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北京四合院

絮青題



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前言

北京四合院作为老北京人世代居住的主要建筑形式,驰名中外,世人皆知。

北京四合院所以有名,首先在于它的历史悠久。自元代正式建都北京,大规模规划建设都城时起,四合院就与北京的宫殿、衙署、街区、坊巷和胡同同时出现了。据元末熊梦祥所著《析津志》载:“大都街制,自南以至于北谓之经,自东至西谓之纬。大街二十四步阔,三百八十四火巷,二十九街通。”这里所谓“街通”即我们今日所称之胡同,胡同与胡同之间是供臣民建造住宅的地皮。当时,元世祖忽必烈“诏旧城居民之迁京城者,以贵高(有钱人)及居职(在朝廷供职)者为先,乃定制以地八亩为一分”,分给迁京之官贾营建住宅,北京传统四合院住宅大规模形成即由此开始。明清以来,北京四合院虽历经沧桑,但这种基本的居住形式已经形成,并不断完善,更适合居住要求,形成了我们今天所见到的四合院形式。

北京的四合院所以有名,还在于它的构成有独特之处,在中国传统住宅建筑中具有典型性和代表性。中国住宅建筑大部分是内院式住宅,南方地区的住宅院落很小,四周房屋连成一体,称作“一颗印”。这种住宅适合于南方的气候条件,通风采光均欠理想。北京的四合院,院落宽绰疏朗,四面房屋各自独立,彼此之间有游廊联接,起居十分方便。四合院是封闭式的住宅,对外只有一个街门,关起门来自成天地,具有很强的私密性,非常适合独家居住。院内,四面房子都向院落方向开门,一家人在里面和亲和美,其乐融融。由于院落宽敞,可在院内植树栽花,饲鸟养鱼,叠石造景。居住者不仅享有舒适的住房,还可分享大自然赐予的一片美好天地。

北京四合院所以有名,还因为它虽为居住建筑,却蕴含着深刻的文化内涵,是中华优秀传统文化的载体。四合院的营建是极讲究风水的,从择地、定位到确定每幢建筑的具体尺度,都要按风水理论来进行。风水学说,实际是中国古代的建筑环境学,是中国传统建筑理论的重要组成部分,这种风水理论,千百年来一直指导着中国古代的营造活动。除去风水学说外,四合院的装修、雕饰、彩绘也处处体现着民俗民风和传统文化,表现一定历史条件下人们对幸福、美好、富裕、吉祥的追求。如以蝙蝠、寿字组成的图案,寓意“福寿双全”,以花瓶内安插月季花的图案寓意“四季平安”,而嵌于门簪、门头上的吉辞祥语,附在檐柱上的抱柱楹联,以及悬挂在室内的书画佳作,更是集贤哲之古训,采古今之名句,或颂山川之美,或铭处世之学,或咏鸿鹄之志,风雅备至,充满浓郁的文化气息,登斯庭院,有如步入一座中国传统文化殿堂。

北京四合院能在历史上存在数百年,是因为它具有其它住宅建筑难以并论的优点。今天,当都市现代化的脚步逐渐加快,重重叠叠的高楼大厦兴起的时候,人们——尤其是世代生长在京华的老北京人,会对四合院产生一种特殊的眷恋之情。

北京四合院,这种古代劳动人民精心创造出来的民居形式,伴随人们休养生息成百上千年,留给人们心目中的印象是极深刻的,留给历史的遗产是极丰厚的。今天,我们编辑这本北京四合院专辑,是试图通过对四合院的扼要介绍,让人们进一步了解它的历史,认识它的宝贵历史价值、科学价值和文物价值,从而更好地继承祖国宝贵的文化遗产,弘扬优秀的中华优秀传统文化。

FOREWORD

As the major architectural form of residence of Beijing inhabitants for generations, quadrangle of Beijing has been well-known at home and abroad.

It is famous for the following reasons:

