

上 党

# 古城

SHANGDANGGUCHENGGUIJI  
BEIYUEWENYICHUBANSHE

轨 迹

郭新虎 编著

北岳文艺出版社

上·党·古

shangdanggucheng  
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长治历史悠久是中华民族文明发祥地之一

长治城文化积淀厚重

长治城内古文化遗址丰富

长治是屹立在太行山之巅的一座历史名城



郭新虎 编著

北岳文艺出版社

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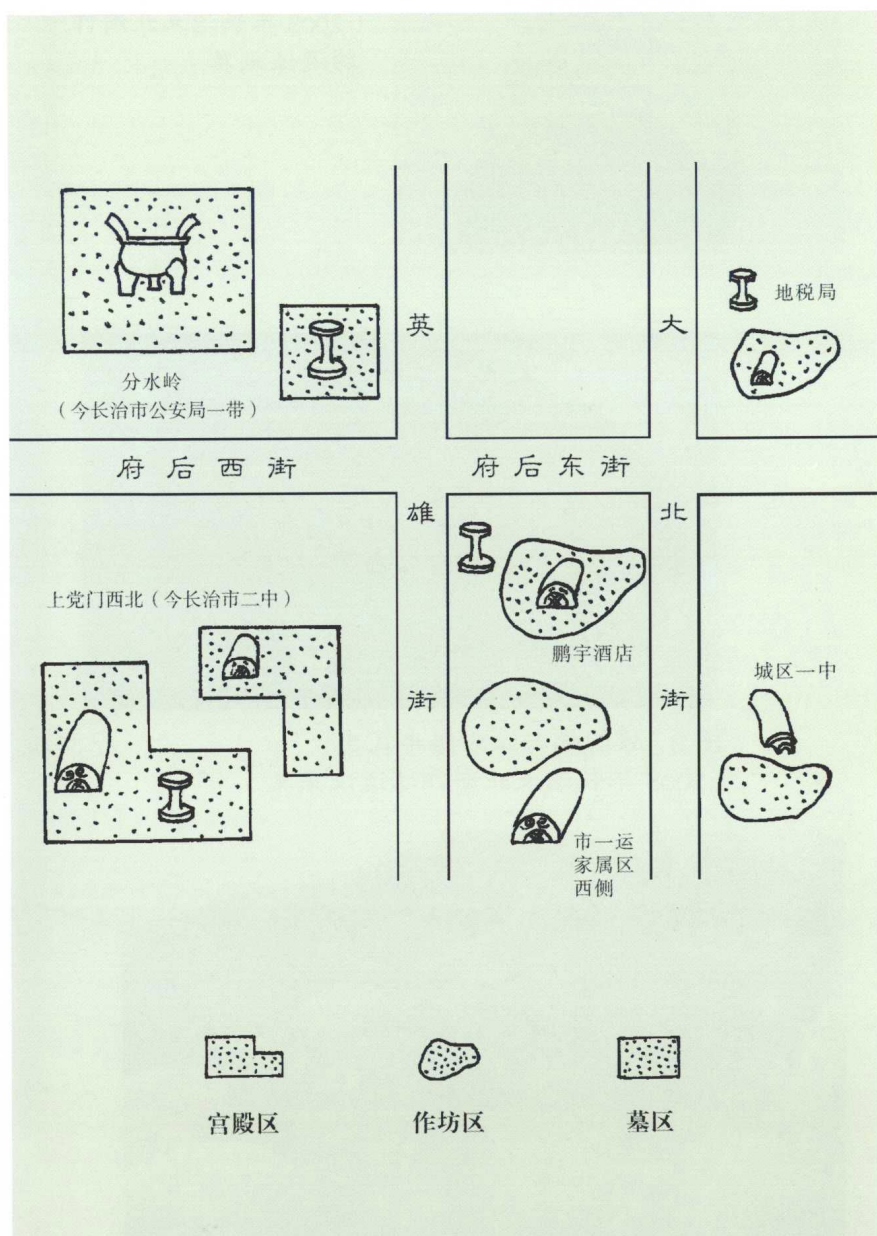


