明清皇城



北京出版社出版集团 北京出版社 版 社

目月清皇城 Imperial City of Ming and Qing Dynasties

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

《历史文化名城北京》系列丛书/陈刚 朱嘉广主编 - 北京: 北京出版社, 2004 ISBN 7-200-05763-0

1. 历... II.陈 朱... III.北京-历史文化-图文简介 IV.K921

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 113548 号

出	版:	北京出版社出版集团
		北京出版社

地址:北京北三环中路6号

邮編: 100011

网址: www.bph.com.cn

发 行:

行: 北京出版社出版集团总发行 **销**: 新华书店经销

. .

制

版:北京图文天地彩印制版有限公司

印 刷: 北京方嘉彩印有限责任公司 **开 本**: 210mm × 250mm 1/12

テーム: 210mm×25 印 张: 9

版 次:2005年1月第1版 第1次印刷

印 数: 1~4000

号: ISBN 7-200-05763-0/K·619

Publication: Beijing Publishing House (Group)

Address: 6 Bei San Huan Zhong Road, Beijing

Postalcode: 100011

Http://www.bph.com.cn

Distribution: Beijing Publishing House (Group)

Sale: Xinhua Bookstore

Plate Making: Beijing Topworld Color Printing Co.,LTD.

Printing: Beijing Foundart Colour Printing Co., Ltd.

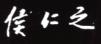
Format: 210mm × 250mm

Editon Order: January, 2005 Editon Order One

北京是一座历史悠久的文化名城,有三千余年的建城史,辽、金、元、明、清五个朝代相继在这里建都,留下了无数代表着中华文明的珍贵文物古迹。中华人民共和国成立以后,北京作为首都,成为了全国的政治中心、文化中心和国际交往中心。半个多世纪以来,北京发生了巨大的变化,已发展成为闻名世界的大都市。在这期间,我们积累了大量可贵的经验,也留下了不少教训。相信这些都会成为我们继续前进的宝贵财富。

经过近两年的努力,由北京市规划委员会、北京市城市规划设计研究院和北京东易和文化交流中心组织编撰的《历史文化名城北京》系列丛书就要由北京出版社出版了。这套丛书以北京旧城内的历史文化保护区为线索,配以精炼传神的文字及图片,从城市规划的视角观照北京城市建设的历史与今天,探索传统文化与现代生活有机结合的途径,是很有意义的。我对这一成果感到高兴!

随着2008年奥运会的临近,我相信这套丛书会越来越引起国内外 。 读者的关注,会成为他们深入了解北京、感受北京独特魅力的好书。



二OO四年六月

Preface Beijing is a world-renowned ancient cultural city with a history of more than 3000 years, and it used to be the capital for Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties in succession while numerous precious historical relic sites on showcasing Chinese Civilization remained. With the founding of the People's Republic of China, Beijing, as the capital of the new Republic, has since developed itself into the nation's political and cultural center as well as international exchange hub. Due to the great changes that took place in the past half century, Beijing has become a metropolis with world wide reputation. During this period, we accumulated a great deal of precious experiences, and acquired many lessons. I believe that these factors will be the valuable fortune for us to keep moving on.

With two-year efforts, organized and compiled by Beijing Municipal City Planning Commission(BMCPC), Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning and Designing and Beijing Dongyihe Culture Exchange Center, Beijing: The Notable Historical and Cultural City series will be published by the Beijing Publishing House. With the historic areas in Beijing old city as the main clue, this series of books, featuring refined and vivid words and pictures, show us the past and today of the city construction of Beijing from the angle of city planning, moreover, explore the organic combination of traditional culture and modern life. This is of great significance, and I feel so pleased about this wonderful achievement!

As the 2008 Olympic Games is drawing near, I'm deeply convinced that this extraordinary series will increasingly draw attentions of readers from home and abroad, which help them acquire an in-depth understanding of Beijing as well as experience the unique charm of Beijing.

