透过银杏树往西眺望，一座西洋古典风格的大门映入眼帘，这就是著名的二校门。它不在校园的边界，反而位于校园的中央。这是因为，二校门曾经是清华大学老校园的入口；走进二校门，就意味着走进了清华大学的老校区，也就是2001年划定的中国国家级文物保护单位“清华大学早期建筑”的范围。抬头北望，一片明媚的大草坪和一座雄伟的大礼堂矗立眼前。90年前，美国建筑师墨菲参照弗吉尼亚大学的校园规划了清华大学老校区，并设计了清华大学大礼堂、图书馆、科学馆和体育馆等建筑，史称“清华大学早期四大建筑”。走近大草坪，一座汉白玉石的日晷与大礼堂遥遥相对，上面刻着四个字：“行胜于言”，默默言说着清华人踏实勤奋的精神。日晷东侧，清华学堂掩在几棵高大繁茂的国槐之后。这是一座德式古典风格的建筑，建于1911年，是清华大学校园内的第一栋教室楼。入口上方由清末军机大臣那桐亲笔题写的“清华学堂”四个大字至今仍清晰醒目。

与清华学堂相对的地方，一片茂密的树林

中隐藏着一座精美的中国古典园林：清华园。园林入口大门上悬挂着由咸丰皇帝御笔亲题的“清华园”三字匾牌，灼灼闪耀。“清华”之名即来源于此。清华园的前身可以追溯到300年前康熙年间的“熙春园”，之后熙春园分为清华园和近春园。保存完好的清华园现在是清华大学校机关的所在地。院落中的主体建筑呈“工”字状，因此被称为“工字厅”。工字厅背后，绿树成荫，一弯水塘中荷花绽放，锦鲤畅游，风光旖旎，这里就是传说中的“水木清华”。与清华园一路之隔的近春园遗址，俗称“荒岛”。岛上遍布参天大树，眼之所见皆绿色，耳边常闻鸟叫声，也别有一番风味。著名学者朱自清先生笔下的《荷塘月色》就在这里。

在大礼堂、清华园和近春园区域以北，有一大片红砖建造的房子。房子的建造年代和设计者各不相同，但风格统一。以图书馆为例，90年前由墨菲设计的一期部分和60年前由杨廷宝先生设计的二期部分，以及20年前由关肇邨先生设计的三期部分，相互之间无缝连接，浑然一体，达到了新建筑与旧建筑的完美结合。生命科学楼、理学院大楼、医学院大楼等新建筑延续了红砖建筑形式，与体育馆、生物馆、化学馆、明斋、新斋、平斋和善斋，以及一、二、三、四号楼等历史建筑，共同形成了老校区和谐统一的建筑风格。师生们戏称这片区域为“红区”。

回到主校门，校园外高楼林立，西南方向四栋百米高楼尤为引人注目。这里是清华科技园的所在地，汇聚了Microsoft、Sun Microsystems、Google、VIA、搜狐、紫光、同方等国际、国内知名品牌。夜幕降临，各栋大楼上的霓虹品牌标识在夜色中竞相绽放，争奇斗艳，成为展示人类先进科技成果的舞台。

精致的中国古典园林与幽静的校园环境，优雅的西方古典建筑与开阔的校园广场，恢弘的近现代建筑群与庄重的空间轴线，这就是清华园。十年树木，百年树人，清华大学即将迎来百年华诞；百尺竿头，更进一步，清华园的明天将更美丽。

朱文一 滕静茹
2009年12月3日
于清华园

An Overview of Tsinghua Campus

Tsinghua campus, which has produced a large number of nationally and internationally renowned scholars since the university was established a hundred years ago in 1911, is a kaleidoscope of architectural styles, traditional and modern as well as Chinese and Western. The East Gate is a good point to start a tour of the campus.

The Main Gate was built in the Western classical style in 2000, to mark the 90th anniversary of the university in 2001, and is the main gate of the campus. Although actually

facing south, it's known as the East Gate because it's located to the east of the former main gate known as the South Gate. Directly in front of the Main Gate is the Main Building, which was built in the 1960s, and consists of a group of Soviet-style buildings. This complex has been nominated as one of the outstanding examples of modern architecture in Beijing. In front of the Main Building is a huge plaza, next to which is a sweep of lawn with a fountain at its center. The lawn is flanked primarily by departmental buildings: on the east side, from north to south,

An Overview of Tsinghua Campus

are the School of Architecture, the Academy of Arts and Design, the Architectural Design and Research Institute, the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, and the Department of Material Science and Engineering as well as the School of Aerospace; on the west side, from north to south, are the School of Economics and Management, the School of Public Policy and Management, the School of Law and the FIT (Future Information Technology Research Center).

