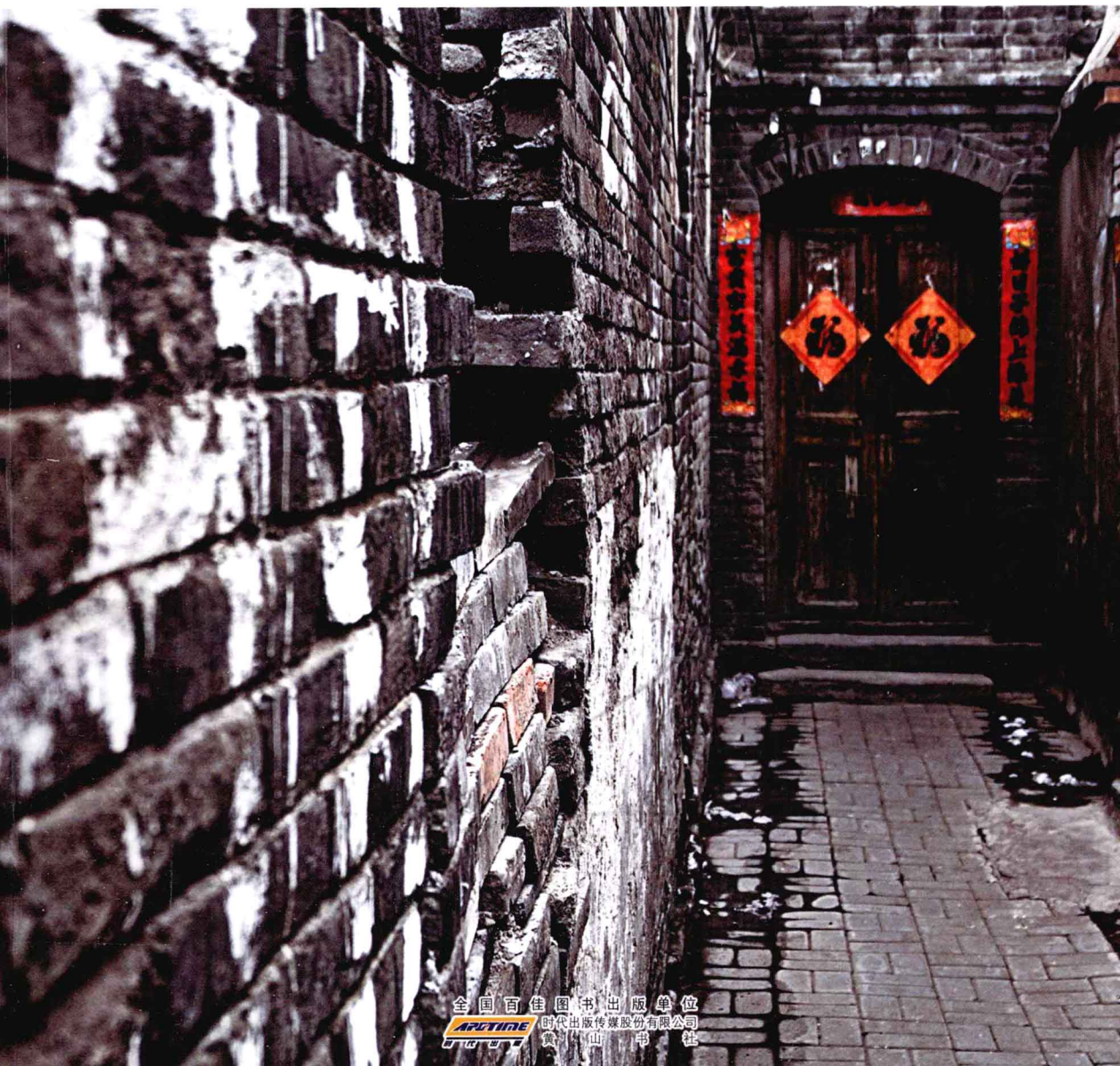


陈光中 © 编著

Hutong in Beijing

北京胡同



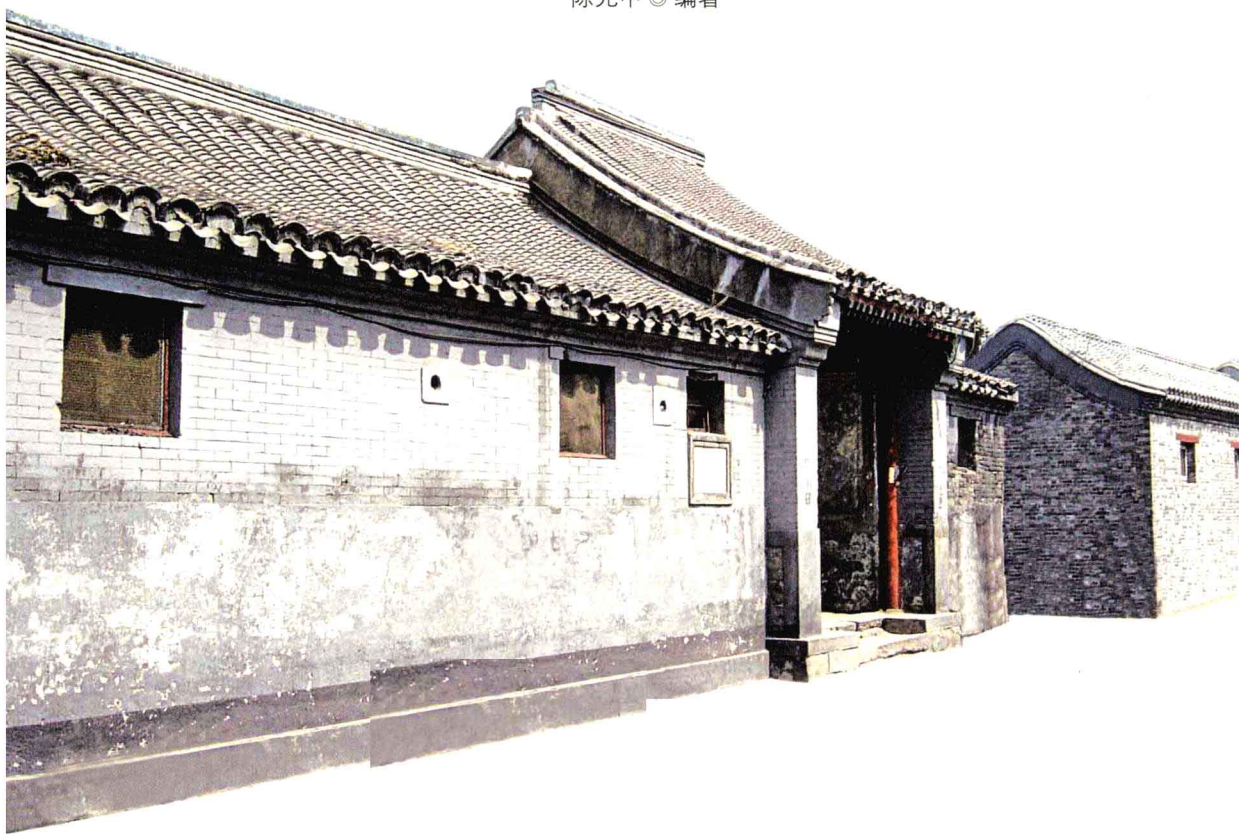
全国百佳图书出版单位
时代出版传媒股份有限公司
安徽黄山书社
APERTURE
111111

中国红 CHINESE RED

北京胡同

Hutong in Beijing

陈光中 ◎ 编著



全国百佳图书出版单位

APTIME
时代出版传媒股份有限公司

时代出版传媒股份有限公司
黄山书社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

北京胡同：汉英对照 / 陈光中编著. —— 合肥：黄山
书社, 2011.8

(中国红)

