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Symposium on Chinese Historical Geography

中国历史地理论集

侯仁之 著

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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英汉对照

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“博雅双语名家名作” 出版说明

1840年鸦片战争以降，在深重的民族危机面前，中华民族精英“放眼世界”，向世界寻求古老中国走向现代、走向世界的灵丹妙药，涌现出一大批中国主题的经典著述。我们今天阅读这些中文著述的时候，仍然深为字里行间所蕴藏的缜密的考据、深刻的学理、世界的视野和济世的情怀所感动，但往往会忽略：这些著述最初是用英文写就，我们耳熟能详的中文文本是原初英文文本的译本，这些英文作品在海外学术界和文化界同样享有崇高的声誉。

比如，林语堂的 *My Country and My People*（《吾国与吾民》）以幽默风趣的笔调和睿智流畅的语言，将中国人的道德精神、生活情趣和中国社会文化的方方面面娓娓道来，在美国引起巨大反响——林语堂也以其中国主题系列作品赢得世界文坛的尊重，并获得诺贝尔文学奖的提名。再比如，梁思成在抗战的烽火中写就的英文版《图像中国建筑史》文稿（*A Pictorial History of Chinese Architecture*），经其挚友费慰梅女士（Wilma C. Fairbank）等人多年的奔走和努力，于1984年由麻省理工学院出版社（MIT Press）出版，并获得美国出版联合会颁发的“专业暨学术书籍金奖”。又比如，1939年，费孝通在伦敦政治经济学院的博士论文以 *Peasant Life in China—A Field Study of Country Life in the Yangtze Valley* 为名在英国劳特利奇书局（Routledge）出版，后以《江村经济》作为中译本书名——《江村经济》使得靠桑蚕为生的“开弦弓村”获得了世界性的声誉，成为国际社会学界研究中国农村的首选之地。

此外，一些中国主题的经典人文社科作品经海外汉学家和中国学者的如椽译笔，在英语世界也深受读者喜爱。比如，艾恺（Guy S. Alitto）将他1980年用中文访问梁漱溟的《这个世界会好吗——梁漱溟晚年口述》一书译成英文（*Has Man a Future? —Dialogues with the Last Confucian*），备受海内外读者关注；

此类作品还有徐中约英译的梁启超著作《清代学术概论》(*Intellectual Trends in the Ch'ing Period*)、狄百瑞(W. T. de Bary)英译的黄宗羲著作《明夷待访录》(*Waiting for the Dawn: A Plan for the Prince*), 等等。

有鉴于此, 外语教学与研究出版社推出“博雅双语名家名作”系列。

博雅, 乃是该系列的出版立意。博雅教育(Liberal Education)早在古希腊时代就得以提倡, 旨在培养具有广博知识和优雅气质的人, 提高人文素质, 培养健康人格, 中国儒家六艺“礼、乐、射、御、书、数”亦有此功用。

双语, 乃是该系列的出版形式。英汉双语对照的形式, 既同时满足了英语学习者和汉语学习者通过阅读中国主题博雅读物提高英语和汉语能力的需求, 又以中英双语思维、构架和写作的形式予后世学人以启迪——维特根斯坦有云: “语言的边界, 乃是世界的边界”, 诚哉斯言。

名家, 乃是该系列的作者群体。涵盖文学、史学、哲学、政治学、经济学、考古学、人类学、建筑学等领域, 皆海内外名家一时之选。

名作, 乃是该系列的人选标准。系列中的各部作品都是经过时间的积淀、市场的检验和读者的鉴别而呈现的经典, 正如卡尔维诺对“经典”的定义: 经典并非你正在读的书, 而是你正在重读的书。

胡适在《新思潮的意义》(1919年12月1日, 《新青年》第7卷第1号)一文中提出了“研究问题、输入学理、整理国故、再造文明”的范式。秉着“记载人类文明、沟通世界文化”的出版理念, 我们推出“博雅双语名家名作”系列, 既希望能够在中国人创作的和以中国为主题的博雅英文文献领域“整理国故”, 亦希望在和平发展、改革开放的新时代为“再造文明”、为“向世界说明中国”略尽绵薄之力。

