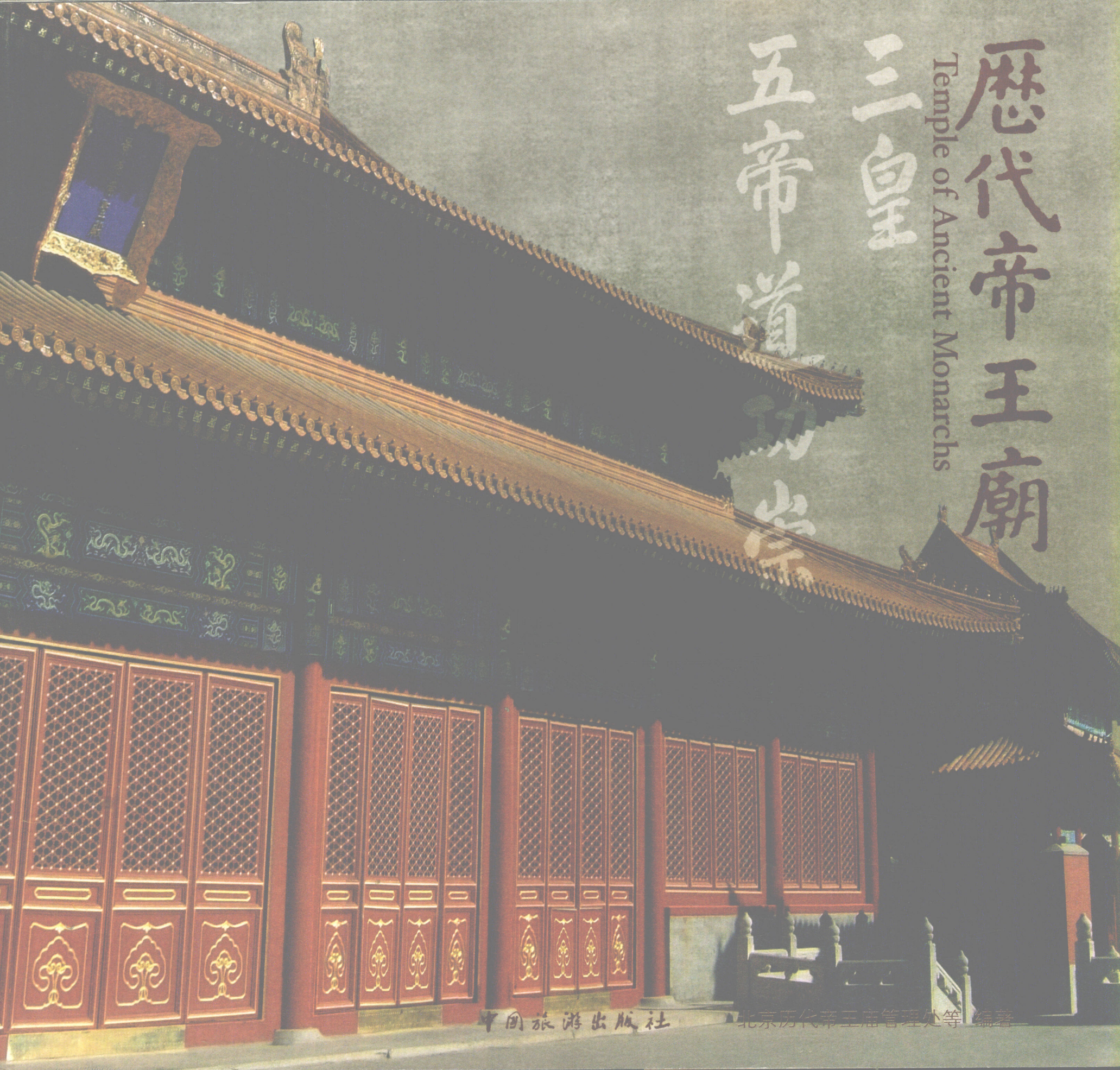


歷代帝王廟

Temple of Ancient Monarchs

三皇

五帝道功崇



中國旅遊出版社

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五帝道功崇

北京历代帝王庙管理处

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Foreword of Temple of Ancient Monarchs