To the west of the Main Building plaza is a boulevard lined by paulownia trees. Walking along it, you can see an area to the north, which is the site of the New Tsinghua Xuetang (New Tsinghua School), which will be the main venue for the celebrations of the Centennial of Tsinghua University. The complex is composed of an auditorium, a concert hall and the University History Museum. On April 2011, it will welcome alumni and friends from all over the world.

Continuing westwards, the thick paulownia trees give way to thin ginkgos. In the autumn, the ginkgo leaves turn yellow, and the sky is high and blue, which makes for a breathtaking sight. Peering through the ginkgos towards the west, an Occidental classical gate comes into view. This is the famous Old Gate. Interestingly, it is situated not on the boundary of the current campus but in its center, because it was once the main gate of the old, smaller campus. Passing through the Old Gate means getting into the area of the former school courtyard, which was designated as a National Heritage Preservation Site in 2001. Looking north a beautiful neat lawn and a grand auditorium can be seen. Ninety years ago, the American architect Henry Killiam Murphy designed the old campus based on Virginia University, including the Auditorium, Old Library, Science Building and the West Gymnasium. These historically important buildings are known as the "Four Early Grand Buildings of Tsinghua University". At the south end of the lawn stands a white marble sundial with four Chinese characters "Xing Sheng Yu Yan" (Actions Speak Louder than Words) engraved on the southern side of its body. East of the sundial, the Tsinghua Xuetang, built in the German classical style, stands behind several Chinese scholar trees. Built in 1911, the structure was the first teaching building ever built on the campus. The four characters "Tsing Hua Xue Tang" ("Tsinghua School"), written by Na Tong, a Minister of National Defense in the late Qing Dynasty, are engraved on the wall above the entrance. After nearly a hundred years, they are still clearly visible.

On the other side of the lawn, opposite Tsinghua Xuetang, an exquisite Chinese garden is hidden in the embrace of dense woods. This is Tsinghua Garden. The characters inscribed on a black tablet hanging above the entrance to the garden were written by Emperor Xianfeng in the Qing (Tsing) Dynasty, the dynasty after which Tsinghua University is named. The history of Tsinghua Garden can be traced

back to the Xichun (Sunny Spring) Garden 300 years ago; it was later divided into two parts, Tsinghua Garden and Jinchun (Close-to-Springtide) Garden. The well-preserved Tsinghua Garden now houses the Estate Management Office of the University. The main building inside the garden has a shape similar to the Chinese character Gong (工), and so is named Gongzi Hall. Behind Gongzi Hall lies one of the two legendary lotus ponds on the campus which, although not large, is very ornate complete with ornamental trees and fancy fish, a statue of Zhu Ziqing and a small waterfall. West of Tsinghua Garden, separated by a road, is the historical site of Jingchun Garden, an island surrounded by a lotus pond, which is more frequently known by members of Tsinghua as "Desert Island". This is the place, with towering trees everywhere and birds singing from time to time, once described by the renowned writer Zhu Ziqing in his popular essay Hetang Yuese (The Lotus Pool by Moonlight).