ISBN 978-7-5461-2028-7

I. ①北… II. ①陈… III. ①胡同—介绍—北京市—
汉、英 IV. ①K921

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第159535号

北京胡同

陈光中 编著

责任编辑：朱莉莉

特约编辑：朱昌爱

责任印制：戚 帅 李 磊

装帧设计：商子庄

出版发行：时代出版传媒股份有限公司 (<http://www.press-mart.com>)

黄山书社 (<http://www.hsbook.cn>)

(合肥市蜀山区翡翠路1118号出版传媒广场7层 邮编：230071)

经 销：新华书店

营销电话：0551-3533762 3533768

印 刷：合肥精艺印刷有限公司

电 话：0551-4859368

开 本：710×875 1/16

印张：11.25

字数：144千字

版 次：2011年9月第1版

2011年9月第1次印刷

书 号：ISBN 978-7-5461-2028-7

定价：59.00元

版权所有 侵权必究

(本版图书凡印刷、装订错误可及时向承印厂调换)

胡同，是北京特有的一种古老的城市小巷，在世界上是独一无二的。

北京胡同已有800多年的历史，纵横交错于皇城周围。胡同不仅仅是城市的交通脉络，更是百姓生活的场所。作为北京历史文化发展的舞台，它见证了历史的变迁、时代的风貌，留下了许多社会生活的印记，保留了原汁原味的老北京民俗风情。

漫步胡同，便置身于一种美妙的意境：王公府邸、名人故居、会馆、寺庙道观等建筑风格独特；古老的四合院、门楼、



A *hutong* is a typical ancient city alleyway or lane in Beijing, which you can't find elsewhere in the world.

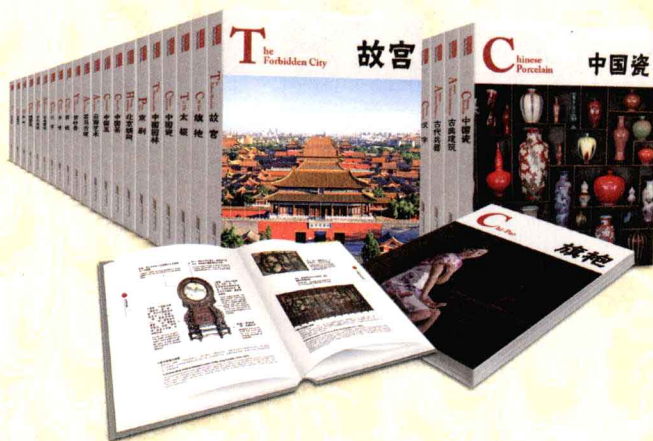
Their history in Beijing can be traced back more than 800 years, when numerous interconnected *hutongs* surrounded the Forbidden City. *Hutongs* are more than just traffic lanes but also places where people live. In many ways, hutongs provide a history lesson; they have been an arena for historical and cultural development in Beijing, witnessing vicissitudes and features of the past, leaving many traces and imprints on social life, and preserved original and authentic customs and habits of ancient Beijing.

Taking a walk in a *hutong*, you will feel yourself in a wonderful world: unique-style buildings such as mansions of the nobility, former residences of celebrities, guild halls and temples; ancient quadrangle courtyards,

影壁，讲述着寻常百姓生活；幽深的长巷，浓密的槐荫，春夏秋冬变换的景色，天空中飘荡的风筝，带着哨音飞旋而过的鸽群，街头巷尾小贩的叫卖声……无不展示着胡同独特的文化底蕴。

gatehouses and screen walls telling stories of the lives of ordinary people; quiet, long lane ways flanked by thick locust trees, landscapes that change with the four seasons; kites flying in the sky, pigeons swirling with a whistle, loud cries of peddlers in the street...all these things show the unique cultural deposits of *hutongs*.