Fuchengmen Inner Avenue in Xicheng District in Beijing is a historical cultural preserving area, which boasts a great variety and volume of valuable cultural relic. There are as many as 4 relic-preservation units which are of national standard just along the north side of Fuchengmen Inner Avenue, and they are the Former Residence of Lu Xun (a renowned writer of China), White Tower Temple, Temple of Ancient Monarchs, and Guangji (Saving Universally) Temple respectively. Among which Temple of Ancient Monarchs is the only existed temples built for the emperors from the past dynasties nationwide, it is a royal temple built during the Ming (1368-1644 A.D.) and Qing (1616-1911 A.D.) Dynasty, where memorial rituals were made for Three Emperors and Five Sovereigns in ancient China, former Emperors, meritorious Ministers and Famous Generals.

Temple of Emperor is a combination of unique cultural character, excellent architectural art and marvelous royalty, and it best represents the Chinese classical culture. In order to well preserve this outstanding cultural heritage, the Beijing

◎序

北京市西城区的阜成门内大街是保存文物特别丰富的历史文化保护区。仅在阜成门内大街的北侧一线就有4处全国重点文物保护单位，它们自西向东依次是鲁迅故居、白塔寺、历代帝王庙和广济寺。其中历代帝王庙又是我国现存唯一的历代帝王庙，它是明清两朝集中祭祀中华祖先三皇五帝、历代帝王和功臣名将的一座皇家庙宇。

历代帝王庙集鲜明独到的文化特色、精湛绝伦的建筑艺术和气势恢弘的皇家气派于一身，堪称中国经典文化的杰出代表。为了保护好这处优秀历史文化遗产，北京市人民政府和西城区人民政府投入巨资，科学规划、精心组织，于2000年年底到2004年年初，搬迁了历代帝王庙的使用单位北京市第一五九中学，全面维修了整座庙宇，恢复了景德崇圣大殿内的历史原状，举办了几个专题展览，使历代帝王庙重光于世，实现了向社会开放。

历代帝王庙自对外开放以来，为北京、西城增添了一处极具吸引力的人文景点，深受社会各界人士和海内外游人的赞誉和欢迎。在这种形势之下，我们编辑出版了这本画册，我们衷心希望能够通过这本画册，帮助您走近历代帝王庙、感受历代帝王庙，让这本画册伴随您一起细细品味历代帝王庙的文化魅力，并给您留下深刻的记忆。

Municipal Government and the Xicheng District Government have hence allocated great sum of funds to do a scientific programming and engineering and organizational work. Relocating the No. 159 Middle School which once was on the site of the cultural heritage, a thorough rebuilding was carried out. In order to reincarnate the original magnificence of the Jingde Chongsheng Hall (Hall of respecting virtue and admiring saints), several themed exhibitions have been held and the temple was reopened to the public.

Since the re-opening, Temple of Ancient Monarchs has already become another attractive humanistic scenery spot in Xicheng District and also Beijing. It has drawn wide acclaims and welcome from all walks of life home and abroad. Now we present you with this picture album, and we hope that by enjoying this you can indeed get to know the real Temple of Ancient Monarchs and leave you a feeling that will never be forgotten.



