



中国历史文化名城

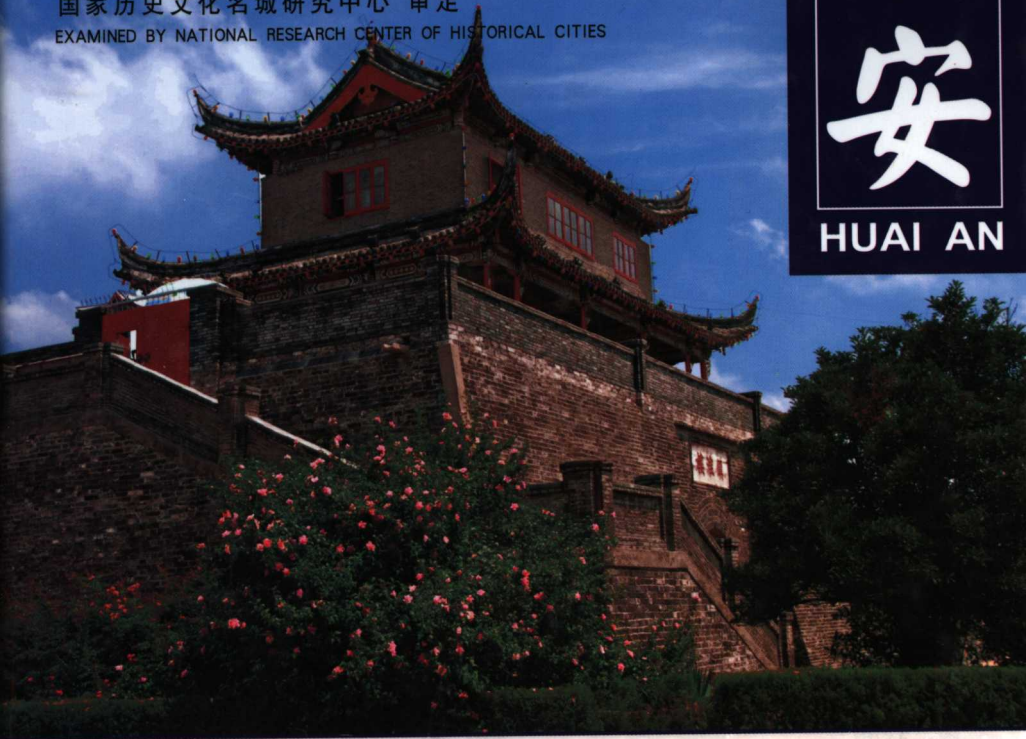
CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

淮安

HUAI AN



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

淮安

HUAI AN

中国书画函授大学

CHINA CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY OF PAINTING AND CALLIGRAPHY

建校二十周年纪念册

二十周年纪念册

中国书画函授大学

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

淮安/樊金龙主编. - 北京: 中国铁道出版社, 2003. 9 (2006. 12重印)

(中国历史文化名城系列画册/阮仪三主编)

ISBN 7-113-05475-7

I.淮... II.樊... III.旅游指南- 淮安市- 画册

IV.K928.953.4-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第075725号

责任编辑: 石建英 郭力伟 特约编审: 金 月

装帧设计: 古 文

出版发行: 中国铁道出版社

地 址: 北京市宣武区右安门西街8号(100054)

印 刷: 河北新华印刷二厂

版 次: 2003年9月第1版 2006年12月第2次印刷

印 数: 8001~13100

开 本: 889×1194 1/48 印张: 2.5 字数: 90千

书 号: ISBN 7-113-05475-7/K·55

定 价: 28.00元

总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

名城淮安



方曲纹铜甗（春秋）
Copper Pot
(Spring and Autumn Period)

淮安，即取淮水安澜之意。夏周为“淮夷”、“徐夷”聚居地。春秋战国时期，先后属吴、越、楚国。秦代始置淮阴县，东晋置山阳郡，隋代称楚州，南宋改为淮安州，明清为淮安府。

淮安自古为南北交通咽喉，为兵家必争的军事重镇。元、明、清后，淮安古城一直为州府首邑，古城格局独特，历经2000余年，至今城址不变，风貌犹存。1986年淮安被国务院命名为国家历史文化名城。

淮安古城在明代已形成旧城、新城和夹城三联城的格局，是我国唯一由三座城池相连的古城。以镇淮楼、总督漕运公署、淮安府署和南门大街形成一条中轴线，加上方整对称的棋盘形街道，是典型的州府格局。城中，古文渠的几条支流环绕在黛瓦青砖墙传统民居之间，会同古运河沿线的清江浦和有千年历史的马头、河下古镇，尽显淮上古城特色。

