

# 北京历史舆图集

COLLECTION OF BEIJING  
HISTORICAL MAPS(1)

第一卷

外文出版社

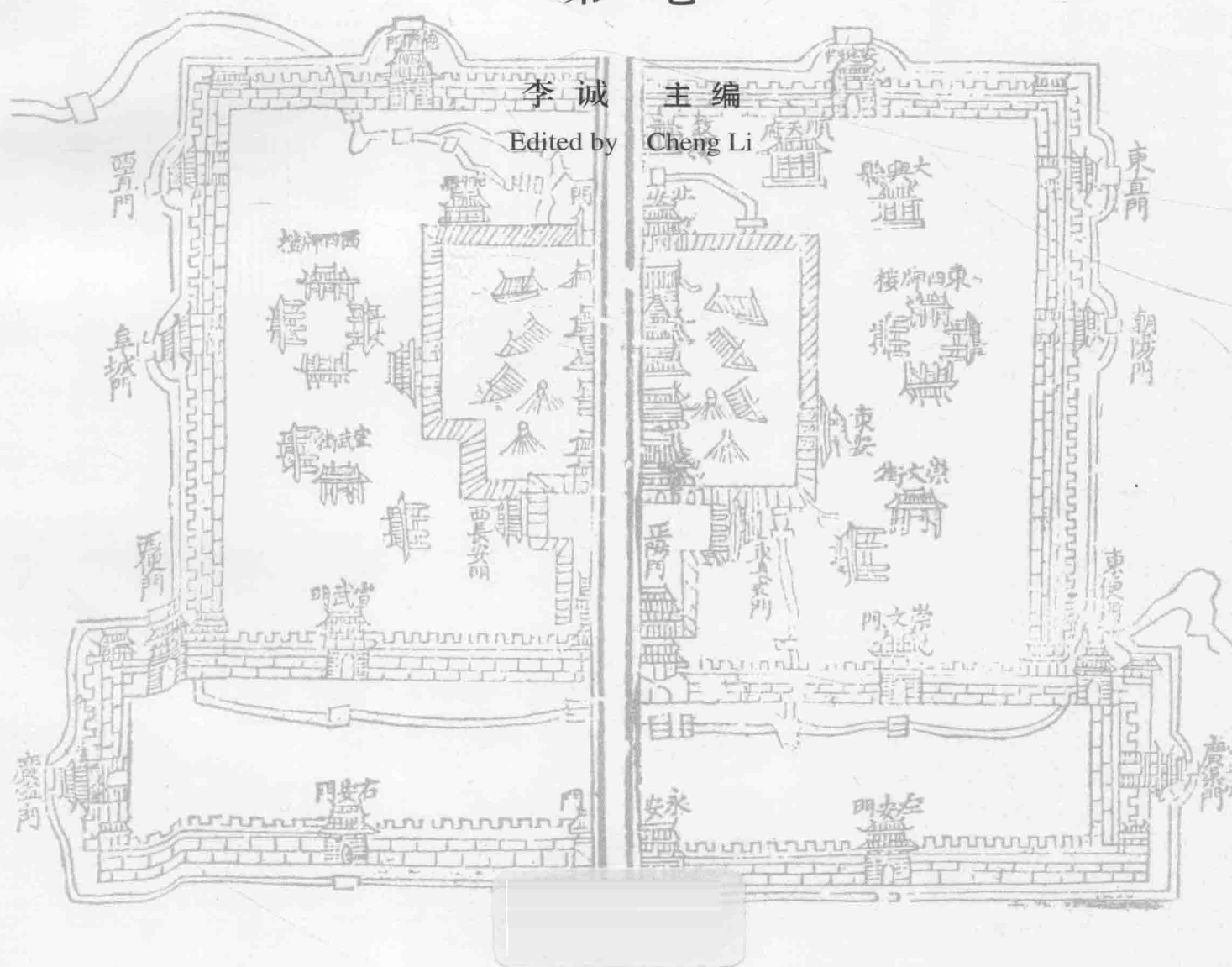
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## 北京历史舆图集(第1卷)

