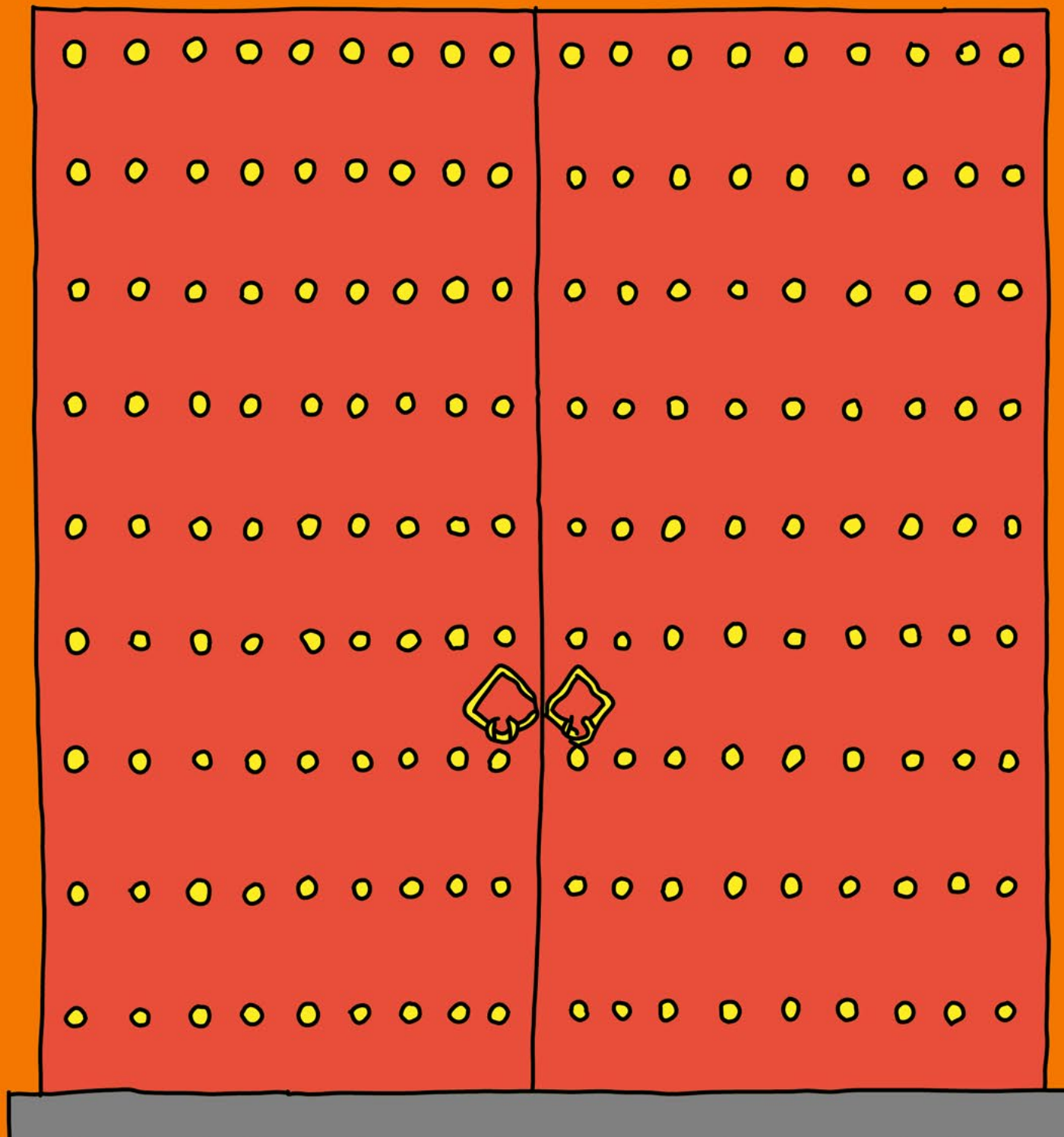
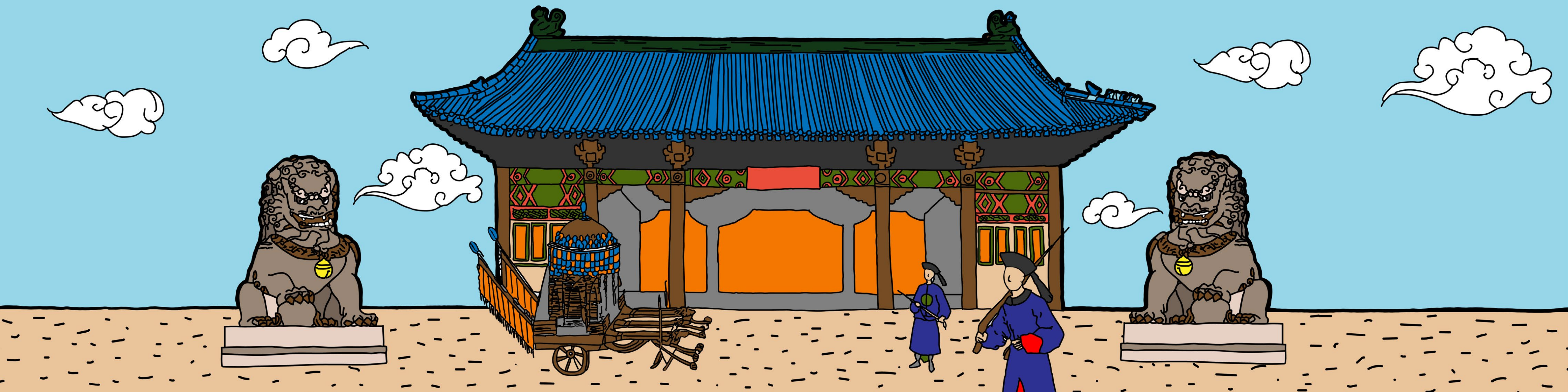


墙内墙外：北京东交民巷
与建国门的历史变迁



Within and Beyond the Walls: The
Historical Transformation of Beijing's
Dongjiaomin Lane and Jianguomen



THE LEGATION STREET PEKING



东交民巷，旧时被称为东江米巷，这里曾经被作为运送江米（南方的漕米）的要道。明清初期，都城按礼制进行设计，遵循着“左祖右社”“左文右武”的方针。北京的崇文门和宣武门，就是在“左文右武”的规定下布局的。西交民巷内设置刑部，大理寺等军事机构。东交民巷则对应设置六部、翰林院等文化机构¹。

政治机构云集的东交民巷不仅在用途上十分特别。其内部的空间结构也有独特的形态。通过《乾隆京城全图》²可以看出东交民巷内部同时具有统一规划（朝廷机构）和自由发展（民宅、官邸、和寺庙等）的特性。因此，东交民巷的空间结构在空间职能、院落布局、空间形态上有着紧密且和谐的联系。

东交民巷内的房屋结构以四合院为主，也是明清时期中国人最为喜爱的房子。四合院最大的空间特点是——围和式的格局，四面都被围墙围住，没有窗户，形成一个完全内向型的空间，拥有一方私密安全的天与地。不同四合院的院落结构基本一样，都有固定的规制和安排，不同的设计象征不同地位。四合院最为重要的一间屋子是正堂，一般是正南正北的朝向，作为客厅使用。西厢房一般为子女所居住的房间，东厢房则被作为厨房使用。家中的女眷一般居住在四合院的后院。四合院数百年来，在形制上没有明显的变化。直到今天，四合院³仍然对中国的居住心理与建筑设计有深远的影响。摒弃符号以及象征意义，四合院空间反应的是中国人文化上的习俗和需求。尽管建筑会变得更加先进，然而文化心理确是具有深深的传承的。

Dongjiaomin Lane, known as Dongjiangmi Lane at the past, was used as the main route transporting and trading Jiangmi(grain rice from the south of China). In the Ming and Qing dynasties, the capital, Peking, was designed according to the ritual system, obeying the policy of the left of the city should be dedicated to the ancestor, and the right side of the city is consecrated to the god of land and food, and pray for God's blessing,” and “the left of the city should serve for literature

¹ 曹聚仁著，人学新闻[M]，北京：生活·读书·新知三联书店，2007.01
Written by Cao Juren, New Talks on People and Affairs [M]. Beijing: SDX Joint Publishing Company, January 2007
² 来自中央研究院历史语言研究所
From the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica
³ 律文秋著，中国古建筑群[M]，北京：中国广播电视出版社，2022.10.
Written by Li Wenqiu, Restoration of Ancient Chinese Architectures [M]. Beijing: China Radio & Television Publishing House, October 2022.



图：东交民巷旧照片 Old photos of Dongjiaominxiang.

and politics, and the right of the city should serve for the military system.” The Chongwen Gate and Xuanwu Gate in Peking were built following this policy and system. Military institutions such as the Ministry of Punishment and Dali Temple were set up in Xijiaomin Lane, which is in the right side of the city. Dongjiaomin Lane correspondingly set up political institutions and cultural institutions such as Hanlin Academy.

Dongjiaomin Lane, where political institutions gather, is not only distinctive for its purpose. The internal layout structure contains a unique form. According to “Qianlong City Map”, a hand drawn map of Peking during the Qianlong period, we can identify that the interior of Dongjiaomin Lane has both characteristics of artificial design (empirical institutions) and natural development(residencies, temples and so on) Thus, the spatial structure of Dongjiaomin Lane has an intricate and harmonious relationship between spatial function, courtyard layout and spatial form.

The houses in Dongjiaomin Lane were mainly quadrangle courtyard, which is also the houses that was the most favorable of Chinese people in Ming and Qing dynasties. The biggest special trait of the quadrangle courtyard is the “closed pattern”, which the house was surrounded by walls on all sides with no big windows. This structure forms a small and closed pace, and a private and safe area of land. The courtyard structure of quadrangle courtyard was mostly identical due to the fixed regulations and arrangements, which different design symbolize different societal classes. The most important room of a quadrangle courtyard is the main hall, generally located in the middle of the courtyard and facing south. It is used as the living room. The west wing is usually a room for children to live in, and the east wing is used as the kitchen. The female family members usually live in the backyard of the quadrangle courtyard. This type of residency did not evolve significantly in structure and shape for hundreds of years. Until today, quadrangle courtyard still presents a profound impact on Chinese residential philosophy and architectural design. Discarding symbolic elements, the courtyard space reflects the needs and customs of Chinese culture that is embedded in every Chinese's vein. Though the architecture will evolve and become more advanced, the cultural philosophy is deeply inherited.



地图 1：俄国版北京地区地图 1848
Map1: A map of Beijing created by Russia, 1848

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此时的日坛已经建成 300 余年（明代嘉靖九年建成），在明清两代被用于祭祀太阳。祭祀的日子为每年的春分时节，皇宫官员和贵族会来到这里，以表对太阳的敬仰和对大自然的尊重。

日坛的主体建筑是一个半径大约五丈¹的圆形区域，正中间有祭台，砌着红色琉璃砖，象征着天上悬挂的太阳，后来在清朝又改成了方砖²。日坛整体的布局参考了中国古代的阴阳五行学说，坛内建筑的长、宽、高等数据尾数均为阳数（奇数）³。这些建筑上的设计都是为了服务日坛在当时祭祀太阳的作用。高高的围墙使得神圣的祭祀场所成为了清朝贵族的专属，贫民百姓均不得进入。皇家场所的围墙一般都是红色，出挑琉璃瓦顶。这些围墙通常又厚又高大，象征着神圣不容侵犯的权利以及含有尊贵吉祥的寓意。

¹ 五丈约为 16.65m Five zhang is approximately equal to 16.65 meters.
² 李锐民，李锐民编著，徜徉中华历史文化名城 第 1 册 [M]，北京：冶金工业出版社，2022.10.
“Li Jinmin and Li Xiaomeng (Editors). Strolling through the Famous Historical and Cultural Cities in China, Volume 1 [M]. Beijing: Metallurgical Industry Press, October 2022.”
³ “日坛公园，一个‘小穴’的历史记忆” 呼延云：“Ritan Park, a ‘Niche’ Historical Memory” by Hu Yan-yun.



40. - PÉKIN. - Temple du Soleil — PEKING. - Temple of the Sun
图：日坛历史照片 Temple of the Sun, PEKING

At this time, the Sun altar has been built for more than 300 years (built in the ninth year of Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty), and was used to worship the sun in the Ming and Qing dynasties. The day of the sacrifice is the spring equinox every year, palace officials and nobles will come here to show their respect for the sun and respect for nature.
In 1848, Ritan has been built for over 300 years (built in the ninth year of the Jiajing period in Ming Dynasty), and its purpose was to worship the sun in Ming and Qing Dynasties. The day for the sacrifice is on the spring equinox every year, empirical members and officials will come to Ritan and express their respect towards the sun and the nature.
The main part of the Ritan is a circular structure with a radius of about 5 zhangs (approximately 16.65 meters). There is an altar in the center, lined with red glazed bricks, symbolizing the sun hanging in the sky. The bricks were later changed into square bricks(a special brick used in Qing Dynasty) during the Qing Dynasty.
The general layout of Ritan refers to the theory of Yin-yang and the five elements(metal, wood, water, fire, earth) which are all philosophical concepts in ancient China. The length, width and height of the buildings are Yang numbers (odd numbers). The purpose of these buildings was to worship the sun God in the past. Moreover, the high walls around the altar made the place sacred for the nobles in the Qing Dynasty, where citizens were not allowed to enter. The walls of this royal and sacred place are red, with glazed tile roofs. These walls were thick and tall, presenting the inviolable rights and containing noble and auspicious connotations.