淮安历史悠久，文化积淀深厚，人文古迹遍布城乡。全市有各级文物保护单位100余处，其中国家级5处，省级19处，市级97处。市内现有馆藏各类文物40000余件，其中国家级历史文物100余件，省、市级历史、革命文物1500余件。元、明、清以来，淮安是漕运、河防、榷关行政中心和淮盐集散地。自古至今，商贾云集，名人荟萃，孕育了当地特有的漕运

文化，著名的淮扬菜肴、淮安名酒，随着舟楫往来，载誉四海。

淮安在明代被誉为“襟吴带楚客多游，壮丽东南第一州”，自然景观优美多姿，特色鲜明。

古运河、大运河、古黄河和盐河穿城而过，烟波万顷的洪泽湖和密布在全境的大小河湖水系，构成了淳朴自然的水乡景观。洪泽湖、淮河、铁山寺国家森林公园和清晏园、勺湖、箫湖、月湖、钵池山景区等，均为著名的旅游胜地。

古往今来，淮安地灵人杰，名人辈出，先后孕育了一批文学家、军事家、政治家、思想家、科学家和艺术家，如“兴汉三杰”之一的军事家韩信，汉赋大家枚乘，民族英雄梁红玉、关天培，画家钱开、扬州八怪之一的边寿民，《西游记》作者吴承恩，《老残游记》作者刘鹗等。近代有京剧“四大名旦”的宗师王瑶卿，京剧“麒派”创始人周信芳，雕塑大师滑田友，摄影大师邵静山，教育家汪达之、李更生等。一代伟人、开国总理周恩来也诞生在淮安，并在此度过了他的童年岁月。

改革开放以后，淮安经济快速发展，在化工、机械、纺织、冶金和烟草等产业有较强的实力，粮油、蔬菜、畜禽、水产、林木产业优势明显，各类专业市场兴旺繁荣。近年又开通铁路，发展水运，五条高速公路在此交汇，淮安已成为江苏



匏形玉带钩（汉）
Wigoon-shape Jade Belt Hook
(Han Dynasty)

重要的交通枢纽、苏北腹地的中心城市。

今日淮安，已成为闻名遐迩的文化名城、伟人故里、运河之都、美食之乡、生态家园。她正穿越

历史的时空，演绎着吴风楚韵，向着经济强市、旅游大市和生态城市迈进。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF HUAI'AN

Huai'an, which means in Chinese the calm of Huaihe River, was the inhabitancy region of "Huai aborigines" and "Xu aborigines" in the Zhou Dynasty. The city was then subordinated to Wu Kingdom, Yue Kingdom and Chu Kingdom in succession in the spring and autumn period and the Warring States period. It was not until the Qing Dynasty that the Huaiyin County was established. The city was named Chuzhou in Sui Dynasty and Sanyang Eparchy in the Eastern Jin Dynasty. In the South Song Dynasty, it was named as Huai'an Eparchy and finally as Huai'an prefecture in the Ming and Qing Dynasty. Huai'an has been a key communication city and strategic town of military importance since the ancient time. The old city of Chuzhou, boasting its unique structure that was surviving the 2,000 years history, had been the capital city of the eparchy since the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. In 1986, the city was nominated as Chinese National Historic and Cultural City by the State Council.

A pattern of three conjoint parts of Huai'an, consisting of the old city, the new and the middle one, which claims



耳环形铜灯（汉）
Earring-shape Copper Lamp
(Han Dynasty)



莲瓣四系青瓷罐（南北朝）
Lotus Petal Celadon Jar
(Northern and Southern
Dynasties)

the exclusive one in China, had come into being since the Song Dynasty. An axes, on which the Zhenhuai Tower, the general office of the old-time river transportation, the former yamum and the avenue to the south city gate are located, together with the symmetrical tessellated streets, constitutes a typical pattern of the prefecture city.

Huai'an boasts an agelong history and a profound accumulated culture. Countless cultural relics scattered throughout the town and the countryside. More than 100 cultural relics presentation units have been established, 5 of which are of national level and 19 of provincial level and 97 of city level. Not less than 4000 cultural relics, 100 of which are of national grade and 1,500 of provincial grade, are reserved and taken care in museums and units in the city. Huai'an was also a center of salt administration and transportation of the country and a large number of merchants and literators assembled here. A particular water transportation culture, together with the famous Huaiyang dishes and good wines, makes its reputation in the world.

