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北京胡同文化之旅

A CULTURE TOUR TO BEIJING HUTONG

李明德 编著

WRITTEN BY LI MINGDE

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作者简介

Author Introduction



李明德

北京市文物保护协会会员，多年来从事北京胡同文化和民俗的研究，在报刊、杂志上发表相关文章百余篇。著有《北京胡同门楼建筑艺术》和《北京胡同旅游手册》等图书。近年来与中央电视台、北京电视台合作拍摄介绍北京胡同建筑与民俗专题片数集。

Li Mingde

Member of Beijing Culture Relics Protection Association. He has studied Beijing's *Hutong* culture and Beijing's folk customs for many years. He has over 100 articles on newspapers and magazines. His two books, *The Art of Gate Buildings in Beijing's Alleys* and *A Guidebook to Alleys in Beijing*, were published. In recent years, he has worked with CCTV and Beijing TV in shooting special subject serials on Beijing's *Hutong* and folk customs.

内容简介

与走进皇宫苑囿一样，游北京、逛胡同已成为北京特色旅游文化的一个组成部分。本书引领读者穿越北京古老文化的时空隧道，进入胡同深处去触摸历史的脉络。四合院的建筑，门楼的艺术，古老的门墩，独特的对联，戏楼奇石，凡此种种，作者从街巷深处撷取了一朵朵浪花，有详有略地进行了精彩解说。此外，本书还介绍了三条有参考价值的经典胡同游路线，而北京胡同民情风俗画也可以博得读者的会心一笑。

Introduction

As a counterpart of royal palaces & gardens tour item, *Hutong* tour is an essential part of Beijing tour culture. This book pursues to guide the readers to adventure in the history of Beijing age-old culture. It will lead readers into Beijing *Hutong*, getting aware of the long history of Beijing. The author particular illustrated the characteristic of Beijing *Hutong*, such as Quadrangles Architecture, Art of Gate, Piers for Ages, Valuable Couplets, Theatre Buildings and Peculiar Stones, and introduced three classical traveling routes. The Genre Painting of Beijing *Hutong* can arose the readers' laughter.



A CULTURE TOUR TO BEIJING HUTONG

北京

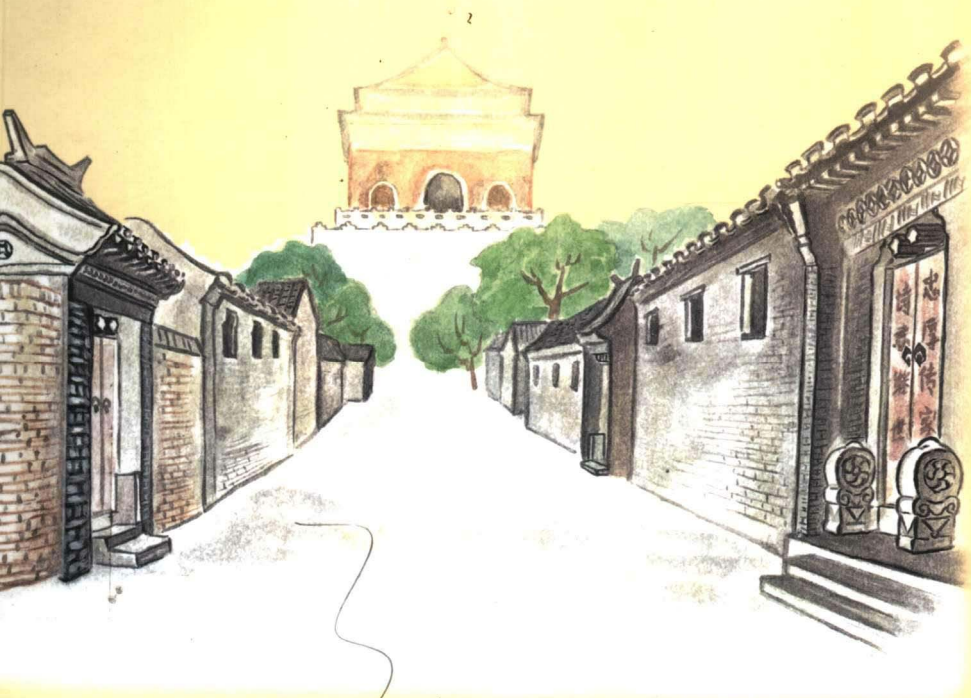
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李明德 编著

