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# 世纪留念

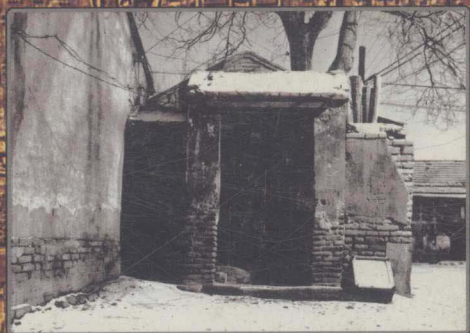
CENTURY COMMEMORATION

北京·名人·故居·旧宅院

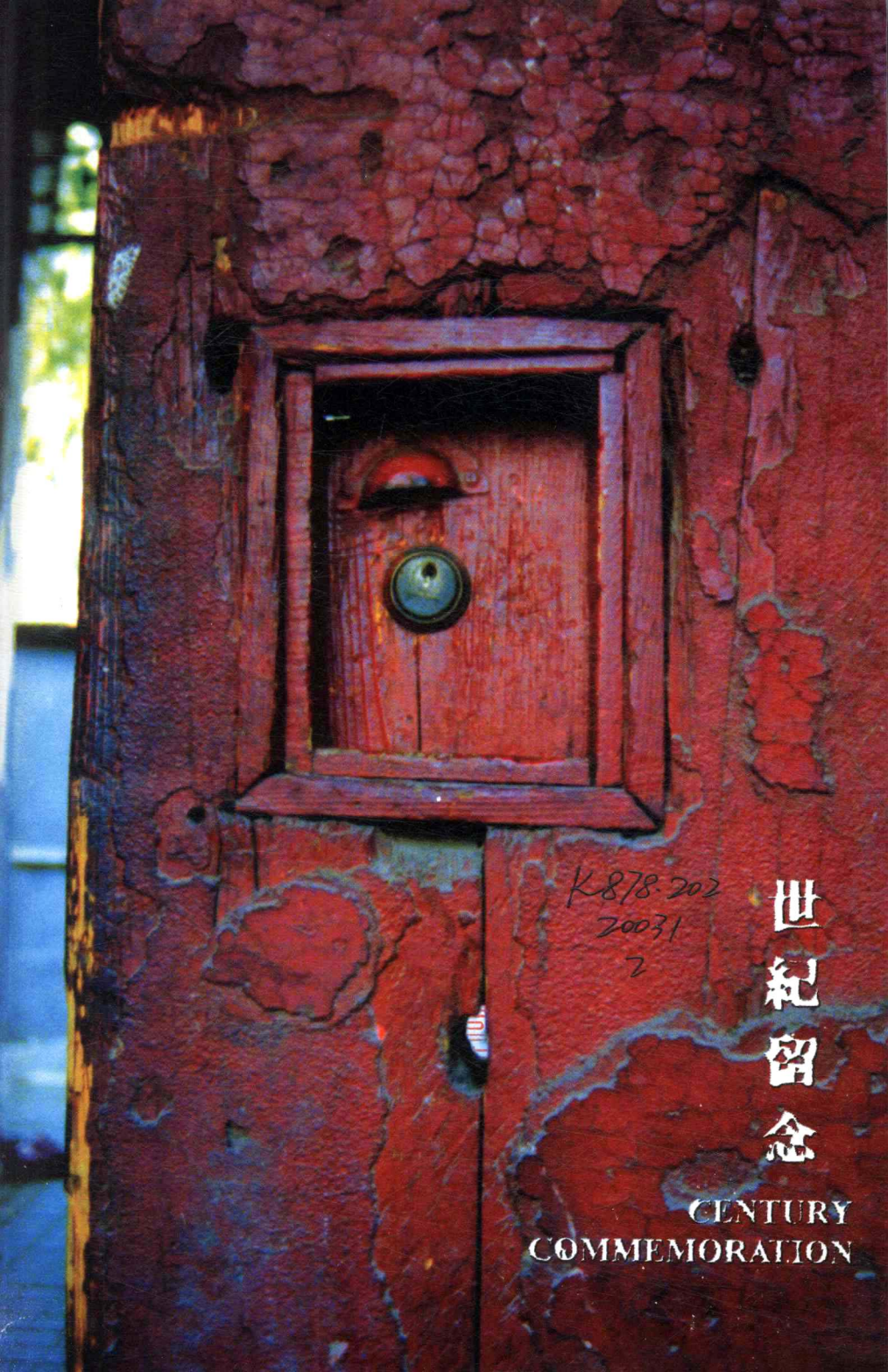
THE CELEBRITIES'  
FORMER RESIDENCES OLD HOUSES  
IN BEIJING

