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凡例

- 一、本志主要收录北京市辖区内(含郊区县),保存至今形制较完整、具有一定文物价值的四合院,下限至2012年。郊区县院落入志条件适度从宽。
- 二、类似四合院的民居与建筑形制改变的四合院酌情收录,宫殿、寺观、祠庙等非民居四合式建筑不予收录。
- 三、本志编纂主要依据各级文物保护单位文物档案、第三次全国文物普查成 果和区县地方志资料。本志中文保院落专指全国、北京市、区县三级文物保护单位, 未含文物普查登记项目。部分文物保护院落因形制和资料的限制等原因未收录。
- 四、本志所用资料源于口述采访、个人回忆和著述的在注释中标出,资料出现歧义,又有必要入志,采用诸说并存。
- 五、本志使用述、志、图、表等体裁,以志为主,设篇、章、节、目四个层次。 六、本志重点记述四合院的地理位置、结构规制、历史演变、文化信息、 相关的人物事件等。
 - 七、本志四合院的建筑朝向按照四合院的轴线方向(正房朝向)为准。
- 八、本志城区四合院图纸及照片主要有街巷示意图、院落布局图、建筑立面图、建筑结构图及室内陈设图。所选照片有部分历史旧照,大部分为 2001 年至 2010 年拍摄,对说明性的图片做了技术处理。
- 九、郊区县院落图纸因地理位置和资料所限,街巷示意图和院落布局图酌情 收录,未做统一处理。
 - 十、本志所引文献采用页下注的方式,一般术语、俚语采用随文注。
- 十一、本志新中国成立以前采用中国历史纪年,并加注公元纪年。新中国成立后使用公元纪年。
- 十二、本志计量单位一般按1984年2月27日《中华人民共和国法定计量单位》 公布的计量单位。
- 十三、全市性的统计数字以市统计部门公布的为准,市统计部门缺遗的数字以各单位的为准。

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- 1. Siheyuan included in the Annals are those preserved in relatively intact conditions and with certain cultural significance within Beijing Municipality (including suburban counties) until the year of 2012. Threshold for suburban courtyards is somewhat relaxed.
- Vernacular dwellings similar to Siheyuan, and Siheyuan of modified form are included as appropriate; non-residential courtyards such as palaces, temples and shrines are not included.
- 3. Compilation of the Annals is mainly based on documents from the cultural relics protection units (CRPUs) archives, the Third National Cultural Relics Survey results, and local annals of districts and counties. CRPU courtyards referred herein are specifically those listed as CRPUs of national, municipal, and district-county levels, while excluding registered courtyards in surveys. There are still some CRPU Siheyuan not included due to incomplete form or lack of documentation.
- 4. Sources used herein from oral interviews, personal memories and biographies are marked in the notes. When there exists disputed, yet necessary, information, all of them are juxtaposed herein.
- 5. The Annals take the forms of narration, bibliography, figures, and tables, with the bibliography as the major one. There are four classes of directory herein, i.e., volume, chapter, section, and item.
 - 6. The Annals focuses on Siheyuan in their geographical location, structure and

form, historical evolution, cultural meaning, and related people and events.

- 7. The architecture orientation within Siheyuan herein is in accordance with the axial direction of the courtyard (that of the principle room).
- 8. Drawings and photos of urban Siheyuan herein include mainly street sketch map, courtyard layout, building elevation, building structure and interior furnishings. Some photographs included herein are historical ones, mostly taken from 2001 to 2010. Technical treatments have been made for part for illustration purposes.
- 9. For suburban courtyards, limited by factors such as geographical location and information availability, their street sketch map and courtyard layout are included when possible, without consistency.
- 10. Reference literatures herein are given in footnotes, while general glossary and slangs are noted with the text.
- 11. Herein Chinese historical calendar is used before the founding of the People's Republic of China, annotated with Western calendar, and Western calendar is used after the PRC founding.
- 12. Measurement units used herein are generally based on the PRC Legal Measurement Units promulgated on February 27, 1984.
- 13. Statistics published by municipal statistics authorities are used as much as available. If not, statistics by individual units are used.

