

魅力南京

THE CHARM OF NANJING

城

CITIES

朱同芳 主编

Editor-in-Chief Zhu Tongfang

蒋赞初 撰文

By Jiang Zanchu

南京出版社



魅力南京

THE CHARM OF NANJING

城

CITIES

朱同芳 主编

Editor-in-Chief Zhu Tongfang

蒋赞初 撰文

By Jiang Zanchu

卢峰 特约摄影

Photography Lu Feng

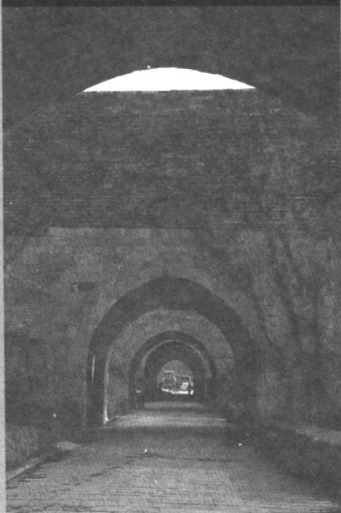
卢海鸣 图文编撰

Picture and Text Editor

Lu Haiming

南京出版社

Nanjing Press



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

魅力南京·城/朱同芳主编;蒋赞初撰. —南京:南京出版社,2005

ISBN 7-80614-986-4

I. 魅... II. ①朱...②蒋... III. 南京市 — 概况 — 画册 IV. K925.31-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 008090 号

书 名:魅力南京·城

主 编:朱同芳

撰 文:蒋赞初

出版(发行):南京出版社

社 址:南京市成贤街43号3号楼 邮编:210018

网 址:<http://www.njpbs.com> <http://www.njpbs.net>

联系电话:025-83283871(营销) 025-83283883(编务)

电子信箱:webmaster@njpbs.com

印 刷:南京太平洋印务有限公司

地 址:南京市中山南路219号

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本:889×1194 毫米 1/20

总 印 张:17

字 数:350千字

版 次:2005年5月第1版

印 次:2005年5月第1次印刷

印 数:1-5000(套)

书 号:ISBN 7-80614-986-4/K·107

总 定 价:200.00 元(四册)

南京版图书若有印装质量问题可向本社调换

在本套画册编辑出版过程中,得到了众多单位的
支持和帮助,特此鸣谢!

中共南京市委宣传部
南 京 大 学
南 京 博 物 院
南 京 市 园 林 局
南京市明城垣史博物馆
南京六朝文化研究会
南 京 明 文 化 研 究 会

提供图片人员名单

(以姓氏笔画为序)

于先云	王 萌	卞昌贵	卢海鸣
李 蕾	李余翔	朱 明	朱同芳
刘小元	刘明诂	刘晓梵	吴志忠
杨海鹏	张家东	陈远山	赵浏兰
罗心宁	姚克慎	夏晓宁	曹 扬
蒋苏平	戴金宝		

英文翻译

李长生

责任编辑

卢海鸣

装帧设计

书衣坊·朱赢椿

目 录

概 述 /1

一、湮没难寻的六朝古城 /13

二、物是人非的隋唐城址 /25

三、恢宏壮丽的明朝都城 /31

四、余韵犹存的清朝民国旧城 /57

五、充满魅力的当代南京城 /69



Contents

Survey /1

I . City Ruins of the Six Dynasties in Oblivion /14

II . Ruined City Sites of the Sui and Tang /26

III . The Splendid Capital City of the Ming /32

IV . The Qing and Republican City in Lingering Charm /58

V . Contemporary Nanjing Full of Charm /70



概 述

Survey

蒋赞初
Jiang Zanchu

南京是一座具有 50 万年的人类活动史、6000 年的文明史、2470 余年的建城史、1700 余年建都史的著名古都和历史文化名城。曾经有东吴、东晋、宋、齐、梁、陈、南唐、明、太平天国、中华民国十代建都于此,号称“十代故都”。即使在非建都时期,仍然是我国的东南重镇。

早在远古时期的 50 万年前,就有“南京猿人”生活在东郊的汤山一带。在五六千年前的新石器时代,又有多处原始聚落分布于秦淮河、金川河和滁河的两岸,创造了南京地区最早的文明。至商代和西周时期,以“台形遗址”为特征的青铜时代村落,更是比较密集地分布于秦淮河流域、金川河流域、滁河流域、溧水流域以及玄武湖的周围。到了东周列国争霸的时期,今南京地区先后为吴、越、楚王国所有,并且出现了早期的城池。到秦汉时期,又新建了几座县城。

今南京地区从东周到秦汉的古城,有位于今主城区内的越城和金陵邑城,有位于秦淮河中游今江宁区的秣陵县城、丹阳县城和湖熟县城,有位于今栖霞区江边的江乘县城,有位于今六合区的棠邑县城,以及位于今高淳县的濠渚邑城(固城)等 8 座,还有一座多数学者认为是冶炼作坊的冶城。其中对后世影响较

Nanjing is both a former capital and a historical and cultural city, with 500 000 years of human activity, 6 000 years of civilization, over 2 470 years of city construction, and over 1 700 years of capital establishment. It was the capital of the Eastern Wu (229~280), the Eastern Jin (317~420), the Song (420~479), the Qi (479~502), the Liang (502~557), the Chen (557~589), the Southern Tang (937~975), the Ming (1368~1644), the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851~1864) and Republican China (1912~1949), hence the Capital of the Ten Dynasties. Even when the city was not a capital, it occupied a key position in southeast China.

