



北 BEIJING 京

金何漫子新



呂松園賓館

LUSONGYUAN HOTEL



侣松园宾馆
欢迎您！

Welcome to **Lusongyuan Hotel** !

北京自元世祖忽必烈建立都城以来，就成为中国的政治中心，经历元、明、清三代，至今近八百年，成为冠盖云集、人文荟萃之地；北京从皇宫、长城到四合院，一砖一瓦都盛载了丰富的历史与文化沉淀。改朝换代，步向共和，中国近数百年经历的大变迁，北京都是重要的发生地点。游客来到北京，可以看到历史留下来的印记，如宏伟的宫廷建筑与名人故居等。

北京东城区的南锣鼓巷一带，接近北京城中轴线的起点—鼓楼，距离故宫、景山仅两公里，天安门和紫禁城就在附近，是名副其实的首都中心区所在。东城区曾住了不少显赫一时的王公贵族，他们的府邸不少留存至今，记录了主人家的传奇身世，还有皇朝和家族的兴衰，其沧桑反映了近现代中国历史的变迁。

南锣鼓巷附近，位于板厂胡同和炒豆胡同的僧王府，即清代蒙古族名将僧格林沁之王府，就是其中一座保留至今的清代贵族王府。其中，坐落于板厂胡同的侣松园宾馆，原属僧王府的一部分，是极具特色的北京四合院，很有历史价值。

此简介旨在为各位入住的客人体验侣松园宾馆的文化内涵之同时，介绍北京东城区的历史特色，以增旅游兴致！

Preface

Lusongyuan Hotel at a Glance

Since Kublai Khan (Shizu of the Yuan Dynasty) made it the capital of his empire, Beijing has been China's political centre for nearly 800 years, from the period of the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties through present times, always featuring constellations of political and cultural notabilities. Many of its structures, ranging from the Imperial Palace and Great Wall to siheyuans (Chinese quadrangles), are steeped in history and culture. Beijing witnessed many major events which changed the course of Chinese history in the past few centuries, most notably dynastic transitions and the founding of a republic. Visitors can easily see marks of its history, among them are magnificent imperial architectures and former residences of celebrities.

The area around Nanluoguxiang in Dongcheng District (East City District) near Drum Tower - the starting point of the central axis of Beijing, and at a 2-km distance from the Imperial Palace and Jingshan, with Tiananmen and the Forbidden City not far away, is veritably the centre of this capital city. Dongcheng District was once inhabited by many prominent members of the nobility. Some of their dwellings still exist today, narrating in their special ways the legendary lives of their former owners, as well as the rise and fall of dynasties and prominent families. The vicissitudes of these buildings reflected those characterizing China's modern history.

The Mansion of Prince Sengge Rinchen, located at Banchang Hutong and Chaodou Hutong, was the residence of the famous Mongol general Sengge Rinchen in the Qing Dynasty. It is one of the mansions of Qing nobles that still exist today. The Lusongyuan Hotel in Banchang Hutong was originally part of the Mansion. It is a Beijing siheyuan with unique features and significant historical value.

The purpose of this brief introduction is to acquaint you of Lusongyuan Hotel with the historical features of Dongcheng District, which, together with the Hotel's appealing cultural flavour, will surely add to your appreciation of this capital city.

历史长廊

清代王与王府的由来

在清代，王是最高封爵，王府就是封爵为王的住宅。每一代新君即位后，都按例向一批皇兄、皇弟、皇子赐封爵位。封王者按著爵位分封而获得王府，朝廷还会按爵位级别赏给俸禄。清代不少亲王参与朝政和领军，杰出能干者辈出。满人入关前，多位宗室在对明的战争中，就立下显赫战功，后来被封为亲王。直至清末，亲王贵族在朝政仍担当举足轻重的角色。

清兵入关前，满族分成八旗，入主北京后，在京城实行旗、民分城居住，将入关的八旗安排居内城，居于内城的汉人及其他民族则迁往外城。八旗进驻，拱卫皇居，并分别管辖内城。分封王公不往驻地，全部居于京城，王子也在京城建府居住，形成拱卫皇城之势。

各级王府建筑之格局、规模、房间数目、用料和色彩等都有严格规定，不能逾越。中国园林艺术建筑在清代达到高峰，满汉文化融合、老四合院与园林建筑艺术而兴建的王府，成为北京城中别具特色的古建筑。

经过岁月洗礼，北京一些王府已因为主人遭废黜而荒废，有些因战乱而被毁、改建或改变用途。到了今天，不少昔日代表皇室威严、平民不能接近的王府，已经成为旅游景点、平民百姓的家及机关单位办公地点或宿舍等。