序

段柄仁

这是一部与《北京胡同志》同步规划、先后完成的大型北京风物志书,是《北京胡同志》的姊妹篇。

2003 年底,北京市地方志办公室根据社会需求、专家倡议,决定在加紧完成规划第一轮 172 部志书的同时,启动编纂系列北京风物志。其中确定了两项重点工程,先编纂《北京胡同志》,再编纂《北京四合院志》。2005 年启动编纂的《北京胡同志》于2010年出版、发行后,社会关注度和赞扬声出乎意料,在此气氛的鼓舞下,立即启动了《北京四合院志》的编纂,经过五年努力,现在奉献于读者。

胡同和四合院是北京城市建设的基础因素、基本单元,是北京古都文明、中华传统优秀文化的实体展现,是北京历史文化魅力四射的符号、名片。它们共生于740多年前元代大都城的始建,发展成熟于明清两代,清朝中期渐臻完善,是其顶峰。清末、民国时期和中华人民共和国成立后,伴随改朝换代的社

会巨大变革,特别是城市的现代化建设,胡同和四合院的物质形态逐步退出历史,并向文化遗产转换。在这个时期编修记述北京胡同和四合院的志书,使其文化形态长久保存于历史的记忆中,不仅具有实证性、传承性,而且带有对北京历史文化的抢救性质,必将造福于子孙后代。

如果说,胡同是北京城市的脉络,四合院就是北京城市的细胞。它由皇家宫廷、王府官邸、商贾宅院、平民家居等大、中、小院落,化身而为北京城独特壮观的基础风貌,烘托出北京气势恢宏、庄严肃穆的古都之贵、文明之光、名城之美。它是北京人生存的基点,不仅昭示着人与自然、人与人的和谐关系,展示人们对美好生活的向往和追求,而且时刻为城市提供着生机和活力。它承载着北京光辉灿烂的历史演绎和深厚的文化底蕴,饱含着作为政治、文化、国际交往中心的历史风云和中华传统理念、道德。《北京四合院志》用文字和图照相映相扶的方式,力争全面如实地记录北京四合院的缘起与形制,建筑理念和文化,以及保护、利用和嬗变,重点记述城市核心区即东城区和西城区740处院落和其他14个区县183处院落。不仅展示其方位、形制、结构等建筑特点、现状面貌,还记载了历史变迁、历史事件和居住名人的活动,以及文物遗存。每一处院落都不同程度地反映了北京特有的民俗、民风,展现着浓浓的京味。

这部大型志书的编纂是北京方志界、城市规划建设管理界、文物文化界等有关多方通力协作的结果。其中北京市古代建筑研究所做出了巨大奉献,发挥了重要作用。他们充分调动研究所的骨干人员和多年积累的档案资料、研究成果,精心参与艰辛的编纂工作,特别是对每一处已纳入全国、北京市级和区县级文物保护单位的四合院,都做了精心的测绘、计算,绘制了精确的建筑平面图,可让后人凭借这张图,对四合院进行原样复建,大大加强了《北京四合院志》的科学性和四合院的可复原性。这也是这部志书的一个亮点、一个创新之处。

目前,北京市的现代化建设迅速发展,城市面貌目新月异。在旧城改造中,四合院正在成片被拆除、被改建,处于逐步消失状态,总量已经由清乾隆时期的26000多处,变为20世纪80年代的6000多处,其中保存较好、较完整的有3000多处。到2012年,形制较完整的只剩1000多处,其中纳入文物保护的百余处。四合院建筑如何保护、利用和创新改造,成了北京市迈向现代国际大都市进程中的重大难题之一。《北京四合院志》的编纂出版,为解决这个难题,提供了基础性资料,也必将为研究北京城市发展,促进古都风貌的保护,起到无可替代的作用。

PREFACE

Duan Bingren

This Annals, a substantial work on Beijing custom and landscape, was simultaneously planned with and subsequently completed after the Annals of Beijing Hutong, its companion annuals.

