
古都西安巡禮

李婉玲

A Brief Look At Xi'an, The Ancient Capital

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西安概覽

西安，前稱長安；位於關中平原的中部，是陝西省的省會，亦是近年新發展的一條旅遊航綫，吸引著不少中外遊人。去年九月，筆者也趁機與中心幾位工作人員到過西安觀光。

西安的主要通衢大道分別朝向正南、正北，城市的方位計算和結構很整齊。一所明代建築物「鐘樓」矗立於市中心，與「鼓樓」曾肩負起「晨鐘暮鼓」的報時工作。置身於這個曾經歷了十一個中國朝代建都於此的古代名城，彷彿有跨越時代的感覺，因為耳聞目睹的，都洋溢著濃厚的古文化氣息。「半坡遺址」的出土，帶領我們認識六千年前原始人類社會母系氏族的村落。從遺跡中，教我們了解半坡人民當時所行的奴隸社會體制及他們在惡劣條件之下抵抗來自自然環境的侵襲所作過的努力。西安擁有一些歷史博物館，展示著前人豐富的文化遺產。著名的「碑林」設於陝西省博物館內，是中國藏碑最多和最早的地方，內裏陳列有自漢代以來的各種珍貴石碑；其中有「石台孝經」，是唐代玄宗李隆基為一部宣揚儒家思想經典著作——孝經——進行注釋並親自書寫碑文的碑石；還有「大秦景教流行中國碑」，記載著基督宗教的教義、禮儀和傳播情況（詳細資料可參閱「鼎」第四期第十五至二十頁，「景

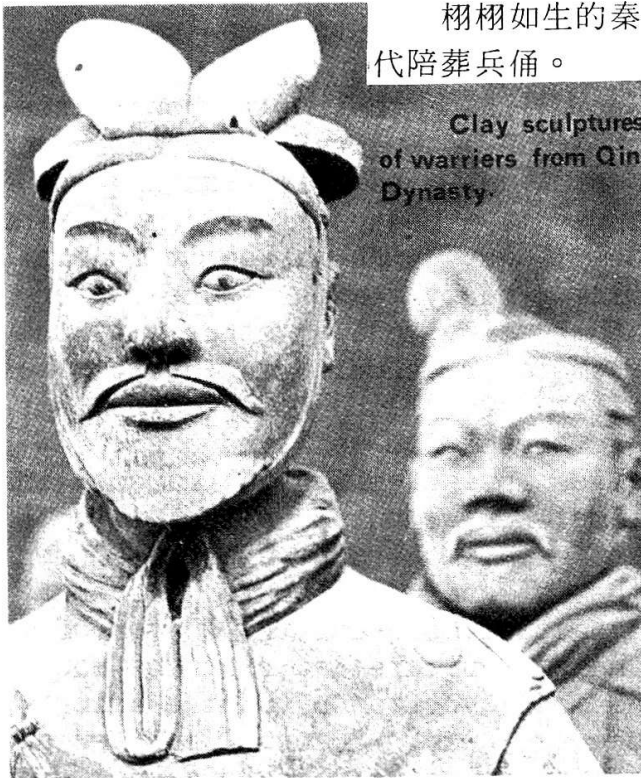
General Situation

Xi'an, formerly known as Chang An, is located in the middle of the Guan Zhong plateau. It is the provincial capital of Shaanxi province. It is also located on the tourist line which has recently been developed, thus attracting many tourists, both local and foreign. Last September I also took advantage of an opportunity to go to Sian for a sight-seeing trip with a few staff members of the Study Centre.

The important thoroughfares of Xi'an lead directly southward and northward. The city plan and structures have been well arranged. The Bell Tower which was built in the Ming Dynasty stands at the center of the city, and together with the Drum Tower, shouldered the responsibility of telling the time as someone struck the bell and drum. It gives one a feeling of transcending time when we put ourselves into this ancient famous city which has been the national capital for eleven dynasties, because the flavor of the ancient culture, so rich and condensed, overflows from the things we see and hear. "Banpo Ruins" excavation helps us to have a knowledge

