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联合主持

东交民巷



【历史文化名城北京】系列丛书

北京出版社出版集团
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胡同、四合院	宣南、法源寺	团子、蓝旗和官白塔寺	东交民巷	琉璃厂	前门、大柵栏	什刹海	明清皇城	北京城
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東交民巷

Dongjiao Minxiang



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序

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。

侯仁之

二〇〇四年六月

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

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东交民巷的新生 The Rebirth of Dongjiaominxiang	002
一条贯通中外的长街 The Long Street That Links Chins and The Outside World	004
“江米巷—交民巷” “Glutinous Rice Lane - Jiaomin Lane”	006
紫禁东南 衙署云集 The Convergence of Government Offices(government offices gathered at the eastern corner of the Forbidden City)	010
昔日御河难觅踪 The Beautiful View of the Imperial River(the Imperial River can never be seen now)	012
五朝遗迹朱藤老 千载高风紫蔓重 The ancient Chinese wisteria standing in the courtyard of the Ministry of Personnel	014
王府遗梦 The Dreams of Imperial Palaces	016
外夷气焰愈张 王府改充使馆 Imperial Palaces were used as foreign embassies (The aggression of imperialists forced imperial palaces to be used as foreign embassies.)	020
两座“鬼子”府邸 一样“强盗”行径 Two “Devil's” Palaces (The barbarous behaviors of the “devil” - the foreign invaders)	028
风起云涌义和团 The Uprising of the Yihetuan Movement	032
“克林德事件” “The Kelinde Incident”	040
一座石牌坊的传奇 The Legend of A Stone Memorial Archway	042
《辛丑条约》之后的东交民巷 The situation of Dongjiaominxiang after The Xinchou Agreement	044
“国中之国” “Country in A Country”	050
干预中国内政的“中转站” The “Transfer Stations” to Interfere China's Internal Affairs	060
圣米厄尔教堂 Cathedral	066
西方列强进行文化侵略的场所—“南馆” The Place By Which Big Powers Underwent Their Cultural Invasion-South Hotel	072
国外建筑文化的展示区 The Showplace of Exotic Architectural Cultures	074
东交民巷的历史文化价值 The Historical and Cultural Values of Dongjiaominxiang	080



东交民巷



月色笼罩下的东交民巷街景

The Sight of Dongjiaominxiang under the Moon



东交民巷的新生

The Rebirth of Dongjiaominxiang

1949年1月31日，中国人民解放军和北平市人民政府工作人员，入城接收防务和市政，北平宣告和平解放！2月3日上午十时，在北平举行了轰动世界的中国人民解放军入城式。在挂着红色指挥旗的指挥车引领下，四辆载着毛主席、朱总司令巨幅画像的大卡车和炮车队、骑兵、步兵依次由永定门入城，经过前门，右拐进入东交民巷，在高亢的歌声中，雄姿勃勃穿过这条街。在半殖民地半封建的旧中国，被帝国主义霸占、中国人不准随便经过的东交民巷，重新回到中国人民手中，获得了新生。

1950年1月6日，北京市军管会颁布布告，庄严宣告在北京市内帝国主义兵营占地一律收回，征用其地面上全部建筑。次日，通知在东交民巷仍留有兵营的美、英、法、荷四国，限定定期腾交。1月至4月，收回美、英、法、荷四国兵营，7月21日接收原俄国兵营，清除帝国主义在东交民巷的势力，东交民巷获得新生。

On January 31st, 1949, the city of Peking declared the peaceful liberation. Dongjiaominxiang, the street that has long been occupied by imperialism as the forbidden ground for Chinese citizens, returned to the control of the Chinese people once again and claimed a rebirth.

一条贯通中外的长街

The Long Street That Links China and The Outside World



东交民巷街夜景

The Night View of Dongjiaominxiang



东交民巷最早称东江米巷。现在人们说起它，一般并不仅指西起天安门广场东侧，东到崇文大街的大巷子，而是泛指东到今崇文门内大街路西，西达今中国国家博物馆，北接东长安街、南抵前门东大街和崇文门西大街，方圆1.31平方公里的地区。《北京历史文化名城保护规划》将东交民巷历史文化保护区四至范围划定为：东接崇文门，南临前门东大街，西至天安门广场东侧，北到东长安街。街区内主要街道为：东交民巷、正义路和台基厂大街。

