

# 西安 城牆

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# 前言

## Preface

西安城牆是中國現存古城中保存最完整、規模最大、年代最久遠的古代城市防禦體系；也是西安最重要的城標之一。

西安城牆的舊址，原是公元七世紀初建立的李唐王朝的國都——長安城中的皇城遺址。904年唐都東遷，佑國軍節度使韓建將其修築整頓，改為駐軍之地，起城名曰：“新城”。此城經宋、元數代更迭沿用，未變城貌，僅換城名而已。1368年明朝建立，1369年明軍入城，改城名為“西安府”。此名沿用至今。

1370年明太祖朱元璋封其二皇子朱樞為“秦王”，駐守陝西，秦王府選建西安城。明制規定：皇子封親王，冕服車旗邸第，下天子一等。舊城地狹狹小，不夠等級規格。於是1370年官方開始操持興建西安城池，營造秦王府邸的浩大工程。八年後工程竣工。

初具規模的西安城，分內外兩重城。外城，週長13.7公里，佔地面積11.5平方公里。城牆體為方土板築，周建墩台、敵樓、角樓、城樓、垛牆等一系列城防工事。布局科學、嚴謹，具很強的防禦能力。

內城，是秦王府。它建在地勢高昂的東北區，居高臨下監控全城。府院圍兩道城牆，一條護衛河。主體建築挈按“前宮後寢”的傳統格式營建。重要的殿宇依次以縱向軸線排列，氣勢宏大，富麗堂皇。這裏在明朝二百年間，一直是陝西軍政中心，先後有14位秦王子孫承命，統領陝西。

西安城牆從明初建立至今，已有六百多年的歷史了。這座古老的歷史文物在今天，既是研究古代軍事科學的重要寶物，又成為人們遊覽娛樂的勝地。

西安の城壁は、中国現存の最も完へきて、スケールも一番大きくて、最古の古代都市防御のシステムで、西安という町の最も重要なシンボルである。

西安の城壁は、もと唐の都長安城の皇城(大内裏)の旧跡にある。西暦904年、唐の都が東遷した際、佑國軍節度使の韓建によって修築され、「新城」と改名されて、軍隊の駐屯地となった。宋・元の歴代も、そのまま更迭襲用された。1368年、明の王朝が成立し、翌1369年に明の軍隊がこの町に入り、城を「西安府」と改名したのである。

1370年、明の太祖朱元璋がその次男の朱樞を「秦王」と封じて陝西に駐在させ、秦王の公邸も西安城に建てられた。明の制度によると、皇子が親王と封じられる場合は、冠、服、乗り物、旗および邸宅では、天子より一等を下ることとなるが、もとの城は狭いわりに古く、等級と規格に及ばなかったため、1370年に官辺では西安城の拡張に着手し、8年後に秦王公邸造営の大工事が完成したのである。ほぼ規模を整えた西安城は、内城と外城の二重に分かれている。外城は、周りの長さ13.7キロ・メートル、敷地面積11.5平方キロ・メートルで、城壁は版築のもので、周りに墩台、敵楼、角楼、城楼、垛墙など一連の防御工事が造られている。布石としては、科学的で緻密なものがあり、守りやすい工事でした。内城は、秦王の公邸で、地形の高い東北地方に建てられ、高所より城全体を監視して控える態勢であった。邸宅の周りに二重の城壁と外堀を造り、主体となる建造物は「前は宮後殿は寢殿」という伝統的格式によって造営され、重要な建物は縦の軸線によって順次に配列し、勢い広大にして豪華綺麗なものがあった。明の王朝が続く200年の間に、陝西の軍事と政治の中心として、あい前後14人の秦王がここで命を受け、権力を手にとって、陝西をとりまとめたのである。

西安の城壁は、創建された明初から今日に至るまで、600年余り余りの歴史が数えられるが、この歴史的文化財は、今なお古代の軍事科学研究上の重要な実物であると同時に、人々の観光と憩いの名勝となっているのである。

The Xi'an City Wall is the best preserved, oldest and largest ancient city defence system in China. It is also one of the most important landmarks of the Xi'an city.

