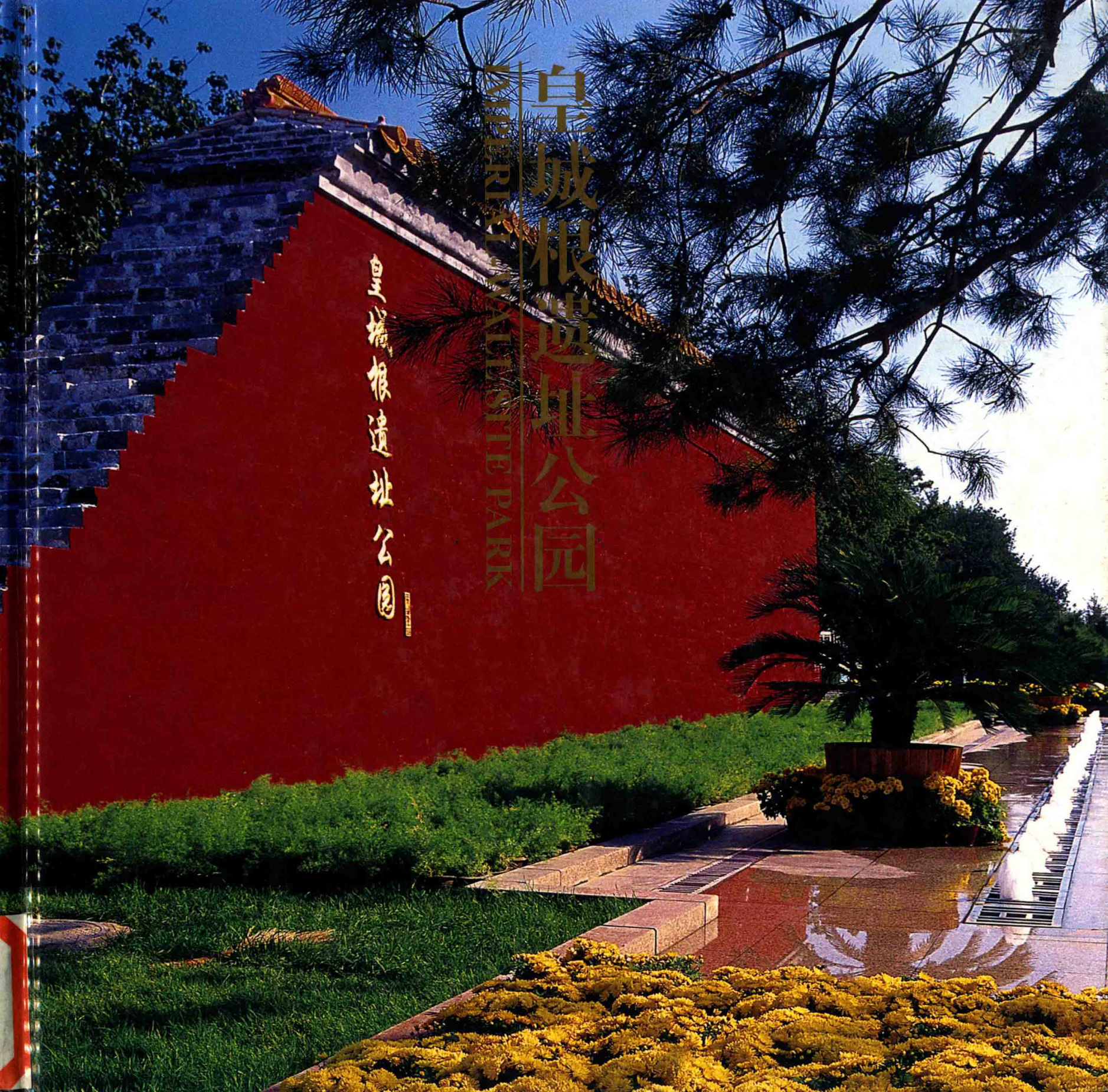


皇城根遗址公园

IMPERIAL WALL SITE PARK

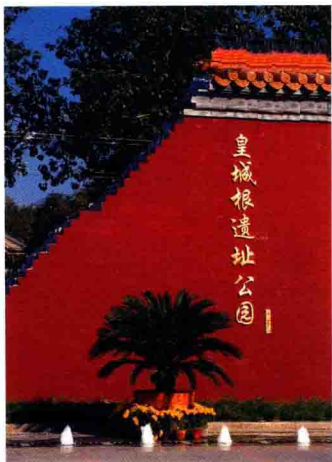
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具有 800 多年皇城历史的北京城，从元朝起就形成了中、内、外三重格局。中心为紫禁城，即故宫；紫禁城外围是皇城；皇城的外面称内城，大体以今天北京的二环路为界。至明永乐年间重建紫禁城，北京城的三重格局更为明确和完整。到 20 世纪末，紫禁城保存完好，被列为世界文化遗产；内城虽已被拆掉，但人们还能依稀看到它的位置；惟有皇城，自民国初年城墙被拆除后，人们不断在此搭屋建舍，皇城渐渐在人们的记忆中湮没。为此，整复部分皇城、建设一座皇城根遗址公园列入了北京市主要领导的议事日程。

2001 年 2 月 1 日，中共中央政治局委员、北京市委书记贾庆林、市长刘淇、副市长汪光焘（现建设部部长），共同听取并批准了东城区关于建设皇城根遗址公园的规划设想，由此拉开了整治和恢复皇城的序幕。

恢复，并不是重现旧貌，那样仅能供人们“发思古之幽情”；整治，也不仅是清除违章搞卫生，那样我们就会又一次与宝贵的历史文化遗存失之交臂。

皇城遗址，它以自身独特、深厚的魅力，召唤我们去发掘、去保护其丰富的文化内涵；皇城遗址，为我们传承悠久历史，展示现代文明提供了绝好的空间。

在领导的支持、专家的参与和广大群众的期盼中，众多的设计者、建设者们用智慧和心血终于让昔日皇城托起了一座传统文化与现代气息交相辉映的开放式园林——皇城根遗址公园。

皇城根遗址公园，建在明清北京城的第二重城垣之“东皇城根”遗址上，西邻南北河沿大街，东依晨光街，南起东长安街，北至平安大街，全长 2.4 公里，平均宽度约 29 米，宛如一条连接紫禁城和王府井商业区的绿色飘带。她，以“绿色·人文”为主题，通过塑造“梅兰春雨”、“御泉夏爽”、“银枫秋色”、“松竹冬翠”四季景观，复原小段城墙、展示皇城墙基、点缀雕塑小品及借景等手法，体现了历史的发展和文化的进步，在繁华闹市中营造出清新、精致、飘逸、现代的城市环境。

通过皇城根遗址公园的建设，还同时完善了周边地区的市政基础设施，极大改善了道路交通状况，提高了数千群众的居住条件和 200 多个单位的办公环境，是改善生态环境，将旧城改造、环境建设与保护历史文化风貌相结合的一次创新和尝试。如今，人们徜徉其间，犹如置身一条绿色的文化休闲长廊，眼前不再是参差破败的砖瓦木棚，而是一片生机盎然的芳草、绿树和鲜花……

《皇城根遗址公园画册》真实记录了公园的各个侧面。的确，皇城根遗址公园是一个美丽的地方，未来的东城一定会给您带来更多的美丽、更多的欢乐和灵感。

北京市东城区区长 陈 平

Foreword

The City of Beijing, with a history of more than 800 years as an imperial capital, has developed a shape of three rings since the Yuan Dynasty. The center of the city is the Purple Forbidden City, that is, the Imperial Palace. Surrounding the Purple Forbidden City is the Imperial City, and the ring around the Imperial City is known as the Inner City, which covers areas within the present-day Second Ring Road of Beijing. By the year of the reign of Emperor Yong Le of the Ming Dynasty, when the Purple Forbidden City was reconstructed, the three-ring pattern of the City of Beijing became all the more clear-cut and complete. By the end of the 20th century, the Purple Forbidden City had been perfectly conserved, and was inscribed into the world list of cultural heritages. Although the Inner City has been pulled down, its original location was still faintly visible. An only exception is the Imperial City. Since the 1912 when the Republic of China was set up, houses have been built constantly on its original site and people have gradually lost memory of this city. For this reason, to restore part of this city and build a park of the ancient site of the Imperial City have been placed in the work agenda of the major leaders of Beijing Municipality.