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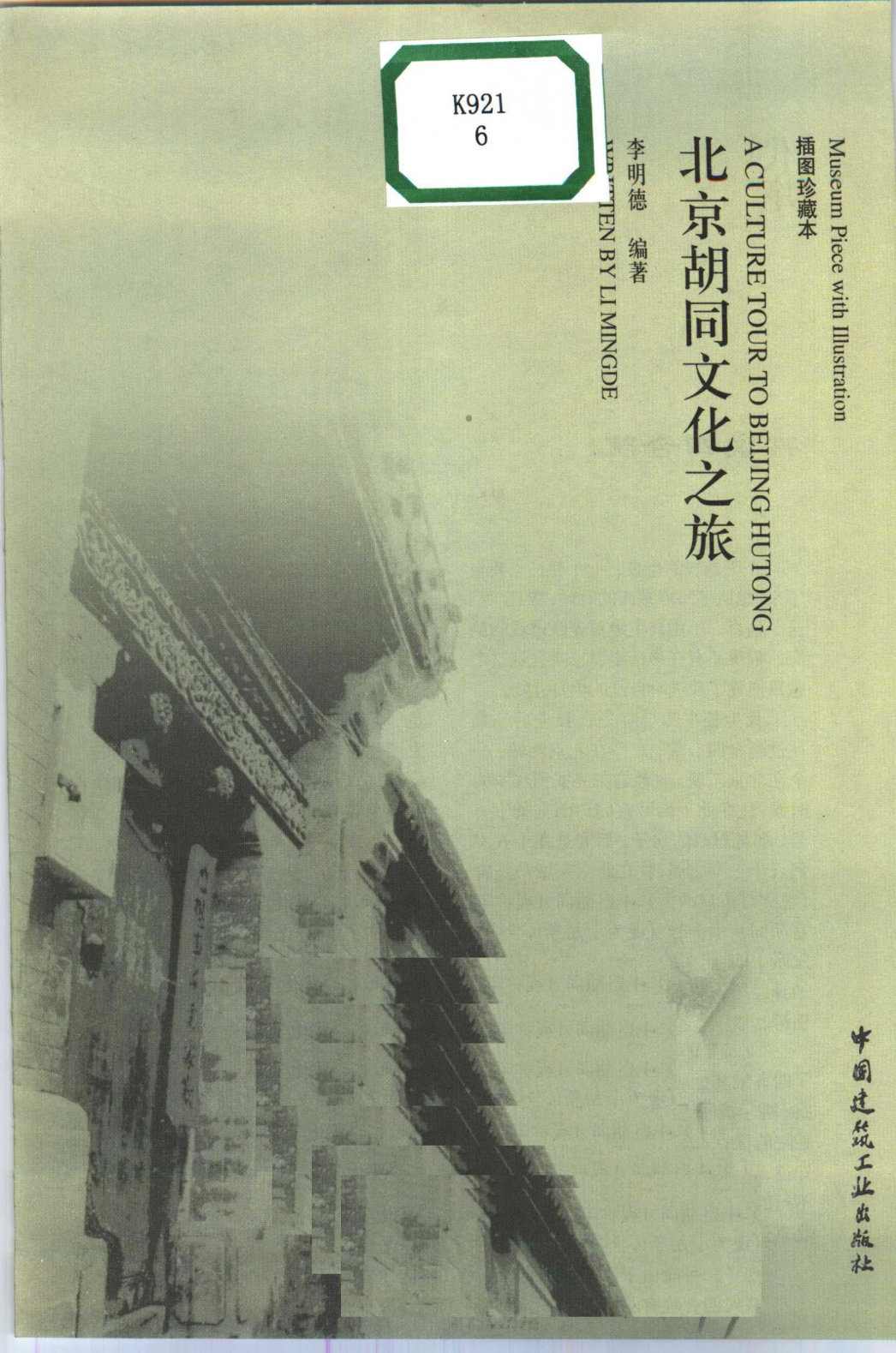
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再说四合院

