

大运河与扬州

The Grand Canal and Yangzhou

广陵书社

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主 编 朱正海

Chief editor Zhu Zhenghai

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序

桑光海

大运河，北起燕山脚下的北京，南至钱塘江畔的杭州，全长二千余公里，沟通了中国境内的海河、黄河、淮河、长江、钱塘江五大水系，穿越北京、河北、河南、山东、江苏、浙江等多个省份，是世界上开凿时间较早、距离最长、规模最大的人工运河，与万里长城、埃及金字塔、印度佛加大佛塔并称为世界最宏伟的“古代四大工程”；也是中国古代一项雄视百代、光耀千秋的水利壮举。大运河对中国古代政治、经济、军事、文化、社会生活等方面都产生过重要的影响，是中国悠久文明享誉世界的景观实物见证，是至今仍在流淌的、活动的人类重要的历史文化遗产。

扬州因大运河而生。扬州是与生俱来的“运河第一城”。公元前486年，吴王夫差在扬州筑邗城、开邗沟、沟通江淮，图谋中原，邗沟成为中国境内最早有着确切年代记载的人工运河。隋炀帝开凿南北运河以及元代开通的京杭大运河，使南方贡赋得以源源不断滋哺京师。绵延数千年以来，扬州始终位于运河与长江交汇之处，居于大运河中枢之地，成为依河而建，傍河而生的运河名城之一。

扬州因大运河而盛。扬州独特的地理位置，使之在唐代就成为中国东南最繁华的大都会和海上丝绸之路的重要港埠。明清时更是中国漕盐转运的中心，时为世界上50万以上人口的十大城市之一，呈现出“才力雄富，士马精妍”、“水郭帆樯近斗牛”、“夜市千灯照碧云”、“春风十里扬州路”的盛景。如今，大运河扬州段又成为南水北调东线的源头，取水、输水走廊长达143.5公里，滚滚的长江水将带着扬州人民的深情厚谊，源源不断地送往中国的北方。大运河扬州段河面宽阔，水量充沛，是航道条件最好、等级最高的水运主航道，具有强大的航线辐射能力，至今仍在交通运输上发挥着重要作用，每年南来北往的货运量1亿吨左右。而这一切都得益于大运河贯通南北之功与扬州地处襟江带淮之利。

扬州因大运河而名。由于大运河的贯通，扬州成为南北文化的融通汇合之地。扬州园林集“南秀北雄”于一体；淮扬菜系有南北咸宜之特色；扬州八怪“借古以开今”，树画坛之一帜；扬州学派融经学、训诂于一炉，等等，从而使扬州文化在中国文化的大花园里异彩纷呈，独领风骚。一代又一代的文人墨客因运河便利“烟花三月下扬州”，留下了灿若星辰的锦绣诗文。康乾二帝沿运河六下江南，均驻跸扬州，更是留下了传诵不已的佳话。运河给扬州输入了文明因子，带来了中西文化的交汇，造就扬州悠久的城市历史和深厚的文化底蕴，扬州因运河而成为世人皆知的名城。

扬州因大运河而秀。扬州境内大运河，全程126公里，北起淮安与宝应交界处，经高邮湖、邵伯湖，流经扬州城，南至瓜洲入江；1958年运河从扬州城北茱萸湾瓦窑铺取直向南，到今邗江区六圩江口。原流经扬州城内的运河，人称“古运河”，全长30公里，其中城区段13.5公里。扬州沿大运河地区面积达1520平方公里，运河水面高出地面所形成的自流灌溉区达127万亩，昔日的“锅底洼”成为现今的全国优质稻米基地和生态湿地保护区；扬州大运河与高邮湖、邵伯湖连为一体，总面积达1000多平方公里，占全市总面积的六分之一，大片的湖荡湿地，对调节气候、改善生态环境作用明显，呈现出“车马少于船，园林多是宅”的独特城市景观，在向世人展示人文风貌的同时，也显露出绿色、生态、宜居的城市魅力。