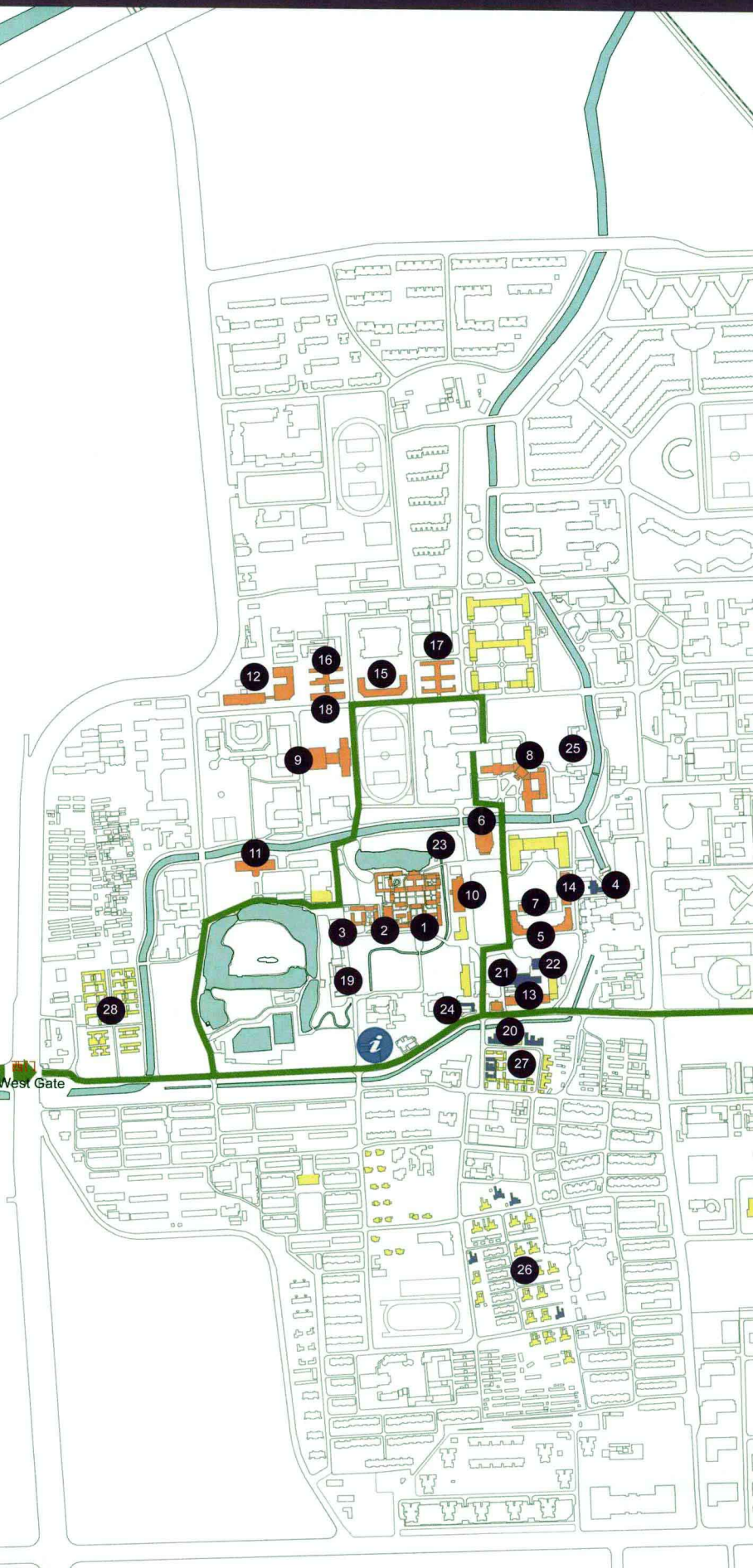
North of this area is a large group of red brick buildings. They were designed by several architects in different times, but form a unified entity. Taking the Library as an example, the first phase was designed 90 years ago by the American architect Henry Killiam Murphy, the second phase 60 years ago by the Chinese architect Yang Tingbao and the third phase 20 years ago by another Chinese architect Guan Zhaoye. All three parts interconnect naturally and harmoniously, even seamlessly. Together with other buildings, like the School of Sciences, West Gymnasium, Ming (Bright) House, Xin (Fresh) House, Ping (Calm) House, Shan (Goodness) House and No. 1 to No. 4 Buildings, they form an integrated whole. The faculty and students nickname this area the "Red District".

Back to the Main Gate, a forest of highrises, especially four 100m-high skyscrapers, catches the attention. Here is the site of the Tsinghua Science Park, which has attracted a myriad of world famous high-tech giants such as Microsoft, Sun Microsystems, Google, VIA Technologies, Sohu.com, Unisplendor Corporation, and Tsinghua Tongfang. At night, when darkness falls, all the brand names in neon lights light up the sky, showcasing the state-of-the-art technological achievements of humankind.

