

平遥

PINGYAO · CHINA

◎ 张国田 著

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文艺出版社

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张国田 著

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公元1997年12月3日，在意大利那不勒斯城，平遥古城被联合国教科文组织正式确定为“世界文化遗产”，列入《世界遗产名录》。

On December 3 ,1997,Ping Yao ancient city made its success in the conference of the World Cultural Relics Committee of the UNESCO in Naples, Italy. The ancient city of Ping Yao has been fomally on the "Golden List",<The List of World Relics>.



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张国田, 1962年出生于山西太原, 现在山西省新闻出版局工作。1986年从事摄影创作; 1993年, 策划、参与《乡村计划·1993》活动, 其摄影作品在中国美术馆展出; 1994年开始拍摄平遥, 合作出版《平遥》、《晋商城宅》、《平遥古城》等图书; 1995年策划、导演拍摄MTV山西民歌《想亲亲》音乐电视, 并获第三届“95”中国音乐电视(MTV)大赛铜奖。现为山西省摄影家协会理事, 中国摄影家协会会员, 山西省新闻出版摄影协会秘书长。

Zhang, Guo Tian, born in Tai Yuan City of Shan Xi province in 1962, is now working in News and Publishing Bureau of Shan Xi Province.

Starting from 1986, Zhang has been engaging in photography creation; In 1993, he schemed and joined the "Country Plan. 1993" activity and displayed his photographs in China National Art Museum. He started to photograph Ping Yao in 1994 and published "Ping Yao", "Shan Xi Merchants Houses", "The Old City Ping Yao" with the cooperation of others. In 1995, he schemed, directed and photographed the MTV "Missing Lover" and won the Copper Prize of the third "95 China MTV Competition". He is now the Director of Shan Xi Photographer Association, Member of China Photographer Association and the Secretary General of Shan Xi Photography Association in News and Publishing Field.

当

第一缕晨曦轻轻爬过古城墙的垛口，抚摸这一片尚处于灰暗中的街巷，我们便有理由相信，正是街巷的萌动带来了整个古城的苏醒。街巷就是古城的血脉。我们看见沉重的阴影逐渐让出大片的屋顶，让出垂花门楼，让出棂格窗子，时间的流动最直接地映现在这些四通八达的狭长的街巷上。就像一条条蒙积了历史尘灰的静泊的河流，它们令一座城市气脉畅通，一直存活到今天。人们穿梭而过，无比自然地融入其中。

街

道的形成使人们确立了自己生活的目的，那就是不断地往来于起点和终点之间，越来越多的内容从此填充了这样大的空间——街道使我们的内心世界丰富起来，并且，未知的可能一直陪伴着每个人在街道中度过幸福的一天。民居的高墙划定了一处又一处神秘的区域。平遥现存的四合宅院仍然近二千七百余处，这些宅院构成的我们眼中的古城，它们有序地聚集在一定的范围中，形成一片青碧苍郁的“龟甲”，古城人文的绵长由此有了瑞征。当我们小心而略显紧张地推开一扇沉重的木门，一个独立、封闭、安全、宁静的空间便悄悄出现，砖雕的影壁，木雕的神龛，石雕的栏板，以及彩绘的檐椽和青灰的脊兽，把城市极微精致地放大，人与城的交融由宅院慢慢展开。

商

铺的属性使之与城市的外貌更加贴近。它体现人本身无法避免的动荡往来，一处老宅有可能因宁静而被世人遗忘，而一处商铺总会教人记住，因为它是人们与外界交流的必需，是抵达梦幻的必需；古城因商铺而生生不息。

所

以古城有时蕴藏了陌生的气息，街巷纵横交错、民居古朴幽深使一座古城变成了庞大的迷宫。我们可以很轻易地找到熟悉的原因，但未必知道陌生来自何处。我们在这个庞大的迷宫中四处游走，但最终获得的并非自己的生活，而这一切只能归属于浩瀚的时间，古城仅以其建筑的稳固，便告知了我们过客的真实。

