

INHERITANCE AND INTERPRETATION OF
BEIJING COURTYARD CULTURE—WANPING 9

北京四合院文化 的承袭与演绎

——宛平九号

张兴宇◎编著

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• 目 录

CONTENTS

- ◆ | 一、老四合院 /4
 - I. Old Courtyards
- ◆ | 二、会馆大宅门四合院 /72
 - II. Hall Big House Courtyards
- ◆ | 三、传统四合院的保护和新四合院 /80
 - III. Protection of Traditional Courtyards
and New Courtyards
- ◆ | 四、新四合院的演绎者——宛平九号 /112
 - IV. Performer of New Courtyards
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一、老四合院

I. Old Courtyards



作为六朝古都的北京城，即便是紫禁城之外的寻常巷陌、市井胡同，也积淀了数不尽的历史宝藏。时光荏苒，多少风流已被雨打风吹去，无论帝王将相、才子佳人，还是市井百姓、引浆贩夫，均已化作远去的烟尘，只有眼前这一条条古老的街道和一幢幢沧桑的建筑，静静地立着来佐证这座城市曾经

的辉煌荣光。在这座饱经风霜的城市中，生命力最顽强的就是祖辈传下来的房子，它们是历朝历代故事的承载者。今天，除了紫禁城、王侯贵胄府邸以及园林寺庙，我们在京城看到最多的老建筑，就是这些大小不一的四合院。

Beijing, a city which was the capital of six dynasties, even the common alleys outside the Forbidden City and the alleys in the town, is deposited with countless historical books and records. Time flying, so much romance and literacy fades in the history; kings and ministers, gifted scholars and beautiful ladies, or common people and vogue vendors, were all gone like smoke and dust, leaving only alleys

and ancient buildings in front of our eyes; they quietly evident the once glorious past of this city. As for this weather-beating city, the most recalcitrant are the houses left by the ancestors; all the stories almost happened in these houses. Today, apart from the residences of the childe, the gardens and temples, the old buildings that we can see most in the capital city are these courtyards of multiple sizes.

四合院自古就是我国北方居多的一种传统建筑（在我国华北地区尤其是北京和山西保留较多，南方少数地方也有），至今已有数千年的历史了。据

考证，3000多年前的西周时期就出现了四合院，陕西岐山凤雏村周原遗址出土的两进院落的建筑遗迹，是中国最古老的形态规矩的四合院实例。四合院的



格局为四面房屋围合一个院子，“四”代表东、西、南、北四个面，“合”是围合在一起，房屋从东、南、

西、北四个方向将庭院围合形成一个矩形，故名“四合院”。

Courtyard mostly in North China has always been a traditional building (in North China, especially retained more in Beijing and Shanxi Province, with a few places in the south), with thousands of years of history; according to the research, 3,000 years ago, in Western Zhou Dynasty, courtyards appeared, and Qishan Feng Chu Village unearthed two an original

courtyard of architectural monuments with two entrances, which is the courtyard of the earliest examples of Chinese rules. Courtyard pattern is surrounded by an enclosed housing—“four” is on behalf of the east, west, south and north sides; “integration” is enclosed together from the four corners, forming a rectangle enclosed courtyard, named “courtyard” .

四合院最大的讲究就是“合”的建筑设计思想，这与中华民族传统“合则兴”的思想一脉相承，近千年来一直影响着中国城市规划和民居建设。在老北京

城中，大到皇宫紫禁城，小到会馆商行，小到市井民居，都是规制、体量不一的四合院。

Courtyard's greatest attention is the "joint" architectural design, which is the same with the traditional Chinese "Co-Prosperity" thinking, affecting the urban planning and residential construction for thousands of

years. In the old city of Beijing, from the large Forbidden City, medium hall firms to small houses, are all courtyards with various volume and space.