Exquisite Chinese classical gardens with their calm atmosphere, elegant Western classical architecture with spacious plazas, and imposing modern architecture all contribute to the 100-year history of the Tsinghua campus. In the coming year, Tsinghua University will celebrate its centennial and Tsinghua campus will become even more splendid than it is today.

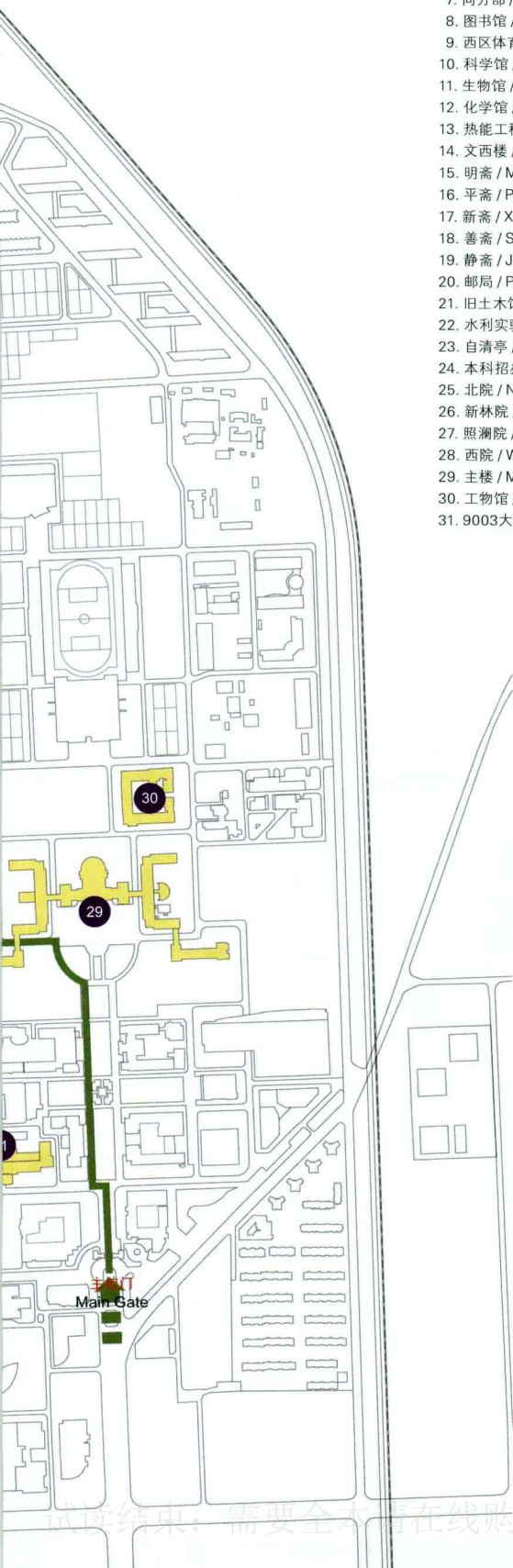
Zhu Wenyi & Teng Jingru
December 3, 2009
Tsinghua Garden

