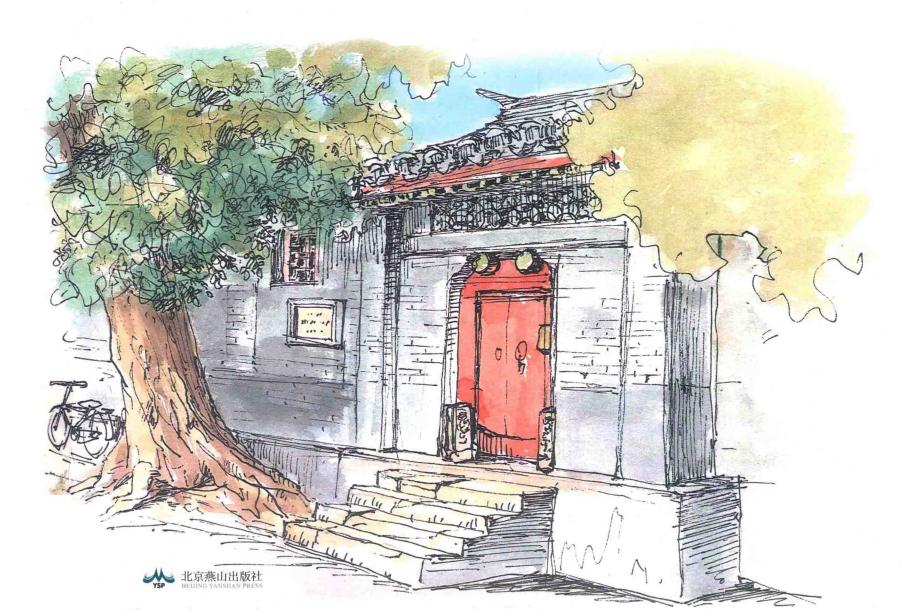
# INDELIBLE MEMORY

# 李葵芳和京胡同連罗其

LIBAOSHAN SKETCHES OF OLD BEIJING HUTONG

李宝善 绘著



## INDELIBLE MEMORY 抹不去的记忆

李秀等如京胡同連罗某者

LiBaoshan Sketches of Old Beijing Hutong

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## 序 Preface

李宝善同志从小生长在北京,对北京城有着深厚的感情,他爱北京,画北京,时常一支笔,一个速写本,走遍了北京城的大街小巷,创作了大量的速写作品,并经常在报刊和杂志上发表。他的作品受到许多读者的喜爱和好评。

他对艺术孜孜不倦的追求,使我深受感动。无论是炎热的夏天,还是严寒的冬天,他都坚持写生,老北京的风情、风貌——呈现在他的速写本里。尤其是近些年随着城市的建设和改造,老的街道和胡同急剧减少,为了留住这古老的记忆,他更加快了创作的步伐,一条条即将消失的胡同,却保留在他的速写本里。愿宝善画友将老北京的悠久历史记忆下来。这本画集的出版是他辛勤劳动的结晶,通过这本书,人们看到了老北京的过去和现在。展望未来,北京城会更加美丽壮观。

我们祝贺宝善同志的画集出版,相信他会创作出更多、更好的美术作品供大家欣赏。

中央美术学院教授 2010, 秋

Comrade Li Baoshan was born and live in Beijing. He embraces deep feeling to the city. He loves Beijing and paints it. He has been to all big streets and little hutongs in Beijing with a pen and a sketchbook. He creates large amount of sketch works and often publishes them in newspaper and magazine. His works are very popular and win good comments of the readers.

I am deeply moved by his never tired of pursuing art. No matter in hot summer or freezing winter he persists in painting. The old Beijing life style was recorded them in his works. Especially in recent years, in wake of city

construction and renoation, one after another hutong is disappearing. In order to preserve the old memory, he quickens his pace of creation. Anyway they have retained in his sketch. Wish my friend—Li Baoshan Painter to record the history of old Beijng! The publication of his album is the crystallization of his diligent labor. Through this album, people can view the past and present of Beijng. Looking to the future, Beijng would be more beautiful and splendid!