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壹	北京城：历史发展的特点及其改造	3
貳	展望首都新风貌：北京旧城城市设计的改造	65
叁	试论北京城市规划建设中的三个里程碑	103
肆	从北京到华盛顿——城市设计主题思想试探	123
伍	在所谓新航路的发现以前中国与东非之间的海上交通	167
陆	古代中国地理文献的现代解释	187

①	Beijing: Its Characteristics of Historical Development and Transformation	2
②	The Transformation of the Old City of Beijing, China A Concrete Manifestation of New China's Cultural Reconstruction	64
③	Views on Three Milestones in the Construction of Beijing City	102
④	From Beijing to Washington A Contemplation on the Concept of Municipal Planning	122
⑤	Oversea Communications Between China and East Africa Before the So-called Discovery of the New Sea-route	166
⑥	A Modern Interpretation of Ancient Chinese Geographical Literature	186

柒 新时代的万里长城 210

捌 内蒙古自治区西部沙漠中几个重要的

古城废墟 225

玖 我从燕京大学来 253

拾 悼罗士培教授——寄自罗教授手创之

利物浦大学地理学院 283

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学位获得者致辞 295

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式上的发言 299

注释 305

⑦ *The Ancient Great Wall
in a New Era* 218

⑧ *Ancient City Ruins in the Deserts of
the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China* 224

⑨ *I Come from
Yenching University* 252

⑩ *In Memory of Professor P. M. Roxby
From the School of Geography of the University of Liverpool* 282

⑪ *Address at the Commencement
of Liverpool University* 294

⑫ *Hou Renzhi's Acceptance Address
for the George Davidson Medal* 298

NOTES 305



1 BEIJING: ITS CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION*

Introductory Remarks

Mr. President of the University of British Columbia,

First of all, allow me to express my deep gratitude to you, and to Mr. Chairman and to all members of the Committee of the Cecil H. and Ida Green Visiting Professorships. Thanks to all of you. It's my great honor to visit your beautiful country. And I feel especially happy to be here, for Canada is the fatherland of the great internationalist, Dr. Norman Bethune, of whom we Chinese people will always deeply cherish the memory. Just forty years ago, Dr. Norman Bethune gave his whole life to the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people. He made himself an important bridge linking China and Canada, which has become the symbol of the ever-lasting friendship between our two peoples. The cause to which he had dedicated his own life has turned out to be victorious in China; and the ideal for which he had worked hard has come to be brought to fruition on the land where he had fought bravely. A new China is forging ahead on a new long march towards her modernization, in spite of all the interferences and obstacles from both inside and outside. To attain our goal, we must learn from the West with modesty all their advanced things. Of course, in this respect, there is quite a lot for us to learn from your country. On the other hand, we must also conserve all the valuable and useful items of the cultural legacy left to us by our own ancestors. Thus in the course of forming our new socialist culture, learning from our own past has been found even more significant and complicated.

On this issue, I want to give a simple but concrete example. That is how we are to build up our people's capital in the new socialist era on the basis of the ancient city of Beijing.

Today I am going to deal with my first topic: "The City of Beijing—A

Historical Perspective”.

Next time I'll come to my second topic: “The New Metropolitan Planning of the City of Beijing”.

The City of Beijing—A Historical Perspective

The city of Beijing has been the capital of the People's Republic of China for only thirty years. But her history can be traced back to remote antiquity.

北京城：历史发展的特点及其改造*

我深感荣幸有此机会来到你们美丽的国家，这是我国人民所难以忘怀的伟大的国际主义战士诺尔曼·白求恩的祖国。整整四十年前，白求恩大夫为中国人民的解放事业，献出了自己宝贵的生命。他是把中加两国连接在一起的重要桥梁，是中加两国人民友谊长存的象征。当初他为之献身的事业，在我国已经取得了伟大的胜利；他的理想，在他战斗过的土地上已经开花结实。一个新中国在不断排除来自内部和外部的一切干扰和破坏，正在一个新长征的道路上，向着现代化的目标努力前进。为此我们就需要向西方虚心学习一切先进的科学技术——在这方面，贵国就有许多值得我们很好学习的地方；另一方面，我们还需要从自己的历史文化遗产中吸取一切有价值的部分，而这一点，在我们建设社会主义新文化的过程中，乃是更为重要和更为复杂的一个问题。