策 划 范 伟

主 编 李 诚

摄 影 纪 鸣

英文翻译 朱 亮 王自强

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题 字：侯仁之

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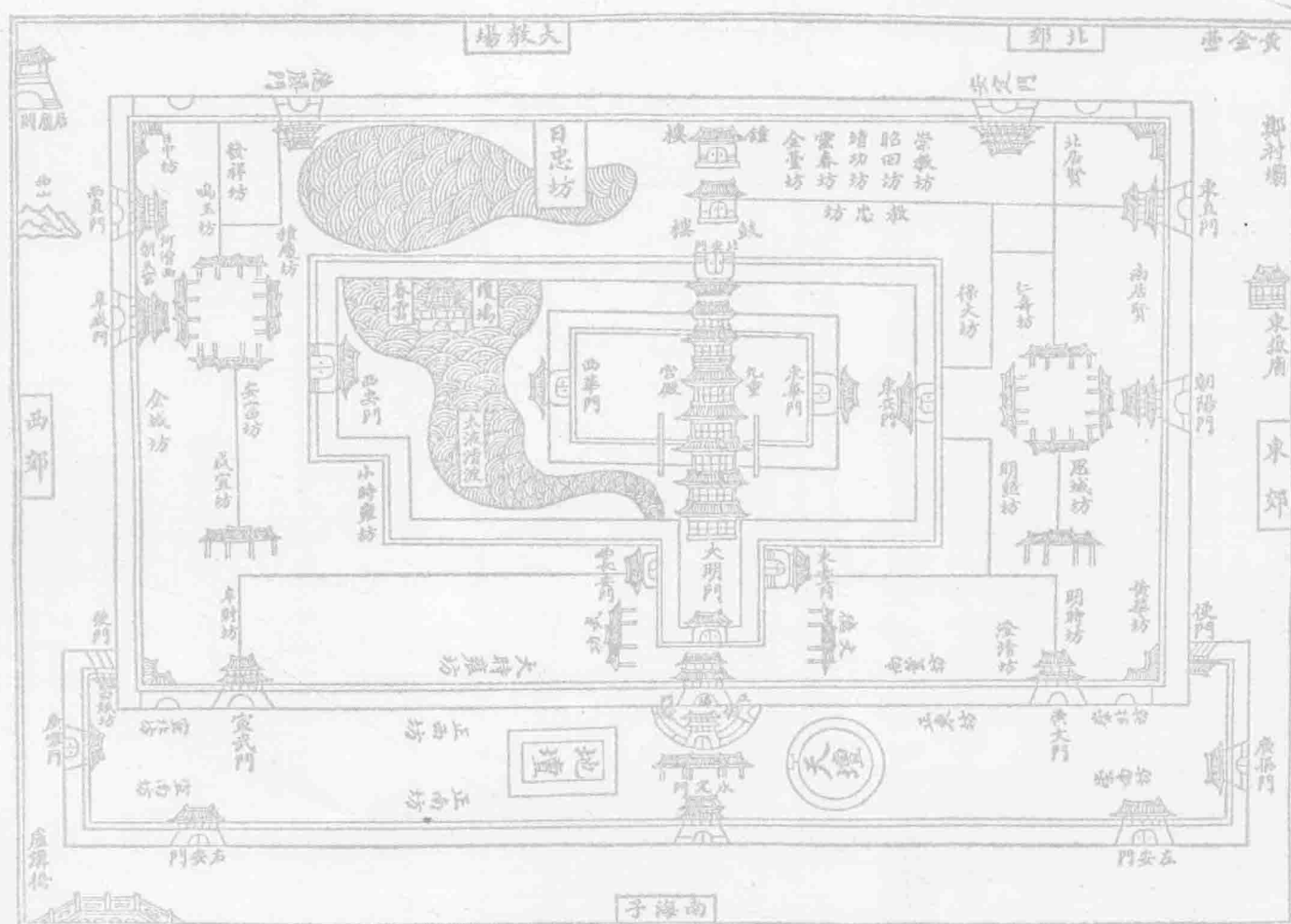
# 北京古旧地图

侯仁之题

# 凡 例

## Introduction

- 1、《北京历史舆图集》共收录首都图书馆藏地图 750 余幅，上自宋代，下迄民国。
- 2、全书共分四卷，各卷地图基本遵循成图的时间先后排列顺序。
- 3、第一卷为区域总图、北京城图及城内分区图，计收录 145 幅，编排顺序为先北京城图，后城区图。
- 4、第二卷为北京郊区、郊县(畿辅)地图。共收录 173 幅，基本按现行的行政区划进行排序。
- 5、第三卷的内容为外文图及风景名胜地图(因避暑山庄属皇家园林，与北京的关系极其密切，为了便于研究者使用，也收录进来)。共收录地图 180 余幅。
- 6、第四卷为专题地图，共收录地图 250 余幅，内容包括交通图、水系图、工程图、市政建设图、历史沿革图等等。按照专题内容排序。
- 7、对本图集所收的每种地图均著有说明，图名附有英文。地图的绘制者和绘制年代，经考证不详者，则缺。





# 前言 FOREWARD

王自强 李冠南

首都图书馆的历史，最早可以追溯到1913年鲁迅先生参与创办的京师通俗图书馆，迄今已历91载。91年来，几代同仁搜访遗佚，充实典藏，积微成著，所藏大富。尤其是新中国成立以来，首都图书馆的藏书范围由原来的偏重于戏曲、小说等通俗读物，转为各类文献兼收并重，馆藏更加丰富。