当局近年重视对各王府的文物保护，拨出大量资金修缮，并开放予游人参观。现时北京属全国重点文物保护单位的王府及原王府建筑或遗址等，较著名的王府建筑，包括恭王府花园、宋庆龄故居（原醇亲王府西花园）、郭沫若故居（原和坤府花园，后为恭王府马房及草料场）等。

满清入关及建立政权后，一直倚重蒙古人作政治及军事上的支持力量，蒙古贵族出身的僧格林沁就是清中叶以后的名将，他一生为保卫大清江山而鞠躬尽瘁。僧格林沁以战功而被封为亲王，僧格林沁王府则称为僧王府。





Gallery of History

The Qing Princes and Mansions of Princes

In the Qing Dynasty, prince was the highest rank of nobility, and mansions of princes were the dwellings of these ranking nobles. As an established practice, a new emperor after ascending the throne would grant prince titles to his brothers and sons. Fiefdoms and mansions would then be bestowed on these princes and stipends paid to them according to their ranks. Many princes engaged in government affairs and led military campaigns. Not a few of them demonstrated extraordinary capabilities. Before the Manchus entered the Shanhai Pass to conquer the whole of China, many royal clan members performed brilliant military feats in battling the Ming forces, and were subsequently made princes for their achievements. Even in the last years of the Qing Dynasty, princes still played dominant roles in the government.

Before their conquest of China, the Manchus had implemented a system of dividing the population into Eight Banners. After seizing control of Beijing, they placed Banner soldiers and civilians in different sections of the city. The Banner soldiers who had advanced into the China proper were placed in the inner city, whereas the Han civilians and other ethnic groups originally inhabiting the inner city were relocated to the outer city. The Banner garrisons guarded the imperial residence and exercised control over various parts of the inner city. The princes did not go to their fiefdoms, but stayed in the capital instead, with their sons also building their own dwellings in it, thus providing additional protection for the imperial city.

Mansions of princes were built to rigid specifications for their designs, sizes, numbers of rooms, and materials and colours used commensurate with the ranks of their owners. Such prescriptions had to be strictly observed. The garden art of China was at its zenith in the Qing Dynasty, featuring a blend of Han and Manchu cultures. Constructed on a combination of the old siheyuan design with garden art, the mansions of princes stand out among the ancient architectures of Beijing with their distinctive features.

Over time, some of these mansions were deserted as a result of their owners being ousted; some destroyed in wars, and some rebuilt and converted to other uses. Today, many of them, once symbols of imperial dignity and inaccessible to commoners, have become tourist attractions, homes of commoners, offices, or dormitories.

In recent years the authorities have devoted much attention to preserving these mansions, allocating huge funds for renovating them and making them accessible to visitors. Now the more famous princes' mansion complexes or sites of princes' mansions designated as national key cultural relic protection units include the Garden of Prince Gong's Mansion, Former Residence of Song Qingling (initially West Garden of the Mansion of Prince Chun), and Former Residence of Guo Moruo (initially a garden of He Shen and later the stable and fodder room of Prince Gong's Mansion).

After establishing their imperial rule in China, the Manchus relied heavily on the political and military support of the Mongols. Sengge Rinchen, a member of the Mongol nobility, was an eminent general in the later period of the Qing Dynasty, who devoted his life to defending the Qing territory. He was made a prince in recognition of his military achievements. His residence was called the Mansion of Prince Sengge Rinchen.

僧王府的主人

僧格林沁生平

僧格林沁亲王（公元1811年—1865年），中国清代蒙古族名将，内蒙古科尔沁左翼后旗人，清仁宗嘉庆帝嗣外孙。在僧格林沁（Sengge Rinchen）名字中，Sengge 藏语意为狮子，Rinchen藏语意为珍宝。僧格林沁为成吉思汗二弟哈布图哈萨尔二十六代孙。父亲早死，年少家贫，后过继于远房堂叔科尔沁郡王索特纳木多布济为嗣子。

清兵入关后，除满洲八旗兵外，同时倚重蒙古人的军事力量统治全国，清室更与蒙古族结成姻亲，蒙古贵族成为清廷的可靠支柱。清中叶以后，八旗兵腐化，清廷只能倚赖蒙古骑兵讨平内乱及抵御外敌。

清宣宗道光五年（公元1825年），僧格林沁承袭郡王爵位。清文宗咸丰三年（1853年），僧格林沁领兵赴河北、山东，攻打太平天国部队，后大败太平天国北伐军于天津南郊。1855年，受封为博德勒噶台亲王，在山东冯官屯剿灭太平天国李开芳部。