500 000 years ago, Nanjing Man lived at Tangshan in the suburbs. In the Neolithic Age, five or six thousand years ago, primitive tribes were scattered along the Qinhuai, Jinchuan and Chu rivers; they created the earliest culture in the area. By the Shang (1 500~1 000 BC) and the Western Zhou (1 000~771 BC), villages of the Bronze Age, characterized by Terrace Ruins, were densely distributed near the Qinhuai, Jinchuan, Chu and Lishui, and around Xuanwu Lake. By the Eastern Zhou (771~476 BC), the present Nanjing area was under the rule of the Wu, Yue and Chu, and Nanjing emerged as an early city. By the Qin (221~206 BC) and Han (206 BC~AD 220), some county seats were established.

In the present Nanjing area, from the Eastern Zhou to the Qin and Han, were eight cities or county seats, including the cities of Yue and Jinling located in the present urban area, the county seats of Moling, Danyang and Hushu by the middle

大的是越城和金陵邑城。越城建于周元王四年(公元前472年),系越国大臣范蠡在雨花台下秦淮河畔高地上所建的军事性质的城堡,此城的周长虽仅“二里八十步”,约合1公里左右,但因其“扼淮控江”,又位于南京最早的居民区——长干里的中心,所以就成为越国进攻楚国的重要据点。在后代,越城仍然是南京南郊的一处军事制高点,直到清代中期遗址犹存,至近代才荒废,而南京的建城史一般也从越城算起。周显王三十六年(前333年),楚威王大败越军,尽取江东之地,楚国在江东的石头山(今清凉山)建金陵邑,并筑城为治所,这是历史上首次在今南京市设置的政区,南京的古名金陵亦起自此时。此期的古城遗址保存得较好的是高淳县的固城,它是南京市辖区内惟一留存的东周至两汉的古城,也是江苏省内现存的两座东周古城之一(另一座为常州淹城),所以值得珍视。

到了六朝建都时期,可以说是南京建城史上的一个高潮时期。东吴黄龙元年(229年)的秋天,孙权自武昌(今湖北鄂州)迁都建业(今江苏南京)。据有关记载,建业城北依鸡笼山和覆舟山,凭后湖(今玄武湖)之险;南距秦淮河下游的河曲处(今镇淮桥附近)“五里”,以秦淮河为南面的水上防御线;东临源出于钟山的青溪,作为城东的壕堑;西有沟通秦淮河和后湖的运渎以利漕运。整个城周为“二十里一十九步”,约合9公里左右。建业都城的内部布局,是以宫城为主体。在东吴的前、中期,均以孙权所建的“太初宫”为中心;至东吴晚期,则以孙皓新建的“昭明宫”为中心。建业都城

reaches of the Qinhuai in present Jiangning District, the county seat of Jiangcheng by the Yangtze in present Qixia District, the county seat of Tangyi in present Liuhe District, the city of Laizhu (or Gucheng) in present Gaochun. There was also Yecheng, a foundry according to many scholars. Of the greatest influence were Yue and Jinling. Yue was established in 472 BC, fourth year of King Yuanwang of the Eastern Zhou. It was a fortress that Fan Li, Yue minister, had built on highlands by the Qinhuai at the foot of Yuhuatui. With a perimeter of only two li, approximately 1km, it became a strategic position of the Yue in its attack against the Chu, as it “controlled the Qinhuai and Yangtze rivers”, and the earliest residential area, as it was the center of Changganli. Later, Yue remained a military height in the southern suburbs, and lived through the middle Qing, until it became desolate in modern times. Because of its weight, Yue was the starting-point of city construction. In 333 BC, 36th year of King Xianwang of the Eastern Zhou, King Weiwang of the Chu defeated the Yue and captured the area east of the Yangtze. The Chu established Jinling on Shitoushan (Stone Hill, present Qingliangshan), and opened a foundry. This was the first time that an administrative district was established in the urban area, hence the ancient name of Jinling for Nanjing. The well-preserved ruins were Gucheng of Gaochun. It was the only city that flourished from the Eastern Zhou to the Han dynasties under the administration of Nanjing, and was one of the two Eastern Zhou cities in Jiangsu that has remained from antiquity (the other being Yancheng of Changzhou), hence its significance.

The Six Dynasties was a zenith in the history of city construction. In the fall of 229, first year of the Huanglong reign of the Eastern Wu, Sun Quan moved his capital from Wuchang (now Ezhou of Hubei) to Jianye (now Nanjing). By records, Jianye had Jilongshan and Fuzhoushan on the north, and depended on the jaws of Hou Lake (now Xuanwu Lake). It was five li from the bend of the lower Qinhuai on the south (now near Zhenhuaqiao), with the Qinhuai being its

南面的正门名为宣阳门,又称白门,北距宫城“二里”,南距秦淮河上的“大航”(即朱雀桥)“五里”。在大航的北岸筑有朱雀门,是长达“七里”的御道的终点。御道旁植以青槐,并开有明沟,东吴的中央官署均分布在这条御道的两侧。居民区则分布于都城南面秦淮河河口地区的两岸,著名的有长干里、横塘和查下。