在古代，中国住宅必须按照礼制等级建造，自百姓而上，分为宅、院、府、第、宫五等，其中宅、院为平民百姓民居，府、第为达官贵人大宅门，宫为皇族王亲府衙，等级森严，不可逾越，这也是儒家思想崇尚的“礼”在国家制度中的体现。历朝历代都有命

官大臣因营建私宅或门柱开间、檐口净高等尺寸规格突破规制被发现而被罢官甚至被杀头的实例。

明朝一代中兴名臣张居正死后获罪，其中一条罪状就是在其湖南老家的祖宅修建中超出国家规制，犯僭越之罪。

In ancient China, people must follow the ritual level of residential construction, which, from common people on, was divided into home, courtyard, government, mansion and palace, home and courtyard for civilian population, government and mansion for VIP officials, palace for royal king. The hierarchical is strict and cannot be over the system, which is advocated by Confucianism "ritual" as reflected in the National System. Many

officials, due to building private courtyards or violating the regulation, were discovered and dismissed from office or even decapitated at once.

The famous official Zhang Juzheng in Ming Dynasty, was accused for exceeding the national regulations in the course of rebuilding his ancestral home in his hometown in Hunan, which was called "arrogation of crime".

四合院特有的建筑结构、大门、影壁、垂花门、庭院等砖石土木结构不仅构造了一个宅邸，还蕴含着宗法礼制、传统哲学和艺术美学等思想。经历了成百

上千年的文化传承，四合院已经不仅仅是建筑了，更是一部生生不息、绵延流传的中华传统砖石历史。

Unique courtyard building structure, with doors, screen walls, decorated second gate, gardens and other civil engineering structures with masonry, it is not only a mansion, but also contains a patriarchal ritual, geomancy, and

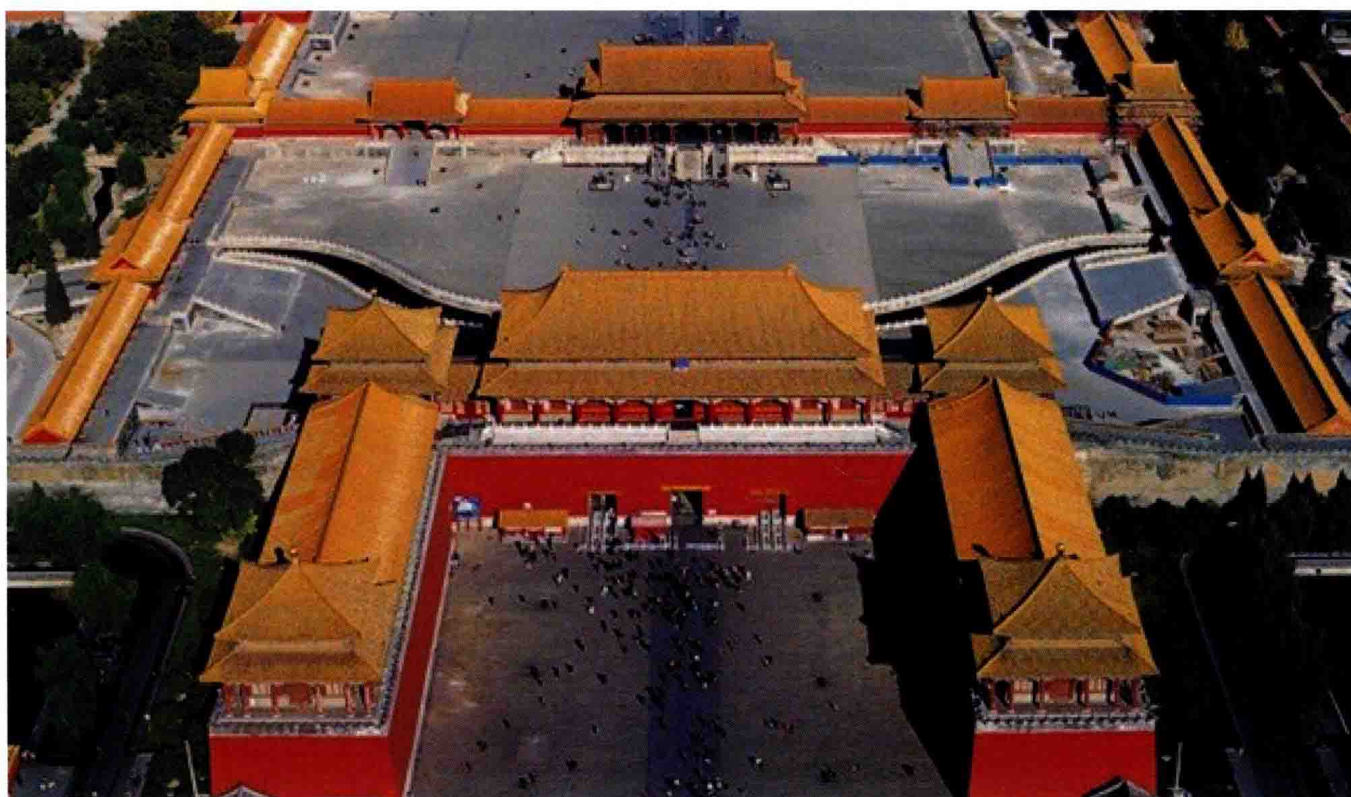
artistic aesthetics. Hundreds of thousands of years of cultural heritage makes it more than a courtyard, but also an endless stretch of historic masonry spreading traditional Chinese culture.

