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## 宣南・活流寺



【历史文化名城北京】系列丛书

北京出版社出版集团 北京出版社 宣南·海源寺

Xuannan · Fayuan Temple

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北京是一座历史悠久的文化名城,有三千余年的建城史,辽、金、元、明、清五个朝代相继在这里建都,留下了无数代表着中华文明的珍贵文物古迹。中华人民共和国成立以后,北京作为首都,成为了全国的政治中心、文化中心和国际交往中心。半个多世纪以来,北京发生了巨大的变化,已发展成为闻名世界的大都市。在这期间,我们积累了大量可贵的经验,也留下了不少教训。相信这些都会成为我们继续前进的宝贵财富。

经过近两年的努力,由北京市规划委员会、北京市城市规划设计研究院和北京东易和文化交流中心组织编撰的《历史文化名城北京》系列丛书就要由北京出版社出版了。这套丛书以北京旧城内的历史文化保护区为线索,配以精炼传神的文字及图片,从城市规划的视角观照北京城市建设的历史与今天,探索传统文化与现代生活有机结合的途径,是很有意义的。我对这一成果感到高兴!

随着2008年奥运会的临近,我相信这套丛书会越来越引起国内外 读者的关注,会成为他们深入了解北京、感受北京独特魅力的好书。

俊仁之

二OO四年六月

Preface Beijing is a world-renowned ancient cultural city with a history of more than 3000 years, and it used to be the capital for Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties in succession while numerous precious historical relic sites on showcasing Chinese Civilization remained. With the founding of the People's Republic of China, Beijing, as the capital of the new Republic, has since developed itself into the nation's political and cultural center as well as international exchange hub. Due to the great changes that took place in the past half century, Beijing has become a metropolis with world wide reputation. During this period, we accumulated a great deal of precious experiences, and acquired many lessons. I believe that these factors will be the valuable fortune for us to keep moving on.

With two-year efforts, organized and compiled by Beijing Municipal City Planning Commission(BMCPC), Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning and Designing and Beijing Dongyihe Culture Exchange Center, *Beijing: The Notable Historical and Cultural City* series will be published by the Beijing Publishing House. With the historic areas in Beijing old city as the main clue, this series of books, featuring refined and vivid words and pictures, show us the past and today of the city construction of Beijing from the angle of city planning, moreover, explore the organic combination of traditional culture and modern life. This is of great significance, and I feel so pleased about this wonderful achievement!

As the 2008 Olympic Games is drawing near, I'm deeply convinced that this extraordinary series will increasingly draw attentions of readers from home and abroad, which help them acquire an in-depth understanding of Beijing as well as experience the unique charm of Beijing.

Hou Renzhi

June, 2004

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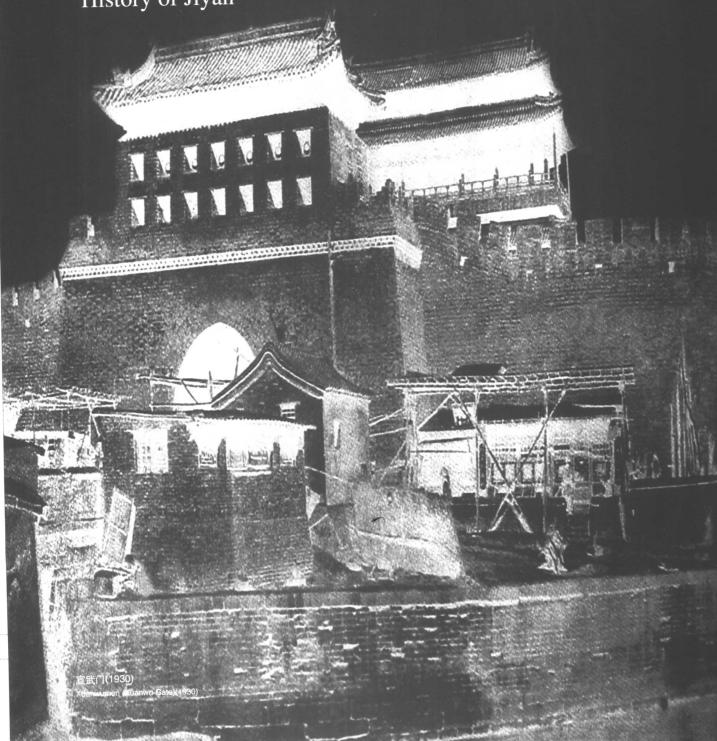
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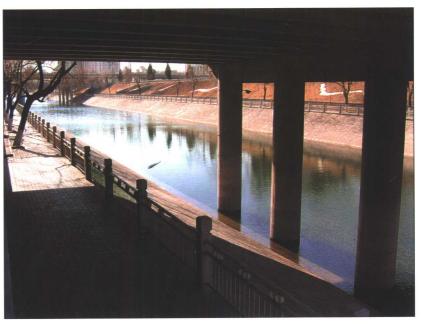
History of Jiyan



