

北京文物

BEIJING RELICS

BEIJING YANSHAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

北京燕山出版社

北京燕

北京燕

北京文物

BEIJING RELICS

BEIJING YANSHAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

北京燕山出版社



北 京 文 物

北京市文物事业管理局 编

北京燕山出版社出版

(北京市东城区府学胡同36号)

精美彩色印刷有限公司印制

全国各地新华书店经销

开本850×1168毫米1/16·印张12字数20千字图片250幅

1990年7月北京第一版 1990年7月北京第一次印刷

ISBN7—5402—0220—3/K·0056

印数:1—2300

定价:119.00(元)

京華大地上的“明珠”

——寫在《北京文物》的前面

北京是華夏民族文化的一個搖籃，是我們遠古祖先“北京人”的故鄉，也是世界人類的發祥地之一。從西周初年的薊城算起，北京已有三千年的建城史；遼、金、元、明、清，悠悠近千載，北京是五朝建都之地；在近代，北京幾度成為我國反帝愛國運動的策源地。正是這悠久的歷史文化和光榮的革命傳統，為北京保留了眾多的歷史文物和革命文物。這些文物古迹，猶如鑲嵌在京華大地上的顆顆明珠，絢麗多姿，熠熠生輝。

舉世聞名的八達嶺長城，逶迤于燕山之巔，多少海內外賓客、游人登上長城，置身于雄關疊嶂之中，流連忘返，嘆為觀止。還有當今世界保存着的規模最大、最完整的宮殿建築群——故宮，大型皇家園林頤和園，集聲學和美學為一體的天壇，規模宏大的帝王陵寢——十三陵等，不僅聞名全國，而且馳名世界。其中萬里長城、故宮、周口店猿人遺址，均被聯合國列為世界人類文化遺產，受到國際人士的廣泛關注。

在北京的漫長歷史變遷中，佛教、道教、伊斯蘭教等先後盛行，各種風格迥異的寺廟觀庵，應運而生。潭柘寺、戒臺寺、妙應寺、臥佛寺、白雲觀、雍和宮等，不僅反映了古代精湛的建築藝術，而且體現了古代鑄造技術和雕塑藝術的高度成就。其中大鐘寺的永樂大鐘和雲居寺的石板刻經，堪稱北京宗教歷史文化的雙絕，使慕名而來的游客、鑒賞家為之傾倒。

北京的許多名勝古迹，兼有歷史文物和革命文物的雙重價值。曾被意大利旅游家馬可·波羅稱贊為當時世界“獨一無二”的盧溝橋，成為“七七”事變揭開全民族抗日戰爭序幕的地方。巍峨壯麗的天安門，曾經受到偉大的“五四”運動和“一二·九”運動的革命洗禮，1949年10月1日，毛澤東主席就是站立在天安門城樓上，向全世界宣告了中華人民共和國的誕生。

中共中央、國務院對北京的文物保護給予了高度重視。中共北京市委、市政府不斷加強對文物的管理工作，近年來制定了一系列地方法規。在“科學保護、合理利用”方針的指導下，文物工作在促進首都社會主義精神文明建設，發展北京旅游事業和擴大國際交往方面，發揮着越來越重要的作用。值此《北京文物》畫冊出版之際，謹向廣大文物工作者的辛勤勞動表示敬意，並深切希望北京的文物工作在深化改革、擴大開放的進程中，開拓新局面，更上一層樓。

北京市市長

陳希同

"The Shining Pearls" of Beijing

——Preface to Beijing Relics

Beijing is the cradle of Chinese people's culture, the native land of the Peking Man, and one of the birthplaces of mankind. Beginning from the Ji city, Beijing has a history of city-building for three thousand years; five dynasties—Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming, and Qing—had made Beijing their capital within one thousand years' time; and Beijing has for several times become the place of origin for anti-imperialistic and patriotic movements. It is because of the long historic culture and the glorious revolutionary tradition that Beijing has kept numerous historic and revolutionary relics. These cultural relics seem to be magnificent and gorgeous pearls which have been set in the land of Beijing where they are shining.