大运河是扬州的母亲河，扬州人理应对其呵护有加、偏爱有加、保护有加，理应喊响“到北京，看长城；到扬州，看运河”的口号。运河是今日扬州的一道亮丽风景线；“人文、宜居、生态”是运河名城的个性和特色。近几年来扬州市委、市政府把保护利用运河放在极其重要的位置，传承历史文脉，挖掘运河文化内涵，着力彰显运河名城的个性。在对运河沿线的宝应、高邮、江都、邗江等县（市）区文物、园林景点进行保护、修缮与开发的同时，重点对古邗沟故道、漕河风光带、隋炀帝陵、唐宋古城遗址、明清运河历史街区与个园、何园、卢氏、吴道台等盐商住宅、盐宗庙等与运河相关的历史遗存实施妥善地保护与恢复。在整治中搬迁企业、拆迁棚户、疏浚河道、截引污水、绿化环境、亮化灯光、美化风貌，新辟了五台胜景广场、扬州水文化博物馆等多个景点，并对一系列的大运河历史文化遗迹进行勒石解读。从大王庙广场到南门遗址公园全长5公里多的古运河游览线是运河的亮点。到“十一五”期末，13.5公里的城区古运河都将成为扬州一条重要游览线，成为城

市旅游的重要资源支撑。

为了全面唤起人们对运河遗存的深刻记忆，研究展示扬州与运河之间相依相存的紧密联系，宣传介绍扬州近年来运河保护和整治的成绩，挖掘利用扬州作为运河名城的内涵，《中国名城》编辑部编印了《大运河与扬州》画册，书中既有千年大运河波澜壮阔的历史回顾，也有国内24座运河名城素描式的勾画，还有对扬州近年来古运河的保护与利用方面的叙述，是一本内容丰富、形象生动宣传、介绍运河和扬州的资料，希望通过这本画册让更多的人了解运河的历史文化，了解运河城市的变迁，了解扬州与运河的关系，共同关注这条曾代表过人类迁徙和流动的“活文物”，共同关注已经启动的大运河申遗工作。

是为序。

（作者系中共扬州市市委常委、副市长）



大运河保护与申遗纪念标



Preface

Sang Guangyu

The Grand Canal starts from Beijing which is at the foot of the Yanshan Mountain and extends to Qiantang River of Hangzhou in the south. The whole length of the river is more than two thousand kilometers. It connects five water systems of China, i.e., the Hai River, Yellow River, Huai River, Yangtze River and Qiantang River. The river runs through Beijing and many provinces such as Hebei, Henan, Shandong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang. It is the one of earliest man-made canals in the world; meanwhile the longest and the largest scale river made by man. Together with the Great Wall, pyramid of Egypt, and Fojia Stupa of India, the Grand Canal is among the most magnificent "Ancient Four Grand Projects" of the world. It is also one of the Grand water projects that will remain unparalleled for thousands of years and of benefit for generations of Chinese people. The Grand Canal Grandly influenced the ancient China in the aspects of politics, economy, military, culture, social life and so on. So it is the proof of the long civilization of China and an important historical culture heritage of human beings that is still running.

Yangzhou was appeared for the Grand Canal. So it is born the "First City by the side of the Grand Canal". In B.C.486, Fuchai, the King of Wu Country built Han City and cut Hangou in Yangzhou. He connected the Yangtze River and Huai River areas with the purpose of getting the central plain of China. For this sake, Hangou became the man-made canal of the earliest record in China. The canal that ran from south to north cut in the reign of Emperor Suiyang and the Jinghang Grand Canal built in the Yuan Dynasty brought the tribute and taxes of the southern parts to the capital in an endless stream. For hundreds of years, Yangzhou has been in the connection place of the Grand Canal and the Yangtze River. So it is located in a key position of the Grand Canal. Thus, it becomes one of the famous cities built by the side of the Grand Canal and survives for the generosity of the river.

Yangzhou was prosperous for the Grand Canal. Because of its unique geographical position, Yangzhou became the most prosperous metropolis and an important harbor of ocean Silk Road in southeastern China in the Tang Dynasty. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, it became the salt transshipment center. During that period, it was one of the ten large cities in the world that had a population of more than 500 thousand people. The thriving of Yangzhou at that time was reflected in the poetic sentences as "abundant wealth and vigorous people", "Numerous sails and booms on the river resembles the horns of fighting calves (This is to represent the crowding state.)", "thousands of lights on the night market lighten the cloud" and "the ten miles of Yangzhou Road displays all the prosperity in the world". Now, Yangzhou sector of the Grand Canal has become the source of the eastern line of the South-to-North Water Transfer Project. The water drawing and supplying corridor is as long as 143.5 kilometers. The rolling water of the Yangtze River is supplied to the northern part of China with the profound friendship of Yangzhou people. The Yangzhou sector of the Grand Canal is characterized by broad river surface and abundant water. This sector is the main water transportation channel of the best conditions and highest grade. It is of very strong radiation capacity to navigation lines. Even at present, the sector still plays an important role in transportation which is indicated by the fact that each year, the cargo volume shipped by amounts to 100 million tons or so. All of this is because the Grand Cannal links the south and the north and connects the Yangtze River and Huai River areas.