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1894 年期间，英国计划派遣公使入驻中国，驻扎在北京并修建使馆。鉴于东交民巷曾经是清朝文化部门云集的地方，各国为促进国际之间的贸易和交流，都选址在此。政治上，使馆的兴建使得东交民巷逐渐显现出了外交职能；空间上，各国使馆也从新规划了原本中式空间布局，实现了中西文化融合。

在这个有限的区域内，较早向中国派遣公使的国家都选择入驻了已经修建完成的王府（如：英国公使入驻淳亲王府、法国使馆入驻安郡王府）。其他的国家都先后选择了自己心仪的地址，修建代表本国特色的使馆。

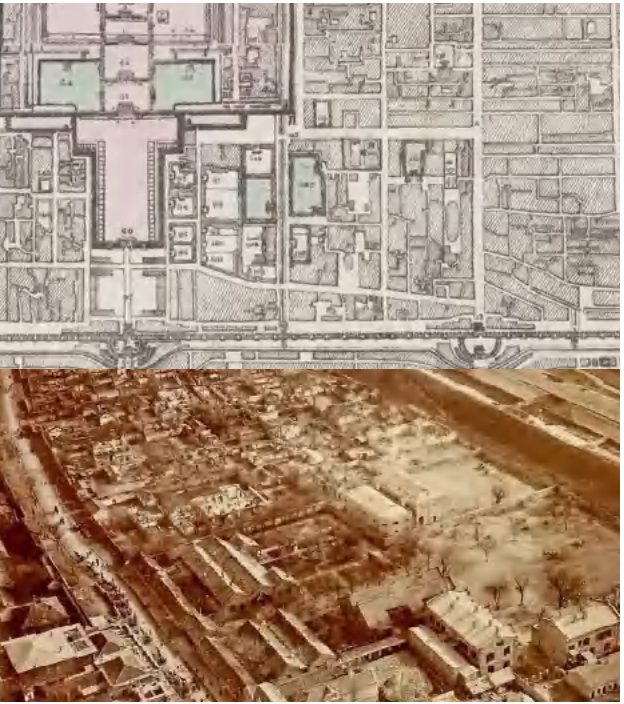
英国公使入驻的淳亲王府¹，跟据推测在乾隆年间建设府邸，房屋的规制也和这个推测较为符合。这座王府被用作北京的第一座大使馆，由英国使馆租用，经过中国工匠的改建后，很快投入使用。当时在淳亲王府内工作的英国使馆人员在日记内这样描述这座王府的布局²：淳亲王府分东西两路，东路房屋覆盖绿色琉璃瓦，西路建筑覆盖灰色筒瓦。经中国工匠修理后，东路被用作使馆官邸，西路则用于学生情报官及中国秘书的居住和办公。由此可见，这座旧时的王府很好的适应了它新的功能，成为了中西建筑精华的结合体。

¹ 戚戚虎著，时空演进与观念建构 [M]. 北京：九州出版社，2020.07.Written by Cheng Lianhu. The Evolution of Time and Space and the Construction of Concepts [M]. Beijing: Jiuzhou Press, July 2020.
² 王佳音编，“东交民巷使馆建筑群”有三道建筑：从淳亲王府到英国使馆 [M]. 北京：北京日报，2022.11.Edited by Wang Jiayin. "There is a Three-courtyard Building in the Legation Quarter of Dongjiaominxiang: From Prince Chun's Mansion to the British Legation" [M]. Beijing: Beijing Daily, November 2022.

During 1894, Great Britain planned to send an ambassador to China and establish an embassy in Peking. Since Dongjiaomin Lane was the place where cultural and political departments gather, countries chose to build their embassies here to promote international trade and political interactions. Politically, the construction of the embassies made Dongjiaomin Lane contain diplomatic functions. In terms of space, the embassies also changed the original Chinese traditional special layout, presenting the integration of Chinese and Western cultures.

In this limited area, the countries that sent ministers to China earlier chose to settle in the palace that had already been built (for example, the British Minister settled in the Palace of Prince Chun and the French embassy settled in the Palace of Prince Anjun). Other countries have chosen their favorite locations to build embassies that represent their own characteristics.

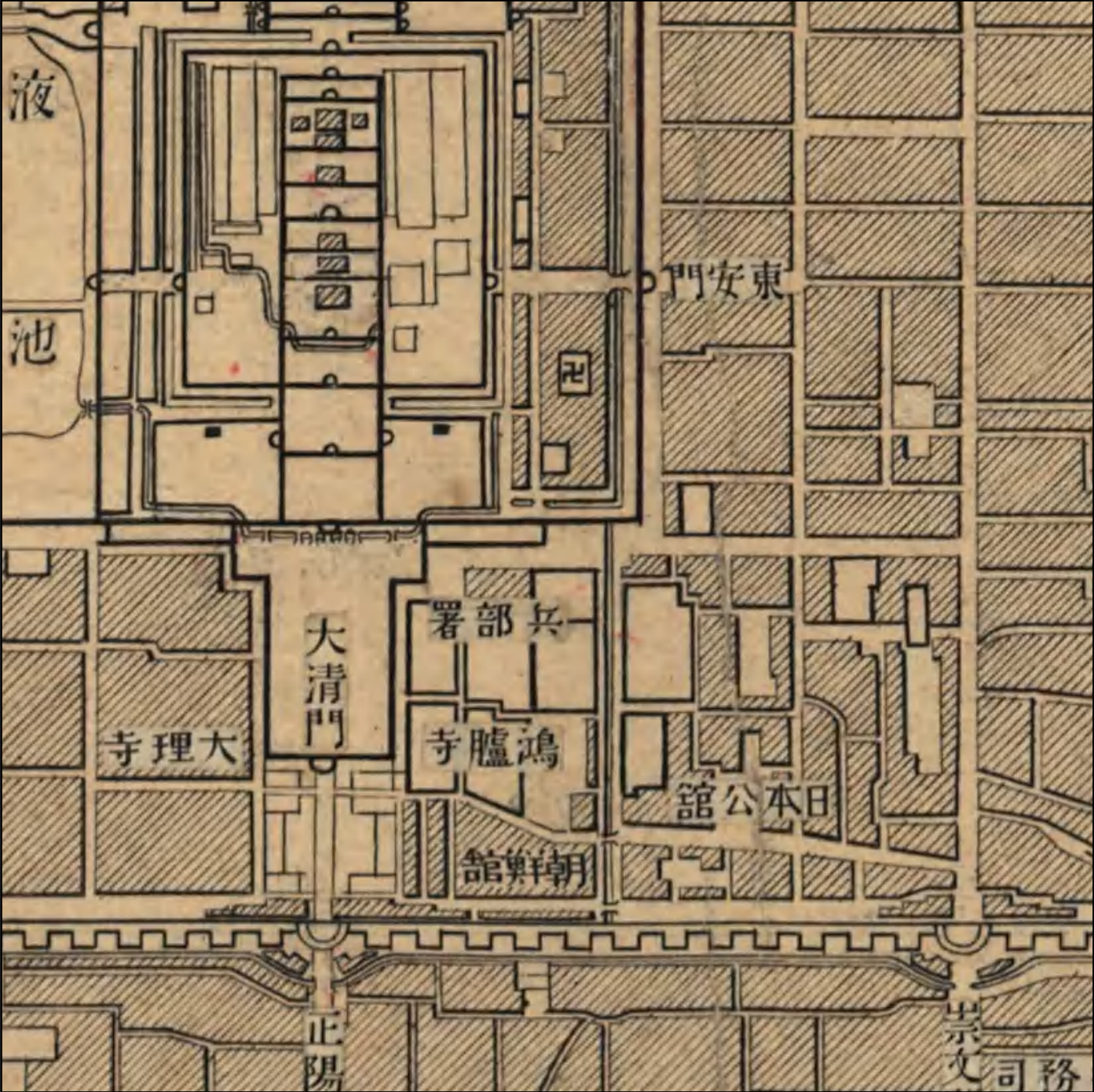
In this limited area, the countries that send ambassadors to China chose to settle and establish their embassies in palaces that had been already built



图下：1901 东交民巷俯瞰照片 An aerial photo of Dongjiaominxiang in 1901.

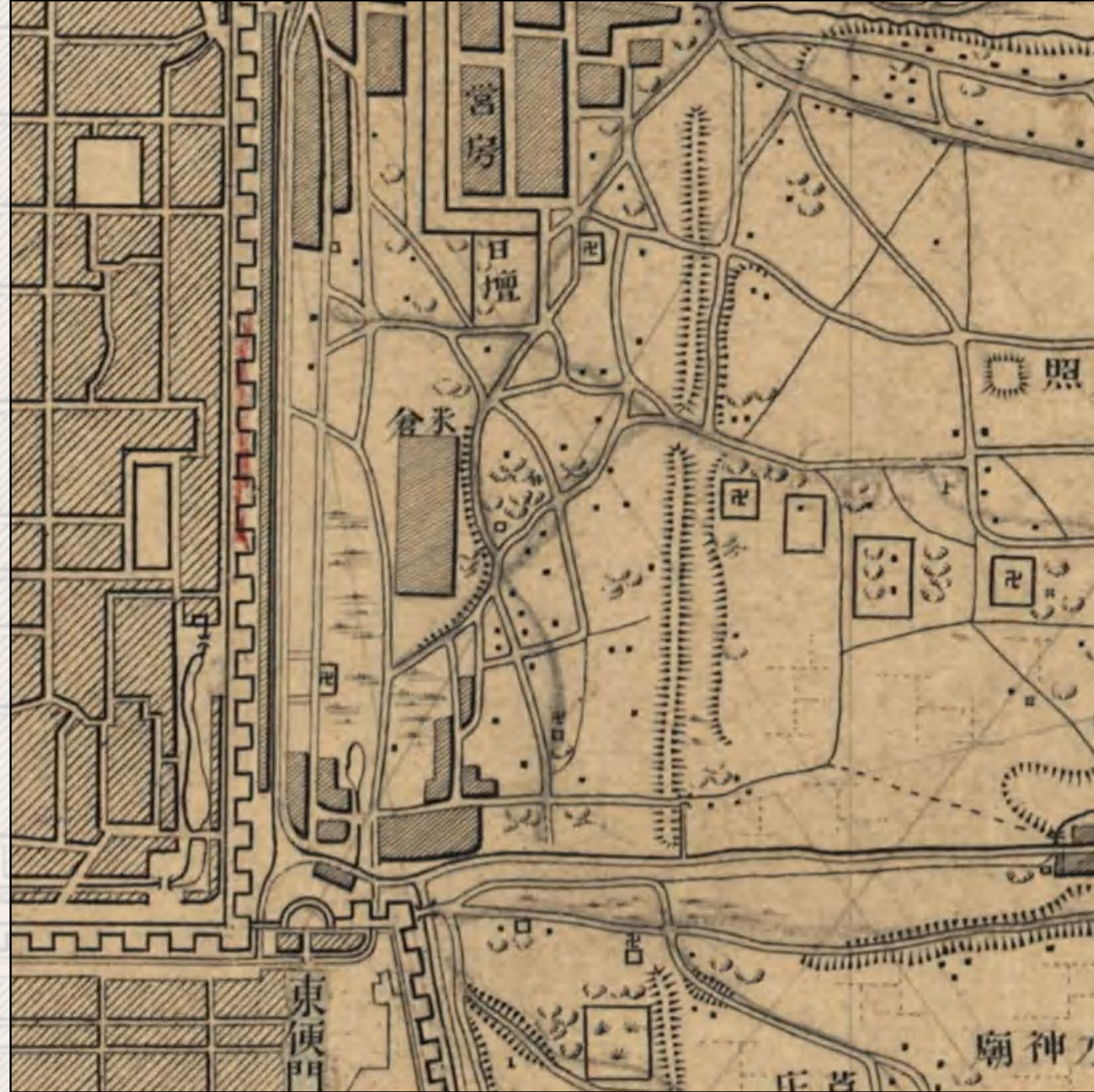
(for instance, the British Embassy settled in the Chunqin Palace, and the French embassy settled in Anjun Palace). Other countries also chose favorable places to establish their embassies that represent the country's characteristics.

Chunqin Palace, where the British Embassy take place, is supposed to have been built during the reign of Emperor Qianlong, which the regulations of the house align with this speculation. Rented by the British Embassy, this palace was known as the first embassy in Peking. The British Embassy staff who works in the palace described the layout of this place in his diary: Chunqin Palace is divided into two roads, the east road house covered with green glazed tiles, the west road building covered with gray tile. After repairs by Chinese artisans, the east Road was used as the official residence of the embassy, and the west road was used for the residence and office of the student intelligence officer and the Chinese secretary. The old palace has well adapted into its new function and became a combination of both Chinese and Western culture.



1901

1901



地图 2：日本绘制《北京近旁第十五号》1894（图中标注明治 27 年）
Map2: "No. 15 near Beijing" drawn by Japan in 1894 (marked as the 27th year of the Meiji period in the picture).



图：日坛遗址历史照片 Picture: Historical photos of the remaining walls of Ritan.

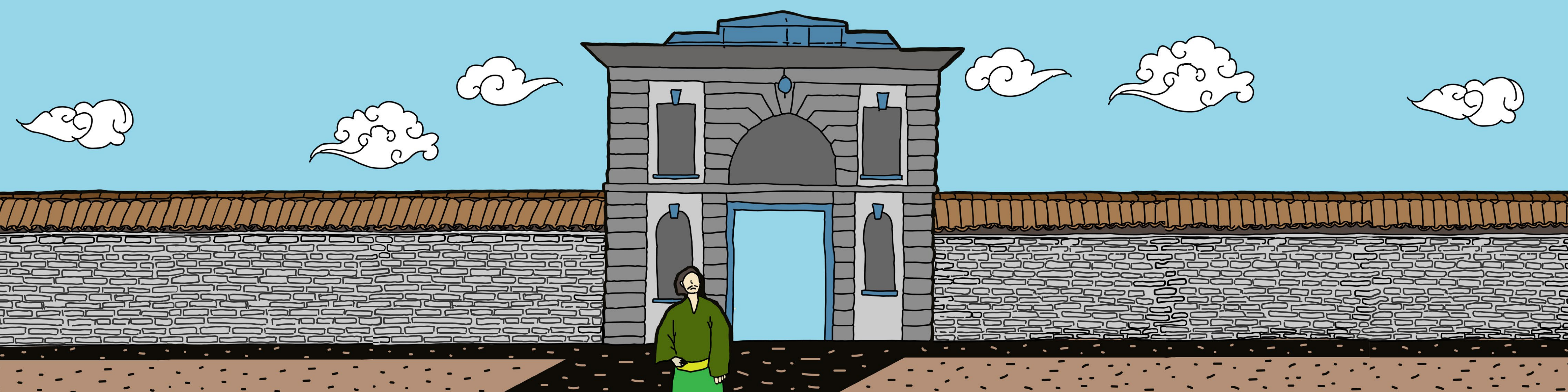
日坛就像它的名字一样，是祭祀太阳的祭坛。然而这段辉煌的历史在清朝末期逐渐衰退。此时的清政府忙于拯救危难下的中国，忽略了曾经一年一度的祭祀活动。因此，日坛没有得到应有的维护和管理，这里也因此逐渐被荒废。

As its name suggested, Ritan is the altar of worship to the sun. However, its glorious history waned towards an end of the Qing Dynasty. The Qing government was focusing on saving the nation and had no time and money to host the annual sacrificial event. Thus, the altar was no longer maintained and managed as it should have been, and gradually abandoned.