The world famous Great Wall, winding on the peaks of the Yan Mountains, fascinates so many tourists that they meander in the various passes and acclaim it as the acme of perfection. Also well preserved are the groups of palaces which are broadest in scale and most complete in the world, such as the Imperial Palace, the great Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven which boasts of its acoustic and aesthetic effects, and the large tombs of the emperors (the Ming Tombs), which are not only well-known but also famous all over the world. From among the foregoing items, the United Nations has listed the Great Wall, the Imperial Palace and the site of Peking Man at Zhoukoudian as the cultural heritage of the whole human world, and much attention has been paid to them internationally.

In the changes of Beijing's long history, Buddhism, Taoism, and Islam have been in vogue successively, so that various temples and monasteries have been built with different styles. The Tanzhe Temple, the Temple of Monastic Shrine, the Miaoying Temple, the Temple of Sleeping Buddha, the White Cloud Taoist Temple and the Lamaist Temple etc. not only reflect the exquisite ancient architectural art, but also embody the great achievement of ancient technology of casting and sculptural art. Among them, the Great Bell of Yongle's Reign in the Great Bell Temple and the stone tablets of sutras in the Yunju Temple enjoy the fame of "two uniques" in Beijing's history of religious culture, and tourists and connoisseurs admire them greatly.

Beijing's scenic spots and historical sites have double values of historic and revolutionary interest. Lugou Bridge, which has been praised by the Italian traveller, Marco Polo, as unique in the world, is the place where the "July 7th" event marked the prelude of Chinese people's anti-Japanese War. The towering and splendid Tian An Men has seen the great May 4th and December 9th movements; and on October 1st, 1949, Chairman Mao has stood on the rostrum of Tian An Men to declare to the world that the People's Republic of China has been founded.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council pay much attention to the preservation of Beijing's cultural relics. The Party Committee of Beijing and the municipal government constantly strengthen the management of cultural relics, making a series of local regulations. Under the policy of "scientific protection and reasonable use", the work on cultural relics is playing an increasingly important role in the capital's socialist civilization and touring business and international exchange. At the publication of the picture album of Beijing Relics, please accept my respects to the industrious workers on cultural relics; and I fervantly hope that they would enhance their work in the process of reform, enlargement, and openness to take on a better aspect.

Mayor of Beijing Chen Xitong

前言

建國以來，北京市的文物工作得到很大發展，特別是在黨的十一屆三中全會以來，隨着文物保護工作的不斷深入，北京的文物事業進入了一個新的發展階段，全市各類文物的保護、管理、研究等工作取得了突出成就。

衆多的考古成果，填補了北京歷史研究的空白。繼五十萬年前北京猿人之後，北京地區又先後發現了距今十萬年前的“新洞人”，一萬年前的“東胡林人”和六千年前的上宅文化遺址，獲得了一批國內罕見的珍貴文物。特別是對琉璃河商周墓葬的發掘和商周城址的發現以及對出土文物的研究，首次確定了西周初期燕都古城的所在地，解決了北京城市發展史研究中的重大問題，從而把北京的建城歷史準確地追溯到公元前1045年的西周初期。此外，大葆臺西漢燕王陵墓的發現、雲居寺塔墓中“佛舍利”的出土、金代皇陵區的確定以及歷代文化遺址、墓葬的發掘和大批歷史文物的發現，使我們初步地了解完整的北京歷史發展系列。

大批文物建築得到有效的保護。北京市人民政府先後公布了四批市級文物保護單位，對各類文物建築採取了搶救、維修以及逐項劃定其保護範圍和建設控制地帶等一系列保護措施，並投入巨資，先後維修了故宮、頤和園、天壇、正陽門、鐘鼓樓、十三陵、八達嶺、慕田峪、司馬臺長城地段等百余處著名的文物古蹟。同時，還保護了一批重要的革命遺址，如盧溝橋七·七抗戰紀念地、焦莊戶地道戰遺址、李大釗故居、革命烈士陵園等。目前，北京市共有國家級文物保護單位35項，市級文物保護單位174項，區縣級文物保護單位791項。

博物館建設有了很大發展。目前，北京共有72座博物館、紀念館及名人故居，其中社會科類27座、專業類26座、紀念館13座、自然科學類6座，每年舉辦各種展覽四百余項，年接待觀眾四千萬人次以上。博物館已成為首都展示中華民族悠久歷史和燦爛文化的窗口。

