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### 老城里

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在绵延数百平方公里、汇集数百万人口的天津 城区中,老城里这四方城小得几乎可以忽略。可谁 又能够忽略它呢?

当人们探寻这座城市的来历时,老城是九河下梢、天子津渡生动鲜活的解说;当人们回味这座城市的辉煌时,老城是晨钟暮鼓、高敞登临盛况重现的场所;当人们梳理这座城市的格局时,老城是拱卫京畿、城水相依最清晰的标示;当人们求证这座城市的气质时,老城是南北交融、东西汇聚最透彻的证据。巍巍鼓楼就好像是天津城市的定海神针,十字街从这原点穿出城门伸展开来,支撑起蜿蜒曲折的城市脉络;静静的文庙和热闹的会馆传承着儒雅谦和、多彩包容的精神底蕴;绿树荫蔽的街巷胡同里,浓郁独特的乡音散发出随性豁达的市井风采;替代了城墙的东南西北四条马路,坚定地环抱着这个具有特殊气息的区域。老城犹如城市的灵魂住所,牵动着这座城市的情怀。

老城虽老, 可一天也没有停止生长变化。回顾

这短短的六百年,老城已然不是一个冰冷坚硬的城 郭, 而更像是一条缓缓流淌的河流, 随着岁月消涨。 设卫筑城时,这里是一片空旷的土地,等待着来自 大江南北的开拓者。繁华鼎盛时, 城内人头攒动, 城外帆樯云集,展现着傲人的都会气派。洋务运动 选择在这里起步,它向世界敞开大门,西人纷至沓 来, 让见过世面的天津人也禁不住惶恐好奇。无奈 好景不长, 战火不可避免地降临卫城, 联军的坚船 利炮无情地轰开那想重新关闭的城门, 粗暴地摧毁 令他们损伤惨重的城墙,城内硝烟弥漫、生灵涂炭。 租界时代,繁华抛弃了这偏僻的一隅,沿着海河流 向东南, 只有那不紧不慢的电车叮叮当当地绕城巡 回。平津战役再次将它袒露于炮火之下,金刚桥会 师后,老城带着遍体伤痛遍插红旗,充满对复兴的 期冀。十年动乱让毫无准备的它再经劫难,多少经 典和宝藏被无知无畏地付之一炬。雪上加霜的唐山 大地震, 把那本已摇摇欲坠的街区彻底荡成残垣断 壁、老城眼看着就要失去最后一丝生气。直到鼓楼

重建,老城才又回到人们的视野,逐 渐焕发出曾经的神采。随之而来的城 市建设大潮,既带来了老城的新貌, 也重新构建了它的格局。

这短短的六百年,这惊心动魄的 风云变幻,这饱经摧残又每每劫后重 生的老城,让我们感慨之余也不禁茫 然,究竟哪个才是它真正的面孔呢? 如果再叠加上众人纷杂的感受,老城 就越加难以描述。

在有些人的感觉里,老城是值得 骄傲的标签, 鼓楼、会馆, 戏楼、花园, 寺庙、教堂,衙府、大院,展现着城 市的昌盛和繁荣,彰显着深厚的底蕴 和开放的胸怀。有些人觉得,老城就 像是现代都市中难得的一方净土. 那 些曾经的斑驳破旧的房屋、狭窄拥挤 的街巷、纷乱嘈杂的人声, 比外面那 些整齐鲜亮的街区更真实、亲切、自然。 在有些人眼里,老城就像是一座活的 博物馆,其中的每一座建筑、每一条 街巷、每一棵树木都承载着六百年来 丰富而珍贵的信息, 留待人们慢慢去 认读追索。在有些人心中, 老城是天 津这座城市的根和魂, 在这个看得见 的四方城上方, 仿佛始终凝聚着一些 看不见的、却能用心体会到的城市性