赵荣成 主编

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世紀留念

CENTURY  
COMMEMORATION

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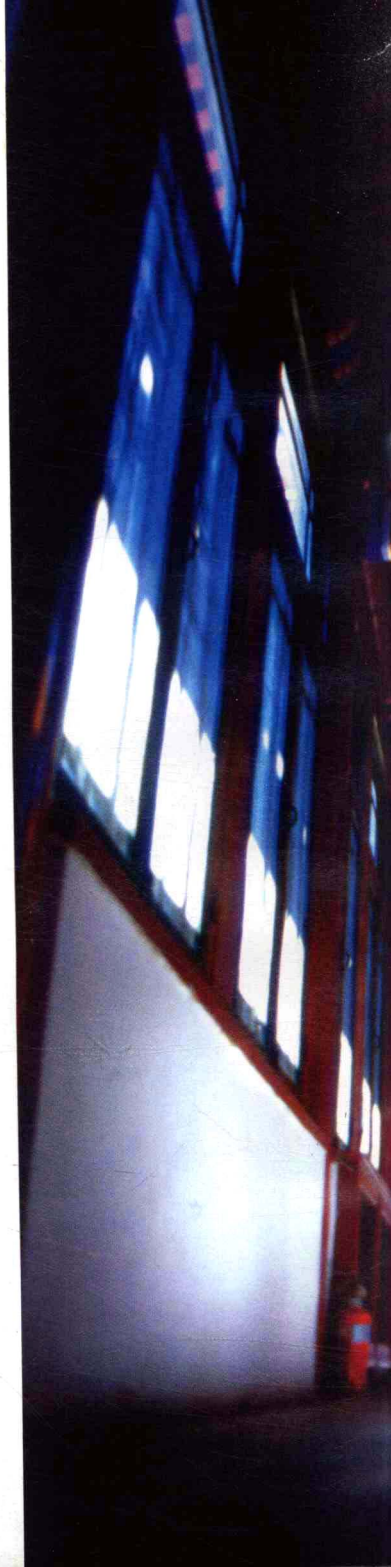
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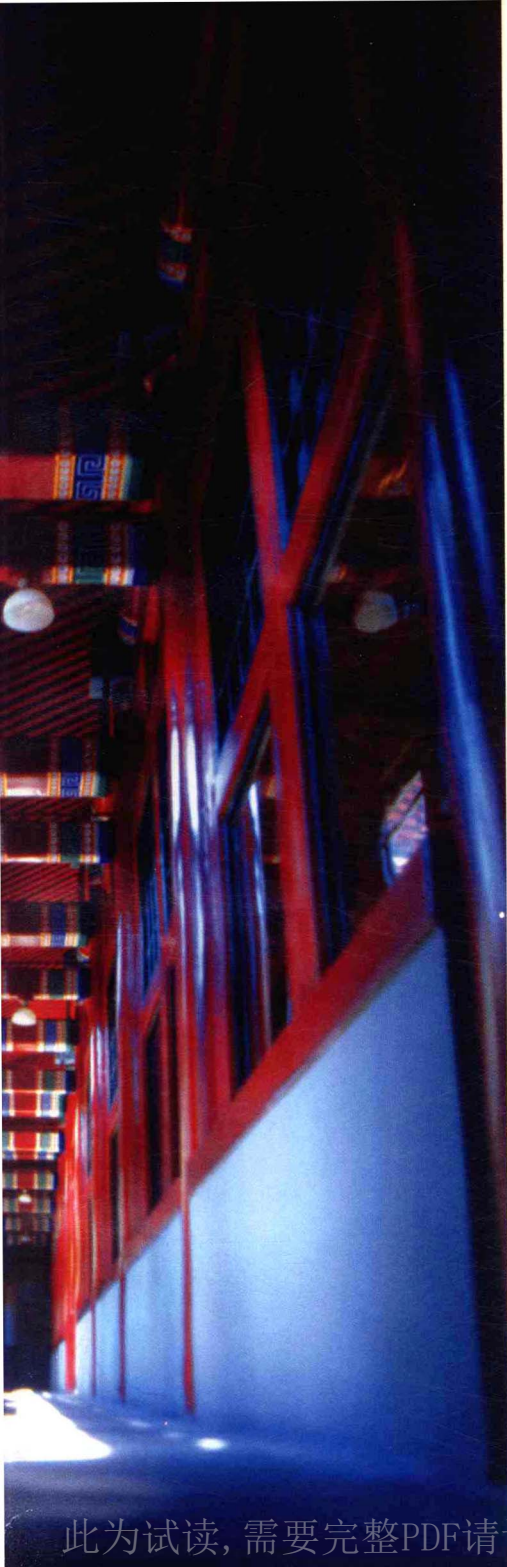
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# 序

