



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

揚州

YANG ZHOU



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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THE CITY OF YANGZHOU

中國歷史名城

CHINA'S HISTORIC CITY OF YANGZHOU AND THE GREAT CANAL

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## 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

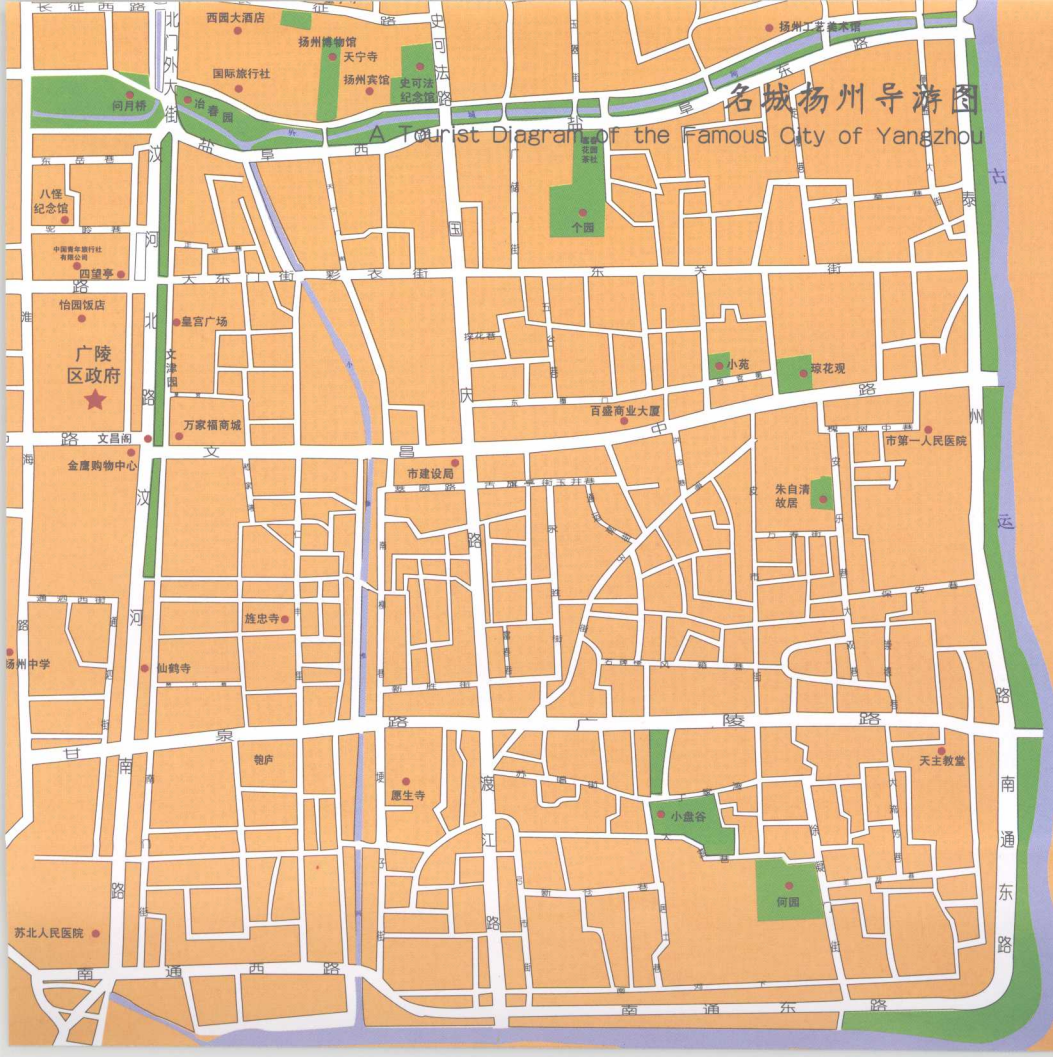
It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several 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



## 名城扬州



铜灯（西汉）

Bronze Lamp (The Western Han Dynasty)

扬州位于长江下游北侧、江苏省中部、京杭大运河与长江的交叉点上，占有襟江带淮、得天独厚地利，素称“苏北门户”、“东南重镇”。扬州市下辖高邮市、江都市、仪征市、宝应县及广陵区、维扬区、邗江区，面积6653.81平方公里，人口457.19万，其中市区面积988.81平方公里，人口115.13万。

