



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

鎮江

ZHENJIANG



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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副 主 编：鄂金书 欧阳箐 姚元龙 祝瑞洪

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翻 译：苏 邹

策 划：丁伟民 张红梅 袁曾亨 王晓红

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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

名城镇江导游图

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Zhenjiang



名城镇江

镇江地处长江下游南岸，万里长江和京杭大运河在此交汇，“衿带江山，利尽淮海”。得山水形胜，扼南北要冲，素以“城市山林”和“天下第一江山”著称于世。镇江市下辖句容市、丹阳市、扬中市和丹徒区、京口区、润州区及镇江新区，总面积3848平方公里，户籍人口267.61万人，其中古城区面积334平方公里，户籍人口65.82万人。

镇江历史悠久，是华夏人类最早的繁衍生息地之一。早在1万年前，镇江地区就有古人类活动。距今4000年前，“断发纹身”的荆蛮人聚居在此，为镇江原始居民。3000多年前镇江称“宜”，为周康王封给宜侯的领地，这是镇江历史有文字记载的开始。春秋时，镇江名朱方，是吴国西部的一座重镇。战国时改名谷阳。秦始皇统一天下后，见境内京岷山有“王者之气”，便派三千赍徒凿断“龙脉”，并改名丹徒。东汉建安十三年（208年），孙权迁治于此，号曰京陵，又称京口。南朝宋永初二年（421年），置南徐州，隋改称润州。北宋政和三年（1113年）始称镇江。1929年，当时国民政府的江苏省省会设于镇江。1986年，镇江被国务院公布为国家历史文化名城。

镇江临江近海，自古为漕运咽喉、江津要塞。东吴孙权在此开创雄镇江东的一代霸业，政治地位显要。南朝刘宋王朝的建立，京口成为帝王故里，借助政治军事地位和便利发达的交通条件，发展为江南有名的商业都会。隋唐以后，镇江作为大运河江南段起点，更突显了“当南北要冲，控长江之下游”的枢纽地位，成为长江下游南岸丝绢贸易的海上货汇集散地。元朝



青铜凤纹尊（西周）
Bronze Wine Vessel Zun
with Phoenix Design
(Western Zhou Dynasty)

时由于漕运衰落，镇江的地位有所下降，但明清以后，漕运再度发达，镇江继续保持着交通枢纽和商业贸易城市的优势并发展到顶峰，成为全国商品经济繁荣的地区之一。1842年《南京条约》签订后，镇江被迫作为长江沿线第一个通商口岸向外国殖民者开埠。

镇江是吴文化的重要发祥地，山川锦绣，人文荟萃。《世说新语》、《玉台新咏》、《昭明文选》、《文心雕龙》、《梦溪笔谈》、《园冶》等光耀千秋的宏篇巨制均酝酿诞生于镇江。谢灵运、王昌龄、李白、王安石、苏轼、米芾、辛弃疾、陆游、龚自珍、郑板桥等众多文人雅士驻足其间，流连忘返，留下大量咏赞镇江的传世诗篇。葛洪、刘勰、吕叔湘、茅以升等镇江名人为弘扬中华民族灿烂的文化作出了卓越贡献。“甘露寺刘备招亲”、“白娘子水漫金山”等

千古佳话、优美传说为江山增辉添色。镇江以其深厚的文化底蕴和浓郁的人文历史傲立于世。

镇江的自然禀赋得天独厚，山水相连，林壑尤美；佛教、道教在镇江的传播有着悠久的历史；两者巧妙结合，奠定了镇江寺观园林的重要地位。焦山定慧寺、金山江天禅寺、宝华隆昌寺、茅山道院以及深藏南山的招隐寺、竹林寺、鹤林寺等古寺，建于山水之间，设计精妙，风格各异。这些寺观园林，文化内涵丰厚，是自然山水、寺庙建筑、历史人文的有机统一，自古以来就是著名的佛道圣地和重要的游览名胜，在中国

