

什刹海小丛书

什刹海

的
王
公
府
邸

北京市西城区什刹海研究会
北京市西城区什刹海街道办事处 编
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美丽的什刹海历来被誉为古都北京的“璀璨明珠”，而什刹海地区是驰名中外具有丰富历史文化内涵的旅游胜地。2005年《中国国家地理》杂志将什刹海与厦门鼓浪屿、苏州老城、澳门历史城区、青岛八大关并称为“中国最美的五大城区”。

什刹海历史悠久。远古时期，奔腾澎湃的永定河犹如一条巨龙，在北京小平原上摇来摆去，它的故道之一，世称为“三海大河”。永定河改道后，在今什刹海和北海、中海的地方留下一串湖泊，人称白莲潭。金代，为修建离宫太宁宫，将白莲潭南部水域加以开拓，成为皇家御园，被隔在宫外的白莲潭北部水域，就成为后来的积水潭，又称海子。蒙元之交，刘秉忠依据积水潭的地理位置，在其东选定中轴线，制订全面的城市规划，建起一座比原中都城远为宏伟的新城——元大都。后为更好地解决漕运问题，在郭守敬领导下修建了通惠河，引燕山和西山的泉水汇聚积水

潭,逐步建成京杭大运河的北端码头。“舳舻遮海水,仿佛到方壶”,诗人曾以神话中的海上仙境(方壶)来比喻积水潭,并且大加赞美。元代积水潭畔成为大都城内最繁华热闹的集市,为后来北京城的发展做出了贡献。

明时,积水潭(海子)逐渐变为蜿蜒相连的三片水域,分为西海、后海、前海。湖畔寺庙多,名园多,稻田多,有“西湖春、洞庭夏、秦淮秋”之美,而这里的冬景,十顷冰湖,白雪弥漫,好一派北国风光,却是南方水乡任何胜地不能相比的。

清代,湖畔又出现了几座宏大的王府。清末民初,荷花市场的举办,使什刹海成为集休闲、消夏、购物、娱乐为一体的场所。

解放前夕,什刹海水面减少,环境脏乱,社会秩序混乱。1949年1月31日北平和平解放,随着古都的新生,什刹海也获得了新生。10月1日新中国成立。经人民政府多次疏浚整顿,致力建设,并加强管理,什刹海地区大大改变了面貌。《北京什刹海历史文化风景区总体规划》与《北京旧城25片历史文化保护区保护规划》的颁布与实施,为什刹海的保护、规划、管理、建设指明了方向。多年来,什刹海地区一些重要文物景点得以修复和重建,并新建了一些景点。这样经过几十年各方面的努力,什刹海已逐步形成了一个享有盛誉的广为中外人士所向往的历史文化旅游风景区。

为了更好地挖掘、传承什刹海的历史文化,在北京市

西城区委、区政府的领导和支持下,什刹海研究会、什刹海街道办事处、什刹海历史文化风景区管理处决定编撰一套小丛书,从各个侧面全面详细地介绍什刹海。希望它不仅有助于旅游,而且能广泛地引起人们对什刹海的兴趣,更加了解什刹海,爱护什刹海,并更好地建设什刹海。我们希望这套丛书能受到读者的喜爱。

什刹海研究会

2007年9月

Preface

The beautiful Shichahai has been rewarded as the Shining Pear of the historical Beijing, and Shichahai is the historical tourist attraction known home and abroad. In 2005, the China National Geography named Shichahai, together with Gulangyu in Xiamen, Ancient city in Suzhou, Historical district in Macau and Badaguan in Qingdao, the “Most Beautiful Five Districts in China”.

Shichahai has a long history. In ancient times, the surging Yongding River was like a huge dragon, waving on the little flatland of Beijing. One of its former routes is called “big river with three seas”. After changing routes, Yongding River left a chain of lakes in the current areas of Shichahai, Beihai and Zhonghai, being called White Lotus Pond. In Jin dynasty, in order to build Taining Palace, the southern water of White Lotus Pond was expanded and built into the imperial garden. The northern water left later became Jishuitan, also named Haizi. During the transition of Meng

and Yuan authorities, according to the geographical location of Jishuitan, Mr. Liu Bingzhong made up a overall city planning project selecting the axis line in the east of Jishuitan and built up a new capital, Grand Yuan Capital which was much more grandeur than the former capital. Afterwards, in order to solve the problem of water transportation, under the direction of Mr. Guo Shoujing, Tonghui River was dug. Spring water from Yan Mountain and West Mountain was gathered in Jishuitan and gradually came into the north wharf of Beijing - Hangzhou Grand Cannel. Poets once praised Jishuitan as the fairyland on the sea, Fanghu, in myths, "a convoy of ships covering sea water, like stepping on the fairyland of Fanghu."