1857年，僧格林沁以钦差大臣身份，负责天津防务。1859年，英法联军之役（即第二次鸦片战争）期间，指挥大沽口海战，大败英法联军，僧格林沁以战功获封赏。1860年，英法军队卷土重来，攻陷大沽口、天津，僧格林沁统率以蒙古骑兵为主力的军队，与英法联军战于通州八里桥，结果惨败。及后英法联军入北京，并火烧圆明园。此后两年，他在河北、山东、河南征伐白莲教、捻军，屡获战功而被朝廷恢复亲王爵位。

1860年九月，僧格林沁奉旨征剿山东、河南和安徽一带的乱军。同治四年（1865年）五月，僧格林沁在山东曹州菏泽县高楼寨附近的吴家店遭捻军包围。僧格林沁领少数骑兵突围，后遭俘掳杀害。僧格林沁之死震惊朝廷。清穆宗亲自到僧格林沁府中致祭，并为僧格林沁立祠，名为显忠祠。





A Brief Profile of the Mansion Owner

Sengge Rinchen

Prince Sengge Rinchen (1811 - 1865) was an eminent Mongol general in the Qing Dynasty of China. He came from the Khorchin Left Rear Banner in Inner Mongolia, and was Emperor Jiaqing (Renzhong)'s adopted maternal grandson. His name Sengge Rinchen were Tibetan words meaning "lion" and "treasure" respectively. He was the 26th generation descendant of Genghis Khan's second younger brother Habutu Hasar. Living in poverty when young with his father having died early, he was later adopted by a distant relative from the paternal line, the Khorchin Prince Suotenamuduobuji as his heir.

After their conquest of China, the Manchus depended heavily on, besides their own Eight Banners Army, the Mongols' military might to rule the country. They forged marital alliances with the Mongol nobility, who became reliable supporters of the Qing rulers. In the later period of the Dynasty, with the Eight Banners Army declining, the Qing court had to count on the Mongol cavalry to suppress revolts and resist external enemies.

In 1825 (the 5th year of Emperor Daoguang's reign), Sengge Rinchen inherited the nobility status of Imperial Prince of the second degree. In 1853 (the 3rd year of Emperor Xianfeng's reign), he led a military campaign in Hebei and Shandong against the Taiping regime's northern expedition army, and routed it in the southern outskirts of Tianjin. In 1855, he was awarded the title Boduolegatai Prince. In the same year, he destroyed Li Kaifang's Taiping forces in Fengguan Tun in Shandong Province.

In 1857, Sengge Rinchen was appointed imperial commissioner in charge of the defense works in Tianjin. In 1859, during the Second Opium War, he led a coastal defense campaign at Taku Forts, and defeated the British and French forces, for which he was granted rewards. In 1860, Anglo-French forces attacked again and captured Taku Forts and Tianjin. With a force composed mainly of Mongol cavalry, Sengge Rinchen fought against the Anglo-French forces in Tongzhou's Baliqiao, and suffered a crushing defeat. The Anglo-French forces advanced into Beijing, and burnt the old Summer Palace (Yuan Ming Yuan). In the following two years, he led campaigns against the White Lotus and Nian rebellions in Hebei, Shandong and Henan. His successes in these campaigns earned him back his prince title.

In September 1860, Sengge Rinchen was ordered by the emperor to crush rebels in Shandong, Henan and Anhui. In 1865 (the 4th year of Emperor Tongzhi's reign), he was besieged by Nian forces at Wujiadian near Gaolouzhai in Heze, a county in Cao Prefecture of Shandong Province. He sallied out with a small group of cavalry soldiers, but was captured and killed. The news of his death shocked the Qing court. Emperor Tongzhi (Muzong) went to his mansion to pay respect to him in person, and a shrine named Xianzhongci was erected in his memory.