教流行中國碑一千二百年紀念」一文)。碑林確實為喜歡研究中國書法藝術和查究宗教流傳史的人士，提供了十分珍貴的資料。這城市同時埋有深厚的地下文化，蘊含了先人智慧的精萃，讓人不斷開發；如歷代帝王陵墓的營建、秦皇用以陪葬的兵馬俑等，都是陣容龐大，氣勢磅礴的偉大建築。這些地下文化的誕生，是當時帝王不惜犧牲人力，動用國庫來興建的，無疑却為後來儲藏了偉大、瑰麗無價的國寶。

筆者很喜歡西安，她獨具魅力與特色，使人溜連。城裏的人民生活簡樸適逸。暢遊華清池，使人心曠神怡，那裏垂楊處處、湖水如鏡，遇上霧春三月，想此處景緻更像人間仙境。沿路而上，更可憑弔當年「西安事變」的現場，令人回憶那風起雲湧，多事之秋在中國年代。

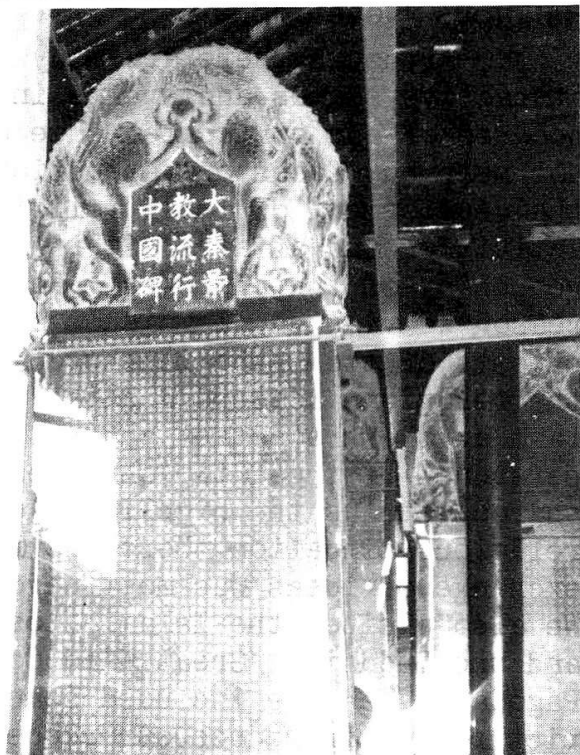


栩栩如生的秦代陪葬兵俑。

Clay sculptures of warriors from Qin Dynasty.

of the matriarchal society of the ancient people of 6,000 years ago. From the ruins of that village we come to understand how the slave system worked among the Banpo people and their endeavor to struggle against the natural environment under very unfavorable conditions. Xi'an has numerous historical museums to display the rich cultural legacy of their ancestors. The very famous "The Forest of Steles" is located in the Shaansi provincial museum. Its collection of stone tablets is the oldest and most numerous in China. It displays very precious tablets dating back to the Han Dynasty. Among these tablets is one called "Shi Dai Xiao Jing", explaining the classic of filial piety. It is an annotation made by emperor Yuan Zhong Li Lungji of the Tang Dynasty. For the sake of promoting Confucianism he tried to annotate this Confucian classic, and he wrote the characters on the stone tablet himself. Another famous tablet is the Nestorian Tablet which records how Christianity, with its doctrines and liturgy, was introduced and developed in China. (For details regarding this tablet, refer to TRIPOD, No.4, pp.49-57). The "Forest of Steles" offers much information for those with an interest in researching the art of Chinese calligraphy and church mission history in China. This city has many buried cultural objects which have not yet been unearthed and which show forth the epitome of the ancient wisdom of their ancestors and

