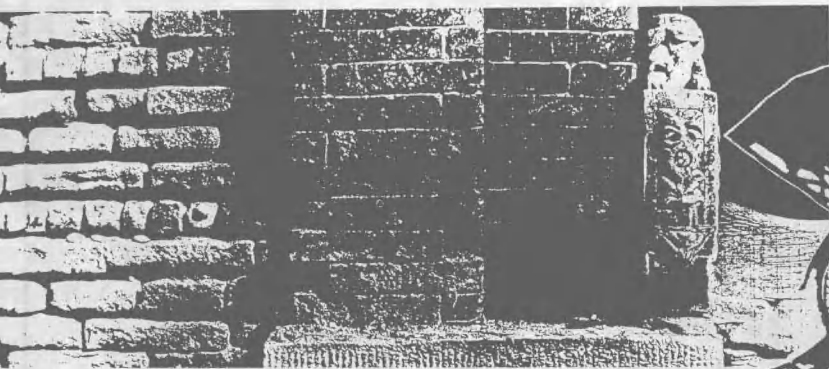


BEIJING HUTONG 101 PHOTOS



胡同

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BEIJING HUTONG
101 PHOTOS

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北京胡同一百零壹像

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Photos taken from the early summer
1989 to the spring 1990

關於胡同的話

「胡同」是北京特有的一種古老的城市小巷。在北京，胡同浩繁有幾千條，它們圍繞在紫禁城周圍，大部分形成於中國歷史上的元、明、清三個朝代。在這些朝代的鼎盛時期，帝王為了建皇城而隆上儀，襲周官之制，度地居民。北京城以皇宮為中心，街道全部按縱橫排列。正規的胡同，集中在皇宮附近的東西兩側，沿街道向南向北整齊地排列，其中居民多為皇親貴族。簡陋的胡同，大多在離皇宮較遠的南北兩個方向，其中居民多為商賈平民。胡同中主要建築，幾乎全部是「四合院」。這是一種由東、西、南、北四座房屋，以四四方方對稱形式圍在一起構成的封閉式建築。根據其中居民社會地位的高低貴賤，它有繁簡大小之分。高官富貴的大四合院，建築考究，庭院廊柱，雕樑畫棟，附帶前後狹院。平民百姓的小四合院，構架簡單，門面狹窄，房櫺低矮。胡同，實質上是許許多多、大大小小、一個緊挨一個地排列起來的四合院之間的通道。為便於采光，講究的四合院都坐北朝南，其排列結果，胡同多數成為東西走向。為了便於溝通，在較大胡同之間又有許多南北走向的小胡同。整座北京城，如同放大的四合院，東西南北基本對稱，布局嚴整，氣勢壯觀，周圍加高牆以矩形圍閉，整齊劃一。

清末以前，中國尚處於落後的自然經濟狀態，封建意識中經商也是下等之事，故北京是個以帝王貴族為主的遊手好閑、玩樂消費城市，其生活景象種種，大多集中在胡同中。四合院是那個時期生活形態和社會文化的一個縮影。歷經朝代更迭，滄桑變遷，到清末，四合院式的一統的封閉中國，受到外來文化影響，胡同的格局打破了千篇一律的形式，新形成的胡同，多數集中在城外，其中建築參差不齊；許多舊有的胡同，不再整齊劃一，居民成份也有所變化，胡同面貌到此由盛向衰。這是北京胡同隨着封建制度開始瓦解的，個自然的發展趨向。民國時期，中國社會處在極不穩定狀態，內戰頻繁，外辱不斷，北京城市環境得不到治理，胡同面貌愈加頹敗，很多獨家居住的四合院，變成多家合居的大雜院。中華人民共和國成立後，胡同面貌在原有基礎上得到一定程度上的治理，但十年的「文化大革命」，使胡同中的許多歷史、文化的珍貴遺迹，遭到人為的破壞。改革開放使北京發生很大的變化，很多胡同被推土機推掉，現代建築拔地而起，許多居民搬進新建的樓房，曲折的區區胡同、封閉的小小四合院，當然不能承受社會生產力快速發展、人類文化急劇更新的強大衝擊！今天的胡同，像一件逐漸被廢棄的舊有生活器具，在往外遊客和許多北京人的心目中，似乎已黯然失色。

儘管如此，在北京的市區內，胡同仍佔據着近三分之一的面積，居住着約半數的人口。胡同不僅過去是，而且現在仍然是許許多多北京人生活與共的地方。如果把每一條胡同都串聯起來，可以組成一座新、舊北京在歷史交錯、重疊、位移過程中的胡同的「萬里長城」。

序

明代萬歷年間，有一對年輕的張氏夫婦，勤儉刻苦，在北京新街口遶南小巷內，買下二十餘畝土地，以種菜爲業。數年以後，又在園中辟地栽種牡丹、芍藥及滿塘的荷藕，每到春夏兩季，香隨風來，菊黃之秋，梅花映雪之日，這裏也別具風光，景色可謂四時得宜。當時許多文人墨客，士大夫紛紛前來賞花游玩，從此這個地方即被人們稱爲「百花深處」。張氏夫婦死後，花園無人經營，遂逐漸荒蕪。數百年過去了，遺迹已無處可尋，這個地方變成了一條小胡同，但「百花深處」這個美麗的名字，卻流傳到今天。