Yangzhou is famous for the Grand Canal. For the position of the Grand Canal, Yangzhou has become the merging place of the southern and the northern cultures. The facts that the gardens of Yangzhou combines the characters of "southern pretty and northern grand"; the Yangzhou cuisine is suitable for both southern and northern people; the eight oddities of Yangzhou "bring the essences of ancient times to make a road for the modern times", they represent a unique flag in the painting field; Yangzhou School connects the study of Confucian classics with exegesis, so on and so forth, all of these enable Yangzhou to show its unique characteristics among the vast Chinese culture. Generations after generations of scholars "come to visit Yangzhou in April" because the Grand Canal gives the convenience and they leave beautiful poets and articles as bright as stars. Emperor Kangxi and Qianlong of Qing Dynasty all stayed in Yangzhou during the six times they went to inspect the southern parts of China. Their stay leaves many interesting stories. The Grand Canal endows Yangzhou with civilization factors and brings the interaction of the eastern and western cultures. These factors create the long history and profound culture of Yangzhou. Thus, Yangzhou became a household name all around China.

Yangzhou is beautiful for the Grand Canal. The sector of the Grand Canal in Yangzhou is 126 kilometers which starts from the juncture of Huaian and Baoying and runs through Gaoyou Lake, Shaobo Lake, Yangzhou City and end at Guazhou in the south, where it enters the Yangtze River. In 1958, the Grand Canal was rebuilt from Wayaopu of Zhuyuwan to the Liuwei river mouth in Hanjiang District so that it would run directly to south. The former part of the Grand Canal that runs through Yangzhou is now called the "Ancient Canal", with a whole length of 30 kilometers in which 13.5 kilometers is in the city proper. The area that is situated by the side of the Grand Canal of Yangzhou is 1520 square kilometers. Here, we also have 1.27 million mu of free flow irrigation area which is formed for the sake that the water surface of the Grand Canal is higher than the land. The former "pot bottom" has become the present high quality rice production base and ecological wet land protection area. The Grand Canal in the Yangzhou area is connected with Gaoyou Lake and Shaobo Lake. The total area is more than 1000 square kilometers which takes up one in six of the whole area of the municipality. The vast lakes and wet lands play a significant role in modifying temperature and improving ecological environment. In Yangzhou, you can find the unique city scenery that the "carriages and horses are less than ships and gardens are more than houses". The city will show its human scene to the world; meanwhile its charm brought about by greenness, ecology and the environment suitable for residence.

The Grand Canal is the mother river of Yangzhou. So Yangzhou people should take care of it, love it and protect it and should put forward the slogan of "If go to Beijing, you should visit the Grand Wall while if you come to Yangzhou, you should see the Grand Canal". The Grand Canal is an attractive scenery of the present Yangzhou and "human, suitable for residence and ecology" is the character of the famous city by the side of the Grand Canal. In recent years, the municipal party committee and the city government attached Grand importance on the protection to and use of the Grand Canal. We pay attention on carrying on historical lines, excavating the culture connotation of the Grand Canal and represent the character of the famous Grand Canal side city. At the same time of protecting, rebuilding and developing the cultural relic, gardens and sceneries of the counties and cities such as Baoying, Gaoyou, Jiangdu, Hanjiang and so on along the Grand Canal, we concentrates our attention on the protection and recover of historical sites related to the Grand Canal such as the ancient channel of Hangou, scenery belt by the Cao River, Tomb of Emperor Suiyang, Site of ancient cities of Tang and Song Dynasties, historical streets along the Grand Canal of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Geyuan Garden, Heyuan Garden, the former residences of the Lu Clan and Governor Wu, Salt Temple and so on. During the process of improvement, we moved some enterprises and shacks, dredged river channels, dammed and directed waste waters, greened environment, brightened lights and improved the overall look. In addition, we newly built many spots of scenery such as the Wutai Scenery Square,



