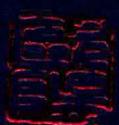


北京文物地图集

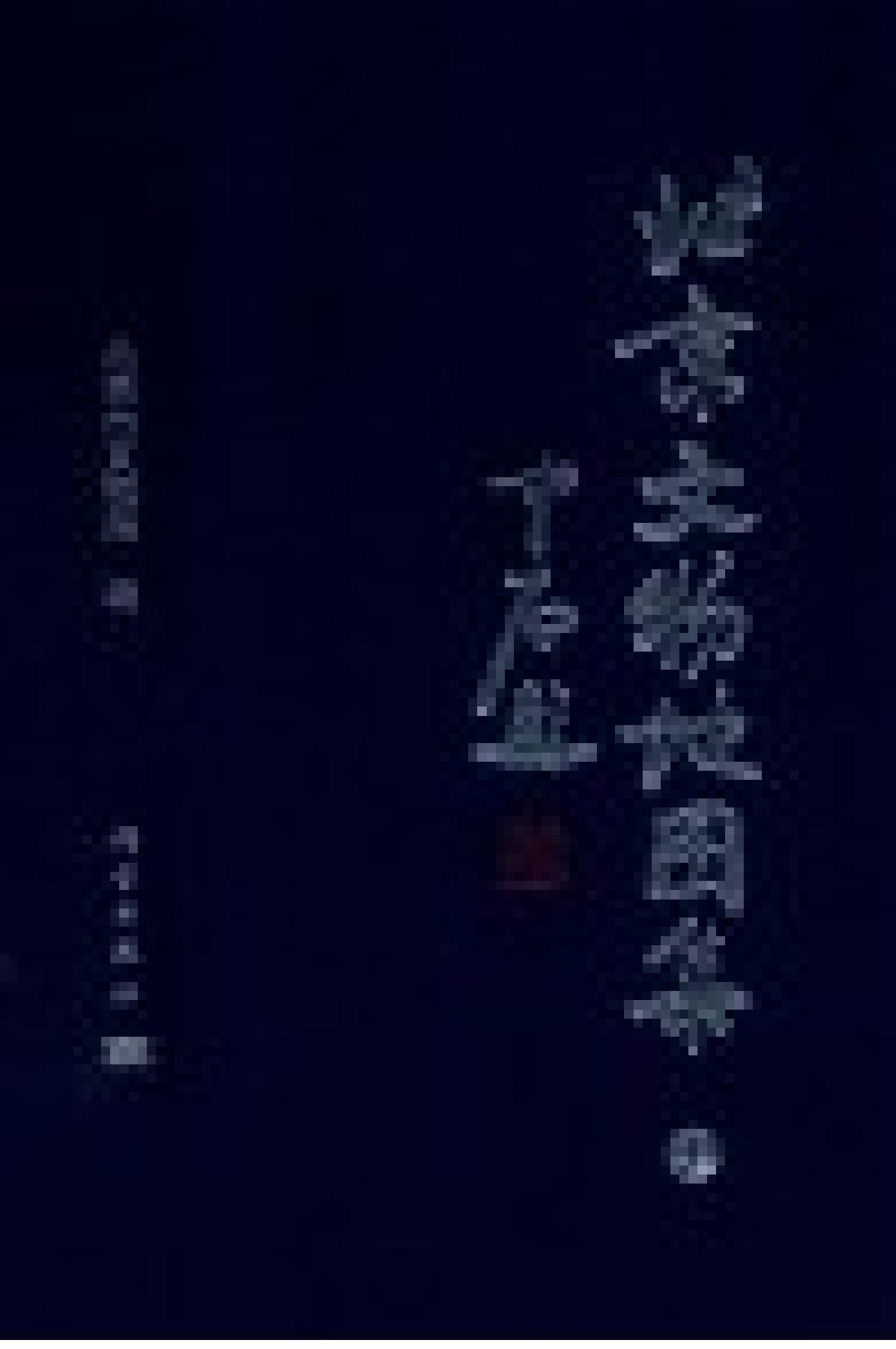
中古史



北京市文物局 编

科学出版社





# 北京文物地图集

(上)

北京市文物局 编

科学出版社

北京

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# 前　　言

北京是中华人民共和国的首都,具有悠久的历史和光荣的传统。保存于地上、地下丰富多彩的文物遗存,是其深厚文化底蕴的实证,它们以自己的真实性给人以深刻的启迪,使首都人民更亲切地了解自己的辉煌历史,增强自豪感,在今后首都的发展建设中更多、更好地保护好这些历史文化遗产,使北京这座古都更加美好。