扬州是我国东南开发较早的地区，考古发现在新石器时代就已经有水稻种植。周武王灭商后，在此建立“干”国，后称邗国，春秋时期被吴国兼并。公元前486年，吴王夫差在蜀冈一带筑邗城，又开邗沟以通江、淮，这是我国历史上第一条人工运河。秦始皇统一中国后设广陵县。汉代置郡国，此地长期作为藩国都城。隋开皇九年（589年），始称扬州。扬州古城几经变迁，西汉吴王刘濞建城墙“城周十四里半”，唐代筑有大城、子城，北宋时又建宋大城、宝祐城和夹城，明、清以来，有新旧两城，延至近代才拆除。至今城内外都留有历代古城遗迹。1982年，扬州被国务院公布为首批24座国家历史文化名城之一。

扬州自古以来就是我国重要的经济活动中心。汉初，官盐官铁兴旺。隋唐两代因扬州扼水运咽喉，河运海运发达，城以水兴，迅速发展成为商业都会和国际大港。其时“扬州富庶甲天下”，来自东南亚、波斯、日本等国的商旅络绎不绝，盛况空前。至宋、元、明初，江淮战

乱频频，几经兴毁，扬州的发展受到一定抑制。但到明末至清代，因盐业、漕运与中转的兴起，扬州成为南北河运的主要枢纽和全国食盐的重要供应基地，又盛极一时。

扬州地势平坦，水面众多，是造园的有利条件。扬州园林始于汉，兴于唐，鼎盛于清代中叶。清康熙、乾隆两帝多次下江南，都要驻跸扬州，当地官员、盐商为迎合朝廷在城里城外竞造园林，争奇斗巧，美仑美奂，“园林之盛甲于天下”。其时，瘦西湖至蜀冈，“两堤花柳全依水，一路楼台直到山”。城内官衙园林、寺观园林、会馆园林等鳞次栉比，与富有特色的扬州传统民居交相错杂，深港通幽，

构成扬州独特的古城风貌。

经济昌盛也促进了文化繁荣，扬州自古英才辈出，人文荟萃。西汉的庄忌、邹阳，东汉的辞赋家陈琳，唐宋时期的李白、白居易、欧阳修、苏轼、秦观等，都曾留下大量歌咏扬州的诗文名篇，唐代李白一阕“故人西辞黄鹤楼，烟花三月下扬州”已成为千古绝唱。明清两代，扬州文坛更显流派纷呈、名家济济。施耐庵、汤显祖、吴敬梓、曹雪芹、龚自珍、魏源等都与扬州结下不解之缘，特别是以“扬州八怪”为代表的扬州画派彪炳画坛，以宏扬朴学为学问的扬州学派独领风骚。千百年丰厚的文化积淀，使扬州成为江

淮之间的一块源远流长的文脉宝地。

深厚的文化底蕴培育了扬州的能工巧匠，创造出扬州



辟邪形玉壶（东汉）  
Talismanic Jade Pot  
(The Eastern Han Dynasty)



雕版印刷、扬州盆景、扬州漆器、扬州灯彩、维扬菜肴、扬州点心、扬州酱菜等一大批带扬字号的传统工艺、风味特产，至今名扬海内外。

古城扬州，历经沧桑，如今更加秀丽多姿，特别是改

革开放以来，扬州市在努力保护历史文化传统风貌的同时加强城市基础设施建设，逐步形成“东城西市，北区南港”的新城市布局，一个古代文化和现代文明交相辉映的名城扬州正展现在人们面前。

## THE FAMOUS CITY OF YANGZHOU

Yangzhou sits on the northern bank of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, at the centre of Jiangsu Province. It is also located at the junction of the Grand Canal and Yangtze River, the communication centre where the Yangtze River and the Huaihe River joint. With the advantage of the location, Yangzhou has long been known as "The Door of North Jiangsu" and "An Important City to the Southeast of China". Under its jurisdiction, Yangzhou has three county-level cities, namely Gaoyou, Jianguo and Yizheng, a county, namely Baoying and three districts, namely Guangling, Weiyang and Hanjiang. It covers an area of 6653.81 square km with a population of 4,571,900, among which the city proper occupies an area of 988.81 square km with a population of 1,151,300. Yangzhou is an early developed area of the south-east of China. According to archaeological studies, rice was cultivated in the region in the Neolithic Age. After the Emperor Wu of the Zhou Dynasty destroyed Shang Dynasty, he established the State of Gan here, latterly named as the State of Han. It was annexed by the State of Wu in the Spring and Autumn Period. At 486 B.C., Fuchai, the King of the State of Wu, built the Han city

in Shugang area, dug the Han canal to link up the Yangtze River and the Huaihe River, this is the first canal of China. After Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of Qin State, united China, the Guangling county was set. During the Han Dynasty, Yangzhou had been the capital of the vassal state of Fan for a long time. In the ninth year of Emperor Yangdi's reign of the Sui Dynasty (589A.D.), it began to be named as Yangzhou. The ancient city Yangzhou underwent several ups and downs, during the Western Han Dynasty, Liubi, the king of Wu state, built the circumvallation for fourteen and a half li. during the Tang Dynasty, Da city and Zi city were built, in the Northern Song Dynasty, Songda city, Baoyou city and Jia city were built. Since Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty, there were an old city and a new city, they

were dismantled in the modern times. Up to the present, the relics of the ancient city of the past dynasties were kept down inside and outside the

Yangzhou city. In 1982, Yangzhou was declared by the State Council as one of the first group of 24 historic and cultural cities in China.