On February 1, 2001, Jia Qinglin, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China and Party Secretary of Beijing Municipality, Liu Qi, Mayor of Beijing Municipality, and Wang Guangtao, Vice-mayor of Beijing Municipality (now Minister of Construction), listened together to a tentative plan of Dongcheng District on building a park of the ancient site of the Imperial City and gave it approval. This raised the curtain of environment rectification for and restoration of the Imperial City.

Restoration does not mean representation of the original look because such representation can only arouse people to 'muse over things of the remote past.' In the same way, rectification does not mean removal of illegal buildings and improvement of sanitation because this would result in the slipping of an excellent opportunity to conserve this rare heritage of historical and cultural significance.

The uniqueness and charm of the ancient site of the Imperial City calls for us to discover and conserve its rich cultural contents. The ancient site also provides us with an ideal space to carry forward the long history and display the modern civilization of Beijing Municipality.

Thanks to support from leaders concerned and participation by experts, the park of the ancient site of the Imperial City, an open park whose traditional culture is enhanced by a modern flavour, has been created on the original site of the Imperial City through the wisdom and hard work of numerous designers and builders.

The park of the ancient site of the Imperial City is located on the ancient site of the Eastern Imperial City, which used to serve as the second ring of the city wall of the City of Beijing during the Ming and the Qing dynasties. With a total length of 2.4 kilometers and an average width of 29 meters, it has the Nanbeiheyan (northern and southern riverside) Street to its west, the Chengguang Street to its east, the East Chang'an Avenue to its south, and the Ping'an Street to its north. It stands like a green ribbon tying the Purple Forbidden City and the Wangfujing Business Center. With landscapes including 'Spring Rain over Plum Groves,' 'Summer Cool from the Imperial Spring,' 'Autumn Scene of Silver Maples,' and 'Winter Green of Pines and Bamboo' dotting here and there, a short section of the ancient city wall and the foundations of the Imperial City represented in their ancient shape and look, and sculptures and natural scenery scattering all over, the park tells the theme of 'green and humanity' and embodies development of history and advancement of culture. It also creates a land of freshness, exquisiteness, gracefulness, and modernity in a busy downtown area.

Construction of the park has also helped perfect the basic municipal facilities of the areas surrounding it, improve road traffic, and better the living conditions of thousands of residents and the working conditions of more than 200 units. It is an experiment and a kind of creation in that it both improves ecological environments and integrates renovation of old urban areas with development of environments and conservation of ancient history and culture.

Roaming leisurely in the park, people would feel as if they were wandering in a green corridor of culture and leisure. Coming into their eyes are no longer huts and slums standing here and there in disorder. What they see is green grass and trees and colourful flowers growing luxuriantly.

The Picture Album of the Park of the Ancient Site of the Imperial City is more than true depiction of the various aspects of the park. It is true that the park is a place of beauty. It is more than true that the future Dongcheng District will give you even greater beauty, greater joy, and greater inspiration.