在建业都城的外围,设置有一系列拱卫性的城堡。其中最著名的就是位于当年长江边的石头城。此外,秦汉时期的几座旧县城,如分布于秦淮河中流的秣陵城(秣陵县改建业县后,县治已迁至今市区)、湖熟城(已改为县级的典农都尉治所)和丹阳县城,以及位于江边的江乘城(已改为县级的典农都尉治所),也均起着拱卫建业都城的作用。

东吴的建业都城是在今日南京这块土地上首次创建的国都一级的城池,也为其后东晋南朝的建康都城奠定了基础。这种以宫城为中心设置一条南出的宽广御道,并将中央官署集中分布于御道两侧的布局,在我国古代都城的发展历史过程中,是与同期北方曹魏的邺城一样,均具有开创性的意义。而在都城外围设置一系列拱卫性小城堡的做法,在当时全中国的范围内也是相当突出的。

东吴灭亡后,西晋的统一只维持了30余年,晋愍帝于316年被杀后,镇守建康的琅邪王司马睿就于317年即位,创建了东晋王朝,并以建康为首都。

东晋时期的建康都城基本上沿袭了东吴建业都城的规模,但在布局上仿照魏晋洛阳都城的制度作了调整。主要是

water defense line. It neighbored the Qingxi, which originated from Zhongshan, acting as the moat of east Nanjing. It had the Yundu on the west, connected to the Qinhuai and Hou Lake. The city had a total perimeter of 20 lis, approximately 9km. Its interior layout centered on the palace city. In early and middle Eastern Wu, the city centered on the Taichu Palace built with Sun Quan's order, while in late Eastern Wu, it centered on the Zhaoming Palace newly built with Sun Hao's order. The central gate in south Jianye was called Xuanyang Gate, also called the White Gate, two lis from the palace city on the north, and five lis from Dahang (Zhuque Bridge) on the Qinhuai on the south. On the north side of Dahang was Zhuque Gate, the terminal of the 7-li royal avenue. On both sides of the avenue were green pagoda trees, laid with open drains. The central yamens of the Eastern Wu stood on both sides of the avenue. The residential areas were distributed along the mouth sector of the Qinhuai, notably Changganli, Hengtang and Zhaxia.

Outside Jianye, a series of surrounding fortresses were built, notably the Stone City standing by the Yangtze. In addition, several county seats in the Qin and Han dynasties also protected Jianye to a certain degree: the city of Moling (after being changed to Jianye County, the county seat of Moling moved to the present urban area), the city of Hushu (already changed to an agricultural county), the county seat of Danyang, and the city of Jiangcheng by the Yangtze (already changed to an agricultural county).

Jianye was the first capital city established in present Nanjing, and laid the basis for Jiankang, which was to become the capital of the Eastern Jin and the Southern Dynasties. Like Yecheng, capital of the Wei, the layout of a broad royal avenue centered on the palace city and the central yamens on both sides of the avenue was creative in the development of ancient capitals, while the practice of a series of surrounding fortresses outside the capital was outstanding nationwide.

After the fall the Eastern of Wu, the Western Jin lasted

将东吴苑城改建成建康宫,俗称为台城,作为都城的核心。又在建康宫的宫前辟有东西向的横街,将都城分为南北两个部分,北部为宫苑区,南部为御道和衙署区。从宫城的正门大司马门南出,经过都城的宣阳门,直到秦淮河北岸的朱雀门,是一条长达“七里”左右的御道。百官衙署多分布于宣阳门内的御道两侧,太庙和社稷坛则位于宣阳门外御道的东、西两侧。这就在很大程度上改变了东吴建业都城不太规整的原有布局,使建康都城出现了融南北都城风格于一体的新的面貌,并且影响到北魏洛阳城和后来隋唐长安城的建设规划。

东晋南朝的建康宫周长为“八里”,约合 3.5 公里。宫城内以太极殿为中心,东、西两堂为皇帝日常听政之处,后妃的寝宫则在太极殿之北。宫墙原系夯土版筑而成,东晋咸康五年(339 年)才改用砖墙,南朝时又将原来的两重宫墙增为三重,说明东晋南朝时更看重于宫城的防御。至于建康都城的外围城堡,凡东吴设防之处,东晋南朝时均继续加以利用。

南朝建康都城的范围,到梁武帝时(502~549 年)已发展到“户二十八万,西至石头(城),东至倪塘(今江宁区方山附近),南至石子岗,北过蒋山(即钟山),东西南北各四十里”,成为当时中国的第一大城。但经过梁末侯景之乱,建康城由盛转衰。

由于隋军灭陈后对建康城的彻底大破坏,除保留石头城等个别城堡外,绝大部分城池均被平毁。这样,经历了“六代豪华”的建业和建康的城池宫殿,基本上从地面上消失了。直到 20 世纪末 21 世

for over 30 years. With the death of Emperor Mindi, Sima Rui, King of Langya, who governed Jiankang, took the throne in 317, and founded the Eastern Jin in Jiankang.