推荐游览路线/历史遗迹



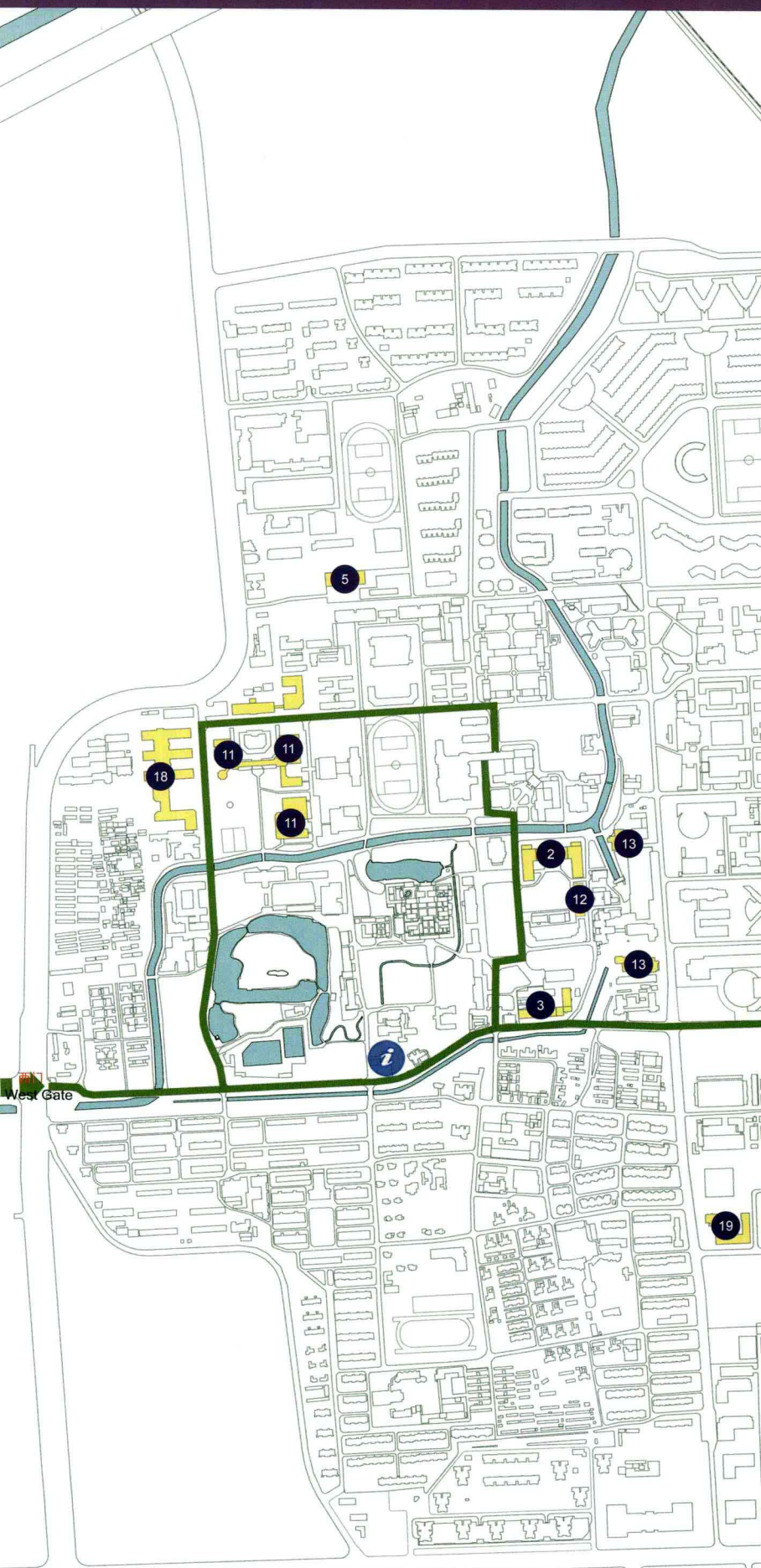
Recommended Walks / Historical Walk Route

1. 工字厅 / Gongzi Hall
2. 古月堂 / Palace of the Ancient Moon
3. 怡春院 / Yichun Yard
4. 航空馆 / Aeronautics Hall
5. 清华学堂 / Tsinghua Xuetang (Tsinghua School)
6. 大礼堂 / Auditorium
7. 同方部 / Tongfang Hall
8. 图书馆 / Tsinghua University Library
9. 西区体育馆 / West Gymnasium
10. 科学馆 / Science Building
11. 生物馆 / Biology Building
12. 化学馆 / Chemistry Building
13. 热能工程馆 / Thermal Engineering Building
14. 文西楼 / West Literature Building
15. 明斋 / Ming House
16. 平斋 / Ping House
17. 新斋 / Xin House
18. 善斋 / Shan House
19. 静斋 / Jing House
20. 邮局 / Post Office
21. 旧土木馆 / Old Civil Engineering Building
22. 水利实验馆 / Hydraulic Engineering Laboratory
23. 自清亭 / Ziqing Pavilion
24. 本科招办 / Undergraduates' Admission Office
25. 北院 / North Courtyard
26. 新林院 / Xinlin Courtyard
27. 照澜院 / Zhaolan Courtyard
28. 西院 / West Courtyard
29. 主楼 / Main Building
30. 工物馆 / Engineering Physics Building
31. 9003大楼 / 9003 Building