《中国红》出版编辑委员会

主 任 王亚非

副 主 任 田海明 林清发

编 委 (以姓氏笔划为序)

王亚非 毛白鸽 田海明 包云鸠

孙建君 任耕耘 吕 军 吕品田

吴 鹏 杜国新 林清发 赵国华

徐 雯 涂卫中 唐元明 韩 进

蒋一谈

执行编委 任耕耘 蒋一谈

The Forbidden City 故宫



Chinese Wood Culture 中国木文化



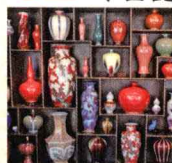
Chi-Pao 旗袍



Tai Chi 太极



Chinese Porcelain 中国瓷



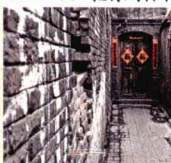
The Chinese Garden 中国园林



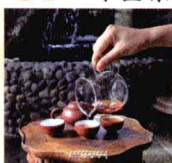
Peeking Opera 京剧



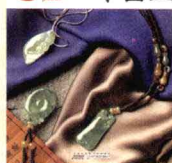
Hong Kong in Beijing 北京胡同



Chinese Tea 中国茶



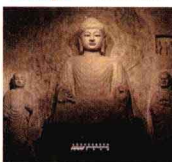
Chinese Jewels 中国玉



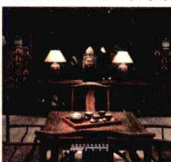
Ancient Tea Sets 老茶具



Buddha's Images Art 佛像艺术



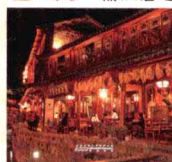
Chinese Old Furniture 老家具



Chinese Silver Ornaments 银饰



Bars in Lijiang 丽江酒吧



Tibetan Art 西藏艺术



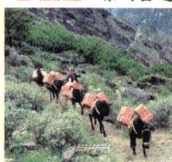
Huizhou Art 徽州艺术



Yunnan Art 云南艺术



The Tea Horse Road 茶马古道



Learn to Brew Chinese Tea 学泡中国茶



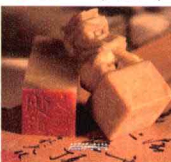
Chinese Handlight Fans 中国扇



Pink Blossoms, Orchids, Bamboo and Chrysanthemums 梅兰竹菊



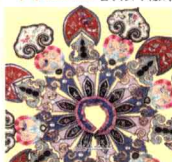
Chinese Seals 中国印



Purple Clay Teapot 紫砂壶



Women of Chinese Ancient Women 古代女子服饰



Paper Cutting 剪纸



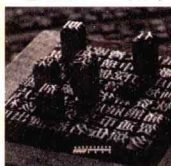
Chinese Calligraphy 书法



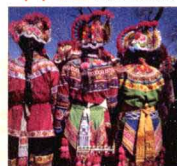
Chinese Painting 中国画



Chinese Characters 汉字



Wares of Chinese Minorities 少数民族服饰



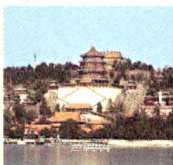