格和精神,支撑着这个都市略显空虚浮躁的内在世界。

有些人经历中,老城是曾经竭力 摆脱的生活窘境, 狭小局促的住所难 以安居, 急需的自来水进不来、讨厌 的污水又出不去, 酷暑时节要忍受真 切的水深与火热,寒冬季节又难逃灰 头土脸和烟熏火燎。在有些人的印象 中,老城是一段不堪回首的记忆,密 集的杂院侵蚀了最后的隐私, 家庭、 邻里既有难得的守望相助, 但也因而 莫名生出很多误解与纠葛, 尊严斯文 难以找到立锥之地。在有些人眼里, 老城就像是都市的一块疤痕, 杂乱破 旧的形象羞于示人, 四处潜藏的安全 隐患让人终日惶惶不安, 复杂混乱的 产权纷争让整治无从入手。这也给了 另外一些人以启发和关注, 他们把它 当做一个值得发掘的资源, 用精细的 商业思维盘算着土地上蕴藏的利润。

还有很多人对老城无感。也难怪,越来越多的人从出生起,生活工作都与老城没有太多的交集。在莫大的都市中,它像是小小的孤岛,吸引力总也比不过那些热闹喧嚣的都市中心。在他们看来,老城不过是一个符号,是与民俗、传统紧紧拴在一起的一个

角落。

大概每个人脑海中都有一幅独特的老城图画,也许我们不得不承认,每个人的感受都是真实的。这些感受聚合在一起,就是那个活在人们心中的老城。也许老城就是这样,是活生生的,是历尽沧桑的,是丰富多彩的。无论是荣耀还是耻辱,无论是成就还是缺憾,无论是繁荣还是衰落,也无论是幸福还是辛酸,老城都承接着、经历着、收藏着。也正因为如此,老城那原本并不光鲜的躯壳却一直散发出一种难以抗拒的魅力。

无论老城怎样变化,无论我们对它如何评价,老城已经成为我们情感和认知的集合,成为我们、我们的先人、我们的后代共同的宝贵财产。只是抚今追昔时我们难免会自问,是什么构成了老城?是什么在改变着老城?是什么在支撑着老城?在我们惶惑迷茫,还不足以给出肯定的答案时,也许小心翼翼地了解它、记录它、呵护它,是我们能做的最好的选择。好在老城很小,我们毫无疑问可以为它留出足够的空间,在地上,在心中。

### The walled city to share

In the middle of the sprawling city of Tianjin which is stretched out over hundreds of square kilometers and populated by millions of people, this checkerboard like walled city is so small as to be almost negligible, yet who could truly afford to ignore it?

When people attempted to search the origin of this city, the walled city was described as the live and vivid interpretation of how numerous rivers converged into "heaven's ferry". When people indulged to reminisce the glory of this city, the walled city was positioned as the venue for recasting the highlights of the convoy's arrival in the midst of bell's chiming at dawn and dusk. When people venture to comb through the layout of this city, the walled city was defined as the most distinctive symbol where nation's capital was safeguarded and where river and city were weaved. When people felt compelled to pursue the character of

this city, the walled city was carried with the utter proof that north and south were mingled while east and west were merged. The formidable Bell Tower rose up as the anchor of this city, from where a cross road strode itself out of the gates as the starting point, strengthening the winding and twisted sinew of this city. The tranquility oozing from Confusion Temple and the bustling bursting out of Guild Hall passed down the essence of a spirit, modest and humble, yet variant and tolerant. In the maze of green leaf shaded alley, there is a resounding and unique dialect echoing out the ordinary people's lifestyle, easy going while forgiving. Those four main streets, north and south, and east and west, where the old walls were being substituted are firmly embracing this area full of personality. The walled city seems to become where our soul rests and makes the city's feeling tingling.