南锣鼓巷在明代称为罗锅巷，在清乾隆十五年（公元1750年）绘制的《乾隆京城全图》，改称为南锣鼓巷。

北京城之规划与兴建始于元代，元代以大都（即北京）为首都后，开始规划京城。大都初建时，将街巷规划为齐整划一的区域，并将陆续建成的街巷划分为五十多个坊，其中南锣鼓巷在元代属于昭回坊，位于大都中心区，就是今天北京东城区南锣鼓巷及东西两侧的胡同，建成于公元1267至1290年间。

明代成祖定都北京，缩小原来元大都城的规模，坊的数目也有所改变。到清代，满人将北京内外城分为十个坊，并在北京推行军民分居的政策，由八旗兵进驻京城，八旗官兵及其家属居于内城，平民则迁往外城。南锣鼓巷一带当时属镶黄旗驻地。清代后期，逐渐容许汉人居于内城，光绪末年更取消内城的八旗驻地。

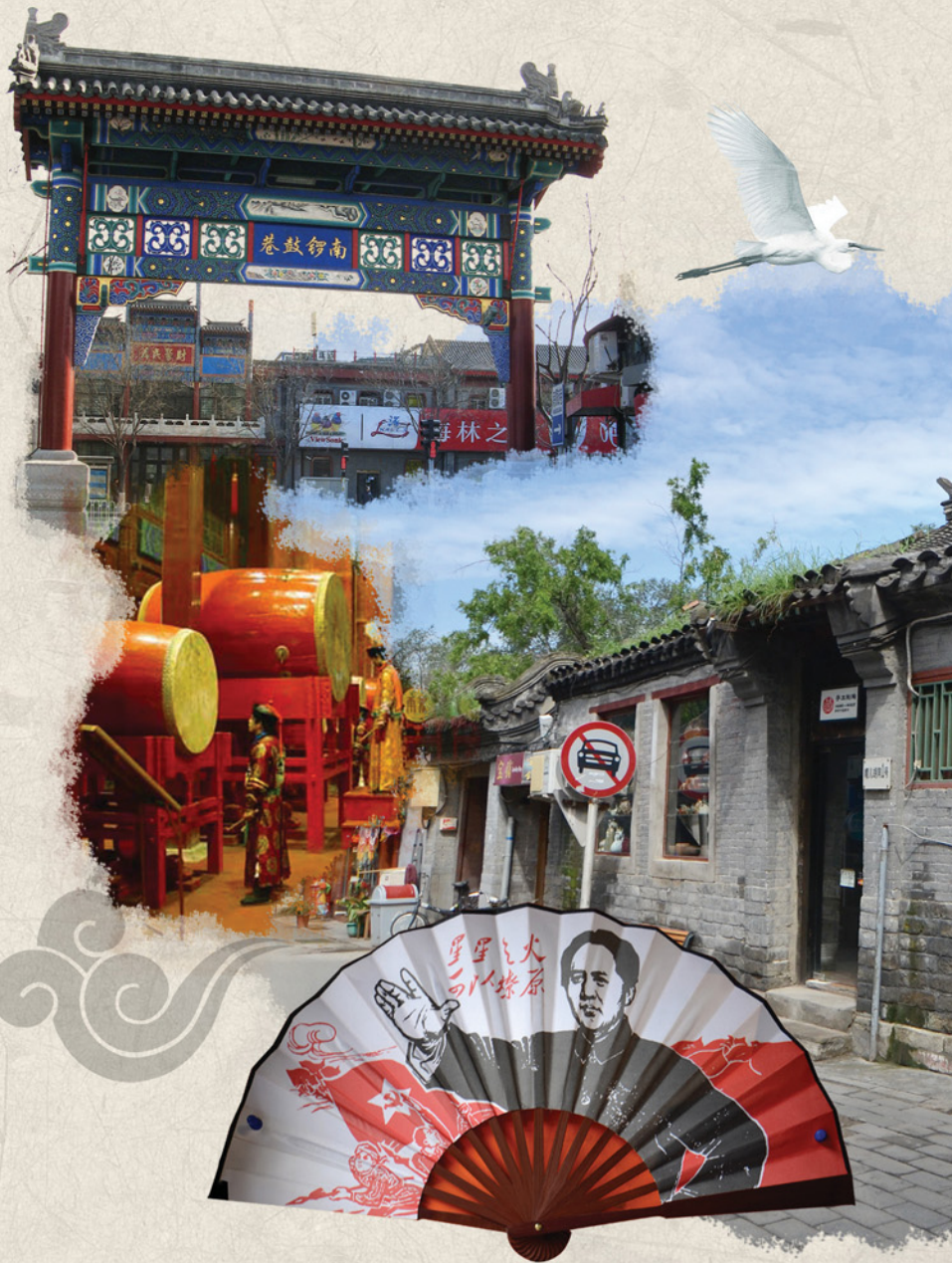
District Navigation

Nanluoguxiang - an old alleyway in Beijing's Dongcheng District

Nanluoguxiang was called Luoguoxiang in the Ming Dynasty. The Qianlong Complete Map of Beijing drawn in 1750 (the 15th year of Emperor Qianlong's reign in the Qing Dynasty) gave it the present name.

