

说不尽的府衙往事：

# 南阳知府衙门考

姚柯楠 著

中州古籍出版社

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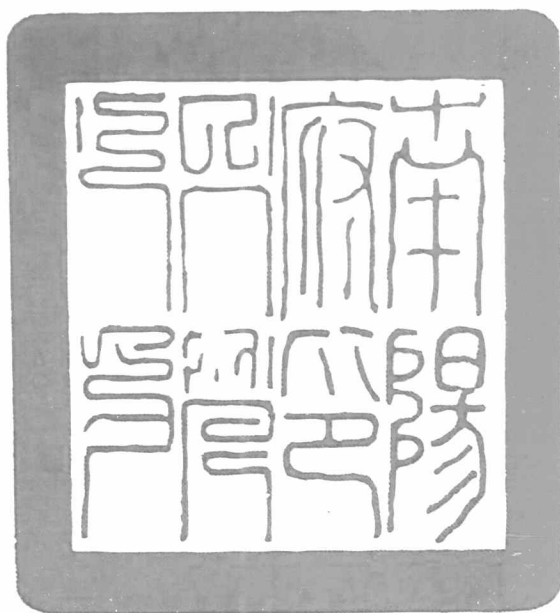
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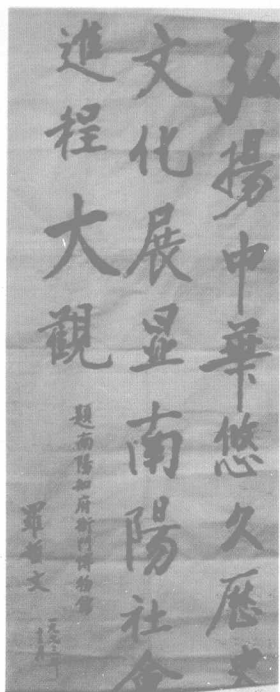
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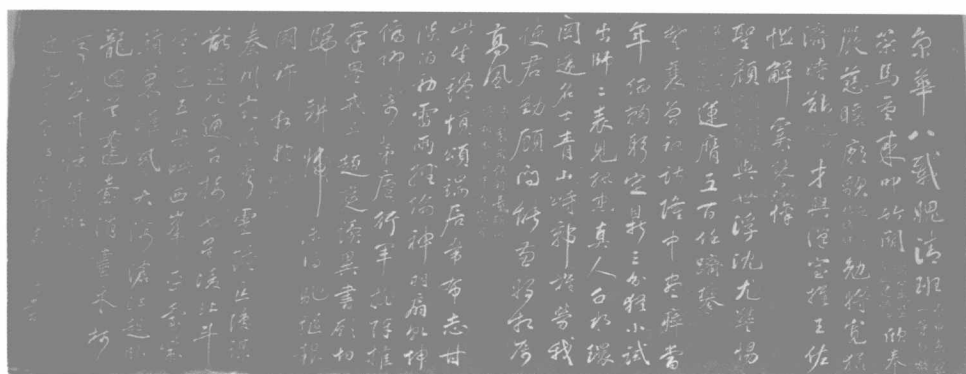


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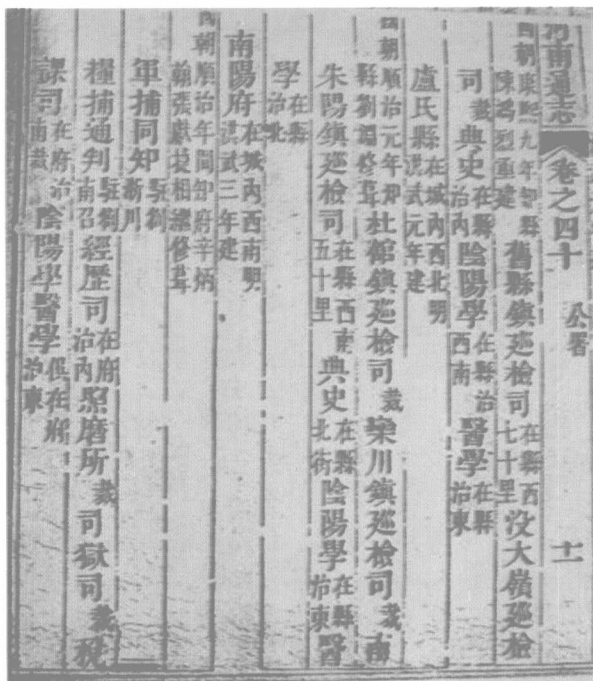
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南阳府衙宾兴馆转角雕龙梁头