From old, Yangzhou had been an important centre of eco-



白釉轿车 (唐)  
White Glaze Sedan  
(The Tang Dynasty)

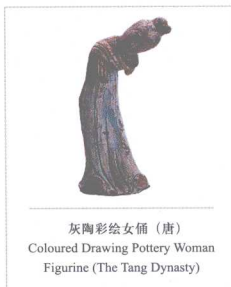


阿拉伯文扁壶 (唐)  
Arabic Flat Pot (The Tang Dynasty)



conomic activities. In the beginning of the Han Dynasty, official salt business and iron business were very flourish. In the Sui and Tang Dynasties, Yangzhou was prosperous as a hub of water transportation, thus it emerged as a business and international port city. In the flourishing ages, Yangzhou was very prosperous with few parallels elsewhere. Merchants from Southeast Asia, Persia, Japan and other countries came to Yangzhou one after the other. During the tumultuous years of Song, Yuan, and Ming Dynasties, Yangzhou endured many upheavals. Its development was restrained. Nevertheless, to the end of the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of the Qing dynasty, with the rise of salt trade, water transport and transfer, Yangzhou became the main hinge of the north and south canal transport, and an important supply base of salt all over China. Once again there appeared the prosperity in Yangzhou.

The flat land and rich in rivers made Yangzhou having the advantage for garden construction. Yangzhou's gardens construction originated in the Han Dynasty, took shape in the Tang Dynasty, and flourished in the middle of Qing Dynasty. Afforestation and landscaping reached a climax, when merchants and the urban and suburban gentry went on a garden construction spree in a bid for the favour of Emperors Kangxi and Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, who several times visited Yangzhou on inspection tours of south China. A Yangzhou native is apt to chant proudly "No gardens elsewhere under Heaven are as beautiful as those built in Yangzhou". In that time, from the Slender West Lake to Shugang Hill, "flowers and willows go along with flow of the river, rows of pavilions extend till the end." In the city, the row upon row of government official gardens, temple gardens and assembly hall's gardens interweave with the Yangzhou characteristic traditional residences. Lanes are long winding. These form the unique scene



灰陶彩绘女俑 (唐)  
Coloured Drawing Pottery Woman  
Figurine (The Tang Dynasty)

of ancient Yangzhou city.

The prosperous economy promoted prosperity of culture. Since old times, Yangzhou has been a place where talented people come forward and gather together e.g. Zhuang Ji, Zou Yang of the Western Han Dynasty, inditter Chen Ling of the Eastern Han Dynasty, Li Bai, Bai Juyi, Ouyang Xiu, Su Shi, Qin Guan of the Tang and Song Dynasties. They had written profusely in praise of Yangzhou. The line of Li Bai of the Tang Dynasty, "Visiting mist-shrouded Yangzhou in March", had been a poetic masterpiece through the ages. During Ming and Qing Dynasties, Yangzhou boasted celebrities and talents with their schools in the literary world. Shi Naian, Tang Xianzu, Wu Jingzi, Cao Xueqin, Gong Zizhen, WeiYuan and

so on were all tightly bound to Yangzhou. Especially, Yangzhou Paintings, which are represented by Yangzhou's Eight Art Eccentrics", was shining through the ages, Yangzhou School which carried forward down-to-earth learning was excellent. With a long period of cultural accumulation, Yangzhou has become a history cultural treasure place of long standing between Yangtze River and Huaihe river.

Yangzhou's culture has a solid foundation, and cultivated large crops of talented people. Yangzhou has always been famous for its traditional arts and crafts including Yangzhou engraving printing, potted landscape, lacquerware, illumination, cuisine, pastries, pickles and so on. The ancient city Yangzhou went through all the vicissitudes. She is more beautiful today. With the reform and opening-up, especially, when the traditional culture is adequately protected, the city's infrastructural investment increases largely. Yangzhou is gradually forming a new city framework of "East Town West City, North Land South Port". A famous city Yangzhou with the ancient culture and modern civilization is exhibiting to people.