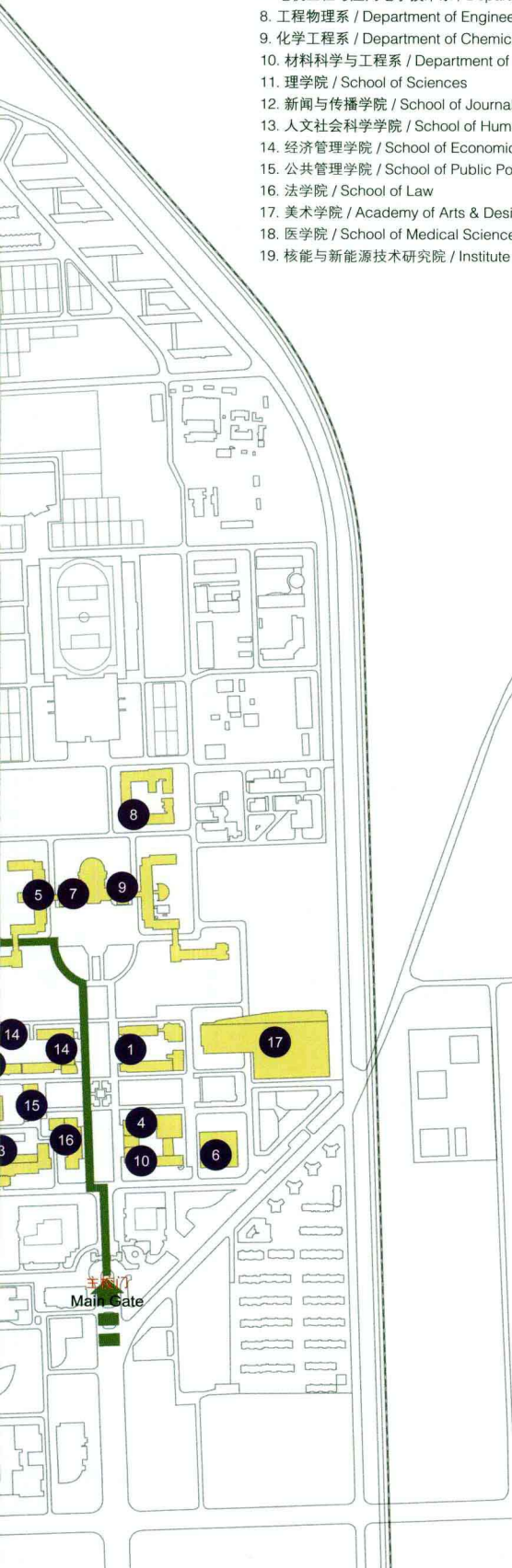
-  问讯处
Information Center
-  入口
Entrance
-  游线
Walk route
-  文物建筑
Cultural relic building
-  保护建筑
Protective building
-  历史建筑
Historical building

推荐游览路线/院系



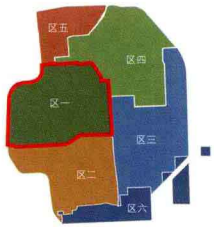
Recommended Walks / Department Walk Route

1. 建筑学院 / School of Architecture
2. 土木水利学院 / School of Civil Engineering
3. 机械工程学院 / School of Mechanical Engineering
4. 航天航空学院 / School of Aerospace
5. 信息科学技术学院 / School of Information Science & Technology
6. 环境学院 / School of Environment
7. 电机工程与应用电子技术系 / Department of Electrical Engineering
8. 工程物理系 / Department of Engineering Physics
9. 化学工程系 / Department of Chemical Engineering
10. 材料科学与工程系 / Department of Materials Science & Engineering
11. 理学院 / School of Sciences
12. 新闻与传播学院 / School of Journalism & Communication
13. 人文社会科学学院 / School of Humanities & Social Sciences
14. 经济管理学院 / School of Economics & Management
15. 公共管理学院 / School of Public Policy & Management
16. 法学院 / School of Law
17. 美术学院 / Academy of Arts & Design
18. 医学院 / School of Medical Science
19. 核能与新能源技术研究院 / Institute of Nuclear & New Energy Technology