Hou Renzhi

June, 2004

```
朱嘉广
副主编:黄
                   马良伟
                            范耀邦
执行主编: 温宗勇
                   陈 继
执行副主编: 林铭述
                   张铁军
特约顾问: 吴雨初
                   钟制宪
特约监制 曲 仲
      文: 王 岗
特约编辑:廖正昕
执行编辑: 宋丽萍
                   王梓璇
英文翻译: 万心强
英文编辑:罗 琪
责任编辑:杨良志
      影: 林铭述
设计总监: 王
平面设计: 陈 悦
印刷监制。许
Editors in Chief: Chen Gang Zhu Jiaguang
Associate Editors in Chief: Huang Yan Ma Liangwei Fan Yaobang
Executive Editors in Chief: Wen Zongyong Chen Ji
Executive Associate Editors in Chief: Marshall Lin Zhang Tiejun Shane He Leon Yang
Contributing Advisor: Wu Yuchu Zhong Zhixian
Contributing Directors: Qu Zhong Qiao Bin
Writer: Wang Gang
Contributing Editor: Liao Zhengxin
Executive Edirors: Sarah Song Sindy Wang
English Translators: Wan Xingiang Lu Wei
English Editor: Luo Qi
Responsible Editor: Yang Liangzhi
Photographer: Marshall Lin
Art Director: Wang Kun
Art Designer: Chen Yue
Printing Engineer: Xu Ke
```

上篇 皇城拠胜概 Part One General Introduction of Imperial City	002	下篇 华街觅旧迹 Tracing the Glory Past	064
四维八方 独尊中央——明清以前的皇城 Imperial Cities before Ming Dynasty	006	景山东街 Jingshan East Street	066
北京最早的皇城 The Earliest Imperial City of Beijing	014	景山西街 Jinshan West Street	068
大汗的官殿 Palaces of Khan	016	景山前街 Jingshan Front Street	070
大汗的苑囿 Gardens of Khan	018	景山后街 Jingshan Back Street	071
宫殿煌煌 绥靖万邦——明清时期的皇城 Imperial City in Ming and Qing Dynasties	020	地安门内大街 Di'anmen Inner Street	072
皇城概况 General Information of Imperial City	022	文津街 Wenjin Street	073
拱卫皇居 禁垣门墙——皇城和官城的城门 Gates of Palaces City and Imperial City	024	五四大街 Wusi Street	074
皇城门的变迁 Vicissitude of Imperial City Gate	026	南长街 Nanchang Street	076
官城概况 Polaces City	030	北长街 Beichang Street	077
外朝诸殿 Halls in Outer Court	034	南池子大街 Nanchizi Street	079
内廷诸官 Palaces in Inner Court	036	皇史宬 Huangshicheng	080
尊祖敬宗 祭典维盛——太庙概况 Imperial Ancestral Temple	038	南内 Nannei	083
立国农耕 社稷为重——社稷坛概况 Shejitan (Alter for the gods of land and grain)	044	东华门大街 Donghuamen Street	084
阙庭北峙万岁山——景山概况 Jingshan Hill	048	北池子大街 Beichizi Street	085
四朝御苑 沧桑变迁 Vicissitude of Imperial Garden	050	皇城的历史文化价值及保护 The value and protection of the Imperial City	088
琼华岛上住神仙 Supernatural Beijing Living in Gronghua Island	052		
巍峨官殿倚池边 Lofty Palaces on The Bank of Lake	054	a C	
中南海遗事 Blurred Past of Zhongnanhai	056	2000	
白塔耸立岛之巅	058	2.8	

White Dagoba Overlooking The Island

四仓十库厚积藏 Four Storerooms and Ten Storehouses

二十四衙的兴衰 Ups and Downds of the 24-Yamen (Government Office in Old China)



