



北京胡同

HUTONGS OF BEIJING

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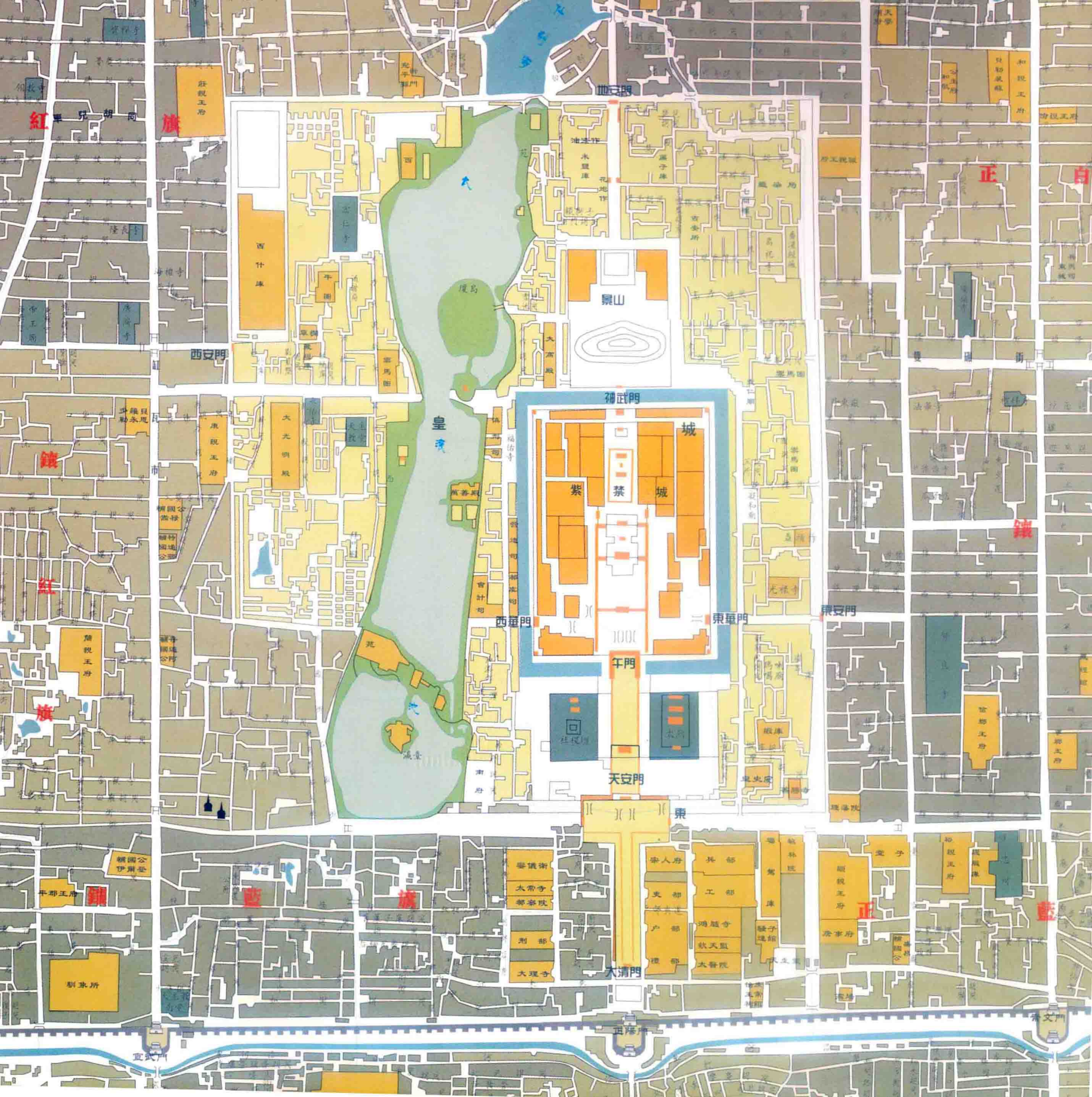
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四季大吉羊

十方同慶樂



前言 PREFACE

As one of the world-renowned metropolises of cultural significance, Beijing boasts numerous cultural sights. Besides the resplendent Imperial Palace and the magnificent Great Wall that top the list of local tourist attractions, traditional *hutongs* (alleys or lanes typical in Beijing) that are scattered around the city are also worthy of visiting, and a stroll of those narrow lanes may bring forth everlasting aftertaste.