紫禁城连续几百年作为皇室居住办公的场所，应该说是最大的四合院。它原来就是采用中国合院建筑思想营造的。紫禁城其实就是由一个个宫殿沿着中轴线围合广场庭院组成的多进制的四合院群落。北京城的中轴线南起永定门，北至钟鼓楼，有 7.5 千米长。

而紫禁城作为北京城的中心，其主要宫殿天安门、端门、午门、太和殿、中和殿、保和殿就沿着这条城市中轴线布置。宫殿庭院的南北轴线轮廓鲜明，建筑沿轴线东西对称布局，体现天子至尊的中心位置以及皇家的秩序与威严。

The Forbidden City, as a royal residence for several hundred years of office space, is said to be the largest courtyard. From the stalk, it is created by adopting the courtyard thinking. The Forbidden City is actually a palace courtyard by an enclosed plaza along the axis of the courtyards off base. Beijing's central axis in the south is from Yongding Gate, and in the north is to Bell and Drum Tower; the distance is 7.5 km. And at the center of the

Forbidden City, Tiananmen Square, Side Door, Meridian Gate, Hall of Supreme Harmony, Hall of Preserving Harmony is on the axis along which the city lays out. The palace courtyard has distinct north-south axis, the buildings along the axis are of the symmetrical layout, reflecting the central position of the emperor as well as the royal's supreme order and majesty.



紫禁城宫殿庭院沿南北轴线东西对称布局

The Forbidden City's Courtyard along the North-South Axis of Symmetry Layout

皇家园林颐和园也采用了中国合院建筑思想，颐和园的东部为清朝皇帝办公和生活起居之所，包括朝会大臣的仁寿殿和南北朝房、寝宫、大戏台、庭院等，一个个封闭的院落由游廊连通，是典型的四合院风格。可以看出，紫禁城和颐和园的建设规

划都强调对称布局，四合院建筑也尽量通过对称设计来体现皇家的秩序与威严。建筑运用青砖琉璃瓦、朱门红墙、挑檐、影壁、垂花门等中式传统符号及工法，以奢华的材料及工艺体现皇家府第的雍容威严和雄伟恢宏。

The Summer Palace also reflects the Chinese courtyard building idea; in the east is for the daily life of the Qing emperor and officials, including Minister of the DPRK, Renshou Hall, southern and northern conference rooms, a large stage, courtyards, and so on. Courtyards are enclosed by the veranda, which is a typical courtyard style. As can be seen, the constructional planning for the Forbidden

City and the Summer Palace emphasizes symmetrical layout, and courtyard building through symmetrical design also tries to reflect the royal order and majesty. Brick building with glazed tiles, rich red walls, cornice, screen walls and decorated doors, all take traditional Chinese symbols and construction methods, materials and processes to reflect the grand mansion with luxurious Royal Grace.