中华人民共和国成立并定都北京后,为切实了解现存的不可移动文物状况,北京市曾进行了大量的各种形式的调查工作。并根据国务院通知,进行了两次全国性的文物普查。第一次从1958年秋到1959年10月,第二次从1981年至1984年。在各级政府的领导、社会各界的大力支持及广大文物考古工作者的辛勤工作下,这两次文物普查取得了前所未有的成绩。从1997年4月至1999年底,北京市进行了第三次文物普查,全市共有不可移动文物3550处,其中古遗址299处,古墓葬241处,古建筑1308处,石窟寺及石刻1035处,近现代重要史迹及代表性建筑528处,其他139处。为了对历次文物调查的成果进行系统整理和科学总结,北京市文物局决定编辑出版《北京文物地图集》。

《北京文物地图集》运用地图形式,对北京的历史沿革、历次文物调查资料及数十年的考古发掘成果进行科学概括,综合反映北京文物工作取得的学术成果,全面记录北京市行政区划内已知不可移动文物的状况,这些是古都北京实物见证,是老北京的魂。地图集的编制,是北京市文物保护、管理和研究的一项基础工作,它将为科学研究及制定文物保护、管理和研究的长远战略决策与政策法规提供有益的资料;为国民经济建设部门规划、选址和设计提供可靠的依据。

编辑出版具有北京特色的文物地图集,是一项极其复杂艰巨的工作,如有不当之处,衷心希望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

《北京文物地图集》编辑委员会

## Preface

Beijing, the capital of China, has a long history and a glorious tradition. The rich cultural relics preserved both on the ground and underground are evidence for the long history and the splendid culture, as well as important material data for scientific researches. They make an impression on the people with their reality and vividness and help the people to realize their own history and creativity, to enhance their national confidence and sense of pride and to inspire their national spirit.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China and taking Beijing as the capital, a huge amount of survey work in various forms has been carried out in different areas in order to find out the current situation of unmovable cultural relics. Overall surveys have been carried out for two times according to notifications of the State Council. The first one started in 1958-1959, the second one in 1981 to 1984 and the third one in 1997 to 1999. The contents of the survey were very extensive. Under the leadership of governments at all levels and with the full support from various circles and the tremendous efforts of archaeological workers, this work has achieved an unprecedented success. In order to systematize and synthesize scientifically the results of all surveys, the Bureau of Cultural Relics of Beijing decides to publish *An Atlas of Cultural Relics in Beijing*.

*The Atlas of Cultural Relics in Beijing* is compiled with great assiduity to summarize scientifically the huge amount of original information acquired from the surveys, to reflect the academic results and new important discoveries achieved in cultural relics work and to record comprehensively the current situation of the unmovable relics known so far in the territory of Beijing, so as to bring them into full play. The compilation of the atlas is a piece of important basic work of cultural relics protection, management and researches, and at the same time is a cooperative scientific research project of professional archaeologists and geographers from all the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. It will provide scientific researches with extremely important first-hand material, furnish the drawing up of the national relics protection, management and research long-term strategy and administrative policies and acts with scientific information and offer reliable data for planning, locating and designing national economic constructions, so as to avoid destroying relics in the process of construction.

It is a tough work to compile and publish an atlas of cultural relics with distinctive Beijing features. The work is quite complicated and formidable. Errors in the books are unavoidable, and criticisms and suggestions from readers will be whole-heartedly welcomed.

**The Editorial Board of *An Atlas of Cultural Relics in Beijing***

# 凡例

1. 本地图集包括现北京市行政区域内的历史沿革、文物分布状况、文物单位简介等。
2. 原则上收录北京市三次文物普查确定的现存不可移动的文物，包括少量迁建的古建筑和异地保护的碑刻等。
3. 所收文物年代下限一般为 1949 年，1949 年以后已公布为各级文物保护单位和少数名人故居、老字号等也适当收录。
4. 经过清理或发掘的古遗址和古墓葬、已经拆除的古建筑，原址已无遗迹，但留有科学记录资料的也予以收录，但只编顺序号，不编分类号。
5. 收录的不可移动文物分为七大类二十七小类，在地图上各用不同符号和颜色表示（详见图例）。
6. 文物单位分布范围较大，包含的文物数量较多且较重要者，编为一处，下列子目。
7. 文物单位编号以区县级行政区为单位分类编排，分为总顺序号和分类顺序号。各类中按时代早晚顺序排列。个别跨区县的较大型文物遗存，分别在各区县文物分布图中收录，在文物单位简介中加以说明。
8. 文物单位名称原则上采用本名（学名）或影响较大的俗名。无法用上述方式命名的古遗址、古墓葬、石刻等，以其所在地的村庄或自然地点命名。
9. 年代采用中国史学界公认的纪年。史前采用考古学时代表示其相对年代，历史时期使用王朝纪年。1912 年起的近代和现代文物一般使用公元纪年。
10. 全国重点文物保护单位和北京市文物保护单位的名称和年代基本以公布资料为准。