The history of Beijing's *hutongs* can date back to the Tang Dynasty (618-907), when the city was still called Youzhou. The construction of *hutongs* continued throughout the next centuries, from the Liao (907-1125) to the Qing (1644-1911) dynasties. According to the stipulation of the Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368), a *hutong* should be six steps (approx. 9.3 meters) wide, and a street 12 steps (approx. 18.6 meters) wide. The *Xijin Records*, written by Xiong Mengxiang in the late Yuan period, reveals that the Yuan capital, Dadu, had "384 streets and 29 *hutongs*," which indicates that the number of *hutongs* was very limited at the time.

Hutongs witnessed a rapid growth during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Historical records show that at the time, Beijing had 1,170 narrow lanes, of which 459

北京，作为世界文化名城之一，有着无数壮丽的文化奇观。不用说金碧辉煌的故宫，也不用说雄伟壮观的万里长城，单单在京城里的那一条条胡同，细细品味起来，也能令无数人为之流连。

北京胡同历史悠久，其格局和建置是从唐代的幽州城，历经辽、金、元、明、清诸朝而逐渐完善起来的。“‘胡同’宽6步（约合9.3米）、小街（火巷）宽12步（约合18.6米）”这是元朝时对胡同的规制。元末熊梦祥所著《析津志》中记载，大都城内有“三百八十四火巷，二十九胡同。”因此，元朝时，都城内的胡同不是很多。

明代，胡同有了很大的发展，有街巷胡同1170条，直接称为胡同的有459条；清代，胡同的发展更进一步，

were called *hutongs*. In the Qing Dynasty, the number of *hutongs* was further expanded. The *Records of the Streets and Lanes in the Capital* reveals that in the late Qing period, Beijing had a total of 2,207 *hutongs*, of which most were merely expansions or adjustments based on the original lanes. Therefore, the layout of those *hutongs* was similar to that of the Ming period. By 1949, the number of *hutongs* in old Beijing had reached 3,073. (According to *Beijing Jiucheng Hutong Bianqian Diaocha, or A Survey of the Vicissitudes of Hutongs in Beijing Old City*.)

Traditional courtyards, known as "siheyuan" amongst locals, are crucial components of *hutongs*. Historically, *siheyuan* served as primary residences of Beijing people. A typical *siheyuan* is a courtyard enclosed by buildings in four directions, including the main hall in the north, two wing-rooms in the east and west sides, and the south house. Such a design makes it an ideal abode: The separate buildings in four sides are connected by corridors, which enable dwellers to conveniently reach from one to another; The bounding walls ensure privacy and create a tranquil yard for the family to enjoy themselves; And residents can lead an easygoing life by

清末《京师坊巷志稿》记有街巷胡同2207条，但有相当一部分是原有胡同的扩大与发展，有的仅为局部调整。从整体而言，清代北京街巷胡同与明代格局基本相同。到1949年，北京旧城的胡同达到3073条（据《北京旧城胡同变迁调查》）。

说胡同，不能忽略其构成元素——四合院。北京四合院同样历史悠久，是老北京人世代居住的主要建筑形式。四合院一般是以正房（北房）、东厢房（东房）、西厢房（西房）以及倒座房（南房）围合而成的封闭庭院。四合院独特的构造适宜居住：它院落宽敞，四面房屋各自独立，多有游廊彼此连接，生活起居十分方便；四合院四面有墙，具有很强的私密性，关起门来自成天地，

growing foliage plants and cultivating golden fish and birds in the spacious courtyard. An old saying portrays an image about how local residents live in their *siheyuan*: A shaft of sunlight shines through the plastic sunshade and spotlights a glass fishbowl, and under the shade of a pomegranate tree, an old man and his granddaughter take a rest, while a fat dog lies aside.

In Beijing, traditional *hutongs* not only serve as traffic links, but are veins closely connected to local life. They are like a folklore museum that displays the historic changes throughout time and the evolution of local life. Almost each brick or tile in *hutongs* ever witnessed the simple happiness of ordinary people and the political conflicts between aristocrats.

This album presents readers the most representative *hutongs* in Beijing. Most of our photographers grew up in *hutongs*, so they bear a special feeling towards the *hutongs* where they spent their childhood. Through their lens, one can learn every aspect of Beijing's *hutongs*. These tranquil *hutongs* may evoke a reminiscence of the past. In the shade of old scholar trees, one can feel the new charm of the ancient capital.

