

HISTORY

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF URBAN DIVISIONS BETWEEN LUOYANG CITY IN HAN AND WEI DYNASTIES AND ROME CITY IN IMPERIAL PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

The author of this article briefly analyzes the layout and division of Luoyang and Roman cities during the Han and Wei Dynasties from a historical perspective, and explores the characteristics and traditional craftsmanship of ancient buildings in the East and the West from a comparison.

KEYWORDS

Luoyang City,
Hanwei, Roman City,
City Division.

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The study of ancient Chinese and Western architecture, Luoyang City and Ancient Roman City as the representative works of ancient Chinese and Western architectural groups, is the hotspot most scholars discuss. This article divides the ancient cities of Hanwei Luoyang City and Ancient Roman City into entry points, discusses the respective characteristics of ancient Chinese and Western ancient architectural complexes.

Luoyang City in Han and Wei Dynasties

Luoyang City in Han and Wei Dynasties was not only the capital of the Eastern Han, Cao Wei, Western Jin, and Northern Wei Dynasties and the center of political, economic, cultural, and military rule throughout the country, but also the eastern starting point of the Silk Road. The remains of the city site represent this the civilization and national characteristics of China during the period witnessed the historical phenomenon of the great integration of nomadic and farming peoples during the Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties. It not only demonstrated the spread and localization of Buddhism in the Central Plains, but also the planning and development of Luoyang City in the Han, Wei and Wei Dynasties The capital of the later Chinese dynasties has even had a profound impact on the national capital planning of the entire East Asian cultural circle.

The Evolution of the Form of City Sites

The capital of Luoyang in the Eastern Han Dynasty is a north-south vertical rectangle. It is actually measured that the eastern remnant is 3895 and 14 meters wide; the western remnant is 3510 and approximately 20 meters wide; the northern remnant is 2820 and approximately 5-30 meters wide. It is 2460 meters. In addition to the eastern and western walls and the southern wall that was destroyed by the Luo River, the entire city circle is close to 14 kilometers in length. The city site has 12 gates

and 3 east and west walls. There are 4 south walls and 2 north walls. There are mainly two palaces in the south and north in Luoyang City in the Eastern Han Dynasty, and there are also small palace gardens such as Yongan Palace, West Palace, and East Palace. There are temple platforms in the palace. Hall, Deyang Hall, etc. There are 24 streets in the city, Taicang and Arsenal in the northeast, Golden City in the west, Horse City in the eastern suburbs of the city, and Nanshi in the southern suburbs. In the southern suburbs, there is also a large-scale Taixue Sites of ceremonial architecture including Ming, Mingtang, Piyong and Lingtai. In the west of the city, there is the White Temple, the first temple founded by Buddhism to spread to the mainland of China along the Silk Road. Luoyang Palace, a new palace built by Cao Wei, was built in the northern Han Dynasty. The palace was built on the basis of the palace, and a copper camel street appeared as the axis street of the capital in front of the palace. The main gate of the palace was changed to the Changhe Gate, and the main hall was renamed Taichi Temple. The newly built Jinyong City in the northwest corner. The Luoyang City in the Northern Wei Dynasty was restored and expanded in accordance with the Luoyang City in the Wei and Jin Dynasties. A new Chengming Gate was newly opened near the Jinyong City in the northern part of the Western City Wall, with 13 gates. In the second year of Emperor Jingming, outside wall was rebuilt, and Lifang³ and commercial areas such as the big city, small city, and stone city were set up.

Investigation of the important sites in the Northern Wei Dynasty

The inner city of the Northern Wei Dynasty is the Luoyang Great City in the Eastern Han, Cao Wei, and Western Jin Dynasties. The plane of the site is a rectangle from the north to the south, and the remains of the city wall on the east, west, and north sides are still there. The rammed soil remains intermittent and still on the horizon. The wall is well preserved, and the highest place on the ground is still about 5 to 8 meters. The archeology of the Northern Wei Inner City mainly includes the No. 1 horse face ruins on the north wall, Jianchun Gate ruins on the east wall, and west wall on the west wall. The gate site and the site of the copper camel street in the city.

According to archeological surveys, seven horse-faced sites were found in the eastern and northern parts of the northern wall of the inner city. There are three gate sites on the eastern wall, and the northernmost gate site was excavated in 1985. Upper East Gate, Weijin to Northern Wei Dynasty was renamed Jianchun Gate. The remains of the city wall in the northeast of the Northern Wei Inner City (Hanjin Great City) are well preserved, and according to investigation and anatomy, this section of the city wall was built in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. During the period of Cao Wei and the Western Jin Dynasty and the Northern Wei Dynasty, they were supplemented and built on the outside. Three horse-faced sites were found on the outside of this northern city wall, of which the No. 1 horse-faced⁶ site was excavated. A gate site opened. The site of the middle section of the west wall in the Han Dynasty is called Ximing Gate. It is an east-west imperial road that runs between the west wall of the inner wall of the Northern Wei Dynasty and the east wall of Dongyang gate, and is a new road opened during the Northern Wei Dynasty. The section from the inside of Xiyang gate to the front of the palace is also called Xiyang gate Inner Street. The street in front of the main gate of the Northern Wei Palace Gate and the Changhe gate in the main gate of the Inner City is also called Tongtuo Street. There is an official department area during the Northern Wei Dynasty.