At the end of 2003, the Beijing Local Annals Office decided to accelerate the completion of the first 172 annals in plan, and to commission the compilation of Beijing custom annals series. Two key projects were identified, first the Annals of Beijing Hutong, and the Annals of Beijing Siheyuan afterwards. The former, started in 2005 and published in 2010, gained unexpected social attention and acclamation. Encouraged by the atmosphere, the latter was immediately launched afterwards, which is now presented the readers after five years' effort.

Hutong and Siheyuan are the basic elements of Beijing city construction, the hard evidence of Beijing's ancient capital civilization and excellent Chinese traditional culture, and the symbol and name card of Beijing historical and cultural charm. Both of them were born in the Grand Capital of the Yuan Dynasty more than 740 years ago, developed and matured during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, gradually climaxed in the mid-Qing Dynasty to reach its peak. After the late Qing Dynasty, the Republic of China and the founding of People's Republic of China, along with a succession of enormous social changes, especially the urban modernization, the material form of Hutong and Siheyuan gradually withdrew from the historical stage, and turned to be cultural heritage. Compiling annals of Beijing Hutong and Siheyuan in this period could keep its cultural form into long-term preservation, a mission not only of recording and inheritance, but also a kind of salvage for Beijing history and culture, undoubtedly a great benefit for future generations.

If Hutong is the city skeleton of Beijing, Siheyuan will be its cell.

Large, medium and small courtyards of royal palaces, princely mansions, merchant residences, and common residential houses become unique and spectacular landscape of Beijing city, radiating a magnificent and solemn ancient capital's nobility, civilization and beauty. Siheyuan, as living essence for Beijingers, not only shows the harmonious relationship between man and nature, man and man, and people's pursuit for a better life, but also provides vigor and vitality for the

city continuously. It carries the brilliant historical interpretation and profound cultural heritage of Beijing as the political, cultural and international exchange center, embodies its historical events, traditional philosophy and morals. Focusing on 740 courtyards in the city center, i.e. Dongcheng and Xicheng Districts, and 183 courtyards in other 14 districts and counties, *Annals of Beijing Siheyuan* strives to faithfully record Beijing Siheyuan's origin and structure, architectural mindset and culture, protection, utilization and evolution with both texts and pictures. The Annals not only shows architectural features and current situation of Siheyuan, but also record its historical changes, historical events, celebrities activities as well as their cultural relics. Every and each courtyard reflects unique folk custom and rich flavor of Beijing.

The Annals is the collaboration achievement of Beijing local annals community, city planning and construction management sector, cultural relics sector and other related parties, out of which the Beijing Ancient Architecture Research Institute made the greatest contribution. They have made full use of their professional team, archives and research findings of years' accumulation. Particularly for those Siheyuans

listed into the national, municipal and district cultural relics protection units, they carried out careful mapping and calculation, drew accurate plan, which make the rehabilitation possible for the future generations with the drawings, and greatly strengthen the scientificity of the Annals and feasibility of Siheyuan rehabilitation. It is also the highlight and innovation of the Annals. Currently, the modernization of Beijing develops rapidly and the city appearance changes day after day. In the old city reconstruction, Siheyuan is being dismantled into pieces and reformed. It is in a state of gradually disappearance, its amount reduced from over 26,000 in the Qing Qianlong Period, to over 6000 in 1980s, among which over 3000 are relatively well and intactly preserved. By 2012, only more than 1000 ones have left with relatively complete form, which included over 100 CRPU courtyards. How to protect, utilize and innovate Siheyuan has become one of the major challenges for Beijing during its journey towards international metropolis. In order to solve this problem, the compilation and publication of Annals of Beijing Siheyuan will provide basic data, and will play an irreplaceable role in the study of the Beijing city development and the ancient capital protection.



清北京城街巷胡同图