一家人乐在其中；宽敞的院落还可以种树栽花，养鸟喂鱼，尽享自然之美。俗话所说的“天棚、鱼缸、石榴树，老爷、肥狗、胖丫头”就是旧京四合院生活的写照。

胡同既是京城交通衢道，也是连接百姓生活栖息的脉络。它就像一座民俗博物馆，诉说着历史的变迁、时代的更替，展示着人们社会生活的印记。胡同里的一砖一瓦记录着寻常百姓的欢乐，王公贵族的恩惠。

本画册给您呈现的是最能体现京城特色的胡同。为我们提供图片的摄影师大都生于胡同，长于胡同，他们记录了胡同的点点滴滴，表达出对胡同的特殊情感、特殊感受。让您于静谧的胡同中，寻找岁月的足迹，于古槐的树阴下，品味古都新韵。



俯瞰北京城，以紫禁城为中心，有一条从永定门到钟鼓楼全长 7.8 公里的南北中轴线，与中轴线相匹配的，有南北走向的大街，东西方向则是众多的胡同。这些胡同和大街形成棋盘式的街道网络，与城楼、坛台、庙宇、旧王府等构成完整的京城。

北京胡同吸引了无数的中外游客，也许有人禁不住问，它的魅力何在？对于外国的游客，也许胡同的魅力在于它的建筑特色，青砖、灰瓦，同时它又代表一种原生态的民俗文

化。而对于中国游客，也许他们更喜欢胡同里浸染着的浓郁的京味儿文化，那是人们怀旧情感的自然流露，抑或是对生身故土的热切依恋。

走进北京胡同，便置身于一种美妙的意境：古老的寺庙白塔，伴着幽幽的长巷；胡同里的门楼、影壁、门墩儿讲述着寻常百姓家的生活；那夹道中参天的古槐，俯看着胡同的古往今来……

胡同里吸引人们的也许还有那天空中飘荡的风筝，那带着哨音飞旋而过的鸽群，那午后小贩们的吆喝声。

小小的胡同，在那晨昏晴雨、春夏秋冬景色的变换中，展示着古都独特的风韵。

From a bird's eye view, one can see Beijing's north-south axis extends 7.8 kilometers from the Yongding Gate to the Bell and Drum Towers, with the Forbidden City as the center. There are several wide streets in parallel with the axis, as well as many narrow *hutongs* running east-west across the axis. Those streets and *hutongs* together comprise the grid-shaped road network of Beijing, which is dotted with ancient watchtowers, altars, temples, and mansions.

Beijing's *hutongs* have enthralled countless tourists from home and abroad. Perhaps some wonder why they are so attractive. For foreigners, the charm of *hutongs* lies in their architectural style featuring traditional bricks and tiles, and the pristine lifestyle that they represent are also appealing. Chinese tourists may be more attracted by local culture with strong Beijing flavor.

which can evoke a reminiscence of their beloved hometowns.

A stroll in traditional *hutongs* may feel like roaming in dream: Ancient temples and white pagodas stand along with tranquil, narrow alleys; Gate towers decorated with stone piers and backed with screen walls are reminders of local life; Skyscraping scholar trees have witnessed the ups and downs that the old *hutongs* underwent...

Today, in Beijing's *hutongs*, one may still see kites flying in the sky, flocks of doves hovering to the sound of whistle blowing, and peddlers shouting all the way to attract the attention of customers.

The charm of *hutongs* differs with the change of weathers and seasons. Nevertheless, they always demonstrate the unique flavor of the vintage capital.



北京胡同 景境

HUTONGS OF BEIJING SCENERY



✧ In late spring, ancient scholar trees just turn green in the lane, while the red Chinese character meaning "Double Happiness" pasted on the gate of a traditional residence adds a festive atmosphere.

暮春，古槐的新绿装点着东四八条，宅门口的“囍”字给胡同增添了几分喜庆气氛。

✧ Guozijian Street, one of the most famous ancient streets of Beijing, was once called the Chengxian (Achieving the Virtue) Street. Guozijian, the Imperial College, on the street is located immediately to the west of the Temple of Confucius, a typical layout according to the Chinese ancient architectural rule. The imposing archways, antique houses and prosperous pagoda trees standing towering with canopy of leaves together display unique features of this ancient street of culture.

国子监街，又称成贤街，是京城著名的老街巷。孔庙和国子监在街内按“左庙右学”的规制兴建。胡同中亭亭如盖的老槐树，映衬着巍然首立的过街牌楼和古老的房屋，呈现出古都北京的独特风貌。



國子監





◊ Jingyang *Hutong* appears more tranquil in the fresh air after rain.
雨后的景阳胡同格外清新宁静。

◊ Due to the preference of their original owners, residences with South China and even Western architectural styles are often found in Beijing's *hutongs*. Hidden in the shade of red maples, the two-storey building creates an elegant ambience.

由于宅子主人的习惯和爱好，一些江南风格和西方风格的建筑也经常出现在北京的胡同中，看红叶掩映下的二层小楼，别具一番风情。