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# 前门·大柵欄



《历史文化名城北京》系列丛书

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# 前門·大柵欄

Qianmen · Dashilar



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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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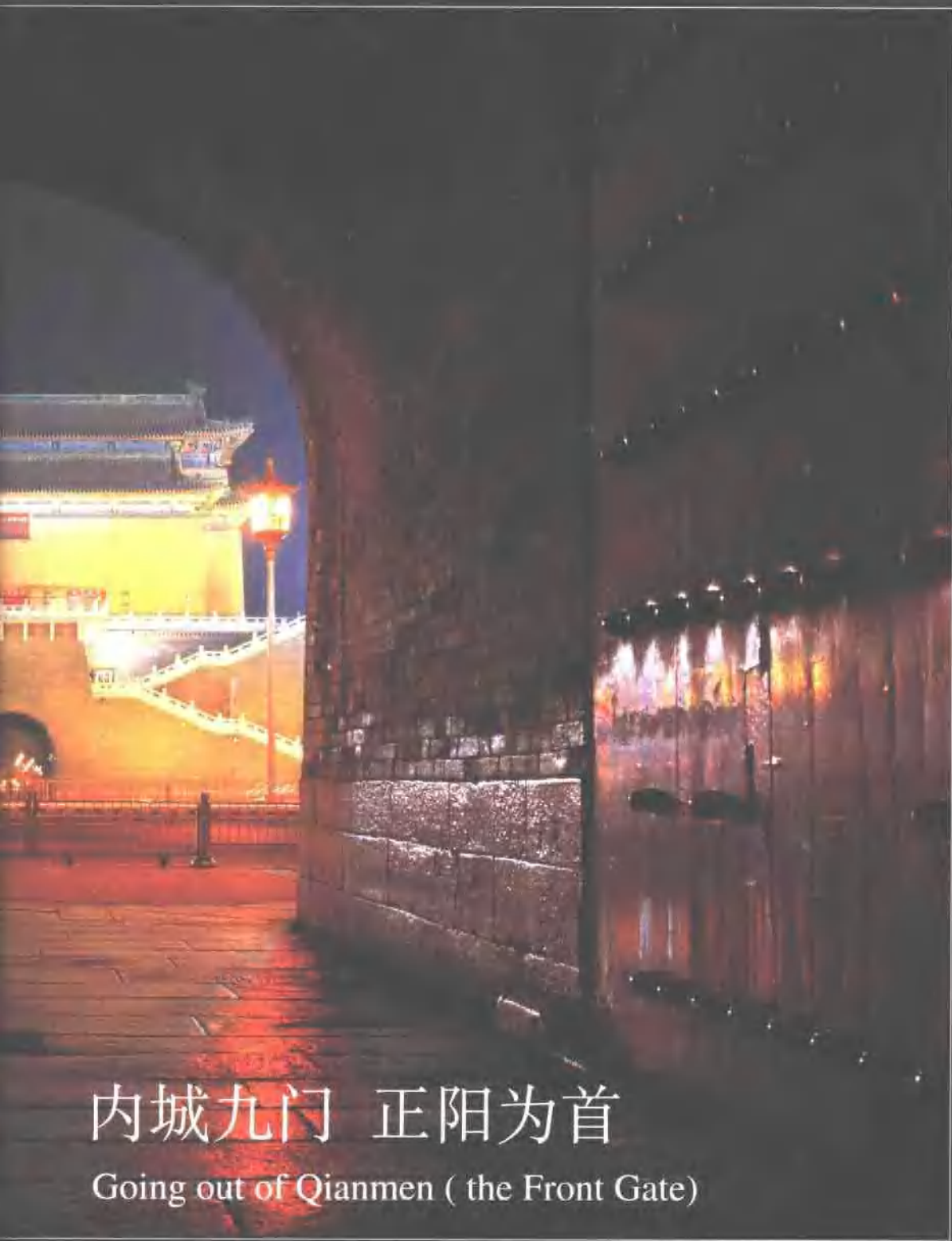
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从正阳门门道内望箭楼  
the Front Gate Archery Tower





# 内城九门 正阳为首

Going out of Qianmen ( the Front Gate)



天坛 (1956 年)

Tiantan (Temple of Heaven) on the year of 1956.