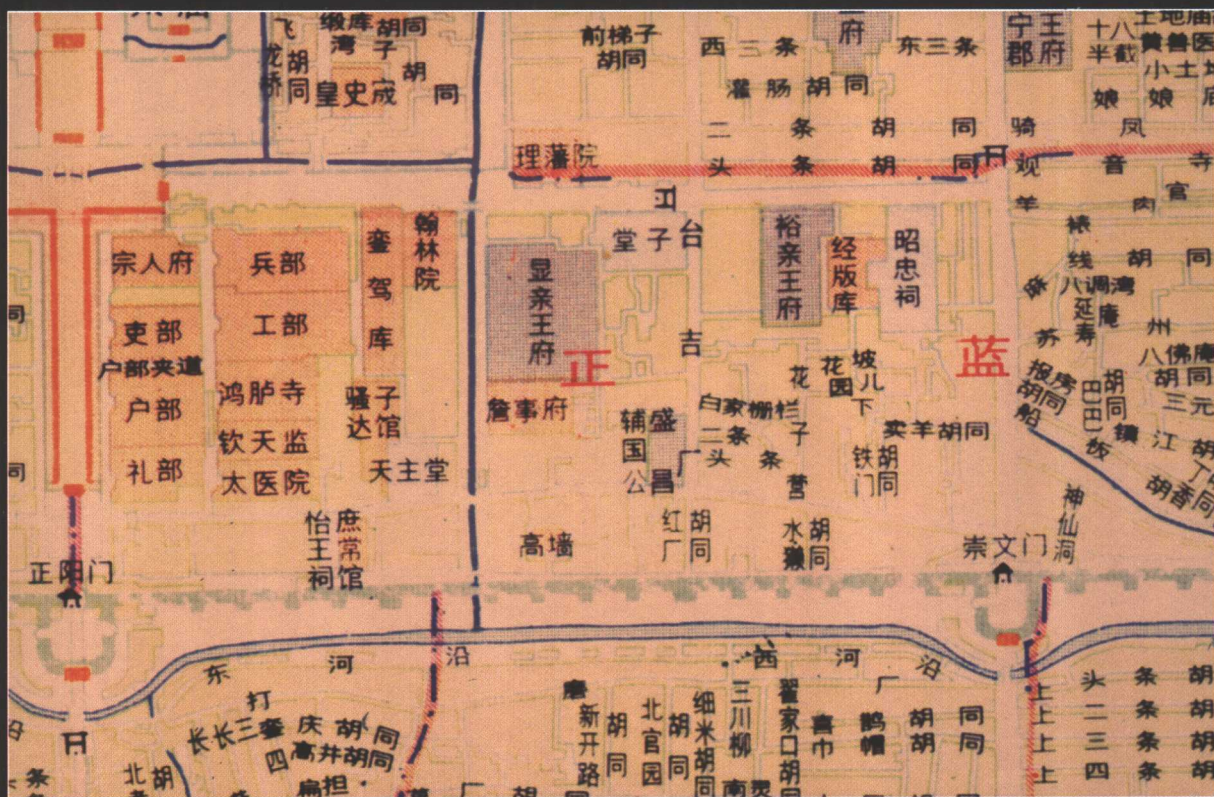
东交民巷保护区规划总用地面积共计0.6284平方公里，其中重点保护区0.3047平方公里，建设控制区0.3237平方公里。

Dongjiaominxiang was called "East River's Rice Lane" at the very beginning. The Program for Beijing Historical and Cultural City's Preservation defines the territory of the Dongjiaominxiang Historical and Cultural Reserve: it starts from the Chongwenmen Gate in the east, and ends at the eastern side of Tian'anmen Square in the west; it stretches to the eastern Chang'an Street in the north, and reaches to eastern Qianmen Gate Street.



“江米巷—交民巷”

“Glutinous Rice Lane - Jiaomin Lane”



清代的东交民巷地图

The Map of Dongjiaominxiang in the Qing Dynasty



在外国势力占领下的东交民巷东口即景
 The photos of the eastern side of Dongjiaominxiang (take by the time when foreign forces occupied this place)

1261年，即元世祖中统二年，修理金故都燕京。元世祖至元元年（1264），燕京改为中都。元世祖至元四年（1267），在中都东北开始修筑新城，元世祖至元九年（1272）建成，改称大都，迁都新城。

据考证，元大都城的四至，南边界线为东西长安街。因此可以断定，东交民巷是在大都城的南城外，为城南的一个居民点。

江米巷之称始于元代，其产生原因当为囤储江米之所，得名“江米巷”。

明成祖朱棣从其侄子明惠帝朱允炆手中夺取皇位，将明朝的首都由南京迁到了北京。但此时，其侄在位时出任官吏的诸多遗老遗少们并未善罢甘休，他们欲行谋刺的消息不断传来。为了保险起见，朱棣下令，禁止南来的运粮船再到积水潭卸货，而是将通过京杭大运河、由通州漕运来的米粮，运进北京城后就地出售。江米巷，随之成为囤米出售的地方。清朝随着国内各民族间频繁往来，外国来

华使节和留学生的增多，各国商人络绎来京，他们都住在巷内的南会同馆，东江米巷成为相互交往的街巷，遂有东交民巷之称。

明都城向南推展至今前三门一线，江米巷成了城内的一条长街。但正阳门（即前门）内的棋盘街，又把长长的一条江米巷拦腰截为两段，棋盘街以西称西江米巷，以东称东江米巷。东江米巷西从棋盘街东侧起，东至崇文门内大街止。

It is from the Yuan Dynasty that the name of Glutinous Rice Lane came into being. The reason for that is because this is the place where glutinous rice was stored, thus this place was dubbed as Glutinous Rice Lane. During the Qing Dynasty, with the frequent contacts among different ethnic groups and the increasing number of foreign diplomatic envoys, students and visiting businessmen from other countries as well - they all preferred to live at Nantong Assembly Hall that was located in this lane, Dongjiaominxiang, consequently, turned out to be the lane where residents with different nationalities were intermingled together. That is the reason this place was dubbed as Dongjiaominxiang - Dongjiao People's Lane, literally.



原荷兰使馆大门
The Gate of The Former Embassy of Netherlands





紫禁东南 衙署云集

The Convergence of Government Offices

(government offices gathered at the eastern corner of the Forbidden City)



今公安部大院内的王府遗址

The relics of imperial palaces discovered in the courtyard of the Ministry of Public Security