图1 周代上党古城布局



图 2 周代素面半瓦当  
(2005 年长治大北街作坊遗址采集)



图 3 战国卷云纹方格半瓦当  
(2005 年长治大北街作坊遗址采集)



图 4 战国车马坑 (1964 年长治分水岭古墓出土)





图 5 秦代云星方格纹半瓦当  
(1996 年上党门北宫殿遗址采集)



图 6 汉代铁夯头  
(2005 年长治市城隍庙采集)



图 7 汉代绳纹筒瓦  
(2004 年上党门北宫殿遗址采集)



图 8 汉代云纹圆瓦当 (2004 年上党门北宫殿遗址采集)

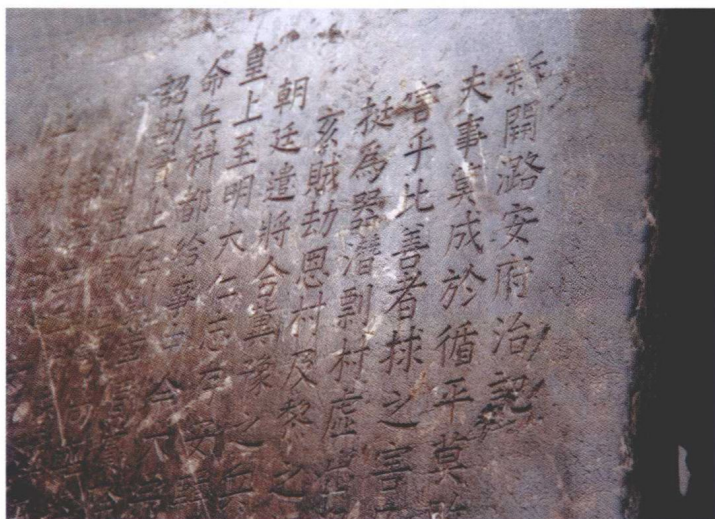


图 9 明朝新开潞安府治记碑（上党门内）



图 10 明朝长治城城墙遗址  
（今府后街）

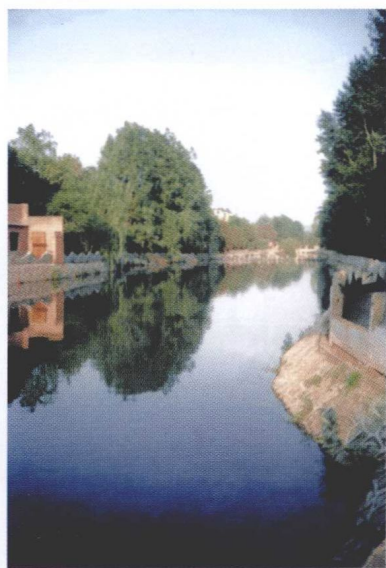


图 11 明朝长治城护城河  
（今长治市南关）





## 长治城文明的有益探寻

序 一

长治位于山西省东南部，它东与河北省邯郸市、河南省安阳市为邻，南瞰中原大地，北望省会太原。它历史悠久，是中华民族文明发祥地之一。

长治城，文化积淀厚重。20世纪50年代至70年代考古部门对位于英雄街西侧分水岭古墓进行了数次发掘，出土的车马坑，开创了中国发掘车马坑和俑坑的先例，引起了中外考古、史学专家的关注。269、270号东周古墓出土的青铜器，是中国春秋中期青铜器的代表，成为我国考古



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学家判断同时期青铜器的标本。126号战国墓出土的牺牛立人擎盘，造型独特，给人以敦厚之感，为国家一级文物。青铜错金豆，豆体装饰金花，富丽堂皇，工艺精美，曾到巴黎、纽约、东京、香港等地展出，受到参观者的赞美。