Chen Ping
Governor of Dongcheng District

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一、金石漱玉 *Rocks and Springs*

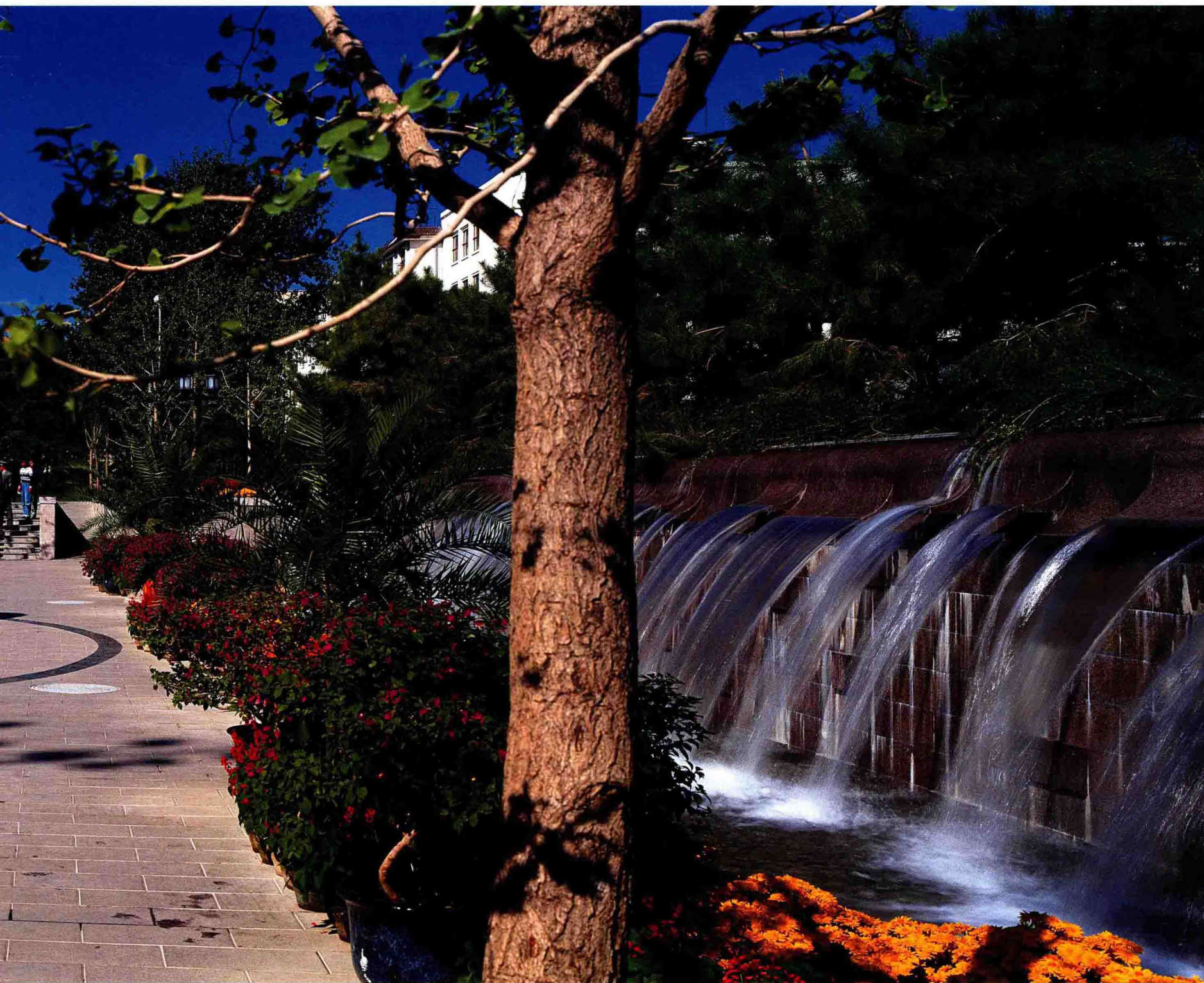
皇城根遗址公园南端是一个绿阴环抱、钟灵毓秀面积近 300 平方米的下沉广场。广场内，东面清流激湍，西侧玉泉凸涌，北部“曲水流觞”。广场中央矗立着“金石图”，天然巨石环抱着通透的清代皇城地图，仿佛在默默诉说皇城悠久的历史……