首都图书馆的藏书主要有三个来源：一是政府调拨，馆藏第一批图书就是民国初年在教育部任职的鲁迅先生从京师图书馆“择置”入藏的，后来又接收了中苏友协、原法文图书馆、孔德中学图书馆的藏书，以及北京市财政局实物库文物组和公安局七处接管的图书；二是图书馆自购，这在首都图书馆的藏书中占主要地位；三是赠书，如早期的鲁迅、梁漱溟、沈从文、黄舆夫人、李宗仁等，以及近期的已故著名戏剧学家吴晓玲先生等，都曾向首都书馆捐赠图书。

截至目前，首都图书馆藏书已达350余万卷，并且每年还在以30余万卷的入藏量递增。在这些浩瀚的藏品中有不少特色藏品，其中既有海内外罕见的宋元佳刊、明清精品、金石碑帖、名家书画、中外文善本，也有大量清末民初的报刊、图书、照片等。首都图书馆作为北京市属大型综合性公共图书馆，非常重视北京地方文献的收集和整理，早在1958年便设立了北京地方文献中心专门负责地方文献的收集、整理、庋藏及参考服务工作。目前，该中心是全国唯一一家从事北京地方文献工作的专业机构，拥有国内独有的北京地方文献专藏，现有藏品30000余种，4000余件卷。

首都图书馆北京地方文献中心专藏的文献类型包括中外文普通图书、中文古籍、期刊、报纸、学术论文、科技报告、会议录、文件汇编、统计图表、舆图、金石拓片、谱录、文契、戏剧说明书、照片、乐谱，以及地方文献专用工具书等；文献载体除传统纸本为大宗外，还包括缩微胶片、磁带光盘等现代载体；文献来源除正式出版物外，还包括各个时期的党政机关、科研教育机构、企业、团体及个人编印发行的非正式出版物，以及各类特种文献。北京地方文献中心在拥有大量资料的基础上，经过多年不断地探索、总结、完善和提高，已成为首都信息咨询领域的一块知名品牌，是北京地区文献信息服务的重要信息源。

在北京地方文献中心的专藏中，收录了众多的北京古旧地图。这些古旧地图承载了大量北京历史上的自然、社会和人文信息，直观描述了这些信息在特定时间内的空间分布，它们对研究北京历史、地理、风俗、文化，甚至气候、水文、地貌变化等方面有着巨大的理论价值和现实意义。为了保护、继承和利用这些珍贵的文献，充分发挥古旧地图的作用，我们特对馆藏北京古旧地图进行系统地整理和研究，集结出版《北京历史舆图集》。

本图集收录的古旧地图主要有两个来源：一是首都图书馆地方文献中心专藏的单幅或图集形式的地图；二是首都图书馆地方文献中心或古籍部收藏的古籍文献，特别是地方志中以插图形式存在的地图。

单幅、整幅地图多为清末、民国以及日伪时期作品。这部分地图的制图方法基本上采用西方传来的科学的实测技术，详密准确，内容也丰富。它们大多为当时政府组织测绘编制而成，

亦有民间编绘刻印的地图。除国人绘制的单幅北京地图外，外国人也绘制了一些外文单幅北京地图，本图集中可见法文、英文、日文等地图。

以插图形式存在于古籍图书中的地图较于单幅地图，虽然精度不高，内容也偏少，但其填补了单幅地图品种不足的空缺，同样是弥足珍贵的。我们知道，北京历史非常悠久。然而，所知现存最早的单幅北京地图是藏于日本宫城县东北大学图书馆的《北京城宫殿之图》，该图约绘于明嘉靖年间(1522-1566年)，距今不足五百年。存世的清代中前期绘刻的单幅北京地图也只是了了几幅。然而，此次编纂过程中发现，南宋末年陈元靓所撰的《事林广记》中收录了一幅金代北京城图(《南京城图》)，该图无疑大大提前了所知最早北京城图的时间，为研究当时北京城市格局提供了直观信息。还有明万历二十一年(1593年)纂修的《顺天府志》中也收录了一幅北京城图(《金门图》)，该图虽然绘得非常概略，却是已知中国现存的最早的一幅明代北京城图之一。可见本图集收录以插图形式存在于古籍图书中的地图是非常必要的。

本图集从数百种文献中筛选出地图约750余幅，按制图区域和专题分编成四卷。每卷均以彩图在先单色图在后的原则编排，彩图和单色图分别按成图时间的先后顺序排列。

第一卷的内容为区域总图、北京城图及城内分区图。收录了从宋朝至中华人民共和国成立前的145幅古旧地图。

开篇是一幅辑录自宋叶隆礼《契丹国志》中所载之“晋献契丹全燕之图”，该图绘于北宋年间，是一幅以燕京为中心的区域图。本卷还收录了南宋末年陈元靓所撰的《事林广记》(经元代和明初人翻刻时增补)中两幅与北京有关的地图，一幅是“南京城图”，另一幅是“中书省所辖图”。全卷收入明代地图4幅，清代地图30余幅，其余为民国和日伪时期地图。