长治城内，文化遗址丰富。有府上街的周、秦、汉建筑遗址和大北街作坊遗址，天晚街六府塔座，炉坊巷铸币作坊、瓷窑遗址，府后街潞安府大堂、二堂、台阶及明代土城墙。上党门为古代潞安府衙大门，是省级文物保护单位，城隍庙为国家级重点文物保护单位。据文物部门统计，上世纪三四十年代长治城内有古庙24座，如关帝庙、文庙等。长治城的街巷有一些至今仍沿用古代的名称，如参府街、府坡街、兵士巷、演武巷等。因此，出版一部系统介绍长治城历史的书，让世人了解长治是很有必要的。

去年认识了郭新虎同志，他是长治市第二中学的历史教师，居住在上党门北侧。据了解他从20世纪80年代起，就在无人组织缺乏科研经费的情况下，主动承担了上党古城的研究课题。20多年来他对上党古城的历史，进行了孜孜不倦的考证。由于“近水楼台”之便，使他能够对城址上的陶建筑材料、筑城工具及生活用器进行广泛搜集，详细研究。在长治建市60周年前夕，撰写了《上党古城轨迹》一书，书中对城市起源、郡署、作坊、陵墓、寺庙、佛塔、城墙、护城





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河及街巷进行了较全面的叙述，并对上党古城建城的年代作了科学推断。

关于长治建城年代，《水经注》有“秦上党治长子”，《后魏书》有“秦治壶关城”（今长治市），数本长治地方志记载，隋开皇三年（公元583年）建城。《上党古城轨迹》佐证了秦上党郡治在今长治市，更为重要的是对周代长治建城进行了考证，提出建城时间（公元前1046年~公元前550年）。照这样计算，长治城已有2500年以上的城史了。据我所知，中国古代城市有2500多年城龄者不过十几座，如苏州、安阳、郑州、新绛（晋国都城）、洛阳等。如果周代建城的观点经有关专家论证是科学准确的，那么，长治建城年代和纪念日将确定并载入史册。可以毫不过分地说《上党古城轨迹》一书，为未来我市申报全国历史文化名城提供了资料，同时对恢复潞安府衙，保护文化遗产，拓宽旅游市场，加快经济发展也将产生重要影响。

《上党古城轨迹》一书，运用辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义思想，集学术性、知识性、可读性为一体，图文并茂，雅俗共赏，是每个热爱文物、热爱旅游和热爱长治城的人值得一读的科普书籍。

中共长治市委副书记

纪检书记





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## Research on Changzhi's Civilization

### *Preface one*

Changzhi is located in the south of Shanxi. Its eastern neighbour is Handan in Hebei Province. In the south lies the Central Plains and in the north is Taiyuan. It has a long history and is one of the birthplaces of Chinese civilization.

Changzhi has profound culture. From the 1950s to 1970s, archaeologists have unearthed the Fenshuiling tombs in the west of the Yingxiong Street. Figures of horses and carriages were found in the tombs. It was the beginning of discovery of figures of horses and soldiers. It attracted many archaeologists at home and abroad. In the Eastern Zhou Dynasty tombs,



bronze wares were unearthed. They are the examples of the bronze wares in the middle of the Spring and Autumn Period and they have been the samples that archaeologists use to judge the bronze wares of the same period. The unearthed bronze plate is unique in shape and shows a feeling of seriousness. It has been one of the national first-grade historical relics. The unearthed bronze household container is decorated with gold flowers and looks beautiful and imposing. It has been displayed in Paris, New York, Tokyo, Hongkong and so on and receives praise from the visitors.

There are a number of culture relics in Changzhi, such as building relics in Zhou, Qin and Han Dynasties in Fushang Street and workshops relics in Dabei Street, Liufu Tower in Tianwan Street, coin-making workshop and pottery kiln relics in Lufang Lane, the steps of principal hall and the secondary hall and city wall in Ming Dynasty in Fuhou Street. Shangdang Temple, which is a provincially protected relic, was the gate of the Lu' an government office. The Town God's Temple is a nationally protected relic. Studies show that there were 24 temples in Changzhi in the 1930s and 1940s, such as Guandi Temple and Confucian Temple. Some old names are still used nowadays, such as Canfu Street, Fupo Street, Bingshi Lane, Weishang Lane, Yanwu Lane and so on. It is necessary to publish a comprehensive book on the history of Changzhi, which can introduce Changzhi to the people all over the world.