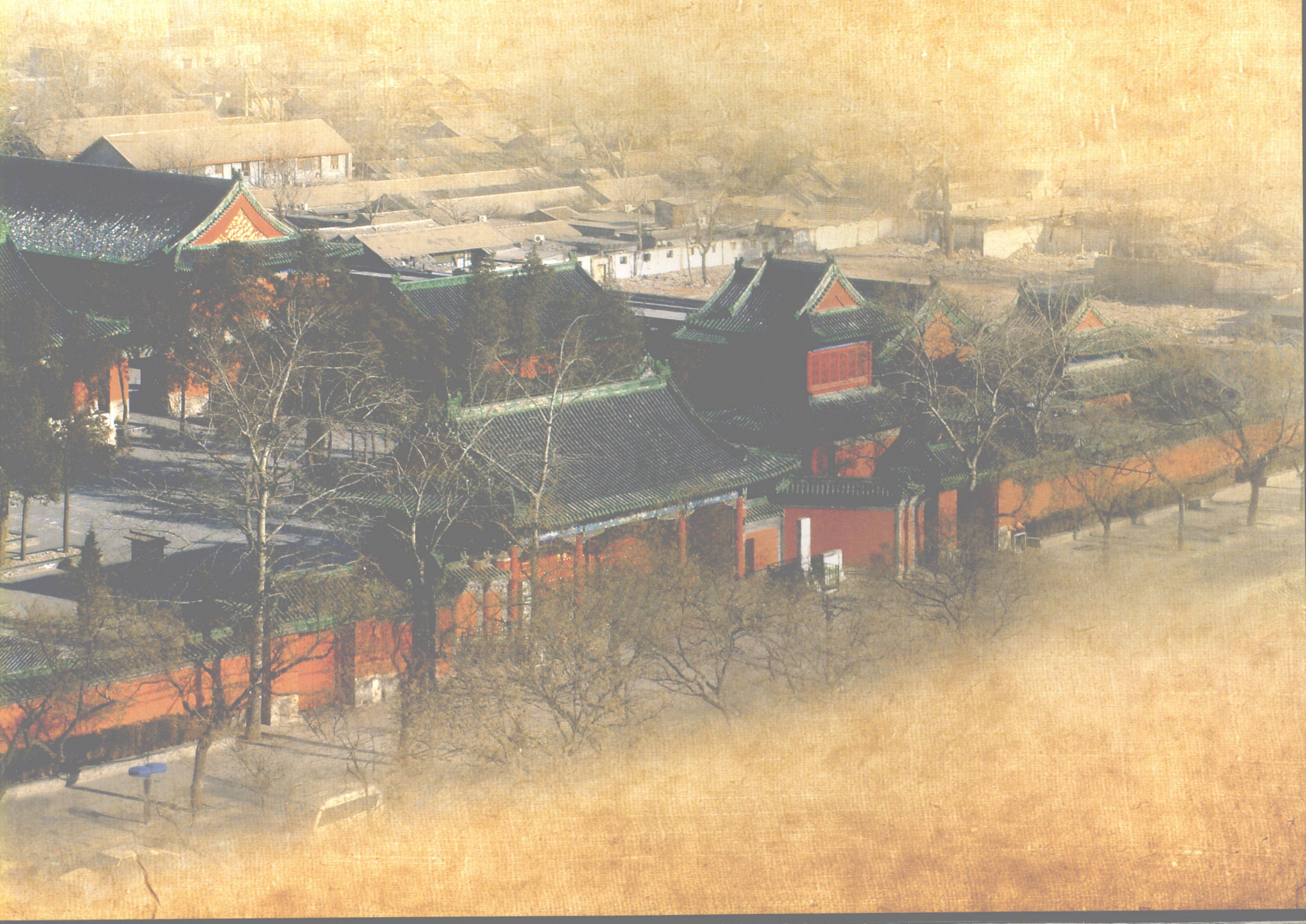
◎ 历代帝王庙位置图

Location Map

Of Temple of Ancient Monarchs



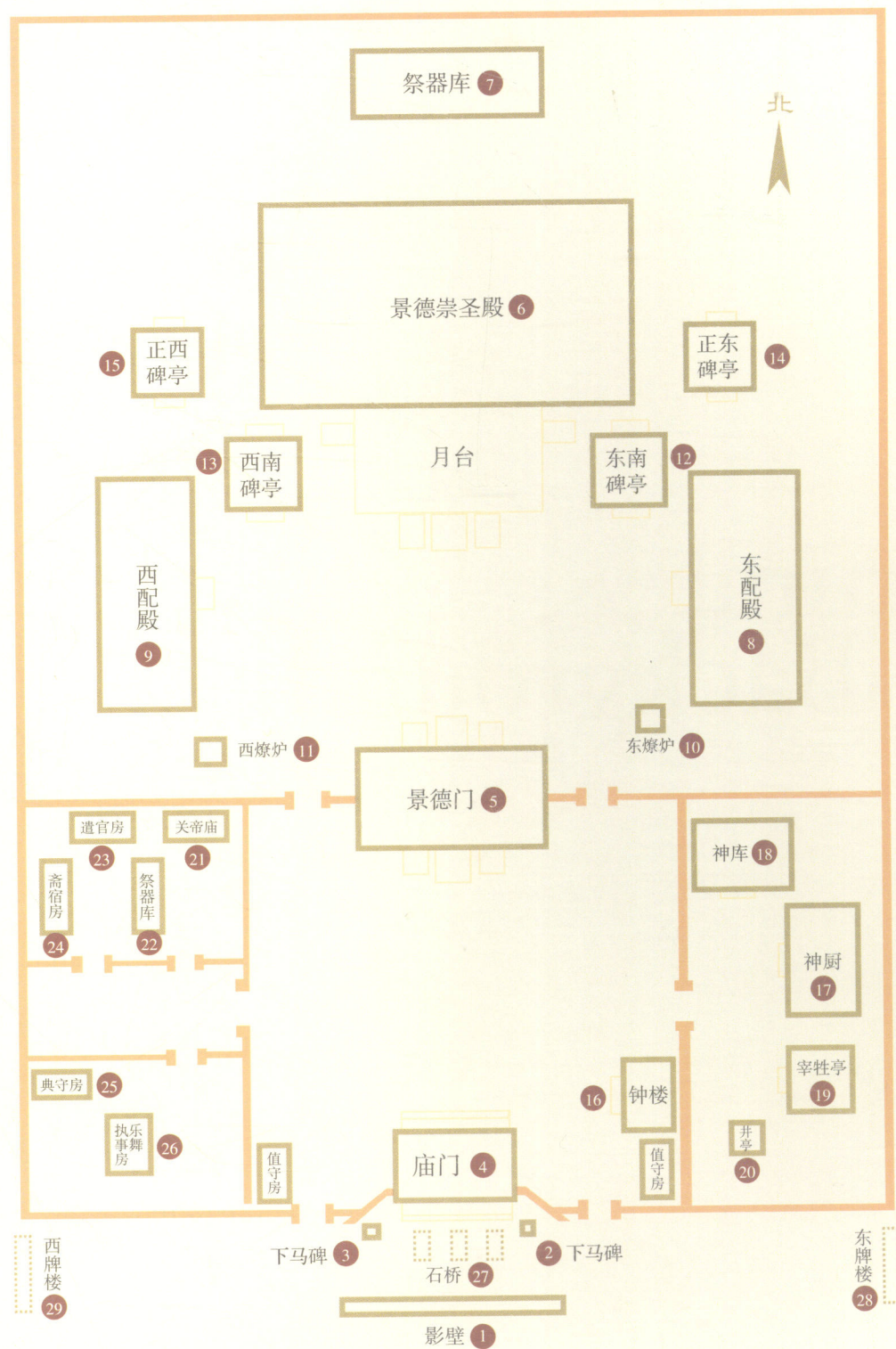
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Bird View Picture
Of Temple of Ancient Monarchs



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Floor Plan
Of Temple of Ancient Monarchs





Cultural 文化底蕴
Background
of Temple of Ancient Monarchs

◎ 年代和性质

历代帝王庙始建于明代嘉靖九年（1530），清代继续沿用，距今已有 470 多年的历史，它是明、清两朝集中祭祀中华祖先三皇五帝、历代帝王和功臣名将的一座皇家庙宇。现为全国重点文物保护单位。

早在先秦时期，《礼记·祭法》中就记载了凡“法施于民者”、“以死勤事者”、“以劳定国者”、“能御大灾者”、“能捍大患者”，都应祭祀，认为伏羲、炎帝、黄帝、尧、舜、禹、汤、周文王、周武王等，都是这些人物的重要代表。

秦汉以后，对三皇五帝和历代帝王的祭祀不断发展变化：经历了从陵墓祭祀到立庙祭祀、从个体人物祭祀到系列人物祭祀、从分散单独祭祀到集中群体祭祀、从祭祀开国帝王到祭祀守业帝王、从祭祀华夏—汉民族帝王到祭祀多民族帝王、从主祀帝王本人到贤臣陪祀的发展过程。明、清时期的历代帝王庙就是这一发展过程的最终体现和代表性庙宇。