### By Chuan Qin Translation by Xiaojie Li

The walled city might be aging, however it never quits growing, ever evolving. Looking back over its short six hundred years'history. it is no longer a cold and hardened castle, instead more like a river, slowly winding down its pathway with age. At the beginning when the walled city set its first footing and laid down its first clay brick, this was still a vast empty land, waiting for explorers from all over the country. In its glorious prime, people's shuffling and hustling filled up the walled city, while the boats were bustling and swarming in the river on the outskirts, all posing proudly to be a metropolitan city with style. During the Self-Strengthening Movement, the city was chosen to be the entrance, opening its door to the world. When westerners arrived in waves, even the most knowledgeable residents were nervous yet curious. Unfortunately, good times never last very long. Inevitably battle fell down on it. Warships and gunpowder knocked down the gates that people wish to close again, brutally destroying those walls where their troops were ravaged. The walled city was devastated with fire and smoke, death and injury. In the era of concessions, fame abandoned this deserted area into the corner and trickled down southeast along the Haihe River. The only thing that lingered was those buses circulating the walled city aimlessly with "ding-dang" to the wind. The Pingiin Battle exposed it under the gun power once more. After the PLA troops reunited at the Jingang Bridge, the walled city, exhausted and battered, was teeming with red flags and full of expectations for the future of rejuvenation. Ten years' culture revolution countless classics and treasures were burned to the ground ignorantly. To rub salt into the wound, the Tangshan earthquake shook the already beaten down area into complete ruins and debris, suffocating the walled city to its almost last gasp of breath. Not until the Bell Tower was resurrected.

did this walled city reemerge itself in front of everyone's horizon, gradually reclaiming the glamour once belonging to it. With the following grand scheme of the city rebuild, the walled city was not only brought up with a fresh new look, but also a new layout.

Over a span of six hundred years, against the odds of heart-shaking turbulence and alterations, in addition to the many ordeals that wreaked havoc, the walled city managed to spring back with life every single time, making us feel so very much relieved but we could not help wondering what would be its true color. If put together with mixed feelings from a variety of people, it is becoming even harder to put down an accurate description on this walled city.

Buried in someone's feelings, the walled city is an honorable logo, like Bell Tower, Guild Hall, opera house, garden, temple, church, state office and courtyard, all demonstrating prosperity and glory of the city and revealing its deep-rooted culture and

whole-hearted openness. Someone thinks the walled city is a nirvana in the modern city, those once aged old houses, crowded narrow alleys and persisted loud noises, is more live, amiable and natural than those neat and splashing new living district outside. To someone's eyes, the walled city is a living museum, every building, every alley and every tree is shouldering a rich and precious history of six hundred years, which is worth leaving people to take time to comprehend and to pursue. Deep in the bottom of someone's heart, the walled city is the root and soul of this city. There seems to be an invisible character and spirit belonging to the city, hovering above this walled and squared area like a phantom, which could only be appreciated by heart and filled up the slight void of this city's inner world.

By someone else's experience, the walled city is an awkward living situation they once struggled to escape: tiny dwelling places hard to make life comfortable, much needed tap water not accessible anywhere, while

disgusting waste water has nowhere to drain. In the peak of summer, heat wave blended with downpour can only make this hassle worse, while during the winter time you have to stand up to whipping dust in the wind and burning smoke from the stove. Underneath someone else's recollection. the walled city is a miserable memory, overcrowded courtyards have invaded their personal privacy. There might existed some mutual assistance and support between families and neighbors, but there is also plenty of misunderstandings and conflicts that come out of nowhere, when behaving like a perfect gentleman is too much to ask for. To someone else's vision, the walled city is like a scar to this city, too ashamed to expose its chaos and dark side. The safety concern is lurking everywhere which makes people agitated at all times and the fight for property's complex ownership is difficult to resolve. On the other hand, all of this has drawn other's attentions and ideas, in which they treat the walled city as a resource worth exploring and calculating the hidden value of

the land with their astute business mind.

Still, many people are immune to any feelings towards this walled city. No wonder, more and more people have little interaction with the walled city in their life and work since they were child. In this vast metropolitan city, it looks like a miniature lonely island, hard to compete against attractions of those bustling down town. To them, the walled city is merely a symbol, a remote corner closely tied up with folk customs and traditions.