Firstly, it has a long-standing history. Since Beijing became the formal capital of Yuan Dynasty and grand-scaled construction projects started, quadrangles began to appear simultaneously with the palaces, offices, neighbourhoods, passages and Hutongs in the city. According to records of 《Xi Jin Zhi》 (a book about the circumstances of the city, composed by Xiong Mengxiang in the last years of Yuan Dynasty), "The layout of streets in Dadu (the name of present-day Beijing at that time) includes jing (south-north oriented streets) and Wei (east-west oriented ones). Dajie's (streets) are 24 bu in width. There are 384 Huo Xiangs and 29 Hong Tongs." Here, Hong Tong was the equivalent of Hutong which people use now. Spaces between Hutongs were lands for constructions of residences. At that time, Kublai Khan, Emperor Shizu of Yuan Dynasty, "had an imperial edict promulgated, saying that among inhabitants of the old city, who wanted to move into the capital, priority was granted the rich and those who served in the court. It was regulated that a portion contained 8 mu of land" which was distributed to officials and merchants moving into the capital to built their houses, and the grand-scaled formation of traditional quadrangle residences in Beijing began. Through Ming and Qing Dynasties, quadrangles of Beijing had experienced many vicissitudes. But the fundamental form of residing had been fixed and the construction was continuously being improved to meet the requirements of living, thus the quadrangle-styled residence like what people see today began to take shape.

Secondly, its construction is unique, and is typical and representative in traditional Chinese residential constructions. Most Chinese residences are built in the Inner-courtyard-style. Residences in the southern area generally have very small courtyards, while rooms around a courtyard merge into an integrated whole, and the form is called Yi Ke Yin (A Block of Seal). Such a construction fits the demand of southern climate, but lacks in ideal ventilizing and daylighting. Quadrangles of Beijing have spacious courtyards, rooms standing on independent four sides are linked up by corridors, and the construction is convenient for daily life. Such a closed quadrangle residence provide dwellers with high privacy when the only gate facing the street is shut, and it is suitable for a single family to live in. Rooms on four sides all have doors open facing the courtyard, so that all members of the family can live harmoniously together. In the courtyard, trees and flowers can be planted, birds and

fish bred, rockeries and sceneries made, and in addition to comfortable lodgings, dwellers can share the beautiful field granted by Nature.

Thirdly, though being residential construction, it implies profound cultural connotations and is the carrier of traditional Chinese culture. In the past, residence owners were utterly particular about geomancy. In choosing the sites, fixing the locations and deciding the specific scales of each building, they all acted according to the theory of geomancy which was actually the theory of architectural environments in ancient societies of China, and an important component part of traditional Chinese architectural theories. It had guided the constructional activities for thousands of years in ancient China. Besides the theory of geomancy, the fit-ups, carved decorations and coloured-paintings in quadrangles all embody folk customs, social practices and traditional culture, and express people's pursuances for happiness, fineness, prosperity and auspiciousness under certain historical conditions. For examples: The pattern composed by bats and the character "Shou (Longevity)" expresses the wish of attaining both happiness and a long, long life; a pattern with Chinese roses in a vase means "Safe in All Seasons". Inlaid auspicious words and phrases on lintels, couplets on columns and masterpieces of paintings and calligraphy on walls in rooms are collected admonitions from ancient worthies and famous sayings from all ages. They enlorge the beautiful landscapes, or bear the ways of acting in society, or praise high aspirations, all in an elegant way and presenting a heavy cultural flavour. To stay in a thus decorated courtyard is really like lingering in a hall of traditional Chinese culture.

Quadrangles of Beijing have existed for several hundred years because they possess strong points incomparable for other types of residences. Now, when the paces of modernization of cities are gradually speeding up and overlapping towering buildings rise, people (especially those who were born and bred in Beijing) would feel sentimentally attached to quadrangles. It is a special kind of feeling.

Quadrangles of Beijing belong to a type of civil residence which was meticulously created by ancient labouring people, has seen the growing-up of human being for hundreds and hundreds of years, provides people with profound impressions and leaves generous historic legacies. This special collection about quadrangles of Beijing aims at making brief introductions about quadrangles of Beijing, so that people will further understand their history, and learn about their precious historic values, scientific values and relic values, thereby to inherit the precious cultural legacy of the Motherland, and to spread the splendid traditional culture of China.