颐和园仁寿殿为四合院形制
Renshou Hall in the Summer Palace with Courtyard Shape

会馆其实就是大四合院，也就是旧时所说的大宅门。明清时期，由于官员流动、科举考试和商品贸易的需要，一些外省出身的达官巨贾为给同籍进京的同僚、参加科举考试的士子以及进京务商的商人提供食宿方便，修建或改建了大的四合院。会馆可以供多

人吃、住、办公甚至娱乐，类似近代各省的驻京办，不过，那时的会所大多为大户出资所建，不是官产。据查，清中期北京会馆有 500 多所，几乎都分布在南城一带。

Hall is actually a large courtyard, which is formerly called "Big House". In Ming and Qing Dynasties, due to the need of official flows, imperial examination and commodity trade, in order to offer convenient accommodation for some colleagues from the same nationality, scholars who participated in the examination and a lot of businessmen, large courtyards were constructed or reconstructed. Hall can be used

for people to eat, live, work or entertainment, similar to the modern Beijing Office for every province; however, the club then was built mostly for large investors, not official property. According to the investigation, in the middle of Qing Dynasty, Beijing has more than 500 clubs, most of which were scattered in the southern part of the city.



湖广会馆
Huguang Guild Hall



安徽会馆
Anhui Guild Hall

普通四合院作为民居的历史更为悠久，前面提到的 3000 年前的四合院结构就很清晰了，而老北京的四合院作为民居，到了辽代时已成规模，经金、元至明、清的完善，成为北京运用最广泛的居住建筑形式。

这种经过历代创造积淀出来的民居建筑形式，伴随人们传宗接代、休养生息，逐渐演变为传统文化和民俗的载体，成为博大精深的中华文化的一部分。

The history of ordinary courtyards as houses is longer. As previously mentioned, 3,000 years ago, the structure of the courtyard was already very clear, and the old Beijing courtyards as houses, had become in scale during the Liao Dynasty, developing from the Jin, Yuan to the Ming and Qing dynasties. Nowadays, they are the most widely used as Beijing's

living architectural form. This accumulation of experience on behalf of creation out of residential buildings has formed, accompanied by people's procreation and recuperation, and gradually evolved into the traditional culture and folklore of the carrier, becoming part of the profound Chinese culture.