北京发展到今天，据可考的史料证明，建城已有三千零四十六年了。

在浩如烟海的古籍中，许许多多的文章都记载着它的发展，用一篇短文是很难说清楚的。在“从蓟城到北京”这些文字中，我只是把史料用公元纪年顺序下来，以让北京历史发展的时间感更清晰。侧重讲了：燕王噶禅位于宰相子之；荆轲刺秦王；西汉时期十五位皇帝和他们分封的燕王与广阳王；李世民颁诏修建“悯忠寺”；安史之乱；石敬瑭做儿皇帝；高粱河大战；堽熙之役；澶渊之盟；靖康之变；忽必烈建立元大都；靖难之役；朱棣修建北京城；嘉靖增修南外城和清朝的建立与旗民分住等。

在“名人·故居·旧宅院”中，选择的人物都是被历史公认的，只是有些人和故居联系起来较勉强，如：文天祥，只是被囚于此；孙中山，只是病逝于此；蒋介石，只是歇息于此。盖因他们在中国历史上的地位实在太重要了，所以没有舍去。

说起对北京城的感情，北京胡同儿院儿里长大的我，对北京、对胡同儿、对院儿、确有种情结——

它让我回忆过去：想那孩童时与发小儿仨俩试着步儿进西直门瓮城儿，顺马道上箭楼声称：“去逮小

## Preface

*Developed by this time, according to historical documents, Beijing has had a 3046-year history of city construction.*

*In tremendous ancient books, its development was recorded by a lot of literary works, which a short essay can't spell out. In "From the City of Ji to Beijing", I arranged historical documents according to time sequence to make Beijing's history development more clear. Emphasize particularly on: Prince Yan Kuai demised of the crown to prime minister Lizhi; Jing Ke assassinated Prince Qin; fifteen Emperors and Prince Yan and Prince Guangyang was subinfeudated by them during the Western Han Dynasty; Li Shimin sent out imperial decree to build "the Temple of Minzhong"; Rebellion of An Lushan and Shi Siming; Shi Jingtang became boy emperor; large-scale war at Kaoliang He; the battle between Song and Liao and the covenanted in Chanyuan; the incident during the reign of Jingkang; Kublai founded Dadu of Yuan Dynasty; the battle between Uncle and brother's son; Zhu Di built the City of Beijing; Jiajing built out the South of Outer City; Qing Dynasty and system of separative residing between the Han nationality and bannermen were founded.*

*In "the Celebrities' Former Residence and Old House", all selective persons were acknowledged in history. The relation between some persons and former residence is unconvincing, for example: Wen Tianxiang, was just imprisoned there; Sun Zhongshan, just died of illness there; Jiang Jieshi, just had a rest there. Because their status were too important in history of China, couldn't delete.*

*As for my sentiment for the City of Beijing, because I grew up in courtyard of Hutong of Beijing, I have love knot for Beijing, Hutong, courtyard--*

*It let me recall past: I called to mind that I walked into enclosure of Xizhimen with buddies in childhood, walked along droveroad*

燕儿”的“壮举”。当然，小燕儿是逮不着的，但免不了玩儿疯了回家晚些，屁股上挨大人几下子。跟邻家奶奶坐七路汽车去地质礼堂看电影儿时，路经祖家街问：“这是祖宗家的街吗？”引得车里人大笑的嫩劲儿。和一帮半大孩子进城里找亲戚，闯进深宅大院儿后的那种什么都顾不上的兴奋——亲戚是不找了，开始玩儿打仗和抓特务的游戏。进了这院儿进那院儿，一直到很晚才回家，把我们这群孩子家的大人急得够呛。记得那时，北京夏天多雷阵雨，一到下午四五点钟，只要西边儿天儿一黑，一会儿就劈雷闪电，乌云翻滚，大雨倾盆而下。这时候，大人们都慌忙找地儿避雨，而我们小孩儿却叫喊着，要学那泰山顶上一青松，跑到外边勾连搭房子的出水口下浇个痛快……