碑林內的景教碑



*The Nestorian Tablet
in the Forest of Steles*



拓碑工作

Stone Rubbing

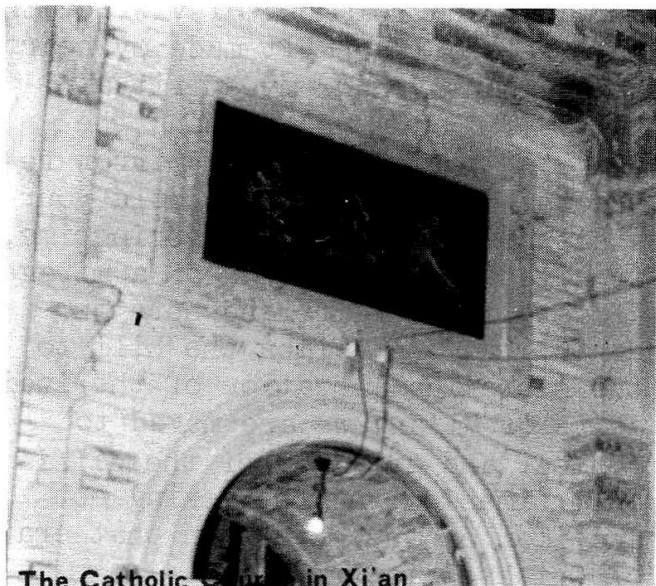
encourage ongoing excavations. E.g. the royal graves and monuments of the emperors of the different dynasties and the tomb figures of warriors and horses which were buried along with Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty. The grandeur of the buildings and unearthed artifacts give one a sense of great wonder and admiration. These tremendous structures and the elegance and number of the hidden treasures were made possible because the emperor did not hesitate to sacrifice human labor and mobilize national wealth of the empire for their construction. There is no doubt that all this effort and expense preserved many priceless national treasures for future generations.

I personally liked Xi'an very much because it has its own characteristics and attractiveness which make one want to linger as long as possible. The life of the people in this city is simple, frugal, tranquil and relaxed. I visited the "Gui Fei Pool" and it made my heart feel expansive and my spirit at ease. The willows overhang the peaceful pool which as a mirror reflects their scenery. Should your visit be in the mist of springtime, it gives the impression of a mirage, almost like a fairyland here on earth. As one climbs the hill to the historical location of the incidents of Xi'an, we are moved to reflect and grieve over the difficult times during the vexing ebb and flow of the events in that era of Chinese history.

宗教發展

西安的事物雖然是那麼吸引人，但基於關懷，我們仍不忘著眼於當地的宗教事務發展和重開後的宗教活動情況。我們曾拜訪了陝西省西安天主堂的主教和神父及西安市基督教會的長老和會計，並與上述教會人士彼此交流了兩地宗教的情況，大家交談甚歡。我們同時參觀了回教的清真寺及佛教的大雁塔。以下筆者拍攝得的照片，向各位讀者介紹：

陝西省西安市天主教愛國會天主堂位於西安五星街十七號，建堂至今已有一百年歷史，被徵用為糖廠及貨倉。兩年多前，聖堂重開，部份神父宿舍亦已收回，現有教友約三千人；一九八一年聖誕節有二十至三十人接受洗禮。平日彌撒時間是早上六時及下午七時半。主日彌撒時間則是早上七時、中午十二時與晚上七時。當我們抵達時，剛好正進行晚間禮儀，參禮人數不多，但氣氛莊嚴寧靜。禮成後，我們跟那裏的姬懷讓主教、神父們一起懇切交談。



Religious Development

Although there are many attractive scenes and events in Xi'an, because of our own concerns we could not help but focus our attention on the development of local religious activities and affairs after the reopening of the churches. For this reason we visited the bishop and priests of the Catholic church and the religious leaders and the accountant at the Protestant church. The personnel of these two churches shared with us the highlights of the religious situation there. Our exchange of ideas was most cordial. We also visited the Islamic mosque and the Buddhist "Great Wild Goose Pagoda". We have included some pictures to introduce our readers to these tourist attractions.

The Catholic Patriotic Association church in Xi'an city, Shaanxi province at 17 Five Star St., Xi'an It was taken over by the government for use as a candy factory and warehouse. Two years ago the church was reopened, and part of the priests' residence was given back for church use. There are about 3,000 catholics in the cathedral parish. Between 20 and 30 people were baptized at Christmas, 1981. Weekday Masses are at 6:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. On Sundays they are at 7:00 a.m., noon and 7:00 p.m. When we arrived a weekday evening liturgy was in progress. There were not many participants, but the atmosphere was very solemn and tranquil. After the ceremony we were invited for a visit with the Bishop and his priests.