The development of Beijing city began in the Yuan Dynasty. After making Dadu (Beijing) their capital, the Yuan rulers began to plan its construction. In the early stage of development, the streets were divided into uniform precincts, or fangs, and more than 50 such fangs were developed over time. During the Yuan Dynasty, Nanluoguxiang belonged to Zhaohui Fang at the center of Dadu - presently Nanluoguxiang and the hutongs to its east and west in Dongcheng District of Beijing. It was built in the period between 1267 and 1290.

Emperor Yongle (Chengzu) of the Ming Dynasty designated Beijing as the capital again, but it was reduced to a smaller scale than that of Dadu. The number of fangs also changed. The Manchus who established the Qing Dynasty divided Beijing's inner and outer cities into 10 fangs, and implemented a policy under which soldiers and civilians were to live in separate zones. The Banner officers and soldiers lived in the inner city with their families, and civilians were relocated to the outer city. Nanluoguxiang and its surrounding areas were where the Bordered Yellow Banner troops were stationed. In the later period of the Dynasty, Han people were gradually allowed to move into the inner city. Towards the end of Emperor Guangxu's reign, zoning of the inner city for stationing Banner garrisons was annulled.



南锣鼓巷区域的街巷，以南锣鼓巷为主轴，东西两侧各伸出八条平衡的胡同，呈鱼骨状，又像一条「蜈蚣」，因此南锣鼓巷又称作「蜈蚣街」。据说在南锣鼓巷的北端有两口古井，恰好就形成「蜈蚣」的两只眼睛。这种整体的胡同及四合院形态，体现了元大都棋盘式城市街道格局。

马可·李罗笔下大都的繁华

著名意大利旅行家马可·李罗，在元世祖忽必烈时来华，居住中国十七年。他在游记中描述当时在大都的见闻，包括宏伟的城墙、皇宫及大汗太子宫殿的辉煌、皇家庭园以及大都城街道的繁华。

马可·李罗描述，大都的街道如同一块棋盘，全城街道划为方形地，划线整齐，纵横交错，有纵贯南北的主干大道；配给居民的住宅用地，整齐地排列在一条直线上。每方地都足以兴建大屋，方地周围是道路。大都的街道很直，由街道一端，可以直望到另一端。大都的城市规划之完善，给马可·李罗留下深刻印象；今天，我们站在南锣鼓巷及各条相连的胡同游览时，所见的街巷格局，可以印证他当年的描述。

Street Layout

With Nanluoguxiang as the central axis, and eight pairs of parallel hutongs branching off its eastern and western edges, the area's layout resembles a fishbone, or a centipede, and for this Nanluoguxiang is also called Centipede Street. It is said that there are two old wells at the northern end of Nanluoguxiang, resembling the centipede's two eyes. Such a hutong and siheyuan pattern is typical of the chessboard street layouts of the Yuan capital Dadu.

The Prosperity of Dadu in the Eye of Marco Polo

The well-known traveler Marco Polo came to China during Kublai Khan's reign, and lived in China for 17 years. In his *Travels* he depicted what he saw in Dadu, including the imposing city walls, the sumptuous imperial palace and mansion of the crown prince, the royal gardens, and the bustling streets of the capital city.

According to Marco Polo's descriptions, the urban layout of Dadu looked like a chessboard. Crisscrossing streets of the city were divided into clearly demarcated square blocks. There were arteries running north to south. Residential plots allocated to citizens were orderly arranged in straight lines. Each block was surrounded by streets and large enough for building big houses. Dadu's streets were all very straight. From one end of a street, one could see the other end of it. The perfect city planning of Dadu left a very deep impression on the great traveler. Today, when we tour through Nanluoguxiang and the nearby interconnected hutongs, we will discover that the layout we see still conforms to what Marco Polo described.