We congratulate Comrade Baoshan on the publication of his album; we believe he would create more and better art works for the public to appreciate.

Professor Wei Zuyin of the Central Institute of Fine Arts 2010 Autumn

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内务部街:位于东城区南小街西侧,是一条东西向的胡同,此街清代时称民政部街,民国时北洋政府的内务部设在此街,遂更名为内务部街。街内有清代将军明瑞的府第和梁实秋的故居。

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR STREET: Department of the Interior Street, an east-west alley, is located on the west side of Nanxiaojie, Dongcheng District. This street was called "Ministry of Civil Affairs Street" in the Qing Dynasty. And in the republican period, as the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Northern Government was located in this street, it was renamed as Department of the Interior Street. There locate the mansion of General Mingrui in the Qing Dynasty and the former residence of Liang Shiqiu in this street.



染织局胡同。位于东城区的西部,因明代时内府二十四衙门之一内染织局机关设在此地而称染织局胡同。该局执掌印染宫内御用缎匹绢帛之类事务。清代后此局废弃,但地名却沿用至今。

DYEING BUREAU HUTONG: Ranzhiju Hutong is located in the western part of Dongcheng District. As one of the twenty-four inner yamens in the Ming Dynasty, Inner Dyeing Bureau was located here, it was said Dyeing Bureau Hutong. Dyeing Bureau took the charge of dyeing and finishing silk and satin in the feudal court. In the Qing Dynasty, the bureau was abandoned, but the name of the hutong is still in use until now.



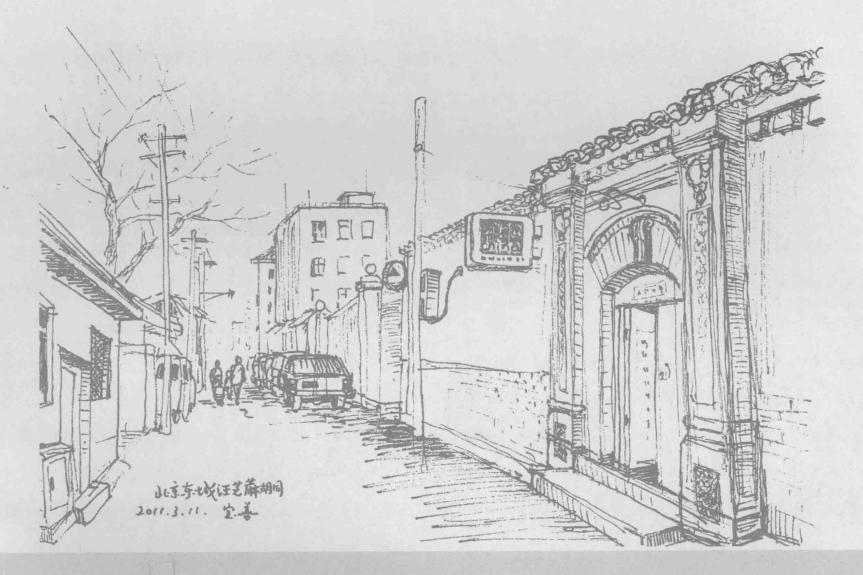
顶银胡同:位于东城区的东部,东起贡院西街,西至南小街。此地明代时称赶驴桥,清代后称此名,沿用至今。传说胡同内旧有打制金银首饰的铺子,故称顶银胡同。

DINGYIN HUTONG: Dingyin Hutong is located in the eastern part of Dongcheng District. It starts from Gongyuanxijie in the east to Nanxiaojie in the west. In the Ming Dynasty, it was called Ganly Bridge. In the Qing Dynasty it was renamed as Dingyin Hutong. The name is used until now. It was said there were gold and silver jewelry forged stores, so called Dingyin Hutong.