"宣南"是一个逐渐发展起来的地域概念,这里是北京城的发祥之地。

明代永乐年间营建北京作为国都,在南城位于皇城中轴线上的正阳门东西两 侧,对称分布着崇文门和宣武门。城门"左崇文、右宣武"的建筑布局与命名法则, 与朝堂上文官在东、武将在西的站班方式是一脉相承的, 体现了《史记·孔子世家》 所谓"有文事者必有武备,有武事者必有文备"的传统思想。宣武门在元代时称顺 治门,明代开始改为宣武门。作为尚武的突出象征,瓮城箭楼的台基上,曾安放五 尊高大的铁炮。每天中午时分点火放炮的巨大声响,就是城中居民核对时刻的标 准,人称"宣武午炮"。隆隆炮声伴随着这里的人民,走过了数百年的历史进程。

Xuannan was a regional concept developed gradually. And it is the cradle of Beijing City. Xuanwumen (XuanwuGate) was originally called Shunzhimen (Shunzhi gate) in Yuan Dynasty, and it had its todays name Xuanwumen in Ming Dynasty. As the symbol of power, 5 great iron cannons was placed on the platform of Wengcheng (Weng city:barbican entrance to the city) and Jianlou (Archery Tower) as a whole.



广安门护城河 Moat of Guan'anmen(Guan'an Gate)

明嘉靖三十二年(1553)修建外罗城以后,外城包括八个称为"坊"的居住区,其中五个在宣武门以南、前门大街以西,称为正西坊、正南坊、宣北坊、宣南坊、白纸坊,其地域范围大体相当于今宣武区护城河以东的部分。宣南坊大致位于今广安门内大街至骡马市大街以南、教子胡同以东、潘家胡同以

西、右安门东城根以北的范围内。到了清代,北京全城分为十坊,大多数坊的地域范围兼辖内外城部分。这时的宣南坊属于西城,地域范围也有所调整,内城部分包括阜成门街以南地区,外城部分包括宣武门至半截胡同以西地区。

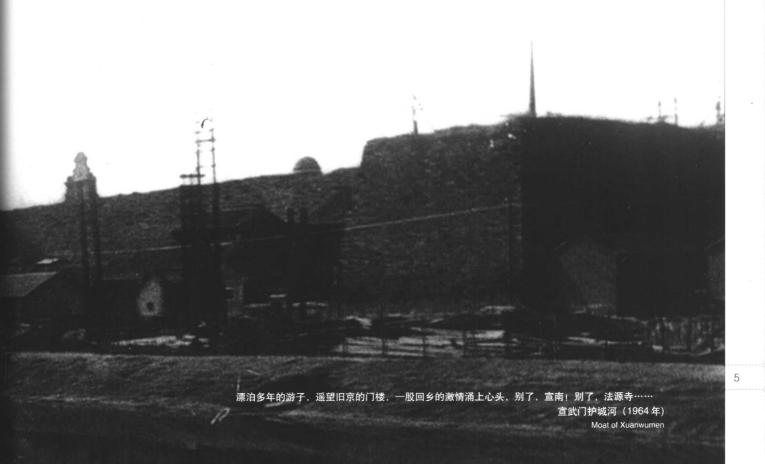
In Ming Dynasty, Xuannanfang (fang, meaning a portion of land, with straight streets and lanes of various width in it) was mainly within the area of south of today's Guang anmen inner street and Luomashi (Mule and Horse Market) street, east of Jiaozi hutong, west of Panjia hutong and north of eastern wall of You anmen (You an gate). The area of Xuannanfang had a little adjustment in Qing Dynasty. With inner city part including the area in the south of Fuchengmen(Fucheng Gate) street, and outer city part including the area in the east of Xuanwumen to Banjie hutong.