Chinese Health Improvement 养生术



Chinese Stones 中国石



Chinese Classical Architecture 古典建筑



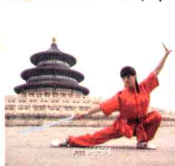
Kung Fu Opera 昆曲



Chinese Ancient Weapons 古代兵器



Chinese Martial Arts 武术



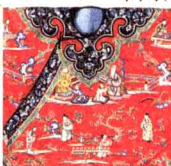
Kites 风筝



Chinese Wine 中国酒



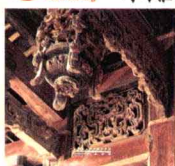
Chinese Embroidery 刺绣



Chinese Crafts and Skills 手工艺



Chinese Wood Carving 木雕



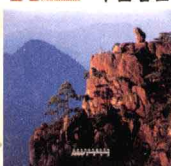
Four Treasures of the Study 笔墨纸砚



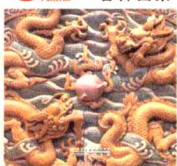
Chinese Festivals 中国节日



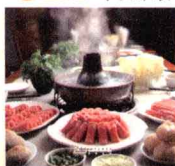
Regional Chinese Mountains 中国名山



Chinese Auspicious Patterns 吉祥图案



Chinese Food 中国饮食



Chinese Colors 中国色彩



Chinese New Year Picture 中国年画



The Poetry of Tang Dynasty 唐诗



The Verse of Song Dynasty 宋词



目 录 | Contents



胡同的来历

Origin of Hutong 001

历史上的北京城

Beijing City in History 002

胡同释义

Interpretations of Hutong 014

北京城的街巷布局

Layout of Streets and Lanes in Beijing City 023



胡同漫步

Take a Walk in Hutongs 029

什刹海

Shicha Lake 030

南锣鼓巷

Nanluogu Alley 040

琉璃厂

Liulichang Street 046

前门大栅栏

Dashilan outside the Front Gate 051



砖塔胡同	
Zhuanta Hutong	055
东四	
Dongsi	058
胡同人家	
People Living in the Hutongs.....	066



胡同里的特色建筑

Special Buildings in the Hutongs	073
--	-----

四合院	
Quadrangle Courtyard.....	074

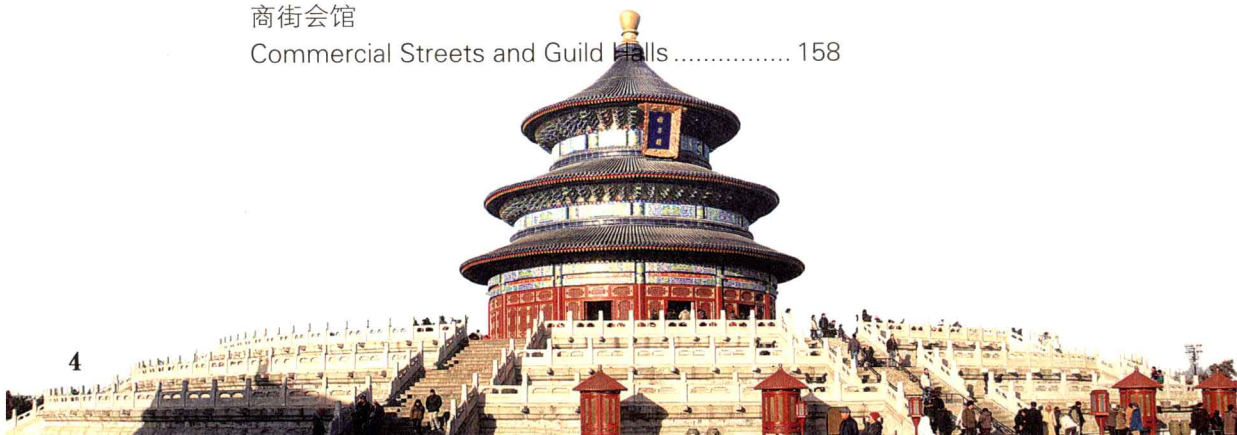
院门——胡同中亮丽的风景	
Courtyard gate – A beautiful Landscape	
in the Hutong	080