THE FIRST EMBASSY AREA BEIJING



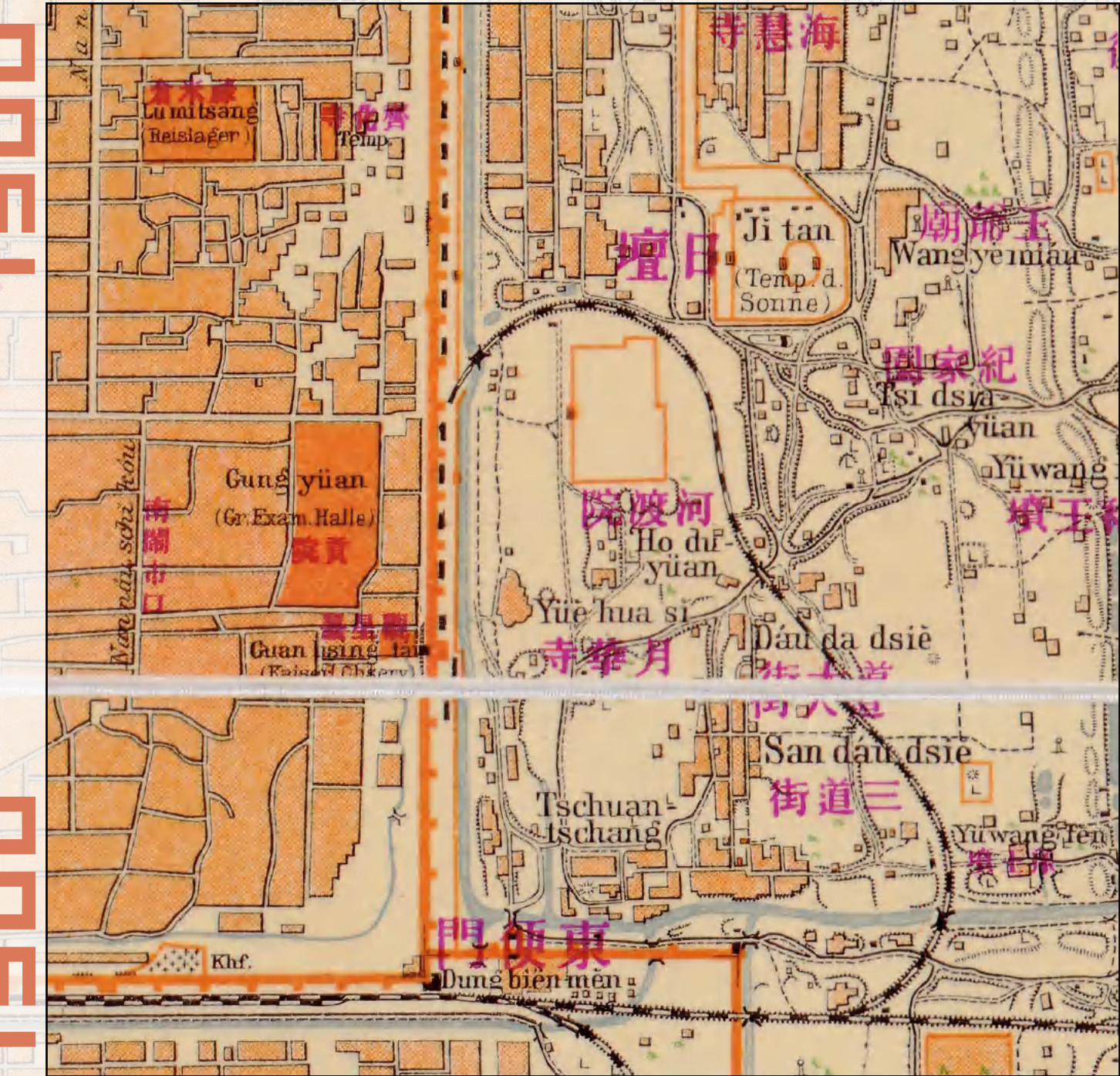
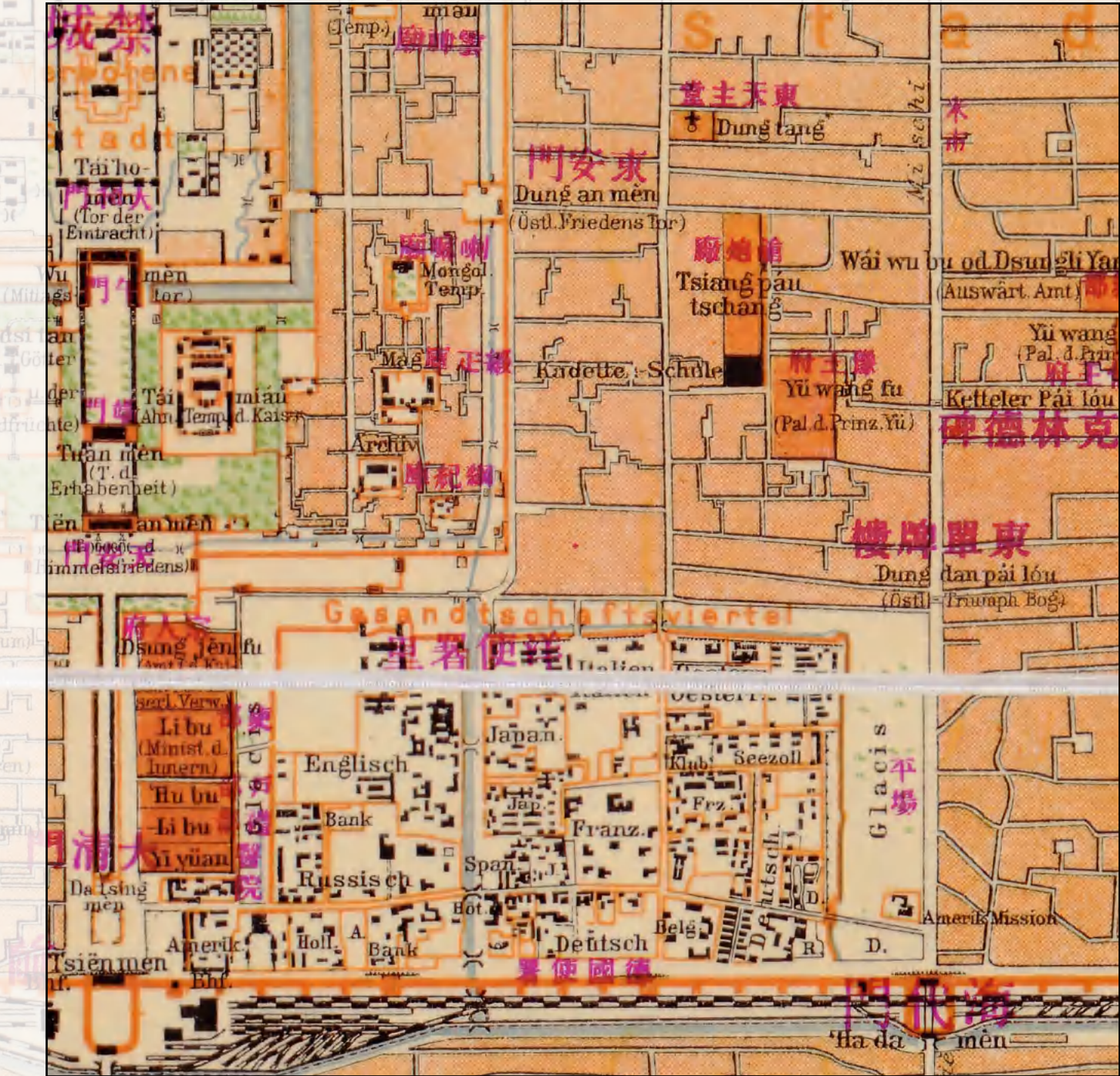
图：日坛附近牌坊历史照片 Historical photos of the memorial archways near Ritan.



使馆区东至崇文门内大街，西至兵部街，南至内城南墙，北至东长安街。东西北三面有高墙围住，北东两个防线还留出练兵操场，供各国训练属于自己的士兵，保护使馆区域。在这个范围内的原有官产无偿退出，民居则由清政府出银三十五万两，收购后赠与占领者。从此，这片原有的街巷，十三个衙门，六所府邸、祠堂和六座庙宇的天朝领地成为了一个国中之国。

[illegible]

This restricted area reaches Chongwenmen Inner Street as its east boundary, Bingbu Street in the west, South wall of the central city in the south, and East Chang'an Street in the north side. Walls were surrounded on the east, west, and north sides, two defensive lines were added on the north and east side, that set aside a training place for the foreign countries to train their own army and protect the embassy area. The original property from the emperor in this area was moved out free of charge, and the residential houses were purchased by the Qing government and donated to the foreigners. From then on, this original area of streets, thirteen government office, six mansions, ancestral halls, and six temples became a state inside a state.



地图 3: 德国绘制《PEKING UND UMGEBUNG》1907
Map3: "PEKING UND UMGEBUNG" drawn by Germany in 1907.



In 1900, the eight nations allied forces came to the outer city of Peking and occupied that area which used to be the rural area of Peking, with few people living. The eight nations allied forces opened a railway at this place on the wall of Yongding Gate as a temporary railway bridge over the moat of Peking to pave the rail into the city. The railway into the inner city facilitated trade and other economical proposes in the legation area, numerous traders from western countries would use this railway to transport their goods into the legation area. Such destruction of the city wall was unprecedented in Peking, it can be seen by this event, the Qing government had less ability to manage the country as before. The government was too busy about protests and wars and had no time to pay attention to the security and urban planning of the Jianguomen area.

^① 傅斯年墓主传记，见1948年8月18日《民报·上海：上海人民出版社》，2019年04。

^② 陈旭麓著。迟旭九译。Eighty Years of Modern China [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House, April 1919.

^③ 王康、陈旭麓著。迟旭九译。The Great Wall and The Empty Fortress: China, Communism and Democracy [M]. Beijing: World Affairs Press, 1990年9月第1版。

^④ 王康、陈旭麓著。迟旭九译。The Great Wall and The Empty Fortress: China, Communism and Democracy [M]. Beijing: World Affairs Press, 1990年9月第1版。

^⑤ 公平书（字条）的原文和注释。（字条）中的内容皆按原样与其国原文平视中国文，并补充当时中国的政情事实。1968稿次，叙述了欧洲、印度等地的文化交流和（字条）中。

The Treaty of Xinchou was signed during the period when the Boxer Rebellion failed and the Eight Power Allied Forces entered Beijing. At the time, the Qing government gave more militant resistance and eventually failed in failure. Consequently, it was compelled to sign the unfair Treaty of Xinchou to make peace.

The contents of the Treaty of Xinchou included allowing other countries to turn China into a semi-colony and a semi-feudal society, and the establishment of the Twenty-One Demands. The demarcation of the legation quarter, and the demolition of forts were all covered in the Treaty of Xinchou.

曾经使馆区内有一位公署负责区域内的日常管理工作。1914年至1938年，这个职位由英国人默多思¹担任。公署对使馆区的管理包括财政管理，警务管理，设施的建设和维护等方面。随后，民国政府在使馆区内得到了更高的管理权，因此提供了70位中国人担任巡捕，尽管他们无权管理，但是他们可以逮捕破坏秩序和设施的中国人，并且移交给中国的京师警察厅来处理。对于这样的公署机构和这样的合作机制，民国政府表现的十分欢迎，并且展现出了积极的合作态度。

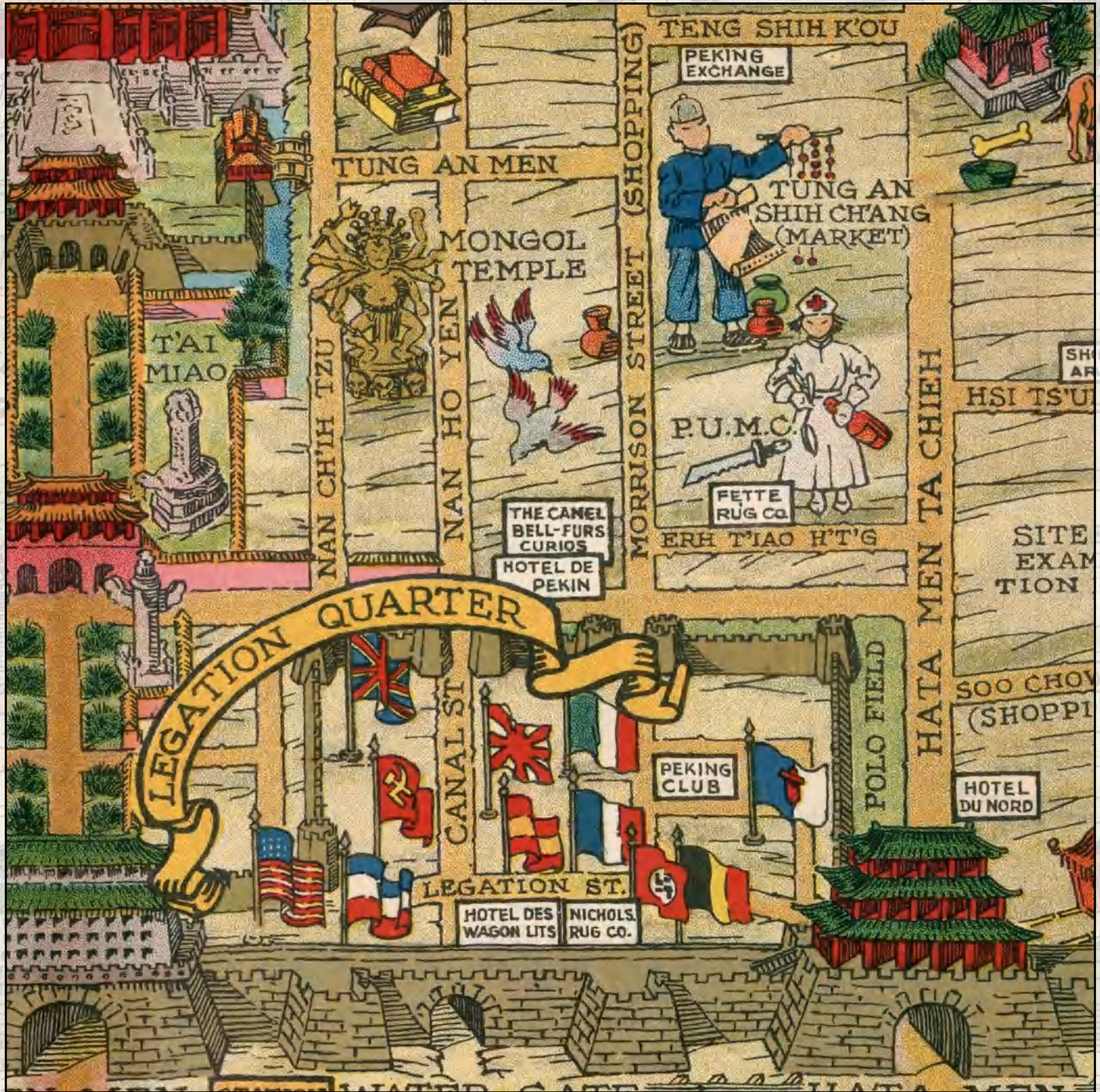
In the past, an office was set in the embassy area, responsible for everyday managements of the area. From 1914 to 1938, this position was help by a British man Medoth. The work of this office includes financial management, police management, and the construction and maintenance of the facilities. Subsequently, the government of the Republic of China was gained a higher administrative authority in the embassy area, 70 Chinese was provided to act as patrol officers. Though they have no authority, they could still arrest Chinese citizens who broke the order and the facilities, then handed them to the Chinese Capital Police Department. For such offices and institutions, and such cooperation mechanisms, the government showed a positive attitude while cooperating with the foreign embassies.