从公元1153年金中都建成到今天，北京作为首都已有851年的悠久历史，通过本卷所录地图可以更加深入直观的理解这座城市的变迁和发展。

第二卷为北京郊区、郊县地图。收录地图173幅，包括区域图、城池图、建筑平面图等。本卷所收地图按现行的行政区划排序，每个行政区划下再按照成图时间排序。

北京历史悠久，作为北京重要组成部分的郊区、郊县同样如此。这部分郊区、郊县地图反映了北京周边地区行政区划变迁、古今地名更易、城关都邑兴衰、河流水系演变，交通路线增辟等等诸多信息。

第三卷包括外文地图和风景名胜图。前半部分为外文地图，后半部分为风景名胜图，约有180余幅。

外文北京地图主要是外国人为了解北京、介绍北京或建设工程的需要编制的地图。比如，本图集中收录的一幅1936年出版的图画类地图《北平地图与历史》(A Map and History of Peiping)，作者是来华美国军士顾问弗兰克·多恩(Frank Dorn)将军，图中运用图画的形式形象地表现出了北京的风土人情，图的四周也用图画的形式，介绍了北京的历史，该图是当时西方人介绍北京的一部非常有影响的读物。而法国铁路工程师普意雅(G. Bouillard)绘制的地图则主要是建设铁路的需要而编制的精度极高的地形图，本卷收录了10余幅普意雅绘制的地图。

本卷中还收录了法国人绘制的《二十五景图》、日本人编绘的《唐土名胜图绘》以及《圆明



园图咏》、《上方山志》和《御制避暑山庄三十六景诗图》中的风景名胜图。从严格意义上讲，虽然风景名胜图不属于地图，但名胜古迹已成为见证北京历史的重要组成部分和靓丽的风景，而且风景名胜图立体直观的表现形式无疑对平面地图是个有益的补充，所以我们特地选取了一些有代表性的风景名胜图。

第四卷的内容为专题地图。收录地图也有250余幅，包括经济建设、公路、铁路、航空、河道、巡防、旅游、历史等各个专题。

在二十世纪最初的三十年间，北京经历了几个世纪以来所未曾有过的变化。有越来越多的城市居民饮用上了经过科学方法处理过的干净卫生的自来水。火车和电车成为日益受人欢迎的城市交通工具，许多城墙被拆除，许多城门被重修以便于车辆通行。“晴天三尺土，雨天三尺泥”的街道被铺上了碎石和柏油。臭气熏天的明污水沟改造成了暗沟，数百条渠道得到清理和疏浚。以上种种变化，在本卷地图中均有不同程度的反映。

本卷最后还附录了“北京城的历史沿革”一节，本节所附地图大多为后人根据考证绘制的北京历史地图。

《北京历史舆图集》的编辑出版工作由于时间紧张，内容繁杂，没能做到对每幅舆地图都详加考证或注释，只是对广大读者起到抛砖引玉的作用。虽然工作不够深入，但毕竟开创了北京地区古旧地图的收集、出版工作的先河。

同时，由于编者水平所限，在编纂过程中难免会出现疏漏和谬误之处，望广大读者能不吝赐教，让我们共同完善对北京古旧地图的研究工作。

## Preface

The Capital Library, traced back to 1913 when Mr. Lu Xun participated in the establishment of the Capital Exoteric Library, has enjoyed a history of 91 years. During the past period, generations of coterie have combined everywhere for treasurable books to enrich library collection that the accumulation has made remarkable achievements today. In particular, after the establishment of New China, the book-collection of the Capital Library has transferred its emphasis on all documents, comparing to its stress on popular literature like traditional operas and novels before 1949.

There are three major book sources of the Capital Library: governmental allocation, library purchase and gift books. For instance, the first batch of books kept by the library were selected by Mr. Lu Xun, who was holding a post at the Ministry of Education at the early years of the Republic of China; after that, the library took over the book collection of Sino-USSR Friendship Association, Former French Library and Kong De Middle School Library as well as the books that had kept by Cultural Relic Group of Physical Goods Warehouse at Beijing Municipal Financial Bureau, and No. 7 Division of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau. However, the books purchased by the library itself account for the majority. On the other hand, the library also has kept books that donated by Lu Xu, Liang Sumin, Shen Congwen, Mrs. Huang Yu, Li Zongren, and famous dramatist Mr. Wu Xiaolin, who passed away recently.