对于这个问题，我希望能用一个显而易见的例子，作个简要的说明，这就是如何在古老的北京城的基础上，建设社会主义新时代的人民首都的问题。为了充分说明这个问题，概括地回顾一下北京城历史发展的过程及其特点，还是必要的。

北京城作为中华人民共和国的首都，刚刚度过了三十周年，然而它的历史却可以追溯到悠久的过去。

● Part One: The Pioneers Who Opened Up Beijing Area

As early as half a million years ago, in the place now called Zhoukoudian District, which is located in the southwestern suburbs of Beijing, there lived Chinese ape-men, who are now well-known as “Beijing Man”.

In the caves inhabited by Beijing Man were excavated fossils of the skulls and bones of primitive ape-men. Simple tools used by the primitive ape-men and animal fossils were also found out there. These discoveries have provided very important scientific basis for the study of the origin and evolution of mankind. They are not only gems of China's ancient cultural legacy, but also rarities in the treasure-house of the world's culture.

Among these discoveries there are traces of fire used by Beijing Man. In that vast and wild world, Beijing Man succeeded in starting a fire and burning it into raging flames, and learned how to keep fire, thus proclaiming the coming of the age when man would be free from darkness and begin his early cultivation.

Beijing Man made its appearance at the initial stage of primitive society and lived a gregarious life then. With the simplest tools made of sticks and stone, they engaged themselves in fruit-gathering and hunting, so as to keep themselves alive and breed and bring up their offspring. For this purpose, they had to carry on arduous and tenacious struggles against nature.

Hundreds of thousands of years passed and primitive society evolved into its last stage. About 4,000 years ago, it happened that a few tiny dwelling places began to emerge on the plain near the present-day city of Beijing. This is one of the places where those practicing farming and hunting first settled down. They no longer moved round in search of fruit and wild animals as food. Having settled down there, they started to farm and raise livestock as their chief means of life. These earliest settlers were pioneers who opened up the Beijing Area.

With the rise of productivity, the quantitative increase of surplus

products, and the division of labour, there appeared private ownership and a few exploiters who lived on other people's labour. Then primitive society began to disintegrate. At the same time slave society which was the first society with class oppression in human history gradually came into being.

The appearance of the earliest cities marked the formation of slave society.

一、北京地区开发的先驱

远在五十万年前，北京西南郊的周口店地区，已经有中国猿人生活在那里，这就是举世闻名的“北京人”。

在“北京人”住过的山麓洞穴里，发现了埋藏的丰富的原始人类的化石和他们使用过的工具以及动物化石，这些发现为研究人类起源和发展提供了非常重要的科学依据。这不但是中国远古文化遗产的瑰宝，也是世界文化宝库中的奇珍。

在这些发现中，还有“北京人”用火的遗迹。“北京人”在洪荒的世界里，燃起了熊熊的火焰，宣告了人类黎明时代的来临。

“北京人”处在原始社会的初期，过着群居的生活。他们用木棒和石头所制造的最原始的工具，从事采集和狩猎，以维持自己的生存和抚育后代，为此他们不得不和自然界进行着艰苦顽强的斗争。

经过了几十万年的漫长岁月，一直到原始社会末期，也就是大约四千年前，在北京近郊的平原上，开始出现了一些最初形成的小居民点，这是最早的农民和牧民集居的地方；他们已经从迁移不定的采集和狩猎生活过渡到以农牧为主的定居生活。这些最早的农民和牧民，正是开发北京地区的先驱。

随着生产力的发展和剩余产品的增加，以及社会劳动的分工，开始出现了私有制和极少数不劳而食的剥削者。原始社会开始解体，人类历史上第一个阶级压迫的社会即奴隶制社会逐渐形成。

最初城市的出现，正是奴隶社会形成的标志。

● Part Two: Beijing's Primitive Settlement—Ji & the Geographical Features of the City of Ji