Jiankang at the time inherited the scale of Jianye, and at the same time imitated the layout of Luoyang, capital of Wei. The Yuancheng of the Eastern Wu was renovated into the Jiankang Palace, called the Terrace Citadel, as the nucleus of the capital. Then, before the Palace, a horizontal street was opened from east to west, which divided the capital into the north and south sectors. The former was the palatial garden, and the latter was the royal avenue and the yamen area. From Dasima Gate to the palace city, via Xuanyang Gate to Zhuque Gate on the north side of the Qinhuai, was a 7-li royal avenue. The central yamens were distributed mostly on the sides of the avenue inside Xuanyang, while the Imperial Ancestral Temple and the Altar stood on the east and west sides of the avenue outside Xuanyang. This radically changed the irregular pattern of Jianye, so that Jiankang took on a new look that combined the styles of former north and south capitals. Later, it also influenced the layout of Luoyang, and Chang'an in the Sui and Tang.

The Jiankang Palace during the two periods had a perimeter of 8 lis or approximately 3.5km. The center of the palace city was the Taiji Palace, and the east and west halls were where the emperor heard from his ministers. The bedchambers of the concubines stood north of the Taiji Palace. The palace walls was built by ramming the earth with tampers, and not renovated into brick walls until 339, fifth year of the Jiankang reign of the Eastern Jin. A third wall was added to the earlier walls in the Southern Dynasties, suggesting that defense for the palace city was stressed. The peripheral fortresses continued to follow the practices of the Eastern Wu.

By the reign of Emperor Wudi (502~549) of the Liang, Jiankang turned into the biggest city of China, with 280 000 households, from the Stone City on the west, Nitang (near present Fangshan, Jiangning District) on the east, Shizigang

纪初,南京的考古工作者才在配合城市建设的过程中,陆续在地下发现了部分六朝建筑遗址。其中最重要的是建康宫城东南角的一段宫墙及其南出的道路的遗迹。这些考古发现虽然还是很局部的,但已可补充过去文献史料的不足,并对建康宫殿位置的传统说法予以修正。

在隋唐的三百年间,当时的统治者执行了一条抑制金陵、提升江都(今扬州市)和润州(今镇江市)地位的政策,今南京市除石头城外,实际上没有一座作为政治中心的城池。直到五代十国时期的杨吴国和南唐国先后统治金陵地区后,这种状况才有了改观。杨吴于天祐十一年(914年)至太和四年(932年)间曾经三次兴筑州城(920年起改称金陵府城)。这样,一座城周“二十五里四十四步”(约合14公里),包有“十里秦淮”在内的金陵新城便矗立于今南京主城区的西南部。南唐时,将金陵定为国都,改称江宁府,又进行了加固。

南唐都城金陵的范围,南起南门(今中华门),北迄北门桥(今珠江路西段南侧),东自东门外(今大中桥),西抵龙光门(今水西门)和西门(今汉中门)。城外的护城河除西面利用长江的夹江故道形成的今外秦淮河以外,还利用了东面的青溪、南面的死马涧和北门的乌龙潭等古代河湖。杨吴和南唐金陵城的南半部城垣和城壕,后来就成为明代南京京城南垣及其城壕的基础。

南唐的宫城建于都城的中部,在今洪武路的东、西两面,周长1500步,约合2.33公里。自今内桥起到中华门为止的中华路是当年南唐的御街,诸司衙门均位于这条御街的两侧。

on the south and Jiangshan (i.e. Zhongshan) on the north, 40 li to the four directions. However, following the rebellion during the Houjing reign, Jiankang declined.

Jiankang was seriously damaged after the Sui defeated Chen. Apart from the Stone City and a few other fortresses, most of the city was devastated. The city and the palaces, after the glory of the Six Dynasties, vanished. In the late 20th and early this century, archeologists discovered certain architectural ruins of the Six Dynasties, in cooperation with city construction, most notably the ruins of a palace wall sector on the southeast corner of the palace city and a south-bound road. Although these findings were incomplete, they compensated for inadequate data and modified the previous claims about the location of the Jiankang Palace.

In the 300 years of the Sui and Tang, the rulers promoted Jiangdu (now Yangzhou) and Runzhou (now Zhenjiang) at the expense of Nanjing. Except for the Stone City, Nanjing did not have a political center. Only after Yang Wu and the Southern Tang began to rule Jinling was this situation improved. Yang Wu built Shengzhou (renamed Jinlingfu in 920) three times from 914 to 932. Thus, the new city of Jinling with a perimeter of 25 li (approximately 14km), incorporating the 10-li Qinhuai, began to stand southwest of the present urban area. In the Southern Tang, Jinling was the capital, called Jiangningfu, and was strengthened.

Jinling began with South Gate (now Zhonghua Gate) and ended with Beimenqiao (now south side of the Zhujiang Road west sector), and began with outside East Gate (now Dazhong Bridge) and ended with Longguang Gate (now Shuixi Gate) and West Gate (now Hanzhong Gate). The moat consisted of the present Outer Qinhuai, Qingxi, Simajian and Wulongtan. The south half of the city wall and moat of Yang Wu and the Southern Tang became the basis of that of the Ming.