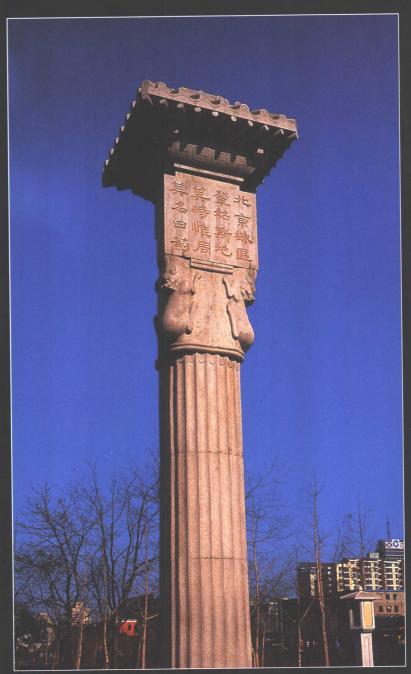
In terms of culture in Xuannan, the whole eastern part of outer city was commonly considered as Xuannan, moreover, the reginal culture developed especially in Ming and Qing Danysties was called Culture of Xuannan.



在清代诗文中频繁出现的"宣南",沿袭了"宣南坊"的名称但并不与明清时期的"宣南坊"等同,它所指的范围并不完全明确。在清代士人看来,宣武门以南、外城西部的这片地方,都属于他们心目中的"宣南",它的北、西、南三面矗立着可以作为分界标志的城墙,但东面由士人居

住区逐渐过渡到商业繁华区,只有一个模糊的界限。"宣南"成为士人居住区的象征,得到了约定俗成的社会认同。现代人在论及这一地区的文化时,从地域的完整性方面考虑,往往将外城西部整体称作"宣南",而把历史上尤其是明清时期发展起来的地域文化称之为"宣南文化"。



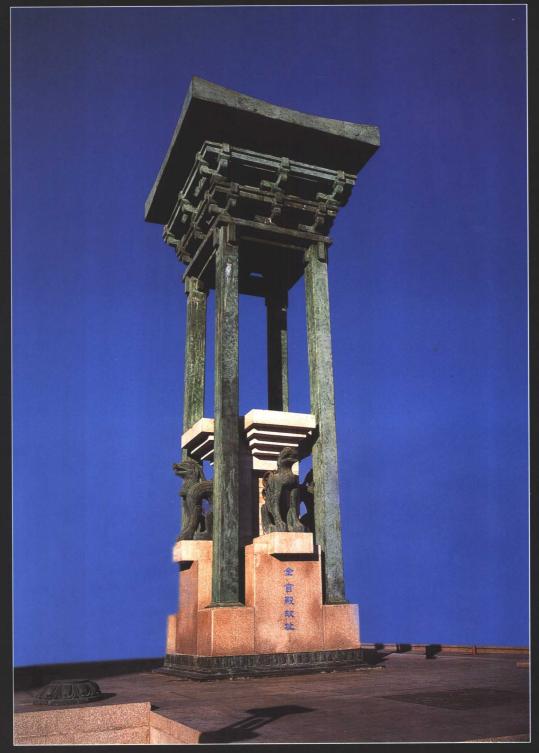


蓟城纪念柱 Memorial Column to Jicheng( Ji City)

考古发掘以及大量历史资料证实,宣南地区是今日北京城的发祥地。远在西周武王灭商以后分封诸侯的时代,召公在今北京房山琉璃河一带建立了燕国,黄帝(一说为尧)的后裔在燕国故城东北方建立了蓟国,北京地区的历史开始有了确实的文字记载。到春秋时期,衰落的蓟国逐渐被曰益强盛的燕国兼并。蓟城倚靠燕山、滨临永定河,扼守着中原地区沿太行山东麓北上的通道,地理位置十分重要,因此被燕国定为新的都城。20世纪50年代,考古工作者在广安门外和韩家胡同,发现了半圆形饕餮纹瓦当,为战国时期的宫室遗物。结合其他考古遗址、遗物的分布情况,大体可以证实,北至宣武门、和平门一线,南至南横街一线,西至广安门外护城河偏西,东至虎坊桥一带,就是东周到汉代的蓟城,也就是战国时期燕国的都城所在地。

Archaeological unearthings and a lot of historical relics provide evidence in support of the conclusion that Xuannan area is seen as where Beijing city originated.