舒乙

今天是我的生日，七十整。当我坐下来，想执笔写点东西的时候，“四合院”这个题目，不由自主地首先跃进我的脑海，觉得还有许多话要说，四合院这个题目便成了我送给自己的生日礼物。

我生长在四合院里。我先后一共住过两个四合院，一个在北京西城，一个在北京东城。前者是在三岁到八岁的时候，住在北平西城宫门口西三条十一号，那是母亲的房子。后者是在十五岁到五十三岁之间，住在北京东城乃兹府（现称灯市口西街）丰盛胡同（现称丰富胡同）十一号（现为十九号），这是父亲1950年买的房子。可能由于这个亲身经历的关系，我对四合院有深厚的感情。

“文革”的时候，我们院子里住进了四五家其他居民，有街道干部，有警察。院子成了大杂院。四合院原来独门独院的优点一下子丧失殆尽。所以，我知道，用大杂院的状态去衡量四合院是不行的。难怪后来许多长在大杂院里的北京孩子，见了四合院，甚至听见“四

合院”三个字就摇头。那确实是一种低水平的、非正常的生活环境。

四合院和大杂院，尤其是和盖满了由地震棚演变而来的各种临建小房的四合院，是有本质区别的。它们完全不是一回事。千万不能用后者的糟糕样子去评判前者。因为，大杂院使四合院的原有优点荡然无存，而缺点却愈加严重，变得糟而又糟。

父亲1949年底由美国回到北京。买了自己的房子之后，他对四合院进行了必要的“现代化”改造，用一句现代的技术语言说，是先搞基础工程。归纳起来，是在室内建立卫生间，安装了抽水马桶和澡盆；没有公用排污管道，便自己在院内地下挖了化粪池；安装了暖气系统，自建了小型家用锅炉房。

应该说，这样的改造是有普遍指导意义的，原则上对所有的四合院都是适用的。因为，这是使四合院适应时代进步的必然措施。上厕所不必跑到院子里去，冬天有暖气，天天可以洗澡。如果再加上天然气管道、公用污水管道、

电话线、宽带等等的铺设，便能构成完整的一套生活基础工程设施。这种铺设是绝对必要的，是一种历史的必然，否则的话，四合院必然处于落后时代的地位，遭到淘汰也是自然的。

不过，所有这些基础工程的干线铺设都应该由政府来完成，用纳税人的钱，在胡同中架设，然后由各院引进自家的院内。

这一招恐怕是世界上所有的老城、古城都要走的路，谁也绕不过去。

我在巴黎市的中心区，在圣路易岛上（它是巴黎市区塞纳河河道中心的两岛之一）就参观过一间老屋的改造实况。我顺着转圈的小木楼梯向上爬，爬到顶层，第六层，进入李治华先生几十年前购买下来的一间住房。它只有十几平米，一切结构都是老的，大概已有几百年的寿命。房中还摆着一只铸铁的大洋炉子，烧煤的，很像北京早年间用的那种。这个炉子说明巴黎几十年前的情况几乎完全和当前的老北京一样。他们也在几十年内完成了老屋的现代化改

