

什刹海小丛书

# 什刹海

的  
寺  
庙

北京市西城区什刹海研究会  
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王铭珍／著

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美丽的什刹海历来被誉为古都北京的“璀璨明珠”，而什刹海地区是驰名中外具有丰富历史文化内涵的旅游胜地。2005年《中国国家地理》杂志将什刹海与厦门鼓浪屿、苏州老城、澳门历史城区、青岛八大关并称为“中国最美的五大城区”。

什刹海历史悠久。远古时期，奔腾澎湃的永定河犹如一条巨龙，在北京小平原上摇来摆去，它的故道之一，世称为“三海大河”。永定河改道后，在今什刹海和北海、中海的地方留下一串湖泊，人称白莲潭。金代，为修建离宫太宁宫，将白莲潭南部水域加以开拓，成为皇家御园，被隔在宫外的白莲潭北部水域，就成为后来的积水潭，又称海子。蒙元之交，刘秉忠依据积水潭的地理位置，在其东选定中轴线，制订全面的城市规划，建起一座比原中都城远为宏伟的新城——元大都。后为更好地解决漕运问题，在郭守敬领导下修建了通惠河，引燕山和西山的泉水汇聚积水

# 序

潭,逐步建成京杭大运河的北端码头。“舳舻遮海水,仿佛到方壶”,诗人曾以神话中的海上仙境(方壶)来比喻积水潭,并且大加赞美。元代积水潭畔成为大都城内最繁华热闹的集市,为后来北京城的发展做出了贡献。

明时,积水潭(海子)逐渐变为蜿蜒相连的三片水域,分为西海、后海、前海。湖畔寺庙多,名园多,稻田多,有“西湖春、洞庭夏、秦淮秋”之美,而这里的冬景,十顷冰湖,飞雪弥漫,好一派北国风光,却是南方水乡任何胜地不能相比的。

清代,湖畔又出现了几座宏大的王府。清末民初,荷花市场的举办,使什刹海成为集休闲、消夏、购物、娱乐为一体的场所。

解放前夕,什刹海水面减少,环境脏乱,社会秩序混乱。1949年1月31日北平和平解放,随着古都的新生,什刹海也获得了新生。10月1日新中国成立。经人民政府多次疏浚整顿,致力建设,并加强管理,什刹海地区大大改变了面貌。《北京什刹海历史文化风景区总体规划》与《北京旧城25片历史文化保护区保护规划》的颁布与实施,为什刹海的保护、规划、管理、建设指明了方向。多年来,什刹海地区一些重要文物景点得以修复和重建,并新建了一些景点。这样经过几十年各方面的努力,什刹海已逐步形成了一个享有盛誉的广为中外人士所向往的历史文化旅游风景区。

为了更好地挖掘、传承什刹海的历史文化,在北京市

西城区委、区政府的领导和支持下,什刹海研究会、什刹海街道办事处、什刹海历史文化风景区管理处决定编撰一套小丛书,从各个侧面全面详细地介绍什刹海。希望它不仅有助于旅游,而且能广泛地引起人们对什刹海的兴趣,更加了解什刹海,爱护什刹海,并更好地建设什刹海。我们希望这套丛书能受到读者的喜爱。

什刹海研究会

2008年1月

## Preface

The beautiful Shichahai has been rewarded as the Shining Pear of the historical Beijing, and Shichahai is the historical tourist attraction known home and abroad. In 2005, the China National Geography named Shichahai, together with Gulangyu in Xiamen, Ancient city in Suzhou, Historical district in Macau and Badaguan in Qingdao, the "Most Beautiful Five Districts in china".

Shichahai has a long history. In ancient times, the surging Yongding River was like a huge dragon, waving on the little flatland of Beijing. One of its former routes is called "big river with three seas". After changing routes, Yongding River left a chain of lakes in the current areas of Shichahai, Beihai and Zhonghai, being called White Lotus Pond. In Jin dynasty, in order to build Taining Palace, the southern water of White Lotus Pond was expanded and built into the imperial garden. The northern water left later became Jishuitan, also named Haizi. During the transition of Meng and Yuan authorities,

according to the geographical location of Jishuitan, Mr. Liu Bingzhong made up a overall city planning project selecting the axis line in the east of Jishuitan and built up a new capital, Grand Yuan Capital which was much more grandeur than the former capital. Afterwards, in order to solve the problem of water transportation, under the direction of Mr. Guo Shoujing, Tonghui River was dug. Spring water from Yan Mountain and West Mountain was gathered in Jishuitan and gradually came into the north wharf of Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Cannel. Poets once praised Jishuitan as the fairyland on the sea, Fanghu, in myths, "a convoy of ships covering sea water, like stepping on the fairyland of Fanghu."

In Yuan dynasty, Jishuitan became the most prosperous market of the Grand Capital and contributed greatly to the development of Beijing city afterwards.