老北京常说的“出前门”最初是指深居紫禁城的皇帝每年要前往城南的天坛和先农坛去行祭祀之礼。

中国古代将“天”看作日、月、星辰和云、雨、风、雷的主宰。远古传说中华夏民族农耕文化的创始者神农氏，则被视为先农神。早在奴隶社会就已经出现了祭天礼俗。而每年春耕前，上至朝廷，下至百姓，都要祭祀神农，行耕籍礼。到了明朝洪武二年（1369）二月，祭祀先农神被列为大祀。其后，明成祖营建北京，永乐十八年（1420）基本竣工的一系列建筑，就包括永定门里路东的“天坛”和路西的“地坛”。“地坛”后又改称“山川坛”，“先农坛”。这两处建筑，分别作为皇帝祭祀天和先农神的地方。清雍正鼎北京后的十个皇帝，在位 267 年间，亲祭先农神多达 248 次。前门位于紫禁城南侧，“出前门”是皇帝出宫到达先农坛、天坛的必经之路。

An old saying in Beijing goes as “going out of Qianmen (the Front Gate)”, and means that the emperors living in the forbidden city all the year round, go to Tiantan (Temple of Heaven) and Xianong Altar, located in the south city of Beijing, to hold ceremonies for worshipping the natural god every year.

元代的大都城有十一座城门，南城垣正中为丽正门。明永乐十七年（1419），将大都南城垣外移约2里，丽正门随之迁到了现今正阳门的位置。正统元年（1436）修筑北京城楼时改称正阳门。明清北京内城九门对称布局，惟有正阳门位置居中，无相对之门，据说是怕泄王气。为便于出行，皇城有一座“后门”，叫地安门。在人们约定俗成的称谓中，与“后门”并称的“前门”，就是位于内城中轴线上且与天安门相对的正阳门。正阳门处于“圣主当阳，日至中天，万国瞻仰”之地，故名“正阳”。

There were 11 city gates in Dadu (present-day Beijing) of Yuan Dynasty, and Lizhengmen (Lizheng Gate) was in the middle of the southern city. The southern wall of Dadu city was expanded forth for mainly 2 li (about 1 kilometer) in the 17th year (1419) of the reign of Ming Emperor Yongle, while Lizhengmen was shifted to the position of today's Zhengyangmen (Zhengyang Gate). When constructing the Beijing city tower in the 1st year (1436) of the reign of Ming Emperor Zhengtong, the name of Lizhengmen was changed into Zhengyangmen (Zhengyang Gate).



前门箭楼（1954年）  
Qianmen Jianlou  
(the Front Gate Archery Tower  
(in the year of 1960)



明清时期建造的形制高大、规模宏丽的正阳门城楼与箭楼（1958年）  
Zhengyangmen City Tower and Archery Tower built in Ming and Qing Dynasty (in the year of 1958)



被八国联军摧毁的前门箭楼（1900年）  
Jianmen Jianlou (the Front Gate Archery Tower) destroyed by Allied Troops of Eight Countries (in the year of 1900)

元大都丽正门城楼与箭楼的形制规模已无从考究。明清时期的正阳门城楼与箭楼之间，原来有一个巨大的瓮城。前端（南端）呈弧形抹角，南北长106米，东西宽88.65米，围成一个宽阔的空场。四向各辟一拱券式门洞，北为实榻大门，东、南、西为吊落式闸门。前门城楼和箭楼屡遭磨难。明万历三十八年（1610），清道光二十九年（1849）箭楼失火，清乾隆四十五年（1780）城楼失火。光绪二十六年（1900），前门先被义和团火烧大栅栏所殃及，又遭到八国联军的炮轰，随后大约用了5年才重修起来。民国四年



