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前言



北京城以其悠久的历史、恢宏的旧城风貌和最大最完整的皇家宫殿名扬世界,而托起这座历史名城的根基就是一条条胡同和一座座青砖灰瓦的四合院,独特的胡同四合院风貌是这座古城的基础文化元素。她正在以独特的魅力引起越来越多的人们重视和喜爱。那么,您知道,北京最悠久、规模最大、保存最完好、资源最丰富、品级最高的胡同四合院在哪吗?她就是位于故宫以北、中轴线东侧的南锣鼓巷地区。

南锣鼓巷为元大都时期形成,至今已有近800年的历史。长约千米的街巷贯穿南北,两侧完好地保存了元代对称分布的16条胡同格局,其地势南北低,中间高,又称锣锅巷,是元大都遗留至今的城市形态中的活化石。



南锣鼓巷地区与紫禁城近在咫尺,东邻交道口南大街,西拥什刹海,南接平安大街,北倚鼓楼东大街,占据中心城区黄金地段,文天祥、孙中山等众多历史名人都曾在这一平方公里的土地上居住与活动,从而形成了丰厚的文化层积,遗踪又卓然可证,古韵浓郁。胡同、四合院、绿树,相对于红墙金瓦的皇家文化,这里的灰墙灰瓦,呈现出另一种独特的民间色彩。南锣鼓巷拥有大量文物古迹、名人故居,是北京市首批旧城风貌保护区之一,被确定为皇城保护区缓冲区。目前共有可园、末代皇后婉容故居、僧格林沁府、荣禄及洪承畴、奎俊故宅等国家、市、区级文物保护单位28个。这里的每一条胡同,每一个院落,每一砖一瓦,无不铭刻着历史的沧桑。

本画册选用了一些保存尚好的胡同四合院实景照片,向人们展示南锣鼓巷地区的古迹和风土民情,旨在向热爱中国传统文化的海内外人士宣传介绍南锣鼓巷地区,继承、弘扬中华传统文化、保护古都风貌,推动这一地区利用和保护工作。



南锣鼓巷地区以其丰富而浓厚的历史气息和文化内涵,吸引着大批中外游人。她是北京的,更是中国的,作为四合院文化的集大成者,她也是全人类的共同财富,世界的文化遗产。她尤如被岁月尘埃掩盖的一颗明珠,让我们共同期盼她绽放异彩的日子吧。

Preface

Beijing is noted for its long history, majestic scenes of its centuries—old streets and imperial palaces which are the largest and most complete in the world. Supporting this historical city are various lanes and traditional quadrangles built with gray bricks. The unique lanes and quadrangles are the basic cultural elements of this ancient city, and they are attracting more and more people with their unique charm. Then, do you know which lane in Beijing claims the oldest, largest and best—preserved quadrangles with the most refined tastes? It is South Luogu Lane, which is to the north of the Forbidden City and on the eastern side of the axial line that runs through Beijing from north to south.

The lane came into existence during the Yuan Dynasty, whose capital was Beijing, or Dadu. It is 800 years old. The 1,000-meter long alley runs in the north-south direction. Sixteen sub-lanes are arranged symmetrically on each side of South Luogu Lane, typical of the street layout of the Yuan Dynasty. As the southern and northern ends of the alley are lower than its middle section, it is also known as the Luoguo Lane ("Humpback Lane"). The alley is a kind of "living fossil" in terms of the Yuan city layout.

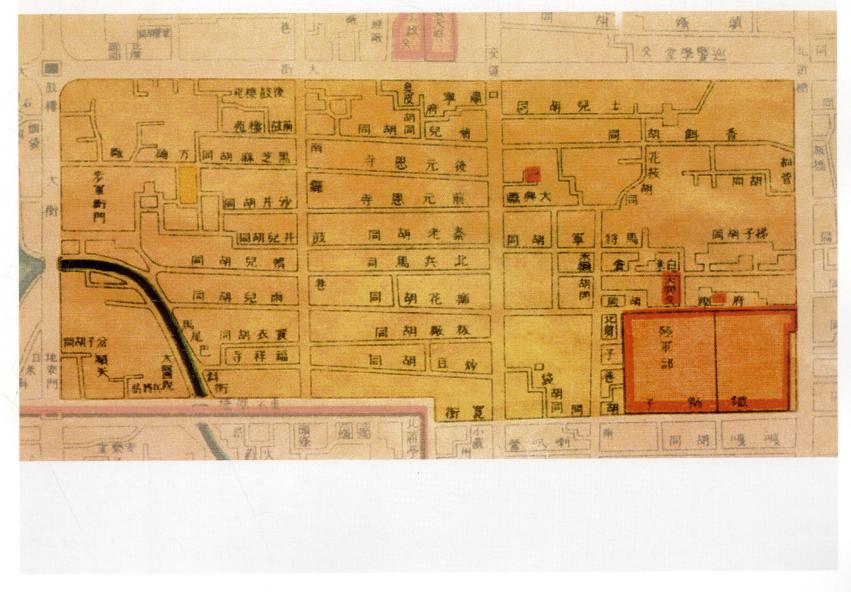
The lane area is very close to the Forbidden City, with South Jiaodaokou Street in the east, Shichahai in the west, Ping'an Avenue in the south and Drum Tower Street in the north. It actually occupies an area in the inner city's "golden belt." Historical and cultural figures such as Wen Tianxiang and Sun Yat—sen used to live in this area of about 1 square kilometer, lending it rich historical and cultural content. The traces of famous people's activities can still be found and the centuries—old graces are still there. In contrast with the golden glazed tiles and red walls of the Forbidden City, the grayish titles and walls of the traditional quadrangles amidst green trees present a plain beauty, which is different from royal splendor of the Imperial Palace which is within an arrow's throw.