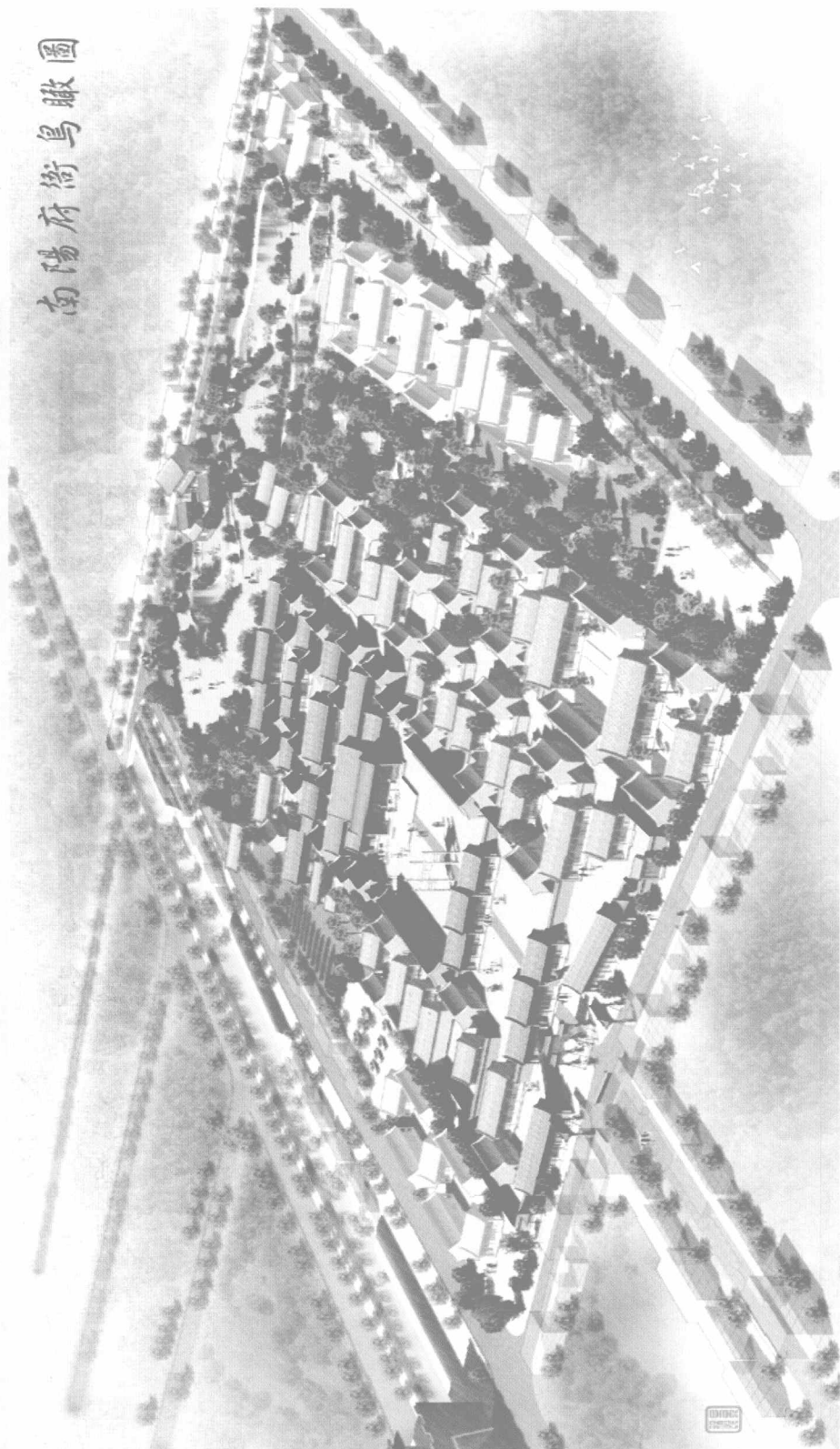


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南陽府衙鳥瞰圖



## 前言

本书通过对南阳知府衙门不同历史侧面的深入考证，揭示中国古代府级官署衙门制度和文化，揭示衙门里的人和事，为古代官署衙门的深入研究作一点尝试。

绪言部分考证南阳历史沿革，记述历代地方政权设置情况，分析南阳不同历史时期的社会经济文化发展脉络，以及南阳的历史地理地位。

对南阳知府衙门的建筑规制和功能进行了调查、研究和考证。主要包括：中国古代衙署建筑源流与发展变化，直至形成严格制度化、定型化的建筑规制，衙署建筑的基本特点；对南阳知府衙门建筑格局的历史沿革进行了分析和研究：结合考古发掘资料和历史文献考证了元代南阳府衙为金申州署旧址的历史依据，结合元、明、清不同时代地方政权的设置情况，探讨了元、明、清、中华民国以及新中国成立后南阳府衙建筑格局的沿袭与变化；府衙的历史环境与概况：府衙的选址，府衙现存中轴线，东副线、西副线及不同院落的基本格局和基本功能区划；南阳知府衙门各建筑的创建年代，历代维修记载情况，现代维修情况，体量、结构、风格、装修和相互之间的关系，各单体建筑在衙署里的基本功能：考证了府衙照壁、大门、撇山影壁、仪门、大堂、六房、寅恭门、二堂、内宅门、三堂、府花园、知府宅、申明亭、旌善亭、寅宾馆、虚白轩、桃李馆、桂香室、团练宾兴馆、西花厅、师竹轩、监狱、班房、对月轩、爱莲堂、槐荫静舍以及其他重要的建筑遗迹，对于在府衙修复过程中发现的能够反映府衙历史信息的建筑遗迹也进行了对比分析和记录。对南阳知府衙门的建筑特点进行了七个方面的总结。从建筑美学角度分析了府衙建筑的艺术价值。

对元、明、清南阳府的组织机构和各职能部门进行了历史查证与分



析。主要内容包括：郡、府制度的起源与历史地位的不断变化，郡、府制度在中国历史上的作用；南阳知府及属官、杂役职权责利的划分：详细介绍了正印官、佐贰官、属官、教官、杂职官的任职、考核、职责、奖惩、日常生活等以及六房典吏、三班衙役的基本情况，对府衙里的杂役人员如幕友、长随、门子等的使用、作用也进行了详细的介绍；汇总历代南阳郡守知府，并从中选出 20 余位进行不同侧面的记述，力图多角度反映出历史上任职南阳长官的风貌，查证出自元代以来 221 任南阳最高长官的简历。

结合历史典籍、遗闻传说、实物资料以及前人研究成果，对府衙文化与制度进行了多角度查证与总结。