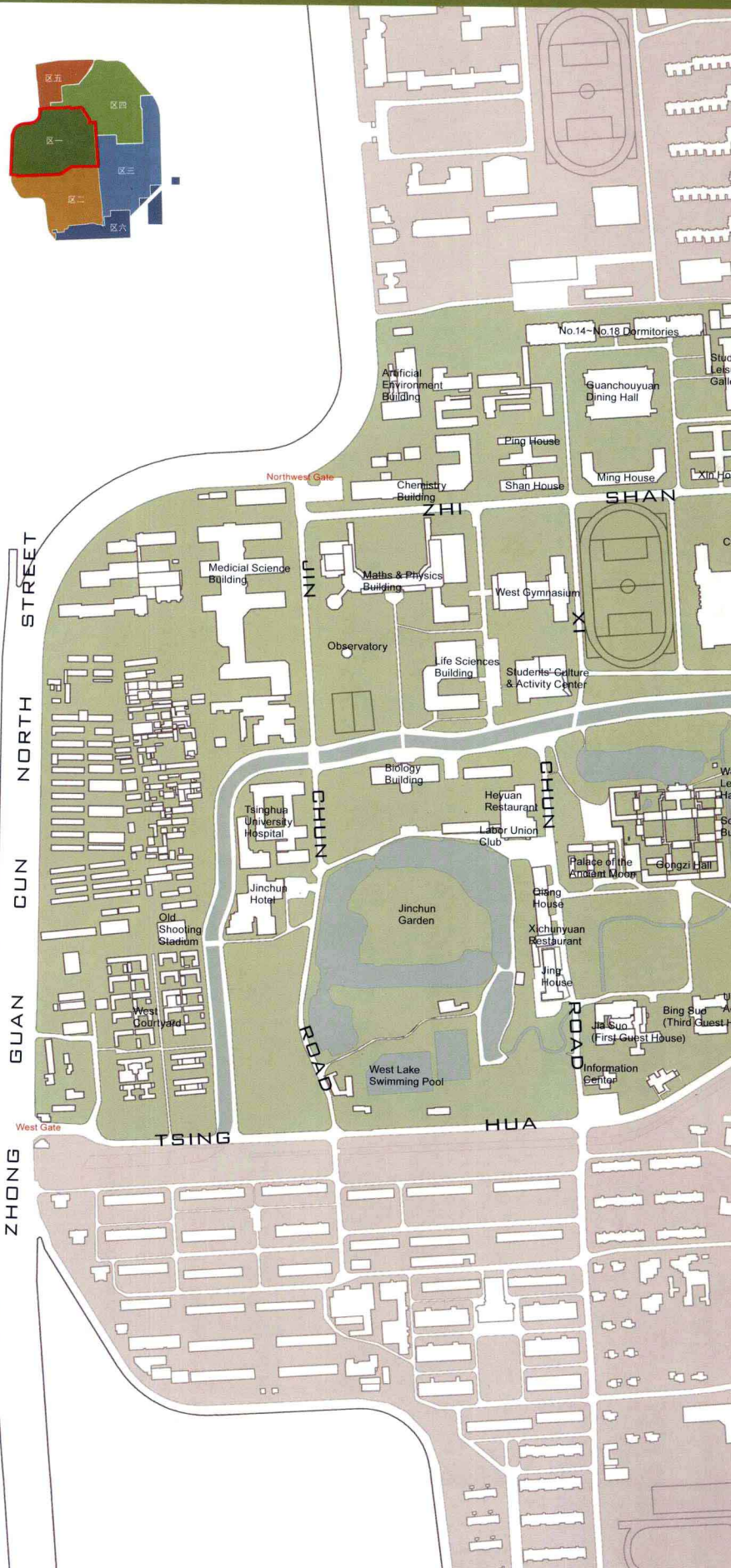
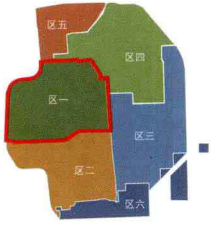


-  问讯处
Information Center
-  入口
Entrance
-  游线
Walk route
-  院系建筑
School / Department building