Probably everyone has his own unique picture of this walled city in their mind, and maybe we have to acknowledge that all those feelings are genuine. When mixed together, this is actually the real walled city living in people's hearts. Maybe that is so, it is full of life, never short of hardship or wealth while still rich and colorful. Whether honor or shame, accomplishment or regret; whether prosperity or depression, happiness or sorrow, the walled city is shouldering, enduring and cherishing. Nevertheless,

due to the exact same reason, the not so glamorous side is always brimmed with an irresistible charm.

No matter how much change there is, no matter how we evaluate, this walled city is already becoming a collection of our senses and feelings, as well as a precious treasure to share among us, our ancestors and our future generations. Looking back, we could not help but ask ourselves, what is this walled city built upon, what urges it to evolve and what is holding it up? At the moment of confusion and bewilderment that we could not hand out a solid answer, maybe our best approach is to get to know it conscientiously, record it and nurture it. Thanks to its small frame, undoubtedly we could at least leave it enough space, on the grounds, and in our hearts.



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Rejuvenation of the walled city

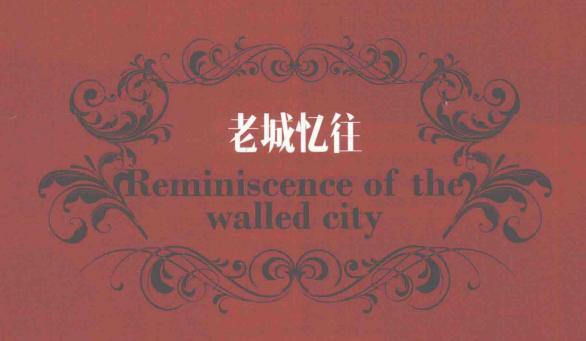
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(Translation by Xiaojie Li)



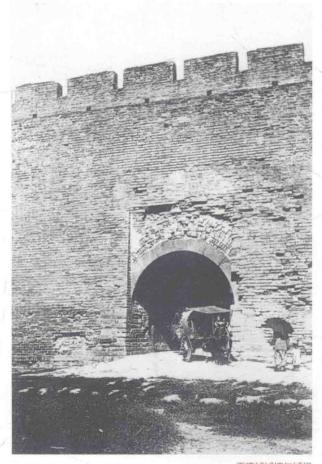
## 天津卫与天津城

早在13世纪初的金代,天津地区便出现了直沽寨。不过,直沽寨的具体位置,至今无人能够确指。过去大都认为就在老三岔河口附近,因为这里是南、北运河与海河的交汇处,是舟车必经的水旱码头,自然容易兴盛繁荣。但是在明代以前,南漕北运不走南运河,而是由江苏刘家港走海道,经渤海湾入海河,再到老三岔河口换装平底小船,经北运河运往北京。海河东岸的大直沽地势高昂,是漕船上行的必经之地。这里从无水患之虞,却有居高临下之势,元朝把漕运管理机构和保卫机构都设在大直沽。老三岔河口附近因有连樯万里的漕船聚集,自有一番热闹景象。此地很可能是历史上的小直沽。大、小直沽合起来泛称"直沽",而这里正是天津老城里兴起的原点。

### 设卫筑城

根据《明太宗实录》的记载,考虑到直沽是海运的要冲,应设有军卫驻守,出海口土地肥沃,又有利于屯田,因此明朝政府于永乐二年(1404)十一月己未,设立了天津卫。同年十二月丙子,又设立了天津左卫。永乐四年(1406)十一月,将青州右卫改成了天津右卫。

在设卫的同时,明政府也开始修筑天津城。永乐二年(1404),平江伯陈瑄、工部左侍郎张思恭、都指挥金事凌云、指挥同知黄纲以及众多卫所军士开始修筑天津卫城,到永乐三年(1405)全面完成了设卫筑城的工作。当时卫城的规模,城垣周长9里13步(约5400米),



天津城城墙与城门

高3丈5尺(约12米),四门之上有城楼。东去潞河220步(约360米),北抵卫河200步(约330米)。始建的城垣虽为土筑,但因修造得十分整齐壮观,从而获得了"赛淮安城"的美誉,从此奠定了天津老城里的基础。

### 修城与拆城

明朝弘治初年,土筑为主的天津卫城已经颓圮不堪,兵士越堞而行,如履平地。于是首任整饬天津兵备道刘福将城墙增高培厚,用砖包砌,重建四门之上的城楼,并题名为"镇东""定南""安西""拱北"。对于修葺一新的天津城,大学士李东阳不无赞叹地说:"平望俯瞰,迥出尘垢!"