旅馆的故事 僧王府的兴建与沧桑

僧王府就在板厂胡同和炒豆胡同，而僧王祠也建于距离不远的地安门东大街，属北京市文物保护单位。昔日僧格林沁王府占地甚广，今天，当大家踏足王府所在的板厂胡同和炒豆胡同，会看到一排排的院落，其实这个横跨两条胡同、有二百多间房屋的庞大建筑群落，都属王府范围。

僧王府最初规模，不能与后来几乎占了整条胡同的满族「世袭罔替」的亲王府相比，后来的僧王府是累年扩建改建而成的。该府于道光六年（公元1826年）赏给承袭郡王的僧格林沁，初时并不大，经年累月添购扩建，才成为一座完整的王府。据清内务府档案记载，道光六年（公元1826年）时，僧格林沁购买前任杭州织造福德入官的房屋一百一十七间，然后改建，与西部的原府连在一起，构成由东、中、西三所四进院组成的王府。

僧格林沁死后，由孙儿阿穆尔灵圭继承王爵，清帝退位后，当上民国第一届国会议员。后来因为蒙古封地的地租收不上来，家道衰落，仅靠议员工资维持家庭开支。阿穆尔灵圭后来因欠族人的赡养费而被控告，法院受理公开拍卖「僧王府」。

阿王的儿子和琳为了还债，在1920年代将王府卖掉，部分成为学校校舍、民居等，部分则留作自住。这座显赫的王府就被分割得七零八落。1954年，中国政府煤炭部购下原僧王府的大部分院落作为宿舍。

1986年，板厂胡同30、32号院成为东城区文物保护单位。2003年，僧王府成为北京市文物保护单位。

昔日王府建筑隐藏于民居之中。今天，由于僧王府已被分割为多个部分，成为民居、机关单位与学校等，即使成为市文物保护单位的部分，一般都不对外开放参观，但松园就成了游客唯一能够进出及居住的原僧王府建筑，大家可以在侣松园的四合院中，感受昔日王府的威严。





Story of the Hotel

The Construction and Vicissitudes of the Mansion of Prince Sengge Rinchen

The Mansion of Prince Sengge Rinchen is situated in Banchang Hutong and Chaodou Hutong, and the shrine in memory of the prince also stands in the nearby Dianmen Dongdajie. It is a Beijing municipal cultural heritage protection unit. In the past, the Mansion occupied a vast tract of land. Today, when we set foot on Banchang Hutong and Chaodou Hutong, we will catch sight of rows of courtyards. This extensive architectural complex spanning two hutongs and with over 200 houses was originally part of the Mansion.

The main structure when first put up bore no comparison to that huge mansion of a hereditary Manchu prince occupying almost the entire hutong on its full completion later. In fact, the Mansion was constructed gradually over years. It was bestowed in 1826 (the 6th year of Emperor Daoguang's reign) upon Sengge Rinchen who had inherited the title of prince of the second degree. From a smaller structure, it was developed through years of gradual augmentation into a "proper" mansion of a prince. According to records of the Imperial Household Department of Qing government, in 1826, Sengge Rinchen bought the 117 confiscated houses of Fude, a former Commissioner of Imperial Textiles in Hangzhou, and modified them before linking them to the original Mansion to their west. In this way, a prince's mansion comprising three 4-section courtyards - the East, Central and West Courtyards - was completed.

After the death of Sengge Rinchen, the Mansion was inherited by his grandson Amuerlinggui, who became a member of the first parliament of the Republic of China subsequent to the abdication of the Qing Emperor. When he was unable to collect rent from his fiefdom in Mongolia, his financial situation worsened, and he had to depend on his salary as a parliament member to support his family. Later on, he was sued by clan members for alimony arrears, and the court decided to hear the case involving auctioning the Mansion.

Amuerlinggui's son Helin sold the Mansion in the 1920s in order to pay off their debts. A majestic building complex was then cut apart. Parts of it were transformed into school dormitory and civilian residences. Only a part of it was kept for his family's use. In 1954, the Ministry of Coal Industry of the Chinese government purchased most of the courtyards and turned them into dormitories.

In 1986, No.30 and No.32 courtyards of Banchang Hutong were designated as Dongcheng District cultural heritage protection units. In 2003, the Mansion of Prince Sengge Rinchen became a Beijing municipal cultural heritage protection unit.

In the past, the Mansion complex was largely kept out of sight by civilian residences. Today, its various parts are used by a government department, a school and civilians as their residences. Generally these courtyards, including those designated as municipal cultural heritage protection units, are not open to the public. Lusongyuan Hotel therefore is the single architecture of the Mansion complex which is accessible to tourists and offer them accommodation. In the siheyuans of Lusongyuan, you can still feel the air of dignity of a prince's mansion.