主要内容有：府衙匾额与楹联的选编宗旨、内容、出处、解释及现代意义；府衙里的陈设：包括府衙日常办公用品、府衙官员仪仗、传递信息的工具、府衙里的刑具、功德纪念物；府衙里的官箴：结合南阳府衙历史遗存官箴，分析官箴来历、种类、作用，并对不同场合官箴作了举例说明；府衙里的生活制度：等级制度下府衙官员的仪表如章服规制等、知府与上下级官员相见礼节、府衙里的接待制度、官衙里公职人员的作息制度；府衙里的神鬼崇拜：封建时代衙门里的各路神仙如衙神萧曹、狱神皋陶、字神仓颉、土地神、护印神、财神、马神、龙神等，以龙神祭拜的全过程为例对衙门庙会作生动描绘；府衙里的监狱制度：监狱的管理、章程、酷刑、黑暗等，发生在南阳府里的几宗大案；衙门里的陋规：包括官吏与老百姓的陋规（耗羨、漕规、到任规、签子规等）、官与读书人的陋规（印结、棚费等等）、官与官的陋规（花样、部费等），衙门里一些约定俗成的贡品如别敬、门敬、炭敬等，衙门里的贪赃枉法与黑暗交易；南阳府里的逸闻趣事：千金还魂、教授贪贿、牙行诈骗、赌棍惹事、寿文之狱、顾马之争、刑场呼冤、教案纷争、知府遭灾、府衙闹鬼、慈禧赠字、王五报恩，等等。

南阳府文献与资料考：着重介绍南阳历史典籍（志书）和府衙碑刻资料。历史典籍的内容包括 7 部现存南阳府志（正统《南阳郡志》、嘉靖《南阳府志》、《明嘉靖南阳府志校注》、万历《南阳府志》、顺治《南阳府志》、康熙《南阳府志》、嘉庆《南阳府志》等）的编纂情况、



各卷主要内容、繁简与史料价值，各府志中有关南阳府衙资料汇编摘录，清雍正刊《河南通志》以及清光绪《南阳县志》中有关南阳府衙的历史资料。南阳府衙现存碑刻考：从原石刻上逐字抄录了在南阳府衙发现的 31 通碑刻，并针对每通碑刻的内容或作名词诠释，或简述其社会背景、制度源起，或者仅录其文，聊作资料。

现存南阳府衙价值与利用前景考。内容包括：从世界文化遗产角度分析南阳知府衙门现存古建筑群的历史、艺术和科学价值；从南阳府衙现存石刻、木刻、砖刻等实物入手，探讨了南阳府衙建筑雕刻折射出的官署意味；从传统文化角度分析了南阳府衙古建筑折射出的民族文化意蕴；对府衙文物建筑的保护与利用前景进行了总结与思考，包括：对多年来府衙的保护、管理与修复的总结，对府衙建筑修复的一些思考，对府衙博物馆陈列展览的思考，对府衙保护与利用前景的探讨。

附录部分收录了二月河撰文的《重修南阳知府衙门碑记》和自元朝以来南阳知府衙门大事记 53 条。





## Preface

This book is a historical description of Nanyang Prefectural Administrative Office (NPAO) on the basis of a careful textual research. It attempts to reveal the system and culture of prefectural administrative offices in ancient China by recording the operations of feudal officials and agents. In doing so, the author of the book hopes to further the research on the relevant field.