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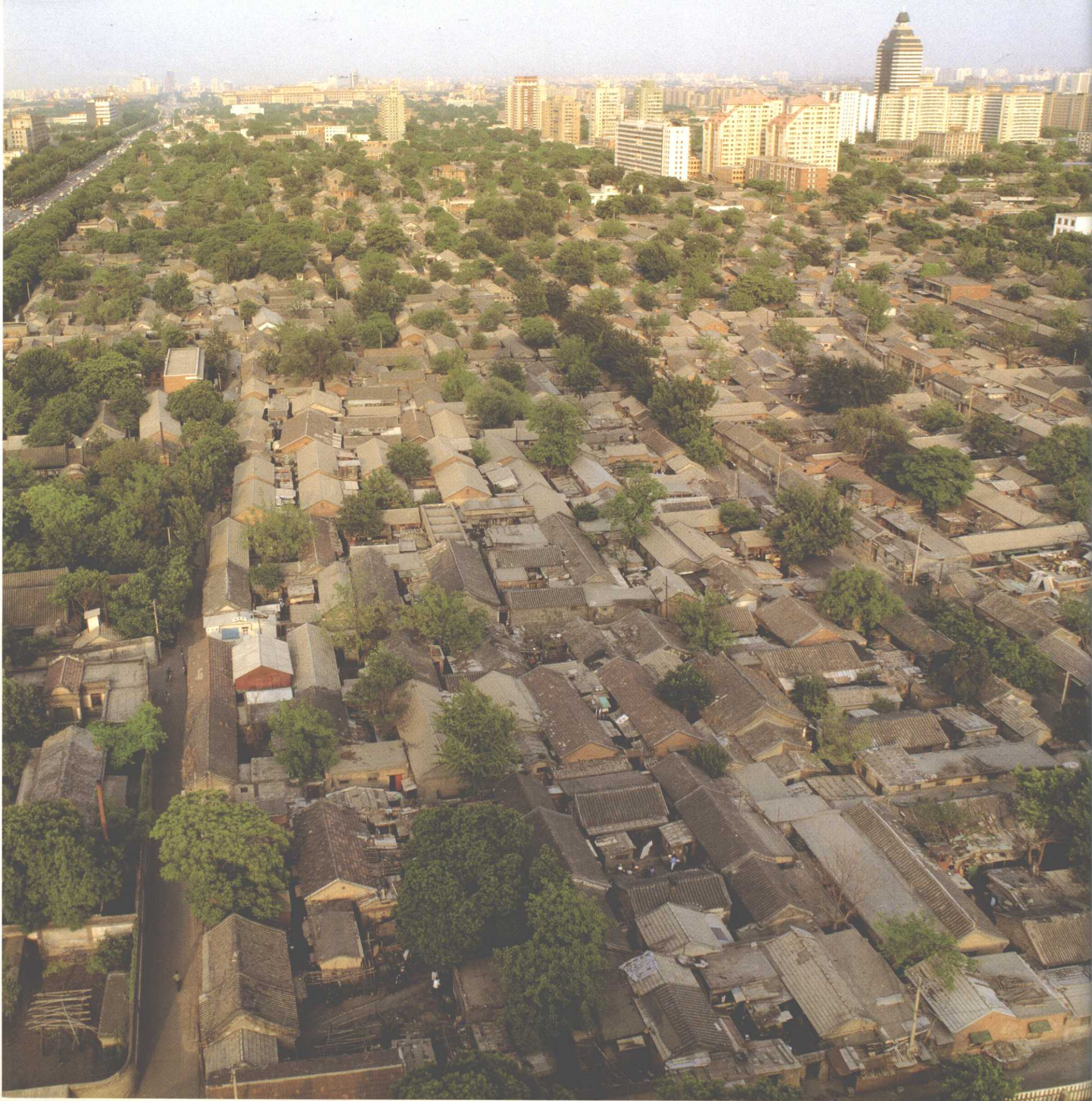
四合院的基本 格局 和建筑特色

The Basic Setups and Architectural Features of Quadrangles

1. 相连成片的四合院——北京西单
地区四合院俯瞰

1. Groups of Neighbouring
Quadrangles. A Panoramic View
of Quadrangles in Xidan Area
of Beijing





四合院,是由东、西、南、北四面房子围合起来形成的内院式住宅,老北京人习惯称它为四合房。

四合院规模不同,大小相差悬殊。但无论大小,都是由基本单元组成的。由四面房屋围合起一个庭院,为四合院的基本单元,称为一进四合院,如果围合形成两个院落即为两进四合院,形成三个院落为三进四合院,依此类推。北京大型四合院(如王府)可多达七进、九进院落,除中路主院外,两侧还有东西跨院,可谓“深宅大院”。