The palace city was built at the center of the city, on the east and west sides of present Hongwu Road, a perimeter of 1 500 paces, approximately 2.33km. Zhonghua Road from

南唐灭亡后,金陵城继续作为北宋的江宁府城、南宋的建康府城和元代的集庆路城。南唐的宫城也先后成为北宋的江宁府治、南宋皇帝的行宫以及元代的江南诸道行御史台治所。所以,杨吴和南唐的金陵城对南京的建城史来说是有着相当贡献的。

明代是南京建城史上的第二个高潮时期。明朝南京城由外郭、京城、皇城、宫城四重组成。此时的南京城将历代古城以及钟山、幕府山、雨花台等军事制高点全都包入,是当时全国乃至全世界最大的城。其中最早建成的是位于钟山余脉龙广山(今称富贵山)南麓的宫城和皇城,始建于元至正二十六年(1366年)。这是由朱元璋及其谋士刘基等人选定的“风水宝地”,其位置南近秦淮河,东、北两面有钟山作为屏障,西连南唐、宋、元的金陵城。

宫城又名紫禁城,或称大内,南北长约0.95公里,东西宽约0.75公里,周长约3.4公里。宫城的南门为午门,门北有内五龙桥,东门名东华门,西门名西华门,北门名玄武门。在宫城的南北中轴线上,依次排列有被称为“前朝”的奉天、华盖、谨身三大殿;其后的乾清门内排列有被称为“后廷”的乾清宫、省躬殿和坤宁殿。中轴线的东侧还分布有文楼、文华殿、奉先殿、柔仪殿和东六宫等,西侧则分布有武楼、武英殿、春和殿和西六宫等。现仅存午门、内五龙桥、东华门和西华门的门道遗迹,以及奉天门和三大殿的部分石柱础。由于南京的明故宫是北京明清故宫的蓝本,所以包括四周河道在内的明故宫各类遗迹弥足珍贵,也是南京重要的历史文化

present Neiqiao to Zhonghua Gate was the royal avenue, and its yamens stood on both its sides.

After the fall of the Southern Tang, Jinling continued to be the capital of Jiangningfu, the national capital of the Southern Song and the Jiqing Road city of the Yuan. The palace city continued to be the office of Jiangningfu of the Northern Song, the summer residence of emperors of the Southern Song and the office of the Censorate. Jinling of Yang Wu and the Southern Tang contributed considerably to city construction.

The Ming was the second zenith of city construction. The city consisted of four parts: the outer wall, the capital proper, the royal area, and the palace city. It was the largest city in China and even in the world as it included the capitals of all previous dynasties and the military positions of Zhongshan, Mufushan and Yuhuatai. The earliest was the palace city and the royal area at the south foot of Longguangshan (now Fuguishan), an extension of Zhongshan, which started construction in 1366, 26th year of the Zhizheng reign of the Yuan. It was chosen as a treasure of fengshui by Zhu Yuanzhang and Liu Ji his minister. It neighbored the Qinhui on the south, had Zhongshan as its screen on the east and north, and was connected to Jinling of the Southern Tang, Song and Yuan dynasties.

The palace city, also the Forbidden City or Grand Interior, was approximately 0.95km from north to south, and approximately 0.75km from east to west, with a perimeter of approximately 3.4km. It had four gates: Wumen Gate on the south, with the Inner Wulong Bridge north of the gate, Donghua Gate on the east, Xihua Gate on the west, and Xuanwu Gate on the north. Along the north-south axis were the Fengtian, Huagai and Jinshen palaces, the front court. Inside Qianqing Gate were the Qianqing, Shenggong and Kunning palaces, called the bedchambers. On the east side of the axis were the Wenlou, Wenhua, Fengxian, Rouyi and Dongliu palaces, and on its west side were the Wulou,

资源之一。

皇城的南北长约为 2.5 公里,东西宽约 2 公里,周长约 9 公里。其范围大致南起今光华门内大光路与御道街的交会处附近,北迄今后宰门北的佛心桥附近,东至今中山门内青溪路一线,西抵今逸仙桥东岸一线,也就是通常所说的明故宫区域。皇城的中轴线南起今光华门内的洪武门,经外五龙桥、承天门、端门至宫城的正门——午门。在洪武门至承天门的御道两旁建有长廊,称为千步廊,其东侧分布有吏、户、礼、兵、工五部(刑部在太平门外),西侧分布有五军都督府。在承天门至午门的御道东、西两侧,则分别建有太庙和社稷坛。皇城的东门名东安门,西门名西安门,北门名北安门。现仅存西安门和承天门前的外五龙桥。

明代南京都城的主体是京城,又称应天府城或内城,始建于的年代与皇城和宫城同时(1366 年),直到洪武十九年(1386 年)才建成各主要城门,为时 21 年。其城周号称“九十六里”,实测的结果为 33.676 公里,城墙的底部宽 14 米左右,顶部宽 4 至 9 米,高 14 至 21 米,城台上设窝棚(堡垒)200 座,垛口 13616 个。墙体以条石作基础,再用大型城砖砌成,这种城砖一般长 40 至 45 厘米、宽 20 厘米左右,厚 10 厘米左右。据砖上的铭文显示,烧造的地点遍及长江中下游的今湖南、湖北、江西、安徽、江苏诸省的近 200 个府、州县和镇,还有中央政府的工部和驻军卫所也参加烧造。由于工程浩大,当时曾从全国各地征调匠户前来参加建城,建城所需的巨额费用除官府支付外,还分摊给江南的富户。京城开有 13 座城门,南面三门,即正阳门

Wuying, Chunhe and Xiliu palaces. Only Wumen Gate, Inner Wulong Bridge, Donghua Gate and Xihua Gate, as well as Fengtian Gate and some plinths of the three palaces, remain today. As the Ming palace was the original version of the Imperial Palace, its various ruins, surrounded by rivers, were one of the important historical and cultural resources.