演乐胡同:此胡同位于东城南小街和东四南大街之间,明代时的教坊司负责宫廷的音乐与戏曲活动,官妓院也归其管辖,此地是教坊司演奏音乐之处,故称演乐胡同。"文革"中曾一度改称瑞金路 24 条,后又改回原名至今。

YANYUE HUTONG: It is located between Dongcheng Nanxiaojie and Dongsi Nandajie. In the Ming Dynasty, Jiaofang Division was responsible for the court music and drama activities. And the official brothel was under its jurisdiction. Jiaofang Division played music here so called Yanyue Hutong. In the "Cultural Revolution", it was renamed Ruijin Road 24 Tiao, then changed back so far.



汪芝麻胡同:该胡同东起东四北大街,西至南剪子巷。明代称汪纸马胡同,当时胡同内制作祭祀用的纸马铺很多,可能有一家汪氏纸马铺因而得名。清代时改称汪芝麻胡同,此名沿用至今。

WANG ZHIMA HUTONG: It starts from Dongsi Beidajie in the east to Nanjianzixiang in the west. In the Ming Dynasty, it was called Wang Zhima (paper horse) Hutong, as there were a lot of ritual paper horses making shops in the hutong. There may be a shop managed by Wang, hence the name. In the Qing Dynasty it was renamed Wang Zhima (sesame) Hutong, and this name is still in use now.



东四八条: 此胡同在东四北大街东侧排列顺序在第八而得名。明代时称正觉寺胡同,因胡同中北侧建有正觉寺。胡同中还有一寺庙承恩寺,为明代太监冯保奉敕所建。此胡同 71 号为当代文学家、教育家叶圣陶故居。

DONGSI BA TIAO: It is ranked 8th from the east side in Dongsi Beidajie, so it gets its name. In the Ming Dynasty, it was called Zhengjue Temple Hutong, as Zhengjue Temple was located on its north side. In this hutong, there is Cheng'en Temple built by the Ming eunuch Feng Bao at the order of the emperor. No. 71 of this hutong is the former residence of a contemporary writer, educator Ye Shengtao.



雍和宫大街:此街路东有著名的喇嘛庙雍和宫而得名。这里原是明代太监的官房,清康熙三十三年(1694年)建成胤禛府邸,称贝勒府,胤禛被封为和硕雍亲王后,改称雍亲王府。胤禛(雍正)登基后,把府邸的一半改为黄教上院,一半作为皇帝的行宫。乾隆九年(1744年)改为喇嘛庙至今。

YONGHEGONG DAJIE: This street is named for Lama Temple in the east. Here were eunuch's rooms in the Ming Dynasty. In the 33rd year of Kangxi (1694) in the Qing Dynasty, it was built as mansion of Yinzhen, called Baylor Mansion. Since Yinzhen was ennobled Prince Heshuoyong, it was renamed Prince Yong Mansion. After Yinzhen (Yongzheng) ascended the throne, he changed half to the mansion Huangjiao Shangyuan and the other Emperor's palace. In the 9th year of Qianlong (1744) it was renamed Lama Temple until now.



文丞相祠。文天祥(1236—1283年)江西吉安人,南宋著名爱国将领、诗人,后被元军俘虏一直关押在此。他文武双全,在狱中英勇不屈,拒绝了元世祖的劝降。他的《过零丁洋》和在狱中所题《正气歌》最为人所认识和称道。其中的名句"人生自古谁无死,留取丹心照汗青"乃为千古绝唱。后人为了纪念他,弘扬他的伟大爱国精神,在此建造了这座祠堂——文丞相祠。

MEMORIAL TO PRIME MINISTER WEN: Wen Tianxiang (1236-1283), from ji'an in Jiangxi Province, the famous patriotic general, poet in the Southern Song Dynasty, was taken prisoner here after arrested by the Yuan force. He was the man versed in both literature and military affairs. When in the prison, showing heroic unyielding, he refused to surrender to Kublai khan. His "Caged as prisoner in a ship in Ling Ding Sea" and "Song of Righteousness (Zheng Qi Ge)"written in the prison were known and commended by the people. Herein, the poem ends with two famous lines: What man is ever immune from death? Leave me with a loyal heart shining in the pages of history. To commemorate him and his great patriotic spirit, later generations built the ancestral temple—Memorial to Prime Minister Wen.