时光飞逝。

它让我记录现在——

它让我理想未来：就像那首歌唱的——将来会更好。是啊！将来一定会更好，但逝去的已经逝去了，无法找回……只有儿时记住的那些话语，现在偶尔听到还倍儿感亲切：前头院儿、后头院儿、东院儿、西院儿、花园儿、门洞儿、东山墙、西山花、南屋的、北屋的……

是为序。

赵宝成

二零零一年五月十五日

于北京亚运村

to embrasured tower and professed to catch little swallow. Of course, we couldn't catch little swallow, because we had fun, forgot time, went home late, luns was hit. I followed next-door grandma to see a movie by bus at geology hall, passed through Zujia street, asked: "Does this street belongs to forebear's family?" People on the bus were induced to laugh by my puerile and tender. A gang of children and I went to town for looking for relatives, came into a compound of connecting courtyards incidentally, we were very very happy, forgot to look for relatives, started to play games. Came into this yard, came into that yard again, got home very late, parents of these children were very worry. When I am young, thundershower was frequent in Beijing's winter, whenever afternoon four or five o'clock, as long as west heavens were tenebrous already, clouded over presently, and it poured with rain. on this time, people sought confusedly shelter from the rain, only Children clamoured, study pine of Taishan mountaintop, run up to outside the house, water down content. when I am young, thundershower was frequent in Beijing's winter, whenever afternoon four or five o'clock, as long as west heavens were tenebrous already, clouded over presently, and it poured with rain. on this time, people sought confusedly shelter from the rain, only I clamoured: study pine of Taishan mountaintop, run up to outside the house, water down content.

Circumstances change with the passage of time.

It let me recorded today--

It let me think future: is in the nature of words of a song--future will be much more goodliness.

Yes, future doomed to much more goodliness, but old-timey things had really gone with the wind, but words and sentences I remembered in my childhood were still very kind at present: dooryard、backyard、the east yard、the west yard、garden、door opening、the east fronton、the west pediment、south room、north room .....

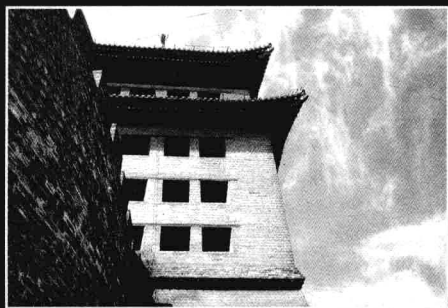
It is preface.

Zhao Baocheng

On May 15th, 2001

In Yayun Cun Of Beijing





从蓟城到北京

FROM THE CITY OF JI TO BEIJING

# 从蓟城到北京

北京起源于古代这片地区上的一个小国——蓟城。

公元前1045年（商代后期），周武王伐纣灭商建立西周后分封诸侯。封帝尧之后于蓟，封召公姬奭于燕（此时蓟城始建，这是至今为止所发现这片地区最早的地名文字记载。它的都城在今北京宣武区和平门到广安门这一带，而燕的都城就在北京房山区琉璃河附近）。

公元前657年（春秋时期），燕庄公之子燕襄公并蓟后自易迁都到蓟城，燕国由此发展起来。公元前475年，战国时期开始，燕国成为战国七雄之一。其地“东有朝鲜、辽东，北有林胡、楼烦，西有云中、九原，南有呼沱、易水”（但它在战国七雄中势力偏弱，经常遭到邻国的攻打）。公元前332年，燕文公死，齐国攻打燕国，夺十城。公元前316年，燕王哙因为宰相子之办事果断，善用臣属，就把王位让于宰相子之，使燕太子平与子之的矛盾越来越深。三年后，矛盾激化，太子平联合将军市被攻击子之，子之在宫内组织力量进行抵抗。燕太子平与将军市被攻打不下，这时市被将军却调头攻打燕太子平，使燕国大乱。齐宣王乘机命章子率齐国军队伐燕（破燕都城——蓟；杀燕王哙；杀宰相子之成肉酱），欲吞并燕国。由于燕国平民反抗越来越强烈，齐宣王放弃了吞并燕国的野心，让军队带着掠夺的财宝撤回齐国，由此结下两国大恨。