文物商業發揮了保護和促進民間文物流通的作用。文物商店通過經濟手段收集民間和社會上的流散文物，向博物館和科研單位提供藏品和科研資料，有效地保護了全市數以百萬計的流散文物和民間的傳世文物。特別是中外聞名的琉璃廠文化街復建以後，一大批專營文物并有較大影響的老字號如“慶雲堂”、“寶古齋”、“韻古齋”、“悅雅堂”等都得到了恢復，吸引了大批中外遊人，使該地成為具有中國傳統特色的古文化街市。

文物研究、管理機構得到加強。目前，在全市範圍內建立了一支以文物研究、管理為主并具有較高業務素質的文博專業隊伍；建立了市、區（縣）兩級文物管理機構；成立了文物研究所、古代建築研究所、燕山出版社以及區縣文物管理所等機構。

在改革、開放的新時代，北京的文物事業將繼續遵循“科學保護、合理利用”的指導方針，不斷獲得新的發展。

北京市文物事業管理局局長 王學魯

PREFACE

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government, the protection of cultural relics in the capital has made continuous progress. Especially after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, the protection of cultural relics has developed in depth, so that the work has entered a new stage. Outstanding achievements have been obtained by the capital's protection and management of cultural relics and by the research on cultural relics.

The numerous archaeological results fill the blanks of Beijing's history. In Beijing area, after the discovery of the Peking man, excavations have successively found the one hundred thousand year old "New Caveman", the ten thousand year old "Donghulin man", and the six thousand year old Shangzhai cultural ruins, thereby securing a lot of rare and precious cultural relics in the country. The discovery of the Zhou Dynasty city ruins, and the research on unearthed cultural relics ascertained for the first time the ruins of the capital in the early period of the West Zhou Dynasty, thus the great problem in the research on the History of Beijing city development was solved, so the history of the building of the Beijing city can be traced back to B. C. 1045, the early period of the West Zhou Dynasty. Besides, the complete historical development of Beijing has been made possible by the discovery of the King Yans' tombs at Da Bao Tai in the West Han Dynasty, the excavation of "Buddhist Sheli" in the foundation of the tower in Yunju Temple, the fixation of the royal tombs area of the Jin Dynasty, and the excavations of various historical cultural ruins and graves which unearthed a lot of historical relics.

A great many cultural relics and structures have been effectively preserved. The Beijing Municipal Government has announced successively four series of protection for cultural relics on the municipal level—the rescue, maintenance, and categorization of cultural relics and structures, the control of the regions of various buildings; and the putting in of great sums of money to maintain the Imperial Palace, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the Zheng Yang Gate, the Bell and Drum Tower, the Ming Tombs, Ba Da Ling, Mu Tian Yu, Si Ma Tai, and over one hundred famous cultural relics and sites in the Great Wall area. At the same time, the government has preserved many important revolutionary ruins, for examples, Lugouqiao where the Anti-Japanese War incident happened in July 7, 1937, the Jiaozhuanghu Tunnel Warfare ruins, the old residence of Li Dazhao, and the cemeteries of revolutionary martyrs, and etc. At present, there are 35 units of cultural relics under state protection, 174 units under protection on the municipality level, and 791 units on the district and county level.

The building of museums has seen a great development. At present, Beijing Municipality has altogether 72 museums, memorial museums, and former residences of celebrities, among which 27 buildings belong to social sciences, 26 belong to specialized fields, 13 belong to memorial museums, and 6 belong to natural sciences. Every year over 400 exhibitions are on show; admissions to the exhibitions totalled over forty millions. Museums become the windows of the capital in exhibiting the long-standing and splendid culture of the Chinese people.

The commerce of cultural relics plays the role of protecting and enhancing the circulation of folk relics. Through economic measures and collecting dispersed cultural relics among the people and

in the community, the stores of cultural relics are commercial channels in providing collections and data to museums and scientific research units. These stores have effectively protected millions of dispersed and handed down relics from former generations among the people in the municipality. After the reconstruction of the internationally famous Liulichang cultural street, many influential old stores have been reopened, such as "Qing Yun Tang", "Bao Gu Zhai", "Yun Gu Zhai", "Yue Ya Tang", and etc. They attract numerous Chinese and foreign tourists, making the street into an old cultural area with Chinese traditional characteristics.

The research and management organizations of cultural relics have been strengthened. At present, in the municipality, a large group of people with professional competence in research and management are organized; there are also relics managements on municipality and district (county) levels; and special organizations have been established, such as The Research Institute of Cultural Relics, The Research Institute of Old Architecture, the Yanshan Press, and district or county managements of cultural relics.