When the first thread of dawn creep gently onto the battlements of the ancient city to touch the streets and lanes that are still in the dark, we already have good reasons to believe the stirring of the streets and lanes causes the whole ancient city to wake up. Streets and lanes are the blood vessels of the city. We see heavy shadows gradually leave the roof, the arches, the windows, the thresholds that children jump over, and then we hear the noises of gates opening, of wooden boards being taken off from doors, as well as crashing sounds of wheels rolling over stone roads. The flow of time is directly reflected in these narrow streets that go in all directions. Like silent rivers covered with the dust of history, they are what makes a city breath in order to survive up to even the present day. People move across them and very naturally get merged in them.

With the formation of streets and lanes, people established their life objectives, which the continuous going back and forth between the starting point and the finish. Such a huge space has thus been filled with more and more contents. Streets enrich our inner worlds and unknown possibilities have accompanied everyone in spending a happy day in the street. Or else it can be said that streets are just like the situation of our existence. They give busy life a poetic value and at the same time a value for being recorded. It may change a peddler into a man of wealth.

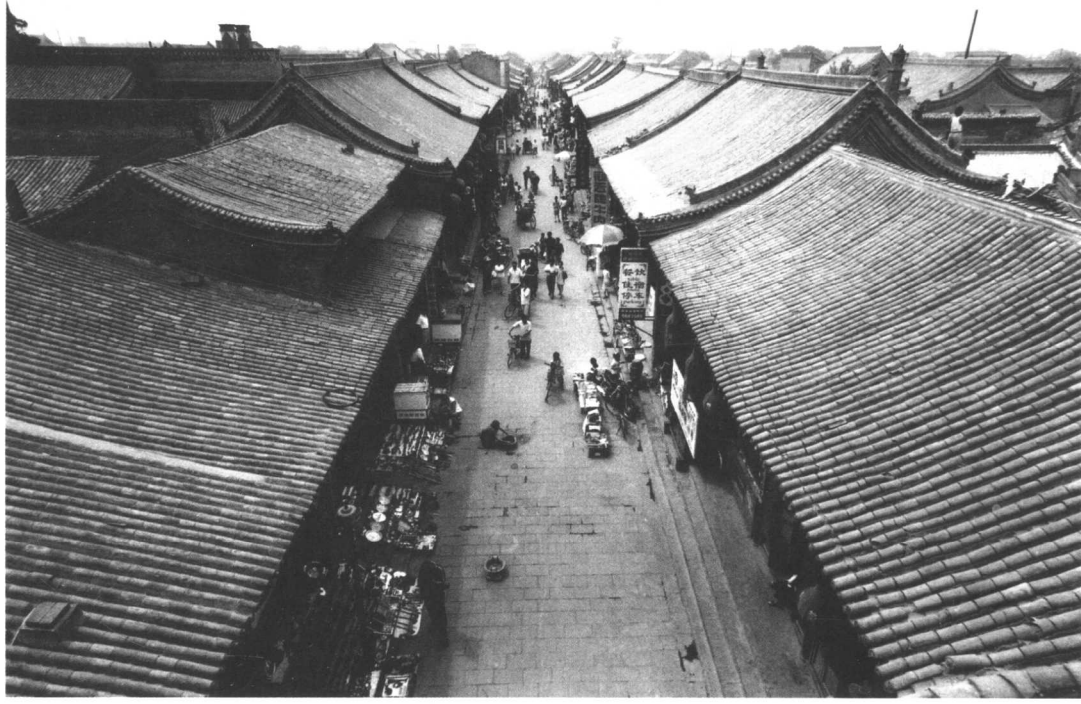
The high walls of civilian houses demarcated one mysterious area after another. They either represented somebody else's life, or represented a profound loneliness of their own. As we look up, the top of the high walls almost melt into the blue sky. The sun shines on our head as if it radiates from the tiles. Civilian houses have taken on a sacred meaning due to its protection of the family.