The books kept by the Capital Library have reached more than 3.5 million currently and the number is still increasing by at least 300 thousand annually. Among these rich collections are a number of characteristic books which are rare seen in china and abroad. It includes not only fine publications of Song and Yuan Dynasties, elaborate works of Ming and Qing Dynasties, metal and stone inscriptions, painting and calligraphy of great masters, but also large numbers of newspaper, periodicals, books and old pictures at the late years of Qing Dynasty and early years of the Republic of China. As a large-scale comprehensive public library that subordinates to Beijing Municipality, the Capital Library has attached great importance to the collecting and sorting Beijing local literature. In the early year of 1958, the library had set up Beijing Local Literature Center to handle the collection, sorting, storing, and consulting service for local literature. The center is the only professional organization engaging in Beijing local literature across the nation, and now possesses about 30,000 collections pieces and 4,000 books.

Various types of collections are available in Beijing Local Literature Center of Capital Library — books in Chinese and foreign languages, ancient Chinese books, periodicals, newspaper, research papers, scientific & technological reports, conference proceedings, document assembly, graphic statistics, maps, metal and stone rubbings, excerpts, contracts, traditional opera specifications, pictures, music scores and special reference books of local literature. Some of them are kept by modern carriers such as microfilms, tapes and discs despite that the majority is kept in written forms. While the literature sources cover from formal publications to informal ones involving the publications of government organs, scientific, research and educational organizations, enterprises, groups and individuals at the different periods. Beijing Local Literature Center, by taking advantage of mass materials and through years of exploration, summary, enrichment, improvement and perfection, has become well-known in information consultancy and service in capital district as well as a key information source for Beijing local literature service.

In the special collection of the center, there are a large number of Beijing ancient and old maps bearing plentiful information of Beijing's nature, society and human culture in the past which visually and directly describe the space distribution of the information in specific time periods. These maps are both theoretically and practically valuable in the research of Beijing's history, geography, custom, culture, or even those of climate, hydrology and relief variation. In order to protect, inherit and use these precious literatures as well as to make the best of ancient maps, we compiled and published *The Collection of Beijing Historical Maps* by systematically arranging and studying the old maps.



The ancient and old maps kept in the collection have two sources: the sheet maps specially kept by Local Literature Center of the Capital Library; the maps available in the forms of illustration of ancient books (particularly in chorography) kept by Local Literature Center or Department of Ancient Books.

The sheet maps are mainly the works at the late years of Qing Dynasty, the period of the Republic of China and the period of Japanese aggression in China. These maps, basically adopted the techniques of scientific actual measurement from the West, are accurate, elaborate, detailed and rich in content. Most of the maps were compiled by government organizations at that time while Some of them compiled and published by nongovernment organizations In addition to the sheet maps of Beijing produced by Chinese people, some sheet mapsof Beijing in foreign languages were painted by foreigners. You may find maps in French, English and Japanese editions in the Map Collection.

The Map Collection has also kept a large number of illustration-formed maps, which are equal precious although they are not ehact with less contents butthey filled up the gap in variety shortage of sheet maps. As we all know that Beijing has a very long history but the earliest sheet Beijing Map "Map of Beijing Palace" painted in the period of Jia Jing Emperor of Ming Dynasty (1522-1566), which keeps in Japan Northeast University Library, and only has a history of no more than 500 years. And only few sheet Beijing maps that compiled in the early and mid period of Qing Dynasty have been preserved. However, a map of Beijing City at Jin Dynasty titled as "Map of Southern Capital", which was kept in *Shi Lin Guang Ji (Broad Recordings of Millions of Occasions)* written by Chen Yuanliang in the late period of Nan Song Dynasty), is undoubtedly the earliest map of Beijing City. It provided visual information for the research over the patterns of Beijing at that time. Another precious map, "Map of Golden Gate", which was kept in Records of Shun Tian Fu composed in Wan Li 21st year of Ming Dynasty, is one of the earliest maps of Beijing City in Ming Dynasty in spite of its sketchy drawing. From the above, one may be aware of the necessity of collecting the illustration-formed maps of ancient books for the Collection of Maps.

On the other hand, the collection keeps maps of various types. By regarding mapping area, they could be divided into general map of the area, map of Beijing City, map of Beijing suburb, map of counties around Beijing, map of garden and scenic spots and map of villages and towns; according to map types, there are wall map, folded map, atlas and illustration; in terms of plotting scale, they have non-mathematics simple map, large-scale map, small-scale map, etc; while in the respect of themes, the maps could be divided into ordinary map, city plan, planning graphic, communication map, tourist map, map of rivers and canals, map of garrison stations, map of patrol and protection, historigram, engineering drawing, landscape map, architectural map, and so on.

The collection selected about 750 maps from hundreds documents and is compiled into 4 volumes according to the mapping areas and themes. Each volume is arranged according to the order of color map first and single-color map second.