(1915)。为改善内外城间的交通状况。在国民政府内务总长朱启铃主持下拆除瓮城。并聘请德国建筑师罗思凯格尔改造正阳门箭楼，添建了水泥平座护栏和箭窗的弧形遮檐，月墙断面上增添了西洋图案花饰。朱启铃手持总统袁世凯赐予的银锄，拆下了瓮城第一块砖。1949年1月31日，北平和平解放。2月3日人民解放军在此举行入城式。1952年对城楼进行了拨正加固，此后又进行过多次中小修。并拆除了箭楼前的五牌楼。1976年、1977年又分别对箭楼和城楼进行了全面维修。

The city tower of Zhengyangmen was first built in the 2nd year (1437) of the reign of Ming Emperor Zhengtong, and the whole city tower is the highest one of its kind with 42 meters height in Beijing.



正阳门城楼始建于明正统二年(1437),坐落在砖砌城台上。城台宽95米,厚31.4米,高14.7米,南北上沿有1.2米高的宇墙,正中有拱券式门洞,五伏五券。城楼为灰筒瓦琉璃剪边,重檐歇山三滴水结构,朱红楼阁,上下两层,上层前后装修为菱花格隔扇门窗,下层为涂朱砖墙,南北明间及东西两侧山面各有大门一座。楼两端沿城墙内侧设斜坡马道。整座城楼高42米,为北京之最。

正阳门箭楼建于正统四年(1439),高36米,重檐歇山顶,颇有皇家气派,上下四层,开有52个箭窗,作对外射击之用。城台正中开有五个拱券式门洞,前楼后厦,北面抱厦共五间,有三个门可通至城楼的台顶。箭楼与瓮城是正阳门的重要屏障。

The Zhengyangmen Jianlou (Zhengyang Gate Archery Tower) was built in the 4th year (1439) of the reign of Ming Emperor Zhengtong, which was 36 meters high. Jianlou (Archery Tower) and Wengcheng (Weng city, barbican entrance to the city) are the important barriers to Zhengyangmen (Zhengyang Gate).



今夜的前门月色,在华灯辉映之中,愈加增添了古都风貌的几分魅力。  
Nightscape of Qianmen

明清时期，箭楼下的门洞只有皇帝出行时才开启。其余人等出入前门，则要绕行瓮城东西月墙上的门洞。久而久之，瓮城月墙东侧形成了一条以卖帽子为主的小巷，俗称“帽巷”。西侧则是以卖荷包为主的“荷包巷”。两者有时也并称“东、西荷包巷”。