There are still nearly 2,700 quadrangle houses in Pingyao. Together these houses form the ancient city as we see it. They are concentrated in an orderly manner within a certain area, forming a vast expanse of green/gray "tortoise shells". This is a nice symbol of the long tradition of humanity of this ancient city. As we carefully and a little nervously push open a heavy piece of wooden gate, an independent, closed, secure and tranquil space appears in silence. Everything we see now no longer presents the feeling of coarseness and simplicity, but becomes surprisingly exquisite. The construct of living space within the family can be taken at a glance. Brick sculpture screens, wood sculpture shrines and arches, stone sculpture banisters as well as color-painted eaves and dark gray gargoyles have exquisitely magnified the city and pushed the tiny people to the front stage of history. Families have therefore shown many differences, and this small city has also earned an eternal fame. The merging between man and the city has started to unfold bit by bit because of these quadrangle houses.

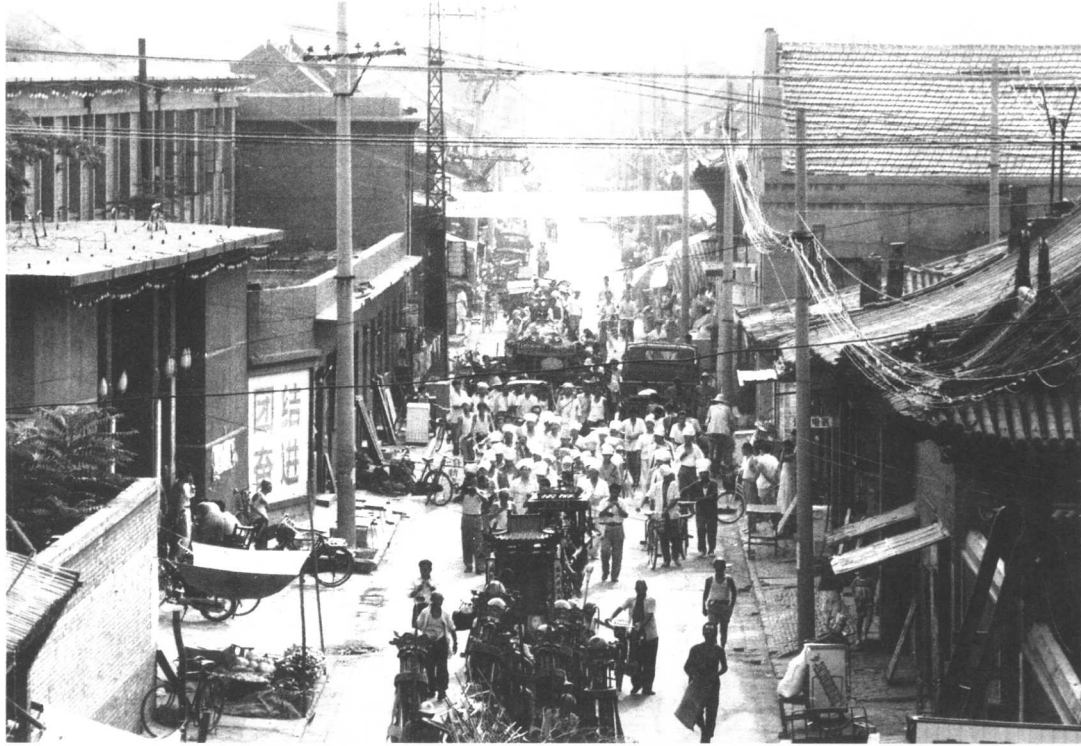
As compared with general civilian houses, the merchant building has one more attribute. It is more open and thus closer to the outlooks of the city. Meanwhile, merchant buildings can better manifest the turbulence and contacts that people will never be able to avoid. An old house may be forgotten by the world because of its tranquillity, but a merchant building will always be remembered because it is something necessary for people's contacts with the outside world and for their arrival at dreamland. The ancient city has been made very much alive due the existence of merchant buildings.

