

京城胡同

Hutungs in Capital City



徐瀛速写集

Sketches by Xu Ying

北京工艺美术出版社

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序 言

北京城的胡同，形成于元代，明清以后，不断发展。京城一般的胡同都有上百年的历史，有的已逾六七百年。元代就已出现的西城砖塔胡同，距今少说也有700多年的历史。这在元杂剧《沙门岛张生煮海》中就有记载：张羽问梅香“你家住在哪里”，答曰“我家住砖塔胡同”。还有一些街巷胡同的历史甚至可以追溯到辽金。比如今天广安门一带的南横街，就是辽代宣和门通往迎春门的重要通道。

北京的胡同承载着历史的变迁，蕴含着浓郁的文化气息。今天我们说到古都风貌，不能只提故宫、天坛，还要包括众多的胡同、四合院。

北京的城市建设日新月异，同时胡同也在一天天减少。近年来，为保留胡同、四合院这一北京独有的古都风貌，政府投入了巨大的人力物力，采取保护古都风貌与危房改造相结合，实现双赢之策，已见成效。

《京城胡同——徐瀛速写集》这本鲜见之作此时出版，可喜可贺。

我与徐瀛乃忘年之交，深知他对绘画艺术的痴情和对古都北京的热爱。少年时，他师从邓海帆先生习画，打下了扎实的基础。他常年坚持画速写，画身边的景物。他深信以名山大川为题材固然可以出佳作，画胡同四合院也能画出不凡的画儿。二十几年来，他都是在胡同现场写生，悄悄地记录胡同的春秋，记录百姓的生活。

《京城胡同——徐瀛速写集》图文并茂，自由流畅。画面上不时会出现卖糖葫芦的小贩、匆匆的行人、顽皮的儿童、沉稳的老者……展读这一幅幅充满感情的文字和画面，我们仿佛听到了胡同里小贩的叫卖声和由近而远的阵阵鸽哨声。此时，不禁回想起我的少年时代每天上学都要穿行的十几条胡同：永光寺街、前青厂、鹿

犄角胡同、西琉璃厂、东琉璃厂、一尺大街、杨梅竹斜街、煤市街、大栅栏、大蒋家胡同、水道子、东晓市……这些胡同，每条都有它的来头和几条典故，使我浮想联翩。特别让我高兴的是，其中的一些胡同在这本书中就能够读到。

这本书中的画不是横平竖直的建筑图，而是一幅幅把北京古老的风貌和浓郁的百姓生活情趣融入其中的风情画。书中的文字也不是简单的介绍说明，而是同画儿一样，是速写形式，是有感而发，话多则长，话少则短。

关注胡同就是关注胡同里的人，就是关注人生。胡同的历史，胡同里的故事，胡同的趣闻和掌故是徐瀛要献给读者的一杯清茶，请您慢慢儿细品。正可谓：胡同天地宽，古都韵味长。

鲍 珠

2005年秋于京城

Introduction

Hutongs in Beijing can be dated back to Yuan Dynasty and has developed ever since throughout dynasties of Ming and Qing, usually seven hundreds of years old.

Hutongs in the capital city has witnessed the historical vicissitude and carries intense cultural atmosphere. What we refer to the style and features of the ancient capital today are not confined to the Forbidden City and the Temple of Heaven, but also have something to do with the large number of hutongs and courtyards.

Urban construction in Beijing is constantly progressing, while hutongs is age-old structures decrease everyday in recent years, the municipal government has invested huge energy and financial resources to preserve hutongs and courtyards—the unique features of the ancient capital while reconstructing the depleted houses so as to achieve a win-win situation. Remarkable progress has been made as a result.

Sketches of Hutongs in Beijing by Xu Ying provides excellent pictures and accompanying essay in a free and fluent style, depicting frequently the street hawkers of ice-frozen sweetmeats (or candied haws pierced together on a stick), hasty passers-by, naughty children and calm and unhurriedly elderly people, among many others unique in Beijing. Viewing these affectionate pictures and words, we seem to hear the cry of the hawkers through the hutongs and a fitful fading sound of pigeon whistle.

The pictures in this book portray the vivid scenes of the ancient city and the lifestyle and interests of its people rather than cold and lifeless architectures. Instead of simply being descriptive, the narrations in the book, like the pictures, are literary sketches provoking endless thoughts without being wordy or inadequate.

To understand hutungs is to learn about life. The history of and stories and anecdotes about hutungs together are a cup of green tea Xu Ying wishes to present to his readers in the hope of your tasting it with time. Hutungs are much more than they seem to be, so is the ancient capital city.