名人故居	
Former Residences of Well-known	
Chinese Achievers	091

王公府邸	
Mansions of Princes and Dukes	126

寺庙道观	
Buddhist and Taoist Temples	142

商街会馆	
Commercial Streets and Guild Halls	158

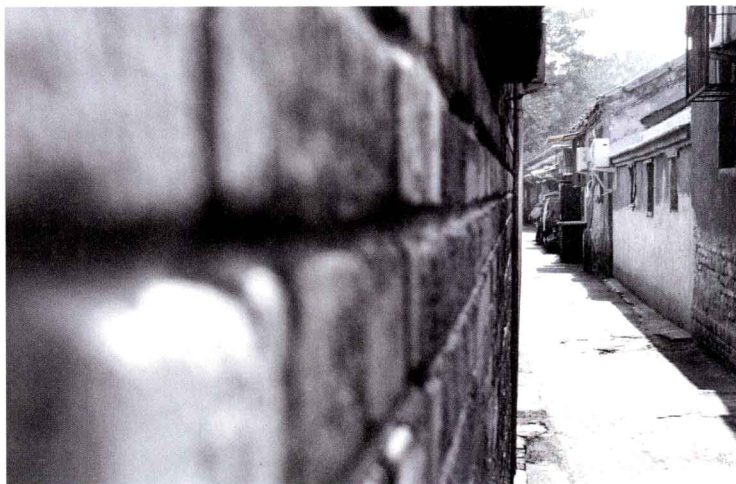


胡同的来历

Origin of Hutong

北京是一座历史悠久的文化古城，有着三千余年的建城史和八百五十余年的建都史，金(1115—1234)、元(1206—1368)、明(1368—1644)、清(1616—1911)等朝代在这里建都。说到古都北京，就离不了那星罗棋布围绕在皇城周围的胡同。那么，让我们一同走进胡同，来看看它的前世今生。

A time-honored city with rich culture, Beijing was established over 3,000 years ago and has a capital-city history of over 850 years, having served as capital in the Jin Dynasty (1115–1234), the Yuan Dynasty (1206–1368), the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) and the Qing Dynasty (1616–1911). When speaking of the ancient capital of Beijing, it is impossible not to mention the labyrinth of *hutongs* surrounding the Forbidden City. Now, let us walk into the *hutongs* to have a look at their past and present.





> 历史上的北京城

胡同是北京的城市脉络，不过有别于主要交通干道，都是些普通的街巷。胡同的形成是伴随着北京城的形成、变化、发展演进的，与北京特殊的城市格局规划密切相关，同时也是北京城历史文化变迁的舞台。

北京地处中国华北大平原的东北部，三面环山、气候宜人，是适宜于人类群落聚居的地方。到2011年，北京建城已有3056年的历史；建都已有858年；而北京这个名字也有608年的历史(此名字源自明代皇帝朱棣，1928年曾改称“北平”，1949年又恢复原名)。

北京最早建城，始于东周初年，当时作为燕国的都城，名叫“蓟”，蓟城建于公元前1045年，

> Beijing City in History

Beijing's *hutongs* are ordinary streets and lanes, although smaller in size and vehicle capacity than major traffic arteries. Beijing's cityscape was the result of planned development, and its formation, development and evolution is both a reflection and creator of social culture. *Hutongs* have a close relationship with this special landscape and planning of Beijing City.

Located in the northeast of the North China Plain, Beijing is surrounded on three sides by green hills and has pleasant weather, and thus is ideally suited for human settlement. As of 2011, Beijing is a city with 3,056 years of recorded history and with 858 years of history as a capital. What's more, the name of Beijing has a history of 608 years, first introduced by Emperor Zhu Di in the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644), changed to

具体位置大约在现在的宣武区广安门一带。古代的燕国只是个诸侯小国，因此蓟城仅能算作城，而不能称为国都。



• 蓟城纪念柱

为纪念北京建城3040年，北京市于1995年在宣武区广安门外的滨河公园建造了蓟城纪念柱。

Memorial Column of Ji City

To celebrate the 3,040th anniversary of Beijing City, the Memorial Column of Ji City was built in Binhe Park, outside Guang'anmen Gate, in Xuanwu District, in 1995.

Beiping in 1928 and renamed Beijing in 1949.

The establishment of Beijing City can be traced back to the early years of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770 B.C. – 256 B.C.), during which time Beijing was named Ji City – capital of Yan State. Ji City was established in 1045 B.C. and was roughly located at today's Guang'anmen Gate in Xuanwu District. Yan State in ancient times was a small kingdom ruled by feudal lords; therefore, Ji City was only a city, not a national capital.

滨河公园

滨河公园北起西便门，南至右安门外西南角，因紧靠原北京旧城的西护城河而得名。这一区域是北京早期城市建设的重要地带，如今在其周边地区仍然保存有大量古迹。

Binhe Park

Binhe Park stretches from Xibianmen Gate in the north to the southwest part of Youanmen Gate in the south and gets its name from its close location to the western moat of the former old Beijing City. The area where Binhe Park is located was very important in the early urban construction of Beijing and a large number of historical sites are still preserved in the surrounding areas.