The royal city was approximately 2.5km long from north to south and approximately 2km wide from east to west, with a perimeter of around 9km. It began on the south with the intersection of Daguang Road (inside present Guanghua Gate) and Yudao Street, and ended on the north near Foxin Bridge north of present Houzhai Gate, and began with Qingxi Road inside present Zhongshan Gate and ended with the east side of present Yixian Bridge; that is, the area within the Ming palace. The axis of the royal city began with Hongwu Gate inside present Guanghua Gate on the south, via Outer Wulong Bridge, Chengtian Gate, Duan Gate, to Wu Gate, the central gate to the palace city. On both sides of the royal avenue from Hongwu to Chengtian, a covered corridor was built, called the 1 000-pace corridor. On its east side stood five departments: Official Personnel, Revenue, Rites, War and Works (Penalty was outside Taiping Gate), and on its west side stood the military governor's offices. On the east and west sides of the avenue from Chengtian to Wu, the Imperial Ancestral Temple and the Altar were built. The gate to the royal city was Dong'an Gate on the east, Xi'an Gate on the west, and Bei'an Gate on the north. Only Outer Wulong Bridge before Xi'an and Chengtian remains.

The body of the Ming capital was the city proper, also called Yingtianfu or Inner City. It started construction in 1366, when the royal city and the palace city were being built, and the major gates were not completed until 1386, 19th year of the Hongwu reign. The so-called 96-li wall was actually 33.676km long, with a width of approximately 14m for its bottom and 4-9m for its top, and a height of 14 to 21m. 200 shacks (fortresses) were set up on the terrace, with 13 616

(今光华门)、通济门和聚宝门(今中华门);东面一门,即朝阳门(今中山门);东北面一门,即太平门;北面两门,即神策门(今和平门)和金川门;但在城北端的狮子山东麓又开有钟阜门,俗称小东门;狮子山的西麓再开仪凤门,与钟阜门相对;西面还有四门,即定淮门、清凉门、石城门(今汉中门)和三山门。其中聚宝、三山、通济三门均有三重瓮城(即四道城门),唯瓮城设在城内,与传统的瓮城设在城外者不同,这可能是因为这几座城门过于靠近秦淮河的缘故。正阳门亦为内瓮城两重(即三道城门)。而具有外瓮城的仅有神策门,且瓮城的门为左、右各一,较为特殊。所以,至今尚存的聚宝门内瓮城和神策门外瓮城,包括聚宝门瓮城内所设的“藏兵洞”,均属重要的古城门遗迹。

由于京城除西南部利用南唐、宋、元金陵城的城垣和城壕外,东部皇城外围的新城和北部沿外秦淮河和玄武湖的新城,都利用了自然的山丘和水系的走向而筑,以之为城垣和城壕的基础,并加以贯通。这样,就在平面上构成了不规则的城形。它是因地制宜的独创性的都城模式,并且打破了我国方形城池的传统,在我国建城史上具有独特的地位。

关于京城内部的功能分区,城东为新的皇城区,城南金陵旧城的范围内仍是工商业区和居民区,城北则是人烟比较稀少的军事区,而京城自然中心鼓楼岗之东的鸡笼山南麓一带还有一个以祠庙、学校为主的小区(十庙和国子监),这种分区的状况,在我国历代都城中也是极为罕见的。

至洪武二十三年(1390年),明太祖

crenels. Slabs were used as the basis of the wall, laid then with big wall bricks, usually 40~45cm long, approximately 20cm wide and approximately 10 cm thick. According to the brick inscriptions, the producers included nearly 200 prefectures, counties and townships of present Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Anhui and Jiangsu, as well as the Ministry of Works and garrisons. As it was an immense project, many artisans were recruited from all over the country to build the city, whose costs were shared by the dynasty and the rich south of the Yangtze. 13 gates were built, three on the south, Zhengyang (now Guanghua Gate), Tongji and Jubao (now Zhonghua Gate), one on the east, Chaoyang (now Zhongshan Gate), one on the northeast, Taiping, two on the north, Shence (now Heping Gate) and Jinchuan. In addition, at the east foot of Shizishan, Zhongfu Gate was built, called Minor East Gate; opposite Zhongfu was Yifeng at the west foot of Shizishan. On the west, four gates were designed: Dinghuai, Qingliang, Shicheng (now Hanzhong Gate) and Sanshan. Of all these, Jubao, Sanshan and Tongji had three jar-gates (i.e. a total of four gates), differing from the conventional ones only in that these jar-gates stood inside the front gate, probably because they were too close to the Qinhuai. Zhengyang had two jar-gates (i.e. a total of three gates). Only Shence had its jar-gates outside the gate, and there was a gate each on the left and on the right. For that reason, the inner jar-gates at Jubao and outer jar-gates at Shence, including soldier shelters inside the jar-gates at Jubao, are important ancient city gate ruins.

When the city wall and moat of the Southern Tang, Song and Yuan dynasties were used in the city southwest, the new city areas outside the royal city on the east and along the Outer Qinhuai and Xuanwu Lake on the north were built using natural hills and water systems, connected and acting as the basis of the city wall and moat. Thus, an irregular city shape emerged. It was a creative mode adjusted to local conditions, and broke off the tradition of building a square city, which occupied a unique position of city construction.