8



北京建都纪念阙 Memorial Que (*Que* a traditional Chinese stele) to the Foundation of Beijing as Capital

2

宣南

法源

著名历史地理学家侯仁之先生研究了北京地区历史时期河湖水系的变迁,结合考古发现的成果,确定蓟城故址的中心位置在今宣武区广安门一带。随着时间的推移,琉璃河的燕城逐渐湮废,而蓟城却得以沿用下来,到唐代成为北方重镇幽州的所在地,城内的蓟北坊和显忠坊,大致位于今宣武区三庙前街和范家胡同一带。公元938年辽代在此建立陪都南京,蓟城城址并无变动。金代在辽南京基础上改建中都,依然保留了城市的北墙,对东、西、南三面城墙予以拓展,中都城由此成为北半部中国的都城,与南宋都城临安(今浙江杭州)遥相对峙,开启了元、明、清三代及其以后大部分时期继续作为国家首都的先河。今天二环路上广安门往南的一段,正是当年金中都城市中轴线的所在,著名的大安殿原址就在这条中轴线上。

1995年,为纪念北京建城3040周年,宣武区在广安门立交桥东北侧的滨河公园,建立了"蓟城纪念柱",作为代表本区的一座城市雕塑。柱上榜文为:"北京城区,肇始斯地。其时惟周,其名曰蓟。"侯仁之教授撰写的《北京建城记》,镌刻在柱前石碑上。这座建筑,成了宣南作为北京城发祥地的标记。2003年在滨河公园的金代大安殿遗址上建立的"北京建都纪念阙",则是体现宣南在北京都城发展史上的特殊地位的又一重要标志。

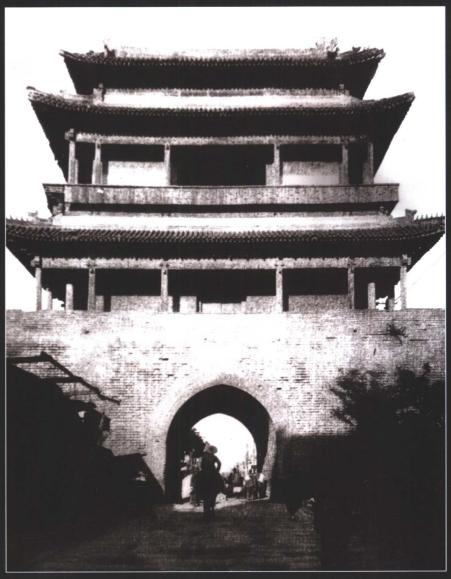
Memorial Que to the Foundation of Beijing as Capital, established at Da an Temple as a historical relic site in Binhe garden in the year of 2003, is a symbol with great signficance on showing the special status of Xuannan in Beijing, s development histoty as capital.



纪念阙上铜坐龙 Bronze Dragon Sitting on the Memorial Que

### "两广"通衢"南大街"

"Liangguang" (an avenue) stretches across "Southern Avenue"



广安门城楼 Guang'anmen City Tower

11

北京南城有一条与长安街并行的东西向大街,由广渠门直 达广安门,长约十余里,因而被人们称为"两广大道"。明清 以来,这条街道被称为"南大街"。南大街随地异名,《光绪顺 天府志》记载,由东向西依次为:广渠门大街、大石桥、揽杆 市、东草市、蒜市口、磁器口、三里河、东柳树井、东珠市口、 西珠市口、西柳树井、虎坊桥、骡马市、菜市口、广安门大街。 这条绵长的东西通衢, 其西段从今宣武区中部穿过, 对于宣南 文化的形成与发展意义重大。

根据考古资料推断,远在三千多年前,沿太行山东麓北上 的交通道路,在今北京城西南过永定河以后,沿着燕山南麓到 渤海之滨或继续北上进入东北平原,存在着一条"蓟丘南古 道",成为后来形成南大街的远源。南大街西段今菜市口到广 安门外甘石桥一段,在唐代大致是幽州城北部固定的商业和手 丁业区——"幽州市"的所在地。这里集中了多种行业的店铺,

成为幽州城中最繁华的地段。房山云居寺 石经的题记显示,有白米行、大米行、粳 米行、屠行、肉行、油行、五熟行、果子 行、椒笋行、炭行、生铁行、磨行、染行、 布行、绢行、大绢行、小绢行、新绢行、 小彩行、丝绵彩帛绢行、幞头行、靴行、 杂货行,新货行等近三十种行业。由此表 明,广安门大街堪称北京现存街道中历史 最悠久的一条。唐武则天万岁通天元年 (696), 在这条大道的西段、今广安门内 大街东端南侧约500米处,建成了悯忠 寺,清代改称法源寺,这是宣南地区文化 发展史上的重大事件。

An avenue, located in the southern city of Beijing and paralleled Chang an Street as well as stretched form east in Guanggumen(Guanggu Gate) to west in Guang anmen with about 10 Li length, was called Liangguang Avenue This avenue had been called Southern Avenue since Ming and Qing Dynasties.



在宣南树影斑驳的幽幽长巷中,千年古刹静观悠悠岁月。 An old temple with a history of a thousand years in Xuannan