过去的四合院不论大小，都是由四面房屋围合矩形的庭院组成，通常是一宅住一户人家。四合院的建

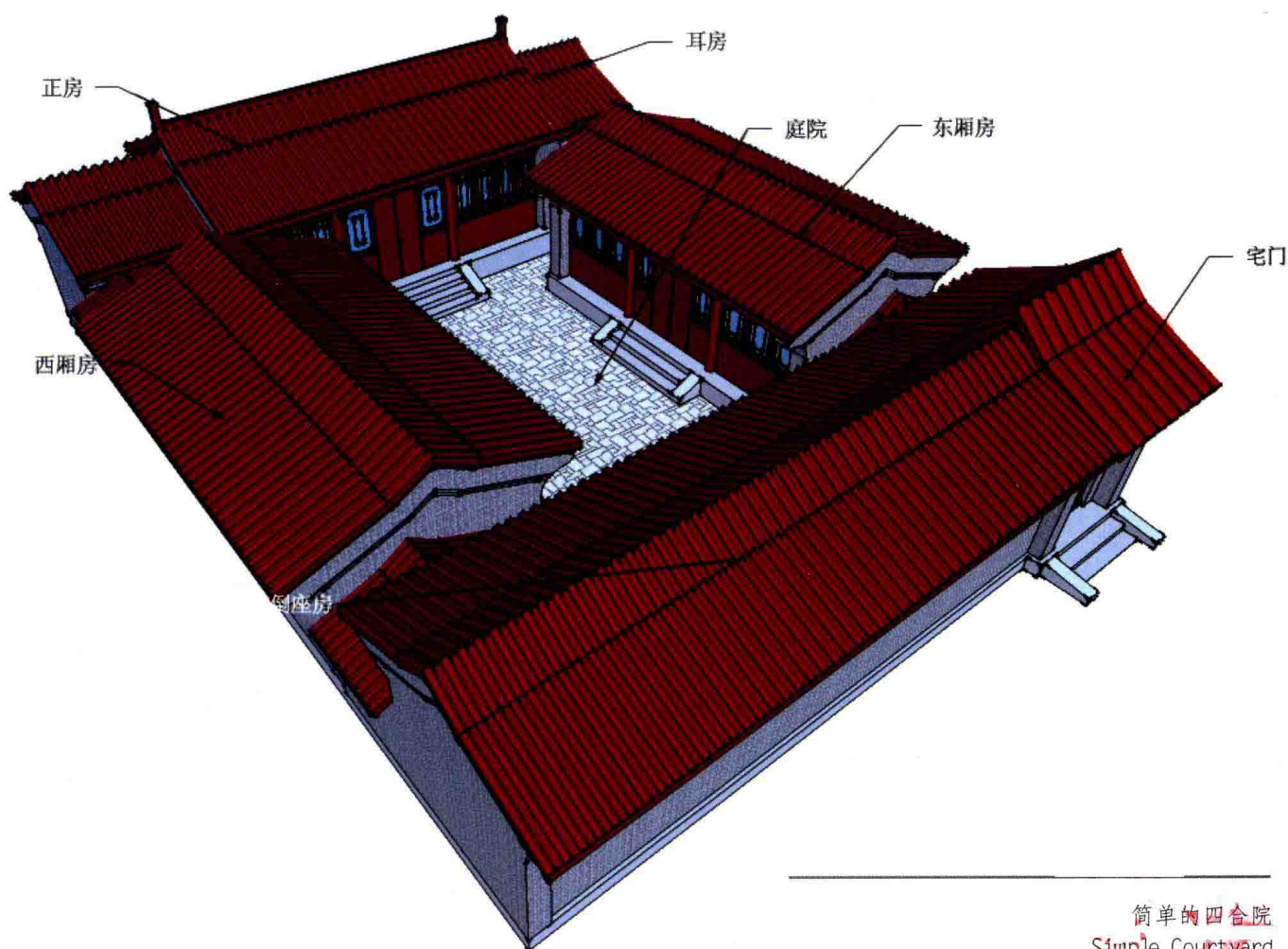
筑布局南北纵轴对称，坐北朝南，独立的院落各自封闭。简单的四合院只有一个院子，而复杂的四合院则