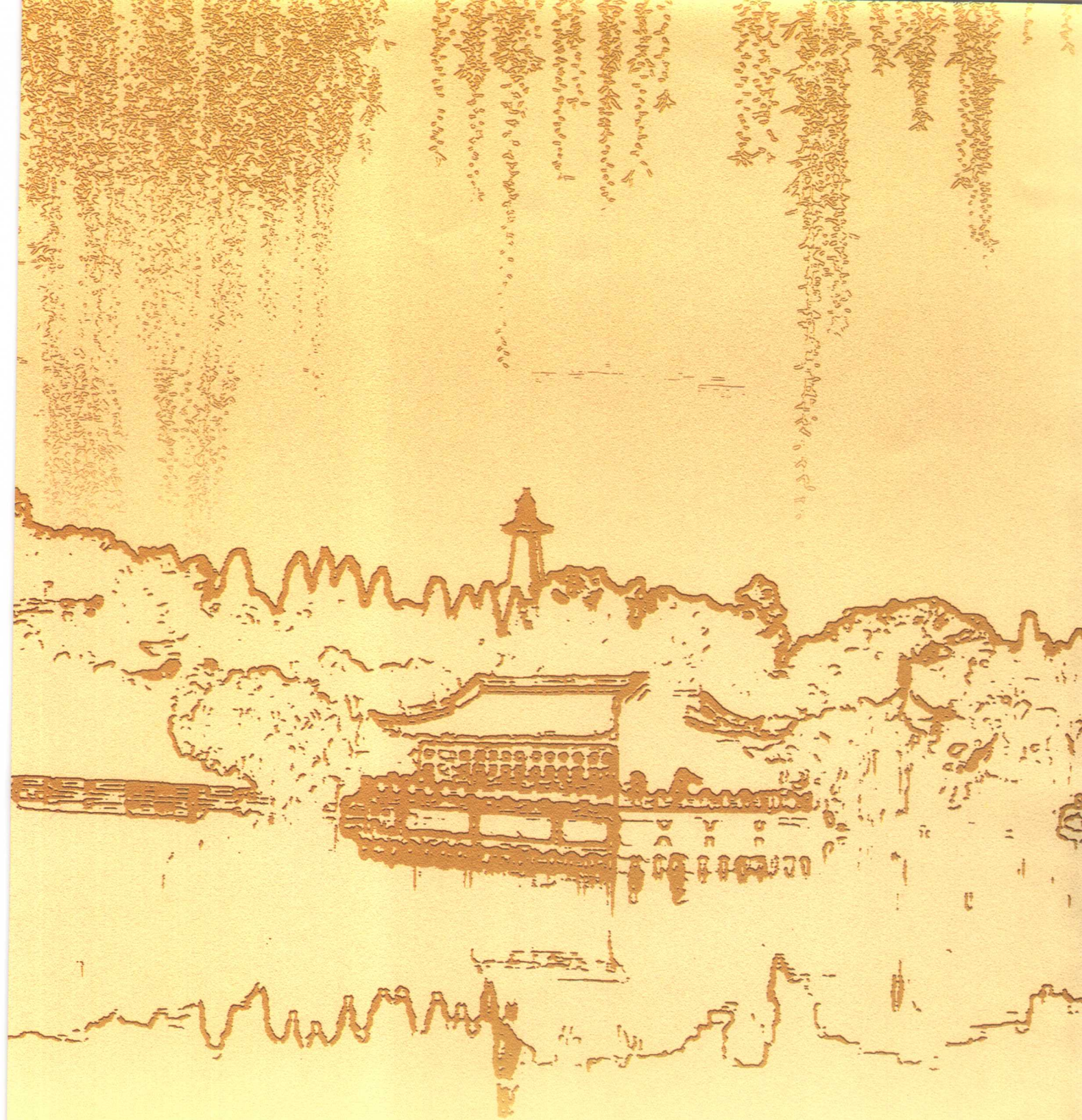
Yangzhou Water Culture Museum and so on. What's more, we re-inspected a series of historical sites by the Grand Canal. The 5 kilometers of Ancient Canal tourist itineraries from the Grand King Square to the South Gate Site Garden is highlight of the Grand Canal. By the end of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", the 13.5 kilometers of Ancient Canal in the city proper will become an important tourist itinerary of Yangzhou and an important supporting resource of our tourism.