Huai'an, with beautiful and diversified

natural scenery, was extolled in a poem in the Ming Dynasty as 'the more and more visitors are thirsty for a tour to Wu and Chu Kingdom, belongs to which Huai'an is the first place for journey.' The Grand Canal, the former Grand Canal, the former the Huaihe River and Yanhe River run through the area, together with the tremendous Hongze Lake and other small rivers, constitutes a sight of primitive and simple watery region. The Hongze Lake, the Huaihe River, the state forest park of the Tieshan Temple, the Shaohe Lake and the Xiaohu Lake, are all famous scenic spots.

Eminent characters such as militarists, politicians, ideologists, literators, scientists and artists come forth in great number from Huai'an, such as Han Xin, a great militarist of the Han Dynasty, Liang Hongyu, a heroine of the Southern Song Dynasty standing against the Jin Kingdom, Guan Tianpei, a hero of the Qing Dynasty, Mei Cheng and Mei Gao, father and son, two famous litterateurs of the Han Dynasty, Gong Kai and Bian Shouming, both famous painters, Wu Chen'en, the author of 'the journey to the west', Liu E, the writer of 'travel notes by Laocan'. There are also modern celebrities such as Wang Yaoqing, one of the great four master actors famous for the female character of Peking Opera. Zhou Xinfang,



青瓷多足砚(隋)
Celadon Multi-feet Inkstone
(Sui Dynasty)

the founder of Kylin style of Peking Opera. Hua Tianyou, a master of statuary, Lang Jingshan, a famous cameraman, and Wang Dazhu and Li Gengshen, famous educators, etc. Besides, the later premier Zhou Enlai was born here who spent his first years of childhood in Huai'an.

Since the opening-up to the outside world, Huai'an witnessed a quick economic development in chemical industry, machinery,

textile, and metallurgy and tobacco industry. It is also evidently privileged in the development of food and oil, vegetable, poultry, aquatic products and timber industry. On the basis of the traditional waterway transportation and land transportation network formed by 5 expressways, and added by the completion of the new railway line, Huai'an has now been built into the communications hub in northern Jiangsu Province.

Huai'an, as the famous cultural city, the former residence of outstanding celebrities, the city on the Grand Canal, the home of Huaiyang Food, and an ecological home, is on its way to a new stage of development projected as stronger in economy, prosperous in tourism industry and more ecological in living surroundings.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic

- ● ● 国家级 At the National Level
- ● 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level