The first volume collects the maps of Beijing City and general maps of Beijing District , almost 145 ancient maps totally from Song Dynasty to the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

*The Map of Beijing Donated to Khitan*, The first map of this volume, is taken from The Recording of Khitan (written by Ye Long Li in Song Dynasty and painted in Bei Song Dynasty). It is a regional map centered on Yan Jing (the former name of Beijing). The first volume also records two Beijing-related maps, *Map of Southern Beijing* and *Map of Zhongshu Sheng*, which were the original illustrations in *Shi Lin Guang Ji* written by Chen Yuan Liang of Nan Song Dynasty (supplemented during Yuan Dynasty and early Ming Dynasty). The first volume contains 4 maps of Beijing of Ming Dynasty and more than 30 maps of Qing Dynasty , other maps of the periods of the Republic of China and Japanese aggression.

From 1153 AD when Jin Dynasty saw the establishment of Zhong Du (Beijing's name in Jin Dynasty) until today, Beijing has enjoyed a long history of 851 years. The changes and development of the city could be deeply

and visually understood through a view over the maps recorded by the first volume.

The second volume collects more than 173 maps of Beijing suburbs and counties, involving regional maps, town maps, architectural plans, etc. The maps are arranged according to current administrative divisions and plotting times.

Suburbs and counties around Beijing, as important components of Beijing area, have enjoyed the same long history as Beijing. The maps in this volume reflect numerable information such as the changes of the regionalism around Beijing, replacing of place names from ancient to modern times, prosperity and decline of the areas around the capital, evolvement of rivers and water systems and the increase of traffic routes.

The third volume collects about 180 maps of foreign languages (in the first half of the book) and views of famous scenic spots (in the second half of the book).

Beijing maps in foreign languages compiled and produced by foreigners to meet the needs of understanding, introducing Beijing or construction engineering. For instance, the collection includes a picture map named "A Map and History of Beiping", published in 1936 and sketched by General Frank Dorn, a visiting military advisor from the United States. He drew the custom and tradition of Beijing vividly by using form of pictures. Around the map margin, pictures were also used to introduce the history of Beijing. The map was an influential reading material at that time. The map plotted by a French railway engineer named Mr. G. Bouillard, was of high accuracy for mainly serving the purpose of railway construction. This volume contains more than 10 maps plotted by Mr. G. Bouillard.

The third volume also keeps French-plotted "Views of 25 Scenic Spots", Japanese-plotted "Graphic Drawing of Chinese Landscape" as well as the views of famous spots in "Map of Yuanmingyuan Ruins", "Recording of Shangfang Mountain" and "Poems and Drawings of the 36 Spots in Imperial Summer Resort". Strictly speaking, drawings of famous scenic spots do not belong to maps, but they have become Beijing's key parts, formed beautiful view of Beijing and witnessed the long history of Beijing. In addition, tri-dimensional and direct drawings of scenic spots are a beneficial supplement to plane map. That is why we select certain representative drawings of famous scenic spots and keep them in the collection.

The fourth volume collects more than 250 maps of special subjects, includ economic construction, highway, railway, aviation, watercourse, protective patrol, tourism, history, and so on.

In the earliest 30 years of 20<sup>th</sup> century, Beijing had experienced evident changes that hadn't happened for several centuries. More and more urban residents began to enjoy clean tap water with scientific treatment; trains and electric buses became increasingly popular communication tools; lots of city walls were demolished and city gates were rebuilt for the convenience of vehicle traffic; former streets "with thick earth in sunny days and thick mud in raining days" became blacktop or paved with gravel; stink open muck ditches were rebuilt into closed conduits; hundreds of channels were cleaned and dredged. The above changes are reflected at certain degrees in this volume.

The fourth volume also has an appendix of "Change of Beijing" attached with maps, of which most are historical maps of Beijing drawn by late generations in accordance with textual research.

There might be lacking of detailed research and explanation for *The Collection of Beijing Historical Maps* since the time for editing and publication is limited and the content of the book is miscellaneous. But we hope the work we did could offer a few commonplace remarks by way of introduction so that readers may come up with valuable opinions. In spite of unsatisfactory work, we are the pioneer of collection and publication of ancient maps of Beijing Region.

Meanwhile, there perhaps would be omission or mistakes. The editors hope that vast readers grant instructions, suggestions and advice so that we can work together to improve and perfect the research towards Beijing ancient and old maps.



