

潞安府衙

郭新虎 编著

新開潞安府治記
夫事莫成於循平
害乎比善者抹之
挺爲器潛剝村虛
朝廷遣將合冀豫
皇上至明大仁志
命兵科都給事
詔勅



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重修潞安府衙 传承优秀文化

潞安府衙遗址,位于山西省长治市府上街,是国务院命名的第六批全国重点文物保护单位。

潞安府署文化积淀厚重,历史悠久。战国时期韩国在府址上设立陪都,秦置上党郡署,汉修建壶关城,隋开皇年间设潞州署。唐朝李隆基做潞州别驾时修子城,方圆3华里,建有德风亭、看花楼、辇道、亭、台、楼、阁等,多达280余间,他做了皇帝后曾三次巡视潞州,并立潞州为大都督府。宋金元时期设隆德府,明嘉靖年间升潞州为潞安府,清朝延用。民国初年,去府留县,府衙成为山西省高等法院长治分院。

潞安府衙文物价值很高,头班店、府衙三堂、厢房、西花厅、知府眷属院基本保持着原样。兵、礼、刑、工、户、吏六房也保留了部分建筑。府衙二堂、厢房、衙门、二班店、善状处的基址和石础依然存在。这些建筑和基址承载着潞安府衙的历史变迁。

潞安府衙三堂、正堂内的屏风所书“明刑弼教”,字体雄健,柔中有刚,具有梁启超书法的风格,其意为用法治与教化的办法治理社会。

潞安府衙蕴藏着丰富的历史文化资源,如秦琼卖马、陆登抗金、王佐断臂、红线盗盒等典故,这些典故早被文人写成小说,流传至今,并名扬海外,成为中华民族的文化经典。

近代,潞安府衙革命事件屡有发生,革命者特别是八路军将领不断荟集,使之增添了红色和新意。1938年4月28日黄镇奉

八路军总部命令率民运部进驻“府衙”；12月初八路军副总指挥彭德怀住民运部，在民族革命中学给学员做报告，到会者达3000多人；12月中旬八路军总指挥朱德来到民运工作部所在地视察，并在民族革命中学为山西青年决死纵队第三纵队官兵作抗战形势报告，12月13日晚上在民族革命中学民族革命室召开了长治士绅座谈会。因此，潞安府衙曾一度为八路军抗日的指挥部。

历史上有不少在潞州为官者，对府衙进行了重修。元泰定三年(1326年)潞州招抚史完颜南合修缮公廨厅堂，天历己巳年(1329年)知州温珪辅重修公廨，至正壬午(1342年)知州张瞻甫重修生明堂。明洪武元年(1368年)知州潘黼对旧址加以修建，天顺三年(1459年)知州王楫新建后堂，成化三年(1467年)知州计昌重建大堂。清康熙九年(1671年)知州汪宗鲁重修并重建老柜书房、皂隶房及东西公廨门榜棚，雍正四年(1727年)知州沈一葵重修照壁榜棚，乾隆四年(1740年)知州张秉纶重修二堂及仪门。民国元年府废，而后经过多年的兵火战乱，以及人为的破坏，府署内的建筑已大部分不存，1932年山西省高等法院长治分院院长郭德修再次重修。但是，由于历史原因，在20世纪50年代初期，府衙中的部分建筑被拆除，建筑构件散落。为了保护府衙遗址，1963年3月20日，原长治市工委立潞安府旧址“文物古迹保护标志”，府衙三堂等主要建筑得到了保护。2002年11月24日长治市委在市政协会议室召开专家论证会，提出重修潞安府衙，建筑学、考古学、社会科学界的著名专家和学者首次对重修潞安府衙方案进行了科学论证。2006年2月市委常委会作出重修潞安府衙的决定，9月，清华大学建筑与文物学院初步绘制出潞安府衙规划平面图。

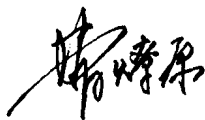
重修潞安府衙，是长治市委、市政府保护长治优秀文化遗产，守望文明家园，传承府署优秀文化的重要举措。在启动重修

潞安府衙工程之前出版一本介绍潞安府衙的书籍是必要的。

《潞安府衙》一书中有潞安府衙历史变迁,周、秦、汉、唐建筑遗址的考证,潞安府建筑与功能,历任潞安府郡守、太守、刺史、知州、知府介绍,潞安府碑碣石刻、古代诗文,也有八路军抗战史实以及许多鲜为人知的传说。考证全面,证据充分,令人信服。随文插图,通俗易懂。这些不仅为人们了解潞安府提供了珍贵资料,而且对研究府衙文化,宣传长治,激发人们的爱国、爱家乡的热情,发展旅游业,提高城市文化层次也将产生重要影响。

中共长治市委副书记

中共长治市纪律检查委员会书记



重修
潞安府衙

传承
优秀
文化

Rebuilding Lu'an Mansions & Inheriting the Tradition

The site of Lu'an Mansions, located in Fushang Street of Changzhi municipality, Shanxi province, is authorized by the State Council as the sixth group of Cultural Relics of National Importance under the Protection of the State.