此后,天津城不断进行整修。万历十四年(1586),天津兵备道 王来贤重修卫城。顺治十年(1653),大水淹城,冲垮了两面城墙。 天津镇总兵甘应祥、兵备道副使梁应元再次重修天津城。康熙十三年 (1674),总兵赵良栋因民居靠近城墙有碍马道,且城楼内藏火药深 为不便,于是下令拆除民居,并要求距城3丈以内不许百姓建造房屋。 同时,赵良栋还疏通并加宽了护城河,重建了城楼和四隅的角楼,并 重题四门匾额为"东连沧海""南达江淮""西引太行""北拱神京"。

雍正二年(1724),清政府改天津卫为直隶州,将卫所原辖的143个屯就近并入武清、静海、青县、沧州和南皮,同时将武清、静海、沧州三地的267个村庄划入天津州。雍正三年(1725),天津州的城墙和护城河均有损毁,于是在巡盐御史莽鹄立的题请下,朝鲜族大盐商安尚义、安歧父子捐巨款重建天津城。新城周长1626丈6尺(约5368米),城垣高1丈9尺8寸(约6.5米),上有城垛1454个,垛高4尺2寸(约1.4米)。城基3丈2尺(约10.6米),上宽1丈9尺(约6.3米)。东去海河220步(约360米),北抵卫河300步(约495米),相较于明代卫城,天津城南移了100步(约165米)。新题的四门匾额,东为"镇海",南为"归极",北为"带河",西门奉旨为"卫安",北门城楼称"真武阁"。

雍正九年(1731),升天津州为天津府,并改直隶州为天津县, 形成了府县同城的畿辅大都会的模式。此后,天津城在乾隆十一年 (1746)、十七年(1752)、二十四年(1759)、二十九年(1764)、 三十一年(1766)、三十九年(1774)、四十九年(1784)和五十五年(1790) 数次得到修缮。

然而,随着清王朝的由盛转衰,旧式的天津城也难逃没落的命运。 嘉庆六年(1801),河水涨发,浸漫城根,东、西、北三面城墙坍塌,



城墙拆除前的南门外



拆除中的天津城城墙

豁口从数丈至数十丈不等,西南和西北两座角楼也倾圮坼裂。直隶总 督曾奏请朝廷补修重筑。

咸丰八年(1858)三月,英法联军从大沽口入侵天津,敌人的炮艇沿海河直抵天津城下。五月,英、法、美、俄四国公使逼迫清政府签订了《天津条约》。咸丰十年(1860)七月,英法联军再次攻陷大沽口炮台,并于七月初八(8月24日)占领天津城,在城墙之上遍插联军旗帜。这是天津城的第一次陷落。直到签订了《北京条约》,清政府被迫将天津开为商埠,并向联军支付赔款后,英法侵略者才退

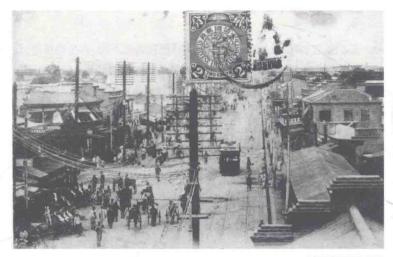
出天津城。英法联军占领天津期间,英军为了进出城方便,曾于咸丰十一年(1861)四月将东南城墙拆开一条孔道。四月十七日,驻海光寺的英军因大雨积水,移营城隍庙和天后宫,殿内神像被全部搬出。英法侵略军还拆卸城砖铺垫道路,并将东门外的城濠填平,给天津城造成了极大的破坏。