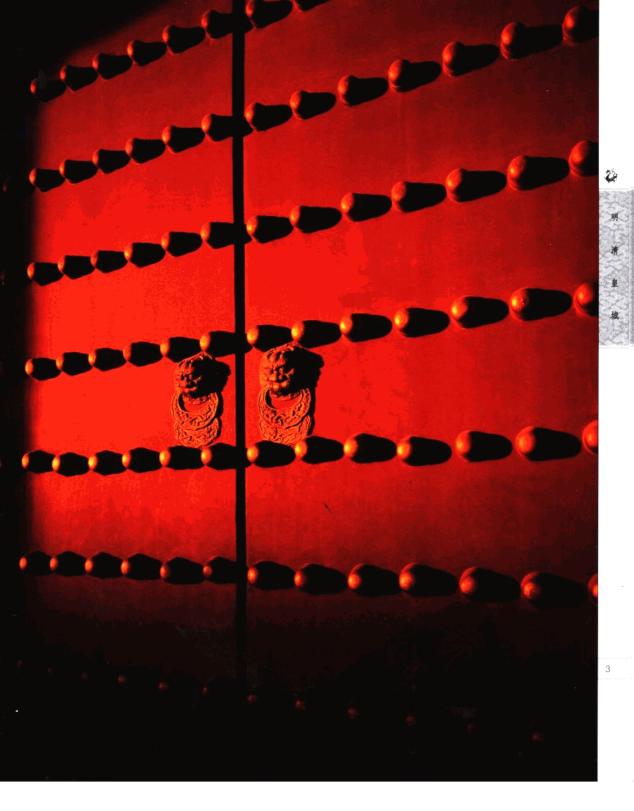






上篇皇城揽胜概

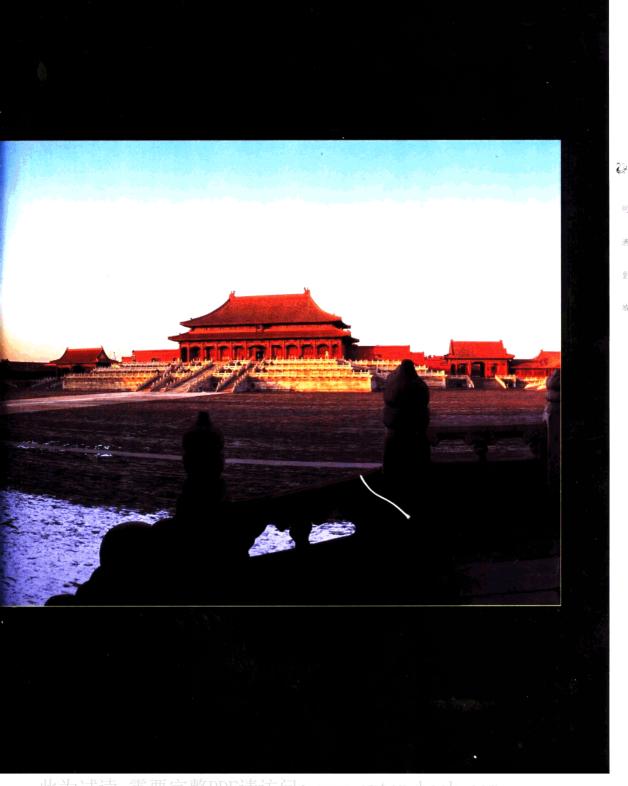
Part One General Introduction of Imperial City





"宫室光明,阙庭神丽,奢不可逾,俭不能侈"——皇城主体建筑太和殿。

Main Architecture of Imperial City - Taihedian (Hall of Supreme Harmony)



此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com



太和门前的雄狮 Stone Lion before Taihemen (Gate of Supreme Harmony)

四维八方 独尊中央——明清以前的皇城

Imperial Cities before Ming Dynasty

先秦时期的皇城

皇城,顾名思义,就是皇帝居住的城池。在中国的远古时期,曾经有过"三皇"、"五帝"的说法,三皇是指伏羲、燧人和神农;而五帝是指黄帝、颛顼、帝喾、唐尧和虞舜,他们都是远古时期的杰出人物。后来,秦始皇统一天下,拟定尊号,把三皇、五帝合在一起,遂称皇帝。

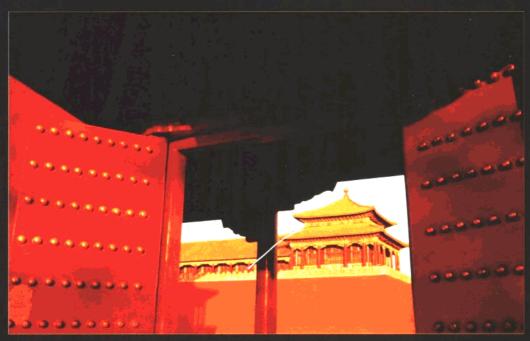
中国最早的统一王朝,据文献记载,是夏朝。这时的统治者还未称皇帝,而是称王,下面分封或是归顺的小国之君称诸侯。此后的商朝和周朝,都沿用此例。不论是夏王,商王还是诸侯,他们居住的地方,在当时都被称为"都",在"都"的地方修筑城池之后,于是有了都城。

作为统一王朝的都城规模比下面诸侯国要大一些,故而又被称之为"京城"。而在京城里面,最宏伟的建筑就是宫殿,当时又被称为"王宫"。到了春秋战国时期,周王室衰微,诸侯日益强大,于是,诸侯也纷纷称王,其宫殿建筑之宏伟。已经不逊色于周天子。