造。这种改造是在不动老房的建筑结构、外形的前提下，着重于基础设施工程的增补，把暖气、煤气、上下水道、电线等等引进去，实现生活设施的现代化。老房子照样住人，住得还很舒适，与时代合拍，只是面积不大。城市中心区一般都显得比较拥挤，因为人口多，而建筑的大格局没变，没有大拆大建。

我们在丰富胡同的房子也进行了一些内装修方面的改造，譬如，将糊纸的窗户变成了玻璃窗，将帘子变成了纱窗纱门，将砖地变成了磁砖地，甚至个别房间还铺设了实木地板，将纸糊的顶棚变成硬体的天花板，将纸糊的四壁表面变成实体刷白或者淡蓝色的墙，将正房的耳间与厢房之间的小天井加了顶，变成了书房和餐厅，等等，这些改动也都是“与时俱进”的措施，不伤筋动骨，不伤大雅，但变得更适合居住，更漂亮，更具现代性。

这些改动，应该说，也有普遍的参考价值，是使四合院“进步”的举措。

父母住四合院时严格地遵循对四

合院进行定期小修、中修、大修制度，这很重要。小修包括上房拔草、勾泥瓦缝，差不多年年进行；中修包括油饰门窗，大概七八年一次；大修则是对房屋进行通体检修，更换柱头，砌墙，换瓦，等等，大概十五年左右一次。我注意到，这个制度后来普遍被遗弃了。普遍的房屋所有权公有化让住户不再爱惜自己的住房，越住越糟糕，越千疮百孔。而公家，由于人口爆炸等因素，也无暇去精心维修，形成只用不管的局面。好好的四合院半个多世纪下来全都破烂不堪，不可收拾了。

许多国家对建筑有硬性规定，不管私有公有，一定要定期维修，到时不修要受罚。我想，对四合院尤应如此。

四合院的院子有院子的作用，不可废弃，不可乱盖房。那是种树种草种花的地方。以我们家而言，父母在住进去之后，种了两棵柿子树，还有一棵由宁夏移植来的枸杞子树，一株由故宫分植来的太平花，还种了一棵香椿树，一棵桃树，一棵枣树，南墙根有玉簪棒，

北墙根有指甲草，水缸里有水葱，当然，还有盆栽的菊花，多达百种数百株。

盆栽的植物，在鼎盛期，大概有几十种，绝大部分是冬天要搬入室内的，普通的有石榴、夹竹桃，高贵的有昙花，有银星海棠，有令箭荷花，等等。

四合院拥有院子是它的最有价值的长处，美丽漂亮不说，它使每个院子都贴近大自然，都能自身改善局部小气候，能储存水分，能降温，能隔声，能防沙尘，能达到哲学上的“天人合一”，一年四季还都有嫩叶或者果实吃，多棒！从景山上往下看，全北京城都是绿的，是树的海洋。这是因为家家都有树啊。世界上还有哪个城市能和它相媲美！

说到这儿，保护四合院的基本思路也就自然地出来了：

一、疏散人口，基本取消大杂院，恢复四合院原有格局；

二、由政府在同里统一搞好基础设施工程，接进每个院子去，实现人居环境的现代化；

三、房屋外观、结构、大格局不变，

进行内部改造，使之舒适化、科学化和时代化；

四、取消临建房屋，恢复院子，恢复植被；

五、危房改造不准推平头，反对大拆大建，要因地制宜，保护那些好的和比较好的院落，进行微循环改造。

我有幸参观过北京一些最优秀的四合院，它们差不多都是挂牌的四合院文物重点保护单位。平常关着门不准进。我有幸进去了，进去一看，真是漂亮得惊人，完全出乎想像，说句稍稍夸大一点的话，就像小颐和园似的。锣鼓巷一带这样的好院子相当多，像“可园”。对这些好院子应该想办法收回，开辟成对外的花园，开辟成四合院博物馆。不用多，第一批先解放五座、十座，树起样板来，一下子就能震惊世界。