In the time of reform and openness, the work on cultural relics will follow consistently the policy of "scientific protection and reasonable use" with the hope to obtain new development.

**Director of Beijing Administrative
Bureau of Cultural Relics**

Wang Jinlu

目录

舊石器時代	The Paleolithic Period	1—7
新石器時代	The Neolithic Preiod	8—12
商代	Shang Dynasty	13—18
西周	Western Zhou	19—28
東周	Eastern Zhou	29—35
漢代	Han Dynasty	36—40
魏晉北朝	Wei, Jin, Northern Dynasties	41—46
隋唐	Sui and Tang Dynasties	47—61
遼金	Liao and Jin Dynasties	62—77
元代	Yuan Dynasty	78—89
明代	Ming Dynasty	90—131
清代	Qing Dynasty	132—157
近現代	Modern Beijing	158—167
附錄	Appendix	168—184

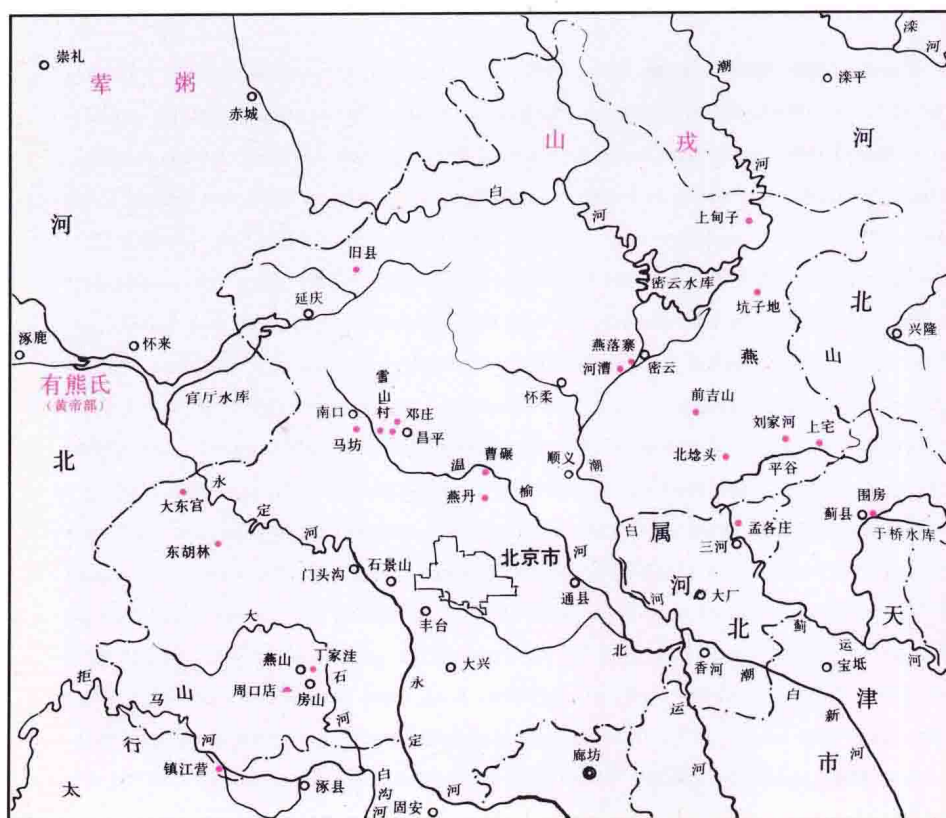


旧石器时代

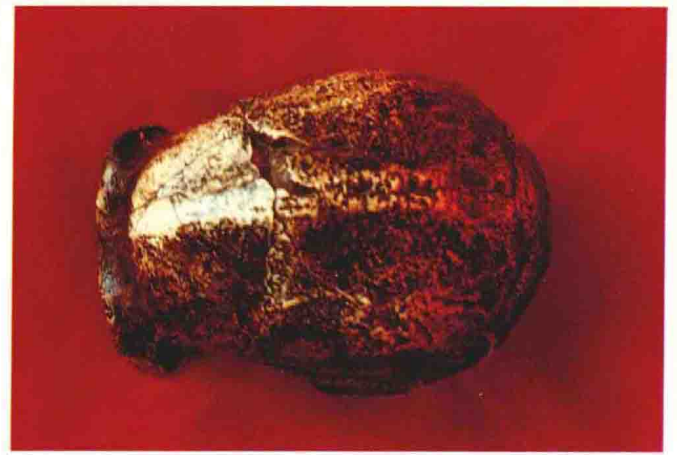
THE PALEOLITHIC AGE

北京人遗址(又称周口店第一地点)。位于房山区周口店镇西龙骨山。在此发现大量北京人化石、石制品、用火遗迹和哺乳动物化石。除此之外,这一地区还发现四处含人化石、文化遗址和哺乳动物化石的旧石器文化遗址(第4、第15、第3和山顶洞遗址)。另有四处含文化遗物的地点。所有这些地点的材料分别属于人类进化和旧石器时代的三个阶段。第一地点出土直立人化石之多,石制品数量之大,用火遗迹之丰富是至今世界上同时代遗址无法比拟的。北京人第一头盖骨和文化遗物的发现确立了人类进化中猿人阶段的存在。用火遗迹证明人类用火史可上溯至几十万年前。别具一格的北京人石器,其组合与西方同时代者差别甚大。因此,北京人遗址在古人类学研究中具有划时代的重要意义,并被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。

Peking Man Site(Dragon Bone Hill; Loc. 1 at Zhoukoudian since 1929) is situated near Zhoukoudian town of Fangshan County. It is praised as the prehistoric cultural treasure-house, because a lot of Peking Man (*Homo erectus*) fossils, artifacts, evidences of using fire and mammalian fossils have been unearthed from it. In addition