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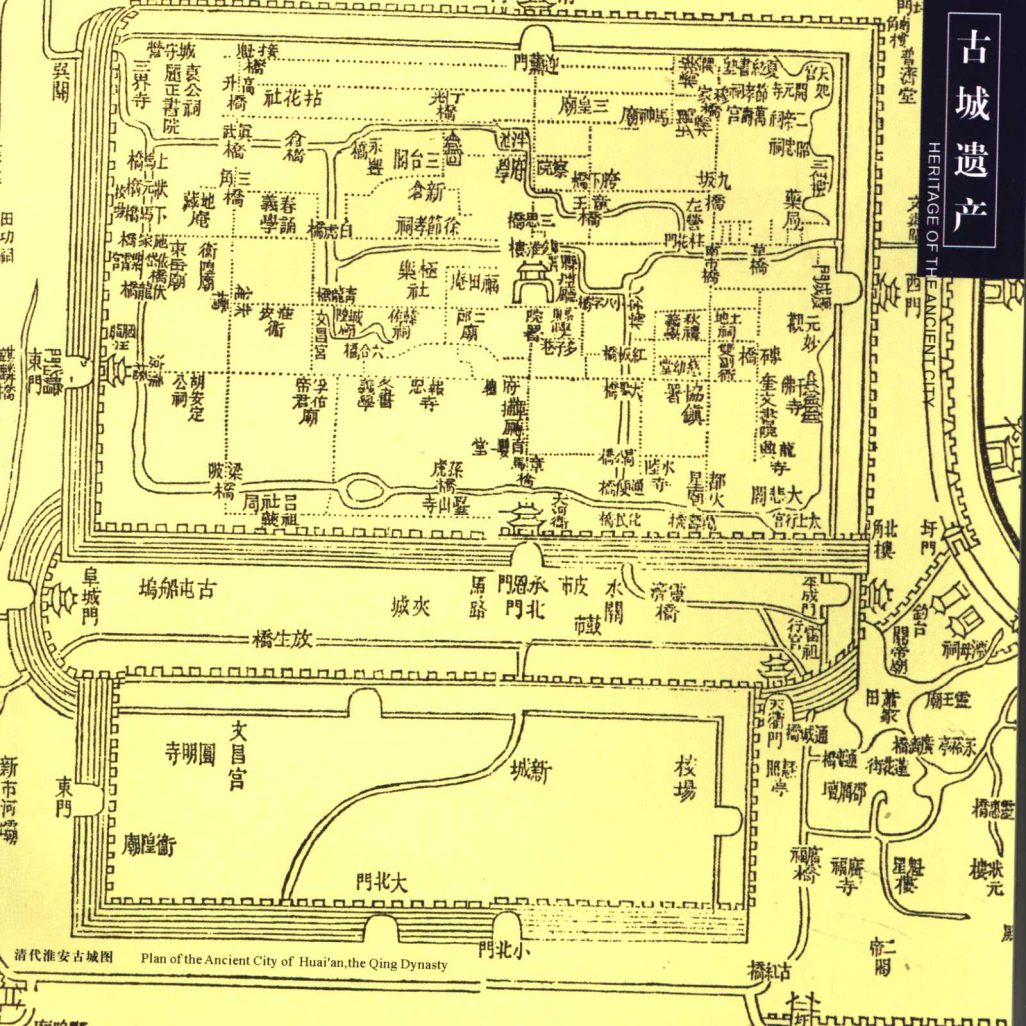
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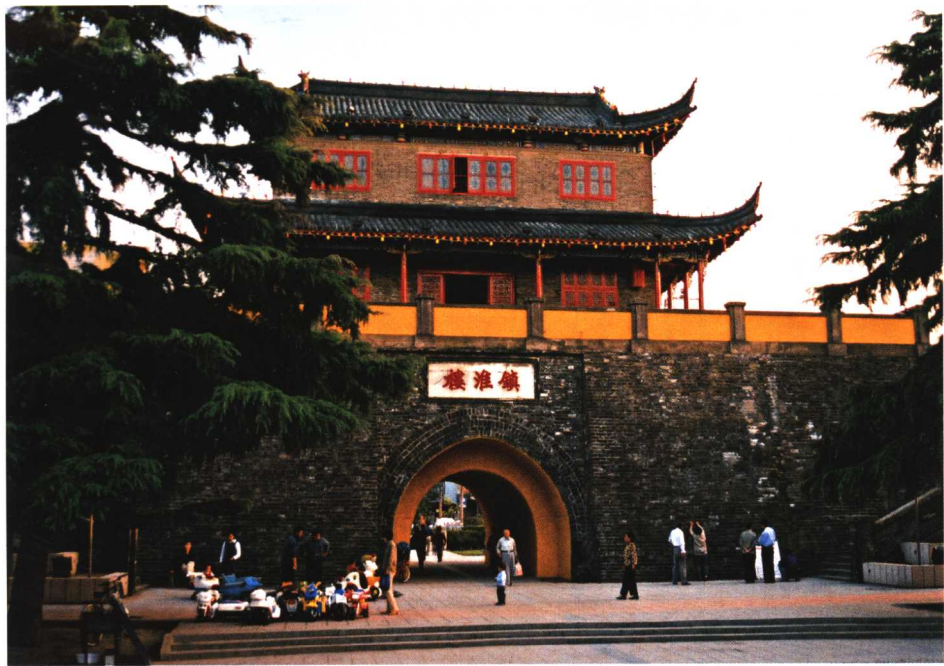
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古城遺產

HERITAGE OF THE ANCIENT CITY



清代淮安古城圖 Plan of the Ancient City of Huai'an, the Qing Dynasty



◎ 镇淮楼 ●

坐落于楚州城区中心，始建于宋宝庆二年（1226年），1959年重修。原为都统司酒楼，明改为鼓楼，清改名为镇淮楼，含安镇淮水之意。重檐楼阁，古朴浑厚。

ZHENHUI TOWER

Zhenhuai Tower is located in the center of the Chuzhou County Seat. The tower was first established in Baoqing period of the Song Dynasty (1226), rebuilt in 1959. It was initially built as drinkery, then the Drum Tower in the Ming Dynasty. In the Qing Dynasty, it was named Zhenhuai Tower, expecting to calm the Huaihe River. It consists of many brims, showing the style of primitive simplicity.

◎ 古淮阴市碑

位于古城楚州府市口，明重建。碑高近3米，碑正面刻有“淮阴市”，碑背面刻有“汉淮阴侯韩信故里”。

THE OLD STELE OF THE CITY

The stele, located in the Fushikou of Chuzhou County Seat, was rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty. It is 3 meters high, with the words "Huaiyin City" carved on the face and "the Hometown of Han Xin, the Huaiyin Duke" on the back.