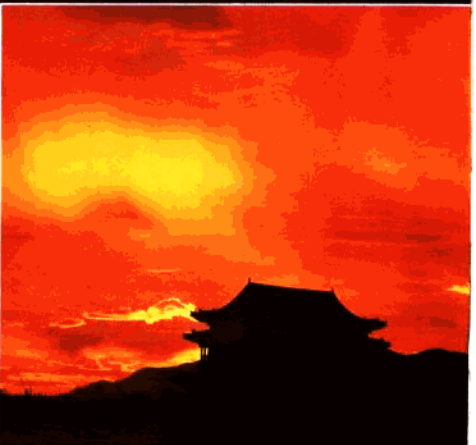
The original foundation of the Xi'an City Wall was based on the ruins of the Imperial City Wall of Chang'an City—the capital of the Tang Dynasty. In 904 A.D. when the capital of the Tang Dynasty was moved eastward, the Governor-general Han Jian had the city renovated and turned it into an army garrison and named it "New City". Since then the city was used continuously by Song and Yuan Dynasties, and its features kept unchanged. The Ming Dynasty was set up in 1368 and the Ming army entered the city in 1369. Afterward the city was renamed as "the Prefecture of Xi'an".

In 1370 the First Ming Emperor Zhu Yuan Zhang conferred the title of "King of Qin" on his second son Zhu Shuang and sent him to rule in Shaanxi. The King's official residence was chosen and built in Xi'an City. According to the Ming Dynasty's stipulation, when the title of King was conferred upon the Emperor's son, his costum, carriage, flag and residence had to be one grade lower than the emperors'. The old city was dilapidated and its size was small, so it was not up to the standard. In 1370, the government began to extend the size of the Xi'an City, and build the huge project of the residence for the King of Qin. It was completed within eight years.

When the city began to take shape, it was divided into inner city and outer city. The outer city is 13.7 km. in circumference and it occupies an area of 11.5 square km. The structure of the City Wall was earth-rammed. Around the City Wall there are jutting ramparts, sentry towers, corner towers, gate towers, battlements and a series of city defensive fortifications which were scientifically and compactly laid out with very strong defence capability.

The inner city was the residence for the King of Qin. It was built at the high terrain in the north-eastern part of the city, from where the whole city could be well under control by its advantage of geographical position. The residence was enclosed by two successive walls and a protective moat. The principal part of the architectural complex was built according the traditional pattern of "Palace in the front and bedchamber at the back". The important palaces and temples were longitudinally arranged in a round pivot order. They looked magnificent and splendid. During the 200 years reign of the Ming Dynasty, the inner city continuously served as the millitary and political center of Shaanxi, where the successive 14 Kings of Qing acted on the order of the Emperor to rule Shaanxi.

The Xi'an City Wall has a history of over 600 years since it was built in the early Ming Dynasty. Nowadays, this old historical relic is not only an important material object for the study of ancient military science but also a sightseeing and entertainment resort for the visitors.



# 西安城牆大事記

The Major Historical event of The Xi'an City Wall

1. 隋朝開皇二年（582年），由左麻子宇文愷、高穎主持修造隋朝新都城“大興城”。大興城有三重城，分宮城、皇城、外廓城。開創棋盤式城市布局的先制。  
In the second year of the Sui Dynasty (582) the architect Yu Wenkai and Kao Ying were in charge of building the new capital city of the Sui Dynasty "Da Xing City". There were three successive cities within the Daxing city. They were palace city, imperial city, and outer city. It started the first chessboard city layout in China.
2. 618年唐朝建立，初沿用隋都城，改城名“長安城”。  
The Tang Dynasty was founded in 618. In the beginning the Tang dynasty used the Sui Capital City and renamed the city "Chang'an City".
3. 904年，唐都東遷。佑國軍節度使韓建，棄宮城、外廓城，修築使用皇城。起城名為“新城”。  
In 904 when the Tang capital was moved eastward, the Governor-general Han Jian abandoned the palace city, outer city, but renovated imperial city, and named it "New City".
4. 後梁（907）改城名“大安府”；後唐（923）改城為“京兆府”；後晉（936）改名“晉昌軍府”；後漢、後周改名“永興軍府”；宋朝（960）改為“永興軍路”；金代叫“京兆府”；元朝，初叫“安西路”，後為“奉元路”。明朝改名“西安府”。  
The Later Liang (907) named the city "Prefecture of Great Peace" (Da'an Fu). The Later Tang (923) named it "Jing Zhao Prefecture". The Later Jin (936) named it "Jing Chang Jun Prefecture". The Later Han and the Later Chou named it "Yong Xing Jun Region". The Song Dynasty (960) named Yong Xing Region. The Jin Dynasty called it "Jing Zhao Protection". In the beginning, the Yuan Dynasty called it "An Xi Region" later called "Feng Yuan Region". In the Ming Dynasty it was renamed as "Xi'an Prefecture".
5. 明朝1370年，朱棣封秦王，駐守陝西。同年擴建西安城池，營建秦王府。西安城牆初具規模。  
In 1370 of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Shuang was conferred on the title of king of Qin and garrisoned Shaanxi. In the same year, the Xi'an City was enlarged and the residence of King of Qin was built. The Xi'an City Wall began to take shape.
6. 明隆慶二年（1568），都御史張祉首次用磚石包砌城牆。  
In the second year of Longqing period (1568) of the Ming Dynasty, the chief procurator Zhang Zhi had the city wall covered with bricks and stones for the first time.
7. 明崇禎九年（1636），陝西巡撫孫傳庭建四關外廓城。  
In the ninth year of Chong zhen period (1636) of the Ming Dynasty, the Governor Sun Chuanqing had the four passes and the outer city built.
8. 明崇禎十六年（1643），李自成率領起義軍圍攻西安城。10月11日，守將王根子開城門迎起義軍入城。  
In the sixteenth year of Chong zhen period (1643) of the Ming Dynasty, Li Zicheng led the insurrectionary army to besiege the Xi'an City. On October 11, the garrison general Wang Genzi opened the city gate and welcomed the insurrectionary army to enter the city.