to, 4 localities(Loc 15, 4, 3, and Upper Cave Man Site) from which have been collected some human fossils, artifacts and other relics are discovered from the same hill. In the vicinity of this hill, paleolithic cultural and faunal remains have been collected in four localities(Locality 13, 13a, 22 and 25). All of these belong to three stages of human evolution or paleolithic age respectively. No site of the same period is comparable with Peking Man Site with regard to the abundance of *Homo erectus* fossils, stone artifacts and evidences of using fire. Owing to the discovery of first skull of Peking Man and his cultural evidences, the existence of *Homo erectus* stage is established in the human evolution; The history of using fire of mankind has been advanced up to several hundred thousands years ago on the basis of the evidence provided by this site. With unique characters of artifacts from Loc. 1, the assemblage is quite different from that of the same period in China. Just due to its epoch-making significance for paleoanthropological research in the Dragon Bone Hill, specially Peking Man Site, it has been enrolled in the list of the world Cultural Heritage by UNESCO.



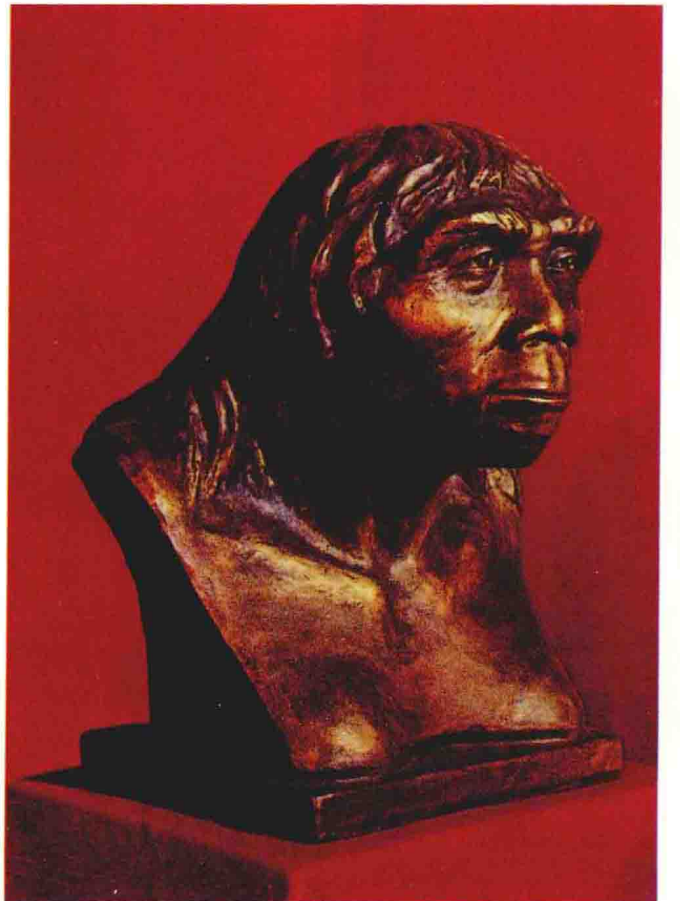
1. 周口店龙骨山遗址全景。
 2. 舊石器、新石器時代文化遺址圖
1. Dragon Bone Hill Sites with Peking Man Site in the center
2. Sketch map of protection and excavation of historical relics (Paleolithic and neolithic cultures)
- ▲ 舊石器時代文化遺址
- 新石器時代文化遺址