So sometimes streets contain unfamiliar breaths. They crisscross, turning the ancient city into a huge maze. We can easily find familiar reasons, but do not necessarily know where the unfamiliarity comes from. We roam around in this huge maze and what we get at the end of the day is not our own life. All this can only belong to time, which is boundless. Streets, merely with the stability of its buildings, inform us of the fact that we are all passers-by.

平遥·PINGYAO 南大街（明清街）/ 1999



平遥·PINGYAO 东大街 / 1997



平遙·南大街（明清街）

PINGYAO / The South Street (Ming Qing Street)

©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C01

古城街巷形成于明清时期 格局讲究，朝向分明，南北
正直，东西对应 以南大街北端为界，分为东、西大街

平遙·东大街

PINGYAO / The East Street

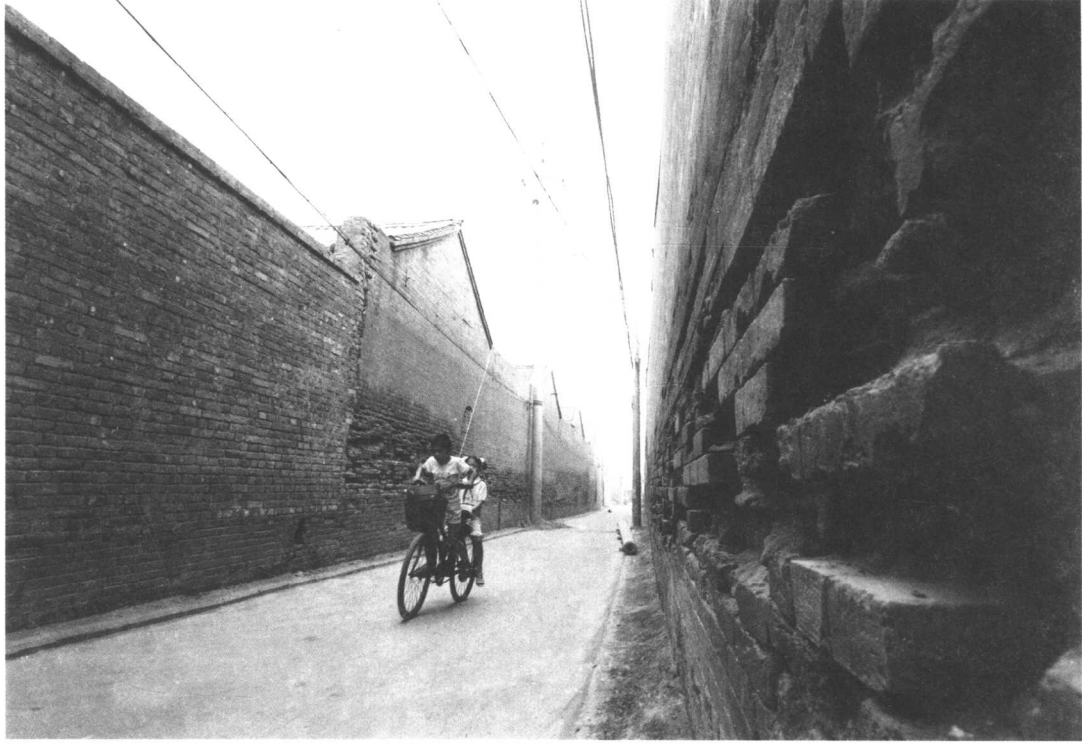
©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C02