Over 3,000 years ago, when China was still in her early days of slave society, Beijing's primitive settlement came into existence. At that time, China was basically dominated by the emperors of the Shang Dynasty. In that period, written symbols were invented to keep a record of events. The territory under the rule of the Shang Dynasty covered the area which is now the central part of the North China Plain. The great plain was made up of the alluvial soil left mainly by the Yellow River and some other smaller rivers. So it is also called the Yellow River Alluvial Plain. The central part of the great plain has generally been called "Zhongyuan" (which means "The Central Plain") in history. The Shang rulers founded their capital on the Central Plain, and the primitive settlement in Beijing was located far in a remote place to its north. But the Shang culture which was chiefly characterized by fine bronze wares and was broadly disseminated also found its way to this far-away place.

At the beginning of the eleventh century B.C., the rulers of the Zhou Dynasty which first started in the highland areas of the middle reaches of the Yellow River and later expanded towards the east, eventually conquered the Shang Dynasty on the great plain. As a result, a more developed country with slave-owning system was established. Beijing's primitive settlement was then becoming larger and larger at a high speed, which was to turn into a famous principality called "Ji". And "Ji" is the earliest name of Beijing found in historical records.

Records of the Grand Historian says that Zhouwuwang, the founder of the Zhou Dynasty, for the first time enfeoffed the duke Zhaogong with the "Ji" area, and this realm was known as "Yan Princedom". Soon the realm Yan became one of the most important states in the north under the rule of the Zhou Dynasty. This state continued for more than 800 years.

Here arises a question we must pay special attention to, that is, how the site of the city of Ji was selected. Or, let's put it in more exact words: what

geographical features enabled the primitive settlement of Beijing to expand rapidly and remain prosperous for such a long time without declining.

This is a very interesting question, which has long attracted the attention of both Chinese and foreign geographers. There was scholarly guessing as to the reasons why this spot was chosen and all these can be ignored because we are now fortunate enough to have access to new source material unearthed recently.

Here I cannot but refer to a world-famous scholar who is well-known to the older generation of Canadian geographers. He is none other than Professor Griffith Taylor, who was engaged in teaching at Toronto University for some time.

二、北京的原始聚落：蓟及其城址的地理条件

还在三千多年以前，也就是中国奴隶社会的前期，北京的原始聚落已经存在。那时中国的主要统治者，是已经发明了文字记事的商朝。商朝统治的地区，集中在华北大平原的中部，历史上泛称“中原”。对于建都在“中原”的商朝统治者来说，北京的原始聚落还远在北方，可是以青铜器为重要标志的商朝文化，已经传布到这里。

公元前十一世纪初，兴起于黄河中游高原地区的周朝，向东发展，终于征服了大平原上的商朝，继而建立了一个更加发展了的奴隶制国家。北京的原始聚落也就在这时迅速成长起来，这就是日后闻名的蓟城。蓟也就是北京最早见于文字记载的名称。

史书称蓟原是周初在北方的重要封国之一，在蓟的西南方不远、傍近太行山东麓，还有另一个重要封国叫做燕。后来燕国吞并了蓟国，并迁都到蓟城。

在这里有一个需要特别注意的问题，那就是：蓟的城址是怎样选择的？或者更确切地说：究竟有哪些地理上的因素，使得蓟城的原始聚落得以发展起来，历久而不衰？

这是一个饶有趣味的问题，早已为中外地理学家所注意，而且到今天还仍然是一个值得深入探索的问题。

为了说明这一点，不能不提到加拿大地理学家所熟知的一位负有国际声望的学者，这就是曾在多伦多大学任教的澳洲人 G. 泰勒教授。

Before he came to Canada, Professor Taylor had taught at Chicago University for a period of time. And he was elected President of the Association of American Geographers in 1941. In his presidential address delivered to the Association of American Geographers, Professor Taylor talked about the selection of the earlier site of the city of Beijing, on the basis of the result of his personal on-the-spot investigations and research in Beijing. The main content of his presidential address made to the Association of American Geographers was included into a book written by him, which was entitled *Urban Geography*, one of his books dealing with the study of site, evolution, pattern and classification in villages, towns and cities. He devoted several pages to the discussion of the geography of Beijing and paid special attention to the study of the origin and evolution of the city.