古典园林中有着独特地位。

岁月悠悠，沧海桑田，如今的镇江更加风姿迷人。



青铜人面钲于（西周）
Bronze Human-faced Musical
Instrument Chunyu
(Western Zhou Dynasty)

特别是近几年来，镇江市委、市政府高度重视名城的保护、管理和建设工作，在保护名城的基础上建设现

代化城市，一个山水文化、园林文化、历史文化和现代文化交相辉映的江南名城正在逐步形成。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF ZHENJIANG

Zhenjiang is located in on the southern bank of River Yangtze at the intersection of the ten-thousand-li river of Yangtze and the Grand Canal, and, being "defended by rivers and mountains, and benefiting from Huai-Hai basin", is a place famous for its hills and waters and a strategic position to control the north and south, having been reputed as an "urban hilly and wooded land" and "No. one land across the country" throughout the world. With Jurong City, Danyang City and Yangzhong City as well as Dantu District, Jingkou District, Runzhou District and Zhenjiang New District under its jurisdiction, the City of Zhenjiang covers a total area of 3,848 km² and has a permanently registered population of 2,676,100, among which the ancient downtown covers an area of 334 km² and has a permanently registered population of 658,200.

With a long history, Zhenjiang is one of the places where the Chinese Nation multiplied and lived in the earliest times. As early as ten thousand years ago, there were ancient human beings acted in Zhenjiang region. About 4,000 years ago, the place was a habitat of the Jinman ethnic group, who were the primitive aboriginals of Zhenjiang. More than 3,000 years ago Zhenjiang was called "Yi", and was the manor conferred by Emperor Kang of the Zhou Dynasty upon Marquis Yi, and it was the beginning for Zhenjiang to start its recorded history. In the Spring and Autumn Period, Zhenjiang was named Zhufang, and was a strategic place in the west part of State Wu. In the Warring States Period it was renamed into Guyang. The First Emperor of Qin, after unifying the whole China and seeing that there was an "imperial imposing atmosphere" over Mount



青瓷飞鸟百戏罐（三国·吴）

Celadon Flying Bird Player
Performance Jar (Kingdom Wu
of the Three Kingdoms Period)



银玉烛（唐代）
Silver Jade Candle
(Tang Dynasty)

Jingxian in the territory, sent three thousand prisoners in red clothes here to chisel the "dragon vein" broken, and renamed the place into Dantu (Red Prisoner). In the thirteenth year of the Jian'an Period of the Eastern Han Dynasty (208), Sun Quan moved his government seat here, and named it Jingcheng (Capital) by an alternative name of Jingkou. In the second year of the Yongchu Period of the Song Dynasty of the Southern Dynasties (421), Xuzhou was established here, which was renamed into Runzhou in the Sui Dynasty. In the third year of the Zhenghe Period of the Northern Song Dynasty (1113), the place started to be called Zhenjiang. In 1929, the provincial capital of Province Jiangsu of the then National Government was set up in Zhenjiang. In 1986 Zhenjiang was announced by the State Council as a historical and cultural famous city of the State.

Facing the Yangtze and close to the sea, Zhenjiang has been a strategic passage on the water transport route of tax grain to the State capital and fort on riverferry. Sun Quan of the East Wu started his dominant position over East of

Yangtze here for a whole generation, so it is a remarkable political position. The establishment of the Clan Liu's Song Dynasty of the Southern Dynasties made Jingkou a hometown of emperors, which, with the help of its political and military position as well as convenient and developed communication conditions, developed into a well-known commercial metropolis south of Yangtze. Since the Sui and Tang dynasties on, Zhenjiang, as the starting point of the southern section of the Grand Canal, has all the more projected its hubposition as "strategic passage on

north-south route and controlling point over the lower reaches of Yangtze", has become the ocean transport gathering and distribution place on the southern bank of Yangtze on its lower reaches for the silk trade. Though it went downhill along with the decline of the tax grain transport in the Yuan Dynasty, the tax grain transport developed again from the Ming and Qing dynasties on, and Zhenjiang continued to keep its advantages in communication hub and a commercial and trade city and developed on this way further to its climax, and became one of the regions of most prosperous commodity economy across the country. In 1842 after the Treaty of Nanjing was signed, Zhenjiang was forced to become the first trading port along Yangtze to be opened to foreign colonialists.