由于日照的影响,四面的房子以座北朝南为最好,所以,四合院都以北房为正房,东西两侧次之,为厢房,与北房相对的南房称为倒座房。

根据风水理论,一般庶民宅院的宅门要开在东南角或西北角。北京的胡同多为东西走向,胡同两侧均建有四合院,处在胡同北侧

的院落,宅门开在东南角;处在胡同南侧的院落,宅门开在西北角。不论宅门开在哪个方位,宅院均以北房为正房,这是确定无疑的。

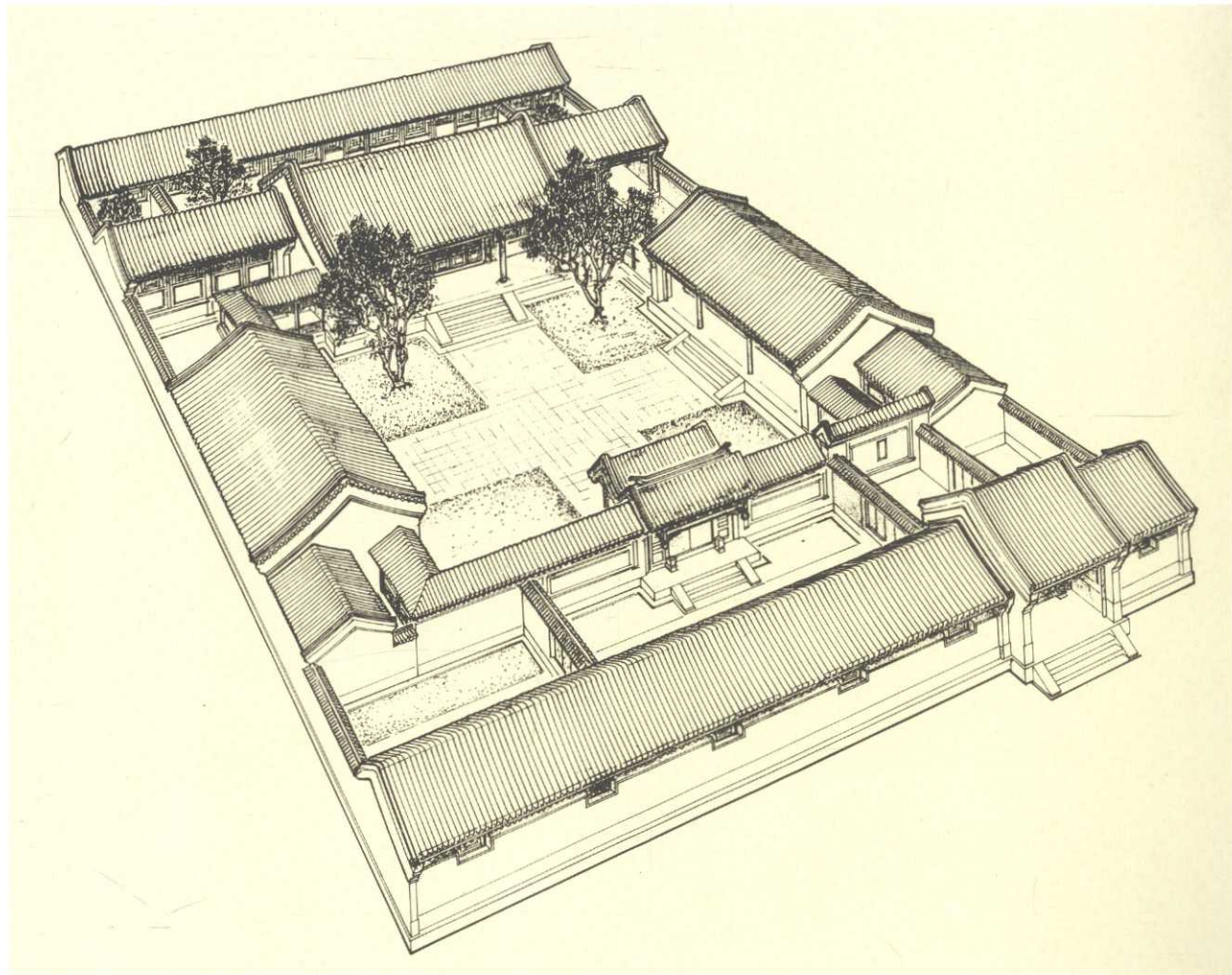
两进院落以上的四合院,一般都分为内宅和外宅,分隔方式是沿厢房南侧建一道隔墙,将院落分为内外两部分。隔墙以里的北房、东西厢房及所围成的院落称为内宅,隔墙以外的倒座房及其院落称为外宅。内、外宅由二门——垂花门或屏门联接沟通。中型或大型四合院的最后一排正房为后罩房。后罩房有时建成二层楼房,称为后罩楼。