On page 26 of the book (2nd ed., 5th imp., 1968), he says,

Pekin offers a fair example of a large city which has developed under temperate conditions in a gigantic plain.... It is difficult to point to any environmental factor which has led to Pekin's dominance over most of the towns in the deltaic deposits of the Huang-ho.... One would have expected the chief northern city to have developed either in the centre of the plain, or near the main river, or possibly at a good harbour on the coast. Pekin fulfils none of these conditions.

In the following two pages, he raised his point of view:

It seems clear that a considerable 'human' element is involved in the choice of the site of Pekin. In early days necromancers ascribed to the site a peculiarly fortunate character.... The magical and political factors (briefly referred to earlier) led to the city's birth, perhaps as far back as 723 B.C. At this time 'Chi' was the capital of the Yen kingdom, according to the Encyclopedia Sinica. Given this start, no other city seems to have arisen to compete with it... (pp. 27, 28)

Finally, he came to the conclusion:

It must be admitted that the choice of the site of Peking is not due to any marked environmental factors.... We may perhaps grant that Peking—situated in a vast region of *uniform* environment—is a good example to suggest that the possibility theory does, under such conditions, explain the facts of geographical distribution. (p. 29)

泰勒教授在到加拿大之前，曾任教于美国芝加哥大学，并于1941年当选为美国地理学家协会主席。正是在这一次当选时的就职演讲中泰勒教授根据他实地考察和研究的结果，讲到了关于北京早期城址选择的问题。这次讲稿的主要内容又编入了他所写的《城市地理学》一书中。现在我就从他这本书中引用几段，以说明他对于北京城址问题的看法。

在这部书的第26页上他写道：

要指明北京所以凌驾于黄河冲积平原的绝大部分城市之上的任何环境因素，是困难的。本来可以期待北方的主要城市，或者是在大平原的中心、或者是靠近主要的河流、或者是在沿海的一个良好港口上发展起来。但是这样的条件，北京都不具备。

在以下两页中，他提出了自己的一种看法：

看来在北京城址的选择上，显示包含有许多“人”的因素。在古代，巫师们认为这一城址是特别吉利的。

大约早在公元前723年，由于巫术上和政治上的原因，导致了这个城市的诞生。当时蓟是燕国的首都。以此为起点，似乎再没有其他城市相与颉颃。

最后，他的结论是：

必须承认，北京城址的选择，不是由于任何明显的环境上的因素，……我们或许可以认为北京——位于一个具有同一环境的辽阔地区——是一个很好的例子，暗示在这样的情况下，偶然性的理论说明了地理分布的事实。（第29页）

Forty years have since passed. Over this period, especially since the founding of the People's Republic of China, there have frequently been new archaeological finds and new results in scientific research, which are of great help to the study of the original site of the city of Beijing. It is a pity that Professor Taylor, a scholar so enthusiastic about the study of the geography of the city of Beijing had passed away before he could personally read these new materials. It would be unfair if we should make a criticism of some of Professor Taylor's theses by basing ourselves on the newly-discovered materials. What we need to do is to make full use of all the new concerning materials we have so far grasped, and to make further investigations on the origin of the city of Ji and its characteristics.

For this purpose, it is necessary to make some essential explanations about the location of the city of Ji and its geographical features.

Firstly, the grounds of argument found in the special writings about the exact location of the site of Ji City, written either in Chinese or in other languages, were mostly insufficient and even unreliable. On the basis of the new materials hitherto grasped, the original site of Ji City can be located in the southwestern corner of the present-day Beijing city proper, that is, in the vicinity of the present-day Kwang'an Gate (The Gate of Extensive Peace).

Secondly, this original site is also situated in the southwestern corner of a vast stretch of flat land, which is called the Beijing Plain. To the west, north and northeast of the plain, there are continuous encircling mountains, which remind people of a bay. Seeing this topographical feature, people also name this plain "Beijing Bay". This plain was principally washed by two rivers, the Yongding River on the west, the Chaobai River on the east, which had cut through the hills and found their ways into the bay. Like the Yellow River, these two rivers are well-known for their carrying large quantities of silt. The sand and mud carried along by the two rivers gradually silted up the ancient bay and