啊，闹了半天，四合院竟是如此精彩，如此可爱，如此珍贵，教大家心悦诚服，由衷地要爱护它，珍惜它，赞美它。当然，有的可以在保护的前提下改造成酒店和宾馆，让游客直接走进四合

院，住进四合院；也让四合院揭开神秘的面纱，走向世界。

我期望四合院的新生，期盼着它的长寿！

二〇〇五年八月十六日

于安定门外寓中

写完此文，恰好李明德先生送来了他的新著《北京胡同文化之旅》草稿，我仅以此文送给他，作为代序吧。

他的新著很有些特点。一是有一批相当珍贵的照片，好多是从未见过的；二是描述了八大戏楼，很有参考价值；三是详细记述了九大名石，这很难得；四是描述了三条旅游线路，这对北京市的对外旅游很有现实的实用价值。这些特点足以使这部《北京胡同文化之旅》成为诸多胡同专著中又增添的一名有分量的新成员。我祝贺它的诞生。

Prologue

On Quadrangles Again

Today is my seventy-year birthday. When I sit down and try to write something on this special day, the topic of quadrangles comes directly into my mind. I just feel that I have too much to say about quadrangles, and then I decide to write an essay on quadrangles again as my birthday gift.

Quadrangle is the place where I grow up. There are two quadrangles once to be my residents, one in the West District and the other the East. The former, in No. 11th of the 3rd West *Hutong* near the Palace Entrance of the West District, belongs to my mother and I lived there from three years old to eight. While my father bought the later one in 1950 which lies in No. 10th (now No. 19th) of *Fengsheng Hutong* (now *Fengfu Hutong*) in *Naizi* Mansion (now *Dengshi* West Street), East District. My experience accounts for my profound sentiment to quadrangles.

During the Cultural Revolution, the quadrangle of ours was divided by four or five other households, such as street cadre and policeman. The quadrangle turned out to be a mess. All the advantages of quadrangles lost at once which makes me recognize that it is not fair to score the quadrangle on the mess basis. I can understand fully why all people from the messed quadrangles have a negative view upon the place they lived in. It is really a low-level and abnormal living environment.

The real quadrangles differ a lot from those messed ones, especially for those which have been occupied by temporary shelters as an outcome of earthquake. They are so different that the later will completely ruin the image of quadrangles. The messed quadrangles crabbled all merits of the original ones and made them worse and worse.

My father came back to Beijing at the end of 1949 and modernized the quadrangle when we bought it. To evaluate our reconstruction in a technical way, we did the infrastructure work which including the indoor toilet, the installment of toilet bout and bathtub, the evacuation of a septic tank underground instead of a public contamination-draining system and a mini home heating system with a stokehold.

This kind of reconstruction is of prevalent instructional value for all quadrangles and it is also a must to make quadrangles keep up with the modern society. You needn't bother to go to the toilet in the yard, heating system works in winter and the residents can bathe everyday. When equipped with limber pipes, lines and Broadband, the quadrangle will have a complete set of living infrastructure. This infrastructure is necessary and a must with the development of society. Otherwise, quadrangles will be hanged behind or even be washed out.

The entire infrastructure, however, should be performed by the government with taxpayers' tax. Individual household

just needs to connect different lines indoor from that equipment overhead the *Hutong*.

This is an inevitable move that all the ancient cities, as well as old cities can not skip over.

I have visited a transformed old room on the Isle St-Louis, the downtown of Paris as well as one of the isles in the middle of the Seine River way. I go upstairs around a revolving stair to the top 6th floor which is the residence of Mr. Li Zhihua bought dozens of years ago. The room is over ten meter squares with all equipment as old as several-hundred-year. There is a huge iron oven, for coal only, which is quite similar to those used in Beijing many years ago. It can be concluded that it is exactly the same condition in Paris as that in Beijing. Only dozens of years ago, did they start to transform the old houses in accordance with modernization. The transformation doesn't change the building structure and figure, but focuses on a supplementation of central heating, gas, drainer and electrical wires, etc, in order to realize the modernization of living equipment. People still live in their old house with great comfort in accordance with epoch. However, the defect of old house is small in acreage because all downtown areas in big cities are conformably crowded on the condition of big population with no distinct architectural format change such as dismantlement projects or construction ones.