四合院的正房、厢房之间,一般由抄手游廊联接沟通。抄手游廊是开敞式附属建筑,既可供人行走,躲避风雨日晒,又可供人休憩小坐,观赏院内景致。

四合院所采取的建筑形式比较简单,一般都是硬山式建筑,这种建筑形式的特点是两侧的山墙直砌到顶,将木构架全部封砌在

中型四合院鸟瞰

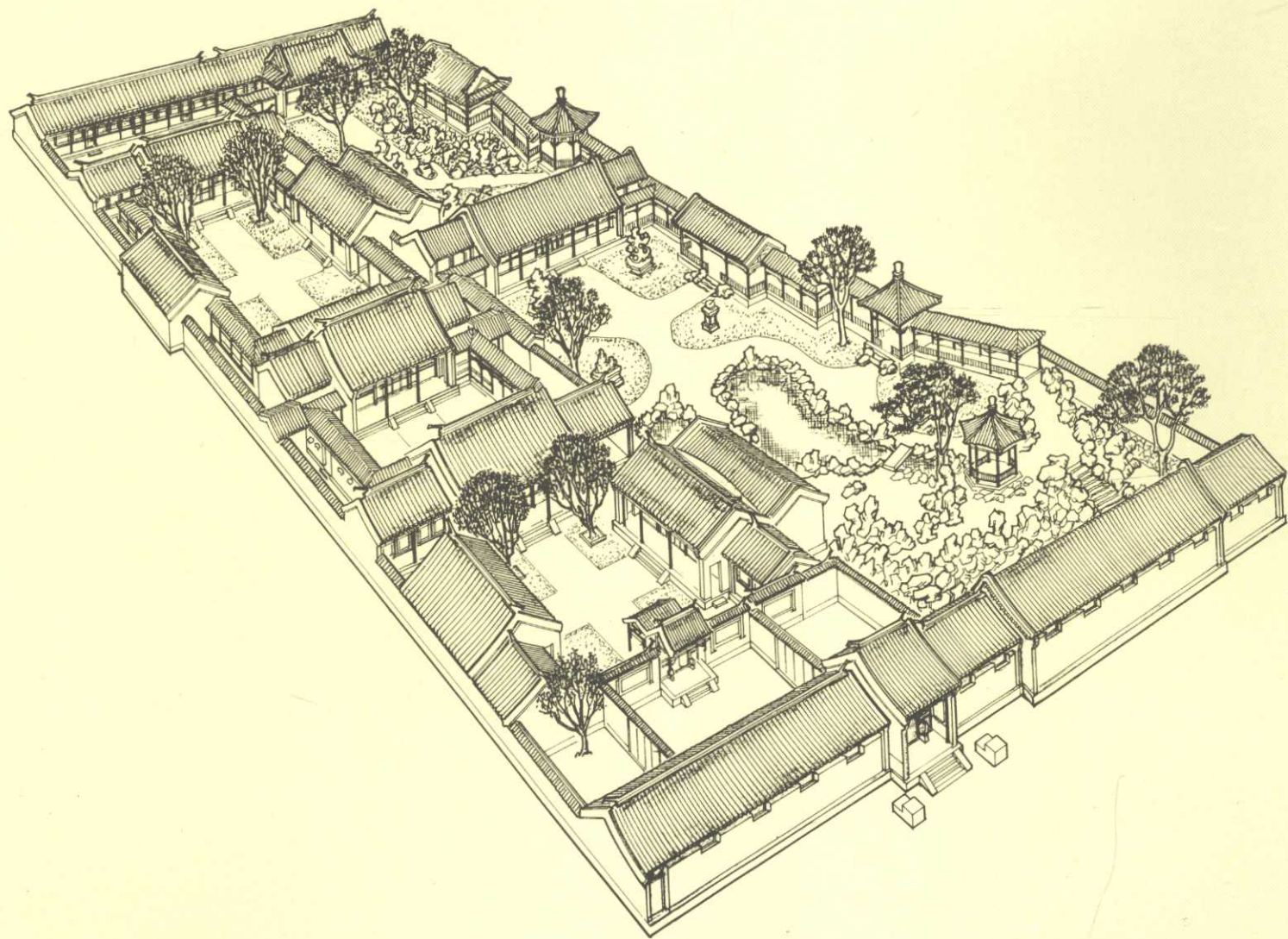
The Panoramic View of
A Medium-sized Quadrangle



墙内,从侧面看不到木构架。屋面起脊分作前后两坡,施青灰色瓦。四合院中唯有垂花门采用较活泼的悬山形式,四面都不砌墙,屋面向两侧延展挑出,从各面都能看到木构架,玲珑透剔,使这座沟通内外宅的二门既典雅庄重又富有活力。四合院的建筑色彩多采用材料本身的颜色,青砖灰瓦,玉阶丹楹,墙体磨砖对缝,工艺考究,虽为泥水之作,犹如工艺佳品。

带花园的大型四合院鸟瞰

The Panoramic View of A Large
Quadrangle with A Garden



A quadrangle is a compound with rows of rooms built in the 4 directions so that a square inner courtyard is formed at the centre. Old Beijing inhabitants use to call it Si He Fang (Si He means "surrounding from 4 directions").

