

<<北京纪胜>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<北京纪胜>>

13位ISBN编号：9787560078472

10位ISBN编号：7560078478

出版时间：2008-10

出版时间：外语教学与研究出版社

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页数：346

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前言

北京是伟大祖国的首都，是名震中外的历史文化名城。

她有着三千多年的建城史和八百多年的定都史，自元朝迄今，北京作为全国的政治、经济、文化中心，积淀了丰厚的历史文化遗存，承载着中华文明的精华，是我国灿烂辉煌的历史文化的伟大象征。

在这里，优美秀丽的风景名胜、巍峨厚重的宫殿城阙、布局齐整的街巷胡同、京腔京调的语言文化、五方杂厝的社会习俗，以及源远流长的神话传说，使这座千年古都显得神秘而博大。

北京宛若一座盛藏着丰富古董的历史博物馆，堪称东方历史、文化、艺术的璀璨宝库，令人目不暇接、回味无穷。

自元代以来，世界各地的人们从四方八面来到北京，或旅行游览，或讲经传教，或从事经贸，或供职朝廷，北京开始成为世界人民向往的名都。

元代的“汗八里”城即是一座享誉世界的国际性大都市，是中西文化交流的枢纽。

元朝时有马可·波罗、孟特·科维诺、热拉德、安德鲁、帕烈格利诺、托马斯、彼得、马黎诺里等西方人士先后来到北京，他们大多将自己的经历写成游记，增进了欧洲人民对遥远的中国的了解。

其中意大利人马可·波罗在元大都游历并被任命官职，回国后留下的《马可·波罗游记》详述了大都城的壮丽景象，令西方读者惊羨不已，成为近代西方对外殖民拓展的一大动力。

明末清初一批西方传教士，如利玛窦、庞迪我、熊三拔、龙华民、邓玉涵、汤若望等，奉命来到北京，他们任职朝廷，融入京城士大夫群中，将西方的宗教、数学、天文学、建筑工艺带入中国，开西学传播之先河，形成历史上中西文化交流的第一次高潮。

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内容概要

20世纪二三十年代的北京是很多外国人扮演浪漫角色的温床，他们大都沉醉于对北京历史文化的欣赏和现实生活情趣的享受之中，在这样的历史情境之下，西方作者撰写出一批描写这个时代的北京及他们在这座魅力东方大都市的生活体验的作品，这本《北京纪胜》便真实还原了西方人眼中的老北京。作者裴丽珠以一个西方女性直观的视角，引领大家踏寻北京的名声古迹，触摸街巷深处的历史印痕，将北京的宏大与琐碎揉捏在一起，做全景式的扫描，是作者“为读者、访问者轻松地走过北京过去的宝屋而写”。

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作者简介

裴丽珠 (? ~ 1937) , 原名Juliet Bredon , 英国人。

她的父亲Robert E . Bredon (中文名裴式楷) 和叔叔赫德爵士 (Sir Robert Hart) 都曾在中国海关机构担任要职。

裴丽珠在北京度过了一生中的大部分时光。

她能说一口流利的中文 , 喜与北京当地百姓交流 , 谙熟这座大都市的每一个角落、每一条胡同和它的社会习俗。

裴丽珠还著有 : 《赫德爵士传奇》、《中国人的阴影》、《阴历年 : 中国风俗节日记》、《百坛记》、《中国的新年节日》等。

其中 , 这本《北京纪胜》和《阴历年》影响较大。

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The French found quarters in the fu or palace of the Duke of Chin . famous for its lovely garden . The Chin family . once rich and powerful . Had fallen on evil days and the property was half in ruins . When the French took it over, some of the tumble-down out-buildings were full of crickets in small earthenware pots . Now in those days fighting crickets , like fighting quails , was a favourite sport among the Chinese . Champion animals often cost large sums . and the last degenerate representative Of this noble family had squandered the remains of his substance on them . The Legation was somewhat enlarged after the Siege . part of the site Of Chamot ' S Hotel being added to it . Of the original buildings , the chancery , formerly the chapel , is the most important which remains . The British Legation has an equally picturesque history . Originally given as a residence by the Emperor K'ang Hsi to his thirty-third son (whose descendants had the title of Dukes of Liang) this fu was also falling into decay owing to the poverty of the noble owners . The British leased it from the Tsungli Yamen (the old Foreign Office) at ~500 per annum . For forty years the rent was regularly paid , in silver ingots taken in a mule cart by the Chinese Secretary of the Legation to the Yamen every Chinese New Year . Many of the buildings were beyond repair . Part of the Minister ' S house , however, is the original palace of the Dukes of Liang and the state approaches guarded by stone lions , the open pavilions (ting ' rns) with their red pillars , and the quaint kiosks in the gardens were restored and preserved as far as possible , thereby greatly enhancing the picturesqueness of the Legation . The British always had the largest ground space of any Legation in Peking - an area still further extended after 1900 when the sites of the Han Lin College and the Imperial Carriage Park were added to it . For this reason the British compound was chosen as the refuge for all non-combatants in 1900 . Though the fighting here was never so severe as in the French Legation (most of whose buildings were destroyed) there is , none the less , much within its walls to remind us of a gallant defence . The Councillor ' S garden . for instance . was turned into a cemetery where hasty funerals were held , often under a rain of bullets .

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编辑推荐

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