同样是在第二次鸦片战争期间,为加强天津的防御能力,亲王僧格林沁在天津城外几里的地方修筑了濠墙,并立有 11 座营门。此后,三口通商大臣崇厚、直隶总督李鸿章都曾对这座濠墙进行过改进和加固,打造了适应近代战争需要的军事防御体系。正因如此,老城里的城墙几乎失去了防御的意义,为日后城墙的拆除埋下了伏笔。

19世纪末义和团运动期间,天津城被义和团团民和清朝爱国官兵用作抗击八国联军的"制高点",使联军和租界遭受了重创。光绪二十六年(1900)六月十八日,八国联军攻破天津城,大肆地烧杀掠夺。第二年,都统衙门下令拆除了天津的城墙,并在后来交还天津时订明:"天津城墙不能再筑",从此这座具有近500年历史的天津城垣便不复存在了。

### 环城四条马路

光绪二十七年(1901),都统衙门在拆除城墙后的城基上修建了东、西、南、北四条环城马路和老铁桥大街。光绪三十二年(1906),比利时商人将环城的四条土路改建成碎石路面,并铺设了电车轨道。张作霖统治时期,将东马路改建成了柏油路面。新中国成立以后,党和政府于1950年将东、西、南、北四条马路铺设成沥青混凝土路面,并于1968年拆除了电车轨道。其中东马路长1010米,宽20米;西马路长1009米,宽25米;南马路长1605米,宽15米;北马路长1605米,宽19米。



清朝末年的东马路

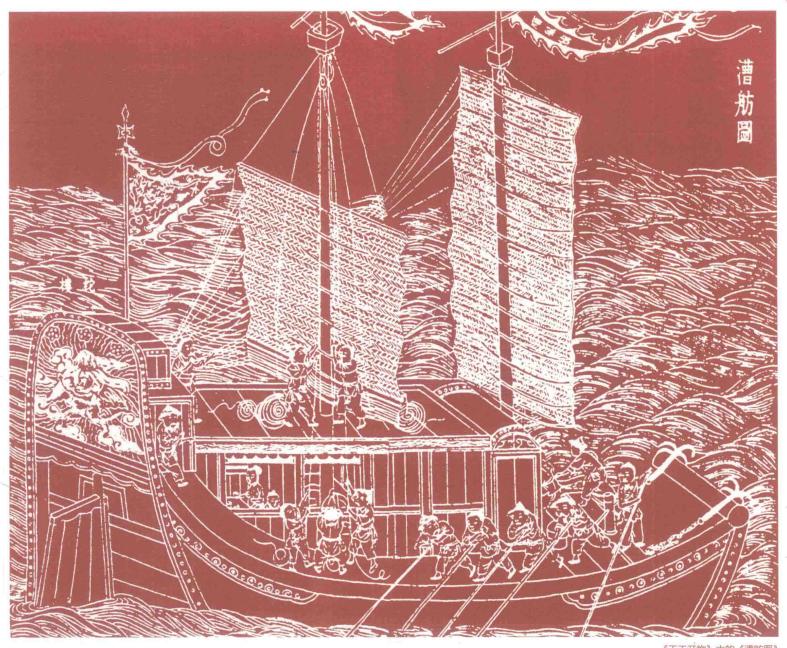
### 老城里的水

天津城未建之先,本是老三岔河口西南的一片沼泽地。建城之后,城内大大小小的水坑依然存在。在城中居住的官员和百姓不断地垫平沼泽、建造房屋,不断缩减着天然水坑的面积;但由于宣泄雨水和居民排放污水的原因,老城里又逐渐形成了五座大水坑。

黄家潭位于老城里的东北角,三义庙与之毗邻,因此又叫"三义庙大洼"。根据《天津县新志》的记载,黄家潭的蓄水极深。有人认为是潭下有泉涌出,乾隆年间,兵备道宋宗元疏浚东北城濠的时候,曾发现有泉涌的现象;也有人认为潭水与城外的运河暗地里相通,才会有如此深的水。