Though built in different scales and sizes, all quadrangles are composed by basic units — a courtyard surrounded by rooms at 4 sides. Such a unit is called "1 Jin", and 2 units, "2 Jin", and so on. A large quadrangle (such as a residence of a prince) may contain up to 7 or even 9 units. Such large quadrangles contain major units at the centre and side units at left and right. People describe them as "imposing dwellings and spacious courtyards". In the light of sunshine effects, rooms facing the south are most favourable, hence, rooms standing at the north side of a quadrangle are generally taken as Zheng Fang (Principal Rooms), those at the east and west come next and are called Xiang Fang (Wing Rooms), while those facing principal rooms at the south side are called Dao Zuo Fang (Reverse-set Rooms).

According to the theory of geomancy, the main entrance of the residence of common people should be at the southeastern or northwestern corner. Hutongs of Beijing are mostly east-west oriented, and quadrangles line on both sides. Quadrangles on the north side of the Hutong has an entrance on the southeastern corner, and those on the south side the northwestern corner. As a rule, rooms on the north side of the courtyard are principal rooms.

Quadrangles with 2 or more units are generally divided into Nei Zhai (Inner Quarters) and Wai Zhai (Outer Quarters) by means of having a separating wall built along the southern end of wing rooms on the east and west sides, thus the courtyard is divided into 2 parts — Inside the wall is the inner quarter, and outside, the outer quarter. An inner entrance is open on the wall (it may be a Chui Hua Men or a Ping Men [Screen Door]) so that people can go to and fro. The last row of rooms in a medium or large-scaled quadrangle is called Hou Zhao Fang (Posterior Shielding Rooms). Sometimes, these may be a 2-storeyed building which is called Hou Zhao Lou (Posterior Shielding Storeyed Building).

Principal rooms and wing rooms are generally linked by Chao Shou You Lang (Short-cut Corridor). a kind of opening outbuilding, which provides people with passage, shelter (from wind, rain and sunshine), as well as a place to sit and rest and enjoy the scenes of the courtyard.

The construction of houses in quadrangles, Ying Shan (Hard Gable) style, is comparatively simple. It is featured by that the wooden constructions are all covered by the surfacing bricks, and the gable roofs are spread with lines of gray tiles. Only the Chui Hua Men is built in a vivid Xuan Shan style which has the wooden constructions revealed and can be seen from all directions. It has a ridge spreading and slightly rising at both ends, looking dignified, elegant and vigorous. Generally, the constructions of a quadrangle look gorgeous: Greenish bricks, gray tiles, milky steps and red columns. The walls are tidily built with polished bricks in exquisite technology. To sum up, such buildings look just like a masterpiece of handicraft.