In Yuan dynasty, Jishuitan became the most prosperous market of the Grand Capital and contributed greatly to the development of Beijing city afterwards.

In Ming dynasty, Jishuitan gradually became three meandered linking waters of Xihai, Houhai and Qianhai. There were a lot of temples, renowned gardens and rice fields on its banks, having the beauties of "Spring of West Lake, Summer of Dongting Lake and Autumn of Qinghuai River".

In winter, this place had typical North scenery with broad ice lake and diffusing flying snows which was incomparable for any water village resorts in the South.

In Qing dynasty, there appeared several grand Royal Highness Residences. In the end of Qing dynasty and beginning of People's Republic, Shichahai became a place with functions of relaxing, spending summer leisure, shopping and entertainment.

On the eve of Liberation, the water surface shrank; surrounding environment became dirty and social order was in a chaos. After the peaceful liberation of Peking on Jan. 31, 1949, with the new birth of the ancient capital, Shichahai also got a new birth. On Oct. 1, new China was founded. By several dredging and rectifying efforts, concentrative construction and strengthened management, Shichahai area was ameliorated greatly. The issue and implementation of the Overall Plan of the Historical and Cultural Scenic in Shichahai, Beijing and the Protection Plan of 25 Pieces of Historical and Cultural Areas in Old City Beijing provide the direction of the protection, planning, management and construction of Shichahai. For many years, many important cultural relic spots have been renovated and rebuilt; several new scenic spots have been built up. After dozens of years of efforts from all circles, Shichahai has become a historical and cultural tourism scenic spot renowned among and dreamed by people home and abroad.

In order to better research and inherit the history and culture

of Shichahai, under the leadership and support of Party Commission and Regional Government of the West District of Beijing, Shichahai Research Society, Residential Administrative Office in Shichahai and the Management Division of the Historical and Cultural Scenic Area of Shichahai decided to compile a series of books, having a detailed and overall introduction of Shichahai from every aspect. We hope that they are not only beneficial for tourism, but also extensively inspire people's interest about Shichahai, making people better understanding, protecting and constructing Shichahai. We hope that this series of book could take the fancy of readers.

Shichahai Research Society

November, 2007

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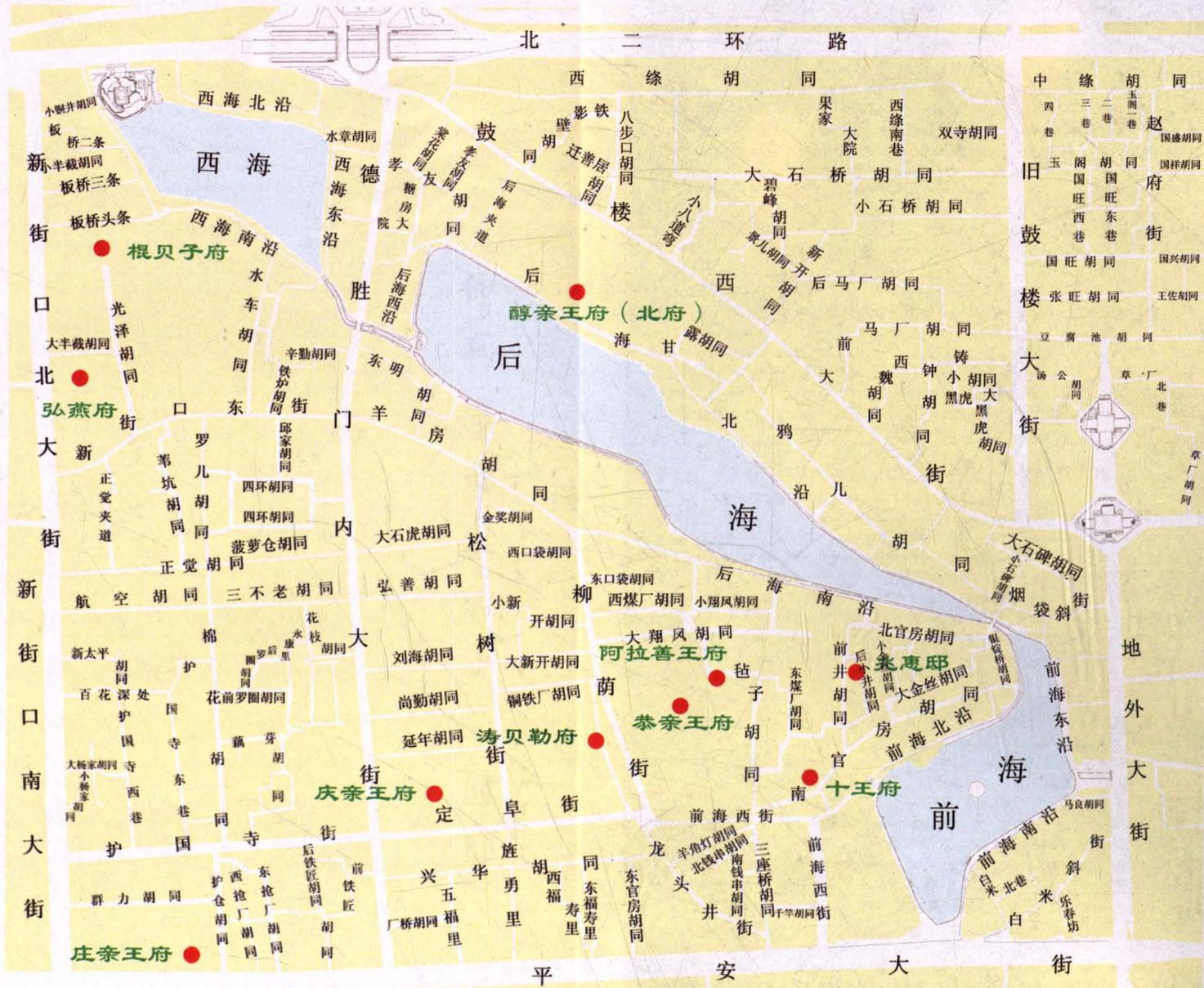
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什刹海的王公府邸分布图