1 慕思思：慕思思是英国驻香港总领事馆的高层工作人员，在管理过许多不同的机构时，她还能够使她同一级别的行政人员为同一个公共行政机构的公共、主要和次要目标工作。作为国际航空、海运和海关管理专家，她曾与中国海关合作，帮助中国海关与海关管理方面的业务更加密切。慕思思也加强了与中政府的合作。

Murdoch: Murdoch was a senior staff member of the British Embassy in Dongjiangxiang. While managing and operating the British Embassy, he was also jointly chosen by other embassies to serve in the office responsible for the management of Dongjiangxiang. Murdoch, mainly taking charge of daily management work such as deploying troops and managing shops. As China continued to open up to the outside world and had closer connections with affairs in the legation quarter, Murdoch also strengthened his cooperation with the Chinese government accordingly.



图上：东郊民巷公使馆区入口旧照片 Old photos of the entrance to the Legation Quarter in Dongjiaominxiang.
 图下：1937 年公交民巷俯瞰照片 An aerial photo of Dongjiaominxiang in 1937.



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Map4: The Map of Peiping Customs, COPYRIGHT 1936 BY FRANK DORN, PEIPING.

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图：城墙豁口 The gap in the city wall

就在民国时期和使馆区展开密切的合作时，日军在东侧城墙打开了一个豁口并称其为启明门，这也就是今天的建国门。

In this period of time, where Republic of China established a close cooperation with the embassy area, the Japanese army opened a gap in the eastern side of the wall named Qiming Gate, which is today's Jianguomen.

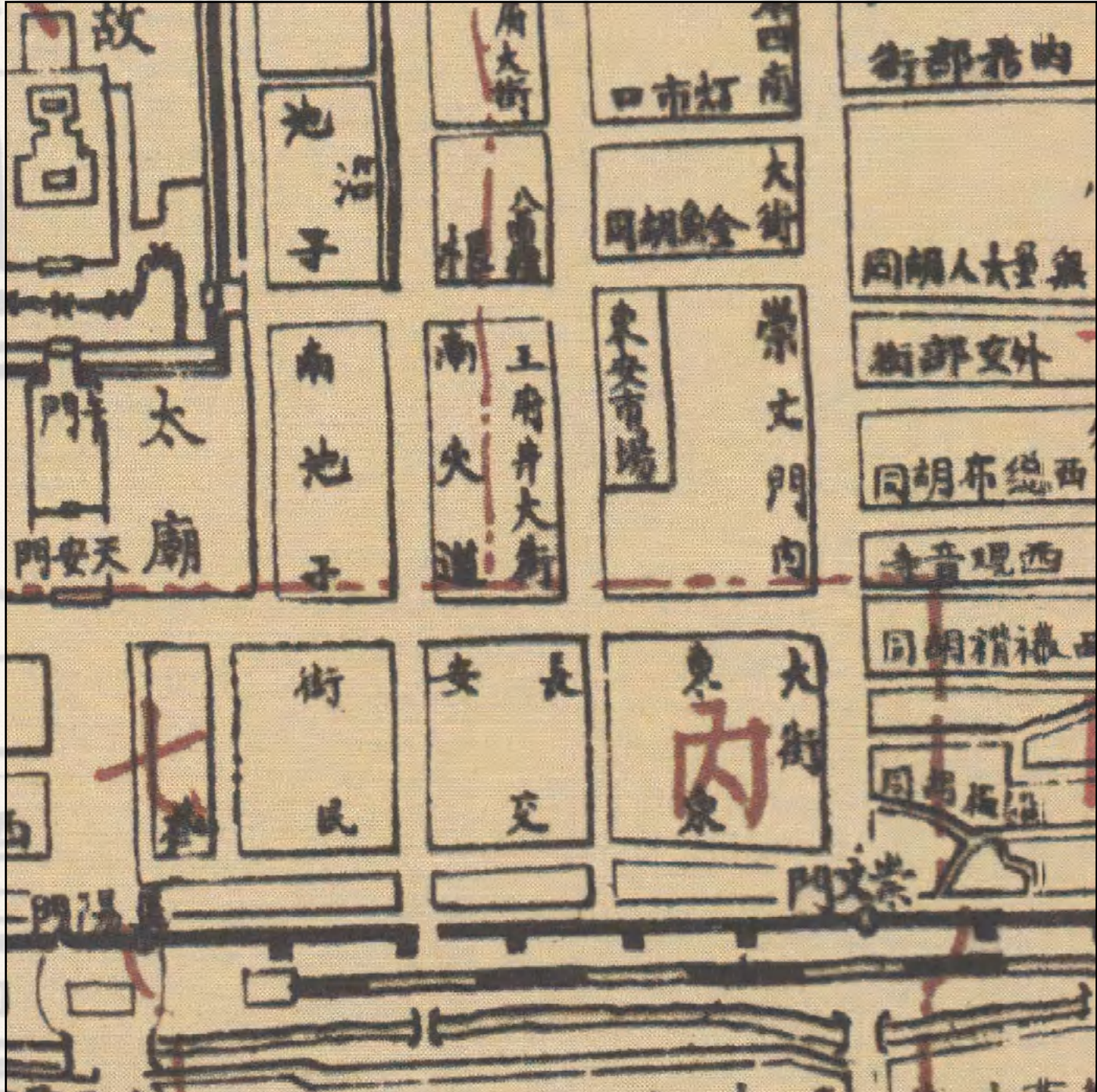
THE LEGATION STREET
PEKING



图：1947年东交民巷旧照片 Old photos of Dongjiaominxiang in 1947.

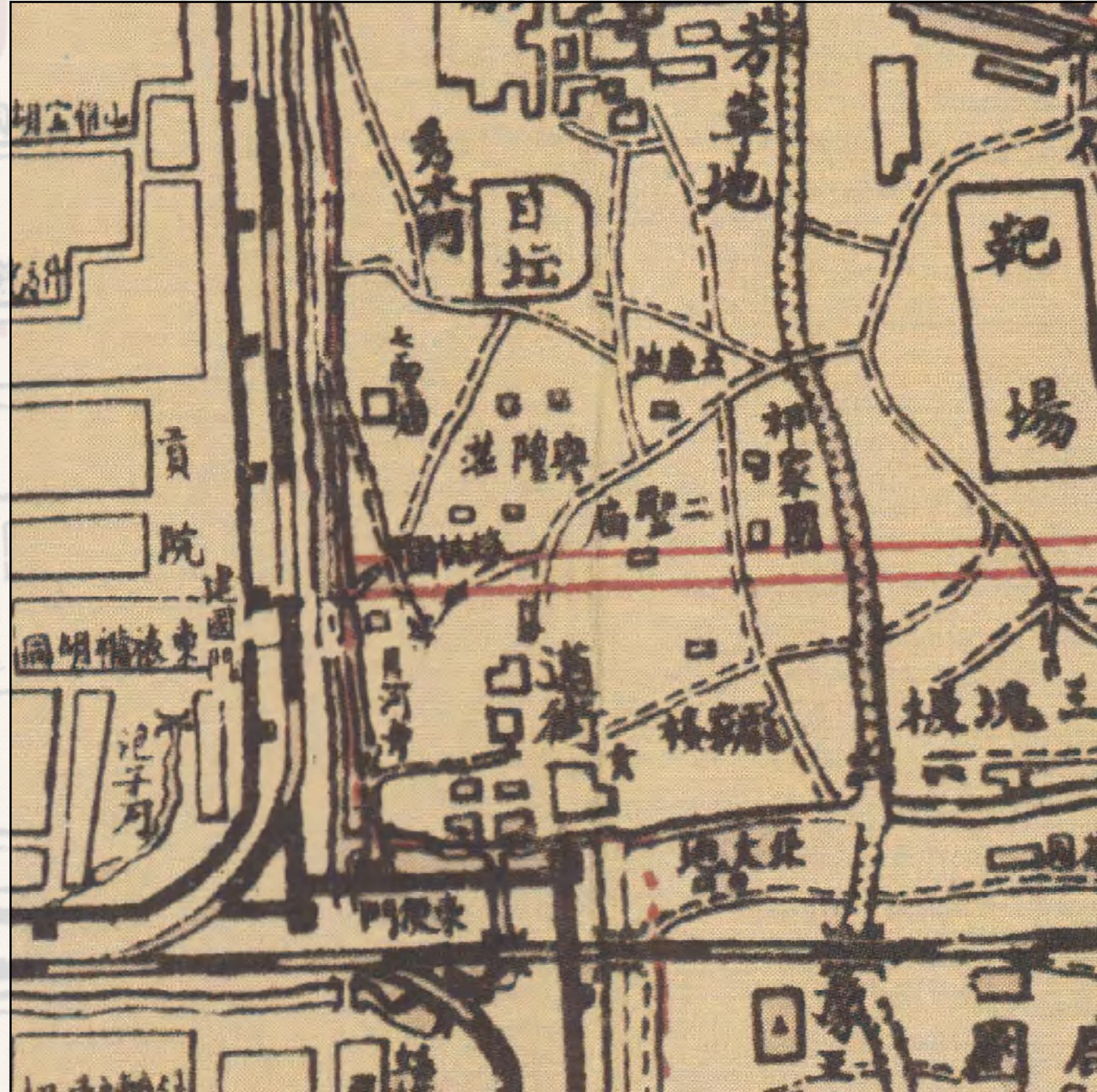
1947年的东交民巷仍然是作为使馆使用。在这片区域内，主要是各国使馆工作人员生活的场所。除了使馆之外，还配备有一些娱乐，生活设施。包括英国开设的银行，美国开设的医院，以及各国商人在这里的商铺。这片区域内的中国人屈指可数，大多都是一些管理人员，或者是来自中国的警察和搜捕。

In 1947, Dongjiaomin Lane was still used as the embassy area, which is also where the workers and staff of the embassies live. In addition to the working and residential function, this area is also equipped with entertainment and living facilities. Including banks, hospitals, and merchants from all over the world opening their own shops. There are only a small amount of Chinese citizens here, most of them being managers and police officers who works in this area.



1947

1947



地图 5：北平市政府工务局绘制《北平城郊地图》1947

Map5: "The Map of the Suburbs of Peiping" drawn by the Public Works Bureau of the Peiping Municipal Government in 1947.

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图：1945年东郊附近航拍照片 An aerial photo near the eastern suburbs in 1945.

国民政府将日伪时期的启明门改成了建国门。而日坛附近的区域被规划为了北京的东郊工业区。政府开始在日坛附近修建工厂，并慢慢投入使用。这一点为建国门地区作为北京的城
市商业中心奠定了基础。

The national government changed the Qiming Gate into Jianguomen around 1947. At the same time, the area around Ritan is planned as the industrial zone of the city's suburbs. The government started to build factories near Ritan and gradually put them into use. This action laied the foundations for the Jianguomen area as the urban commercial center of modern Beijing.

THE LEGATION STREET
PEKING

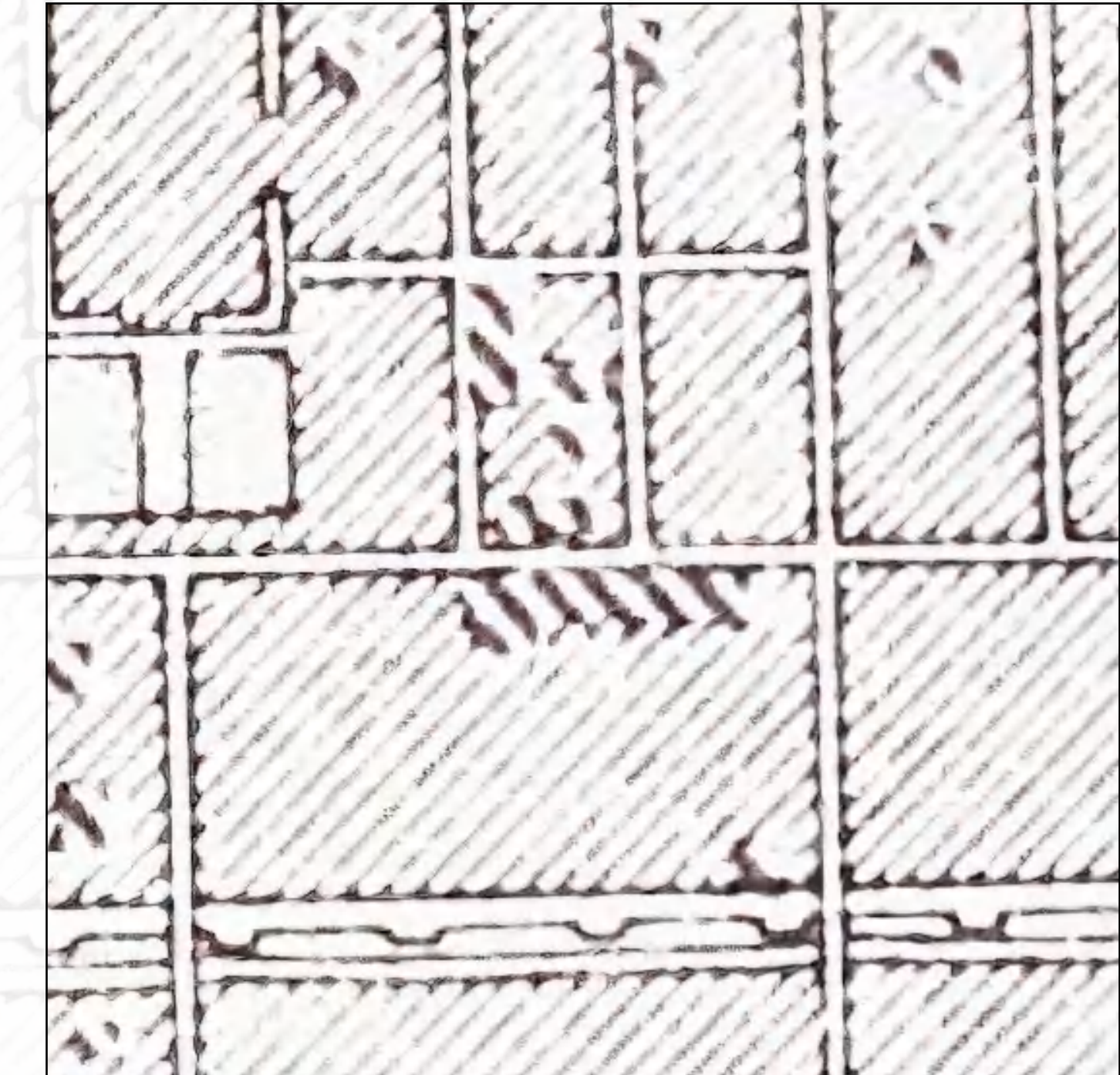


解放战争胜利后 1949 年 2 月 3 日，北平部队穿过了前门，进入东交民巷，展示出了中国的力量与实力。北平百姓跟随士兵们穿过东交民巷，这是在《辛丑条约》签订后，他们第一次有机会随意出入使馆区。东交民巷从这一天起，正式成为了被中国政府所管辖的区域。

1949 年，中华人民共和国成立，随之而来的就是进一步的解放和发展。市委政府被设置在了使馆区内，这片土地终于回到了中国人民的手中。由于市政府在东交民巷那设置办公地点，这片区域的格局发生了很大的变化。大使馆的面积被缩减，以安排市政府的办公区域。

After the liberation war, on February the third, 1949, The Peking army marched through the front gate and entered Dongjiaomin Lane, demonstrating the strength of China. The people of Peking followed the soldiers through Dongjiaomin Lane, and now, for the first time since the signing of the Peace Protocol Treaty in 1901, they had the opportunity to enter and leave the embassy area at will. Since that day, Dongjiaomin Lane has officially become an area under the jurisdiction of the Chinese government.