2



3

2. 从西南角俯瞰四合院

3. 东黄城根儿某宅后院俯瞰

2. Looking Down at A quadrangle from the southwest

3. A Panoramic View of the Backyard of a House in Dong Huang chenggen

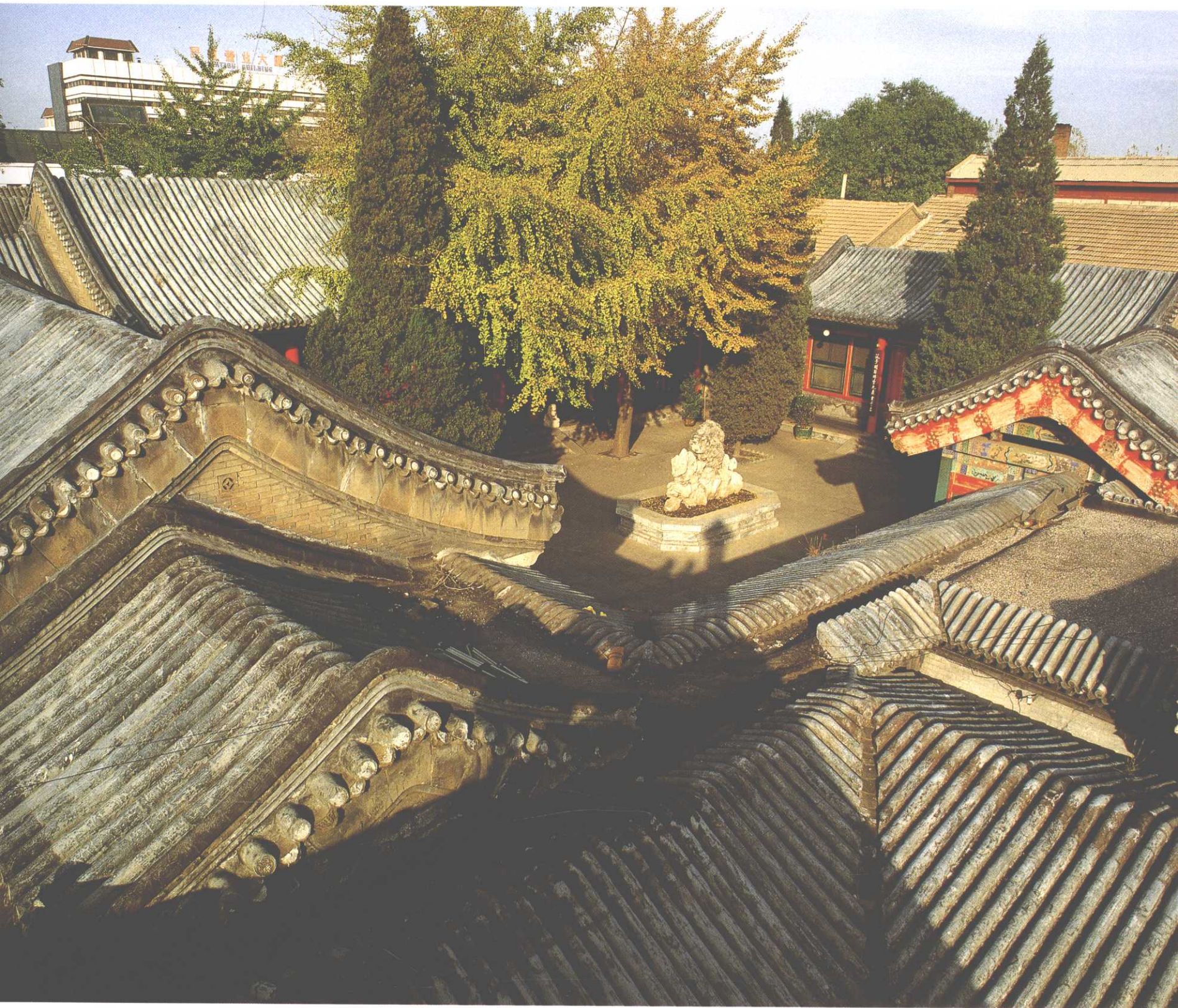


4. 这种简朴无华的中小型四合院在北京四合院中占相当数量

5. 由正房、厢房、耳房、垂花门和游廊围合成的院落

4. In Beijing, there are many unsophisticated quadrangles like this one.

5. A Courtyard Formed by Surrounding Principal Rooms, Wing Rooms, Side Rooms, Chui Hua Men and Corridors





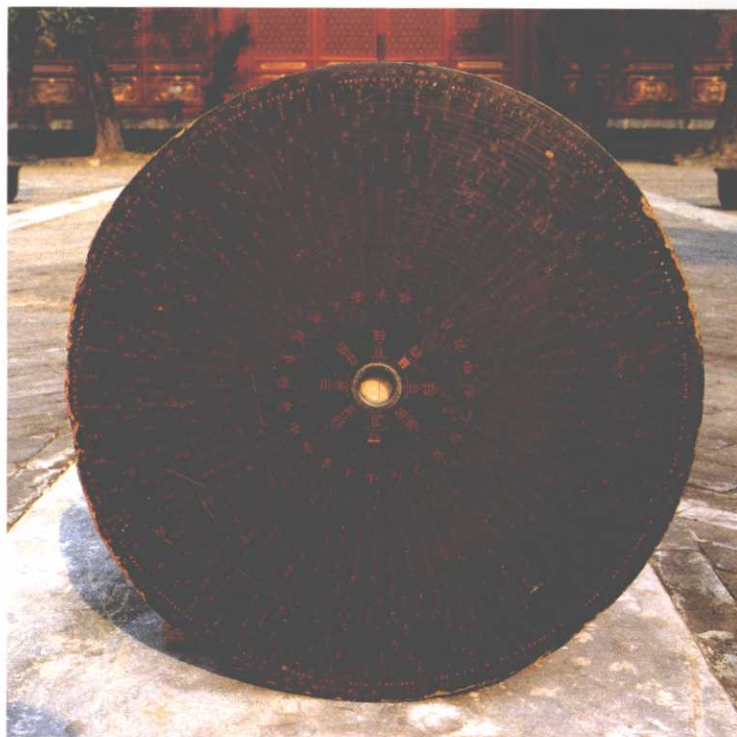
6. 俯瞰四合院夜色

7. 中国古代营建房屋时定方位用的罗盘。风水先生用它来选定宅院的中轴线位置、宅院大门位置和各房门位置,以趋吉避凶

6. A Panoramic Night View of A Quadrangle

7. A Compass Which Was Applied to Check Directions in Ancient Construction Projects. Geomancers selected the positions of the central axle of the house, the entrance and doors of different rooms, in order to stay clear of calamities and to tend toward propitiousness.

6



7

宅门、影壁

The Gates and the Screen Walls

8. 最高等级的大门，王府大门——位于后海北岸的清醇王府大门，面宽五开间，中间三间开门，是王府大门中型制最高的。

8. The Gate of A Residence of Prince, Which Belongs to the Highest Level

The gate of the Residence of Prince Chun of Qing Dynasty, located at the northern bank of Rear Shicha Lake, is 5-bay across with 3 pairs of doors at the center. It is of the superlative form of gates of residences for princes according to regulations.