We do the same internal decoration homework to our house in *Fengfu Hutong* including turning paper windows into glasses, hanging into screen window and screen door, brick floor into ceramic tile and even floor board for several rooms. Besides, ceiling takes the place of paper top, white or light blue wall drives the paper wall-pasted wall away, and study and dinning room are established by adding a cover to the parvis between the era room and side room. All the transformation is in pace with the social development, and meanwhile keeps the characteristic and taste of the old house. They become more comfortable for living and are more beautiful for visual comfort, and are of more modernized features.

These changes are instructional and have valuable reference for the improvement of quadrangles.

My parents follow a strict maintenance system including minor maintenance, moderate maintenance and extensive maintenance which is crucial to the conservation of the quadrangle. Minor maintenance is carried out once a year including weeding on the roof and crack-filling. Moderate maintenance is carried out every seven or eight years mainly focusing on painting the door and window while the extensive maintenance, every fifteen years, take a comprehensive inspect on the house including the change of chapter, bricks or

tiles. I noticed that this maintenance system has been abolished since the house property doesn't belong to the residents themselves. As for the government, they are incapable to take care of all the old houses on the condition of population explosion. Both of the above factors push the quadrangles and the houses in them into the edge of complete ruin over the past fifty years.

Many countries have promulgated a law to demand the maintenance of buildings, public or private, on a certain time cycle. Otherwise, it will be punished for the ignorance and neglect. In my opinion, the protection of quadrangles is in especially great demand of this kind of regulations.

The courtyards of quadrangles have their unique function for vegetation which must not be ignored or wasted by nonstandard buildings. Take our yard as an example, my parents planted two persimmons, a medlar transplanted from Ningxia, a Beijing Mockorange from the Forbidden City, a Chinese toon, a peach, a Chinese jujube, a *Hosta plantaginea* by the south wall, a balsamine by the north wall, *Scirpus validus* Vahl in the vat, and potted chrysanthemum which account for hundreds of types. Only the potted ones get to dozens of types at the upmost period of the planting. Almost all the plants need to remove indoor including the common ones such as megrenate and dogbane as well as the noble ones such as

night-blooming cereus, *Yinxing* crabapple and *Nopalxochia ackermannii*.

The yard actually is the most valuable part of the whole quadrangle. Let alone the beautiful landscape, the courtyard enables the quadrangle as well as the residents close to the nature. Besides that, it can improve the local climate, reserve the moisture, decrease the temperature, insulate the noise and prevent the house from the dust. That is what we say the harmony between the heaven and human. Furthermore, green leaves and fruits are available all the year. Just imagine, that will be fantastic. Taking a bird's view from the top of the Coal Hill, you will find Beijing flooded with green trees, and that is because trees are planted in almost every yard. No other city is comparable with it.

At this moment, the protection principles of the quadrangles come up into my mind as follows:

1. Evacuate the crowded households in the quadrangle and restore the quadrangle format out of the messed condition;

2. Complete the infrastructure work in *Hutong* initiated by local government to realize the modernization of living environment;

3. Without changing the facade, the structure and the format of the house, transform the internal part in order to create a comfortable, scientific and epoch-oriented residence;

4. Dismantle the temporary building in order to restore the original appearance of the yard with vegetation;

5. It should be strictly forbidden to dismantle all without filtration and full consideration. The whole restoration work is required to carry out on the condition of protection of the quadrangles in good condition or comparatively good condition.