公元前312年，燕昭王（太子平）登基后，励精图治，筑黄金台，招乐毅等各地贤才于蓟，使燕国进入一段强盛时期。公元前284年（燕昭王二十八年），昭王封乐毅为上将军，统领燕、秦、韩、魏、赵五国联军伐齐，乐毅亲率燕军攻占齐都临淄，尽收宝器运于蓟（蓟自此成为战国名城）。

战国末年，燕屡受秦之犯。在秦国做人质的燕太子丹不满秦王嬴政，立志报复，其寻机逃回燕国后（前232年）即开始谋划。

注：本文从商代至清朝，年代以公元为纪，而月则以农历月为准，数字用汉字数字表示。民国后，年月日都为公元。

# From the City of Ji to Beijing

Beijing comes of a small country -- the City of Ji in this area in ancient times.

In last years of Shang Dynasty (1045 B.C.), after Emperor Wu of Zhou Dynasty sent an expedition against Emperor Zhou and overthrew Shang Dynasty, founded the West Zhou Dynasty, he enfeoffed leud. The descendants of Emperor Yao was enfeoffed in Ji, and Zhaogong Ji Shi in Yan. (The capital of Ji was around the present Hepingmen to Guanganmen in Xuanwu District of Beijing, the capital of Yan was near the present Liulihe in Fangshan District of Beijing.)

In the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (657 B.C.), Xianggong of Yan State, son of Zhuanggong of Yan State, annexed Ji State and moved the capital there. From that time on, Yan State was developed. 475 B.C., the beginning of the Warring States Period, Yan State was among Seven Great Powers of the Warring States Period. East were Korea and Liaotung, north were Linhu and Loufan, west were Yunzhong and Jiuyuan, south were Hutuo and Yishui. (But force was weak among Seven Great Powers of the Warring States Period, often was attacked by neighbor.) In 332 B.C., Wengong of Yan State died, Qi State attacked Yan State, seized ten cities. In 316 B.C., Prince Kuai of Yan State demised of the crown to Prime Minister Zizhi because Zizhi worked decidedly and was good at employ persons, so the contradiction was deepened between Prince Ping of Yan State and Prime Minister Zizhi. After three years, the contradiction intensified, Prince Ping of Yan State united general Shibei to attack Zizhi, Zizhi organized forces in the palace to fight back, Prince Ping and general Shibei could not win, general Shibei changed direction to attack Prince Ping, Yan State was rafferty. Prince Xuan of Qi State seized the opportunity to command that Zhang Zi led on the army of Qi State to attack Yan State (Occupied the capital of Yan--Ji; killed Prince Kuai of Yan State; Zizhi was chopped up to meat pastes), wanted to annex Yan State. Because the people of Yan State fought back from strength to strength, Prince Xuan of Qi State gave up to annex Yan State, let army withdraw, returned to Qi State, and carried back spoliatory money and valuables. Thereout, Yan State and Qi State became enemies.

After Prince Zhao of Yan State (prince Ping) ascended the throne (312 B.C.), he aroused all his efforts to make the country prosperous; built a gold dais, recruited able and virtuous persons everywhere to the City of Ji (Famous men were Yue Yi etc), Yan state entered puissant times. The 28th year of the reign of Prince Zhao of Yan State (284 B.C.), Yue Yi was granted the title of powerful and valiant general, led on 5-Power Allied Forces (Yan State, Qin State, Han State, Wei State and Zhao State) to send an expedition against Qi State, personally led on army of Yan State to attack and occupy the capital of Qi State (Linzi), and carried money and valuables to the City of Ji(The City of Ji became famous city of the Warring States Period from that time on).