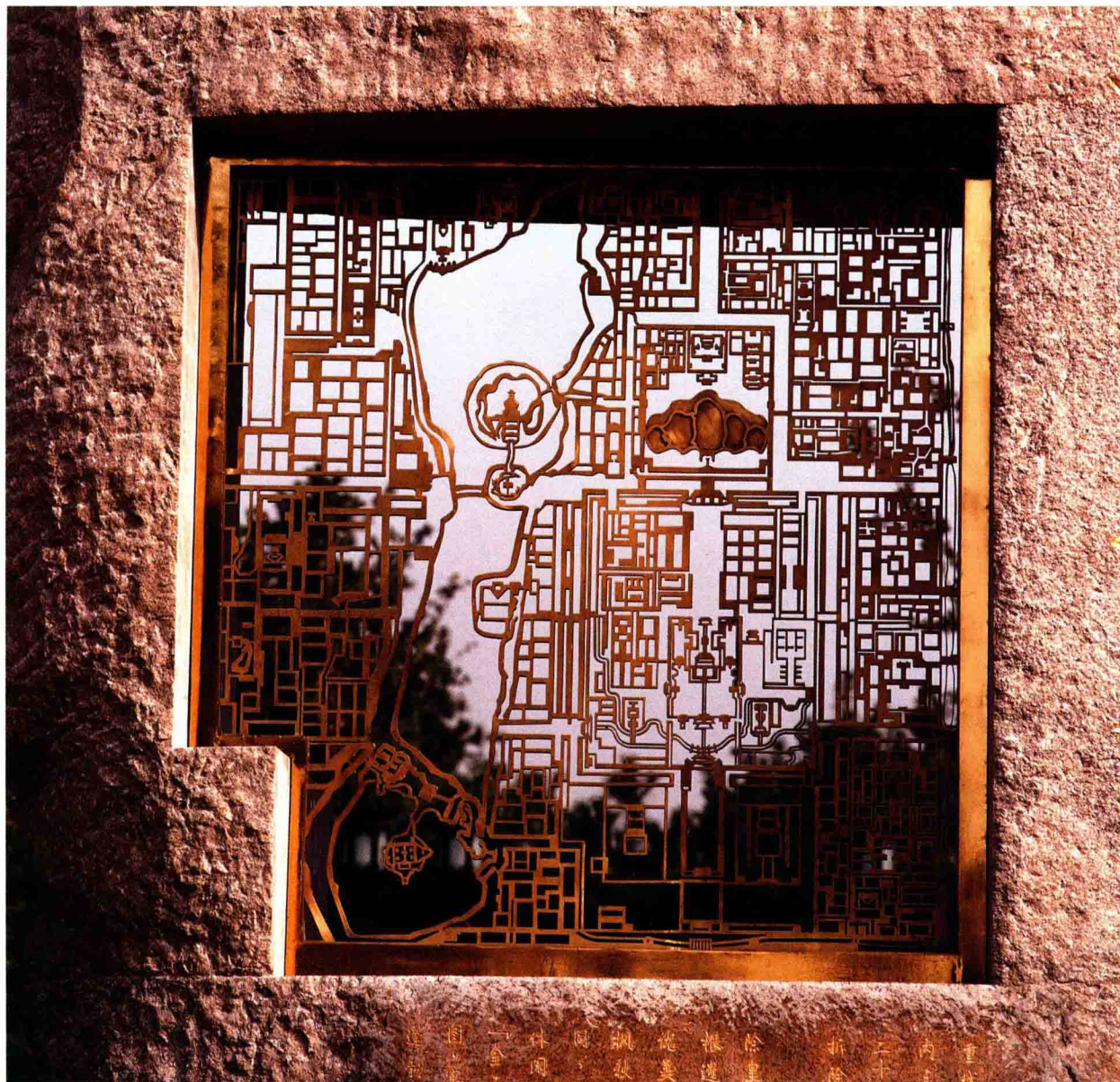
In the southern part of the Imperial-Wall Site Park is a 300-square-meter sunken square nestled in luxuriant trees. Limpid water washes through the eastern side. At the western side, spring water keeps welling up. In the northern side is the scene of "Winding Stream." In the center stands an array of huge rocks named "Golden Stonehenge", which embraces an inscribed map of the Imperial City in the Qing Dynasty, silently reminding people of its age-old history...