辽代有五座都城，除了上京(今内蒙古巴林左旗)，还有四座陪都。北京那时称为“南京”，也称“燕京”，就是四座陪都之一。

金代在原南京城基址上进行了大规模的扩建，公元1153年，皇城竣工，金代正式迁都至此，改称“中都”。金中都的诞生，被确认为北京的建都之始。

• 北京建都纪念阙

2003年，北京为纪念建都850周年，在蓟城纪念柱南面、滨河公园内的金中都大安殿遗址上筑了一座北京建都纪念阙(阙是中国古代具有装饰和象征作用的建筑物，多建在皇宫或神庙、陵墓前)。纪念阙高12米，南、北两面的基座上刻着“金宫殿故址”的字样，西面有《北京建都纪念阙记》，东面是中国著名历史地理学家侯仁之先生撰写的《北京建都记》。

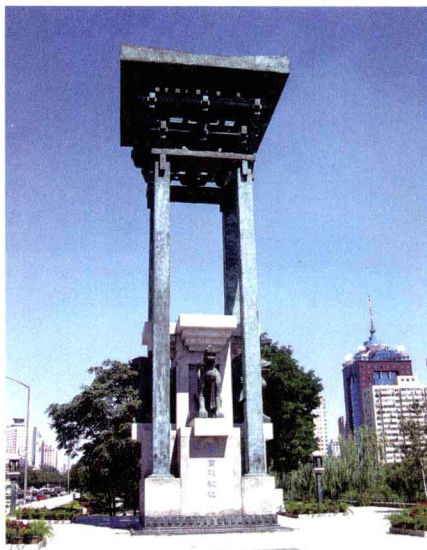
Memorial Que for Capital Beijing

In 2003, to celebrate the 850th anniversary of the establishment of Beijing City as capital, a Memorial Statue Que was established on the Daandian site of Jin Zhongdu in Binhe Park, which is to the south of the Memorial Column of Ji City. A que was an ornamental and symbolic building in ancient China, which was often built in front of an imperial palace, temple or mausoleum. The Memorial Que is 12 meters in height, with Chinese characters saying "Jin Gong Dian Gu Zhi", which translates to mean the old site of a palace in the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234), carved on the northern and southern sides of its base. In addition, the Record of the Memorial Que for capital Beijing was carved on the western side of its base, and the Record of the History of Beijing City written by Mr. Hou Renzhi—a famous Chinese historian and geographer—carved on the eastern side of its base.

There were five capital cities in the Liao Dynasty (907 – 1125), with Shangjing (now Balinzuoqi in Inner Mongolia) being the national capital together with four other alternate capitals. At that time, Beijing was one of the four alternate capitals and was named Nanjing or Yanjing.

A ruler of the Jin Dynasty (1115 – 1234) ordered the large-scale construction of the imperial city on the site of the former Nanjing City, and this was completed in 1153 and the capital of the Jin Dynasty moved to Nanjing and was renamed Zhongdu. The birth of Zhongdu of the Jin Dynasty is acknowledged as the beginning of Beijing's capital history.

The destiny of Beijing changed



到了公元13世纪，北京的命运发生了巨大的变化。

当时的蒙古大汗忽必烈为加强控制华北、中原地区，并向南方扩展势力，决定把原在蒙古草原上的大元都城南移，于是在离金中都东东北方向不太远的地方营建了新的都城，这就是于1267年动工兴筑的元大都。

greatly in the 13th century.

At that time, in order to strengthen his control over North China and China's Central Plains as well as expand towards the south, Kublai Khan, the leader of the Mongolian ethnic minority, ordered the relocation of the capital of Dayuan on the Mongolian grassland southward and constructed a new city, named Dadu (the Great Capital), in the northeast suburbs of Zhongdu. Dadu was the capital of the Yuan Dynasty (1271 – 1368) from 1267.