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1st, 1949, China gained further diplomatic development and liberation. The municipal commission government was set up in the embassy area, and this land was finally returned to the hands of the Chinese people. Since the municipal government has set up offices in Dongjiaomin Lane, the pattern of this area has changed greatly. The embassy was reduced in size to accommodate office space for the city government.



地图 6：《解放后市区扩展示意图》1949-1957
Map6: "The Diagram of the Expansion of the Urban Area After Liberation" from 1949 to 1957.

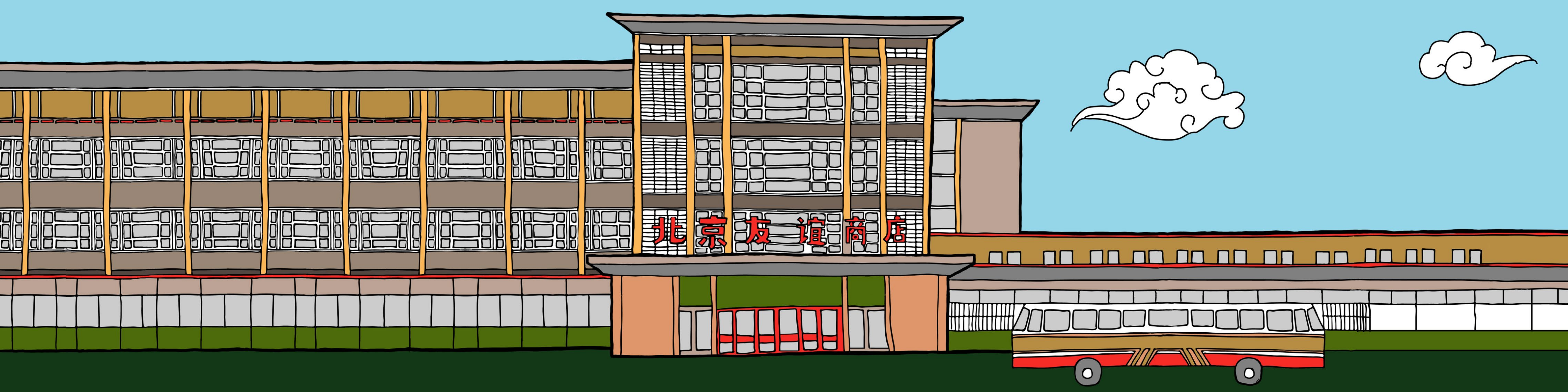
这一年，中国政府在外城规划了大量建筑用地，并且逐步地开始建设。此时的建国门区域已经被规划为北京的第一使馆区，承担了驻扎大使馆的任务。日坛公园也开始对游客开放，成为了市民休息娱乐的场所。

In this year, a large amount of building land was planned by the Chinese government in the outer city, and gradually its construction began in this area. At the same time, the Jianguomen area had been planned as the first embassy area of Beijing. Ritan also became a Park, for citizens to rest and have fun.

THE FIRST EMBASSY AREA
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图：日坛公园历史照片 Historical photos of Ritan Park.



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由于人们认为只有拆掉内城城墙能够大刀阔斧地开始更加现代化的建设。拆除城墙是一个复杂，且充满了争议的工程，这项任务和历史，文化，现代化等诸多方面息息相关。1952 年开始，城墙陆续被拆除，1958 年正式完工。和城墙一起被拆除的还有清朝时期遗留下来的内城的四合院，其中就包括东交民巷使馆区内的许多设施和建筑物。

以著名建筑学家梁思成¹为代表的专家学者，在是否拆除城墙的问题上，他始终持反对态度。北京内城城墙从明代开始修建，一直沿用了许多年，曾经多次抵抗来自外族的侵略。城墙代表着北京数百年来作为首都的历史，是中华文明的文化瑰宝。虽然城墙限制了北京城的现代化发展，但是可以保留城墙，在墙外建设北京新区，并植入现代化的技术和建筑。他们希望后人能够通过城墙，铭记北京这座城市作为都城的历史。

然而，赞成拆除城墙的人们，认为梁思成等人过于守旧。他们认为城墙是旧时代的遗物，在现当代的科技手段下，已经丧失了原本防御的功能；甚至还会为百姓的出行和交通带来阻碍。既然中国已经进入了一个新的阶段，跟上了现代化的步伐，就应该和旧中国分清界限，必要地拆除一些古建，促进城市的发展。

双方各执一词，在 1952 年前他们不断的就这个话题争论。城墙最终还是被拆除。城墙的位置也就成为了今天北京市的二环。

¹ 梁思成：梁思成，被称为“中国建筑历史的宗师”，是中国历史上举足轻重的一位建筑师。青年时期，他曾游学世界各地，去过许多西方国家；他曾在宾夕法尼亚大学学习建筑学，后来又回到中国，了解中国的建筑历史。后来，他回到了中国，并开始在保护中国传统建筑文化的事业上不断前进。他领导自己的团队进行调研，测量无数中国传统建筑，还为中国建筑教育事业做出了许多贡献。Liang Sicheng: Liang Sicheng, known as the "Grand Master of Chinese Architectural History", is a highly significant architect in Chinese history. In his youth, he traveled around the world and visited many Western countries. He studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and later toured Europe to understand Western architectural history. Later, he returned to China and began to make continuous progress in the cause of protecting traditional Chinese architectural culture. He led his team to visit and measure countless traditional Chinese buildings. He also made a great many contributions to the cause of architectural education in China.

People believed that only by deconstructing down the inner city wall, Beijing could start its modern construction. The deconstruction of the city wall is a complex and controversial project, since this is a task that is closely related to history, traditional culture and modernization. Starting from 1952, the city wall was deconstructed gradually, and this project was completed in 1958. Along with the city wall, several quadrangle dwellings of the inner city, remnant of the Qing Dynasty was also demolished, including facilities and buildings in the former embassy area in the Dongjiaomin Lane.

A group of scholars and researchers, led by the famous architect Liang Sicheng, strongly opposed the deconstruction of the inner-city wall. The inner-city wall of Beijing was built since the Ming Dynasty and has been in use for hundreds of years to protect the city from the invasion of foreign nationalities. On behalf of its military usage, it is also the representation of the history of Beijing as the capital of China for hundreds of years and is the cultural treasure of the Chinese civilization. Although the wall limits the modern development of the city, it should be preserved, and the modernized area of Beijing can be built around the wall, where modern technology and tall buildings can be implanted. They hope that the citizens of Beijing can engrave the history of Beijing in their mind through the presence of the wall.

Those in favor of tearing down the wall, however, see Mr. Liang and others as old-fashioned. They believe that the city wall is a relic of the old times and has lost its original defensive function under modern technology. It will even bring obstacles to people's travel and traffic. Now that China has entered a new stage and caught up with the pace of modernization, it should draw a line under old China, demolish some ancient buildings as necessary, and promote the development of cities.

Those who believe in deconstructing the wall, in contrast, see Liang and scholar's idea old-fashioned, and they view the city wall is the relic of the past. Its defensive function is no more effective and can even be viewed as an obstacle under the modern city. It is even an obstacle to the citizen's travel and traffic. Now that the city is entering a new era, and it should catch up with the pace of modernization, the city should separate itself from Peking, demolish some of the ancient buildings as necessity, and promote the modern development of the city.

Both sides were strongly opposing each other's argument, by 1952 they were constantly arguing about this topic. The wall was eventually torn down, and the original location of the wall became the second Ring Road of Beijing today.



图：北京内城城墙 The city wall of the Inner City in Beijing.



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地图 7：1958 年城市航拍图，包含：朝阳门 日坛 建国门 东便门
Map 7: Aerial photo of the city in 1958, including Chaoyangmen, Ritan, Jianguomen and Dongbianmen.

北京市第一使馆区建设完毕后，各个国家陆续从东交民巷使馆区搬入这个新的区域。1957 年，建成印度、哥伦比亚、斯里兰卡、越南等国大使馆。1958 年，该地区又建立了英国、古巴、保加利亚等国驻华使馆。

50 年代末，第一使馆区建成并投入使用。和使馆区一起修建的还有 1964 年建成的北京友谊商店；1962 年建成的北京第一处商品住宅楼——花园村华侨公寓；以及 1978 年建成的中国第一座快慢车分型交通枢纽——建国门立交桥¹。一系列现代化设施的建设彰显了北京这座城市在技术上的进步与发展。

同时，在这一年（1958 年）位于现在北京市长安街东端的古观象台开始对游客开放。北京古观象台是世界上历史最为悠久的观象台之一，始建于明正统七年（公元 1442 年），被称为“观星台”。清代之后，在古观象台上加入了更加先进的观测天象的仪器。历史悠久的古观象台称为对公众开放后，陈列了许多观测仪器的复制品，和当时观测天象的图纸等。古观象台作为明清两代科学发展的体现，很快吸引了许多游客前来观光。

¹ 左翼，李林琳主编，最美长安街[M]. 北京：光明日报出版社，2022.10.
Edited by Zuo Kun and Li Lindong. The Most Beautiful Chang'an Avenue [M]. Beijing: Guangming Daily Press, October 2022.

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图：1978 年建国门立交桥 Jianguomen Overpass in 1978.

In the late 1950s, the first embassy area of Beijing was built. Embassies from different countries moved into this area gradually. By 1957, the embassies of India, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and other countries moved into the first embassy area in Jianguomen. By 1958, embassies of Britain, Cuba, Bulgaria and other countries moved into the region.

In the late 1950s, the first embassy area of Beijing was officially put into use. Along with the embassies, there is the Beijing Friendship Store, which was built 1964 and its location is adjacent to the embassy area; the first commercial residential building in Beijing, Huayuan Overseas Chinese Apartment, built in 1962; and the Jianguomen overpass, China's first fast and flow car branch transportation hub, built in 1978. The construction of a series of modern facilities shows the technological development of Beijing.

In the same year, the ancient observatory located at the east end of what is now Chang'an Avenue was opened to visitors and tourists. This site is one of the oldest in the world, built in the seventh year of Ming Dynasty (1442 AD). After Qing Dynasty, advance observatory instruments for celestial observations were moved to this site. When the ancient observatory was opened to the public, the displayed a series of replicas of the instruments and drawings of the observations that were done in ancient China. As the embodiment of scientific development of the Ming and Qing dynasties, this site soon attracted many tourists.

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图：奥匈使馆旧址，后改为中国国际问题研究院 The former site of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, which was later transformed into the China Institute of International Studies.

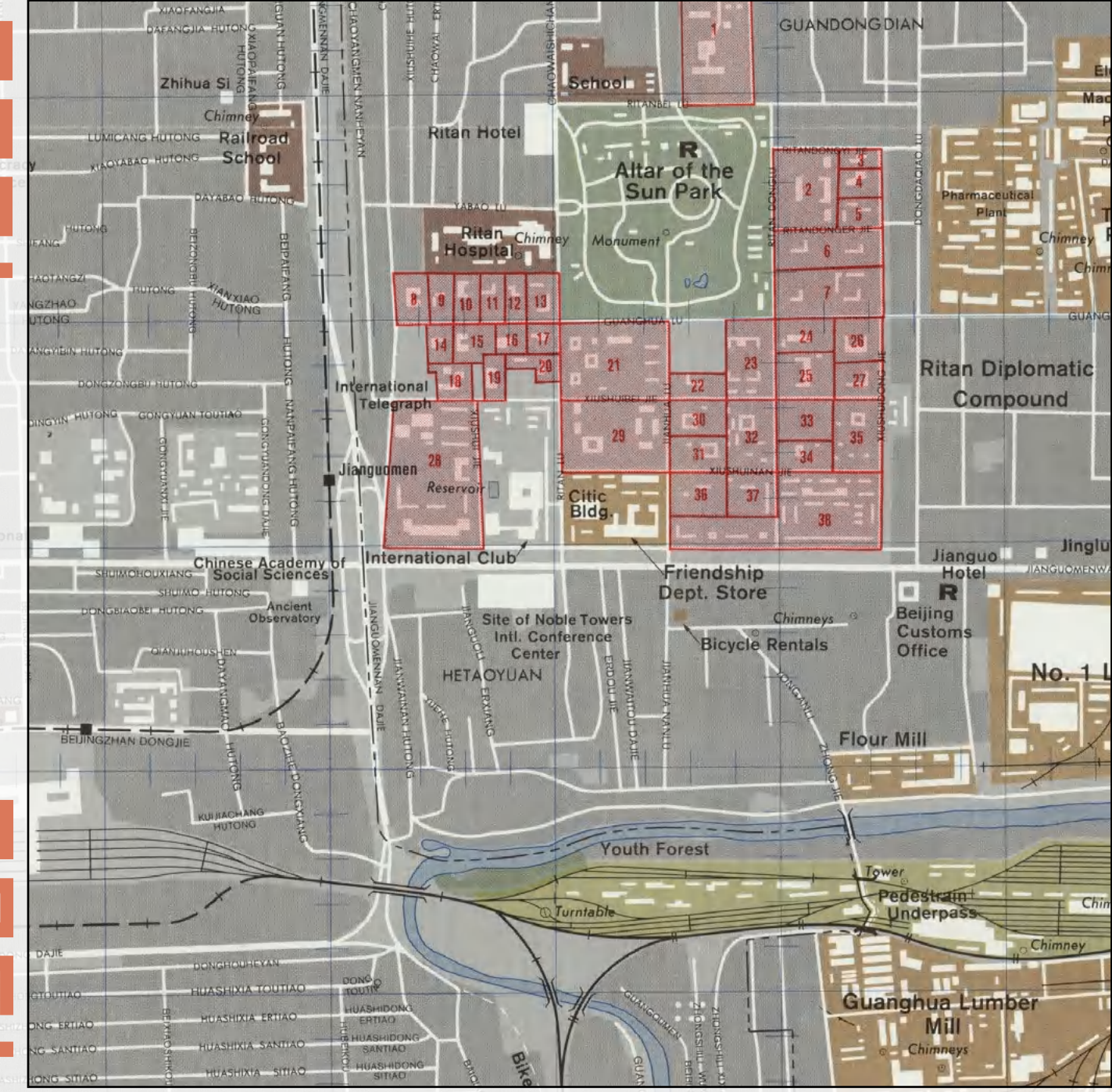
此时东交民巷成为了北京市市委的办公场所，并一直沿用到了2019年。除了政府的办公室外，这里也因为其各式各样的西式建筑而闻名，成为了一个供市民游览参观的街道。

In this year, Dongjiaomin Lane is already the office of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, and it has been used until 2019. In addition to the offices, this place was also famous for its Western-style buildings, and became a site for citizens and tourists to visit.



2001

2001



地图 8：美国绘制地图（BEIJING SHEETS）（BEIJING SHEET6）1982
Map 8: Maps drawn by the United States, namely "BEIJING SHEETS" and "BEIJING SHEET6" in 1982.