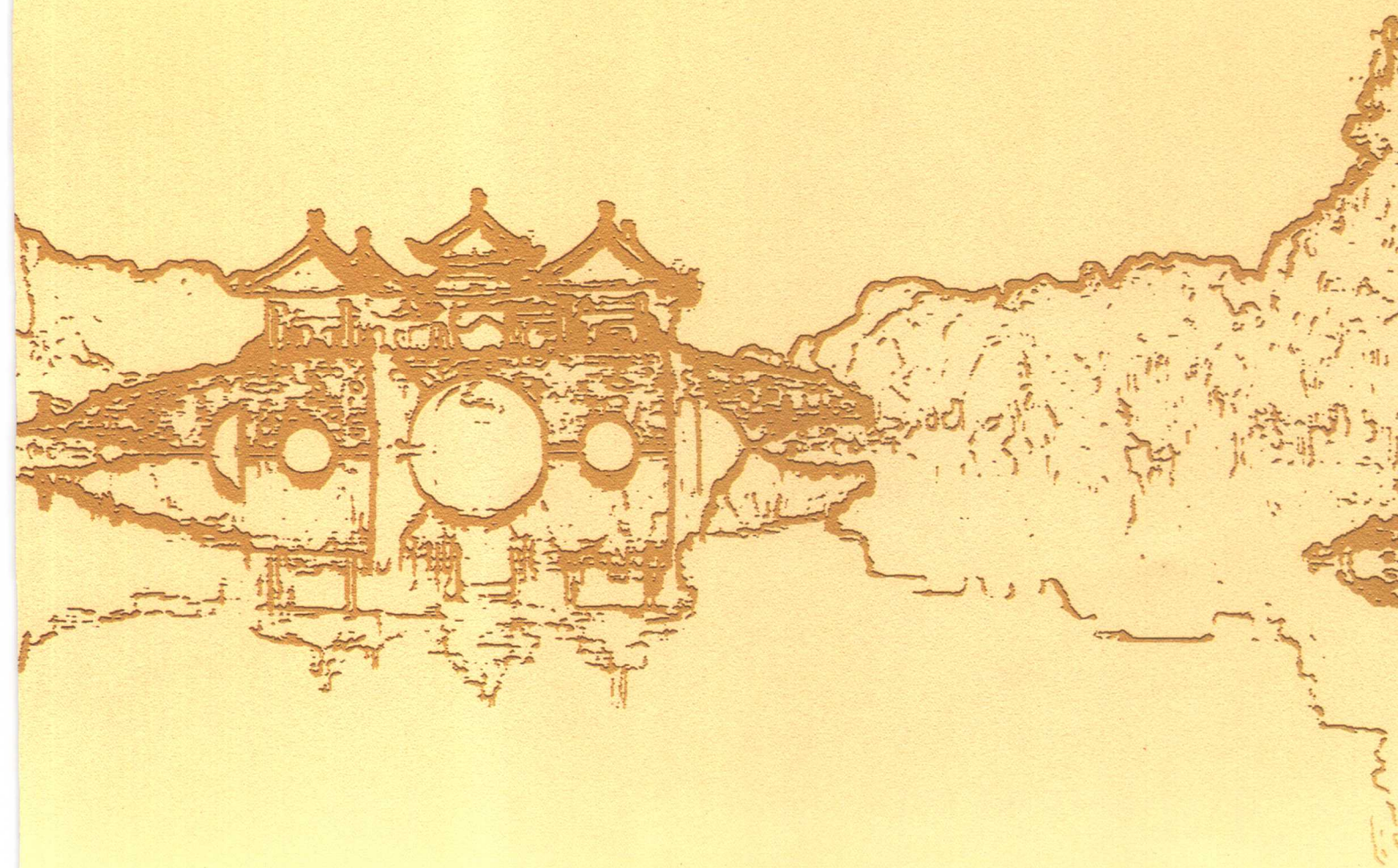
To evoke the deep understanding to the site of the Grand Canal, research and demonstrate the close relation between Yangzhou and the Grand Canal, propagate and introduce the Grand Canal protection and improving achievements in recent years and excavating and make use of the cultural connotation of Yangzhou as a famous canal city, the *Chinese Famous Cities* editorial department compiles the *The Grand Canal and Yangzhou* picture album which includes the historical review to the thousand-year old Grand Canal and sketch to the 24 famous Grand Canal side cities as well as the narration to the protection and use to the Ancient Canal of Yangzhou. So it is a rich and vivid document that propagates and introduces the Grand Canal and Yangzhou. Through this picture album, I hope more people will know the historical culture of the Grand Canal, understand the changes of the Grand Canal side city and understand the relationship between Yangzhou and the Grand Canal so that all of us will pay attention to the "live heritage" that represent the migration and flow of the Chinese Nation and focus our attention on the heritage declaration work of the Grand Canal that has already started.