The lane abounds in cultural heritage, residences of famous people and is among the first old town protection areas proclaimed by Beijing. It is located within the buffer zone that serves to protect the Imperial City of Beijing. The officially protected heritage sites here amount to 28, including Keyuan Garden, the house of Wan Rong, the last empress of the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911), the mansions of Prince Sengge Linqin, Rong Lu, Hong Chengchou and Kui Jun. Each lane, each quadrangle, each house and even each tile or brick in the area is laden with history.

This album selects photographs of some well–preserved quadrangles to exhibit the relics, local customs and cultural moods in this area. It is meant to let people from home and abroad, who are fond of traditional Chinese culture, better know the South Luogu Lane area and, in turn, promote traditional Chinese culture. It is also meant to help protect the old scenes in Beijing and promote cultural preservation in this area.

South Luogu Lane area, with rich historical and cultural content, beckons tourists from home and abroad. It belongs to Beijing, and all the more so to China. As numerous traditional quadrangles are concentrated here, the area is also a wealth of the whole humanity. The cultural heritage here belongs to the whole world. It is like a pearl covered by dust of the years. We look forward to the day when this pearl becomes shiny again.

清版南锣鼓巷地图







走进 南鹤



第一部分: 名门宅院

晨曦暮蔼中漫步南锣鼓巷,看沧桑的门楼与瓦棱间摇动的萋萋荒草,耳畔响起渐行渐远去而复来的阵阵鸽哨,仿佛可以触摸岁月的脉动,谛听历史匆匆而逝的步履声: 南宋民族英雄文天祥,元大都设置的兵马司,引清兵入关的明将洪承畴,勇退英法联军的僧格林沁,冲冠一怒为红颜的吴三桂和他的爱妾陈圆圆,乾隆爱女和敬公主,末代皇后婉容,孙中山,袁世凯,段祺瑞,冯国璋,蒋介石,齐白石,茅盾…… 波飞云涌的中国历史,竟与这块土地有着如此密切的联系。在南锣鼓巷地区 1000 多个院落中,保存较好的名门宅院就有数百座。推开胡同里任何一扇厚重斑驳的院门,里面都有绵延数百年哀婉壮丽的一段段故事……