宅 门

The Gates

在等级森严的封建社会,住宅及其大门直接代表着主人的品第等级和社会地位,所谓“门第相当”、“门当户对”,就是这个意思。因此,人们对大门的型制和等级是非常重视的。

北京四合院住宅的大门,从建筑形式上可分为两类,一类是由一间或若干间房屋构成的屋宇式大门,另一类是在院墙合陇处建造的墙垣式门。设屋宇式大门的住宅,一般是有官阶地位或经济实力的社会中上层阶级;设墙垣式大门的住宅,则多为社会下层普通百姓居住。

屋宇式大门分为几个等级。

10 王府大门 王府大门是屋宇式大门中的最高等级。通常有五间三启门和三间一启门两等。这种大门座落在主宅院的中轴线上,宏伟气派。北京后海北岸的清醇王府(现中华人民共和国卫生部)大门,就是一座五间三启门的屋宇式大门。在封建社会,王府大门的间数、门饰、装修、色彩都是按规制而设的。如,清顺治九年规定亲王府正门广五间,启门三……绿色琉璃瓦……每门金钉六十有三……世子府门钉减亲王九分之二,贝勒府规定为正门五间,启门一。位于后海南岸的清恭王府,原是乾隆帝的宠臣和珅的府邸,后来封赐给恭亲王,这座王府的大门是三开间,上复绿色琉璃瓦。

广亮大门 广亮大门仅次于王府大门,它是屋宇式大门的一种主要形式,这种大门一般位于宅院的东南角,占据一间房的位置。广亮大门虽不及王府大门显赫气派,但也有较高的台基,门口

比较宽大敞亮,门扉开在门厅的中柱之间,大门檐枋之下安装雀替、三幅云一类既有装饰功用,又代表主人品级地位的饰件。

金柱大门 这是一种门扉安装在金柱(俗称老檐柱)间的大门,称为“金柱大门”,这种大门同广亮大门一样,也占据一个开间,它的规制与广亮大门很接近,门口也较宽大,虽不及广亮大门深邃庄严,仍不失官宦门第的气派,是广亮大门的一种演变形式。

蛮子门 如将广亮大门或金柱大门的门扉安装在外檐柱间,门扇槛框的形式仍采取广亮大门的形式,北京人把这种门称为“蛮子门”,它是广亮大门和金柱大门进一步演变出来的又一种形式。

如意门 北京中小型四合院采用的大门当中,如意门占着相当大的数量。如意门的门口设在外檐柱间,门口两侧与山墙腿子之间砌砖墙,门口比较窄小,门楣上方常装饰雕镂精致的砖花图案,在如意门的门楣与两侧砖墙交角处,常做出如意形状的花饰,以寓意吉祥如意,故取名“如意门”。如意门里的住户一般是在政治上地位不高,但却非常殷实富裕的士民阶层。

墙垣式门 除上述数种屋宇式大门外,在民宅中,采用墙垣式门者也不在少数。墙垣式门最普遍、最常见的形式是小门楼形式,它的样式尽管很多,但基本造型大同小异,主要由腿子、门楣、屋面、脊饰等部分组成,一般都比较简单朴素,也有为数不多的豪华小门楼,门楣以上遍施砖雕,虽不气派但却十分华丽,显示房主人的富有和虚荣。