公元前228年，秦大将樊於期逃到燕国投奔太子丹，师傅鞠武劝太子把樊於期送到匈奴那边去。太子丹说：“樊将军无路可走，才来投靠，我们不能那样做。”他听说卫国有一叫荆轲的义士，就前往拜访，希望荆轲能亲自前往咸阳绑架或刺杀嬴政，以扭转颓势，荆轲应允。

不久，秦大将王翦攻陷赵国都城邯郸，燕国危急。太子丹让荆轲尽快出发，荆轲言道：“如此紧急，怎能见到嬴政？我想要是能带着樊将军的人头和督亢地图，嬴政一定会召见，只有与其见面才可相机行事。”太子丹说道：“樊将军日暮穷途，前来投奔，让人怎能忍心。”荆轲无法，就密见樊於期说道：“秦王过于残酷，你家族均遭屠杀，现又悬赏取你人头，将军怎么办？”樊於期泣道：“义士请指明路。”荆轲说：“只有一法，献出你的人头，嬴政高兴，必然见我，我就可借机杀他，这样将军大仇可报，燕国羞辱可除。”樊於期说：“能杀嬴政，是我日夜盼望的。”遂自杀。太子丹闻讯赶来，已晚，见事已至此，徒叹奈何！就把樊於期的人头装到匣中，早已用毒药煨好的匕首卷在督亢图里，命荆轲为燕国使节，另一位勇士秦舞阳为副使节，前往秦国。

荆轲与秦舞阳到了咸阳后，通过嬴政的亲信蒙嘉转达了燕国献督亢地图和樊於期人头的诚意。嬴政大喜，举行隆重的仪式，召见燕国使节。荆轲双手捧图呈奉嬴政，在其面前徐徐展开——图穷匕首现，荆轲顺势抄起匕首，一把抓住嬴政用力向其刺去，这一下把嬴政吓得跳了起来，挣脱衣袖躲开了这致命一击，荆轲向前追赶，嬴政吓得慌了手脚，只是围着殿柱躲着荆轲。事情突然，群臣被吓得目瞪口呆，不知如何是好（因秦律规定：大臣上殿，不得带任何武器），就徒手上前喊着：“大王，往后推剑，往后推剑。”嬴政得到提示定过神来，拔出宝剑砍断荆轲左腿。荆轲跌倒在地，不能再赶，就把匕首向嬴政投去，骂道：“只是为了要留你订约还地，才不杀你，想不到反而误了太子的大事。”（呜呼！士为知己者死！可泣、可叹一代壮士——荆轲！事后被分尸示众）。

杀掉荆轲后，秦嬴政怒气丝毫不减，增派军队，命大将王翦

In last years of the Warring States Period, Yan State was often invaded by Qin State. Prince Dan of Yan State was hostage of Qin State. He was critical of Prince Yingzheng of Qin State and aspired to retaliate. He found an opportunity to run back to Yan State (232 B.C.) and started to scheme. In 228 B.C., senior general of Qin State, Fan Wuqi escaped to Yan State, went to prince Dan for shelter, master Ju Wu advised prince: escorted Fan Wuqi to Hun. Prince Dan said: Fan general has not way out, so came and seeked refuge with us, we can't escort him to Hun. He heard about a righteous person, named Jing Ke, who was in Wei State, so Dan went up to visit him. Prince Dan hoped Jing Ke to go to Xianyang by himself to put-out Yingzheng for turning back declining tendency, Jing Ke consented.

Soon, senior general of Qin State, Wangjian, captured the capital of Zhao State Handan, so Yan State was in imminent danger. Prince Dan let Jing Ke set out as soon as possible, Jing Ke said: "so instancy, how can I approach Yingzheng? I think if I carry the head of Fan general and Du Kang map, Yingzheng affirm to receive me. I can act as the occasion demands." Prince Dan said: "Fan general is approaching the end of his days, go to us for shelter, how do I give the heart to do so." Jing Ke had no way, and then clandestinely met Fan Wuqi, said: "Prince of Qin State is too atrocious, your family were slaughtered, he now offers a reward to get your head, what do you do?" Fan Wuqi cried and said: "please give advice." Jing Ke said: "I only have a way, hand in your head, Yingzheng will be glad and affirm to receive me, I can seize the opportunity to kill him, so you can avenge, Yan State can avenge an insult." Fan Wuqi said: "my wish is killing Yingzheng." Then, he took his own life. Prince Dan hastened to come after he heard about the message, he was late, things already happened, so put head of Fan Wuqi in box and dagger was already wiped poison and hidden in Du Kang map, Jing Ke was appointed envoy of Yan State, warrior Qin Wuyang was appointed assistant envoy, went up to Qin State.