# 中国古代城市地图的发展脉络

中国科学院自然科学史研究所 汪前进

城市地图是中国古代地图的重要专题地图类型,与西方城市地图相比有着它自己独特的发展脉络与特征。由于它所绘制的区域小、内容多、比例尺大、要求精度高,对地图的绘制技术提出许多特殊要求,在解决这些问题的过程中,形成了一些绘制原则、方法与技术,因而促进了专题地图学的发展,从而也就促进整个地图学的发展。

依据地图的水平 and 特点,大致可以将中国古代城市地图的发展划分为四个阶段:

1)先秦至隋唐:萌芽与持续上升发展时期。这一时期的城市地图已经萌芽,数量不断增加,其水平也随着相关学科的发展而稳步地发展。主要特点就是“图”、“文”并行,“图”依附于“文”而存在。如晋杨佺期的《洛阳图》、隋宇文恺的《东都图记》等。

2)宋代:传统地图的高峰期。其标志是《平江图》的出现。这一时期大量涌现出不依附“文”而独立存在的大幅城市地图,尤其是石刻城市地图。它的图幅大,精度高,对于地理景观的表示逐步形成固定的图例,还产生了将局部地区单独放大的“放大图”。

3)元至清初:衰落时期。城市地图发展的水平未超出宋代水平,甚至在下降。

4)清康熙朝后期至清末:近代城市地图学的引进与应用时期。这一时期的标志就是《乾隆京城全图》的绘成。此图绘成以后,各省极力推广,于是大量用新方法绘制的城镇地图不断涌现,传统画法相辅而行而迅速衰落。

## 一、先秦至隋唐时期城市地图的起源和发展

关于先秦至隋唐时期城市地图的绘制情况及成就,可从文献记载和实物两个方面予以论述。

### (一) 文献记载

现知关于城市地图绘制的最早一条史料是《尚书·洛诰》所记载的:“我卜河朔黎水,乃卜涧水东、瀍水西,惟洛食。又卜瀍水东,亦惟洛食,伋来以图及猷卜。”它是说周公准备营建一都城,由召王到洛伊地区进行测量规划,然后绘成图,并将图与占卜结果献上。这幅图应是有史籍记载的我国第一幅具有实用价值的城市地图。

先秦时期城市地图绘制情况记载不多,但也还有些零碎的、间接的材料。《管子·地图篇》曰:“凡兵主者,必先审知地图……城廓之大小、名邑废邑困殖之地必尽知之……”。作为一个将领作战前必须从地图上了解城的大小、名邑废邑的分布状况,可见地图上是有这些内容的,或者说以这些内容为绘制对象的地图。

《玉海》卷14“周地图”条:“小司徒:地讼,以图正之。注谓:邦国本图。疏:凡量地以制邑,初封量之时即有地图在于官府。”“周版图”条:“内宰掌书版图之灋,以

治王内之政令。注：版谓宫中阉寺之属及其子弟籍也，图及后世子之宫中吏官司府之形象也”。这两条是解释《周礼》的。虽称《周礼》，未必尽叙周代之事，很可能就先秦时期的情况。前条说“量地以制邑”，大邑当然包括许多耕种闲荒的土地，小邑也就是城堡，既绘有图，也可称作简单城市地图。后条说“图及后世子之宫中吏司府之形象也”，这有点象地方志书中的城市地图。

《史记·秦始皇本记》：“秦每破诸侯，写放其故室，作之咸阳北阪上。”意思说：秦军每消灭一个诸侯国，便绘故室为图，仿作于咸阳北阪。<sup>1</sup>

两汉时期，城市地图的绘制大为发展。《汉唐地理书钞》有《长安图》的佚文。图亡文存的《三辅黄图》（也称《西京黄图》）较为详细地论述了汉代的长安。《周髀算经·序》曰：“辄依经为图，城冀颓毁重仞之墙，披露堂室之奥”。这“图”不仅绘有“重仞之墙”，而且还揭露“堂室之奥”，说明还是较为详细的。《历代名画记》记载后汉（东汉）杨修绘有《西京图》。《文选注》卷10也引有东汉《长安图》的文字。

魏晋南北朝时绘制城市地图也不乏其例。《魏书·李兴业传》：魏迁都邺城，“具造新图”。《隋书·经籍志》载：晋龙骧将军杨佺期撰有《洛阳地图》<sup>2</sup>一卷。《晋书·张华传》：“（张）华强记默识四海之内，若指诸掌。武帝尝问汉宫制度及建章千门万户，华应对如流，听者忘倦，画地成图，左右属目”。能绘城市地图的当然也就不止张华一人了。

《北史·魏本纪》载“永平元年（公元508年）六月壬申，诏依洛阳旧图，修听讼观”。《玉海》卷十四载梁江子一撰有《续黄图》。

隋唐时期，城市地图有了较大发展，隋代所修《隋区宇图志》达一千二百卷，可谓鸿篇巨著，据《大业拾遗》，“卷头有图，别造新样，纸卷长二尺，叙山川则卷首有山川图，叙郡国则卷首有郭邑图。”“郭邑图”就是城市地图，且“郡国”每“卷首有”，图幅自不在少数。可惜未保存至今，故难以知其风貌。《隋书·宇文恺传》载宇文恺撰有《东都图记》二十卷，可惜也失传，不知绘制的水平如何。但从宇文恺的生平和专长来看，这些图质量不会差，因为宇文恺是隋代著名的建筑家，“好学，博览书记”<sup>3</sup>、“有巧思”，曾撰《明堂图议》二卷。《明堂图议》曰：“昔张衡浑象以三分为一度，裴秀舆地以二寸为千里，臣之此图用一分为一尺”。宇文恺作明堂图使用“一分为一尺”的比例尺，那么作《东都图》也可能具比例尺。《隋书·何稠传》：“（何）稠性巧，有智思，博览古图，多识旧物，曾造六合城”。说明当时人很重视地图。