Bao Zhu

In fall of 2005, Beijing

祝

徐瀛北京胡同速寫出版

郭獻瑞題



懷 續述縱觀暢
遠流長精煉
古都風貌源



崔村德題



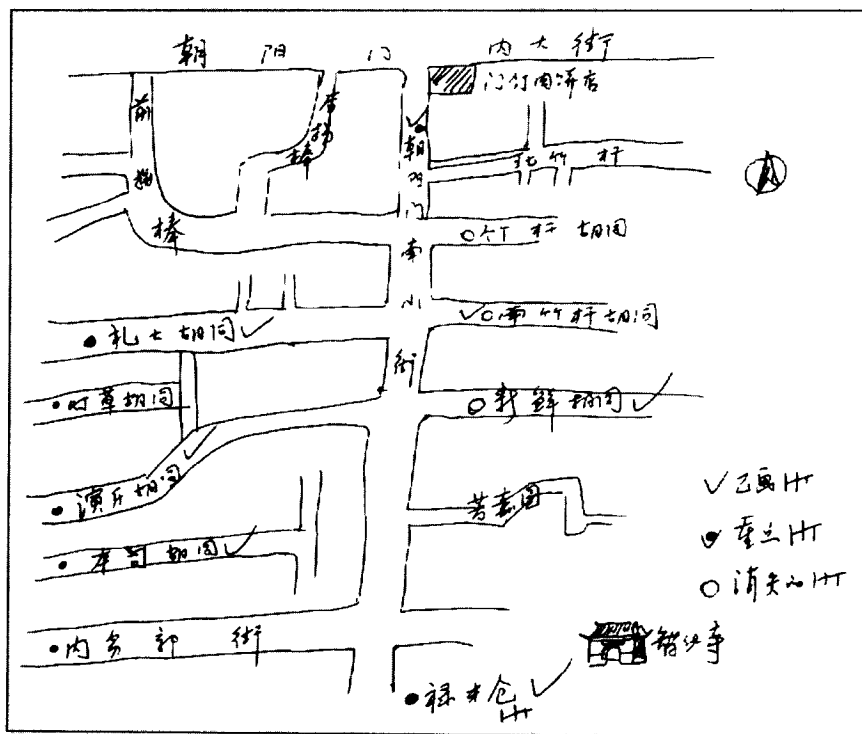


胡同連寫記下古都
風貌畫筆行跡寫
出京城情誼

為徐瀛先生畫冊題

己丑年十月





国子监街

Imperial College Street



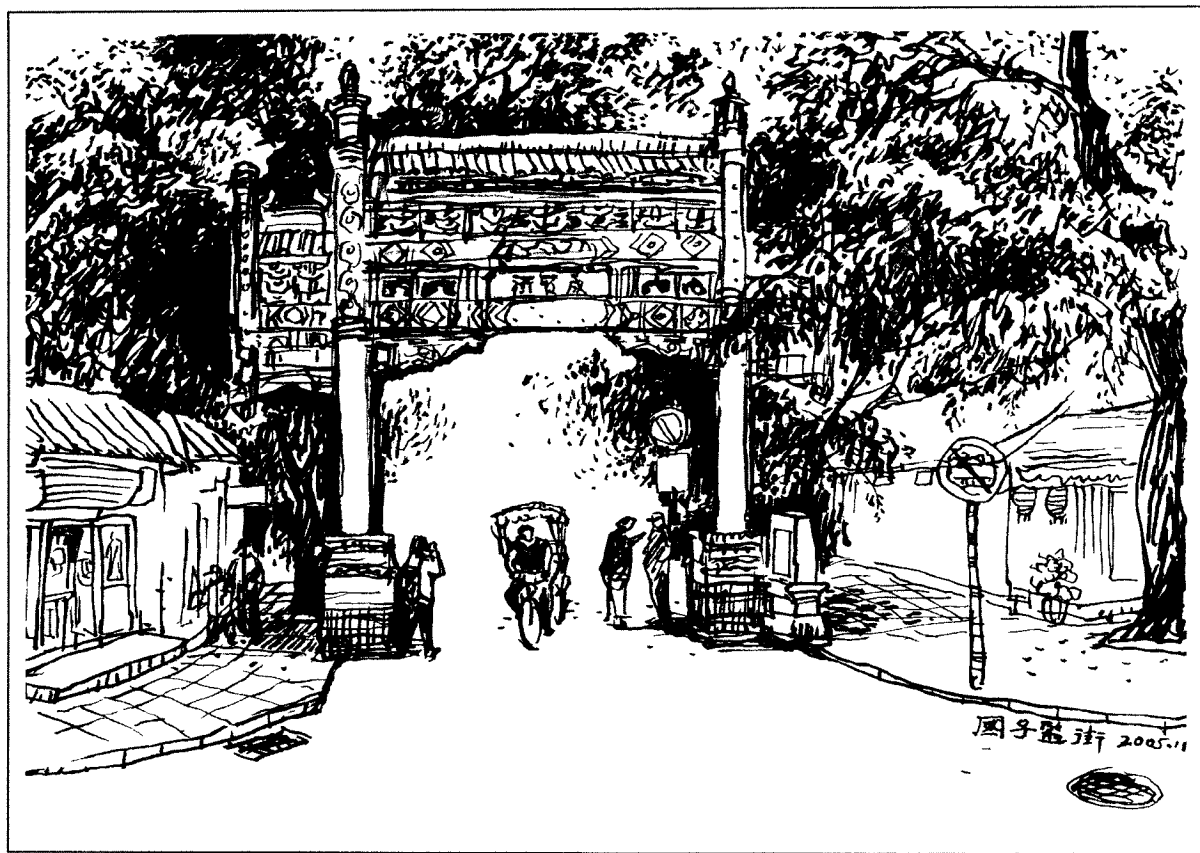
国子监街位于安定门内大街，因街内有始建于元大德十年（1306）的国子监而得名。国子监是元、明、清三朝的太学，是封建时代的最高学府，同时也是掌管国学政令的机关，现为首都图书馆。国子监之东为孔庙，是元、明、清三朝祭祀孔子的地方。