9.	清順治三年（1646），清兵入西安城。廢明秦王府，建滿城。 In the third year of Shun zhi period (1646) of the Qing Dynasty, the Qing army entered the Xi'an City. The residence of the King of Qing was abandoned and the Manchu City was set up.
10.	清乾隆四十七年（1782），陝西巡撫畢沅主持大規模修整西安城牆，四門城樓，增建城上排水系統。 In the forty—seventh year of Qian Long period of the Qing Dynasty, the Governor of Shaanxi Bi Yuan was in charge of large scale renovation of the Xi'an City Wall, gate towers of the four gates and building the drainage system on the top of the city wall.
11.	1911年，辛亥革命爆發，西安城軍民攻打滿城，北門城樓被毀。 When the revolution of 1911 broke out, the soldiers and civilians of the Xi'an City attacked the Manchu City and the Northern Gate Tower was burned.
12.	民國初年，拆除四門箭樓、吊橋、建馬路。 In the early years of the Republic of China the lock towers and suspense bridges of the four gates were removed, and the road was built.
13.	1926年劉鎮華兵圍西安城，南門箭樓被焚。 In 1926 when Liu Zhenhua's army sieged the Xi'an City, the Archery Tower of the Southern Gate was burned down.
14.	1928年，開老關廟什字西端城牆，建一門。為紀念馮玉祥率兵解西安之圍的功績，取城門名為“玉祥門”。 In 1928 the section of the city wall west to the cross—roads of the Laoguan Temple was cut through and a new gate was built. It was named "Yu Xiang Gate" in memory of the contribution made by Feng Yuxiang, who led the army to rescue Xi'an from the siege.
15.	1939年為防日軍空襲，開小南門、小東門、崇禮路等新城門。 In 1939, small southern gate, small eastern gate and chongli road and other new gates were built for guarding against the Japanese air raid.
16.	1961年3月4日，西安城牆被公布為第一批全國重點保護文物。 On March 4th of 1961, the Xi'an City Wall was listed as one of the first group of important relics protected by the state.
17.	1980年成立專門管理城牆的機構“西安城牆保管所”。 In 1980 the special organization for maintaining of the city wall "the Xi'an City Wall Protection Institution" was set up.
18.	1983年開始全面修復西安城牆。 In 1983 the overall renovation of the Xi'an City Wall was started.

## 目 錄

- 一、前言
- 二、西安城牆大事記
- 三、城牆、城門、護城河
- 四、城樓、魁星樓
- 五、敵樓與攻守城兵器
- 六、環城遊覽

## Contents

1. Preface
2. The Major Historical Events Of The Xi'an City Wall
3. The City Wall, The City Gate And The City Moat
4. The Gate Tower And The Tower Of Big Dipper (Kuixinglou)
5. The Sentry Tower And The Arms Of City Offence And Defence
6. Sight-seeing Around The City wall