◎ Year of Construction & Characteristics

Temple of Ancient Monarchs has a history of more than 470 years, being first built in 1530 of Jiajing Period of Ming Dynasty, and was preserved also by the following Qing Dynasty. It is a royal temple built during the Ming and Qing Dynasty, where sacrificial rituals were made for Three Emperors and Five Sovereigns in ancient China, former Emperors, meritorious Ministers and Famous Generals. Now Temple of Ancient Monarchs have been rated the National Key Relic Preservation Unit.

As early as the Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.) *The Book of Rites: Memorial Rituals* has recorded that the following people should be memorized: “he who that makes the Law”, “he who devotes all his life to work”, “he who contributes to the stabilization of a country”, “he who fights a natural disaster”, and “he who fights a infectious disease”. Namely, Fuxi, Yan Emperor, Yellow Emperor, Emperor Yao and so on.

After the Qin and Han Dynasty (140 A.D. -220 B.C.), the memorial rituals for the Three Emperors and Five Sovereigns and other emperors have undergone constant changes: from Tomb memorial rituals to Temple memorial rituals, from one to a series of important deceased figures, from only the founding king of a Dynasty to also the ones who have maintained the sovereignty, from kings of single-nationality to multi-nationality, from the king to the royal family. Temple of Ancient Monarchs built during the Ming and Qing Dynasties is the most representative temple and exact embodiment of this whole developing process.

◎ 历史沿革



明太祖朱元璋创建南京历代帝王庙

明太祖朱元璋于洪武六年(1373)在京都金陵(今南京)创建中国历史上第一座历代帝王庙,主祀三皇五帝(三皇指太昊伏羲氏、炎帝神农氏、黄帝轩辕氏;五帝指少昊金天氏、颛顼高阳氏、帝喾高辛氏、帝尧陶唐氏、帝舜有虞氏)和夏禹王、商汤王、周武王、汉高祖、汉光武帝、唐太宗、宋太祖、元世祖等大一统时期的开国帝王共16人,并以周公旦、诸葛亮、穆呼哩等36位历代文臣武将从祀。至此,分布在各地陵、庙对这些人物的祭祀统一在一庙中进行,祭祀人物体系突破了血亲、民族和朝代界限,显示了历代帝王庙祭祀文化的巨大包容性。

南京历代帝王庙的主祀人物均有塑像,其排列特点是:三皇居中,五帝和历代帝王按“昭穆”制度分列左右,突出了三皇祖先的崇高地位;历代帝王中也崇祀元世祖忽必烈,把蒙元王朝列入中国正统王朝序列,初步建立了统一多民族国家的帝王祭祀体系。



明嘉靖皇帝建立北京历代帝王庙

明朝迁都北京后,对历代帝王的祭祀或在南京进行,或在北京郊坛和故宫文华殿举行。嘉靖皇帝于嘉靖九年(1530)修建北京历代帝王庙,祭祀人物沿袭南京旧制,但只设牌位不塑像。

明代中期,国内汉蒙民族矛盾一度加剧,嘉靖二十四年(1545),历代帝王庙撤销了元世祖忽必烈和穆呼哩等5位元代文臣武将的牌位,统一多民族的帝王祭祀体系受到影响,但嘉靖皇帝仍令地方官员在元世祖忽必烈的陵寝处祭祀他。



清顺治帝增加北方少数民族帝王入祀

清顺治元年 (1644)，明太祖朱元璋牌位从太庙移到历代帝王庙祭祀，顺治二年 (1645)，举行了历代帝王庙祭祀大典，恢复了对元世祖忽必烈的祭祀。同时，增加了对辽太祖耶律阿保机、金太祖完颜阿骨打、元太祖成吉思汗的祭祀，还增加了唐、辽、金、元、明等 5 位多族文臣武将从祀。此举恢复并发展了统一多民族国家的帝王祭祀体系。