參與黃昏彌撒



Worshippers at the evening Mass

*L-R: Fr. Tong, Fr. Wurth, Fr. Wang,
Bishop Ji, Fr. Liu, Fr. Zhang.*

。神父，
（左起）湯漢神父，蘇主榮神父，王振業
神父，姬懷讓主教，劉敷道神父，張世哲神父



西安市基督教會位於西安南新街集賢巷甲子1巷。於一九八零年十二月重開。每週三、六均有崇拜舉行，主日的崇拜則於早上七時、九時半和晚上八時正。據堂內的長老告訴我們，他們曾開辦了兩次為期半年的道理訓練班，每週學習一晚，完成後可接受洗禮。參加者以成年人居多，而青年人約佔五分之一。

The Protestant church of Xi'an is located on New South Street, Jia Yan lane, Jin Zi alley, No. 1. It was reopened in September, 1980. Worship is held each Wednesday and Saturday. The Sunday services are at 7:00 and 9:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. We were told by the church elder that they conducted two doctrinal courses of six months each last year. Those studying met once each week. At the conclusion of the courses those desiring it were baptized. Most of the participants were adults, with young people making up about one-fifth of the total.



▲ The Protestant Church in Xi'an

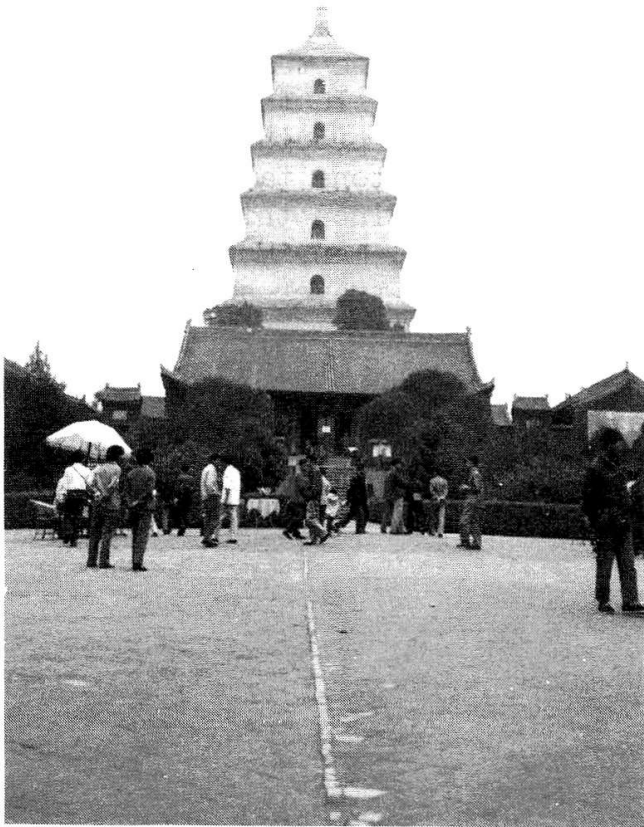
(左起) 教堂司琴，張景楷會計，孫德仁長老，湯漢神父，蘇主榮神父。



L-R: The Organist, The Accountant Mr. Zhang, Rev. Sun, Fr. Tong & Fr. Elmer.

大雁塔

The Great Wild Goose Pagoda



大雁塔是佛教的建築物。在西安城南約四公里的慈恩寺內，於公元六五二年興建。初建時只有五層，後加建為七層。內有樓梯可盤旋而上，至塔頂居高臨下，盡目遠眺，週遭景緻盡入眼底。相傳大雁塔是由唐玄奘倡議建造，用以收藏他自西域帶回來的佛經和佛像。

距大雁塔不遠處，有一所大雄寶殿。「大雄」是佛教對佛祖的尊稱；而寶殿就是供奉佛祖、進行佛事和儀式的地方，殿內還有十八羅漢和其他泥塑造像，神態各異，頗能增加禮佛儀拜的氣氛。