An important birth place of Wu culture, Zhenjiang is of gorgeous hills and waters as well as of gathering of talents. *The New Anecdotes of Social Talk, New Poems Recited on Jade Terrace, Zhaoxing Selections of Refined Literature by Xiao Tong, Carving a Dragon at the Core of Literature, Talk by Writing in Dream Stream Garden, Garden Construction* and other monumental works that are glorious for ages were all deliberated and born in Zhenjiang. Xie Lingyun, Wang Changling, Li Bai, Wang Anshi, Su Shi, Mi Fu, Xin Qiji, Lu You, Gong Zizhen, Zheng Banqiao and many other refined scholars stopped here and lingered on with no thought of leaving, and left behind themselves numerous poems in praise of Zhenjiang that have been handed down to this day. Ge Hong, Liu E, Lu Shuxiang, Mao Yisheng and other celebrities of Zhenjiang have made outstanding contributions for carrying forward the splendid culture of the Chinese Nation. The Liu Bei Marrying into Bride's Family at the Sweet Dew Temple, Lady White Snake Flooding the Gold Hill and other forever fantastic tales and graceful legends have added luster to the land. And Zhenjiang is standing proudly in the world for its profound cultural accumulation



金、银棺 (唐代)
Gold and Silver Coffins
(Tang Dynasty)

and strong humanistic history. Richly endowed by nature, Zhenjiang has hills upon hills and waters beyond waters as well as sublime wooded peaks and valleys; Buddhism and Taoism have a long history of their spreading in Zhenjiang; both the two are combined cleverly to lay the important position of Zhenjiang in terms of the Buddhist and Taoist temples and monasteries as well as gardens. The ancient temples of the Temple of Intelligence on Hill Jiaoshan, the Jiangtian Buddhist Monastery on Gold Hill, the Baohua Longchang Temple and the Maoshan Taoist Temple as well as the Recluse

Haunt Temple, the Bamboo Grove Temple and the Crane Grove Temple that are hidden in the depth of the South Hills are constructed of refined design and totally different styles among the waters and hills. These Buddhist and Taoist temples as well as gardens are presented in an organic combination of natural hills and waters as well as temple architecture and historical humanism. And these famous Buddhist and Taoist scenic spots have been the important sightseeing sites of interest since ancient times, and occupy a unique position in Chinese classical gardens. The months and years passed by, seas have changed into mulberry fields and mulberry fields into seas, nowadays Zhenjiang has become of more graceful charm. Especially over the recent years, the CPC Zhenjiang City Committee and the City Government have attached great importance to the protection, administration and construction of this city of fame, and from the construction of a modern city on the foundation of protecting the famous old one, a famous city south of Yangtze brilliant with its hill and water culture, classical garden culture, historical culture and modern culture is being formed step by step.

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

○ 名城镇江 THE FAMOUS CITY OF ZHENJIANG

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古城风韵

CHARM OF

ANCIENT CITY



鎮江古城圖

The Plan of the Ancient City of Zhenjiang



◎ 铁瓮城遗址 ●●

位于城中地下，东汉兴平二年（195年）始建，建安十四年（209年）建成，是三国孙吴时期的建筑。现存的遗址呈马蹄形，城周约1公里，是六朝时代南方地区建造最早的一处政治中心城市遗址。

REMAINS OF THE IRON URN CITY

Located underground inside the city, it started to be constructed in the second year of the Xingping Period of the Eastern Han Dynasty (195) and was completed in the fourteenth year of the Jian'an Period (209), and is a building of the period of Clan Sun's Wu of the Three Kingdoms. The now existing remains present a horse's hoof shape; the city was about 1km in periphery, and was the remains of a political-center city earliest built in the south region in the Six Dynasties period.