Prefecture of Lu'an has a long history with splendid Chinese civilization. In Warring States, Han made it to be a provisional capital. Shangdang Prefecture and Huguan City were respectively established here during Qin and Han Dynasty. At the beginning of Sui Dynasty, Luzhou government office was also set here. In Tang Dynasty, when Li Longji held the post of biejia (an official position), he built a small city (1.5 km in circumference), which featured 280 scenic areas staging all the kinds of tower, terrace and pavilion. After he was enthroned, he made an inspection tour of Luzhou for three times and set it up as the prefecture of commander-in-chief. During Song, Jin and Yuan Dynasty, Longde Mansions was built here. Luzhou was renamed as Prefecture of Lu'an during Jiaqing period of Ming Dynasty. The name of Lu'an was still used through Qing Dynasty. At the beginning of Republic of

China, country (a level of administrative division) remained while prefecture was left out. So Lu'an Mansions became the seat of Changzhi branch court of Shanxi Province High Court.

Lu'an Mansions has a good value of cultural relic. The third hall, wing-room, Xihua Hall and family courtyard maintain the former style as they were. The architectures of War, Rites, Punishment, Works, Revenue and Civil office (official bureaus) are partly retained. The groundworks of the second hall, wing-room, yamun still exist now. Those ancient architectures and sites carry the vicissitudes of the history.

The calligraphy "mingxingbijiao" on the folding screen in the principle hall means "Rule by law, enlighten by education". The style of script is powerful, firm but gentle, having the artistic style of liang Qichao's calligraphy.

Lu'an Mansions is a vast storehouse of historical cultures, such as the allusions of qinqiongmaima, ludengkangjin and wangzuoduanbi which originate from Lu'an Mansions. All the allusions have already written down by literators. As the essence of our national culture, they are spread until now and become well-known abroad.

In modern times, revolutions have taken place frequently in Lu'an Mansions. Revolutionists, especially the generals of the Eighth Route Army, often get together here. Therefore, Lu'an Mansions is endowed with red political power and a new meaning. On April 28th, 1938, Huang Zhen led People's Transportation Section to garrison Lu'an Mansions by order of the Eighth Route Army's General Headquarters. In the early December of the same year, Peng Dehuai (assistant commanding officer of the Eighth

Route Army) resided in the seat of People's Transportation Section and made a speech for over 3,000 students in Nation Revolution Middle School. In the middle of December, Zhu De (commanding officer of the Eighth Route Army) inspected People's Transportation Section and gave a talk for the members of dare-to-die corps on the situation of war. The symposium on gentry was held in the research room of Nation Revolution Middle School on the evening of December 13th. So Lu'an Mansions was regarded as the headquarters of the War of Resistance Against Japan for a time.

Many government officials in Luzhou have rebuilt Lu'an Mansions in history. The official hall was repaired by Wanyan Nanhe (zhaofushi: an official position) and Wen Guifu(zhizhou: an official position) respectively in the year of 1326 and 1329. Zhang Zhanfu (zhizhou) repaired Shengming Hall in 1342. Pan Fu (zhizhou) repaired the site of the Mansions in 1368. In the year of 1459, Wang Ji (zhizhou)built the back hall and Ji Chang(zhizhou) rebuilt the court room in 1467. In 1671, Wang Zonglu (zhizhou) built the sanctum, yamun runners' room and notice boards near the gates of western & eastern official halls. Shen Yikui (zhizhou) repaired the notice boards in 1727. Zhang Binglun (zhizhou) repaired the secondary hall and front door. From the first year of Republic of China, the Lu'an Mansions was prohibited from using. After the chaos caused by war and purely man-made damages, few of the buildings in the Mansions were finally maintained. In the year of 1932, Guo Dexiu (the chief justice of Changzhi branch court of Shanxi Province High Court) repaired the Mansions once again. However, because of the historical reasons, parts

of the buildings in the Mansions were demolished and components were scattered. To protect the site of the Mansions, the former working committee made the Mansions to be "historical and cultural sites under the protection". Therefore, the main buildings are protected. On November 24th, 2002, the symposium was held in the auditorium of municipal political consultative conference. The well-known experts in architectonics, archaeology and social science had a discussion about the problem of rebuilding Lu'an Mansions for the first time. In the February of 2006, standing committee of municipal Party committee passed a decision on rebuilding Lu'an Mansions. In September, ichnography was drafted preliminarily by institutions of architecture & cultural relic in Tsinghua University. It is an important act to rebuild Lu'an Mansions. It also shows that the municipal Party committee and government devote much attention to protecting cultural heritage of excellence and keeping watch the civilized city, furthermore, passing on traditional culture as well. It is essential to publish a book on Lu'an Mansions before the reconstruction project. A Study of Lu'an Mansions comprises the vicissitudes of history, the textual researches of architectures in Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang Dynasty, functions and architectures of Lu'an Mansions, the introductions of all previous junshou, taishi, cishi, zhizhou & zhifu (official positions) in the history, stone tablets and poetical works, the historical facts of the War of Resistance Against Japan led by the Eighth Route Army and many rarely-heard legends. This book is borne out by evidence and easy to understand with illustrations. A Study of Lu'an Mansions not only provides precious material to learn about Lu'an Mansions, but exerts a great influence on researches into the cul-

ture of Lu'an Mansions. It also helps to arouse people's enthusiasm for our country and hometown and develop the tourism, at the same time, improve the culture level.

Cao Liaoyuan

assistant secretary of municipal Party committee of Changzhi municipality

secretary of discipline inspection committee of Changzhi municipality

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保护非物质文化遗产
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張松儀

长治市人大常委会主任张松仪题词

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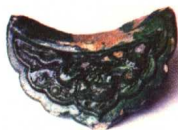
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luanfuya