## 目 錄

1. 前言
2. 西安城壁歲時記
3. 城壁、城門和外堀
4. 城樓と魁星樓
5. 敵樓と攻守の兵器
6. 城壁を廻る観光

# 西安城墙平面图

## THE PLANE FIGURE OF THE XI'AN CITY WALL







# 城牆 城門 護城河

## The City Wall, The City Gate And The City Moat

西安城牆是在我國城牆防禦工事發展到成熟階段建造的，因而它具有科學的設施布局。

西安城牆高12米，下底闊15—18米，上頂寬12—14米。底寬超過高度，其穩固性甚佳。隨着武器的發展，單調的城上水平作戰已不適應戰爭要求。從曹魏時代起，城牆四週出現了用於城上立體作戰的墩台。因其狹而長，人們又戲呼為“馬面”。西安城牆共建墩台98座。間距約為120米，兩台間60米的交點處，正是投擲類兵器的有效殺傷區，充分體現城上立體戰術的極大威力。城上的墩牆是守城士兵的單人掩體。在戰鬥中起着瞭望、作戰、護身的三重作用。西安城牆建有墩牆5984個，一堵墩牆可同時供兩名士兵使用，全城墩牆可容納10968名士兵同時作戰。西安城牆是座長方形的城堡，有三個直城角，獨有西南城角是圓形。民間稱此圓角為“忤逆角”做為不盡孝道的恥辱標記。實際它是唐朝皇城舊城角的遺蹟，而不是風俗的標記。

西安城牆共有四座城門。城門用16公分厚的木板製成，外表12道鐵箍，門面釘有密集的磨菇鐵釘，堅硬異常。整個城門洞均用磚石一砌，既堅固又防火，此是明朝軍事建築的一大進步。每座城門與護城河、吊橋、瓮城組成嚴謹的地面防線。護城河寬10米，深6米，木製吊橋橫跨兩岸，晨落暮起。瓮城是城門的最後防線。

登城的馬道，全城共10道。因馬道護門漆成紅色，俗稱“大紅門”。這裏守備森嚴，大門常閉不啓，只在士兵換崗時方才進行。

When the Xi'an City Wall was built, the city defensive fortification in China had developed to the mature stage, so the Xi'an City Wall had a very scientific installation and layout.

The Xi'an City Wall is 12 meters high, 15-18 meters wide at the bottom and 12-14 meters wide on the top. The width of the bottom exceeds its height. Along with the development of arms, the monotonous horizontal fighting on the city wall was not adapted to the needs of warfare. Beginning from the Cao Wei period (220-265), the jutting ramparts emerged on the four sides of the city wall for the three dimensional fighting on the wall. Since the jutting rampart is long and narrow, it is figuratively called "the Horse Face". The Xi'an City Wall altogether has 98 jutting ramparts. The distance between each two of them is 120 meters. The intersection, 60 meters from each two of them is the effective antipersonnel area of the hurling-type weapons. It fully shows the maximal might of the three dimensional tactics on the city wall. Along the outer ridges of the wall, there are parapets with crenels, which were used by garrison soldiers for the blindage of one individual person. It has three functions of watching, fighting and personnel protection. There are 5,984 parapets on the Xi'an City Wall. Each parapet could provide fighting space for two soldiers. The parapets on the whole wall could accommodate 10,968 soldiers for fighting at the same time. The Xi'an City Wall is a rectangular castle with three square-shaped corners and one round-shaped corner at the southeastern side. This one was called "the corner of unfilial obedience" among the people, and it was regarded as a disgraceful mark of showing no respect for the doctrine of filial piety. In fact it is not a mark of the custom, but the remains of the old city corner of the imperial city in the Tang Dynasty.

The Xi'an City Wall altogether has four city gates. The city gate was made of 16-centimeter-thick planks, and it was wrapped by 12 rows of iron hoops. The surface of the gate was nailed with mushroom iron nails, so it was extremely solid. The archway of the city gate was arched with bricks and stones. It is solid and fireproof. It represented great progress in the military architecture of the Ming Dynasty. Every city gate together with the city moat, the suspense bridge and the urn-shaped city formed a well-organized ground defensive line. The city moat is 10 meters wide and 6 meters deep. The wood-made suspense bridge stretched across the banks of the city moat. It was lowered down in the morning and lifted up in the evening. The urn-shaped city was the last defensive line of the city gate.

There are ten horse ways for climbing the city wall. Since the gate of the horse way painted in red, it was called "the Large Red Gate", the gate was heavily guarded and it was always closed. It was only opened when the soldiers relieved the sentry.



西安城墙远眺

The overlook of the Xi'an City Wall





銀裝素裹扮城牆  
The snow-capped City Wall



晚霞映城樓  
The sunset glow over the Gate Tower

綿密的牆體

A stretch of the City Wall

排水槽

Drainage Trough





林立的垛牆與懸眼  
A Forest of Battlements and Grenels



獨特的圓形西南城角  
The peculiar round South-western Corner of the City Wall



方正的東北城角  
The square North-eastern Corner of the city Wall



雄渾的西北城角

The strong North-western Corner of the City Wall



北門瓮城

The Urn-shaped City of the Northern Gate





寬闊的城頂海墘

The broad brick-paved floor on the top of the City Wall