清康熙帝提出中国大历史帝王祭祀观

清康熙皇帝在他临终前，颁布了“应将凡曾在位，除无道被弑亡国之主外，尽宜入庙崇祀”的谕旨，他回避了对入祀人物功过是非的纷争，摆脱了民族情绪的左右，明确了入祀人物的底线标准，提出了中国大历史帝王祭祀观。



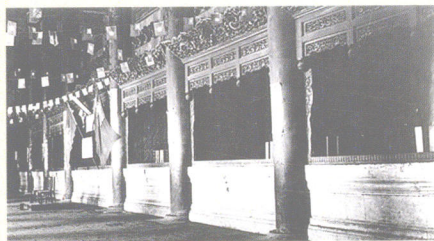
清雍正帝大幅度增加守业帝王入祀

清雍正皇帝落实康熙帝临终谕旨，是增加入祀人物最多的人。他认为历代帝王庙不应只局限于祭祀历代开国帝王，对历史上那些“英君哲后”或“继世而生”或“间世而出”的多数守业帝王也要入祀。为此，他将入祀历代帝王大幅度增加到 164 位，从祀文臣武将增加到 79 位。



清乾隆帝完善了“中华统绪、不绝如线”的帝王祭祀体系

清乾隆皇帝认为选择哪些帝王入祀，要体现出“中华统绪，不绝如线”，即历朝历代一脉相承的连续性，不能有中断和缺环；要“大公至正”，不能带有民族和地区偏见，并要接受历史检验。他最终把入祀帝王增加到 188 位，从祀文臣武将增加到 80 位。



中华民国初，历代帝王庙祭祀停止。1925年孙中山先生逝世后曾在景德崇圣大殿内举行过纪念活动。

Early in the Republic of China (1912 - 1949) period, the memorial ritual services have stopped. Yet memorial services were made in the Jingde Chongsheng Hall after Sun Yat-sen's passing away in 1925.

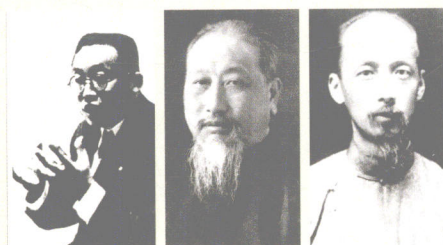


图1

图2

图3

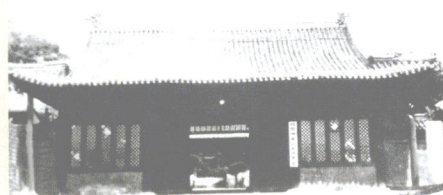


图4

1931年陶行知(图1)、熊希龄(图2)、张雪门(图3)先生在这里创办了香山慈幼院幼稚女子师范学校, 1941年更名为市立第三女子中学, 1972年又更名为北京市第一五九中学(图4)。

In 1931 Mr. Tao Xingzhi (Pic. 1), Mr. Xiong Xiling (Pic. 2), and Mr. Zhang Xuemen (Pic. 3) set up the Xiangshan Girl's Normal School for Kindergartens, it was renamed No. 3 Girl's Middle School in 1941, and renamed again to No. 159 Middle School in 1972 (Pic. 4).

◎ Development

Temple of Ancient Monarchs in Nanjing - first built by Zhu Yuanzhang, Founder of Ming

It was on the year 1373 of Hongwu Period of Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644 A.D.) that Zhu Yuanzhang (1328 - 1398 A.D.), Founder of Ming Dynasty carried out the construction of the first Temple of Ancient Monarchs in Chinese history in the capital Jingling (Nanjing now), and the temple is for memorial rituals services for Three Emperor and Five Sovereigns (Three Emperors are: Emperor Taihao Fuxi, Emperor of Yan Shennong, and Yellow Emperor Xuanyuan; Five Sovereigns are: Emperor Shaohao Jintian, Emperor Zhuanxu Gaoyang, Emperor Diku Gaoxin, Emperor Di Yao Taotang, and Emperor Shun Youyu), also listed inside the Temple of Ancient Monarchs are Xia Yuwang, Shang Tangwan, Han Gaozu, Han Guangwu, Tang Taizong, Song Taizu, and Yuan Shizu. Besides listed emperors, some 36 ministers and generals from past dynasties like Zhou Gongdan, Zhuge Liang, and Mu Huali. These historical figures were distributed in different temples or tombs located all over the country, they are now in this single one temple which has broken the kinships, nationality and dynasties. This gesture shows great cultural tolerance in memorial rituals.