## Notes on the Use of the Atlas

1. This Atlas consists of volumes covering the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and a volume on important cultural relics of the whole country.
2. The Atlas records in principle the extant unmoveable relics indentified in surveys, including some ancient buildings, inscribed stones, etc. which have been moved for protection.
3. The latest time limit for recording relics in the Atlas is generally the year of 1949; those later than 1949 are included only if they are promulgated as cultural relics units under the protection of different levels.
4. The ancient tombs, settlements and buildings which have been excavated or demolished and whose scientific data have been kept but the relics are not preserved are also included in the Atlas and registered in the brief account (in the item related to their location) with general ordinal numbers but without category ordinal numbers.
5. The unmoveable relics recorded in the Atlas are divided into seven categories (represented alphabetically in the Chinese *pinyin*) and twenty-seven subcategories, and are marked in the maps with various symbols (see the Legend).
6. The relics units distributed widely and comprising a great number of important monuments are each listed as one unit with its main contents noted.
7. The relics units are numbered by the county-level administrative area as well as by the category, thus given both general ordinal numbers and category ordinal numbers. The units of each category are arranged in chronological order. Several large transcounty units are marked in the relics distribution maps of all corresponding counties and are noted in the brief account of cultural relics units.
8. The relics units are called in principle by their original names (scientific names) or their popular names if the latter are well-known. The units which can not be named in this way are given names after the villages or natural places where they are located.
9. The Atlas adopts the chronology generally accepted in Chinese historical circles. For some localities of palaeoanthropological and palaeovertebrate fossils geological periods are adopted. The dynastical chronology is adopted for historic times. A few units in China's border areas difficult to be dated by the dynastic chronology but roughly belonging to the Bronze age are marked as of this period. For the modern and contemporary cultural relics later than the year 1912 the Christian era is generally adopted.
10. The names and times of important cultural relics units under national protection and cultural relics units under protection in Beijing take the data published as the standard basically.

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## 概 述

北京市简称“京”，是中华人民共和国的首都，当代中国政治、文化和国际交往中心，中央直辖市，四周除东南一隅与天津接壤外，其余皆与河北省为邻。全市总面积为 1.68 万平方公里，人口 1184 万（2005 年统计数据），有汉、满、回、蒙古等民族，现设 16 市辖区、2 县。

北京市位于华北平原西北端，地势西北高东南低，西、北及东北部群山连绵，西部是太行山余脉的西山，北部是属燕山山脉的军都山，山地约占全市总面积的三分之二。中、南和东南部是华北大平原的西北隅，由河流的冲积扇连接而成，占全市总面积的三分之一。北京市的主要河流有永定河、潮白河、北运河、温榆河、拒马河等，这些河流的干流及支流大都由西北流向东南。北京市属典型的暖温带半湿润大陆性季风气候区，气候的突出特点是四季分明，风向、气温、降雨有明显的季节变化，夏季炎热多雨，冬季寒冷干燥，春、秋季短促。年平均气温 10 ~ 12℃，年降水量 500 ~ 700 毫米，降水的季节分配很不均匀，其中 75% 集中在夏季。无霜期为 180 ~ 200 天，雨热同季有利于农业生产。在这样的地理环境中，几十万年来，历代先民在这片土地上繁衍生息，创造了灿烂的北京历史，留下了丰富的文化遗存。