This is the preface to the book.

(The author is a member of the standing committee of Yangzhou and the vice Mayor)







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运河春秋

The History of the Grand Canal



一、先秦时期

(一)吴国对运河的开挖

公元前十一世纪，周太王的长子泰伯与次子仲雍从周原逃奔到今太湖流域，建立勾吴（即吴国）。吴国建立于水乡泽国，十分重视河道的开凿、疏浚与建设。比较著名的水利工程有泰伯渎、胥溪、胥浦等。古时，位于长江北岸的蜀冈，居住着善于制作干栏及盾的淮夷部落，称为“干”（古读音为“寒”）。周武王灭商次年以其子封于“干”，干便成为诸侯国。诸侯国又称为“邑”，这样取名为“干”的邑便成为“邗”，一个西周的小封国便这样诞生了。齐桓公（前685—前643在位）之前若干年曾发生“吴、干（邗）战”。不久，吴灭邗，时在西周末年到春秋初期。

吴国的最后两位君主，阖闾和夫差，都有称霸的野心。据《左传》载：“鲁哀公九年（周敬王三十四年，前486）吴城邗，沟通江淮。”吴王夫差为了北上伐齐，进军中原，“吴城邗”是在原邗城的基础上扩大，因这个“城”字有筑城的含义。扩建后的邗城便成为今日扬州的发祥地。而“沟通江淮”即为开凿邗沟。邗沟从邗城（今江苏省扬州市北）西南引江水，在蜀冈下掘深向东北通射阳湖（射陂），折向北，达淮河南岸的末口。这是沟通江淮航道的最早水利工程，也是中国大运河的发端。



▲夫差像
King Fuchai Statue

周敬王三十八年（前482）吴国为了北上与晋国争霸，开挖通向商鲁之间的水道，直达今豫北地区。此外，吴国还开挖了吴越两国之间的百尺渎，以及南达太湖、北通直湖港、北阳湖与运河相连的閼江等。

(二)越国对运河的开凿

范蠡伐吴时所开的蠡河，又称蠡渎，位于今江苏无锡、吴县的交界处；另外，在今江苏常州开凿了西蠡河。越灭吴后，为了加强对吴国的控制，从吴淞江至今苏州开凿一条通江陵道，即今江南运河平望至苏州这一段的前身，全长约60里。



▲无锡泰伯渎
Taibodu Canal of Wuxi

(三)楚国对运河的整治

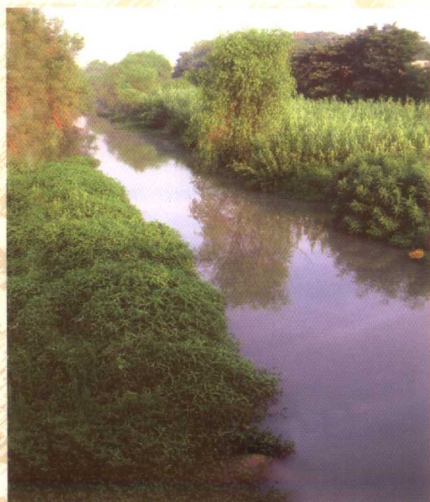
周显王三十五年（前334）楚国灭越，占有吴越的广大土地。楚考烈王十五年（前248）春申君黄歇封于故吴，除修治了今苏锡间的运河，还疏浚了笠泽。笠泽从太湖东岸，经嘉兴塘、松江、金山，过得胜港进入上海，与今苏州河相通入海。后人用黄歇的名字改笠泽为“黄浦”或“歇浦”。黄歇还整治吴城城里和郊区的水道等。

在楚庄王时还开凿了长江与汉水之间的扬水；疏浚了淝水。

(四)徐国与魏国开凿的运河

徐国君主徐偃王，以仁义著称。为了与上国交通，开辟了一条沟通陈、蔡两国的运河。徐在今安徽泗县，陈为今安徽淮阳，蔡在今河南上蔡；这是一条东西向的运河，与后来的大运河相通。

战国中期，魏惠王对鸿沟进行疏浚。鸿沟传说为大禹所凿。此河从今河南省荥阳开掘，引黄河水，至圃田泽称大沟，向东经今中牟、开封北，折向南方，经许昌东、太康西至淮阳，通颍淮。这条河的部分段落，可能成为通济渠的一部分。



▲古邗沟
Ancient Hangou