#### 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

## ○ 名城扬州 THE FAMOUS CITY OF YANGZHOU

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九 / 当代建设 /	99
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# 古城风貌

THE ASPECT OF THE ANCIENT CITY





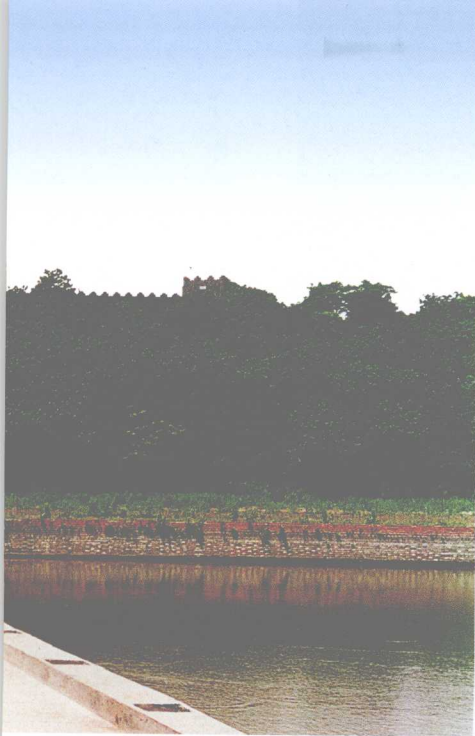
## ○ 扬州城遗址 ●●●

位于市区及西北郊。唐城遗址位于市西北蜀冈。东周敬王三十四年（前486年）吴王夫差为争霸中原在此筑邗城，汉筑广陵城，唐建中四年（783年）将城址扩展到蜀冈上下。现尚存唐城子城的城垣、城壕等遗迹。

## YANGZHOU CITY RUINS

*Yangzhou City Ruins is located in the downtown area and the northwest of suburb. Ancient Tang City Ruins is located at Shugang, northwest of the city. During the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, in the 34th year of the Emperor Jing's reign (486 B.C.), Fuchai, the King of the State of Wu, built the city here to contend for hegemony of the central plains. In the Han Dynasty, the city Guangling was built, and extended to Shugang in 4th year of Tang Dynasty Emperor Jianzhong's reign (783). At present, the relics of city wall and moat of the Tang city are preserved.*





唐城遗址  
Ancient Tang City Ruins.

宋大城西门遗址  
Western Gate of Song Da city Ruins.

### ○ 宋大城西门遗址

属于扬州城遗址重要组成部分，位于四望亭路，为宋大城的西门。1993年发掘出宋大城西门城基、走道等，现已得到很好的保护。

#### WESTERN GATE OF SONG DA CITY RUINS

It is an important part of Yangzhou City Ruins. Located Siwangting Road, it was the western city gate of Song Da city. The base of the city wall and walkway were excavated in 1993, and had been well preserved.





### ○ 天宁寺 ●●

位于市区丰乐上街，始建于东晋，传为太傅谢安别墅，后代舍宅为寺。北宋政和年间始赐名为天宁禅寺。清康熙帝南巡曾驻蹕寺内。寺几经毁建，整个建筑的布局严谨对称。

#### TIANNING TEMPLE

Located in the Fengle Street, it was a villa of Xie An, a power official of the Eastern Jin Dynasty. His son changed the villa to a temple. During the Northern Song Dynasty emperor Zhenghe's reign, the temple was named as Tianning Temple by the emperor. Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty stayed at the temple temporarily on the inspection tours of south China. The temple was destroyed and rebuilt several times. The whole buildings' layout is compact and symmetrical.



### ○ 木兰院石塔 ●

位于市区文昌中路，唐开成三年（838年）为藏佛舍利而建。南宋嘉熙年间从西门外惠照寺迁建于此。塔五级六面，全部由青石构建，造型庄严凝重。

#### MULANYUAN STONE PAGODA

*Located in Wenchang Middle Road, it was built to keep Buddha Sheli in the 3rd year of the Tang Dynasty Emperor Kaicheng's reign (838). During Emperor Jiaxi's reign of the Northern Song Dynasty, it was moved from the Huizhao Temple outside of the Western Gate. The pagoda with 5 floors and 6 sides was built by bluestone. It is a magnificent and imposing building.*





### ○ 琼花观 ●

位于市区文昌中路，原称蕃釐观。因宋代观内有琼花一株，相传天下无双，欧阳修守郡时建“无双亭”。观屡建屡毁，现琼花台与“蕃釐观”石额尚存。

### QIONG FLOWER TEMPLE

Located in Wenchang Middle Road, the original name was Fanxi Temple. In the Song Dynasty, there was a spray of Qiong flower in the temple. It's said that it was none such under heaven. When he was the governor, Ouyang Xui wrote the "Unparalleled Pavilion". The temple was destroyed and rebuilt many times. The Qiong flower platform and the stele of "Fanxi Temple" are preserved now.



西方寺 ●●(明) Xifang Temple (The Ming Dynasty).