After Jing Ke and Qin Wuyang arrived in Xianyang, sincerity of Yan State expressed by Du Kang map and Fan Wuqi's head was communicated by Yingzheng's trusted follow Meng Jia. Yingzheng was great rejoicing, held ceremonious rite, met envoy of Yan State. Jing Ke held map in both hands to Yingzheng, he slowly spreaded the map in face of Yingzheng, the dagger appeared, Jing Ke take advantage of an opportunity to stab Yingzheng by dagger; Yingzheng was frightened and jumped, broke loose sleeve and got out of the fatal biff. Jing Ke gave chase to him, Yingzheng was frightened out of his wits, he evaded Jing Ke round pillar. It happened suddenly, ministers were dumbstruck, they didn't know what to do (Because statute of Qin State stipulated: When minister went to palace, they couldn't carry arms), they called without arms: king, push sword towards back, push sword towards back. Yingzheng was reminded, concentrated his attention, unsheathed sword to cut left leg of Jing Ke. Jing Ke tumbled on floor, couldn't chase, then he threw the dagger to Yingzheng, cursed: "I didn't kill you for let you to contract and give back territory, but delayed Prince's greatthings. (Alackaday! a righteous person died for his confidant! worthy of praising on era hero--Jing Ke! After the event, his body was torn limb from limb and publicly exposed).

After Jing Ke was killed, Yingzheng stamped with fury, appointed Wang Jian to lead army to attack Yan State. Wan Jian defeated allied forces of Yan State and Zhao State in Yishui, in 226B.C., Wang Jian's army occupied the City of Ji. Yingzheng got the news, gave orders to

领兵北上攻打燕国。王翦在易水大破燕赵联军，于公元前 226 年占领蓟城。嬴政闻讯，下令捣毁蓟城并要求燕国交出太子丹。燕王喜无奈，派人杀掉太子丹并把人头献给秦，自己逃亡辽东，四年后被秦大将王贲部所俘，自此燕灭。秦灭燕后，秦始皇看到蓟的地理位置极为重要：是通往西北、朔北、东北的咽喉要道，便下令从咸阳修驰道直通蓟城；把战国时秦、赵、燕三国在北方分别修建的城墙连接起来并向东、西延伸出去，筑成一道西起岷县，东到山海关的长城（秦驰道的修建和长城的连接，使蓟城成为北方重镇）。

公元前 209 年，陈胜、吴广在蕲县大泽乡（今安徽宿县西南）起义，派上谷卒史韩广占领燕地，韩广占蓟后，自立为燕王。

公元前 206 年，燕将臧荼助楚救赵有功，也被项羽立为燕王。刘邦即皇帝位后（前 202 年），燕王臧荼反汉，刘邦率军征讨。汉将樊哙俘臧荼，定燕地，刘邦又立从小一起长大的卢绾为燕王。

公元前 195 年，卢绾为保自己的地位，也是为自己留条后路，一直和匈奴保持一种默契，被刘邦误解其投降了匈奴。二月，刘邦命樊哙前往征讨，另立子刘建为燕王。到了四月，刘邦讨伐英布时所受箭伤恶化，不治而死（卢绾只等刘邦痊愈，亲自请罪，听到死讯，惧怕被杀，无奈地投奔匈奴）。五月，太子刘盈（汉惠帝）继位，尊母亲吕雉为皇太后。

公元前 188 年八月，汉惠帝刘盈死，九月，刘恭（前少帝）继位，皇太后吕雉开始乱权。四年后，前少帝刘恭被罢黜，遭诛杀。吕后又命恒山王刘义即帝位（后改名刘弘·后少帝，四年后亦遭诛杀）。

公元前 181 年，燕王刘建死，王位无继（刘建与妾曾有一子，被吕后派人杀掉了），吕后封东平侯吕通为燕王（前 180 年）。七月，吕雉死。九月，吕姓家族作乱被平定，燕王吕通被诛杀，众臣迎刘邦的儿子代王刘恒（汉文帝）即位。第二年（前 179 年），刘恒封刘邦的堂弟琅邪王刘泽当燕王，只一年，刘泽死。五十二年（前 127 年），刘泽之孙刘定国因奸父（刘嘉）妾、夺弟妻、杀县令被控告成死罪，燕国被撤（改称燕郡，刘定国自杀）。