I met Guo Xinhua last year. He is a history teacher from Changzhi No 2 Middle School. He lives near Shangdang Temple. From the 1980s, he carried out the research on Shangdang Old City under a hard condition. He has been assiduously doing careful research and collected many old building materials, building tools and daily tools. In 2005, he wrote the History of Shangdang Old City. The origin of Changzhi city, workshops, tombs, temples, towers, city walls and lanes are fully introduced to us in this book. Besides, he deduced the time when Shangdang Old City was built.

As far as the time is concerned, there are different sayings in different books. *The Annotated Classic of Waterways* says Shangdang Province in Qin Dynasty was in Zhangzhi. The Later Han Dynasty says it was in Huguan (called Changzhi now). Several books say Changzhi was built in AD 583. The History of Shangdang Old City proves that Shangdang in Qin Dynasty is today's Changzhi. More importantly, this book suggests Changzhi was built between 1046 BC and 550 BC. So Changzhi city has a 2500-year history. As we all know, not more than 20 cities have so long a history in China. If that Changzhi was built in Zhou Dynasty is true, the year of building and commemoration day will be recorded into annals. The History of Changzhi Old City provides materials for our city applying for national historic culture city. At the same time, it has an influence on rebuilding Lu'an government office, protecting cultural

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heritage, extending travel and developing economics faster.

In The History of Changzhi Old City, dialectical materialism and historical materialism are fully reflected. Research, knowledge and interest are connected in this book. Besides, there are many pictures in it. It is worth reading for every citizen of Changzhi and everyone who loves Changzhi.

Vice-secretary of Changzhi Municipal Party Committee

Cao Liaoyuan

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# 上党古城

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## 上党古城历史沿革

序 二

上党古城,今名长治,是屹立于山西省东南部太行山之颠的一座历史名城,堪与周边邯郸、安阳、新郑、临汾等古都、古城比肩。

长治城的发展,大致可分为周代筑城、上党郡治、潞州、潞安府、长治五个时期。据顺治版《潞安府志》记载:“周武王克商,欲筑宫五行之山(太行山)”。2004年-2005年在长治城发现周代建筑遗址和大北街作坊遗址,距今3000多年,可见长治城的历史悠久。春秋中期,赤狄潞辰部落占据上党,此城由潞辰之子统治。战国



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时期，韩国立上党为郡，韩昭侯出于战略的考虑，将其立为陪都，长平之战后归秦国。公元前221年，秦朝统一中国，实行郡县制，在全国设立36郡，上党郡为其中之一，郡治在长治城西北。汉承秦址。东汉后期曹操登太行占壶关（长治市）筑城于城西北。公元220年，魏国建立，上党郡移襄垣县南。西晋又移于潞县（今潞城县东）。北魏皇始元年（396年），郡治移于安民城，太平真君元年（440年）郡治复移壶关城（今长治市）。隋朝开皇三年（公元583年），在城四角建艮楼、巽楼、乾楼、坤楼为八卦图案。李隆基（唐玄宗）任潞州别驾（公元707年）时修飞龙宫、德风亭，从此，潞州成为唐朝的教育文化名城。明朝洪武初年，张怀建小月城。永乐年间沈简王朱模在小月城的基础上扩建，俗名为“皇城”。嘉靖年间潞州升为潞安府，附设长治县，寓意为“长治久安”。知府周旻在原址上筑城。新建的长治城雄伟壮观：有城门四座，东城门曰“潞阳”，西城门曰“威远”，北城门曰“德化”，南城门曰“保安”。城内四条大街纵横交错，大街周围分布着70余条街巷……上党门、六府塔、城隍庙成为古代长治城的标志。

中学历史特级教师 李安序