In Ming dynasty, Jishuitan gradually became three meandered linking waters of Xihai, Houhai and Qianhai. Three were a lot of temples, renowned gardens and rice fields on its banks, having the beauties of "Spring of West Lake, Summer of Dongting Lake and Autumn of Qinghuai River". In winter, this place had typical North scenery with broad ice lake and diffusing flying snows which was incomparable for any water village resorts in the South.

In Qing dynasty, there appeared several grand Royal Highness



序

Residences. In the end of Qing dynasty and beginning of People's Republic, Shichahai became a place with functions of relaxing, spending summer leisure, shopping and entertainment.

On the eve of Liberation, the water surface shrank; surrounding environment became dirty and social order was in a chaos. After the peaceful liberation of Peking on Jan. 31, 1949, with the new birth of the ancient capital, Shichahai also got a new birth. On Oct. 1, new China was founded. By several dredging and rectifying efforts, concentrative construction and strengthened management, Shichahai area was ameliorated greatly. The issue and implementation of the Overall Plan of the Historical and Cultural Scenic in Shichahai, Beijing and the Protection Plan of 25 Pieces of Historical and Cultural Areas in Old City Beijing provide the direction of the protection, planning, management and construction of Shichahai. For many years, many important cultural relic spots have been renovated and rebuilt; several new scenic spots have been built up. After dozens of years of efforts from all circles, Shichahai has become a historical and cultural tourism scenic spot renowned among and dreamed by people home and abroad.

In order to better research and inherit the history and culture of Shichahai, under the leadership and support of Party

Commission and Regional Government of the West District of Beijing, Shichahai Research Society, Residential Administrative Office in Shichahai and the Management Division of the Historical and Cultural Scenic Area of Shichahai decided to compile a series of books, having a detailed and overall introduction of Shichahai from every aspect. We hope that they are not only beneficial for tourism, but also extensively inspire people's interest about Shichahai, making people better understanding, protecting and constructing Shichahai. We hope that this series of book could take the fancy of readers.

**Shichahai Research Society**

**January, 2008**

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Temple, Huode Zhenjun Temple, Xianliang Memorial Hall and Nianhua Temple

(三)西城区文物保护单位:双寺、寿明寺、净业寺、正觉寺、天寿庵、保安寺、普济寺、广福观、三官庙、大藏龙华寺、旌勇祠 / 60

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Temples

土家

什刹海  
寺庙  
观庵  
荟萃

什刹海  
寺  
庙  
观  
庵  
荟  
萃

## 一、什刹海寺庙观庵荟萃

什刹海,古称积水潭,是古代京杭运河的北端终点码头。什刹海有宽阔的水域,可以调解北京城内的小气候。这里间或日朗风和,间或云笼雾绕,犹如面纱,半遮半掩。水色时而碧绿,时而变蓝,天水之间,如梦如幻。

什刹海在历史上曾是漕运码头,是繁荣的商业区和游乐休闲场所,也是宗教活动重地。据《什刹海志》称:什刹海历史上曾经有过多达 165 座寺庙。

清乾隆年间绘制的《京城全图》标有寺庙 1207 座。寺庙最为密集的区域是什刹海地区,有 90 座,占京城寺庙总数的 7%。如今尚存全国重点文物保护单位 1 处,市级文物保护单位 5 处,区级文物保护单位 11 处,调查项目待审定的文物保护单位 24 处。

旧京谚云:“在京的和尚,出京的官。”意思是说:北京的寺庙有些是敕建的。规模宏大,殿堂巍峨,神像庄严,香火旺盛。一些巨刹的方丈、住持受到皇帝的青睐,有的被封为国师,可以出入宫廷,左右朝政,其显赫之势,不亚于王公大臣。

什刹海地区敕建的寺庙,深为皇家所重视。清代康熙



皇帝、乾隆皇帝等，都曾颁诏修建什刹海畔的寺庙，并亲临寺庙敬神、赋诗。乾隆皇帝《积水潭汇通祠》诗云：

渚蓄长流济大通，澄潭积水映遥空。

为关溯涧应垂制，因葺崇祠喜毕工。

海寺月桥率难考，灯船歌馆漫教同。

纪吟权当留碑记，殷鉴恒深惕若衷。

在乾隆看来，什刹海水关是京城水域的重要工程，故而对之十分崇敬。

明代始有什刹海之名。著名明史专家单士元先生在其所撰《对什刹海的感情》一文中云：“儿时生于什刹海，不识什刹海名称之渊源。传说在大片湖泊周围有古刹十，因而得名……早年在什刹海畔德胜桥，有‘什刹海禅林’古庙一座，其碑为明代万历年间建。据此，什刹海之名称在明代已有矣……在什刹海广化寺得见一碑，为清朝咸丰二年记重修庙宇之事。碑文是清代督抚巨宦徐继畲所撰写……去岁三晋名流为徐继畲先生举行纪念会。在纪念文册中刊有影印碑刻原文。碑文首曰：‘都城西北隅有巨浸曰什刹海，以环海有丛林十故名。广化寺者十刹之一。明时有念佛会，万历中曾重修，福清叶相国为之记。入国朝数修数废，