北京有許許多多的胡同，也有許許多多這樣、那樣的故事……

作者 一九九〇年清明



Some Words About Beijing Hutong

"Hutong" is a kind of ancient city alley or lane typical of Beijing where the number of hutong may amount to several thousand. They are arranged around the Forbidden City, the bulk of which were built during the three dynasties of Yuan, Ming and Qing. At the primes of these dynasties, in order to establish the supreme power for themselves, the emperors, according to the etiquette systems of the Zhou Dynasty, planned the city and arranged the residents. The center of Beijing was the royal palace—the Forbidden City. All the streets were arranged longitudinally and latitudinally. The regular hutong were centered at the east and west sides near the palace and were orderly arranged along the street, facing the North. Most of the residents who lived in the hutong were the people of imperial kinsmen and the aristocrats. The simple and crude hutong mostly located in the directions of north and south far from the royal palace. The residents here mostly were businessmen and other common people. The main buildings in the hutong almost all were "quadrangles"—a kind of closed building complex formed by four buildings facing respectively to the east, west, south and north. The quadrangles had the difference in size

and technology according to the social states of the residents. The big quadrangles of the high officials and rich businessmen were particularly built, the roof beams and pillars were all beautifully carved and painted. Each of this kind of quadrangles had a front yard and a back yard. However, the common people's quadrangles were simply built, with small gates and low houses. The hutong in fact, are the passageways among the many closely arranged quadrangles of different size. Out of the consideration of lighting, the particularly built quadrangles all face to the south, accordingly, the hutong mostly go east and west. In order to go around conveniently, among the big hutong people arranged many small ones going north and south. Therefore, the Beijing city is like an enlarged quadrangle, symmetrically and neatly arranged, and surrounded rectangularly by high walls. It looks very magnificent.

Before the end of the Qing Dynasty, China was in the backward state of natural economy. In the feudal consciousness, being in business was considered inferior. Therefore, Beijing was a consumer-city for the pleasure and enjoyment of the emperors and aristocrats. People's life was mostly centered in the hutong. The



quadrangle was the miniature of the life formation and social culture at that time. Having experienced the alternation of dynasties and the vicissitudes of life, at the end of the Qing Dynasty, the unified and closed China of the quadrangle type met with the influence from abroad, the stereotyped arrangement of the hutong was broken. The newly formed hutong were mostly built together outside the city, the buildings among which were irregular; many old hutong were no longer neatly arranged; the social status of the residents also changed; the appearance of the hutong were accordingly altered from prime to decline. This was a natural tendency of Beijing hutong with the collapse of the feudal system. During the period of the Republic of China, Chinese society was in very unstable state: the frequent civil wars, the incessant humiliation from outside. Therefore, the circumstances of Beijing city could not be put under control and the conditions of the hutong were on the decline. Many quadrangles owned by one family became a compound occupied by many households. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the conditions of the hutong were

improved to a certain extent. But during ten-year "Great Cultural Revolution", many historical and cultural remains in the hutong were destroyed by people. The reform and open policy brings to Beijing great changes. The houses in many hutong have been pushed down by bulldozers and modern buildings have been set up. Many residents have moved to new buildings. The twisted hutong, the closed small quadrangles can by no means bear the fast development of social productive forces and the strong pound of the rapid renewal of human culture. The hutong today is like a piece of gradually abandoned old living utensil, as if palling into insignificance in the hearts of the travelling quests and even many Beijing inhabitants.

However, in the urban district of Beijing, the hutong still occupy one third of the whole area about half of the whole population is still living in the hutong which were and still are the living places of many Beijing people. If we linked every hutong together, then a new "Great Wall" of hutong would appear, reflecting the new and old Beijing in the historical interlocking overlap and displacement.

Xu Yong
Apr. 18, 1990





1 Hutong in the rain This is a hutong mouth linking a street. Photo taken from Liu Xiang Hutong

第一像雨中胡同
攝於柳巷胡同



2 A view of scenery in hutong. Taken from Bei Gou Yan Lane.

第一像胡同一景。
攝於北溝沿胡同。



3 Piles and grass The grass grows on the roof. Many houses in hutong are like this. Photo taken from Feng Sheng Hutong.

第三像：瓦片與一
草叢，攝於豐盛胡
同。



第四像：房檐與幾個鳥籠。
攝於王府
胡同。

4. Eaves and cages. In old Beijing some idle men enjoyed the birds' singing in the cages and wandered carrying them. Now a lot of old men like to raise birds too.



第五像：小胡同。
未能記住胡同的名
字。

5. A small winding hutong. Hutong hasn't been kept in good order and uniforming since the end of Qing Dynasty. Residents have built up a lot of houses disorderly.





6 Gate blocks of stone and stone steps Gate blocks of stone are always symmetric and set up at the entrance of the gate.

第六像：門墩與石
階。忘記了胡同的
名字。



7 A view of snow

第七像：又一條胡
同的雪景。攝於
胡同。