今天的 倡松园 宾馆

倡松园宾馆是一座北京典型四合院，由五个院落组成，院内有六十套客房；每个房间都有不同的韵味，房间内装饰古色古香，辅以古典人物，花卉翎兰和彩画，使人置身中国传统气氛中。您可以在窗明几静的书斋闲坐，品茶和阅读，也可以坐在恬静优雅的四合院沐浴阳光；看著具有中国清代传统建筑特色的亭台走廊，独享休闲与宁静，别有一番滋味。

倡松园宾馆保留大量王府原有建筑特色：楼房建筑、整体格局、檐楼彩绘和木柱，以及门窗等，都保留原来的样子。只要站在四合院中，就会看到彩色木制亭台、廊柱及梁柱的彩绘等，都具有王爷气派。置身在小庭院，坐在石椅上，看著蓝天，就可以享受一刻的闲适。

因为王府建筑属受保护的文物，基于文物保育的原则，倡松园宾馆的房间不能作任何改动，因此房间都保留原来的样子，这也是倡松园宾馆的特色所在。有些房间有高高的阁楼、梁木或露台长廊，从窗外可以看到宁静的小庭院。大家坐在小庭院中阅读，或欣赏倡松园宾馆的建筑。不论您入住哪一房间，都可以感受到当年王府的生活。

客人可以阅读《东城故事》，本书是一部以倡松园宾馆前身的僧王府为背景的言情小说，将清末民初北京的人、事、物描写刻画细致，彷彿为老北京拾回片段的记忆。





Today's Lusongyuan Hotel

Lusongyuan Hotel is a typical Beijing siheyuan composed of 5 courtyards. It provides 60 guest rooms, each possessing a unique charm. They are tastefully designed in a classical fashion, and adorned with artworks and coloured paintings of classical figures and flowers. Guests will quickly find themselves steeped in an ambiance of traditional Chinese culture. You may sit down for a cup of tea or do some reading in an elegant study; or enjoy sunlight and some peaceful solitude in the graceful environment of a siheyuan, admiring the artistic quality of the pavilions and corridors typical of the traditional architectural designs of the Qing Dynasty.

In Lusongyuan Hotel much of the Mansion's original architectural features are preserved. The houses, overall layout, coloured paintings under eaves, wooden pillars, doors and windows have all been kept intact. Standing in a siheyuan courtyard here, you will find that the coloured pavilions built of wood, and the coloured paintings on corridor pillars, beams and posts, still register the majestic air of a Qing prince; and you can enjoy a true moment of relaxation just sitting on a stone stool, looking at a bright blue sky.

As the Mansion's structures are protected cultural heritage, guest rooms of Lusongyuan Hotel cannot be altered in any way under the relevant rules. This has ensured their existing in original conditions, which is also a distinctive feature of the Hotel. Some guest rooms boast a high garret or a long balcony overlooking a serene little courtyard outside. Hotel guests can give themselves a treat by sitting in the courtyard reading a book, or admiring the structures of the Hotel. No matter what rooms they are staying in, they can get a real taste of the former way of life in the Mansion.

Guests may find an interesting read in "*A Dongcheng Story*", a romance novel with the Mansion of Prince Sengge Rinchen, the predecessor of Lusongyuan Hotel, as the setting of its narrative. It contains detailed descriptions of the people, events and things in Beijing from the last years of the Qing Dynasty to the early years of the Republic of China.





谈到北京的著名景点，除了大家都耳熟能详的故宫、颐和园、天安门广场和万里长城之外，北京老城区中还有很多反映中国历史文化的景点，值得一游。

今天的南锣鼓巷

南锣鼓巷接近皇城，是历朝皇族、名流聚居之地，从明代将军到清代王爷、北洋政府总统及国民党总裁，从文学大师到画坛巨匠，都曾居于此地。这里保留著北京城规模最大、保存最完好的四合院建筑群。各座大宅变化很大，很多经过岁月沧桑的院落已数易其主，被分割出售。

今天，经历岁月变迁的南锣鼓巷，却与繁盛的商业街区相邻，街道两旁是具历史价值的老建筑，沿路有著林荫，并且开设了各式商店，其中不乏出售潮流玩意的商店，又涌现不少特色餐厅、酒吧，以及咖啡室和茶馆等，各式小食店总是其门如市，这些潮流商店，更由南锣鼓巷一直向东西两旁的胡同延伸出去。

南锣鼓巷的一些古迹，也与这些小商店毗邻，如建于清代的万庆当铺址等。除了旧建筑外，中央戏剧学院和逸夫剧院也是在南锣鼓巷。这种古今融合，形成区内独特的风貌；既富有历史文化特色，同时跟得上时代潮流，别具魅力。游北京，又岂能不来南锣鼓巷呢？

附近的胡同与名人故居

从侣松园宾馆出发，除了南锣鼓巷之外，附近的胡同也同样值得一游；大家可以漫步这区的大小胡同，感受胡同里的那份宁静与老北京的民风。这里的胡同，有树木林荫，也有民居小店，其中不乏有悠久历史的四合院，很多昔日王公贵胄的府第和名人故居，都隐于区内的民居之中。当大家漫步其中，细心留意，不难发现一些保存得很好的古老四合院，其中不少都见证了历史上的风云变幻和时代变迁。

Beijing In-depth Tours

Beijing has a wealth of tourist attractions, the most famous ones being the Forbidden City, Summer Palace, Tiananmen Square and the Great Wall, etc. Aside from these sightseeing spots, in the old districts of the city, there are not a few sites with historical and cultural references worth visiting.