上图：1988年 京伦大酒店 Jinglun Hotel in 1988.
下图：80年代建国门桥北侧 The north side of Jianguomen Bridge in the 1980s.

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1982年的建国门正在蓬勃发展的过程中，属于繁华的商业区，并且修建了许多现代化设施。繁荣的景象促进了国际间的交流和贸易往来，为新中国的外交提供了许多机遇。

今天的京伦大酒店没有了往日的繁华，其光彩被更多更加华丽的五星级酒店所遮住。但是在新中国成长史上，京伦酒店曾经是十分重要的一个节点。它是北京最早开业的四星级合资酒店之一，饭店紧邻建国门使馆区，交通方便，同时和天安门、王府井、火车站等地区距离很近。这也标志着北京正式踏上了成为国际化大都市的脚步。除此之外，80年代还修建了今天的建国门桥。这些新设施的建设不仅使得北京城更加繁华，对于居住在使馆区内的工作人员也提供了许多便利条件。

In 1982, Jianguomen was in the process of prosperous development. It now became a bustling business district, with lots of modern facilities. This prosperous scene enhanced international trade and provided many opportunities for the diplomacy of China. Jinglun Grand Hotel has lost its former gloriousness today, and the prosperity is covered by more and more five-star international hotels. However, in the history of China, Jinglun Hotel was a very important node. It marks the official step of Beijing to become an international metropolis. This hotel was built in the 1980s, and this facility not only made Beijing more developed, it also provides many convenient conditions of the staff working and living in the embassy area.

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With the establishment of China, many quadrangle dwellings in the inner city were converted to residences of government agencies. The houses are now called “Dayuan”(big courtyards). Alongside with this, Hutongs become more and more crowded, and many of the old regulations of the quadrangle dwellings have been negatively affected by the continuous construction of buildings. Moreover, people became tired of the one-story buildings, and would like to look for big mansions and modern residences. Hutongs and the quadrangle dwellings were demolished one by one, and replaced with buildings that holds larger population. Hutongs and quadrangle dwellings now belong to the memory of the inner city of Beijing. Although some of the hutongs does not contain a great cultural value, it still contains and contributed to the texture of Beijing. This texture in Beijing has its unique unrepeatability and cultural value.



建国后内城的很多四合院改建成了机关家属院。这些机关家属院被居住在里面的人们称为“大院”¹，这也是属于北京老城独特又亲切的称呼。然而随着人口的增长，“大院”和胡同里居住的人变得越来越拥挤，很多旧时候的四合院建筑的规制也被不断加建的建筑变得混乱不堪。不仅如此，人们逐渐厌倦了这种一层的建筑，开始另寻他法，想要修建楼房，以居住更多的人。因此，在 90 年代，有过一段胡同拆迁热。胡同和四合院被一一拆除，改建成能承受更多人口的楼房。胡同，四合院，这些属于北京老城的记忆也因此减少了很多。尽管，有的胡同建筑没有特别大的文物保护价值，但是它确实独属于北京这座城市的城市肌理，大面积的拆除是对于整个北京旧城的破坏。北京的胡同城市肌理具有其独特的不可复制性和历史价值。

¹ 李兴刚著，李兴刚 [M]. 杭州：浙江摄影出版社，2020.09.
Written by Li Xinggang, Li Xinggang [M]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang Photographic Press, September 2020.



1961

1961



地图 9：俄版《北京地图》1963
Map9: A Russian version of "The Map of Beijing" in 1963.

建国后的每一年，建国门地区都日新月异，各种各样的写字楼，住宅，饭店，开始建设并投入使用，这片区域也越来越繁华。1993 年，北京市人民政府提出在建国门地区建设属于北京的 CBD。建国门附近的区域如雨后春笋般建造了很多现代建筑，包括玻璃幕墙的写字楼，大规模的商场，配备先进设施的公寓等等。

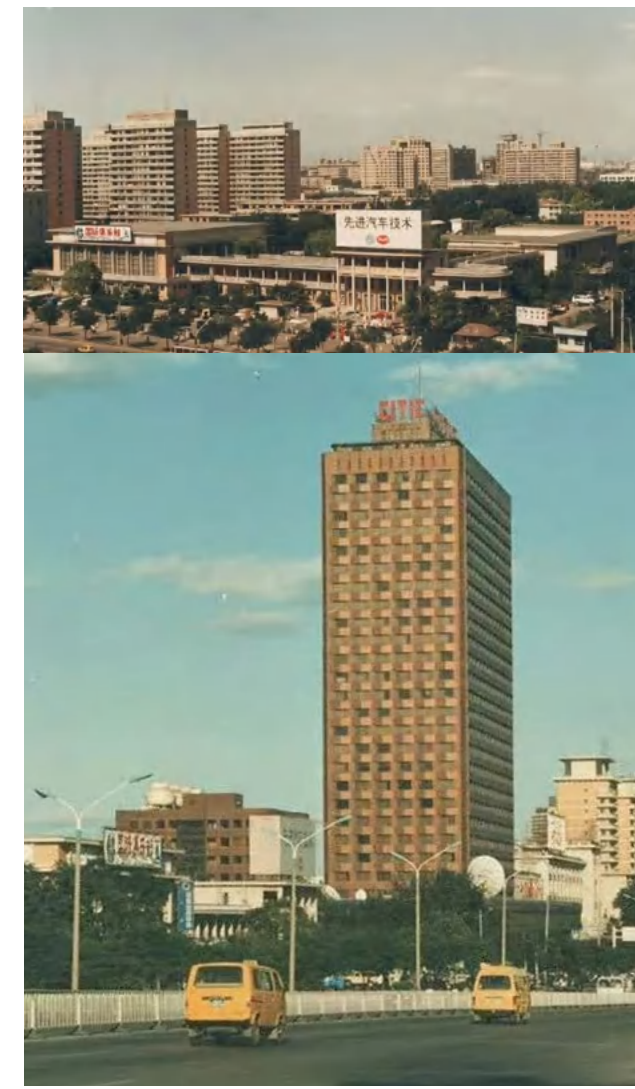
商圈的大规模建设带动了使馆区附近的商业发展，促进了中外的贸易往来。使馆区附近设立了许多拥有不同地区的特色的餐厅，超市，和酒吧。由于主要服务于来自不同国家的外交人员，早在 1990 年，这些餐厅，酒吧等场所的菜单上就有了英文的注解。

Each year after the establishment of China, Jianguomen area changed a lot. A series of office buildings, residences and hotels was built and put into use, and this area is growing more and more modernized. In 1993, the city's government proposed to build a CBD that uniquely belongs to Beijing. A lot of modern buildings have sprung up in the area around Jianguomen, including glass-fronted office buildings, large scale shopping center, and apartment with convenient facilities.

The large-scale construction of the business district has driven the commercial development near the embassy district and promoted the trade between China and foreign countries. Many restaurants, supermarkets, and bars with different regional specialties are set up near the embassy district. Serving mainly diplomats from different countries, the menus of these restaurants, bars and other venues were annotated in English as early as 1990.

Large scale of construction in Jianguomen area has driven the commercial development of the embassy area and promoted the economical communications between China and foreign countries. Restaurants, supermarkets, and bars were set up in this area with different regional characteristics. They serve mainly the workers who work in this area form different countries, and the menus of these restaurants and bars and other venues were annotated in English.

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上图：1993 年友谊商店 Friendship Store in 1993.
下图：1993 年国际大厦 International Building in 1993.



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2001 年，中国实施了文保改造的计划。计划覆盖了北京旧城区 37% 的面积，包括 25 片老街区，并计划在年底完成。其中，东交民巷，什刹海地区，南锣鼓巷，大栅栏地区，国子监地区等地都在计划的范围内。计划实施期间，北京市人民代表大会，政协委员会，和各界专家都呼吁要对这 25 片老街区进行妥善的保护和适当的修复。修复这些区域使得北京城内的历史文化精华的到了很好的保护。

China carried out a plan to protect and upgrade the cultural heritages in 2001. This plan covers 37% of Beijing's inner city area, including 25 blocks, and is anticipated to be completed by the end of the year. Donjiaomin Lane, Shichahai area, Nanluogu street, Dashilan area, Guozijian area and other places were all within the scope of the plan. During the implementation of the plan, the CPPCC Committed, and experts from different aspects cooperated and called for official protection and restoration of the 25 blocks. The upgrade of these areas made the historical and cultural essence of Beijing remembered and preserved.

京城规划历史文化保护区
25片老街区划为保护范围

【作者：卢新宁】

【人民日报 2000年7月21日 第 5 版 教育科技·文化】

【字号：加大 还原 减小】

本报北京7月20日讯 记者卢新宁从北京市规划委获悉：集中体现北京市历史文化精华的旧城区有望得到妥善保护。占北京市旧城区面积37%的25片街区的保护规划工作近日起展开，年底将完成编制。这意味着北京将加大对历史文化区域的保护力度。

这25片历史文化保护区包括南长街、北长街、西华门大街、南池子、北池子、东华门大街、文津街、景山前街、景山东街、景山西街、景山门街、景山后街、地安门内大街、五四大街、什刹海地区、南锣鼓巷、国子监地区、阜成门内大街、西四北一条至八条、东四北三条至八条、东交民巷、大柵栏地区、东琉璃厂、西琉璃厂、鲜鱼口地区等。

1990年11月北京市政府批准确定了25片老街区为北京市第一批历史文化保护区。近年来，北京市人大、政协及社会各界专家不断呼吁加快编制第一批历史文化保护区的保护规划和北京历史文化名城的总体规划。自今年4月起，北京市规划委在市政府审批通过的“北京市旧城历史文化保护区保护和控制范围”规划的基础上，组织市文物局、市规划局等有关单位的专家，对北京第一批历史文化保护区保护编制工作进行了深入研究。

这次对于25片历史文化保护区的规划，有14片位于旧皇城内，7片位于旧皇城外的内城，4片位于外城，占地面积957公顷，加上旧城内的文物保护单位，总占地面积达2300公顷，占旧城总面积的37%。规划工作分前期准备、现状调查、编制规划、论证修改和程序审批五个阶段进行，目前正处于现状调查阶段。与此同时，有关法规也在制定当中。《北京历史文化保护区管理规定》不久将出台，今后任何建筑均要严格遵守这一规定。

图：人民日报 2000 年关于京城规划历史文化保护区的报道
The report by People's Daily in 2000 on the planning of historical and cultural protection areas in Beijing.



2002

2001



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地图 10：来源于 GOOGLE EARTH 航拍地图，2001 年 01 月
Map10: From the aerial map of Google Earth, January 2001.

2001 年建国门区域的建设已经几乎完善，长安街旁的建国门桥已经投入使用。在那个机动车开始高速发展的年代，从各种老照片中都可以看到来来往往的公交车和小轿车。随着一架一架立交桥投入使用，这片区域变得愈发繁华。

友谊商店也在很长一个时间段是国际贸易的中心。曾经的友谊商店主要面向外国人开放，这里通常售卖一些丝绸，瓷器等彰显中国传统文化的物品。而且需要用外汇券¹（一种中国银行所发行的外汇兑换券，并非法定货币，只能在特殊的规定场合使用）来交易，因此只有外国人能够在友谊商店内消费。1996 年 7 月 1 日，中国政府停止了使用外汇券交易的政策，友谊商店开始面向全社会人民打开。不仅仅是外国人能在这里消费，中国人也可以在此购买丝绸等物品。

1 姚汉铭主编；姚汉铭、姚见坤、方玉洁、黄见坤，新闻新语词典 [M]. 西安：未来出版社，2000.03.
Edited by Yao Hanning; Yao Hanning, Yao Jianke, Fang Yujie, Fei Jianwei. A Dictionary of New Words and Expressions [M]. Xi'an: Future Publishing House, March 2000.



图：友谊商店历史照片 Historical photos of the Friendship Store.

The construction of Jianguomen area was mostly complete by 2001, and the Jianguomn Bridge near the Chang'an Avenue has been put into use. In the era when vehicles began to evolve rapidly, buses and cars could be seen transporting in all kinds of old pictures. With one overpass after another being put into use, this area is extremely efficient in terms of transportation.

The Friendship Store was also a main place for international trade in Beijing. In the past, this Store was only open to the foreigners, and it usually sell sild, porcelain, and other items that is related to Chinese culture. Moreover, foreign exchange certificates (a type of foreign exchange certificate made by the Bank of China, can only be used on regulated occasions) are required for transactions and trading in the Friendship Store. On July 1st, 1996, the Chinese government end the policy of using the foreign exchange certificates to trade, and the Friendship Stores is now open to all people, Chinese citizens can also buy goods here.

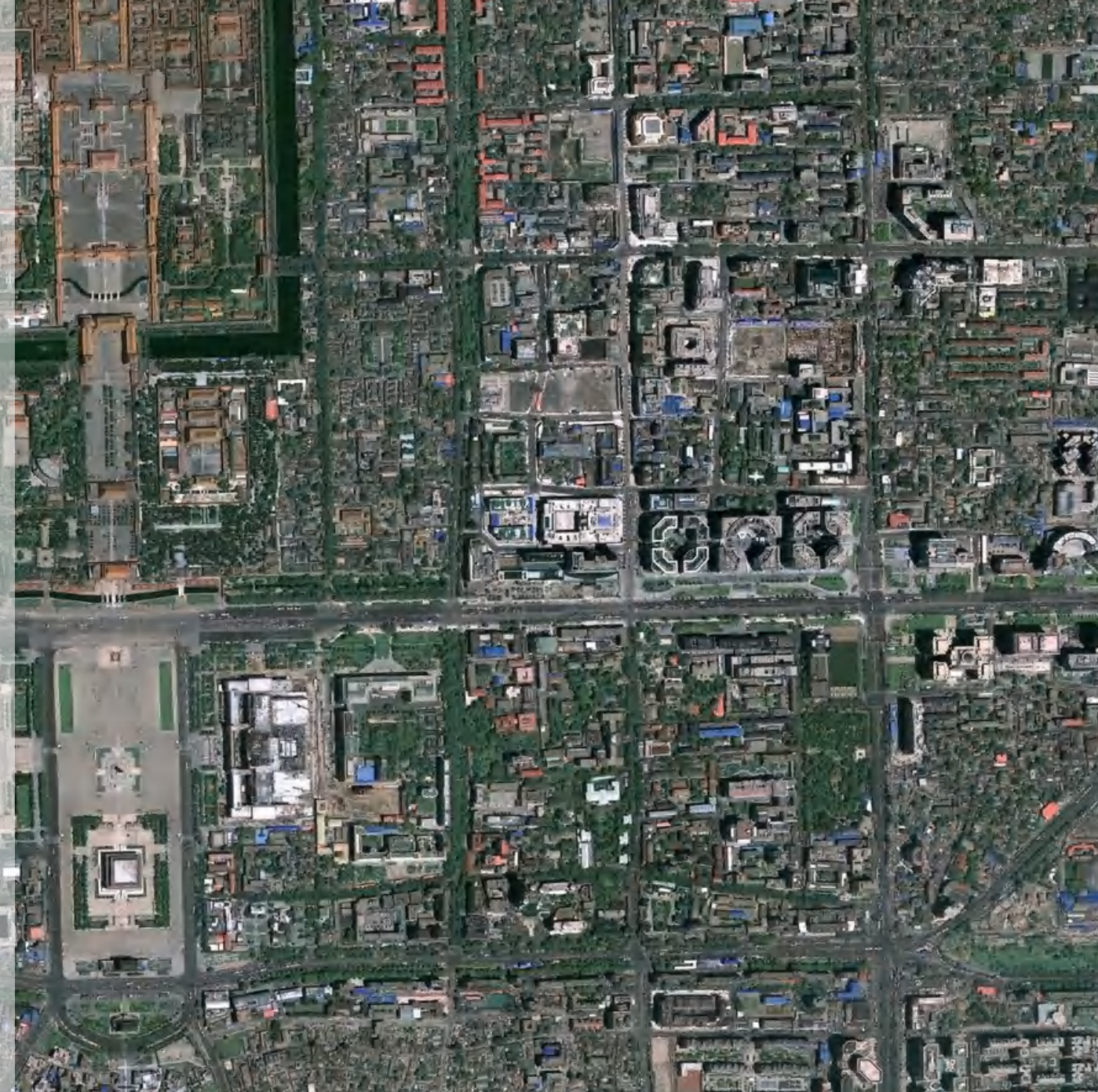
THE LEGATION STREET PEKING



图：东交民巷照片 Photos of Dongjiaominxiang.