公园南端广场全景

Panorama of the square in the southern part of the park





镶嵌在金石图上的清皇城地图

The map of the Qing Dynasty Imperial

City inscribed on the stone plate

金石图上的铭文

Inscriptions on the rock





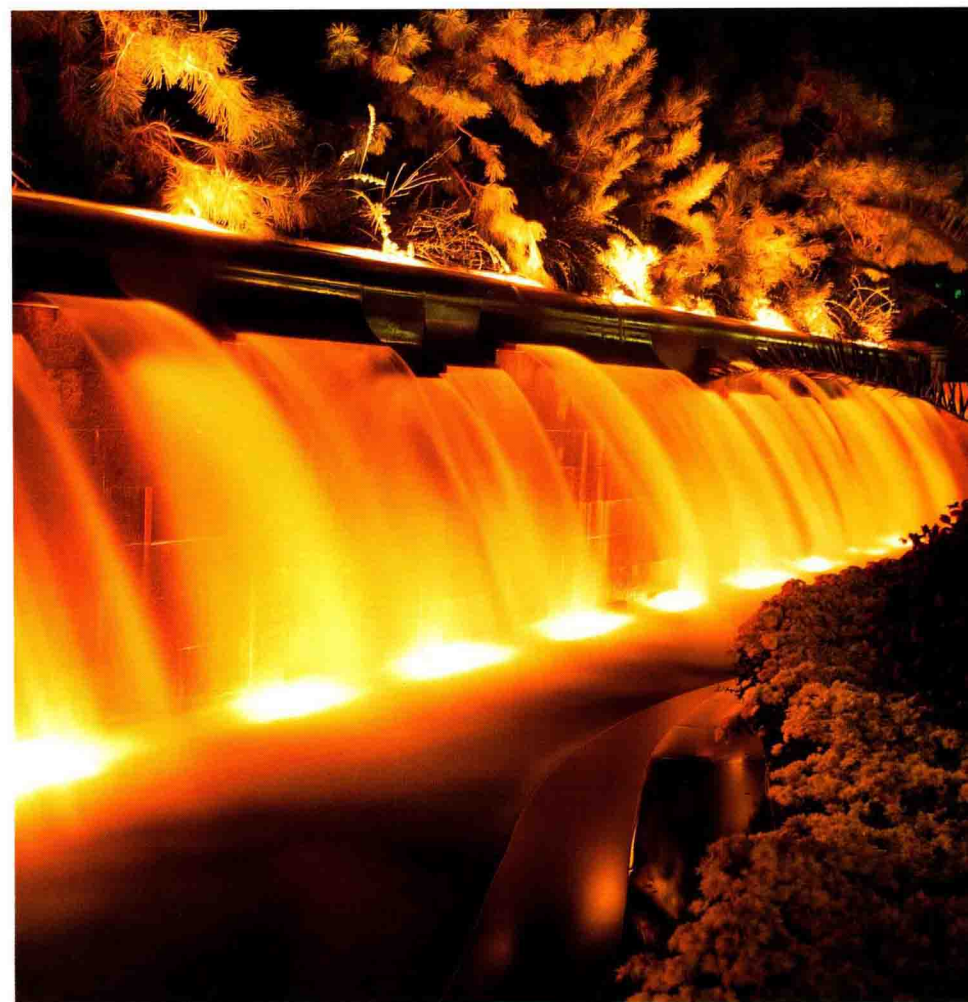
金石漱玉
Rocks and Springs





广场东侧的叠泉

Juxtaposition of springs in the eastern side of the park





广场西侧水景

Water scene in the west side of the square

广场东侧水景

Water scene in the east side of the square