The Introduction of the book is an overall representation of Nanyang's history, elucidating ancient Nanyang's geographical location, the establishment of its local administration in different periods as well as its historical significance by way of a diachronic analysis of its social, economic and cultural development.

Part One of the book is an elaboration, based on a careful investigation and textual research, of the size, physical appearance, structure and functions of NPAO. Chapter One of Part One explores the origin and evolution of the architecture of office buildings in past times in China. It discusses how the size, outward appearance and structure gradually changed and developed until they became fixed features of official architecture.

Chapter Two explores the continuity of and deviation from the tradition in the layout of NPAO. Archaeological findings and historical documents have been provided to prove that the site of NPAO in the Yuan Dynasty used to be the one on which Shenzhou Government Office in the Jin Dynasty was built. A comparison and contrast of the architecture of municipal offices in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties helps to show that how the construction of NPAO in the above - mentioned dynasties, during the period of Republic of China and



after liberation, followed or deviated from the convention.

Chapter Three introduces the historical backgrounds and condition of NPAO. It describes the selection of the site, the layout of different courtyards, such as the positions of the axile wire and the eastern and western walls of the yard, and the function of different courtyards. It also records the time when each part of the building was built, the restoration in the past and at present day, its structure, style, and decoration, and the relation between different parts as well as the functions of each separate building.

Chapter Three expatiates major relics of NPAO, such as the shadow wall, the main gate, the screen wall, the gate of etiquette, the main hall, the offices of the six departments, the coordination gate, the first and second inner halls, the gate of the residential quarters, the garden, the prefectural official's residential quarter, the propagating pavilion, the Exhortation Pavilion, guest houses, the windowed veranda, the Taoli Hall, the Guixiang House, the Hall of Education, the West Blossom Hall, the Shizhu Veranda, prisons and cells, the Moon Admiring Veranda, the Lotus Admiring House and the Huaiyin House—to list the most important of them. A contrastive study has been made concerning relics which, in the process of restoration, were found indicative of the history of NPAO. On that basis, the architecture features have been summarized in seven aspects in Chapter Four, and an evaluative analysis has been made on the artistic attainments of the building in Chapter Five.

Part Two expatiates the organization of NPAO and the functions of each of its departments. In Chapter One, an investigation has been made on the organization and institutions of the office and the function of each of its departments in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties, from the perspective of how the prefectural institution originated and developed and its status in the history of feudal China.

Chapter Two discusses the powers and duties of officials of different ranks, from the top official to the servants. It expounds the appointment, duties, performance assessment, and daily life of officials, ranking from the



leading authority to his two assistants, subordinate officials, coach officials and officials who were in charge of routines. It also records the duties of the heads of the six departments and personnels who ran errands for the office, including Muyou (the consultant of the top official), Changsui (the entourage of the official), and Menzi (a door keeper).

Chapter Three includes a diachronic profiling of all the 221 Zhifu's (the title of the leading official of prefectural offices) since the Yuan Dynasty. Of them twenty – odd most famous Zhifu's are depicted from different angles so as to present a panorama of the performance of prefectural officials.

Part Three examines prefectural culture and institution, based on a study of historical literature, anecdotes, relics and relevant research findings. Chapter One incorporates a selection of wood plate inscriptions and couplets hung on the pillars of the buildings. It explains the selection standard, the source of such quotation, and provides notes and modern relevance for them.

Chapter Two explores the office furnishings and house fittings, including equipment, flags or other things carried by the guard of honor, apparatus used for sending messages, and reminders of an official's merits and virtues.

Chapter Three deals with the origin, types and function of official maxims and admonition, and illustrates the use of admonition on different occasions, based on a study of the admonition found in NPAO.

The fourth chapter examines the institutions which regulated the daily life of officials. These include regulations concerning the uniforms which officials of different ranks wear, the rituals of exchanging greetings between Zhifu and his subordinates, reception rituals and work schedule.

The fifth chapter explores the famous figures in the Chinese history and gods which are commonly worshiped in feudal offices, such as Xiaohe and Cao Canshen, who were esteemed the gods of 'yamen' because of their outstanding performances, Gaoyao, who was esteemed the god of prison because of his fair judgement and merciful yet admonishing punishment of criminals, and Cangjie, who it was held that originated the writing system in ancient China.