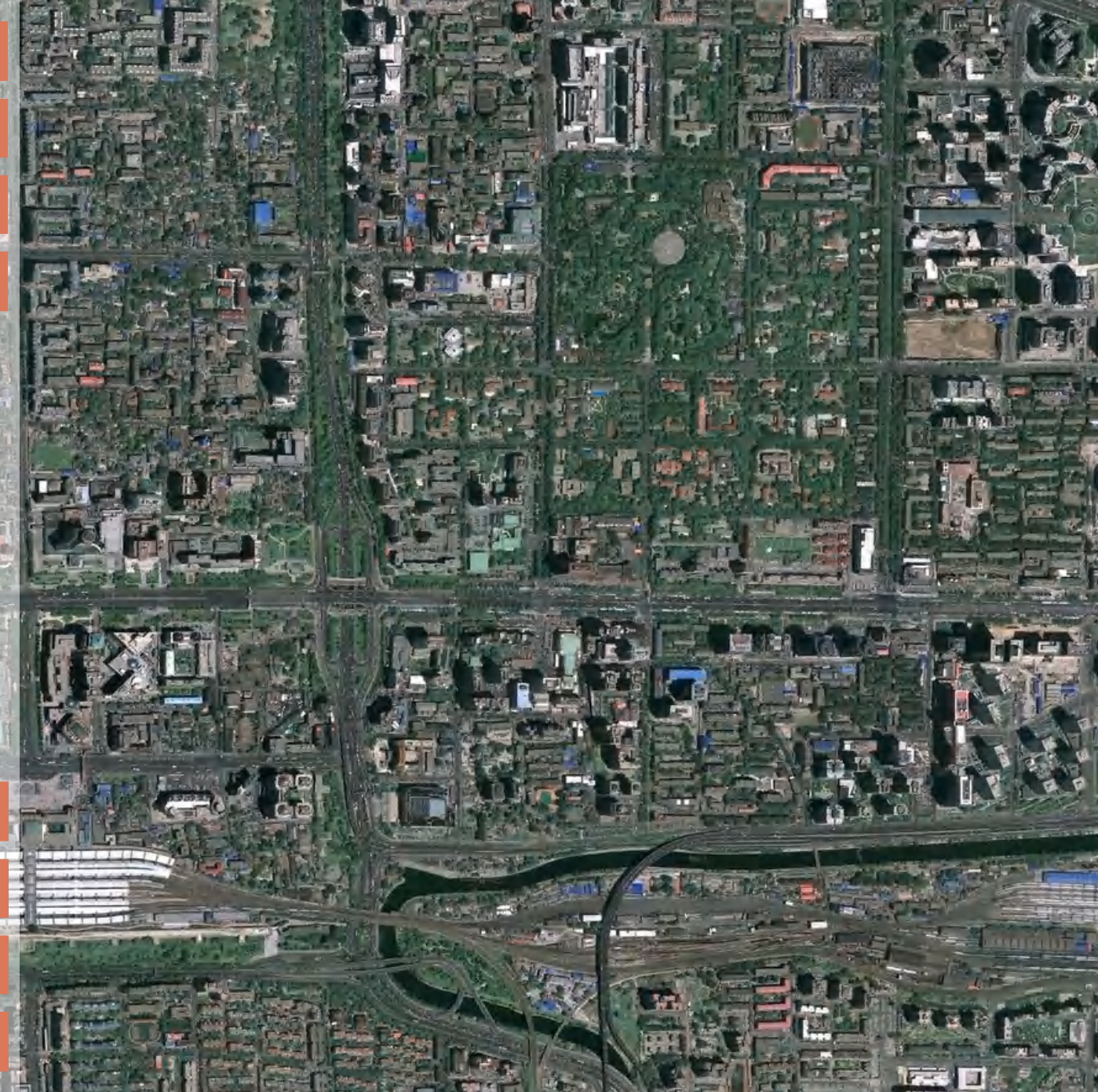
东交民巷在文物保护计划实施之后就成为了一个北京旧城内重要的旅游景点，它因为曾经曲折的历史而闻名。游客来到这里，大多都是被旧时代的西式建筑所吸引，东交民巷曾经中西交融的历史成为了这里最大的标签。街道两侧时常能看到 1900 年左右修建的教堂，以及明清遗留下来的四合院。

Dongjiaomin Lane has become an important site for tourists in the inner city of Beijing after the plan to protect and upgrade the cultural heritages. It is famous for its multi-cultural and intriguing history. Tourists can be attracted by the Western-style architecture of the old times, and the history of this place, which blended both Eastern and Western world. On both sides of the street, you can find churches built around the 1900s and quadrangle dwellings left over from Ming and Qing Dynasties.



2009

2009



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地图 11：来源于 GOOGLE EARTH 航拍地图，2009 年 06 月
Map11: From the aerial map of Google Earth, June 2009.



图：埃及使馆照片，Photos of the Egyptian Embassy.

2009 年的使馆区和以前一样，靠近商圈，十分繁荣。而特别的是，在这一年我和使馆区之间的故事展开了。2009 年我出生后，使馆区就好像成为了属于我家的“游乐园”。从小，我就经常被父母带到日坛公园内，穿梭在高耸的大树下；或者在使馆区的街道间散步，走在一年四季变换着颜色的银杏树下。在我眼中的建国门使馆区不仅仅是一个国际交流的重要场所，也不总是繁华的金融世界；在我的记忆中，更多的是春天刚发芽的树叶，夏天燥热的蝉鸣，秋天满地的银杏叶，以及冬天的枯枝。

使馆区在我的眼中是由一个个方块组成的，中间有街道分隔开，这一个个方块上建造了一所所大使馆。我很快就记下了使馆所对应的国家，因为我知道每所大使馆都不一样，他们都代表着自己国家的形象。从建筑的设计上，很好分辨使馆所属的国家：埃及使馆前有两个很大的，很高的守护神，上面画着埃及壁画上也会有的符号，蒙古大使馆上会有属于他们独特草原文化的符号。

可以说，抛开外交的用途，使馆区是温馨且自然的。

In 2009, the embassy area in Jianguomen was as prosperous as is used to be, being close to the business center of the city. In particular, in this year, the story between me and the embassy area was unfolded. After I was born in 2009, the embassy area was like an “amusement park” for me and my family. As a child, I was taken by my parents to the Ritan Park, playing under the towering trees, or take a walk through the streets of the embassy area under the ginkgo trees that changes its color throughout the year. From my perspective, the embassy area is not only a diplomatic area for international communications or a bustling financial world. In my memory, it is a place where leaves sprout in spring, hot wind in the summer, ginkgo leaves all over the ground in autumn, and dead branches in the winter.

In my eyes, the embassy area is made up of blocks, separated by streets, on which an embassy is built. I quickly made a note of the country to which the embassy corresponded because I knew that every embassy was different and they all represented the image of their country. From the design of the building, it is easy to distinguish the country of the embassy: the Egyptian embassy has two large, tall guardian gods in front of it, which are painted with symbols that are also found in Egyptian murals, and the Mongolian embassy will have symbols that belong to their unique steppe culture.

In my understanding, the embassy area is made up of lots and lots of blocks, separated by streets. I quickly remembers the location of the embassies because I knew that each embassy was unique and they all correspond to the image of their country. From the design of the front door, it is easy to distinguish the country of the embassy: The Egypt embassy has two large, tall guardian gods, which are painted with ancient Egyptian symbols that can be found in their murals; the Mongolian embassy also have symbols that belongs to their unique culture and history.

It can be said that diplomatic purposes aside, the embassy area is warm and natural.

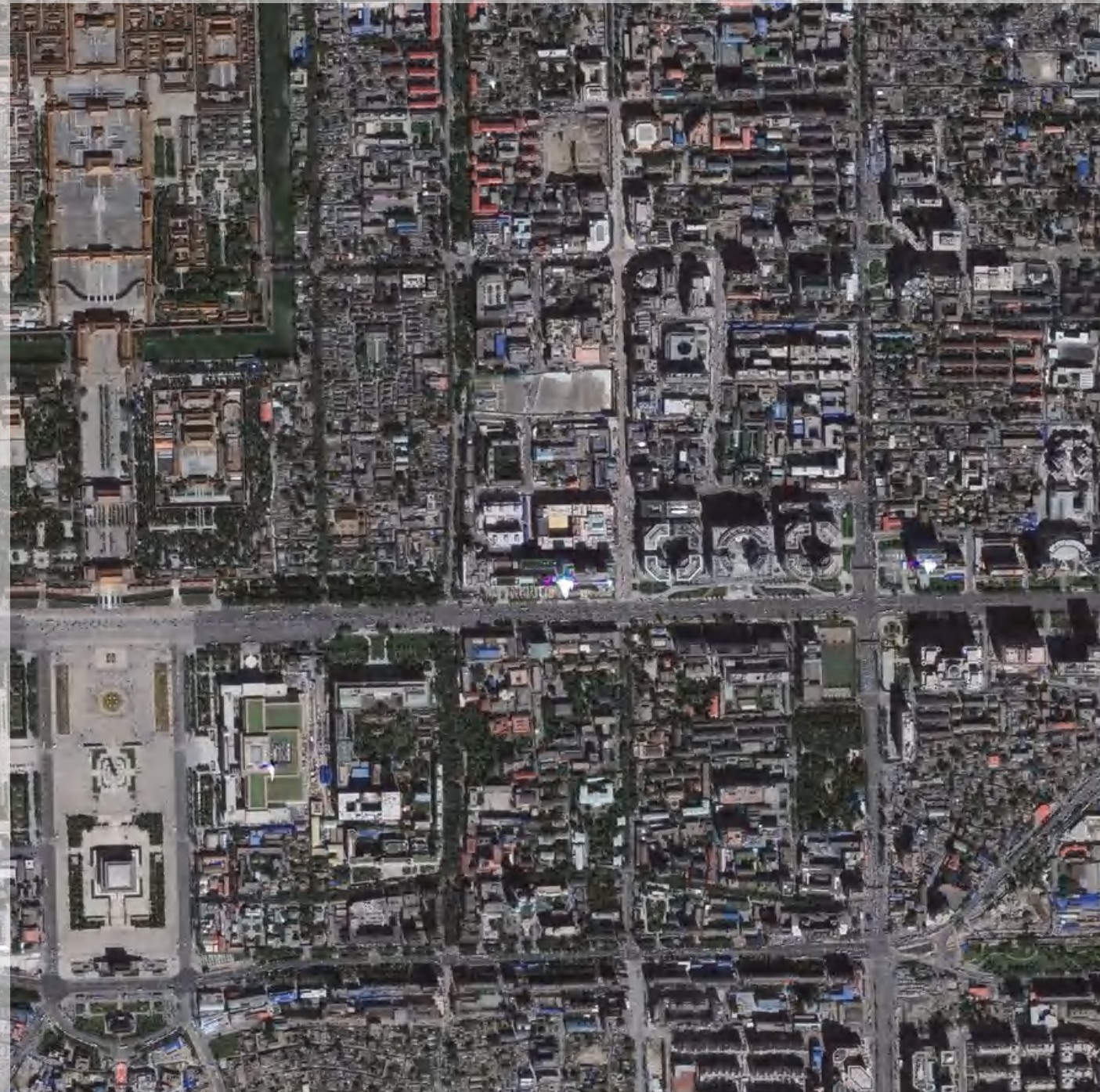
THE LEGATION STREET
PEKING



图：东郊民巷照片 Photos of Dongjiaominxiang.

2010 年，东交民巷仍然是北京重要的旅游景点之一，其东西方文化融合的历史背景让它成为了十分热门的旅游打卡点。

In 2010, Dongjiaomin Lane is one of the most important visiting sites in Beijing, and its history background of the integrated culture made it very popular.



2010

2010



地图 12：来源于 GOOGLE EARTH 航拍地图，2010 年 09 月
Map12: From the aerial map of Google Earth, September 2010.

2010 年的使馆区附近的 CBD 区域经历了高速的发展，侨福芳草地及周围地标性的现代建筑都是在这一年前后建成的。

北京侨福芳草地¹位于北京市朝阳区朝外街道东大桥路 9 号，地处北京 CBD 西侧，东临世贸天阶，南向国贸，北邻三里屯，西眺使馆区、朝阳门。这栋建筑功能十分综合，它集合了写字楼、购物中心、艺术中心、和精品酒店。开业时，因为里面丰富的现代艺术作品而风靡一时，许多人纷纷慕名而来。在这样浓厚且独特的艺术氛围下，许多国际知名的时尚品牌都选择入驻侨福芳草地，在这里售卖商品。除了这样史无前例的艺术氛围之外，侨福芳草地还是一座环保建筑，也是中国首座获得 LEED 铂金级认证的可持续建筑。侨福芳草地采用了玻璃幕墙和钢结构来支撑，并且使用了特别的充气薄膜来覆盖，在建筑内部实现了一个微气候环境，既保证了内部空间的自然通风，同时还将室内空气质量保持在了综合性建筑最高的标准。通过这样注重环保的设计，和前沿建筑材料的使用，侨福芳草地的耗能是同样规模的建筑的一半。

侨福芳草地成功的将艺术，时尚和生活融合在了一起，同时还在建筑设计上践行了绿色环保和可持续发展的理念。这样文化休闲综合体的设计为中外的建筑提供了新的灵感与方向。

The CBD area around the Embassy area experienced a rapid development, Parkview Green and the surrounding modern buildings were built around 2010.

