



澳門大學  
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU  
UNIVERSITY OF MACAU

## Faculty of Social Sciences

### Department of History

#### The Model of City Planning of the Capitals in Medieval China

#### ----Archaeological Excavation and Research of Ancient Capital Ye

中國中古時期都城規劃的典範——鄴城遺址考古研究

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**Abstract** The site of the city Ye is located approximately 20 kilometer southwest of Linzhang County, Hebei Province. Ye was first built in the Spring and Autumn Period, and became the political center in northern China in the Cao Wei Period (220-265). Since then, the Later Zhao (335-350), Ran Wei (350-352), Former Yan (357-370) of the Sixteen Kingdoms Period, the Eastern Wei (534-550) and Northern Qi (550-557) of the Northern Dynasties all had their capitals set up here. Hence Ye was called “ancient capital of six dynasties.” Destroyed by the late Northern Zhou and Zhang River flood, Ye almost disappeared in the history, and the site was buried under the ground. Since 1983, the archaeological team had been working at the site for thirty years. Through the thirty-year excavation and research, gradually the history of Ye has become clear, and the importance of Ye to the study of ancient Chinese history, art history, and architectural history has been realized. In 1988, the site Ye was declared as the Major Historical Monument and Cultural Relic under State Protection by the State Council of China. Inherited from the tradition of the Qin and Han and followed by the Sui and Tang dynasties, the layout of Ye is a milestone in the development of China’s ancient capitals. The design concept of Ye not only heavily influenced the planning and construction of cities in ancient China, but also in the greater East Asia region.

鄴城遺址，位於河北省臨漳縣西南約 20 公里處。鄴始築於春秋時期，曾是曹魏（220~265）、後趙（335~350）、冉魏（350~352）、前燕（357~370）、東魏（534~550）、北齊（550~577）六個王朝的國都，是中國北方的政治中心。該遺址 1988 年被國務院公佈為第三批全國重點文物保護單位。鄴城的都城佈局前承秦漢，後啟隋唐，是中國古代都城發展史上的里程碑之一。它的單一宮城制度、全城中軸對稱格局、整齊明確功能分區的設計理念，為唐宋以後的中國歷代都城建設所沿襲，對中國古代都城甚至東亞地區古代都城的規劃建設產生了深遠的影響。由於北周末年的毀壞和漳河洪水的氾濫，使得鄴城逐漸淹沒於黃沙之下。鄴城考古隊自 1983 年至今，持續考古勘探、發掘與綜合研究 30 餘年，取得一系列學術成果，不僅使得學界對鄴城都城的認識逐漸清晰、立體，也對研究鄴城領域的歷史學，藝術史學，考古學做出了重大貢獻。

**Biography:** Zhu Yanshi received his BA degree from Department of Archaeology, Beijing University, China. He received his PhD of history from Kokugakuin University, Japan. Zhu Yanshi is now the Director of the Department of Han and Tang Studies, Archaeology Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is also the professor of the Archaeology Department, Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. His excavation of Temples at Ye was awarded as the Big Ten New Discoveries in Archaeology in 2002.

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