国子监街有四座牌楼，街的东西口各有一座，额枋曰“成贤街”，国子监左右两座，额书“国子监”，均是京城保留为数不多的牌楼。

牌楼是中华文化的组成部分，国外有华人聚集的唐人街大多立有牌楼。

Imperial College Street, situated at Andingmennei Avenue, got its name for the presence of Imperial College. The Imperial College is the highest seat of learning in dynasties of Yuan, Ming and Qing, also the government decree making authority during feudal period. It currently serves as Capital Library.

国子监街



京城胡同速写

南锣鼓巷

Nanluogu Lane



南锣鼓巷位于鼓楼东大街路南，明代称罗锅巷，因地形而得名：胡同中段高，两头低，其状如罗锅。清代谐音转字为锣鼓巷。

南锣鼓巷街道是典型的“棋盘式”格局，其两边的胡同排列得极为整齐，是元大都的遗存。现在巷中开了不少咖啡屋、小工艺品店，“胡同游”的三轮车来往不断。

Nanluogu Lane sits south of the Gulou East Avenue, known as Cauldron-like lane during Ming Dynasty because of its middle section higher than the two ends. Nanluogu Lane is one of the remains of capital city of Yuan Dynasty.

南锣鼓巷



京城胡同速写

府学胡同

Fuxue Hutung



府学胡同位于交道口南大街东侧，因顺天府学而得名，从明代叫到今天。顺天府学为明、清两朝北京士子学习、考试之地。院内有两座石碑记载着 10 位明、清间金榜题名的学子。这里还是元朝兵马司监狱所在地，南宋爱国忠臣文天祥曾被囚禁于此。为纪念这位爱国诗人，人们在胡同东部建起文丞相祠。

如今，顺天府学改成了府学胡同小学。每当放学时，胡同里挤满了接孩子的家长。

Fuxue Hutung sits at Jiaodaokou South Avenue and got its name for the presence of Shuntian Fuxue, a place where the scholars in dynasties of Ming and Qing studied and took exams. Fuxue Hutung also saw the existence of a prison in Yuan Dynasty, where the patriotic official of South Song Dynasty Wen Tianxiang was imprisoned.

府学胡同



京城胡同速写

细管胡同

Xiguan Hutung



细管胡同位于东城区东四北大街西侧，旧名叫细罐胡同，因胡同狭窄而得名。明户部的宝泉局（掌管制造钱币的机构）即在此。

细管胡同9号院为国歌词作者田汉先生故居。院中的枣树为田汉亲手所植。在这里他创作了京剧《西厢记》、《谢瑶环》和话剧《关汉卿》。

Xiguan Hutung lies east of Dongsì North Avenue, Dongcheng District, where the Baoquan coinage bureau of the Ministry of Revenue of Ming Dynasty stood. The 9th courtyard is the former residence of national anthem writer Tian Han.