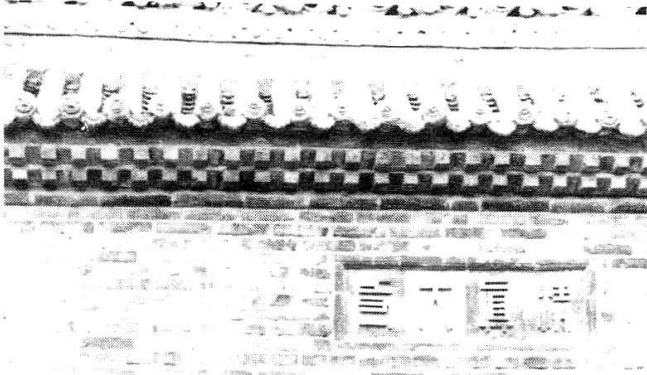
大雄寶殿內的十八羅漢之二



The "Great Wild Goose Pagoda" is a Buddhist edifice. It is located four kilometers south of Xi'an within the Ci En (gracious kindness) temple area. It was built in 652 A.D. Originally there were only five stories, but two more were added later. One can take the winding staircase to the top of the pagoda for a panoramic view of the surrounding area. Legend has it that this famous pagoda was built at the suggestion of the great Tang Monk to house the special Buddhist scriptures and statues which he brought back from the Western District, which today is equivalent to Asia Minor.

Not far away from the "Great Wild Goose Pagoda" is the Grand Buddha's Palace ("Grand" is used here to refer to "The" Buddha in accordance with their terminology). The Grand Palace is where the statue of the Buddha was honored and the religious services and liturgy were conducted. There are also many statues made of clay with varying expressions, all of which add to the atmosphere of worship.

清真寺是西安有名的回教寺院。院內的建築範圍很廣闊，亭台樓閣不下百餘間；建築的外型設計，承襲了中國傳統的格調。在寺內可觀賞到很多珍貴精美、以阿拉伯文雕成的碑刻。開放後的清真寺，經常有回教徒聚集於此作祈禱禮拜。

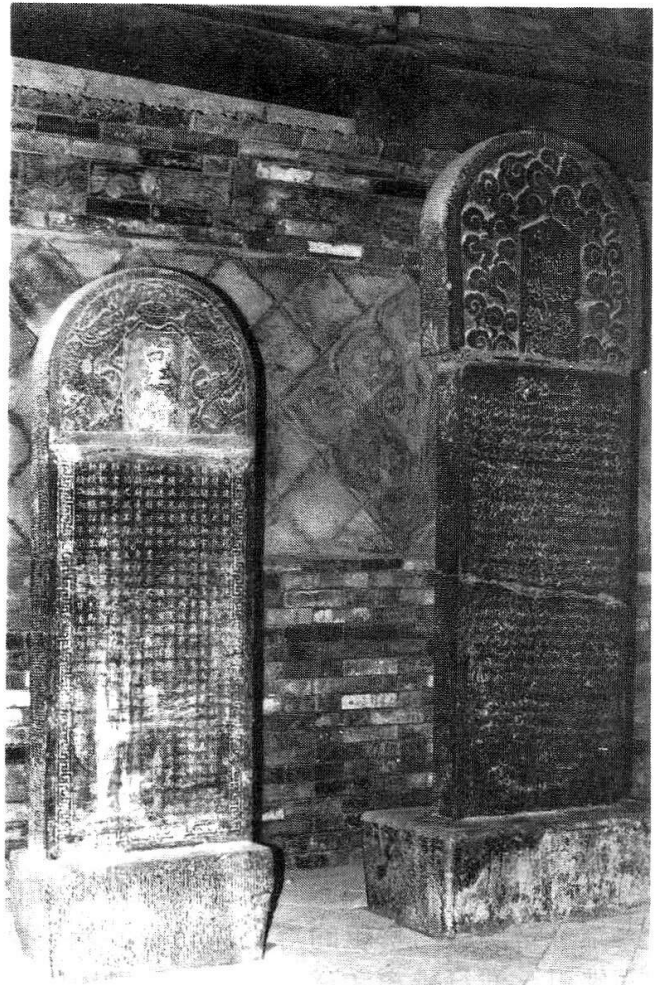


清真寺正門

The main gate of the Islamic Temple

Two Steles in the Temple interior.

The Islamic Temple is the famous temple for the Moslems in Xi'an. The various structures are spread out over a large area. There are more than 100 pagodas and buildings. The external structural design inherits the traditional Chinese style. In the temple we could see many precious and beautifully carved stone tablets in Arabic characters. Since this temple has been reopened, many Moslems come regularly for prayer and worship.



寺內兩塊珍貴碑刻