正阳门箭楼前护城河上的石拱桥，名为正阳桥，桥南即为北京城当时最壮丽、宏伟的牌楼——五牌楼。牌楼正额上书“正阳桥”三字。

由城楼、箭楼、瓮城、正阳桥和五牌楼组成的建筑群，构成了北京内城的正门——正阳门（前门）的整体。

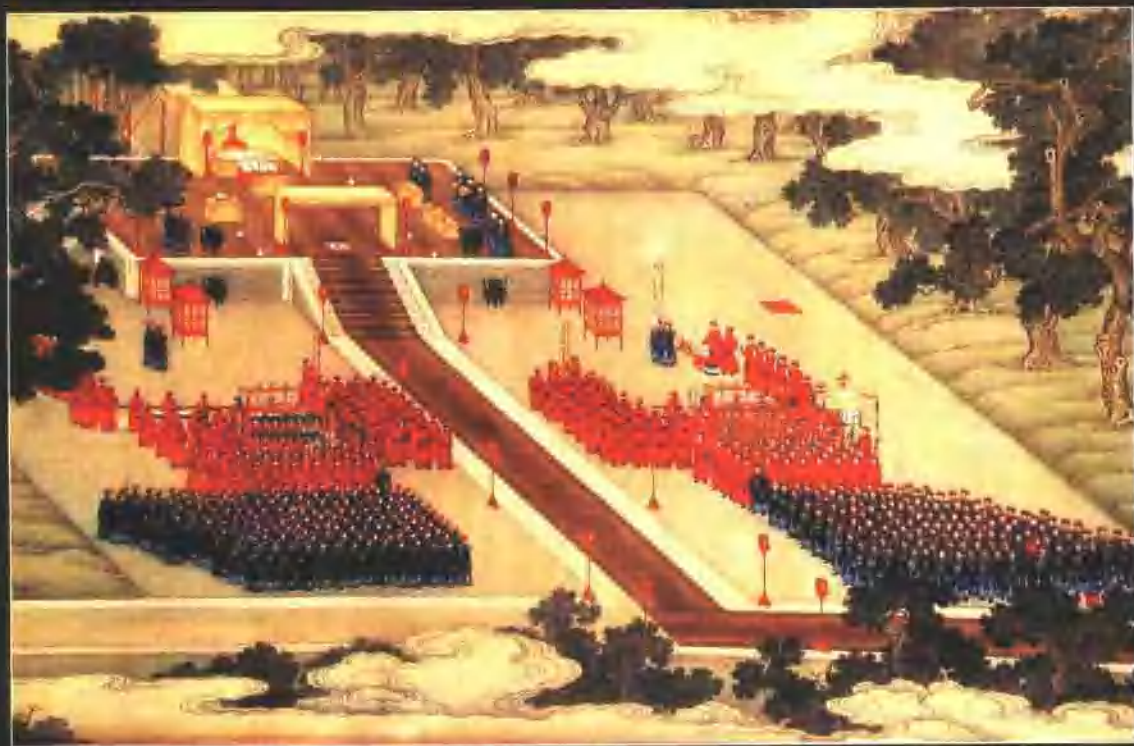
A stone-arched bridge over the moat of Zhengyangmen Jianlou is called Zhengyang Bridge. Wu Pailou (5 Pailou, Pailou also called Pailang in Chinese, a very Chinese architecture) the most splendid and magnificent Pailou at that time, was located in the south of Zhengyang Bridge.

The complete unit of Zhengyangmen (Zhengyang Gate) - the Frontpiece of Beijing inner city comprises 5 parts: City tower, Jianlou, Wengcheng, Zhengyang Bridge and Wu Pailou.





明清两朝，皇帝每年都要亲自（个别时间委派重臣）进行三次郊祀活动。正月上辛日至祈年殿举行祈谷礼，祈祷皇天保佑五谷丰登；四月吉日至圜丘坛举行雩礼，为百谷祈求膏雨；冬至再至圜丘坛举行告祀礼，禀告五谷业已丰登。届时，沿途将净水泼街，黄土垫道，正阳门箭楼，城楼中间的门洞大开，朝臣和护卫兵丁伴随皇帝的车辇，浩浩荡荡走过前门大街。



图为古代帝王祭祀时的场面。明清时期举祭祀活动的主要场所天坛和先农坛就都在前门外面。  
The occasion when emperors in ancient time held ceremonies for worshipping the natural god.





前三门大街 (1975年)

Three streets in Qianmen (in the year of 1975)

清代以至民国时期，“出前门”成为社会各界经济文化生活的重要选择。前门外有北京著名的绸缎庄“八大样”，烤鸭店“全聚德”，书籍、古玩、字画交流中心“琉璃厂”，著名戏院“广德楼”，银钱交易中心“钱市胡同”，钱庄银号集中地“施家胡同”，即使所谓“八大胡同”的妓院，也往往成为政客从事政治交易、商人进行贸易洽谈的场所。清光绪年间修建京奉、京汉铁路，火车站建在箭楼南侧，这里成为北京的交通中心。民国时期开办的劝业场，融购物、娱乐、餐饮于一体，开现代商业布局的先河。

From Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China, "going out of Qianmen" had become an important choice for people's life.

The Jing-Jeng and Jing-Han railways were built in the reign of Qing Emperor Guangxu, and the railway station was built on the south of Jienlou which became the transportation center of Beijing later. Quanyachang (Business Encouraging Bazaar), built in the Republic of China dealing in shopping, recreation and dining, and it laid the ground for contemporary economic framework.



城楼上俯瞰前门大街 (20世纪初)

Overlooking the Qianmen (the Front gate) Street (in the beginning of 20th century)