老城里东南方向有一潭水月池,因旁边的水月庵而得名。由于水 月池与海河相通,坑水与潮水共同涨落,因此与其他的水坑相比更为 洁净。

其他三处大水坑都没有名称。西北角城隍庙前有一处水坑,面积较小。老城里的西南部是城内最低洼的地方,因此这里的水坑面积最大。 天津县阁以东还有一处水坑,不过很少有人提及。康熙四年(1665),薛柱斗改建兵备道公署时提到书房的前面有非常茂盛的芦苇丛,他还砌了花墙作为阻隔。而兵备道公署恰好位于后来的天津县公署以东,可见在清代前期,这里确实存在一片较大的水坑。



《天工开物》中的《漕舫图》

天津老城里的大水坑是城内污水汇集的地方,因此难闻的气味长期困扰着城中的居民。尽管人们试图用引灌潮水的办法来解决这个问题,但依然无法根治。直到 20 世纪初,人们用拆除城墙后的城砖填平了四座大水坑,又修建了更多的下水道,才暂时缓解了排水的困难。

城内与各大水坑相连接的是里巷、街道的明沟、砖帮石盖沟、砖帮木盖沟、砖碗沟等,用以排泄街坊和道路的雨水、污水。没有这些

排水设施的地方,则采取地面迳流排向明沟或小水坑的方式。随着城市的发展,有的明沟被填平了,但仍保留着沟的名称。比如东南角的头道沟胡同、二道沟胡同,西北角和西南角的北大水沟和南大水沟等等。新中国成立后,老城里的排水设施有的被改造成了水泥管或缸瓦管,有一些仍然在使用。

# 老城里建筑布局的演变



明清两代的鼓楼

老城里建造之初是一座军事卫所,因此军事设施、 官廨公署和各类庙宇是建筑的主体。同时,普通百姓出 于身家安全的考虑,也相继迁入城内定居,因此普通民 宅从一开始也是老城里建筑重要的组成部分。随着时代 的变迁,老城里最终演变成了天津百姓最集中的聚居区。

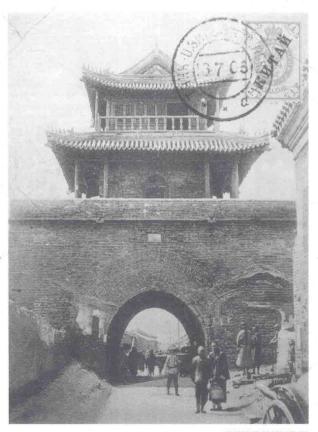
### 鼓楼

钟楼和鼓楼是中国古代城市中重要的礼制建筑,它们的主要功能是计时和报时。天津卫城初建之时,并没有设立钟楼或者鼓楼。弘治年间,兵备道副使刘福整修卫城,与此同时,他在城中央建造了天津历史上第一座钟鼓楼。

钟鼓楼的形制为三层高的砖城木楼。底层为砖砌方 形城墩台,四面开拱形穿心门洞,分别与天津城的四门 相对,贯通东门内、西门内、南门内和北门内四条大街。城上的木制楼阁为三开间,重檐歇山顶,上覆筒瓦走兽。整体建筑稳重大方,飞椽翼角形态优美。

天津的钟鼓楼俗称"鼓楼",实际上却是有钟无鼓, 因此有人认为是"古楼"的谐音,也有人认为是钟鼓楼 的省称。悬挂在鼓楼顶层的铁质大钟铸造于金天德五年 (1153),高 177 厘米,壁厚 11 厘米,下口径 133 厘米。 下口形成 8 个垂足,分别铸有阳文的八卦。由于鼓楼为 中空设计,空气上拔,传声效果非常好,据说在天气晴 朗时,鼓楼的钟声可以传至杨柳青。

清季,天津诗人梅宝璐曾为鼓楼撰写过一幅名联: "高敞快登临,看七十二沽往来帆影;繁华谁唤醒,听一百八杵早晚钟声",情真意切,被人们广为传诵。



明清两代鼓楼的东面