Investigation of the important site of North wei Palace

The Northern Wei Palace is located slightly west of the central and northern part of the inner city, accounting for about 1/10 of the inner city area. In addition to the north wall, there are traces of the palace gate on the east, west, and south walls. To the west of the south wall, it is recorded that there are Qianqiu Gate, Shenhu Gate, and West Gate on the west wall, and Yunlong Gate and East Gate on the east wall. The east-west direction of the road crosses between it and it is divided into two parts, south and north. In the south, there are large temple bases such as the main hall Taichi hall, Taichi east hall, and Taichi west hall. 3 gates of No. 2 Palace Gate and No. 1 Palace Gate and Changhe Gate. The northern part is the sleeping hall area. The main halls are Xuanguang Hall, Jiafu Hall, Jiulong Hall, Xuanci Temple, Lingzhi Fishing Terrace, Lingyun Terrace, etc. Large pools include the Bihaiqu Pond, Lingzhi Jiulong Pond, etc. To the north of palace, there is the Royal Forbidden Garden Hualin Garden, which was initially called Fanglin Garden in Cao and Wei dynasty, and was renamed Hualin Garden after the name of Emperor Wei.

The main entrance of Luoyang City is called the Changhe Gate, which began in the early period of Cao Wei, and it continued to be used from the Western Jin Dynasty to the Northern Wei Dynasty. On the north side, the No. 2 and No. 3 palace gates face the main hall Taichi Hall, and on the

south side, it faces the Tongtuo Street and the main gate of the inner city, Xuanyang Gate. The second palace gate on the front of the Northern Wei Palace City is the ruins of No. 2 palace gate. It may be the Zhiche Gate site recorded in the literature. The third palace gate in the front of the Northern Wei Palace, the third palace gate site, is located 300 meters south of Taichi Temple.

The most important main hall in the center of the Northern Wei Dynasty, the Taichi Temple site. It is located in the middle of the northern end of the southern section of the axis of the Taichi West Road. -Palace No. 3, Palace No. 2 and Changhe Gate are the venues for the emperors to hold large pilgrimages and handle major events.

Royal Temple Yongning Temple

Yongning Temple is the largest Buddhist temple in Luoyang City in the Northern Wei Dynasty. It was built in the first year of Emperor Xiaoming and was created by the Queen Mother Hu's family. The temple is located on the west side, one mile south of the gate of Changhe Gate. The nine-story wooden tower built is tall and majestic. According to relevant documents, the most conservative height of the restored wooden tower is also equivalent to more than 100 meters. The temple is rectangular in the north and south. One door on each side of the courtyard, the south gate is located in the middle of the south wall. The east and west gates are similar in shape to the south gate, and the scale is slightly smaller. Among them, the south gate is best preserved, the bases of the east and west gates still exist, and the north gate has no trace. A nine-story wooden pagoda with the main structure of the temple is built, followed by a Buddhist temple.

Investigation of ritual architecture sites in the south of the city

The survey and excavation of ceremonial buildings in the southern suburbs were mainly excavations of Lingtai, Piyong, Taixue, and Mingtang, respectively, from 1972 to 1981. After the survey, the spatial distribution, building scale, shape structure, and structure of this group of buildings were basically confirmed. Construction and inheritance era.

Study on the Urban Division of Rome City

The city of Rome is divided into several main areas: urban areas, commons, wilderness and suburbs.

In terms of function, the Roman city area can be mainly divided into urban center areas, public living areas, dock business areas, residential areas and tomb areas. The division of these areas is closely combined with natural terrain and historical traditions, and the functions are not absolute. Due to the emphasis on the continuation of historic buildings, the function of various areas in the pre-empire period has also been greatly affected.

City center

The geographically central area of Rome is also home to the city's political, cultural, religious and memorial centre, including eight of the fourteenth districts of Augustus. "Roman Forum and Grand Place" is also Campidoi. Okuyama, the ten districts of the "Palatine Mountains" is the Palatine Hill.

The city's square valley gathers all the important squares in Rome, thus becoming the political and memorial center of Rome. The religious area of Rome is located on Mount Campidoglio, the main temple of Rome and the temple of national sacrifice. They are all located here, such as the Temple of the Three Lords, the Temple of the Twelve Lords, etc. The palace area on the Palatine Hill is the center of seven hills, and the palaces were built here by the emperors during the imperial period, such as Augustus House, Tiberius House, Transition House, Golden House, etc.