唐代城市地图的绘制明显增加，宋宋敏求《长安志》叙述唐长安城情况时多次引用唐《长安图》的文字。《玉海》卷十四载：元和八年（813年）许孟容上《东都图》，卷一百七十四载宝历元年（825年），“安南都护李元喜请移城于江北岸，图形势上之”；《全唐文》卷744载：大中九年（845年）8月8日蔺宏宗撰成《成都记》五卷，附有地图。

还有一些没有明显年限的唐代城市地图的记载：如《日本东大寺献物帐》记录有：大唐勤政楼前观乐图屏风六扇，大唐古样宫殿画屏风六扇，大唐古样宫殿画屏风六扇，



古样宫殿画屏风六扇。这些或许是界画类的城市图。<sup>4</sup>又《玉海》卷155曰：“考唐《洛阳图》旧有四桥”；卷171曰：“《黄图》仓池在长安城中，旧图云中央宫有仓池”。这“旧图”可能指唐代的《长安图》。《唐两京城坊考》序还提到宋仁宗曾得到的唐长安图；元丰年间蒙安国得到“唐都省图”；《直斋书录解題》卷8有“长安故图”；吕大防《题记》中也说他曾参考“长安故图”；《朱子语类》卷183载有“旧东京关中汉唐宫阙街巷之类图”。

依据上述史料分析可以发现：历代注重绘制都城地图，如长安，洛阳；所绘城市地图，大都是图、文并行；所绘城市地图，大都以宫殿建筑为主体内容。

## （二）现存的城市图分析

现存最早的城市地图是湖南长沙马王堆三号汉墓1973年出土的一幅绘在帛上的《城邑图》。图纵46厘米，残存部份横约48厘米。图分两部份，上半部是分为几个大小不等的方形或长方形，有建筑物六座。据分析，可能是为墓顶或墓侧享堂一类建筑图形。下半部纵20厘米，横18.8厘米，其内容是城邑或祠庙。城垣用细条表示。城正门绘有庑殿顶重楼式建筑的形状，边门绘着单层建筑，城垣分内外，内垣有门三座，因原图残破，只见有的门上绘着单层建筑。图中有少数字迹，大都难以辨认。这幅《城邑图》的特点是：1) 绘有城垣和主要建筑，城垣包括内、外两层，反映出汉代大城市中设子城的布局特征。2) 这幅彩色地图，基底用红色，其它内容用墨绘画。3) 城垣用细线条表示是一种平面表示法。建筑物因物绘图是一种立面表示法。因此全图是用平面与立体两种方法相结合绘制的。4) 以城的正向为图幅的正面。5) 未标城名(图名)。

1971年秋，在内蒙古和林格尔新店子公社发现一座不晚于公元二世纪60—70年代(东汉桓、灵之世)壁画墓。其中有五幅壁画分别绘有离石、土军、武成、繁阳、宁城五城。前三城无子城，后二城有子城。从地图学史的角度分析，繁阳城图和武成图尤其值得研究，其次是离石城图和土军图。

《繁阳城图》，纵94厘米，横80厘米。图中题为“繁阳县令官寺”。图中绘有外城和内城(子城)。外城形状为长方形。图下部的外墙中段以后明显向内弯曲。城墙由墙垣、门及门楼、雉堞组成。墙垣与雉堞用颜色涂实。门：右边三个，左边一个，上边一个，下边二个。其中上和左二个门边都设有一小院，可能是门岗。城门都绘有门楼，门楼在图上的方向，左右墙的门楼与城垣垂直，上下墙的城门与城垣平行，门楼都为单层，城内的子城只有上下两面有自己的城墙。右下两面共外城墙，其位置居外城的右下部，占外城面积的三分之一以上。子城上、左两墙也由城垣、雉堞城门楼组成。城垣与雉堞也用颜色涂实，两墙各一门，从图上看，此门楼比外城的门楼高，也为单层。子城内绘有比较整齐的街道和住宅、楼阁。城中除有两个较小的门岗外，在右上角还有一个面积较大的封闭式院落，其左墙有一门楼，院内无它地物。整个图内画有十三个人物。本图的特点：1) 大部分地物都用颜色涂实，较细的线条不少。2) 城内的布局反映得比较清楚，大部份建筑物在子城内，子城位于全城的右下部。在图上直接反映中小城市设子城的，这