It is lucky that I have visited some well-kept quadrangles in Beijing on the list of protection of cultural relics, which are closed most of the time. When I step in, I feel quite astonished by the wonderful scene and landscape inside. It might be a little bit exaggerative to honor them as a mini Summer Palace, but they really deserve the praise. There are plenty of such nice yards in the area of *Luogu* Lane such as *Ke* Garden. It is necessary and crucial to take those yards back and inaugurate them as public gardens or quadrangle museum. I can bet that a first set of five or ten quadrangles open to public will draw the worldwide attention to China and to Beijing. The world will be impressed by our splendid traditional quadrangles with their lovely and valuable features. People will devote themselves enthusiastically into the protection, evaluation and appreciation of the quadrangles on their own will. It is also practical that we transform the quadrangles into hotel, on the basis of protection, allowing the tourists go directly inside the

quadrangle and live in it, by the means of which unveils the mysterious outlook towards quadrangles and promotes the quadrangles to the open world.

I am looking forward to the rebirth as well as longevity of quadrangles.

Writing in the department in outer An-ding Gate, on 16th August, 2005, Shu Yi

Mr. Li Mingde came to visit me with the draft of his new book *A Tour to Beijing Hutong* when I finished this article. Then I decide to present him this article as an introduction to his book.

His book is characterized by the following features: firstly, the book provides us with abundant photos which are never shown before; secondly, it included the famous eight grand theatres of great value; thirdly, it gives a specific description of the nine peculiar stones in Beijing; and last but not the least, it introduces three classical traveling routes to Beijing *Hutong* which can be applied and referred in tourism of Beijing. All the above characteristics make this book, *A Tour to Beijing Hutong*, an excellent new member of the monographs on *Hutong*. I'd like to congratulate for the birth of it.

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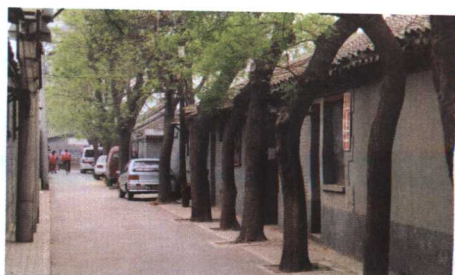
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附 老北京胡同民情风俗画



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胡同的起源与变迁

北京是中国历史上的文化古城，也是世界文明史上一个壮丽的文化奇观。那古老的街巷是城市的脉络，由四合院比邻组成的街道，永远是正南正北、正东正西，恰似棋盘。人们称条条街道为“胡同”，至今已有 700 年以上的历史。元代自 1267 年至 1276 年（至元四年到至元十三年），经历 9 年建成了一座为今天北京市区奠定了基础的元大都城。元大都城城里的街道都有明确的规定：大街宽二十四步（约 36 米），小街宽十二步（约 18.6 米），胡同宽六步（约 9.3 米）。“胡同”这个词元代就有了。据专家考证，“胡同”二字源于蒙古语，意指“水井”。有水井的地方为居民聚集之地。另，元《经世大典》内有“火弄”一词，说衚衖之音是把“火弄”的平仄异读了。在元杂剧《单刀会》中，有“杀

出一条血胡同来”的词。由此可见，胡同在元代已成为习见之词。元大都有 11 个城门，胡同达 400 余条，如砖塔胡同、菜厂胡同、沙拉胡同等均是元代的街名，今天还是这样称呼它们的。

明灭元后，在元大都基础上重建了宫殿和街巷，又有了内、外城之分。内城的主要建筑，南起正阳门，北至地安门，最北至钟、鼓二楼，为中轴线。东、西两边又形成与中轴线平行的南北大街。横向的胡同是在主干的基础上按规格所建。外城的街巷分布，也以中轴线为主干，前门大街为界，胡同贯穿其东西。此时的北京城分 36 坊，胡同增至 1170 条。

清朝建立后，定都北京，皇宫、城池、街巷沿袭明制，改称京师。街巷增扩，但总体布局无大的变化。内城胡同