Public living area

The southern part of the original God of War in the northwest corner of Rome (nine districts a Flaminio circus area, that is, the wall of Severus, the area between Flaminia Avenue and the Tiber River) is a public activity area for citizens, which is spread throughout public entertainment and living facilities.

Dock business district

At the beginning of the republic, the square of cattle and the northern slope of Mount Aventino formed the settlement of the quay residents, gradually moved to the southern plains in the early 2nd century BC, and the market quay, the Emilia fence, Garba, Loriania were built, Large warehouses such as Anicana, Seyana and Fabaria, as well as a bread market. Another dock business area is the valley between the Palatine Hill and the Aventino Hill (11th District "Big Circus" The venue ") includes Verabro, as well as Bull Plaza and Oil Plaza.

Residential area

There are mainly Mount Celio, Osquellino, Mount Quireale and Viminal, Mount Pinzio and northern Ares, and Iventino. During the Empire, there were many multi-level apartments. The top of

the mountain is a royal residential area, with villas and Claudio temples distributed. Mount Osquilino is the most densely populated in the capital and one of the earliest areas to live. It was the residence of nobles during the Empire. Most of the buildings in Mount Quiriolo are residential buildings, the social class is complex, there are many civilians in the east, and there are a large number of religious buildings, such as the old three main temples and the Temple of Quirino. Dense residential area with multi-layered architectural ruins and the Temple of the Sun. Mount Eventino lived during the Empire period and the civilian and commercial properties were lost, becoming a noble settlement, the mountain is equipped with large public bath facilities, and there is Tianhou Juno Religious buildings such as temples and diana temples.

Burial area

Tombs of Quiriare are distributed outside the walls of Severus, most of which belong to the early days of the empire, such as near Salt Road Avenue.

Suburbs

The late Republic and Imperial period documents identified the hills near Rome as suburban areas, including Tuskolo, Federney, etc. The Roman suburbs during the Imperial period were occupied by a large number of buildings. Including Tiber Island and the west bank of the Tiber River, Hadrian's Villa is in the northeast suburbs.

Port area

Ostia is a port area located in the southwest of Rome. It was built in the 4th century BC. It was the first military facility and later an important commercial cargo distribution center.

Comparative Study.

The Palace City of Luoyang City in the Eastern Han Dynasty is divided into the North and South Palaces, and the scale is basically the same. The two are not the difference between the Palace City and the "Asian Palace City", and actually formed a double palace city. Luoyang City in the Wei and Jin Dynasty became a single palace. The inner city appeared, with palace in it, and outside wall outside it. The ancient Chinese capital system that coexisted with palace, Inner City, and outside wall was opened. The city wall has a prominent feudal political feature, not only a geographical division. The boundary line is an insurmountable physical carrier of different social classes. The Roman city is mainly divided into the inside and outside of the sacred boundary and the inside and outside of the double wall. The same three-story city boundary line as Luoyang City exists, but it is different from Luoyang City. In addition to government agencies, there are mainly sacred and monumental building facilities, while sacrificial buildings such as the Ancestral Temple in Luoyang City are located in the southern part of the city except the palace and Inner City. This is the strengthening of the geopolitics and blood relationship of ancient Chinese management institutions. The weakening of politics is a prominent reflection in the planning of the capital. The two walls inside and outside Rome are the difference between the historical and non-historical spaces of Rome and whether they are protected by military protection.

In terms of administrative divisions, Luoyang City in the Han and Wei Dynasties is a "county-county- (township) -li" structure, and Rome City is a "district-street" structure. The former has a strict hierarchical management organization, even in Luoyang City. The most basic residential unit, Lifang, also has a strong feudal military management nature. The Roman city is a relatively loose secondary structure, and the smallest administrative unit is characterized by linearity. The urban administrative division of Luoyang City is centripetal and hierarchical. The characteristics of the strict management are conducive to the management of the feudal ruling class, which is not conducive to the daily communication of the civilians and the development of the commodity economy. While the division of the Roman city is a linear and decentralized feature, the management is relatively loose, but it is beneficial to the daily life of the civilians. The convenience of life and the development of the commodity economy.

From the perspective of spatial division, there are also large differences between Luoyang City and Roman City. Although both cities were replaced in the same area in different dynasties, each has its own historical continuity, but the former mainly follows the feudal ruling class in terms of spatial division. The management and defense are mainly based on the consideration of the ancient Chinese architecture in the traditional Chinese concept of "feng shui", "backing to the mountain and facing water" in principle. The latter spatially coincides with the distinction of nature, while taking into account urban characteristics such as defensiveness.

Conclusions. By comparing the city divisions of Luoyang City and Ancient Roman City in Han Wei, we can see that ancient Chinese and Western architectural groups have a common feature: defense; the layout of Luoyang City in Han Wei Dynasty was related to the concept of imperial power in ancient China; The purpose of building a city was defense and commerce. Therefore, the two cities have both common points and unique characteristics in ancient city planning.

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