朱元璋为了加强京城的防御,又下令动工兴筑外郭。这座号称城周“一百八十里”,实为60公里的外郭,西、北两面临江,东、南两面环山,将京城外围的重要制高点如幕府山、钟山、雨花台等全部纳入外郭之内,这在我国都城建设史上亦属创举。不过,这座外郭的城墙均系利用丘陵土岗,以土石垒成,故俗称为土城头,只是在附郭险要之处用砖砌造郭墙并开辟外郭门。外郭的城门数,一般以为是18门(一说16门)。我们倾向于这18座外郭门是姚坊(今尧化门)、仙鹤、麒麟、沧波、高桥、上方、夹岗、凤台、大安德、小安德、大驯象、小驯象、江东、栅栏、外金川、上元、佛宁、观音门。现在这些外郭门虽然均已不存,但却是今南京城外的重要地理座标点,其地名也一直沿用至今。

明朝亡后,南京城并未遭到破坏。清政府将应天府改称江宁府,是管辖江苏、安徽、江西三省的两江总督和江宁将军的驻地,仍为东南地区的重镇。

在太平天国定都天京以前,南京城垣的变化主要是将明皇城改作八旗兵的驻防城,驻防城又称满城,南起通济门和正阳门,北迄太平门,南北长约3公里,东西宽约2公里,开有四门,西门有两座,一座在明皇城西安门的旧址上重建,正对玄津桥(今逸仙桥稍南的明代石桥),江宁将军署即设在西安门附近。另一座在今大中桥的东面;东门仍为朝阳门,南门仍为正阳门。此外,又封闭了江宁府城的清凉门和神策门,重开了定淮门(明代永乐年间曾封闭金川门,后又封闭钟阜、定淮二门)。

清咸丰三年(1853年),太平军攻克

In terms of functional zoning of the city interior, the city east was the new royal city, the city south, where old Jinling was, remained an industrial, commercial and residential zone, and the city north was a sparsely-populated military zone. The natural center of the city proper, i.e., the area at the south foot of Jilongshan had a small area devoted to an ancestral temple and a school. This practice was also rare in the previous capitals.

In 1390, 23rd year of the Hongwu reign, Zhu Yuanzhang ordered to have the outer wall built to strengthen the defense of the capital. The so-called “180-li wall was actually 60km long, neighboring the Yangtze on the west and north, and mountains on the east and south. The important heights, Mufushan, Zhongshan, Yuhuatai, and so forth, were all kept inside the outer wall; it was a first-timer in the history of city construction. However, the wall took advantage of hills and hillocks and were built with earth and stone, known as the earth wall; bricks were applied only on sections of strategic significance. It was generally believed that there were 18 gates (16 according to others). We believe in 18 gates: Yaofang (now Yaohua), Xianhe, Qilin, Cangbo, Gaoqiao, Shangfang, Jiagang, Fengtai, Da Ande, Xiao Ande, Da Xunxiang, Xiao Xunxiang, Jiangdong, Zhalan, Outer Jinchuan, Shangyuan, Foning and Guanyin. Although these gates no longer exist, they are important coordinates of the outer section of present Nanjing, and they remain in place names today.

After the fall of the Ming, Nanjing was not destroyed. The Qing renamed Yingtianfu into Jiangningfu, and it remained a vital position in the southeast, the seat of the Governor of Jiangsu, Jiangxi and Anhui and General Jiangning.

Before the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the major change of the city wall was that the royal city of the Ming was made the garrison city of the Eight Banners, also called the Manchurian City. It began on the south with Tongji and Zhengyang, and ended on the north with Taiping Gate,

江宁府城后,定为都城,更名天京,并对原江宁府城的防御设施作了较大的改动。如将所有城门改小,使之仅容单人出入,加高后湖台城段等原来较为低矮的城垣,并在城垣外增掘深壕等等。又在城垣内侧堆土为坡,坡下也掘深壕,设吊桥作为出入的通道。还增开了一座小南门,据考证应在今水西门向南至赛虹桥一段城墙的缺口处。在天京城外原明代外郭的范围内筑有 10 余座军垒,均有土垣和深壕,其中最重要的军垒并有遗迹保存至今的是天保城和地保城。天保城与地保城上下呼应,均是保卫天京城最险要之处太平门一带城垣的重要军垒。

天京城内的中心建筑物就是天朝宫殿(俗称天王府),其范围南起吉祥街(今大行宫),北抵杨吴城壕(今太平桥西一带),东自利济巷、东箭道到黄家塘,西至西箭道,周长近 5 公里。天朝宫殿分为内外两重,外重名太阳城,内重名金龙城,东西两面各辟有花园,西花园中有水池和石舫,至今犹存。

太平天国灭亡后,清政府在南京又恢复了清代前期的建置,在城垣方面的变化主要有:重修太平天国战争期间被破坏的城垣,在朝阳门外增设瓮城一重,新开草场门、丰润门(今玄武门)和小北门(位于神策、金川二门之间的今钟阜桥西侧),重开金川门以通火车等等。