平遙古城的东、西大街一字贯通，大街北侧，东有清
虚观，西有集福寺。

平遙·PINGYAO / 1999

平遙·PINGYAO / 1997

平遙·PINGYAO 东郭家巷/2001



平遙·PINGYAO 自家巷/2000



平遥·东郭家巷

PINGYAO / Dong Guo Jia Lane

©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C03

平遥·PINGYAO / 2001
©Photo by Zhang Guotian

平遥的各条大街都通往小街，小街支小巷，大小街巷，纵横交错，四通八达。

平遥·闫家巷

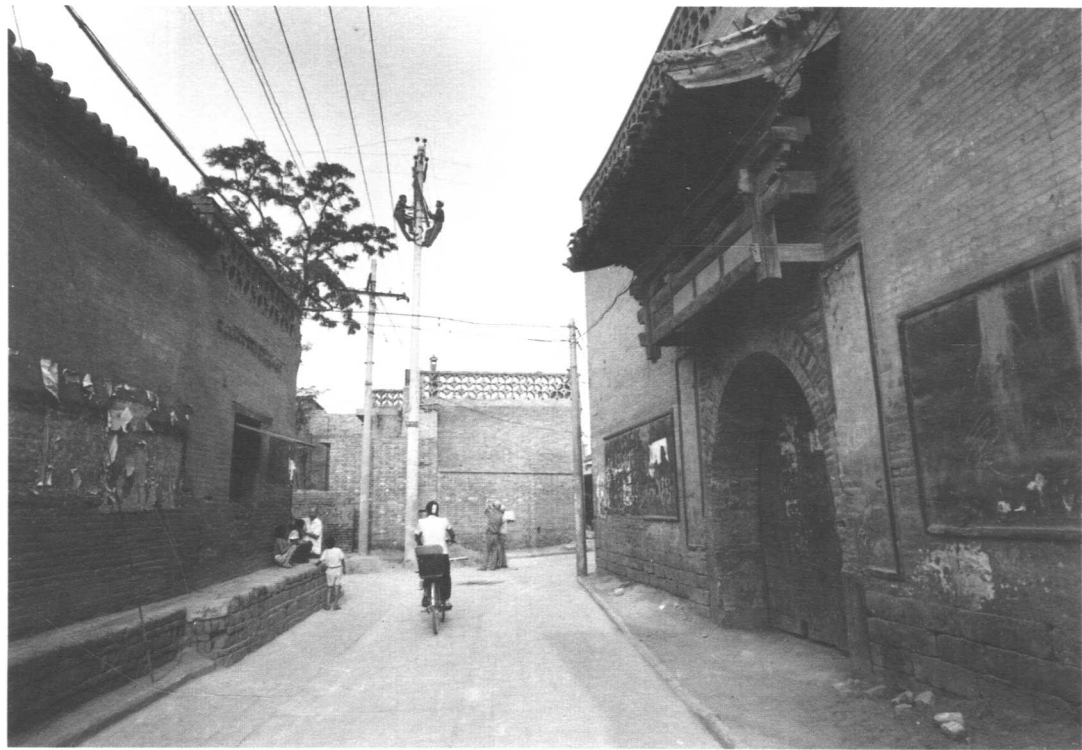
PINGYAO / Yan Jia Lane

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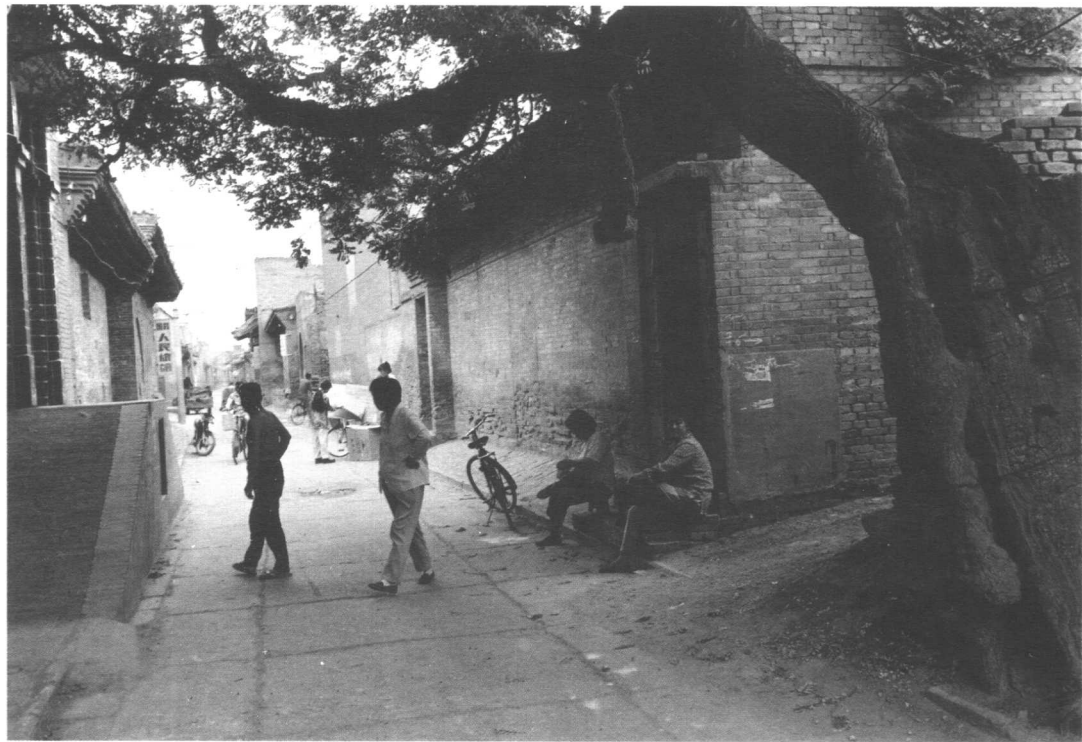
平遥·PINGYAO / 2000
©Photo by Zhang Guotian

平遥的大街宽度均为5米左右。最窄的巷道不过1米，城内街巷至今还保持着原有的格局。

平遥·PINGYAO 富场街 / 2001



平遥·PINGYAO 西郭家巷 / 1996



平遙·窑场街

PINGYAO / Brick Kiln Street

©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C05

平遙·窑場街 / 2001

窑场街，西起北大街，东至真武庙街，全长512米，明代以前，北城墙址在窑场街处。窑场，为明初筑城时烧制砖的窑址，故名窑场街。

平遙·西郭家巷

PINGYAO / Xi Guo Jia Lane

©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C06

平遙·西郭家巷 / 1996

平遥古城以城墙为框架，由城内纵横交错的街巷，构成了“四大街、八小街、七十二条蚰蜒巷”。

平遙·PINGYAO 城隍廟街 / 1999



平遙·PINGYAO 十字小巷 / 2001



平遥·城隍庙街

PINGYAO / Town God Temple Street

©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C07

平遥·城隍庙街
PINGYAO / Town God Temple Street
©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C07

在平遥的主大街的三条街中，中间一条，东为城隍庙街，西为衙门街（今政府街）。城隍庙、县衙署，左右相对街北侧；南面一条，东起文庙，西至上西门，文庙、武庙，东西对称。

平遥·十字小巷

PINGYAO / The little crossing lane

©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C08

平遥·十字小巷
PINGYAO / The little crossing lane
©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C08

平遥的街与巷，纵横交错，众多的十字小巷，构成了四通八达的道路。

平遥·PINGYAO 东关大街 / 1997



平遥·PINGYAO 南大街 / 2000



平遙·南大街

PINGYAO / The south street

©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C09

平遙·南大街 / PINGYAO / 2000
©Photo by Zhang Guotian

南大街，北起大十字口，南至南门，全长738米

平遙·东关大街

PINGYAO / Dong Guan Street

©Photo by Zhang Guotian--C10

平遙·东关大街 / PINGYAO / 1007
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东关大街，西起下东门（亲翰）东至800米处的惠济

街 古时，此道是沟通京、陕的交通要道

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