西晋古城墙遗址 Remains if the City Watt of the Western Jin Dynasty

◎ 西晋古城墙遗址 ●●

位于市区花山湾，西至鼓楼岗与铁瓮城旧址相连，是建于西晋时的镇江第二座城遗址。1984年考古时发现城墙上刻有“晋陵”、“城东门”等文字刻石。

REMAINS IF THE CITY WATT OF THE WESTERN JIN DYNASTY

Lying at Huashan Wan in the downtown area, it reaches to Drum Tower Mound in its west and connects with the former Tie Wengcheng (Iron Outer Enclosure of City Wall Gate), and is the remains of Zhengjiang's second city wall built in the Western Jin Dynasty. The 1984 archaeology found stones with carved characters of "Jin Ling (Mound of Jin)" and "Cheng Dongmen (the Eastern Gate of the City Wall)" in the city wall.

唐老一正斋药店旧址
Former Address of Weteran Tangauthentic Pharmacy

◎ 唐老一正斋药店旧址 ●

位于市中心大市口东，两层楼建筑，始建于清代康熙元年（1662年）。保存完好，经营传统医药。

FORMER ADDRESS OF VETERAN TANGAUTHENTIC PHARMACY

Situated east of Dashikou in the city center, it is a two-storied building first constructed in the first year of the Kangxi Period of the Qing Dynasty (1662). Perfectly preserved, it deals in traditional medicine.





◎ 梦溪园沈括故居 ·

地处城中梦溪园巷，为北宋时著名科学家、政治家沈括晚年居住的地方，他在此写成的科学巨著《梦溪笔谈》被誉为“中国科学技术史上最重要的里程碑、11世纪的科学坐标”。沈括（1031-1095年），字存中，杭州钱塘人，定居镇江，建梦溪园。

DREAM STREAM GARDEN THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF SHEN KUO

Sited in the Mengxiyuan Lane inside the city, it is the place where Shen Kuo the famous scientist and statesman of the Northern Song Dynasty lived in his late years and wrote his scientific monumental work of *Talk by Writing in Dream Stream Garden*, which is reputed as “the most important milestone in Chinese history of science and technology and the scientific coordinates of the eleventh century”. Shen Kuo (1031-1095), styling himself Cunzhong and a native of Qiantang, Hangzhou, settled down in Zhenjiang and built the Dream Stream Garden there.

◎ 张云鹏故居 ●●

位于城北仓巷，占地近600平方米，建于清光绪年间，前后四进九间，为近代镇江名医张云鹏居所。2000年被联合国教科文组织评为亚太地区文化遗产保护杰出项目奖。

FORMER RESIDENCE OF ZHANG YUNPENG

Located in the Cangxiang Lane north of the city, it covers a land of nearly 600 m²; built in the years of the Guangxu Period, it is of four courtyards and nine bays, and is the dwelling house of Zhang Yunpeng the modern famous doctor of Zhenjiang. In 2000 it was appraised as an outstanding project prize of cultural heritage protection in the Asia-Pacific region by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Herein after referred to as UNESCO).





◎ 五柳堂陶氏建筑群 ●●

位于市区演军巷，前后七进，明末始建。楠木厅堂、磨砖雕花门楼，代表了镇江民居特色。

FIVE WILLOW HALL CLAN TAO'S BUILDING GROUP

Sited of the Yanjun Lane and in the city area, it is of seven courtyards, and was first built at the end of the Ming Dynasty. With nanmu hall and rubbed-brick carved gateway arch, it represents the civil residence features of Zhenjiang.



爸爸巷 The Dad Lane



老巷 Old Lane