Nanluoguxiang Today

Located near the Forbidden City, Nanluoguxiang has been inhabited by members of imperial clans and celebrities of different periods, ranging from a Ming general and a Qing prince to a President of the Beiyang Government and a President of Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party); and from a master of literature to a great painter. The area boasts the best preserved and largest siheyuan complexes in Beijing. They have experienced some big changes in the past, many having changed hands several times and been divided into parts for sale.

After all the vicissitudes, Nanluoguxiang is now bordered by a prosperous commercial neighbourhood, with its streets lined with trees and old buildings of historical value. There are shops of various kinds, many selling fashionable items, and chic restaurants, bars, cafes and tea houses. The small eateries are often jam-packed with customers. These trendy commercial activities are spreading from Nanluoguxiang to the hutongs to its east and west.

Close to these little shops are some historical relics of Nanluoguxiang, such as the site of Wanqing Pawnshop built in the Qing Dynasty. In addition, Nanluoguxiang is also home to the Central Academy of the Drama and Run Run Shaw Theater. An amazing blend of old and new has given the area a unique quality - a strong historical and cultural flavour complemented with modern elements, and hence a charm of its own. With all these fascinating features, Nanluoguxiang is certainly a must-see site on the itinerary of every visitor to Beijing.

Hutongs and Former Residences of Celebrities Nearby

Besides Nanluoguxiang, many other hutongs in the area are also worth a visit. From Lusongyuan Hotel, you can walk to the hutongs nearby to experience the tranquility and folkways of old Beijing. These hutongs are often sided by shady trees, little shops and civilian residences, some being age-old siheyuans. Hidden among civilian residences are many former residences of ranking nobles and celebrities. Walk slowly through these hutongs and look around carefully, and you will discover some well-preserved ancient siheyuans, which have witnessed many vicissitudes of Chinese history.

建议行程

文化精点：二日一夜 / 三日二夜 / 四日三夜

第一天

乘坐特色黄包车前往北京古老的东城区胡同：板厂胡同、南锣鼓巷、茅盾故居、国子监街、钟鼓楼 ~ 探访古老四合院民居及与居民一起包饺子 ~ 天安门广场 ~ 故宫 ~ 中国国家图书馆

第二天

万里长城「八达岭」~ 明十三陵寝「定陵」~ 鸟巢~ 水立方

第三天

颐和园 ~ 天坛 ~ 圆明园遗址

第四天

雍和宫 ~ 新兴艺术区：草场地和798艺术区 ~ 前门大街 ~ 国家大剧院

★ 旅游查询

- 入住侣松园宾馆的旅客，可参加特别设计的二日一夜、三日二夜或四日三夜的北京深度游，让您深入感受北京这古都的浓厚历史与文化。
- 详情请与我们的酒店前台查询。



RECOMMENDED ITINERARY

Cultural Delights: 2D1N / 3D2N / 4D3N

Day 1

Pedicab ride to the popular Hutongs: Banchang, Nanluoguxiang, Former Residence of Maodun (a well-known Chinese revolutionary writer), Guozijian ~ Bell Tower ~ Drum Tower ~ make dumplings at an old courtyard residence ~ Tiananmen Square ~ Imperial Palace of Forbidden City ~ National Library of China

Day 2

Great Wall at Badaling ~ Ding Tomb of the Ming Dynasty ~ National Olympic Stadium (Bird's Nest) ~ Olympic Aquatics Centre (Water Cube)

Day 3

Summer Palace ~ Temple of Heaven ~ Yuan Ming Yuan (old Summer Palace)

Day 4

Yonghe Lamasery (Lama Temple) ~ contemporary arts districts: Caochangdi and 798 ~ Qianmen Street ~ National Grand Theatre

★ TOUR INQUIRY

- Lusongyuan Hotel has specially designed the Cultural Delights tours ranging from two days to four days for you to experience the local culture and history of the imperial Beijing. Please contact our hotel front desk for more information.





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