是沿着纵轴加三进院、四进院或五进院，多进的合院往往是官宦巨贾大户人家的宅所，也有的后来演变成各省驻京的会所或商行。四合院的典型特征是外观

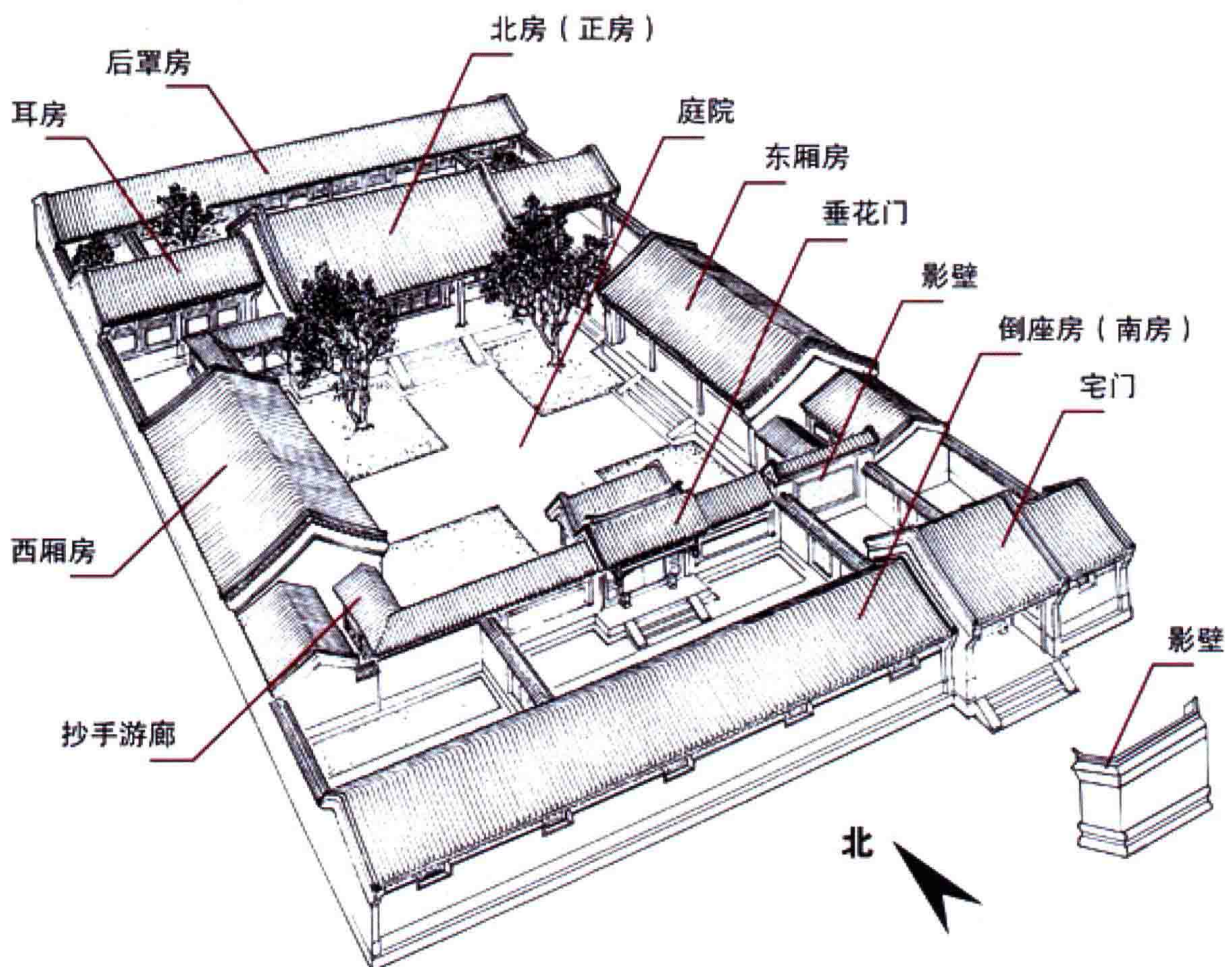
规矩，布局对称，而且营造、规划、建造极其灵活，往大了扩展，就是皇宫、王府、会馆，往小了缩进，就是庶民百姓的住宅。

In the past, courtyard regardless of size, were surrounded by houses enclosed by a rectangular courtyard, which is usually a house of a family. The layout of courtyard buildings is characterized by longitudinal axis of symmetry from the north and south, facing south layout, and each courtyard is enclosed. Simple courtyards only possess a yard, but decent courtyards are along the longitudinal axis plus

three or four or five yards; multiple yards are often the house of rich families or businessmen, and some later have evolved into Beijing's provincial or business clubs. The typical feature of the courtyard is regular appearance and symmetrical layout. The approach of its creation plan is flexible—to larger expansion, it is palace, mansion and hall; to the smaller contraction, it is ordinary people's home.