相传黄帝受命后“划野分州”，今北京地区称幽都、幽陵或幽州。据《尚书·禹贡》、《尔雅》记载，夏时北京地属冀州，商时属幽州。西周初年，蓟、燕两个诸侯国并存，后燕强而并蓟。战国时，燕为“七雄”之一。燕昭王开拓北疆，在北京置上谷、渔阳二郡，秦又于蓟城置广阳郡。西汉武帝元封五年（公元前 106），初置刺史部十三州，今北京地区置幽州。曹魏时，武帝省幽州入冀州。文帝复置幽州，治蓟，并于蓟置燕国。西晋时，幽州迁治范阳（今涿州市），于蓟城置燕国，属幽州。十六国时期，后赵、前燕、前秦、后燕先后占有幽州地区，其中前燕慕容儁于元玺元年（352）以蓟城为都，其余皆为燕郡。北魏幽州治蓟城，置燕郡。东魏天平（534 ~ 537）中，置东燕州以统流民。北齐于蓟城置东北道行台，又于今昌平东境、顺义西北境置归德郡。北周于潞县置渔阳郡。隋开皇（581 ~ 600）中于蓟城置幽州总管府，大业三年（607）改幽州为涿郡。唐代废涿郡仍置幽州，属河北道。安史之乱中，安禄山建大燕国，都幽州。五代后梁（907 ~ 923）初，刘守光自号大燕皇帝，以蓟城为都。后晋天福元年（936），石敬瑭割幽蓟等十六州与契丹，北京地入于辽。辽会同元年（938）升幽州为陪都，名南京，又称燕京。宋宣和四年（1122）收回幽燕之地，于燕京置燕王府路。宣和七年（1125），燕云之地陷入金人之手，金于燕地置燕京路和燕京行台。

尚书省。金贞元元年(1153),海陵王迁都燕京,并改名中都。元至元四年(1267)始于北京建新都城,八年(1271)更名大都。明永乐元年(1403)改称北京,十九年(1421)迁都。清代亦定鼎北京。

1911 年清廷灭亡,1912 年中华民国成立。北洋军阀袁世凯获任民国总统,仍定都北京。1928 年国民政府成立,建都南京,北京改名北平,置特别市直属行政院。1937 年“七七事变”后,北平沦陷,日伪改北平为北京。1945 年日寇投降后,国民政府恢复北平市,直属行政院。1949 年 10 月 1 日,中华人民共和国成立,宣布北京为首都。1952 年 9 月至 1958 年 10 月,先后将河北省宛平、房山、昌平、通县、大兴、顺义、平谷、密云、怀柔、延庆等县划归北京市。至此,北京市行政区域范围确定。以后,各区、县称谓几经调整,至 2007 年底为 16 区、2 县。

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北京的文物、博物馆事业历史较早。1912 年在今国子监筹建的北京历史博物馆为北京地区最早的博物馆。1914 年将故宫的武英殿改为古物陈列所,正式对外开放。1925 年建立的故宫博物院是北京最大的博物馆。1954 年 2 月,首都历史与建设博物馆筹备处成立。1956 年 5 月,在北京召开的全国第一次博物馆工作会议为博物馆的发展指明了方向。1959 年前后,在一批大型国家级博物馆相继建成开放的同时,北京地区建成开放的市级博物馆有定陵博物馆、周口店遗址博物馆等。1979 年,北京市文物事业管理局成立,下设博物馆处专门管理北京地区的博物馆事宜。1981 年 10 月 1 日,首都博物馆正式开馆。此后,大葆台西汉墓博物馆、大钟寺古钟博物馆、宋庆龄故居等相继开放。1985 年 7 月,北京博物馆学会成立。进入 20 世纪 90 年代,出现了一个各行各业兴办博物馆的热潮。至 2007 年底,北京地区共有各类博物馆 141 座,分历史、艺术、自然、科学、人物、纪念、民族、宗教以及院校等多个门类,馆藏文物近 300 万件。

北京地区的文物考古工作开始于 20 世纪 20 年代。1921 年,在中国供职的瑞典学者安特生等对房山周口店的龙骨山和鸡骨山进行了试掘。1927 年开始,中国地质调查研究所与美属北京协和医学院合作,在周口店遗址进行了连续十年的大规模发掘,成果颇丰。1956~1958 年对明十三陵定陵地宫的发掘举世瞩目。1956 年 2 月,召开第一次全国考古工作会议,参加会议的有北京等 22 个省、市的考古、文物、历史及大学的 180 名专业工作者,文化部文物管理局局长郑振铎作了“考古专业的成就和今后努力的方向”的报告。1965 年在海淀发现了西晋华芳墓。1966 年在门头沟发现了 1 万年前的“东胡林人”遗址。1969 年配合城市建设,发现并清理了元大都和义门瓮城遗址。1972 年发掘琉璃河商周遗址,首次提出其为西周燕国始封地。1974 年发掘了丰台区大葆台西汉墓,是西汉中期燕王或广阳王的陵墓。1981 年在云居寺石经山雷音洞中出土了佛舍利。1984 年在平谷北埝头和上宅发现了距今 6000 年前的新石器时代中晚期遗址。1985 年在延庆发