中央王朝的都城,夏代的遗迹虽然有一些,还有待于考订和确认。商代的都城,经常迁徙,据传多达十几处,今天可以确认的,是位于河南境内的"殷墟"。到了周代,都城开始固定,先是建都称镐京(今陕西西安境内),后又建都称洛邑(今河南洛阳境内),遂形成了东西两京的制度。

在这个时期,虽然周天子居住的都城就是皇城,但是,人们显然还没有"皇城"的观念。

Imperial city, as its name implies, refers to the city that emperor resides in. In Zhou Dynasty, although the place where Zhou emperors lived meant imperial city to some degree, obviously people had not had the conception of "Imperial City".



威严的午门 Stately Wumen(The Meridian Gate)

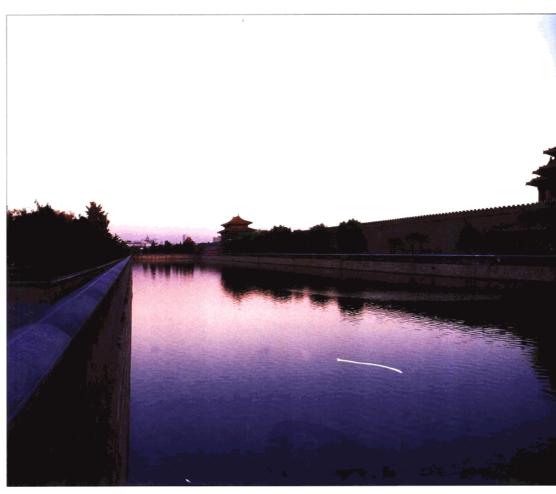
秦汉以来的皇城

秦始皇统一天下之后,定都咸阳(今陕西西安境内),将齐、楚、燕、韩、赵、魏六国的都城削平,全国分设三十六郡,这样,全国的都城变成只有一处。而秦始皇嫌都城咸阳太狭小,于是,又在咸阳周围大兴土木,建造宫殿。新建的阿房宫,其观模之宏丽,冠绝天下。

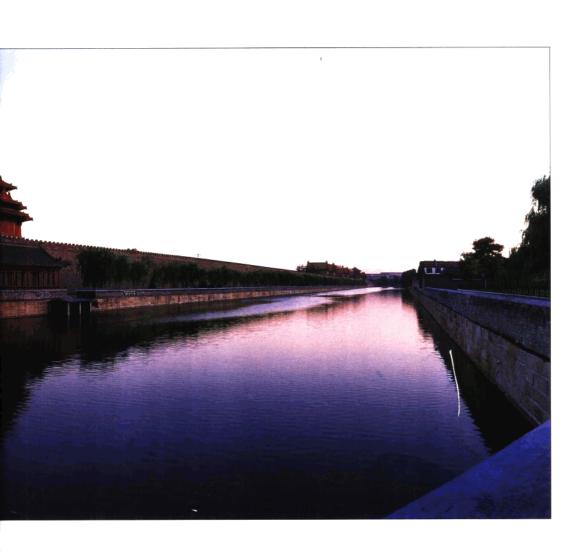
秦始皇父子暴虐黎民,刘,项等起而涿鹿中原,最后汉高祖刘邦得天下,建立汉王朝。有鉴于亡秦的教训,汉高祖大封同姓王与异姓王于天下各处,于是,被分封到各地的诸侯王又纷纷建筑宫殿,养尊处优。当时,建筑有宫殿的城池皆被称为"宫城",遂使"宫城"遍及天下,而都城却只有东、西两京。

到了汉代,人们开始有了"皇城"的观念。有诸侯王的城市就有宫殿,就被称为"宫城"。而只有皇帝居住的"宫城",才是"皇城"。宫城有很多处,而皇城只有一处。此后,到了晋隋之间,"王府"的观念才逐渐取代了诸侯王的"宫城"观念,而"宫城"的观念遂与"皇城"的观念合而为一。

Epang Palace, built by Ying Zheng, the first emperor of Qin Dynasty, was unparalleled in terms of scale and magnificence in that period. When history progressed into Han Dynasty, the conception of "Imperial City" began to be formed, which solely referred to "palaces city" that emperor resided in.



静静守卫着故宫的筒子河 Moat Guarding The Imperial Palaces in Silence



. . . .