Parkview Green is located at No. 9 Dongdaqiao Road, Chaowai Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing, which is the west side of Beijing CBD, and facing the World Trade Plaza in the east, on the south side of China World, adjacent to Sanlitun in the north, and facing the Embassy District and Chaoyang Gate in the west. The building contains complex facilities including offices, shopping centers, arts centers, and boutique hotels. When opened, it was all the rage because of its great amount of modern art works, and many people came to visit. In such a strong and unique artistic atmosphere, many internationally renowned fashion brands have chosen to settle in Parkview Green and sell their products. In addition to this unprecedented artistic atmosphere, Parkview Green is also an environmentally friendly building and the first sustainable building in China to achieve LEED Platinum certification. The construction of Parkview Green adopts glass curtain wall and steel structure to support, and uses special inflatable film to cover, to achieve a microclimate environment inside the building, which not only ensures the natural ventilation of the internal space, but also maintains the indoor air quality at the highest standard of comprehensive buildings. Through this environmentally conscious design and the use of cutting-edge building materials, Parkview Green uses half the energy of a similarly sized building.

Parkview Green has successfully integrated art, fashion and life together, while also practicing the concept of green and sustainable architectural design. The design of this cultural and leisure complex provides new inspiration and direction for the architecture at home and abroad.

¹ 中国建筑文化中心著·城市公共艺术 案例与路径 [M]. 江苏凤凰科学技术出版社, 2018.04.
Written by China Architecture & Culture Center. Urban Public Art: Cases and Approaches [M]. Jiangsu Phoenix Science & Technology Publishing House, April 2018.

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图：北京侨福芳草地 Parkview Green in Beijing.

THE LEGATION STREET PEKING



图：东郊民巷照片 Photos of Dongjiaominxiang.

2012 年，这条“北京最长的胡同”成为了文艺场所，许多人慕名到这里来参观，了解这片区域曾经曲折的历史和深厚的文化积淀。不仅如此，许多报刊，杂志和新闻频道开始记录这条街道的过去。东交民巷从过去的使馆区变成了新中国多元文化的体现。过去的围墙早已经没了踪影，今天的东交民巷面向世界打开。

In 2012, the "longest Hutong in Beijing"(Dongjiaomin Lane) became a cultural and entertainment venue, many people come to visit and learn about the twists and turns of the history and deep cultural accumulation of this area. Moreover, newspapers, magazines and news channels began to document the street's past. Dongjiaomin Lane has transformed from a former embassy district into a multi-cultural embodiment of new China. The wall of the past has long been gone, and today's Dongjiaomin Lane opens to the world.



地图 13：来源于 GOOGLE EARTH 航拍地图，2012 年 09 月
Map13: From the aerial map of Google Earth, September 2012.

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特别的去强调了中国人的生活方式和中国传统的四合院建筑。建筑一共分为四座，彼此连接，并且围起来了位于最中心的一个庭院，这一点展现了中国人自古喜爱的围和式建筑。

In addition to Parkview Green, a new commercial building has gone up near the embassy quarter. It is the iconic international project, the Galaxy SOHO, Beijing, designed by renowned British-Iraqi architect Zaha Hadid.

The design of the building is very sophisticated, the designers went in the opposite direction, breaking the square shape of the architecture of the time, and created a commercial center in the most bustling area of Beijing with the curve of water. Designer Zaha has mentioned that she combines Chinese and Western architectural concepts, with special emphasis on the Chinese lifestyle and traditional Chinese quadrangle dwellings architecture. The building is divided into four buildings, connected to each other, and encloses a courtyard in the center, which shows the encircling style of architecture favored by the Chinese people since old times.



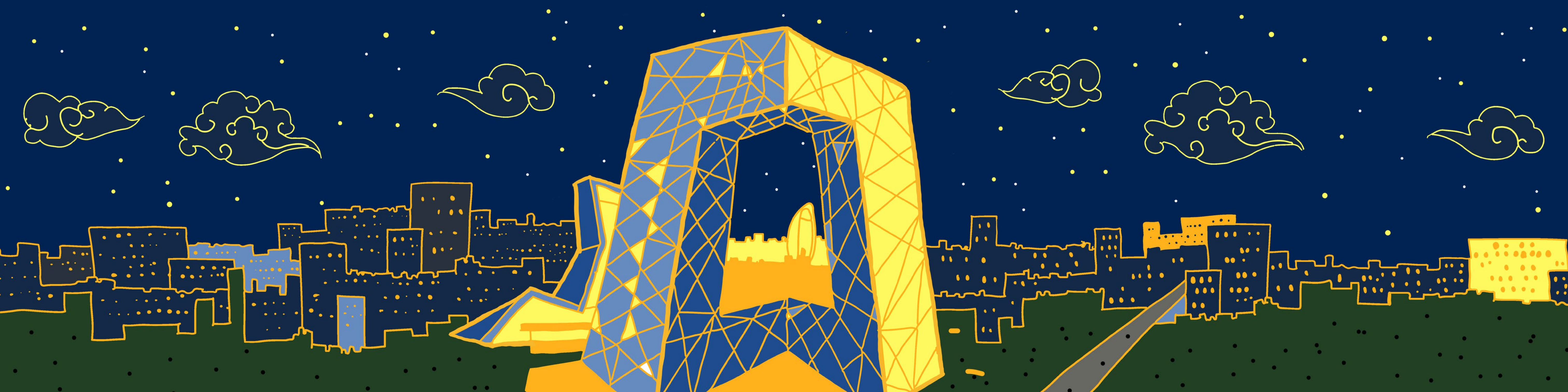
图：北京银河 SOHO_Galaxy SOHO in Beijing.

除侨福芳草地以外，在使馆区附近，还有一座新的商业建筑拔地而起。这就是由著名英国裔伊拉克建筑师扎哈·哈迪德所设计的标志性国际作品——北京银河 SOHO。

这座建筑在设计上十分考究，设计师反其道而行，突破了当时建筑的四方形状，在北京城最为繁华的区域用流水般的曲线造出了一座商业中心。设计师扎哈曾提到，她融合了中西方的建筑理念，



图：北京银河 SOHO_Galaxy SOHO in Beijing.



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2012

2014



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地图 14：来源于 GOOGLE EARTH 航拍地图，2014 年 09 月
Map14: From the aerial map of Google Earth, September 2014.

21 世纪以来，北京加快了现代化发展的步伐。参考许多其他大城市的建设，开发了自己的 CBD。2014 年，北京国贸地区的标志性建筑，CCTV 大楼建成了。这座大楼在全世界范围内引起了极大的影响和轰动，同时也吸引了很多人的目光。雷姆·库哈斯所设计的 CCTV 总部大楼以其前卫的形态和先进的技术而闻名。很多北京的市民也因为这栋建筑独特的形态，亲切的称其为“大裤衩”¹。这座因为其建筑独特的外形在建筑界掀起了很大的波浪，有些持反对意见的评论家认为，和国家大剧院圆形的建筑一样，这些现代主义建筑都与故宫，中南海，天安门这些传统中国建筑形成了极大的对比和反差。而另一群人则认为，北京需要这些最前沿的设计，象征着强大的中国在世界上的影响力。除了评论家之间的分歧之外，人们也开始思考：超高层的建筑一定要是长方体的形状吗？我们是否可以改变这样的刻板印象，做出更有创造力的作品？因此，CCTV 总部大楼的设计可以说是迈出了建筑史上十分具有创造性的一步。

从小生活在这片区域的我对这个与众不同的建筑也印象深刻。在我眼中，它总能从国贸区域一成不变的“方盒子”中跳脱出来，给我一种新奇感和想要探索这栋建筑的好奇心。

From beginning of the 21st century, Beijing has accelerated greatly in its pace of modernization. With reference to the construction of many other metropolis, Beijing developed its own CBD. In 2014, the landmark building of Beijing's International Trade area, CCTV Tower, was completed. This building has caused great influence and sensation all over the world, and also attracted the attention of many people. Rem Koolhaas's CCTV building is known for its avant-garde form and advanced technology. Many Beijing residents also genially call this building "big pants" because of its unique shape.

The building has made waves in the architecture world because of its unique form, with some critics arguing that, like the National Center for the Performing Arts' circular building, these modernist buildings are in contrast to traditional Chinese buildings such as the Forbidden City, Zhongnanhai and Tiananmen Square. Others argue that Beijing needs these cutting-edge designs to symbolize China's powerful influence in the world. In addition to the disagreement among critics, people have also begun to wonder: Do skyscrapers have to be cuboid shapes? Can we change such stereotypes and make more creative work? Therefore, the design of the CCTV building can be said to be a very creative step in the history of architecture.

Having lived in this area since childhood, I was also impressed by this unusual building. I believe it can always jump out of the unchanging "square box" of the International Trade area, giving me a sense of novelty and curiosity to explore this building.

¹ 马卫东主编：日本建筑与都市杂志社编辑室原编：李维松、李经纬：建筑与都市 中文版中英文本 No.004 2005 年 7 月 CCTV 专刊 [M]，宁波：宁波出版社，2005.07.
Edited by Ma Weidong; Originally compiled by the Editorial Office of Architecture and Urbanism Magazine of Japan; Translated by Li Hansong and Li Jing. Architecture and Urbanism Chinese Version (Bilingual) No.004, July 2005, CCTV Special Issue [M], Ningbo: Ningbo Publishing House, July 2005.

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地图 15: 来源于 GOOGLE EARTH 航拍地图, 2022 年 01 月
Map15: From the aerial map of Google Earth, January 2022.

2022 年左右, 随着北京市慢慢走出疫情下的阴影, 人们渐渐恢复正常的生活, 商业也开始逐渐复苏。在使馆区周围搬来了许多我从来没有见过的“新面孔”。在新族大厦的后方, 一条小街道上, 又一连排的餐厅和酒吧, 提供来自各国的美食。这些商业往往都有针对性的服务使馆区的工作人员。菜单上和门口的立牌都有准确的英文翻译, 供来自不同国家的人阅读和理解。同时, 传统中餐和西餐的结合, 也可以很好的满足使馆区工作人员的口味, 同时宣传中国独特的菜肴。

除餐厅之外, 使馆区附近的超市的生意也渐渐复苏。使馆区一条主干道上的“婕妮王超市”提供了许多外贸进口的商品。包括来自各国的调料, 各种样式的面包, 来自世界各地的酒等等。这些承载着多元文化的商业都为使馆区的工作人员提供了舒服, 方便的条件。

Around 2022, as Beijing slowly comes out of the shadow of the epidemic, people gradually return to normal life, and business begins to recover. There were many "new faces" around the embassy quarter that I had not seen before. Behind the New Family building, on a small street, there is another row of restaurants and bars, offering food from all over the world. These businesses are often targeted to serve the staff of the embassy area. The menu and the signs at the door have accurate English translations for people from different countries to read and understand. At the same time, the combination of traditional Chinese food and Western food can also satisfy the taste of the staff in the embassy area and publicize the unique Chinese dishes.

In addition to restaurants, the supermarket near the embassy district is also recovering. The "Jenny Wang Supermarket" on one of the main roads in the embassy District offers many imported goods. Including spices from various countries, various types of bread, wine from all over the world and so on. These multicultural businesses provide comfortable and convenient conditions for the workers of the embassy district.

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图: 婕妮王超市 LOGO The logo of Jenny Wang Supermarket.



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PEKING



本研究以北京使馆区的建筑，区域功能和城市风貌的变化为脉络，从 1848 年至 2024 年近 200 年的时间跨度，围绕东交民巷建国门外第一使馆区的空间范围展开。

伴随着社会的发展，无论是城市结构，还是其功能都不断在发生的转变。在这些物理层面的转变之外，是随着社会人文与科技的发展，每个人在心理和观念上的变化。我们“附近”的环境，在不知不觉中持续进行着与身边“生态”的交互。“附近”这一概念的含义也在不断的演化，而这份研究，则秉承着“重拾附近”目的展开。

研究过程中，我重点关注了这片区域内空间布局和建筑的变化，其中包括空间的分配；“墙”的意义；以及历史意义重大的单体建筑等内容。我发现，“开放”与“边界”之间呈相对的关系，它们不仅仅存在于书面上的意义，在使馆区的空间布局中和中国的历史发展中也可以被看到。例如，清朝末期，西方国家进入到东交民巷开设属于自己的使馆，促进了中西方经济文化交流，的确打开了当时中国人的眼界。然而后来东交民巷无论在空间管辖上还是民众心理上却成为了某种禁区；北京的城墙在历朝历代的战争中保护

了北京几百年的安全，但在新中国建设初期却被认为限制了现代化的发展；文明社会中的第一使馆区丰富多彩，确处处设有栅栏围墙。“墙”这一概念始终贯穿在中国建筑的发展中，不仅如此，这一概念已经深入了中国人的思想当中。四合院用围墙围出了一方家的天地；雄伟的长城是中华民族的精神图腾；紫禁城的围墙和中轴线使得现在化的北京城依然一圈圈的拓展围墙的边界……中国人所谓“墙”的概念保护了属于自己的私人区域，树立了边界的意识，同时也增加了神秘感。而另一方面墙也隔阂了内外，并在人们的心中建立壁垒。在强调文化多元、去中心化的今天，有关墙的一切始终引起我不断的思考。



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地图 16：来源于 GOOGLE EARTH 航拍地图，2024 年 05 月
Map16: From the aerial map of Google Earth, May 2024.

This study focuses on the changes in architecture, regional functions and urban layout of the Embassy area in Beijing, and focuses on the spatial scope of the Embassy area in Dongjiaomin Lane and Jianguomen, with a time span of nearly 200 years from 1848 to 2024.

With the development of society, both the urban structure and its function are constantly changing. In addition to these physical changes, with the development of societal culture and technology, people's psychology and understanding changes. Our "nearby" environment continues to unconsciously interact with the "ecology" around us. The meaning of the concept of "nearby" is also constantly evolving, and this research is carried out with the purpose of "recapturing the 'nearby'".

In the process of research, I focused on the changes of spatial layout and architecture in this area, including the allocation of space; The meaning of "wall"; And the historical significance of the single building and other content. I found that the relationship between "openness" and "borders" is relative, not only in the written sense, but also in the spatial layout of the embassy quarter and the historical development of China. For example, in the late Qing Dynasty, Western countries opened their own embassies in Dongjiaomin Lane, which promoted economic and cultural exchanges between China and the West, and indeed opened the horizon of the Chinese people at that time. However, later, Dongjiaomin Lane became a kind of forbidden area both in space jurisdiction and in people's psychology. The city wall protected Beijing for hundreds of years during the wars, but in the early days of New China's construction, it was considered to limit the development of modernization. The first diplomatic quarter in civilized society is rich and colorful, and it is indeed surrounded by fences. The concept of "wall" has always been throughout the development of

Chinese architecture, not only that, but the concept has also been deeply in the Chinese people's mind. Quadrangle dwellings with a wall to enclose a square of heaven and earth; The Great Wall is the spiritual totem of the Chinese nation; The walls and axis of the Forbidden City make the modern city of Beijing still extend the boundaries of the walls round and round... The Chinese concept of a "wall" protects one's own private area, creating a sense of boundary while also adding mystery. On the other hand, walls divide in and out and build walls in people's hearts. In today's emphasis on cultural diversity and decentralization, everything about the wall has always triggered me to constantly thinking.