区一 - 分区地图



区一 - 分区地图



Zone Map - Zone 1



No. 1
Student Dormitories
No. 2
No. 3
No. 4
ROAD

XUE ROAD
TANG ROAD

Financial Department
University Youth League Committee Building
Tsinghua Archives
Tsinghua University Library
Environmental Engineering Laboratory
Auditorium
New Hydraulic Engineering Building
West Literature Building
Tongfang Hall
Tsinghua Xuetang (Tsinghua School)
Hydraulic Engineering Laboratory
Old Owl Engineering Building
Thermal Engineering Building
Admission Office
Old Campus Gate

North Literature Building
Sediment Laboratory
No. 5 Teaching Building
No. 4 Teaching Building
South Literature Building

大礼堂 Auditorium



图片来源：郭海军拍摄

大礼堂位于校园西区中心地带，是一座简化的文艺复兴风格建筑，2001年，作为清华大学早期校园建筑被列入全国重点文物保护单位。大礼堂始建于1917年9月，建成于1921年3月，与图书馆（一期）、科学馆、体育馆并称为清华大学“四大建筑”。

大礼堂为希腊十字型平面。结构上由四根主立柱支撑起直径19.5米、矢高7米的青铜包面罗马式圆形穹顶，立面大部分为清水红砖，只有主入口处用汉白玉饰面，与4根粗达二人合抱的汉白玉爱奥尼柱共同起到画龙点睛的作用。建筑面积约1840平方米，建成时是国内高等学校中最大的礼堂兼讲堂。

大礼堂由美国建筑师墨菲和达纳设计。中国建筑师庄俊彼时担任驻校建筑师，监督了大礼堂的建造。大礼堂的设计质量很高，当时主要建筑材料都从国外直接进口，但由于设计时未考虑声学设计，声学质量较差。后经物理系叶企孙教授等人进行声学改造，情况有所好转。2006年为迎接95周年校庆，进行了全面的电声系统改造。2011年是清华大学100周年校庆年，也是大礼堂建成90周年。百年校庆前，清华大学建筑学院、土木系以及清华大学建筑设计研究院完成了大礼堂再装修方案设计，由朱文一教授主持。此次装修更换了全部座椅，添置了舞台、音响、灯光等专业设备。舞台上矗立的50平方米超大液晶屏幕成为装修后大礼堂的一个亮点。

作为校园内最古老的建筑之一，大礼堂已成为师生心目中清华大学的精神象征。每年这里都会举行各院系的学生节晚会，热闹非凡。重大的演讲也会选在这里进行。日复一日，大礼堂依旧散发着青春的光彩。

The Auditorium is located in the center of the West District of the campus and has a simplified Renaissance-style structure. In 2001, the old campus, including this building, was listed as National Cultural Heritage. Constructed from September 1917 to March 1921, it is famous as one of the "Four Early Grand Buildings" on campus, the other three being the Library (Phase I), the Science Building and the West Gymnasium.

The plan of the Hall is in the shape of a Greek

cross, with four main columns inside holding up a bronze-clad dome 19.5m in diameter and 7m in height. The front elevation is mainly composed of a red brick wall, except for the main entrance, which is marked by four white marble Ionic columns each with a circumference so large that two people with outstretched arms can not envelop it. The floor area of the building is 1,840m², which made it the largest auditorium and lecture hall in the country at the time it was built.

The Auditorium was designed by American architects Henry Killiam Murphy and Richard Henry Dana, Jr., constructed by Kung Sung Kee. The Chinese architect Zhuang Jun, who was the university architect, supervised the construction of the building. The design was of high quality, with most of the materials imported directly from abroad, and its only disadvantage was its bad acoustics. Afterwards, Prof. Ye Qisun of the Department of Physics helped to improve the acoustics. In 2006, at the university's 95th anniversary, the acoustic system had been substantially upgraded.

2011 is the centenary anniversary of Tsinghua University, and is also the 90th anniversary of completion of the Auditorium. Before the centennial celebration, School of Architecture of Tsinghua University, Department of Civil Engineering of Tsinghua University and Architectural Design and Research Institute of Tsinghua University accomplished the Auditorium's renovation design. The project is directed by Professor Zhu Wenyi. The renovation replaced all chairs and seats, installed the stage, acoustics, lighting and other professional equipments.

As one of the oldest buildings on campus, the Auditorium represents the spirit of Tsinghua University in the minds of faculty and students. Each year, students from all departments hold parties here on different festivals, and important lectures are also given here. Day after day, the Auditorium casts a bright light over the Tsinghua campus.