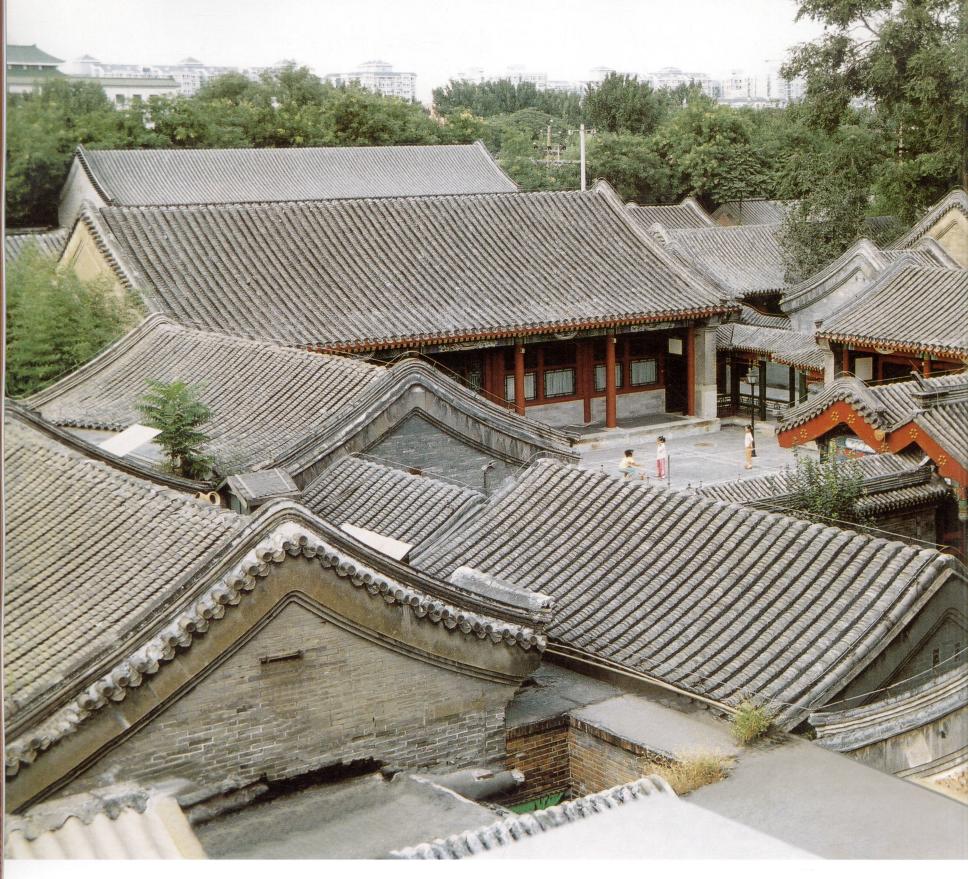


Part I: Residences of Famous People

Walking down South Luogu Lane in the morning sun or in the evening mist, one sees the old archways and the withering grass wavering among the tiles, hears the fading dove whistle. At this moment one seems to be able to feel the impulses of the past years and hear the footsteps of history receding to the distance:

Wen Tianxiang, the national hero during the South Song Dynasty who met his death calmly rather than to surrender; the site of the Armed Forces Department of the Yuan Dynasty; the residence of Hong Chengchou who, as a high-ranking general, surrendered to the invading Manchus; the mansion of Prince Sengge Linqin who bravely fought Anglo-Franco allied forces during the Second Opium War; the house of Wu Sangui, a general of the Ming Dynasty, who surrendered to the Manchus in a fit of anger as his favorite concubine Chen Yuanyuan was taken away by the uprising peasant armies; other residences once occupied by such historical and cultural figures as Emperor Qianlong's favorite daughter Princess Hejing, the last queen Wan Rong, Sun Yat—sen, Yuan Shikai, Duan Qirui, Feng Guozhang, Chiang Kaishek, Qi Baishi, Mao Dun and so on. One marvels that Chinese history is so closely associated with this area.

Among the 1,000 or so quadrangles in South Luogu Lane area, hundreds are well preserved. Behind the weather beaten wooden gate of each courtyard lie interesting and beautiful stories that have lasted for hundreds of years...







<< 这是一组风格宏伟、占地广阔的建筑群。原为清末兵部尚书志和所有,后由李鸿章之孙李国杰购得。同治皇帝的遗孀敬懿、荣惠二太妃曾在此宅居住。 摄于府学胡同

This is a grand architectural group, covering large areas. It was originally owned by Zhi He, minister of the Board of War in the late Qing Dynasty. The residence was later bought by Li Guojie, grandson of Li Hongzhang, a mighty court official in the late Qing Dynasty. Two concubines of the Qing Emperor Tongzhi, Jing Yi and Rong Hui, once lived in the mansion. Fuxue Alley



清新优雅的二进院 A quiet courtyard









环境清幽的花园 摄于府学胡同 Graceful garden Fuxue Alley





孙中山逝世纪念地

<< 这是一座建于明朝末年的王爷府级的大宅院。崇祯年间的田妃之父曾居住于此;北洋政府时期为外交总长顾维钧的私邸;1924年北上来京的孙中山先生病逝于此。

Place where Dr. Sun Yat-sen died

This is a prince's mansion built in the late Ming Dynasty. The father of Lady Tian, a concubine of the Ming Emperor Congzhen, once lived here. It was owned by Gu Weijun, foreign minister of the Republic of China in the period of the Beiyang government. Dr. Sun Yat—sen died in this mansion in 1924 during his north—bound visit.







宋庆龄曾留影于"凌云洞"前

Madame Soong Chingling once had her photograph taken in front of the "Lingyun Cave."

蒋介石行辕

这是一座既有中式四合院又有西洋楼房的住宅,原是清乾隆弟福亲王、清末庆亲王第二子载扶的府邸。1949年前为蒋介石行辕。 摄于后圆恩寺胡同

Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters

This is a mansion with Western-style buildings in a traditional Chinese quadrangle. It was originally the mansion of Prince Fu, brother of Emperor Qianlong and later of Zhai Fu, second son of the Qing Prince in the late Qing Dynasty. Before 1949, it served as the northern headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek. Houyuanensi Alley



清静幽深的院落仍显示着昔日恢宏气派的风采
The tranquil courtyard retains the grace of the good old days