Inside the Nanjing Temple of Ancient Monarchs, the main figures for memorial rituals services all have their own statues, and the positioning of their ranking is: Three Emperors in the middle, and Five Sovereigns and Emperors from past dynasties arranged according to "Muzhao" (a kind of patriarchal clan system in ancient China). This arrangement is a representation of the ultimate status of Three Emperors as our ancestors. Among the Emperors from past dynasties there is also Kublai Khan Yuan Shizu, also listed in the Chinese royal kingdoms is Yuan Dynasty founded by the Mongolians, basically setting up a united multi-nationality imperial memorial ritual system.

The Ming Dynasty moved its capital to Beijing, so the memorial ritual services for the emperors from the past dynasties were carried out in Nanjing, or Temple in the outskirts of Beijing or in the Wenhua Hall in Forbidden City.

Emperor Jianjing began building the Temple of Ancient Monarchs in the year 1530 (9th Jiajing year), and the memorial rituals followed the Nanjing old system, yet it made some changes, setting up memorial tablets instead of statues. In middle term of Ming Dynasty the national conflicts between Han people and Mongolians worsened, in 1545 (24th Jiajing year), Temple of Ancient Monarchs delisted Kublai Khan Yuan Shizu and Mu Hu Li and three other ministers and generals from Yuan Dynasty, the united multi-nationality memorial ritual system had been badly affected, yet the memorial ritual services for them were still allowed to be carried out at their tombs.

Emperor Shunzhi of Qing Dynasty enlisted some emperors from the northern minority groups into the Temple of Ancient Monarchs

In 1644 (First Year of Shunzhi Period in Qing Dynasty), Founder of Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang's memorial tablet was moved from the Tai Miao to the Temple of Ancient Monarchs. And a grand memorial ritual service was made in the Temple of Ancient Monarchs the next year, along which was the memorial services for the Yuan Shizu Kublai Khan. The addition also includes Liao Taizu Ye Lu Ah Bao Ji (1038-1227 A.D.), Jin Taizu Wanyan Aguda (1068 - 1123 A.D.), and Yuan Taizu Genghis Khan (1162-1227 A.D.), and some other 5 minority ministers and generals from the Tang, Liao, Jin, Yuan, and Ming Dynasties. This gesture restores the united multi-nationality Emperor Memorial Ritual System.

Proposal of Great Emperors' Memorial Ritual Services - Emperor Kangxi of Qing Dynasty

Before his death Emperor Kangxi of Qing Dynasty delivered a royal command: he who once was an Emperor will be enlisted in the Temple of Ancient Monarchs unless who was slaughtered for immorality"

Great Increase in the enlisting of the Emperors who maintained the kingdom - Emperor Yongzheng of Qing Dynasty

In the carrying out of the last wish of the Emperor Kangxi, Emperor Yongzheng was the one who have enlisted the emperors from past dynasties the most. In his opinion emperors from the past dynasties should not be defined only in the realm of founding Emperors, but also that who have been praised as "Righteous Emperor", "Emperor who was born in the call of an era", or "Emperor who was born with a divine task". Altogether there were 164 past Emperors who have been added into the memorial list, and 79 ministers and generals as well.

Completion of the Imperial Memorial System of "all nationality in China will be remembered and respected" - Emperor Qianlong in Qing Dynasty

In Emperor Qianlong's opinion the listing should follow the belief of "all nationality in China will be remembered and respected systematically", blanks or omissions are not to be allowed; and the attitude toward the memorial rituals, we should be justified and open, and bias to nationality or region should be avoided. As whether who should be in the memorial list, it's history that has the final say. Finally the total number of the emperors had reached 188, and ministers and generals 80.