4



5



6

3. 北京人遺址(舊石器時代早期,距今
69~21 萬年)

4. 北京人第一頭蓋骨

5. 1966 年發現的北京人額骨和枕骨

6. 北京人復原像

3. Peking Man Site (early paleolithic, 690,000--
210,000 b. p.)

4. First skull of Peking Man found in 1929

5. Frontal and occipital bone of Peking Man
found in 1966

6. Reconstruction of Peking Man (*Homo erectus*
in Beijing)



7

7. 北京人用火示意图。

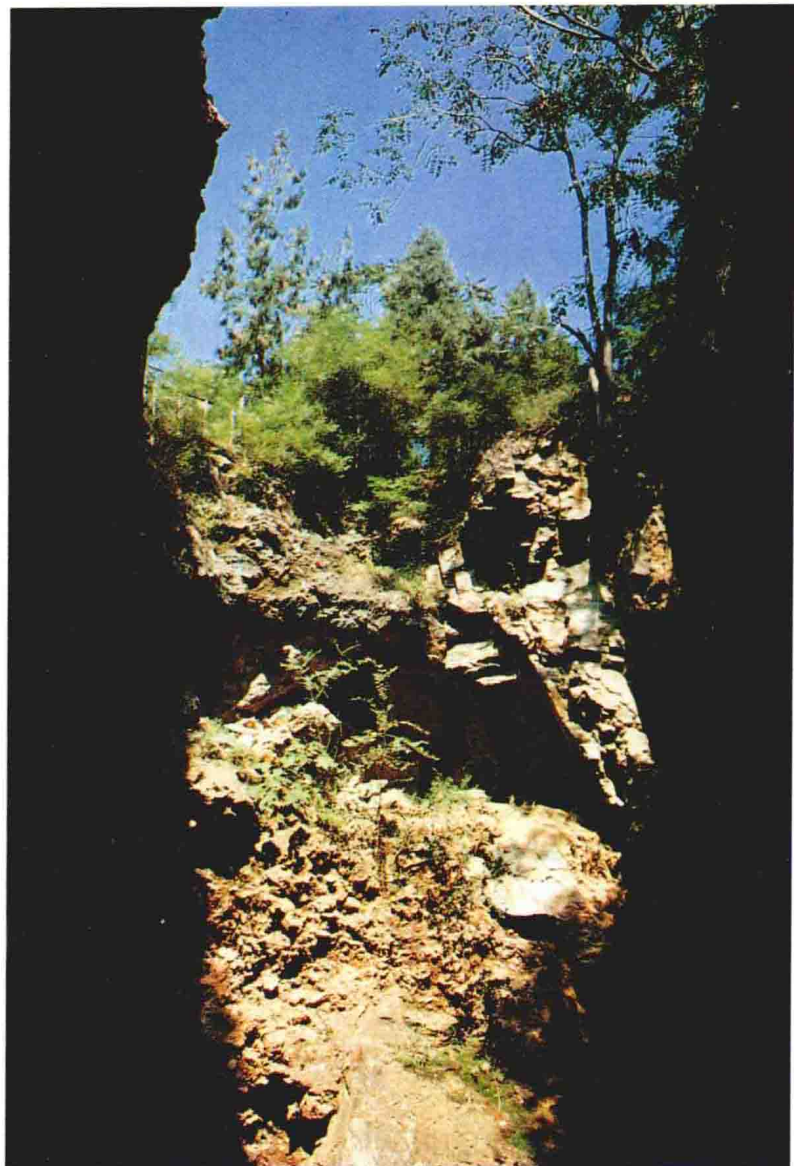
8. 北京人用火遗迹—烧骨，灰燼

7. Picture used fire by Peking Man

8. Evidences of using fire—burnt bones and ashes from Peking Man site



8

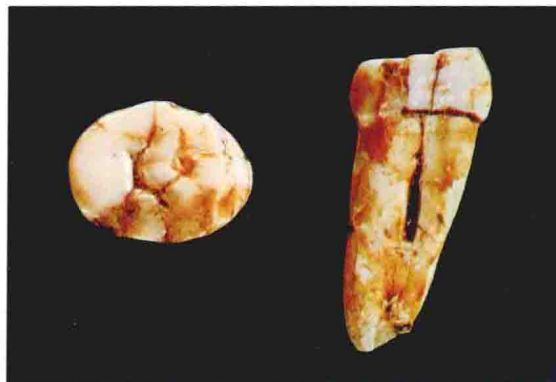


11



10

- 9. 北京人生產的獨具特色的兩端石片
- 10. 北京人制作的刮削器
- 11. 周口店第4地點(新洞。舊石器時代中期,距今12.2~11.1萬年)
- 12. 周口店第4地點發現的人牙
- 9. Bipolar flakes produced by Peking Man
- 10. Scrapers trimmed by Peking Man
- 11. Locality 4 at Zhoukoudian (New Cave Site; middle paleolithic, about 122,000--111,000 b. p.)
- 12. Human tooth found in Loc. 4 at Zhoukoudian



12



9



13



14

13. 山頂洞人遺址(舊石器時代晚期,距今 $10,470 \pm 360 \sim 19,000 \pm 1000$ 年)

14. 山頂洞人復原像

13. Upper Cave Man Site (Late paleolithic, $10,470 \pm 360 \sim 19,000 \pm 1000$ b. p.)

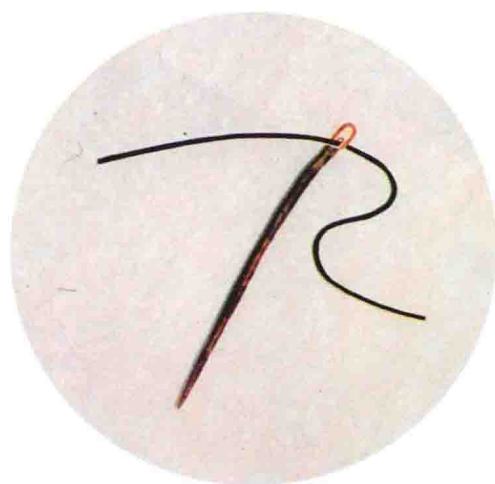