1912 年宣告成立的中华民国临时政府曾以南京为国都,但仅有短短的三个月,对南京城的影响不大。1927 年 4 月国民政府宣布定都南京,至 1949 年 4 月为止,南京再度成为中华民国首都,前后计 22 年,同时又是江苏省省会。南京的城市面貌有了较大的变化,主要是道路

approximately 3km long from north to south and approximately 2km wide from east to west. It had four gates: two west gates, one east gate and one south gate. One of the west gates was rebuilt on the former site of Xi'an Gate, opposite Xuanjin Bridge (a stone bridge somewhat south of present Yixian Bridge). General Jiangning's Office was near Xi'an Gate. The other west gate was east of present Dazhong Bridge. The east gate was Chaoyang, and the south gate was Zhengyang. In addition, Qingliang and Shence were closed down, and Dinghuai was reopened. (In the Yongle reign of the Ming, Jinchuan was closed down, followed by Zhongfu and Dinghuai)

In 1853, 3rd year of the Xianfeng reign, the Taiping Peasants captured Jiangningfu and used it as the capital, renaming it to Tianjing. Great changes were also made to its defense facilities. All the city gates were made smaller, to allow single entries. The sectors of the Terrace Citadel at Hou Lake and elsewhere were made higher. Deep trenches were added outside the city wall. Earth piles were made inside the wall, and at the foot of the piles, deep trenches were dug, and suspension bridges became passageways. A small south gate was opened, believed to be at the gap of the wall sector from present Shuixi Gate to Saibongqiao. Over 10 fortresses were established with earth walls and deep trenches, within the limits of the Ming outer wall. The most important forts with present ruins were Tianbao and Dibao. The two forts echoed each other; they were of the greatest strategic significance, fortresses for the city wall near Taiping Gate.

The central structure in Tianjing was the Heavenly Kingdom palace (usually the Emperor's Palace), which included Jixiang Street (now Daxinggong) on the south, the Yang Wu moat (now Taiping Bridge West) on the north, Lijixiang and Dongjiandao to Huangjatang on the east, and Xijiandao on the west, with a perimeter of almost 5km. The palace was divided into the outer and inner sections, called Taiyangcheng and Jinlongcheng respectively. A garden was built on their

系统的建设和一批新建筑物的出现,特别是中山陵的建成与新街口成为新的商业中心。在城市建设方面,首都建设委员会于1929年公布了《首都计划》,将南京城内外分为中央政治区、行政区、工业区、商业区、文教区和住宅区,设计了林阴大道系统、以及铁路枢纽和机场等位置,并以1929年孙中山奉安大典前建成的自下关中山码头开始,经挹江门、三牌楼、鼓楼、新街口、大行宫,再由中山门出城到中山陵的中山大道开其端。但该计划并未完全付诸实践。

民国时期对于南京城垣的改动,主要是新开了6座城门。即1921年开辟的海陵门(后改称挹江门),1926年开辟的雨花门,以通小火车;1929年开辟的武定门,1931年开辟的汉中门和新民门,1933年开辟的中央门等等。此外,1931年由原朝阳门改建为中山门的工程量最大,由原来的单券门洞扩大为三个拱券门洞,并挖低地基,与中山大道路面齐平。

1949年,中华人民共和国成立后的初期,在相当长的一段时间内,对于有着独特历史文化涵义的明代城垣认识不足,以至于曾经采用过以工代赈的方式来拆城取砖,以便利用城砖建造简易房屋等做法。这样,原来周长33.676公里的南京城墙,就减到21.352公里。在这一时期,1952年,开辟了由鸡鸣寺路面通向玄武湖的解放门。1966至1976年期间,在城垣墙体内修建了长约10余公里的防空隧道。改革开放以后,人们对南京这座历史文化名城的价值,特别是明城垣的价值的认识有了很大的提高。随着一系列相关法律法规的出台,南京的历

east side, and the other on their west side; the west garden had a pool and a stone boat, open to tourists.

After the fall of the Heavenly Kingdom, the Qing restored the early settings. It renovated the city wall destroyed in the war, and added Wengcheng outside Chaoyang Gate, opened Caochang, Fengrun (now Xuanwu Gate) and Xiaobei (on the west side of Zhongfu Bridge between Shence Gate and Jinchuan Gate), and reopened Jinchuan for small trains.

Republican China, founded in 1912, took Nanjing as its capital. However, the three months of administration did not influence the city much. From April 1927 to April 1949, the Nationalist Government continued to use Nanjing as the capital, and the capital city of Jiangsu. The city changed much, the road system and buildings, in particular Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum and the new shopping center of Xinjiekou. The Capital Construction Committee released the Capital Construction Program in 1929, and divided Nanjing into the Political, Administrative, Industrial, Commercial, Educational and Residential Zones. It mapped out the avenue system, railway network, and airport, represented by Zhongshan Avenue, from Zhongshan Quay, via Yijiang Gate, Sanpailou, Gulou, Xinjiekou, Daxinggong, Zhongshan Gate, to Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum. Unfortunately, the entire program was not applied.

Six gates were opened in the city wall: Hailing (opened in 1921 and later renamed Yijiang Gate), Yuhua (opened in 1926) for small train traffic, Wuding (opened in 1929), Hanzhong and Xinmin (both opened in 1931) and Zhongyang (opened in 1933). In addition, the biggest project was Chaoyang Gate being changed to Zhongshan Gate in 1931, from a single gate to a triple gate, supported with a low foundation, to be leveled with Zhongshan Avenue.

In the early days of the People's Republic (1949~), the unique historical and cultural connotations of the Ming city wall was inadequately understood for a long time, so that the practice was popular of taking bricks out of it to build simple houses. The city wall reduced in perimeter, from 33.676km to