One century later, troops of the Ming Empire invaded Dadu – capital of the Yuan Dynasty and renamed it Beipingfu. Emperor Zhu Di in the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644) changed the name of Beiping to Beijing and decided to move the capital northwards in 1403 (the first year of the Yongle reign in the Ming Dynasty). In 1421, Beijing became the official capital of the Ming Dynasty.

Beijing City in the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644) was basically built on the old site of the capital of the Yuan Dynasty (1271 – 1368), Dadu, with the city being narrowed by 2.5km in the north and widened by 1km in the south. It was mainly located within today's Second Ring Road in Dongcheng District and Xicheng District. This region was



• 金中都城与明清北京城位置对照图

这张图为青铜质地，位于北京建都纪念阙北面的花岗岩地面上，清晰地显示了金代与明清北京城址的对应关系。

Location Comparison Map between Jin Zhongdu City and Beijing City in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)

This map was made of bronze and is located on the granite ground to the north of the Memorial Que for capital Beijing. It clearly shows the sites of Beijing City in the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234), Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).



一个世纪以后，明朝军队攻入元大都，并改名为“北平府”。永乐元年(1403年)，明成祖朱棣将北平改为北京，并将都城自南京北迁。1421年，北京正式成为明朝的首都。

明朝的北京城基本是在元大都的原址上修建的，只是北端南缩了约5里，南端南移了约2里，总体范围就是如今的东城、西城两个城区处于二环路以内的区域。这一范围也被称为“内城”。此后，为加强京城的防御，又开始修建外城，后因财力紧张，只是筑了南面的城墙，便没有继续建下去，从而形成了中国唯一的“凸”字形城垣。

1644年春，李自成率农民军攻克北京城，明代皇帝崇祯缢死煤山(北京景山)，明朝就此寿终正寝。随后，明代降将吴三桂引清兵入关攻进北京。清朝在原有的基础上建都，北京城保持着明朝的格局并延续了下来。

古代中国国都的特点是城中有城。朝廷所在之处的皇宫，有宫城的城墙环绕，形成了紫禁城，也就

also known as the inner city and once it was established, construction of an outer city commenced to strengthen the defense of the capital. However, this construction was shortly suspended due to limited financing and only the city wall in the south was completed, thus forming the only convex city wall in China.

In the spring of 1644, Li Zicheng led his peasant army to conquer Beijing City and Emperor Chongzhen hung himself on Meishan Hill, now Jingshan Hill in Beijing, ending the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644). Later, Wu Sangui, a surrendering general of the Ming Dynasty, guided Qing troops to enter the Shanhai Pass and invade Beijing City. The Qing government built Beijing City as its capital based on the old site from the Ming Dynasty, and so Beijing as a city was preserved and the cityscape of the Ming Dynasty carried forward.

The national capitals in ancient China are all characterized by a city within a city. The imperial palace, which houses the imperial court, is surrounded by the imperial city, which has city walls. This area is known as Danei – the imperial City. There is an area outside of the imperial city that guards the Forbidden City. Finally, outermost city



● 故宫全景鸟瞰图 (图片提供: 全景正片)

故宫，又称“紫禁城”，明清两代在紫禁城居住过的24个皇帝。

Bird's-eye View of the Imperial Palace

The Imperial Palace is also known as the Forbidden City, where 24 emperors lived in the Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty.

是大内；紫禁城的外面，还有皇城护卫；最外圈的城墙是守护都城的屏障，包括内城和外城。在规划都城的时候，把皇城作为都城的中心。中心定位后，还要确定朝向。都城是以南为上、为前的，这种朝向与中国所处的地理位置有关，冬季北风强劲，房屋建筑以背面朝北、正面向南为宜。

walls act as protective screens, defending both the capital's inner and outer cities. The imperial city was regarded as the center of capital when the capital city was planned. Orientation was determined only after the center was confirmed. The capital city is oriented southward, that is the building's entrances face south. This orientation is associated with the geographic location of China. Because there are strong and fierce north winds in winter in China, it is fit for a building to face south, with its back to the north.