北二环路

西海北沿

西海

西海南沿

醇亲王府 (北府)

前海

前海

平安大街



板桥头条

王宮

什刹海迤近的王公府邸

一、什刹海迤近的王公府邸

元世祖忽必烈定都大都(今北京之前身)后,将宗室子弟分散到各地,镇守一方,建立王府,设置陪臣。在《元史》本纪和有关文献中,曾提及在大都城内有两座王府。一座叫燕王府,也即元文宗的长子阿剌忒纳答剌的府邸。阿剌忒纳答剌至顺元年(1330)被封为燕王,不久就去世了。另一座王府是燕铁木儿的太平王府。燕铁木儿(也写作燕帖木儿),钦察氏,床兀兒第三子,他因拥立元文宗继承皇位有功,被封为太平王。至顺二年二月,在兴圣宫之西南为他修建太平王府。此府的位置约在今日的北京府右街北口一带,早已湮废和失考。另外,相传在崇文门内,曾有哈达大王府,崇文门也因此叫哈达门,或讹写作哈德门,但这只是相传,究竟哈达大王为谁?至今也说不清楚。在今日的北京城内,已找不到元代王府的遗存。

明朝北京首建的王府,是朱棣的燕王府。

明朝初期,国都在南京。洪武二年(1369),明太祖朱元璋下令制定分封制度,封他的儿子到各地为王,但实际上“分封而不赐土,列爵而不临民,食禄而不治事”,各王徒具郡国形式,并无实权。洪武三年封四子朱棣为燕王,将原大都城内的宫殿改建为燕王府,至洪武十二年(1379)

燕王府改造完工。

朱棣发动“靖难之变”后，登上皇位，先立都于南京。当时明王府仍分布各地，王府建筑的规制也有详细规定，这在《明会典》中有具体记述。这时在北京城里除原有的朱棣的燕王府外没有其他王府。朱棣在南京称帝后不久就有意将国都迁到他的发祥地北京，并调拨人力物资营建北京城和皇宫。他也曾御驾北行巡视。永乐十五年（1417）朱棣在北京建造十王府，是用于北巡时召集各地的王爷朝见时王爷的临时住所。府址在今天的王府井大街南段。它无论是从基本功能还是从建筑形制上来看，与各地的王府均不相同。

元、明时期除传说之外，尚未发现什刹海地域有建造王公府邸的资料和遗址。

清朝的封建统治者为了使权力集中于中央，在明代“封而不建”的原则基础上，更进一步将明代表面上存在的郡国形式也都取消了，而仅给宗室诸王以封爵的美名。诸王有爵无“国”可就，只能在北京城内修建自己的府邸，于是王府便集中在北京城了。北京现存的王府建筑大多是在清朝建造的。

根据清朝的规定：清太祖努尔哈赤之父塔克世（被追封为显祖宣皇帝）之本支为宗室，用黄带；旁支称为觉罗，用红带。凡皇帝所生的儿子均称为皇子，待赐名后才开始按位次称皇长子、皇次子、皇三子等。皇子长至15岁就由宗人府题