简单的四合院
Simple Courtyard



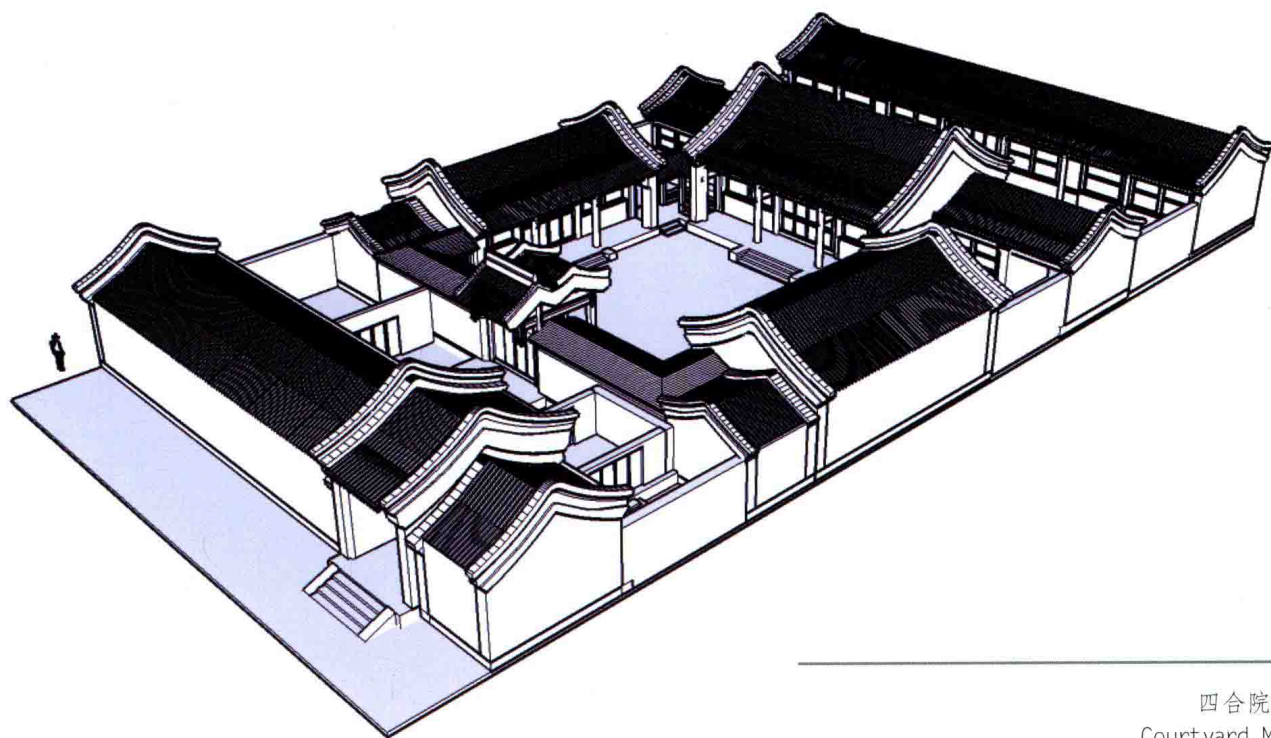
完整的四合院模型
Complete Courtyard Model

北京的四合院随着历史的变迁，经过上千年的营建与积淀，从平面布局到内部结构、细部装修都形成了特有的大气雅致、结构精巧的京味风格特点。现在保留的四合院星罗棋布，几乎都在东西城（崇文宣武合并其中）的胡同中。现如今，被完好保留的独门独

院式的四合院已经不多，大多数原来的大宅门变成了数户合居式的大杂院，只有通过保留下来的门钉飞檐、石鼓台阶等点点滴滴的细节，才可以还原旧日大宅门恢宏的气势和瑰丽的景象。

Beijing courtyards, with historical changes, through the accumulation of years of construction, from the layout to the internal structure, exquisite decoration, have formed a unique atmosphere of an elegant and

compact structure of Beijing's City style. The courtyards now retained are dotting amongst the alleys, which almost locate in the east and west parts of the city (Chongwen and Xuanwu District). Nowadays, intact courtyards with



四合院模型
Courtyard Model