14. Reconstruction of Upper Cave Man



16

- 15. 山頂洞人的骨針
- 16. 山頂洞人制造的石器—單凹刃刮削器, 端刃刮削器
- 17. 山頂洞人的埋葬儀式

15. Bone needle made by Upper Cave Man
 16. Stone tools made by Upper Cave Man--
 Con cave scraper and end scraper
 17. Upper Cave Man buried their dead of
 clan member



15



17



新石器时代

THE NEOLITHIC AGE

北京地區新石器時代考古資料，大都是 1949 年以後獲得的，尤其是近十年來，取得了許多重要成果。現已發現新石器時代各階段遺址、墓葬和零散遺址地點，約 40 余處。目前，這一時代的文化發展序列已基本建立起來。

早期以東胡林人墓葬為代表，屬母系氏族公社繁榮時期。中期以上宅、北埝頭、鎮江營遺址為代表，其中上宅遺址的發掘材料最豐富，也最具特色。現在，以上宅遺址為代表的考古學文化已被定名為上宅文化。此階段大約距今 6000~7000 多年。雪山一期遺存亦相當於這個階段。晚期以雪山二期遺址為代表。

10,000 years ago, the old Paleolithic Period gave way to the Neolithic. After 1949, especially in the last 10 years, Chinese archeologists have brought to light over 40 historical sites and tombs in the Beijing area. These finds are unrivalled in the Beijing's Neolithic studies in the wealth of content.

At present, a whole array of stages has been set up in this period: The Donghulin site which belongs to Maternal clan society represents the Upper; The Shangzhai, Beiniantou, Zhenjiangying and Xueshan(I) sites represent the Middle; The Xueshan(II) site represents the Lower.