◎ 淮安府署 ● ● ●

位于楚州东门大街。宋代原为五通庙，元代改建为淮安路总管府，明洪武三年(1370年)改为淮安府署，直至清代原有房屋600余间，今仍保存大堂、二堂。

THE FORMER CITY HALL

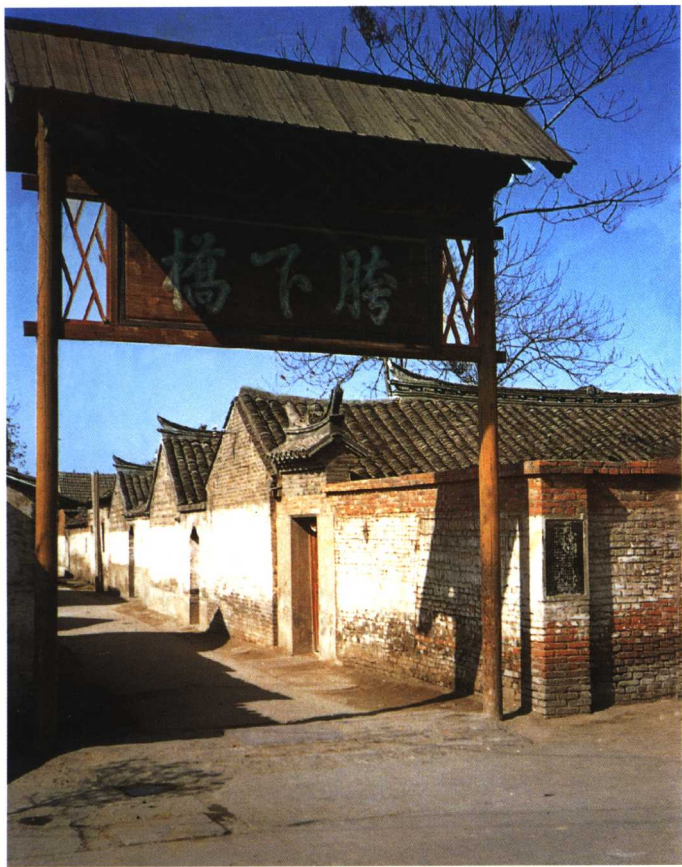
Located in the East Street in Chuzhou County Seat, it is initially a temple of the Song Dynasty, and rebuilt as an administrative office of Huai'an prefecture in the Yuan Dynasty, rebuilt in the Hongwu period of the Ming Dynasty (1370) and continued to be until the Qing Dynasty. There have been more than 600 houses and only the first hall and the second hall remain now.



大门
the Gate



大堂 Great Hall



◎ 跨下桥牌坊 ◎

位于楚州城区跨下北街,原建于明代,清同治年间修复,1977年重修。为一木结构牌坊,一间二柱,柱高5米,横额书“跨下桥”,以纪念韩信胯下受辱的故事。

UNDER-CROTCH BRIDGE

Located in north Under-Crotch Street in Chuzhou County Seat, built in the Ming Dynasty, repaired in the Tongzhi period of the Qing Dynasty and rebuilt in 1977. The office is a timberwork memorial archway, consisting of a house and two 5-meter high pillars. The name is in the memory of the Han Xin, who chose to creep from under the crotch of a rogue to avoid a meaningless conflict.

◎ 韩侯祠 ·

位于楚州区镇淮楼东路,始建于唐代,明重建,1982年重修。现有祠堂三间,塑有韩信像。

MEMORIAL TEMPLE OF
HAN XIN

Located in zhenhuai tower east road in chuzhou county seat. Initially built in the tang dynasty, rebuilt separately in the ming dynasty and 1982. The temple has three houses and a statue of Han Xin.





◎ 漂母祠 ◎

位于楚州区河下古枚里街。原建于明代，清代屡有修葺，1982年重修。相传漂母乃一洗衣妇，韩信年少落魄时，曾对他有施饭诲导之恩，后人建祠纪念之。

MEMORIAL TEMPLE OF PIAOMU

Located in Gumeli Street in Chuzhou County Seat. Built in the Ming Dynasty, repaired in the Qing Dynasty and in 1982. Piaomu was a washerwoman who supplied a meal to Han Xin when the latter was in trouble.



漂母墓 ● ● Piaomu's Grave



漂母井 ● ● Piaomu Well